



An Chartlann Náisiúnta
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SECURITY FACTSHEET

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GARDA STRENGTHS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL STRENGTH</u>	<u>STRENGTH OF BORDER DIVISIONS</u>	<u>SDU STRENGTH</u>
1970	6,545	775	181
1980	9,882	1,551	475
1985	11,349	1,687	542
1992 (end Aug.)	10,899	1,676	406

Increase in strength 1970 - 1992

Border Divisions	901
SDU	225

Defence Force's Commitment to Border Security

1. The strength of the Permanent Defence Force on 31 December, 1970 was 8,563 and on 31 December, 1991 was 13,056. The strength of the Border Units was 1,355 all ranks on 31 December, 1991 and 492 on 31 December, 1970.
2. Prior to 1969, there were no troops stationed in the Border area. Since then, a gradual build up of the Defence Forces in the area has resulted in three Infantry Battalions, a Cavalry Squadron and other supporting elements being permanently located close to the Border. The Border units are based at 10 military posts as follows:

27 Infantry Battalion Gormanston Camp;
Aiken Barracks, Dundalk;
Military Post, Castleblayney.

29 Infantry Battalion Military Barracks, Monaghan;
Military Barracks, Cavan.

4 Cavalry Squadron Connolly Barracks, Longford;
Military Post, Ballyconnell.

28 Infantry Battalion Finner Camp;
Military Post, Lifford;
Rockhill House, Letterkenny.

3. Personnel from the military posts assist the Garda Síochána in patrolling the road network around the Border several times every 24 hours. The patrols are equipped with radio and can be diverted quickly to the scene of a border incident. In addition, stand-to parties are kept in readiness in each post at all times. These are available to respond to requests for aid by the Gardai and can be on their way to the scene of an incident without delay.
4. Two Air Corps helicopters are located for Border operations. One is permanently located in Finner Camp for operations in the western area and one is located at Monaghan Barracks for operations in the eastern area. A number of Garda Síochána have been trained as aerial observers. In addition, two fixed wing reconnaissance aircraft are located in Gormanston in support of operations in the Border area.

5. The extra security costs attributable to the Northern Ireland situation and the relevant percentage of total Departmental expenditure insofar as the Department is concerned, was as follows:

YEAR	ESTIMATED COST	% OF TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE
	£m.	
1980	53	32
1981	63	37
1982	70	30
1983	76	33
1984	95	37
1985	100	36
1986	102	35
1987	105	35
1988	107	36
1989	110	37
1990	120	35
1991	127	34

Note: The cost of maintaining the British Army in the North accounts for only 1% of the British Defence Budget, ref. reply to PQ in Hansard.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES SEIZURES BY
GARDA SIOCHANA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FIREARMS</u>	<u>AMMUNITION</u> <u>(ROUNDS)</u>	<u>LBS OF EXPLOSIVES</u>
1992 (to end-Aug)	254	89,264	5,283 including 7 lbs SEMTEX
1991	138	22,591	3,673 including 2 lbs SEMTEX
1990	159	53,052	87 including 11 lbs SEMTEX
1989	122	24,712	1,825 including 60 lbs SEMTEX
1988	353	108,396	1,129 including 651 lbs SEMTEX + 1,500 litres of Nitrobenzine
1987	218	14,765	4,007
1986	353	33,939	492
1985	167	10,786	50
	<u>1,764</u>	<u>357,505</u>	<u>16,546</u> (incl. 731 lbs SEMTEX + 1,500 litres Nitrobenzine)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES SEIZURES BY
RUC

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FIREARMS</u>	<u>AMMUNITION</u> <u>(ROUNDS)</u>	<u>LBS OF EXPLOSIVES</u>
1991 (to end-Aug)	43	22,262	3,603
1990	179	22,452	1,952
1989	326	37,700	1,367
1988	552	105,052	4,691
1987	267	19,796	12,974
1986	215	29,061	5,386
1985	<u>238</u>	<u>13,748</u>	<u>7,373</u>
Totals	1,820	250,071	37,346

5.

Additional Security costs arising out of the
Northern Ireland situation

1. Irish V UK costs

Irish Government per capita expenditure on security related to the Northern Ireland situation is about four times the U.K. per capita expenditure on security in Northern Ireland.

1990	Irish Government per capita expenditure on additional security arising from the Northern situation	IRE53
1989/90	UK per capita expenditure (for all UK population) on security in Northern Ireland [Hansard]	£12 Stg.

2. Security Costs 1969 - 1991

The total cost to the Irish Government of security related to the Northern Ireland situation since 1969 is of the order of £2.5bn:-.

	IREm	Cost per Capita (IREm)
1969/70	2	1
1970/71	3	1
1971/72	7	2
1972/73	11	4
1973/74	15	5
1974 (9 Months)	15	5
1975	33	10
1976	40	12
1977	47	14
1978	55	17
1979	60	18
1980	79	24
1991	98	29

cont'd.

	IR£m	Cost per Capita (IR£m)
1982	125	36
1983	134	38
1984	145	41
1985	160	46
1986	170	49
1987	171	49
1988	172	49
1989	180	51
1990	188	53
1991	199	57
1992	210(estimate)	60
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Total	2,319	

Security Costs in the North

Expenditure on Law, Order and Protective Services, and NI Courts.

[A separate breakdown of of the extra costs of violence is not available.]

Extra Cost of British Army in Northern Ireland

	£Stg. Million	Stg. Million
1969/70	15	2
1970/71	21	6
1971/72	29	14
1972/73	60	29
1973/74	73	33
1974/75	109	45
1975/76	150	60
1976/77	168	65
1977/78	178	69
1978/79	206	81
1979/80	250	96
1980/81	312	111
1981/82	344	149
1982/83	369	143
1983/84	398	141
1984/85	406	121
1985/86	473	135
1986/87	481	144
1987/88	544	168
1988/89	531	225
1989/90	597	201
1990/91	699	n/a
1991/92	776*	n/a

* estimated outturn

Notes: The cost of Northern Ireland Security per head of population for the U.K. as a whole in 1989/90 came to approx. Stg. £15. (i.e. £398m divided by 26.9 million.) Looked at another way, the stg. £697.6 million spent in Northern Ireland represents 7% of the total U.K. expenditure of £9,948.3 million on law, order and protective services. The additional costs incurred in the South represent on average approx. 26% - 33% of total expenditure on security.

Extra costs as a percentage of the Defence budgets: According to a written answer in Hansard of 12 July 1990, the total cost of deploying British service personnel in Northern Ireland for the 1989-90 period was stg £201 million or 1% of the Defence Budget. According to the Department of Defence, the additional costs arising from the Northern Ireland situation came to between 33-37% of the Defence Vote.

Special Criminal Court

PERSONS CHARGED/CONVICTED 1972 - 1991

Year	Persons charged	Persons convicted
1972 (from 13 June)	158	116 (73%)
1973	286	203 (71%)
1974	288	208 (72%)
1975	198	154 (78%)
1976	181	132 (73%)
1977	168	114 (68%)
1978	77	56 (73%)
1979	105	73 (70%)
1980	79	57 (72%)
1981	62	53 (85%)
1982	85	61 (72%)
1983	91	66 (73%)
1984	46	39 (85%)
1985	37	28 (76%)
1986	34	30 (88%)
1987	32	25 (78%)
1988	48	40 (83%)
1989	43	30 (69%)
1990	25	22 (88%)
1991	37	20 (54%)
TOTALS	2,090	1,527 (73%)

CRIMINAL COMPENSATION EXPENDITURE
IN NORTHERN IRELAND
1968-1992

Financial Year	Criminal Injuries Stg£ ,000.	Criminal Damage Stg£ ,000	Total Expenditure Stg£ ,000
1968/69	n. a.	10	10
1969/70	n. a.	2,000	2,000
1970/71	400	2,800	3,200
1971/72	700	4,000	4,700
1972/73	2,200	26,600	28,800
1973/74	3,886	27,901	31,787
1974/75	6,023	40,209	46,232
1975/76	7,938	45,844	53,782
1976/77	6,300	49,975	56,275
1977/78	7,491	37,218	44,709
1978/79	10,612	39,099	49,711
1979/80	8,737	39,526	48,263
1980/81	10,009	44,627	54,636
1981/82	6,251	36,524	42,775
1982/83	7,133	31,058	38,191
1983/84	8,377	19,473	27,850
1984/85	9,246	19,872	29,118
1985/86	13,888	17,218	31,106
1986/87	11,466	15,266	26,732
1987/88	12,925	19,004	31,929
1988/89	14,968	20,606	35,574
1989/90	16,450	22,124	38,574
1990/91	19,547	22,711	42,258
1991/92	25,020	33,096	58,116
Totals	209,567	616,761	826,328

SOUTHERN DEATHS FROM TERRORIST-RELATED INCIDENTS

1970 TO DATE

(excluding people from Northern Ireland who were found dead in the South)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Garda/Army/Prison Officer</u>
1970	1	1 (Garda Fallon)
1971	3	
1972	4	1 (Garda Inspector Donegan)
1973	8*	
1974	33**	
1975	8	1 (Garda Reynolds)
1976	3***	1 (Garda Clerkin)
1977	2	
1978	1	
1979	8	
1980	1	3 (Gardai Morley Byrne, Quaid)
1981	1	
1982	1	1 (Garda Reynolds)
1983	2	3 (Private Kelly Garda Sheehan Prison Officer Stack)
1984		1 (Garda Hand)
1985	3	1 (Garda Sgt. Morrissey)
1986	-	-
1987	5	
1988	1	
1989	-	-
1990	-	-
1991	2	
TOTALS	97	13

* Inc. 1 RUC member from Lifford

** Dublin car bomb (24) and Monaghan car bomb (7)

*** Inc. British Ambassador (Biggs)

Table 1

Fatalities in Northern Ireland 1969 - and August 1992^{1, 2}

	Civilians ³	Army	UDR/RIR	RUC	Total Security Forces	Total Deaths
1969	12	0	0	1	1	13
1970	23	0	0	2	2	25
1971	115	43	5	11	59	174
1972	322	103	26	17	146	468
1973	171	58	8	13	79	250
1974	166	28	7	15	50	216
1975	216	14	6	11	31	247
1976	245	14	15	23	52	297
1977	69	15	14	14	43	112
1978	50	14	7	10	31	81
1979	51	38	10	14	62	113
1980	50	8	8	9	25	75
1981	57	10	13	21	44	101
1982	57	21	7	12	40	97
1983	44	5	10	18	33	77
1984	36	9	10	9	28	64
1985	25	2	4	23	29	54
1986	37	4	8	12	24	61
1987	66	3	8	16	27	93
1988	54	22	12	6	40	94
1989	41	12	2	9	23	64
1990	49	7	8	12	27	76
1991	75	5	8	5	19	94
1992	53	2 ⁴	0	2	4	57
	2,084	437	196	286	919	3,003

1. In addition to fatalities in Northern Ireland, since 1988 there have been 2 fatalities in the South, 23 in Great Britain and 14 in continental Europe, associated with the Northern Ireland conflict.

2. Source: Westminster PQ replies and section records.

3. Details in Table 2. Also includes 26 prison officers.

⁴ Three members of the British Army have died in 1992 whilst on duty, but not as a result of paramilitary activity.

Breakdown of all Non-Security Forces Fatalities
1969 - and August 1992^{5, 6}

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	PIRA	INLA/ IPLO	OIRA	UDA/ UFF	UVF/ PAF	Non Paramil.	Total
1969	0	0	1	0	0	13	14
1970	5	0	0	0	0	18	23
1971	16	0	2	0	0	96	114
1972	58	0	8	8	2	251	327
1973	28	0	4	6	2	133	173
1974	14	0	3	2	2	147	168
1975	9	1	7	7	11	179	214
1976	14	0	0	4	1	224	243
1977	5	1	0	4	2	58	70
1978	6	2	0	0	0	37	45
1979	4	0	0	0	0	45	49
1980	3	1	0	1	0	44	49
1981	11	5	0	3	0	47	66
1982	7	2	0	2	2	42	55
1983	2	4	1	1	1	35	44
1984	11	1	0	1	0	21	34
1985	3	0	0	0	0	19	24
1986	3	0	0	0	1	33	39
1987	14	2	0	3	1	39	66
1988	9	1	0	2	2	40	54
1989	4	0	0	0	7 ⁷	30	41
1990	4	3	0	3	2	37	49
1991	5	2	0	2	2	64	75
1992	3	4	0	2	1	38	53
Total	247	36	26	51	39	1,690	2,089
%age	11.8%	1.6%	1.3%	2.4%	1.8%	81.1%	100%

4. Source: 1969 - 1986: Irish Information Partnership
 1987 - present: Section records.

5. The apparent discrepancies between Table 1 and other Tables result from differences in methods of compilation of statistics by the RUC and the Irish Information Partnership.

6. Includes two members of Ulster Resistance.

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PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER
OF TERRORIST MURDERS CARRIED OUT BY
REPUBLICANS AND LOYALISTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>REPUBLICANS</u>		<u>LOYALISTS</u>	
	no.	%	no.	%
1985	45	96%	2	4%
1986	41	75%	16	25%
1987	65	79%	14	21%
1988	64	74%	23	26%
1989	42	68%	18	32%
1990	46	71%	19	29%
1991	49	56%	40	44%
1992 (to date)	24	51%	23	49%

Breakdown of Fatalities in Border Areas by Category of Victim
1986 - end August 1992¹²

	RUC	UDR/RIR	Army	IRA	INLA/ IFLO	Civilian Catholic	Civilian Protestant	Total
1986	10	4	3	3	0	2	3	25
1987	3	1	1	4	4	2	7	22
1988	3	4	10	2	1	5	6	31
1989	5	0	9	1	0	6	1	22
1990	6	1	7	1	2	4	2	23
1991	0	4	1	1	0	2	8	16
1992	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	8
Total	28	14	33	16	7	22	27	147
	19.6%	10.1%	21.0%	9.5%	5.0%	15.2%	19.6%	100%

Table 8

Breakdown of Fatalities in Border Areas by County
1986 - end August 1992¹³

	Down	Armagh	Tyrone	Fermanagh	Derry	Total
1986	7	11	4	0	3	25
1987	3	7	0	5	7	22
1988	1	10	14	3	3	31
1989	4	6	5	2	5	22
1990	2	10	4	0	7	23
1991	0	7	3	1	5	16
1992	2	4	0	1	1	8
Total	19	55	30	12	31	147
percent	12.3%	37.1%	21.7%	7.2%	21.7%	100%

11. Border areas are defined as those areas within Northern Ireland 10 miles or less from the border and therefore include the Urban areas of Derry, Strabane, Armagh and Newry. These statistics were compiled within the section.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NO. OF SUBVERSIVES IN PRISON IN THE SOUTH

1973	128
1974	156
1975	122
1976	153
1977	140
1978	140
1979	155
1980	172
1981	173
1982	189
1983	193
1984	195
1985	176
1986	141
1987	141
1988	129
1989	123
1990	96
1991	90
1992	77
TOTAL	<hr/> <u>2,889</u> = 144 (average).
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PERMANENT GARDA/ARMY CHECKPOINTS

There are five permanent Garda/Army checkpoints located on or near the border as follows:-

Checkpoint	Location	Date and circumstances of Establishment
Blacklion	In Blacklion village adjacent to Garda station	1971 - Crossborder firing on Belcoo RUC station
Cloughfin, Castlefin	500 yards from Border at junction of Lifford/ Castlefin and Clady Road; 700 yards from British Army checkpoint in Clady village.	1974 - following loyalist bombing of a Cloughfin public house; Removed January 1978 but re-established in July 1978 following PIRA attacks in the border region.
Drumbane, Castlefin	On the border on a minor road	1976 - to provide cover for re-construction work at British Army checkpoint at Clady which had been demolished by proxy bomb driven via this border crossing.

Checkpoint

Location

Date and circumstances
of Establishment

Alt Upper, Castlefin	On border on Castlefin/ Castleberg road	1977 - following large proxy bomb in Castleberg. Culprits used route covered by this checkpoint.
Cloghore (Donegal/Sligo border)	800 yards from border. It covers BCP's 201, 202 and 204.	Early 1970's - cross border firing on Beleek RUC station. Removed 1978 but re-established 1981 following murder of Rev. Roy Bradford M.P.

It is the view of the Garda and Army authorities that checkpoints do not make the best use of resources. A system of intensive patrolling with random checkpoints is considered to be more effective and efficient. Random checkpoints and patrols present subversives with an unknown factor and are more likely to inhibit their plans and movements.

The total cost (Garda and Army costs) of operating the five permanent checkpoints is estimated at £2 million per annum.