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2002

defence forces annual report 2002

Statement by the Chief of Staff

The publication of the White Paper on Defence in 2000 provided me with a firm basis for my overarching strategy as Chief of Staff of the Defence Forces. My intent was to put in place the mechanisms to deliver a balanced and flexible military organisation, which has sufficient depth in terms of organisation, personnel, doctrine, training and equipment.

This is the fourth annual report for the Defence Forces and my third as Chief of Staff. As with previous years 2002 was a busy year for the Defence Forces. As well as delivering on defence services during the year, a number of important strategic issues were advanced. The publication of the White Paper on Defence in 2000 provided me with a firm basis for my overarching strategy as Chief of Staff of the Defence Forces. My intent was to put in place the mechanisms to deliver a balanced and flexible military organisation, which has sufficient depth in terms of organisation, personnel, doctrine, training and equipment. I am pleased to report that progress has been made on these and other related issues.

The Government-led Strategic Management Initiative continues to be embraced by the Defence Forces. Emphasis on delivering a quality service to our customers, the Government and taxpayer, remains a priority. In 2002 preparatory work commenced on a new Defence Forces' Strategy Statement (2003-2005) that will help to deliver a more focused and efficient service to our customers over the lifetime of the statement.

Central to the White Paper was a proposal to effect a reduction of 1,000 personnel in order to bring the total establishment of the Permanent Defence Force to 10,500, with an extra 250 in training at any one time. The plan outlining the organisational adjustments, which were to affect the Army only, was presented to the Minister for Defence in late-2001. These proposals, which were under consideration within the Department of Defence during 2002, have now been accepted by the Minister.

Detailed proposals for the development of the Reserve Defence Force's Review Implementation Plan were submitted to the Minister for Defence in 2002 and these were accepted in principle. Implementation of the initial elements of the plan will be ongoing throughout 2003.

Recruitment and retention of personnel remain key objectives for our organisation. In the early part of the year an effective cross-media advertising campaign was put in place, with very positive results for the Defence Forces. The number of applications for positions rose significantly and a total of 680 were enlisted into the Defence Forces during the year. A two-week induction course was also introduced, which enhanced the enlistment process and led to substantial economies and efficiencies in the whole area of training.

I submitted a detailed set of proposals on an Integrated Personnel Management System for the Defence Forces

to the Minister for Defence in March 2002. Discussions on this strategic human resource document have been continuing and it is hoped that agreement will soon be reached in order that an enhanced system of recruitment, training, promotion and management of both serving and future members of the Defence Forces can be implemented.

Last year's Annual Report outlined the process that was put in place by the Minister for Defence and myself to deal with the issue of workplace behaviour in the Defence Forces. Dr Eileen Doyle presented her report 'The Challenge of a Workplace' in early 2002. The recommendations in the report have been fully embraced by the Defence Forces and all necessary steps are being taken for their implementation. Progress in all areas is continuously monitored by an Independent Monitoring Group. An Equality Steering Group was also established in July 2002. The Equality Steering Group will work in accordance with the priorities set by the Independent Monitoring Group and will ensure that equality legislation is fully adhered to within the Defence Forces.

As a continuation of our overall training strategy, combat and combat support units from the brigades underwent unit evaluation tests during the year. Between May and September some 2,600 members of the Defence Forces were evaluated on a collective basis over various training periods. These evaluations proved to be of great benefit to the organisation and will further enhance our conventional capability and our capacity to engage in overseas peace support operations.

The continued investment in equipment and infrastructure was evident throughout the Defence Forces in 2002. Capital projects, such as the construction of a Combat Support College in the Curragh and the upgrading of runways at Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnel, were completed. A number of further projects were also initiated, such as the upgrading of accommodation in various barracks throughout the country. The purchase of eight Pilatus turbo-prop training aircraft, to be delivered by mid-2004, at a total cost of €55 million, will enhance the Air Corps capability.

On the overseas operations front we saw the deployment of two Irish contingents to Eritrea with the new United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea. We also deployed a small contingent to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan

for the first time as well as maintaining our involvement in several other missions throughout the world. In 2003 we will deploy an infantry company to serve in Kosovo, as part of a multinational battalion, with KFOR.

Our troop contribution in East Timor came to an end with the downsizing of the UNMISET force and the subsequent withdrawal of the New Zealand battalion, to which Irish troops were attached. Defence Forces personnel had served in East Timor since 1999 and contributed approximately 400 troops to the mission. So it was with great sadness that in April 2002 we learned of the tragic death of Private Peadar Ó Flaithearta, An Chéad Chathlán Coisithe, while serving in East Timor. Peader came from a family with a proud military tradition and in his time in the Defence Forces also served overseas in Lebanon. Our sympathies are extended to Peader's family and friends.

Go raibh rath Dé ar a anam.

The White paper on Defence set out a demanding series of goals in its development programme. I am satisfied that we are making substantial progress in meeting these goals and that we are doing so in an efficient and effective manner. This period of extensive change has presented many challenges to the Defence Forces but I am confident that the Defence Forces will continue to embrace the modernisation programme. I have no doubt that the coming years will present many new and significant operational challenges and our training and preparations must be focused to meet these challenges. The progress made in recent years, in modernising the Defence Forces, has laid a solid foundation for the future on which to build. However, the collective efforts of all personnel will be required in order to maintain this progress. In conclusion I would like to expess my appreciation to all members of the Defence Forces for their dedicated service at home and abroad throughout the year.

CE Mangan
Lieutenant General
Chief of Staff

Defence Forces Ireland
Mission and Roles

The White Paper on Defence (2000) refined the statement of roles to cover the broader security and defence area and to recognise the role of the Defence Forces in participating in overseas missions. The revised statement takes account of the wider context in which UN-authorised missions may arise.

Mission

To contribute to the security of the State by providing for the military defence of its territorial integrity and to fulfill all roles assigned by Government through the deployment of well-motivated and effective Defence Forces.

Roles

■ **To defend the State against armed agression;**
this being a contingency, preparations for its implementation will depend on an on-going Government assessment of the security and defence environment.

■ **To aid the civil power;**
to assist, when requested, the Garda Síochána, who have primary responsibility for law and order, including the protection of the internal security of the state.

■ **To participate in multi-national peace support, crisis management and humanitarian relief operations in support of the United Nations and under UN mandate, including regional security missions authorised by the UN.**

■ **To provide a fishery protection service in accordance with the state's obligations as a member of the EU.**

■ **To carry out such other duties as may be assigned from time to time;**
e.g. search and rescue, air ambulance service, ministerial air transport service, assistance on the occasion of natural or other disasters, assistance in connection with the maintenance of essential services, assistance in combating oil pollution at sea.

Contingent Military Capability

Defence is a core responsibility of the State and an expression of sovereignty. The primary role of the Defence Forces is to defend the State against armed aggression from either internal or external sources. The Government's policy as contained in the *White Paper on Defence* is to maintain a military force structure that provides the capability to respond to any major change in Ireland's strategic circumstances in the medium-to-long term, as well as demonstrating an appropriate commitment to national defence.

The Defence Forces are comprised of a Permanent Defence Force (PDF) and a Reserve Defence Force (RDF). The PDF, with an establishment of 10,500 plus the option of having 250 Recruits in training at any one time, includes the Army, the Naval Service and the Air Corps. The RDF comprises former PDF personnel in the first line reserve and a second line reserve of 13,500 part-time volunteers.

Organisation

Overview

The Defence Forces are organised on conventional military lines providing a sufficiently flexible structure to carry out all the roles assigned by Government. The Defence Forces consist of a Permanent Defence Force (PDF) and a Reserve Defence Force (RDF). The former is a standing force and provides the primary capabilities for joint military operations at home and combined military peace support operations abroad. The RDF provides the necessary contingent conventional military capability to augment and assist the PDF, when necessary.

Defence Forces' Headquarters (DFHQ) co-ordinates the implementation of the military aspects of defence policy. Figure 1.2 provides an overview of the Permanent Defence Forces' organisational structure.
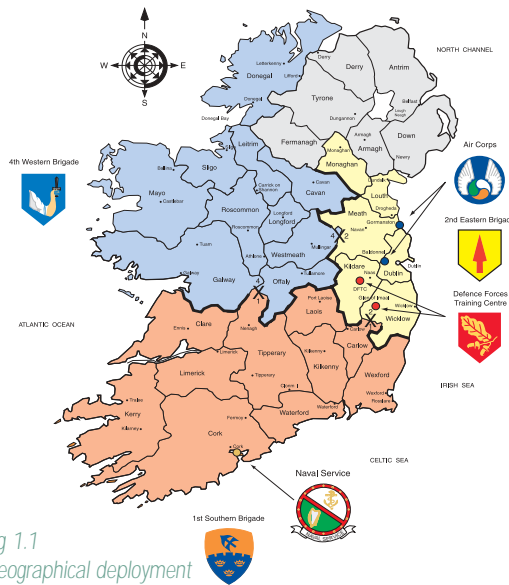

Fig 1.1
Geographical deployment

Fig 1.2 Permanent Defence Forces' Organisation

Authorised Strength:
10,500 personnel (& 250 in training)

Permanent Defence Force

Army

The army component of the PDF is structured, as outlined in the White Paper, into three all-arms brigades involving infantry, combat support and combat service support elements. Each brigade is designated a territorial area of responsibility, specific garrison locations and recruitment area.

The Defence Forces' Training Centre (DFTC) and Defence Forces' Logistics Base at the Curragh support the training and logistical functions for the PDF and the RDF. There are also a number of specialist operational army units, located in the DFTC, under the control of the Chief of Staff, including an Air Defence Regiment, an Armoured Cavalry Squadron and the Army Ranger Wing. The special establishments referred to in Figure 1.2 are the Army School of Music and three bands; the Army Equitation School and a DFHQ Communications and Information Services Company.

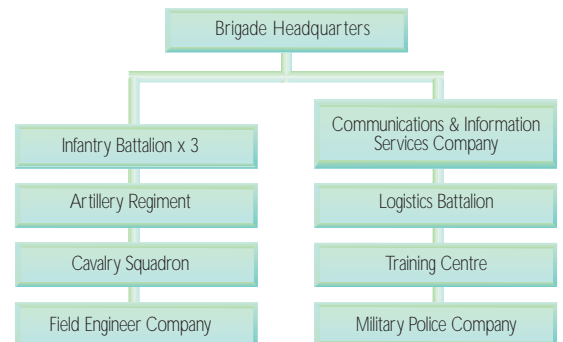The constituent elements of a brigade are outlined in Figure 1.3.

Fig 1.3 Brigade Organisation

Authorised Strength:
2,330 personnel

Air Corps

The Air Corps consists of a headquarters, two operational wings, two support wings, an Air Corps Training College, and a Communication and Information Services (CIS) Squadron. The operational wings consist of a training/light strike squadron; helicopter squadrons; a maritime squadron; a transport squadron and a fixed wing reconnaissance squadron. The support wings are tasked with specialist maintenance of the aircraft fleet. The organisation of the Air Corps is shown in Figure 1.4.
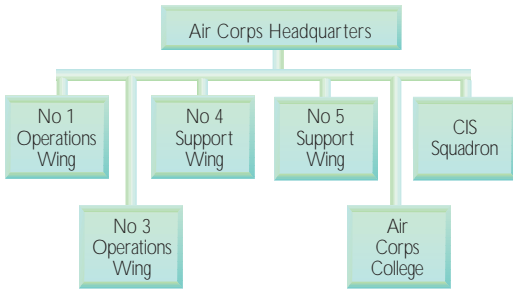

Fig 1.4 Air Corps Organisation

Authorised Strength:
930 personnel

Naval Service

The Naval Service has a flotilla of eight ships, a headquarters, a logistical support command, an operations command and a Naval Service College. The Naval Service was re-organised in 2000 with an increased overall strength of 1,144. The organisation of the Naval Service is shown in Figure 1.5.

Fig 1.5 Naval Service Organisation

Authorised Strength:
1,144 personnel

Organisation

Reserve Defence Force

A Steering Group, established by the Minister for Defence, carried out a comprehensive review of the Reserve Defence Force (RDF) and reported to the Minister in September 1999. The Steering Group envisages the RDF effecting its conventional role by means of integrated and non-integrated elements. Detailed proposals for the development of the Reserve Defence Force's Review Implementation Plan were submitted to the Minister for Defence in June 2002 and these were accepted in principle.

The Reserve Defence Force will mirror the Permanent Defence Force. The RDF will be organised into a *First Line Reserve* and a *Second Line Reserve*. The First Line Reserve will comprise of former members of the Permanent Defence Force and the Second Line Reserve will comprise an Army Reserve and a Naval Service Reserve.

■ Army Reserve

The Army Reserve will be organised into integrated and non-integrated elements. The Army Reserve will consist of combat, combat support, combat service support units and three air defence batteries.
A reserve brigade headquarters will also be established in each PDF brigade area.

Units of the Army Reserve will operate within the same brigade boundaries as their PDF counterparts and will be tasked with the same primary role as that of the PDF. Each RDF unit will have a direct working and support relationship with a designated PDF unit. Reserve personnel will voluntarily serve with the integrated element of the RDF for set periods of time and on completion of this service return to their non-integrated reserve units.

The Army Reserve's capability will be further enhanced with the appropriate skill levels required in relation to support weapon training, which will increase the amount of interoperability between the RDF and the PDF thereby improving the Defence Force's overall contingent military capability.

■ Naval Service Reserve

The Naval Service Reserve will be divided into two groups known as the Eastern Group and the Southern Group. Each group will consist of two companies: Dublin and Waterford in the Eastern Group and Cork and Limerick companies in the Southern Group.

The RDF will be dressed and equipped similarly to the PDF and in 2002 the issue of Disruptive Pattern Material uniforms to the RDF was completed. The RDF was also issued with the standard personal weapon of the Permanent Defence Force, the Steyr 5.56mm AUG rifle.

Personnel

Introduction

In 2002 the Defence Forces' average strength was 10,559. The Defence Forces fully recognise that its personnel are its most valued resource. Consequently the management of that resource is vitally important.

In 2002 a framework for the development of a strategic approach to HRM was agreed. This framework covered three areas: an Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS); Work Environment; and Support and Sustainment. In March 2002 a comprehensive set of proposals outlining a new IPMS was submitted to the Minister for Defence. The work of the Independent Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of Dr Eileen Doyle continued to deal with issues relating to the work environment, while a number of new policies and initiatives were implemented in relation to Support and Sustainment.

Strength versus Establishment

The establishment is a term used to describe the maximum number of soldiers the Defence Forces are allowed to engage, whereas the strength describes the actual number of soldiers serving in the Defence Forces at any given time. As a consequence of various reviews of the PDF, the establishment has fallen from 17,980 in 1990 to 10,500 (with 250 additional personnel in training) in 2002. From a planning perspective these decreases are important as they affect how the organisation is structured. However, the actual strength of the organisation is of greater significance, because the number of personnel serving, to a large extent, determines the nature of the contingent military capability and the ability to carry out effectively the tasks assigned to the Defence Forces by the Government. The average strength for 2002 was 10,559 personnel.

Table 2.1 shows average strengths for 2001 and 2002.

Defence Forces Strengths 2001-2002		
	2001	**2002**
Army	8,809	8,659
Naval Service	951	984
Air Corps	915	916
Total	10,675	10,559

Table. 2.1   Average Army, Naval Service and Air Corps strengths for 2001 and 2002

Recruitment

Recruitment of Personnel
The Chief of Staff is the delegated authority for recruiting. He also has responsibility for the advertising of all competitions for entry into the Defence Forces. The Defence Forces recruitment policy embraces the concepts of equality and diversity. Careers in the Defence Forces are open to both male and female applicants and are also open to EU and non-EU nationals (provided they satisfy the residency/work requirements laid down by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment).

Due to the difficulty in recruiting personnel in 2000 and 2001, a cross-media recruitment campaign was launched to attract personnel of the highest quality.

During the year a total of 680 personnel (including 500 general service recruits, 71 cadets, 17 apprentices and 49 direct entry personnel, e.g. doctors, engineers, instrumentalists etc.) were enlisted.

Defence Forces' Advertising Campaign
The advertising campaign for General Service Recruitment was launched in February 2002. The campaign spanned TV, cinema, radio and press. The aim of the campaign was to raise the profile of the Defence Forces in the public mind and thus attract a larger number of suitable candidates for enlistment into the Defence Forces. The cross-media recruitment campaign won a silver award in the bi-annual

Personnel

	1 S Bde	2 E Bde	4 W Bde	DFTC	AC	NS	Total
Applications	502	826	599	264	109	450	2750
Enlisted*	81	255	30	34	0	100	500
Discharged	19	50	2	7	0	15	93

Table 2.2 Intake of General Service Recruits – 2002

Note: The numbers of personnel enlisted are based on vacancies within the formations.

'Advertising Effectiveness Awards' run by the Institute of Advertising Practitioners in Ireland.

The results of independent surveys conducted, by Lansdowne Research, and the increase in the number of applications, indicate that the campaign was a success.

Induction Courses

One of the major personnel policy initiatives of 2002 was the introduction of recruit induction courses. These courses were of two-weeks duration immediately prior to formal recruit training and assisted potential recruits to acclimatise to military life.

In all, 500 general service recruits were enlisted in 2002. A total of 93 did not complete their training i.e. an average wastage figure of 18.6%. This represents a significant percentage decrease on previous years and is largely due to the success of the induction courses.

Table 2.2 outlines the number of applicants by formation, and the numbers who were enlisted and subsequently discharged.

Personnel Issues

A total of 796 personnel left the Defence Forces in 2002. This represents 7.5% of the total strength of the Permanent Defence Force. While this figure is lower than in recent years and turnover of personnel is desirable, nevertheless, this level of outflow still places a considerable strain on the training capacity of the Defence Forces.

Table 2.3 shows the inflow and outflow figures for personnel in 2002. The figures for 2002 show an overall net loss of 116 personnel.

Inflow and Outflow of Personnel in 2002				
	Army	Naval Service	Air Corps	Total
Inflow	497	149	34	680
Outflow	693	62	41	796
Net Gain (Loss)	(196)	87	(7)	(116)

Table 2.3 Inflow and Outflow of Personnel in 2002

Integrated Personnel Management System

The White Paper on Defence outlines the requirement for and sets out elements to be included in a Defence Forces' Integrated Personnel Management Plan. The plan was to set down policies and goals to ensure that personnel policies and practices kept pace with current best practice. The Chief of Staff submitted a detailed set of proposals for an Integrated Personnel Management System to the Minister for Defence in March 2002. The proposed system integrates all aspects of the Personnel Management function including recruitment, selection, induction, training, career management, development and promotion systems and rationalises the various personnel management structures to support the new system. These proposals are currently being considered.

The Challenge of a Workplace

In Autumn 2001 the Minister for Defence and the Chief of Staff commissioned Dr Eileen Doyle to chair an External Advisory Group:

- to determine the nature and extent of any harassment, bullying, discrimination or sexual harassment within the Defence Forces;

- to review existing policies and procedures on interpersonal relationships within the Defence Forces specifically in regard to harassment, bullying, discrimination or sexual harassment;

- to make recommendations on strategies and programmes for the development of a culture based on the dignity of the individual and mutual respect.

Dr Doyle presented her report 'The Challenge of a Workplace' in early 2002.

Following the publication of the report, briefings on its findings were conducted throughout all formations and units of the Defence Forces in 2002. An Independent Monitoring Group was also put in place to oversee the implementation of the Board's recommendations. This group is chaired by Dr Doyle and is comprised of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Support), an Assistant Secretary from the Department of Defence, the General Secretary of the Representative Association of Commissioned Officers and the General Secretary of the Permanent Defence Force's Other Ranks Representative Association. The monitoring group is working on a number of other personnel related initiatives e.g. exit interviews, questionnaires, external telephone helpline and counselling service.

In addition, an Equality Steering Group, chaired by Mr Pat Pierce, a member of the Labour Court, was established in July 2002. Their task includes the auditing of legislation, statutory instruments, practices, procedures and administrative instructions in the PDF to ensure that regulations and administrative instructions comply with current practice and equality legislation. The Equality Steering Group is working in accordance with the priorities set by the Independent Monitoring Group.

Unit Computing System (UCS)

In August 2002, the initial steps in the automation of the unit personnel administration system took place. Four modules of the system were rolled out to five pilot sites throughout the Defence Forces. It is intended that the UCS will be further implemented in 2003.

Overseas

Personnel Section recommends and updates policy for overseas selection. In addition, it liases with the formation personnel offices with regard to the nomination and selection of personnel for overseas appointments. The section is also responsible for the compilation of lists of volunteers, recommendations for selection, publication of overseas lists and liaison with units overseas on administrative matters, such as repatriations, accidents and injuries and confidential reports. Approximately 1,050 personnel were processed for overseas service in 2002.

Reserve

The administration of enlisted personnel of the First and Second Line Reserve is primarily the function of formation personnel offices and the Director of the Reserve Force. However the personnel section has responsibility for the overall personnel administration of all reserve officers including the maintenance of registers and data, the provision of statistical data and the preparation and processing of promotion instruments.

Freedom of Information

During 2002, the Defence Forces' Freedom of Information office received 242 requests under the Freedom of Information Act. This was a 25% increase on 2001 when 194 requests were received.

Table 2.4 outlines the statistical breakdown of FOI requests received for 2002.

2002 – FOI Requests	
Granted	133
Part-Granted	52
Refused	21
Withdrawn or handled outside the FOI Act	28
Outstanding	8
Total	**242**

Table 2.4 FOI Requests - 2002

Training

> **"The primary focus of the Defence Forces, when not engaged in operations, is training and preparation. The appropriate training for all Defence Forces' formations and units is based on conventional military doctrine to prepare them to fulfil their roles laid down by government."**
>
> *The White Paper on Defence, February 2000*

The Defence Forces train in order to achieve the degree of operational effectiveness which their assigned tasks require. During 2002, the Defence Forces undertook a series of unit evaluation training exercises involving all aspects and phases of conventional warfare. A total of 2,600 personnel from all brigades underwent the exercises and associated training. Over the coming years the Defence Forces will be required to meet several new and significant operational challenges.

Types of Training

Training within the Defence Forces is conducted in two basic forms. Firstly, that of individual training, where the individual is trained in personal skills in order to become an effective team member and secondly; that of collective training, where the team, as a unit is trained to accomplish tasks outside the scope of the individual.

■ Individual Training

Individual training is designed to equip the soldier, airman/woman, sailor and officer for their respective roles in the organisation. Every member of the Defence Forces undergoes a number of training courses commencing with recruit training in order to partake in a full and effective role in military life. Other courses include skills training courses in weapons handling, physical training and career advancement, all of which develop the individual into a well-trained soldier. The measures of individual training within the Defence Forces are based on the annual Individual Weapons and Fitness Tests.

- **Personal Weapons Test**
  An integral part of military training is the annual firing of personal weapons. The standard personal weapon for the Defence Forces is the 5.56mm Steyr rifle. Each person within combat and combat support units must fire this weapon during annual range practices and achieve a prescribed standard.

- **Fitness Test**
  Fitness levels are monitored annually by means of the Annual Fitness Test. The test consists of three parts: physical exercises; a designated run and a 10km march. All personnel are required to complete parts 1 & 2 of the test. Part 3 must be completed by personnel in combat and combat support units, personnel travelling on an overseas mission during the year and soldiers selected to undergo career courses.

  Table 3.1 indicates the percentage pass levels for the individual weapon and fitness test in 2002.

■ Collective Training

Collective training is conducted within the brigades and formations of the Defence Forces. It is essential in building cohesiveness and a unity of purpose within platoons, companies, battalions and brigades. Effective collective training leads to the achievement of a high state of capability and operational readiness, which is the ultimate goal for any military organisation.

	Weapons Test % Passsed	Fitness Test % Passed
1 Southern Brigade	84%	98%
2 Eastern Brigade	85%	86%
4 Western Brigade	96%	93%
DF Training Centre	92%	89%
Air Corps	65%	80%
Naval Service	83%	96%
Average Pass Rate	84%	91%

Table. 3.1 Pass Rates for Individual Weapons Tests and Fitness Tests – 2002

Levels of Training

Training within the Defence Forces is organised on several levels; Defence Forces' level, Brigade/Service level, Unit level and Reserve Defence Force's unit level.

■ **Defence Forces' Level**

At Defence Forces' level, courses are conducted in a range of institutions for career, skills, overseas and administrative courses for all ranks. These institutions are based mainly in the Defence Forces' Training Centre but also include the Air Corps and Naval Colleges and Defence Forces' School of Music.

■ **Brigade/Service Level**

At Brigade/Service level, courses are conducted mainly in Brigade Training Centres, focusing on career and skills training for NCOs and Privates. The Brigade is primarily responsible for training its units to achieve operational effectiveness.

■ **Unit level**

A considerable amount of training is conducted at unit level. This includes recruit, advanced recruit, skills and continuation training. Collective training is also conducted at unit level.

Training

■ **Reserve Defence Force's Unit Level**
Training in the Reserve Defence Force is carried out on weekly training nights, weekend field days and annual camps. RDF training places heavy emphasis on individual training such as weapons skills and marksmanship. The RDF train and exercise alongside PDF units and this aspect of training is set to increase in the coming years.

The Three-Year Training Plan

In 2000 a three-year Defence Forces' training plan was initiated. To date the plan has progressed satisfactorily and was reviewed at the end of 2002. It has focused on the necessary training to meet the Helsinki Headline Goal commitment. Significant progress was made towards the achievement of the aims of the three-year plan during 2002. The main features were:

■ **Unit Evaluation**
In 2002 the emphasis was placed on unit assessment at battalion group level.

During the period from May to September, a total of 2,600 personnel were assessed over 72-hour exercise periods in the Glen of Imaal and Glenmalure areas of County Wicklow. These evaluations exercised troops, of battalion group strength, in several phases of conventional operations, from offensive action to establishing a defensive area and tactical withdrawal.

The skills assessed over the three-day period included: physical fitness and endurance, battle procedures, patrolling, field administration, communication procedures, map reading and navigation skills, first aid drills, minefield extraction drills, prisoner of war handling drills, live field firing, gallery range firing, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical protection drills, and specialist corps skills.

Based on a detailed evaluation report, appropriate remedial action is taken where necessary.

■ **Corps Concentrations**
Corps concentrations were also carried out facilitating the development of corps field skills.

Training for Overseas Missions

The main focus of our overseas training in 2002 was for the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor, the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the troop contributing missions, SFOR and KFOR in the Balkans. New missions continually arise and the training must be designed to reflect the mission requirements and the operational environment.

Partnership for Peace

Partnership for Peace (PfP)/EU Requirements
In recent years the training ethos of the Defence Forces has shifted. In 2002 the emphasis was on Collective Training of existing units so that the complete unit and associated attachments were ready to respond at 30 days notice. The Defence Evaluation process is aimed at assisting in the preparation of such formed units. This approach is essential in order to ensure:

• **Interoperability**
Defence Forces units in future operations will be required to train to achieve interoperability in a wide range of skills and procedures including Tactical Doctrine, Communications, Logistics and NBC protection drills.

An essential aspect of training is to ensure that members of the Defence Forces are capable of operating with international colleagues so as to provide for their safety and security while serving abroad.

• **Standardised training on new equipment**
In order to meet the new challenges, the Defence Forces are being re-equipped with state of the art equipment. There is and will continue to be a training requirement to ensure that personnel are trained to the optimum standard on all such equipment.

Training

Education

The education policy is designed to provide personnel to meet the complexity of requirements within the Defence Forces. The education policy comprises of three separate programmes:

■ **Formal Education/Training**

Formal education and training is delivered through university, technological institute and FÁS schemes.

■ **Courses and Visits Programme**

This programme provides for the participation of personnel on foreign courses, seminars, visits and conferences. The programme has two key objectives:

• Supporting Defence Forces' training strategy by prioritising the development of the Defence Forces' Training Centre's instructor base.

• Supporting interoperability by the provision of a programme of attendance at PfP/EU activities aimed at training the trainers and doctrinal authors to address the Petersberg Tasks related operations at a strategic, operational and tactical level.

■ **Courses in Own-Time**

The Refund of Fees scheme funds relevant civilian educational courses to raise standards of education on an individual and organisational basis.

The shortage of technicians coupled with increased capital spending on a range of technical equipment and a growing Peace Support commitment highlights a critical need for a continuous trainee technician scheme. In 2002 a scheme was implemented which provides for the sourcing, training and deployment of trainee technicians.

Language Training

An increased need for proficiency in foreign languages has been identified as a result of potential future European and overseas commitments. The objective of the long-term Defence Forces Foreign Language Policy is to shift language competency from a specialised to a generalist skill. A distinguishing feature of the policy is the outsourcing of language training. The Defence Forces will adopt international language interoperability standards for assessing language proficiency.

Investment in Training

The training equipment of a modern conventional force, to enable it to satisfy its varied roles, is considerable. The education and training of personnel, coupled with the provision of a proper training infrastructure and the necessary resources, are a priority for the Defence Forces.

A number of programmes were advanced in 2002, the main one being the purchase of a Command and Staff (Simulator) Trainer. The contract for this system was signed in November 2002 with the delivery and installation of the system occurring in 2003. It will be used to conduct realistic leadership training for military commanders and staff through Command and Control exercises down to company level.

International Sports Participation

The Defence Forces have the opportunity to represent Ireland in International competition through the Conseil Internationale du Sport Militaire (CISM). In 2002, the Defence Forces successfully hosted the CISM World Military Boxing Championship in the Defence Forces Training Centre, Curragh Camp, involving 200 competitors from 23 different nations. The Irish team won one gold and two bronze medals.

Equipment and Infrastructure

EQUIPMENT

The year saw the continuation of the Defence Forces' equipment purchasing programme. A total of €119 million was expended on equipment and infrastructure throughout the Defence Forces.

Finances allotted to equipment purchases are administered under a variety of sub-headings from the Defence vote, which include the following:

- Defensive Equipment
- Aircraft
- Military Transport
- Ships and Naval Equipment
- Engineering Equipment
- Ordnance and Clothing, Catering and Provisions
- Communication and Information Services

Table 4.1 Outlines the main equipment purchases made in 2002.

Defensive Equipment

In 2002 €41 million was expended on Defensive Equipment. In 2000 the Defence Forces commenced a three-year investment programme in Nuclear Biological Chemical (NBC) protective equipment, which progressed during 2002. By the end of the reporting year 2,000 NBC protective suits were procured and orders were placed for enough collective protection equipment to equip one battalion, to be delivered in 2003.

The Defence Forces took delivery in February 2002 of the remaining 8 MOWAG Piranha armoured personnel carriers (APCs) from a total of 40; a down payment of €13 million was made for a further 25 APCs which will be delivered in 2004. This will bring the total number to 65. A number of Steyr AUG rifles were purchased as part of the re-equipping programme of the Reserve Defence Forces.

A contract was awarded for the Javelin Anti-Tank Missile System after a two-year evaluation phase. The

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Defensive Equipment

Defensive Equipment
- MOWAG APCs
- Steyr AUG Rifles
- NBC Suits and Equipment
- NBC Decontamination Suits
- Driver Night Vision Binoculars
- Thermal Imagers

Military Transport
- Troop Carrying Vehicles 4x4
- Fitted for Radio Vehicles
- Transit Vans
- Transit Minibus
- Fire Tender
- Coach
- Motor Cycles
- Saloon Cars

Engineering Equipment
- Mine clearing protective equipment
- Remote firing equipment
- Mobile water purification equipment
- Mine clearance detection equipment
- Mobile generators
- Mechanical flails

Ordnance and Clothing, Catering and Provisions
- DPM Rain Suits
- Military Band Uniforms

Communication and Information Services
- PCs, Laptops, Servers, Printers, Scanners
- High Frequency Radios
- Codan HF Radios
- Military Archives Database
- Communications Shelters
- MOWAG Intercom

Table 4.1 Main Equipment Purchases in 2002

Equipment and Infrastructure

system is designed to give light infantry units a credible anti-armour capability. The contract includes simulators for training purposes, which reduces the cost of training. Delivery will commence at the end of 2003 and be completed by 2004.

The AMSTAR Ground Surveillance Radar System was selected in 2002 by the Defence Forces for use by cavalry reconnaissance and artillery forward observers. Deliveries will commence in 2003.

The 'Sophie' Handheld Thermal Imager, an item of night vision equipment, was delivered in 2002. This system has a range out to 10 km and will considerably enhance the surveillance capability of infantry, cavalry and artillery units. A delivery was also made of 'Lucie' drivers' night vision goggles, which will enhance night-time driving capabilities.

Aircraft

Maintenance expenditure on aircraft for 2002 totalled €8.5 million. As a result of Government budgetary re-adjustments the awarding of the contract for medium-lift helicopters was withdrawn in April 2002. The public/private partnership option is one of a number that are being examined in ordered to progress this project. The Defence Forces placed an order for eight Pilatus turbo-prop training aircraft, with full delivery of the training system due in mid-2004, at a total cost of €55 million. A further €7.2 million was expended during the year on the leasing and training costs of an S61 Sikorsky helicopter which will be based at Sligo airport for search and rescue operations from mid-2003.

Military Transport

Military transport costs for 2002 totalled €7 million.

Ships and Naval Equipment

Maintenance expenditure on the Naval Service's fleet in 2002 totalled €11 million. This included €1.9 miliion on a communications refit.

Engineering Equipment

Approximately €3.5 million was spent on engineering equipment in the year. The main purchases of mine clearing protective equipment, remote firing equipment, mechanical flails and mine clearance detection equipment were acquired in order to attain the mine clearing partnership goal associated with future peace support missions.

Ordnance and Clothing, Catering and Provisions

The expenditure under the Ordnance subhead covers such areas as maintenance of Ordnance workshops and equipment, clothing and catering. As part of the Defence Forces Disruptive Pattern Material (DPM) Clothing Procurement Plan, 2,500 DPM rain suits were purchased and the provision of a new band uniform for the Army School of Music was completed.

Communication and Information Services

Total Communication and Information Services expenditure was €8.9 million and involved military equipment purchases, new utilities, training and maintenance. The 2002 CIS purchasing programme was progressed throughout the year with the purchase of PCs, a tactical brigade communications shelter, and high frequency radios.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Defence Forces infrastructure advanced significantly in 2002 with a total of €41 million spent on capital projects and €10.5 million on maintenance works.

Some of the major projects completed in the year included: a new dining complex and a Combat Support College in the Curragh Camp; a major upgrading of the runways in Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnel; upgrading of accommodation in McKee Barracks, Cathal Brugha Barracks, and Coolmoney Camp and the construction of a new cookhouse/dining hall in Dún Uí Mhaoilíosa,, Galway.

Table 4.2 outlines the major projects that were undertaken throughout the Defence Forces in 2002.

Progress on major projects undertaken in 2002			
Project	Location	Cost in €m	Notes
Dining Complex/NCOs' Mess (West)	DFTC	4.4	Completed
Combat Support College	DFTC	6.9	Completed
Combined Vehicle Workshops	DFTC	9.1	Completed
Vehicle Garaging Complex	DFTC	4.6	Completed
Re-roof A & C Blocks, Pearse Barracks	DFTC	0.31	Completed
Headquarters No 3 Support Wing	Casement Aerodrome	3.05	Completed
Runway Upgrade	Casement Aerodrome	6.3	Completed
Re-roof 5-14 Blocks, Collins Barracks	Cork	0.60	Completed
Upgrade Water Mains	McKee Barracks	0.41	Completed
Upgrade Accommodation Blocks	McKee Barracks	2.1	Commenced
Upgrade Accommodation Blocks	Cathal Brugha Barracks	1.9	Commenced
Upgrade Accomm., Water, sewage systems & ablutions	Coolmoney Camp	2.6	Commenced
New Cook house/Dining Hall	Dún Uí Mhaoilíosa	3.65	Commenced
New Armoury	Custume Barracks	2.3	Commenced

Table 4.2 Progress on major projects undertaken in 2002

Annually Produced Outputs

The Defence Forces' Strategy Statement (2001-2004) identifies a total of twenty-three Defence Forces' outputs, which cover the roles of the Defence Forces as laid down by Government in the White Paper on Defence. The outputs are classified under four categories.

• Conventional Outputs
• Internal Security Outputs
• International and Regional Security Outputs
• Governmental Support Outputs

The primary role of the Defence Forces, defending the State against armed aggression, comes under the Conventional Defence Forces' Outputs category. The role of providing aid to the civil power is incorporated into the Internal Security Defence Forces' Outputs. The role of participating in multinational peace support, crisis management and humanitarian relief operations comes under the International and Regional Security Defence Forces' Outputs category. The roles of providing a fishery protection service and the carrying out of other duties as may be assigned from time to time are incorporated in the Governmental Support Defence Forces' Outputs category.

The following section of the report examines the Defence Forces' annually produced outputs under each of the four output categories.

Conventional

The primary role of the Defence Forces, defending the State against armed aggression, is the manifestation of the State's intention to assert its sovereignty and to defend its territory. The White Paper on Defence commits the Government to 'a versatile force which is organised, equipped and trained along conventional lines, which can adapt readily to the requirements of different situations in the prevailing defence and security environment'. To this end the Conventional DF Outputs define the activities for which the Defence Forces must be trained and equipped in order to fulfil their obligation to defend the State. These activities include the following:

■ **The provision of Army brigade formations** for the conduct of prompt and sustained conventional combat operations on land.

The Army is a conventional combat force that consists of light infantry with the necessary and essential combat support and combat service support elements. Combat support is provided by: artillery, which delivers indirect fire support to infantry forces; cavalry, which conducts armoured reconnaissance and security operations; field communications and information units, which provide command, control and communications facilities; and engineer units, which ensure the mobility of combat forces is maintained and enemy mobility is restricted. Combat service support is provided by: transport units, which transport personnel and logistics; medical units, which provide medical and hospital support to combatants; ordnance units, which ensure weapon and ammunition maintenance back-up to all weapon systems; and military police units, which ensure the smooth movement of all military transport.

For the period under review the authorised maximum number of personnel that could serve in the three Army Brigade formations was 6,990 and these were garrisoned in 29 barracks and military posts dispersed throughout the country.

■ **The provision of an Air Defence Unit** for the conduct of air defence operations, protecting Army, Naval Service and Air Corps forces and vital installations.

The 1 Air Defence Regiment (1ADR) is the Army's dedicated air defence unit. The PDF element of the regiment is based in the Defence Forces' Training Centre, while the three reserve batteries are based in Limerick, Cork and Dublin. During 2002 the authorised strength of 1 ADR was 495 including reserve personnel.

■ **The provision of a Special Operations Unit** to conduct prompt and sustained conventional specialist activities.

The Army Ranger Wing (ARW) is an integral unit of the Defence Forces. Its roles are divided into Conventional Warfare and Specialist 'Aid to the Civil Power' roles. The conventional roles of the unit can be divided into two main areas; offensive operations, involving the securing of vital objectives, conducting of long-range patrols and conducting of ambushes; and defensive operations, including counter-insurgency, delay operations and protection duties.

■ **The provision of Naval Service elements** for the conduct of prompt and sustained conventional operations at sea and also for the assertion of Ireland's national sovereignty, the integrity of its territorial water, the enforcement of maritime law within Irish jurisdiction, and the protection of Irish rights and activities at sea.

The Naval Service is the State's principal sea-going agency with a general responsibility to meet contingent and actual maritime defence requirements. It is tasked with a variety of defence and other roles. Defence roles include defending territorial seas, deterring intrusive or aggressive acts, conducting maritime surveillance, maintaining an armed naval presence, ensuring rights of passage, protecting marine assets and contributing to a blockade if required. The Naval Service must be capable of conducting such sea operations as may be necessary to support Army operations. These include sea lift and close naval support operations.

Underpinned by the authority of international law, Naval Service vessels carry with them unique characteristics as an expression of State sovereignty and political will at sea. The Naval Service conveys

a signal of State commitment in the sea areas over which the State exercises sovereignty or has sovereign rights and in the sea areas beyond, where the State has an interest.

The Naval Service is based in Haulbowline. In 2002 it had an authorised maximum of 1,144 personnel and comprised a flotilla of eight ships. The key characteristics of the Naval Service flotilla are those of a rapid reaction, flexible and multi-capable force that is able to sustain the maximum number of patrol days within the constraints of the resources available.

■ **The provision of Air Corps elements** for the conduct of prompt and sustained operations in territorial airspace and also for the assertion of Ireland's sovereignty and the integrity of its territorial airspace.

The Air Corps is tasked with protecting the integrity of Irish territorial airspace and with providing air support to army operations. It provides the capability to conduct aerial surveillance and reconnaissance and to maintain an armed aerial presence in a low threat environment. It also provides a limited airlift capacity, monitors air activities and demonstrates rights of passage. The lack of an air intercept capability has been identified and is currently under consideration.

The Air Corps uses both fixed-wing and rotary equipment and has a fleet that totals 32 aircraft. It is based at Casement Aerodrome in Baldonnel, and in 2002, had an authorised maximum strength of 930 personnel.

■ **The provision of a Reserve Defence Force** to support the Permanent Defence Force in defending the State against armed aggression.

The Reserve Defence Force accomplishes its mission by fulfilling the following tasks: providing local defence and security; reinforcing PDF units with trained manpower; and occupying PDF barracks should the need arise.

On 1 January 2002 the total strength of the First Line Reserve and Second Line Reserve was 472 and 13,471 respectively.

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Internal Security

Since the foundation of the State, the Defence Forces have supported An Garda Síochána in a wide variety of Aid to the Civil Power (ATCP) operations combating serious subversive threats to the State.

These operations have included: operations along the border with Northern Ireland; familiarisation patrols, checkpoints, cordon and search operations; non-border operations such as cash, explosive and prisoner escorts; military presence at blastings and prisons; specialist search operations and explosive ordnance disposal operations; specialist operations such as counter-hijacking, escorts, installation and VIP protection.

Army ATCP Operations

Aid to the Civil Power Operations for the Army can be divided into two broad areas; Border Operations, i.e. all operations located in and around the area of the border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland and Non-Border Operations, which cover all ATCP operations elsewhere within the State.

Border Operations

The units tasked primarily with border security are the 27 and the 28 Infantry Battalions, and the 4 Cavalry Squadron. They receive direct support from Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams from 2 Eastern Brigade and the 4 Western Brigade and air support from the Air Corps.

Additional personnel from non-border units are moved to the border as the need arises. During the year 2002 there was a marked decrease in the number of patrols and checkpoints conducted in the region and this decrease in border operations was due to the peace dividend arising from the Good Friday Agreement of 1998.

Non-Border Operations

■ Armed Security Escorts

Explosive escorts, cash-in-transit escorts and prisoner escorts continue to be conducted by the Defence Forces; by the Army on the ground and with the Air Corps providing top cover. During 2002, the army provided a total of 24,951 man-days to escort type duties. The Air Corps supported these operations with a total of 207 flight missions.

■ Presence at Blasting

A total of 1,545 man-days were consumed on 'presence at blasting operations' between January and September 2002, a significant decrease on last year's figures. Since September 2002, as part of the ongoing Defence Forces' rationalisation process, the routine military presence at blastings has ceased thus releasing military personnel for other operational duties and training for peace support operations. This assistance contributed to the overall safety and progress of our economic development.

■ Security of Key Installations

The key installations that continued to be secured by the Defence Forces during 2002 were Government Buildings, the Central Bank, Portlaoise Prison and Hospital, the Explosive Factory at Enfield, and Dublin Docklands (during loading and unloading of munitions on ships). The Defence Forces carried out patrols to the following vital installations: Airports, Docklands, Prisons, Courts, RTÉ installations, ESB installations, CIE installations, and fuel storage facilities. A total of 1,582 armed guard parties were required to secure these installations and a further 1,124 patrols were also conducted.

■ Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Personnel of the Ordnance Corps were called out on 96 occasions to neutralise and dispose of dangerous munitions, explosives or substances around the country. The location, age and nature of the munitions and substances varied greatly. Each case required the attention of a highly trained Explosive Ordnance Disposal team.

Internal Security

Air Corps ATCP Operations

Air Corps ATCP operations involve the provision of aircraft in support of other Defence Force components, for example aerial surveillance of cash and or prisoner escorts in support of the Army. Occasionally additional aircraft are provided to the Garda Air Support Unit if required.

■ Air Support Unit to the Civil Power

The missions undertaken by the Air Corps in support of An Garda Síochána during the three years 2000-2002 are outlined in Table 5.3. The Air Corps stores and pilots the three Garda aircraft. The duties performed on behalf of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform are traffic control, monitoring large public assemblies, sporting events and providing back-up air support to ground Garda units.

Late 2002 saw the arrival of a second helicopter, the EC-135, for this role, bringing the fleet to three aircraft. The new helicopter is flown by Air Corps pilots, but maintained under a civil contract.

The increase in the Defender's flying hours was a direct result of the aircraft re-entering service during November 2001 on successful completion of an external safety audit.

Naval Service ATCP Operations

The Naval Service renders assistance to the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform by:

• Undertaking Drug Interdiction Operations
• Conducting Security Taskings
• Monitoring Clandestine Migration.

■ Drug Interdiction Operations

The Joint Task Force (JTF) consisting of the Naval Service, An Garda Síochána and the Customs Service conducts drug interdiction operations both by covert and overt means. The Naval Service, as part of the Joint Task Force, in conjunction with either the Gardaí or Customs and Excise or both, were involved in JTF operations during 2002.

■ Security Tasking

The Naval Service contributes to maritime-based security type operations such as:

• VIP Security
• Exclusion Zone Enforcement
• Crime Intervention
• Anti-terrorist type Interventions.

■ Clandestine Migration

The Naval Service, in the course of its routine patrols, maintained surveillance for evidence of clandestine migration on behalf of An Garda Síochána Immigration Control.

Air Corps in Support of Garda Síochána	2000		2001		2002	
	Missions	Flying Hours	Missions	Flying Hours	Missions	Flying Hours
Ecuriel – Light Helicopter	987	752	1,134	837	919	587
Defender – Twin aircraft	278	335	165	240	451	537
EC 135					48	46
Total	**1,265**	**1,087**	**1,299**	**1,077**	**1,418**	**1,170**

Table 5.3 Air Support Operations – Garda unit, 2000, 2001 & 2002.

International and Regional Security

Introduction

Since Ireland joined the United Nations (UN) in 1955, approximately 51,000 tours of duty have been performed by personnel of the Defence Forces on 56 Peace Support Operations throughout the world. Ireland continues to make a substantial contribution to international peacekeeping operations. The increase in the number of peacekeeping missions initiated on behalf of the UN has been accompanied by an increased complexity in the nature of these missions. Defence Forces' specialist personnel have also participated in humanitarian and disaster relief operations in Europe, Africa and Central America. As an active member of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Ireland continues to support international and regional confidence and security building measures.

In broad terms the Defence Forces meet their UN and EU Peace Support Operations commitments under the UN Standby Arrangement System and the Helsinki Headline Goal (HHG), by providing up to 850 Defence Forces' personnel at any one time. The conditions under which the Defence Forces are committed to service abroad are those outlined in the Seville Declaration of 2002:

- Authorisation of the operation by the Security Council or the General Assembly of the United Nations
- The agreement of the Irish Government
- The approval of Dáil Éireann, in accordance with Irish law.

■ United Nations

The United Nations remains the primary organisation of the international community in the area of peace and security. The primacy of the UN continues to be a cornerstone of Ireland's foreign policy. A commitment to collective security through the development of international organisations, and regional co-operation, especially in Europe, are also central elements of policy.

In light of the increase in the number and complexity of United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations authorised a study designed to produce tangible and implementable recommendations to improve United Nations peacekeeping and related activities. The final document generated by the study 'The Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations' commonly known as the 'Brahimi Report' urges United Nations member States to collaborate to make better-trained, more capable forces available for complex peace operations.

Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter describes the role that regional organisations can play in the maintenance of international peace and security. In view of the burden on the United Nations in the new international situation, the Government accepted that the development of regional organisations, in accordance with this Chapter, was both necessary and welcome.

■ European Union

In light of events in the Balkans, the European Union member states identified a requirement to have the capability to conduct: humanitarian and rescue tasks; peacekeeping tasks; and tasks of combat forces in crisis management, often known as the Petersberg Tasks. To date the focus has been on establishing crisis management capabilities. This process is dynamic and includes civilian, military and police capabilities.

At the Helsinki European Council a commitment to provide a force of up to 60,000 personnel, deployable within 60 days, and sustainable for one year was agreed, the Helsinki Headline Goal.

Ireland has committed up to 850 personnel to the HHG.

NATO'S Partnership for Peace (PfP) was launched at the NATO Summit in Brussels in January 1994 as a co-operative security initiative designed to intensify political and military co-operation in Europe, promote stability, reduce threats to peace, and build strengthened relationships, by promoting practical co-operation amongst its participants.

The purposes of PfP set out in the Framework

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Document include the protection and promotion of human rights, the safeguarding of freedom, justice and peace; the preservation of democracy; the upholding of international law; and the fulfilment of the obligations of the United Nations Charter and OSCE commitments.

These commitments will enhance the capacity and readiness of the Defence Forces to participate in United Nations, EU or OSCE peacekeeping operations with countries with which we share a peace-keeping tradition, and ensure that Ireland is in a position to continue to make an important contribution in the field of Peace Support Operations.

Peace Support Operations

The Defence Forces contributed some 972 personnel to seventeen separate international peacekeeping missions throughout the world during the year 2002 of which 864 served on the four main troop contributing missions: an infantry platoon serving with a composite New Zealand Infantry Battalion in the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET); a military police component with the Stabilisation Force (SFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina; a medium-lift transport company with the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in Kosovo; and a guard and administration company with the United Nations in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). The remaining 108 served in staff appointments or as observers with international organisations such as UN, EU and OSCE.

The most significant events for the Defence Forces during the year were the withdrawal in October of the Irish Platoon from East Timor, after three years service with UNTAET, and the deployment of a small contingent of officers and NCOs to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The withdrawal of the Defence Forces' platoon from UNTAET coincided with the downsizing of the Force itself and the associated withdrawal of the New Zealand battalion with which the Irish Platoon was deployed.

Table 6.1 outlines the number of Defence Forces' personnel serving overseas at the end of July 2002.

Troop Contributing Missions

The Irish Defence Forces contributed most of their peace support personnel to four troop contributing missions; namely the two UN missions of UNTAET, and UNMEE, and the two authorised, UN-mandated missions of SFOR and KFOR. The background and current status of each of these missions, and the Irish involvement are examined in the following paragraphs.

United Nations Transitional Administration East Timor (UNTAET) –
(renamed United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) in May 2002)

■ Background

In June 1999 three officers were deployed to United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) as liaison officers for the upcoming independence referendum. The referendum took place on 30 August and the resultant disturbances caused the UN to withdraw from Dili to Darwin. On 15 September, UN Resolution 1264 allowed for the establishment of INTERFET (International Force East Timor), an Australian-led force that began operations in East Timor on 20 September 1999 with a view to restoring peace and security in the region. By February 2000 a stable State had been achieved in East Timor and the UN assumed control through the establishment of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET).

East Timor's first presidential elections were held on 14 April 2002. Polling day, as with the four-week campaign period which preceded it, was peaceful, orderly and without serious incident. The peacekeeping force UNTAET provided security to the International Electoral Commission and to the United Nations civilian/police in accordance with the Operational Support Arrangement. Mr Xanana Gusmao won the election, winning over 80% of the valid vote. UNTAET was renamed the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) after the successful Presidential Election and the subsequent Declaration of Independence in May 2002.

Defence Forces Personnel Serving Overseas						
	Mission	Officers	Chaplains	NCOs	Privates	Total
United Nations Troop Missions	UNIFIL HQ	4		3		7
	UNFICYP HQ	2		4		6
	UNMISET	5		15	22	42
	UNMEE	24	1	91	105	221
	Total	**35**	**1**	**113**	**127**	**276**
United Nations Observer Missions	UNTSO	13				13
	UNIKOM	6				6
	UNMOP	2				2
	MINURSO	3				3
	UNMIK	1		2		3
	UNMISET	2				2
	MONUC	2				2
	Total	**29**		**2**		**31**
European and International Missions	SFOR	4		52	4	60
	KFOR	5	1	47	58	111
	ISAF	4		3		7
	OSCE	12				12
	EUMM	11		2		13
	EU Military Staff	4		1		5
	Total	**40**	**1**	**105**	**62**	**208**
Permanent Missions	UN	1				1
	OSCE	1				1
	Total	**2**				**2**
Permanent Representatives	EU	3				3
	UN	1				1
	OSCE	1				1
	PfP	3				3
	Total	**8**				**8**
	Grand Total	**114**	**2**	**220**	**189**	**525**

Table 6.1 Defence Forces' Personnel Serving Overseas (as at 31 July 2002)

■ Defence Forces involvement in UNTAET/UNMISET

The UNTAET Force in April 2002 was 7,751 troops strong with contingents from 24 contributing countries/nations. By the end of 2002, after substantial downsizing of the force associated with the Declaration of Independence in May, the strength was 3,000. Ireland's contribution to the force consisted of 44 personnel, in the form of an infantry platoon attached to the New Zealand Battalion Group, a command element and a National Support Element. The first two deployments from the Defence Forces were drawn from the Army Ranger Wing (ARW). Subsequent platoons were provided by infantry battalions in rotation. While the Detachment was based on the border with West Timor and attached to a New Zealand Battalion Group, the Command Element was based in Dili and the Support Element in Darwin. In 2002 there were three contingent rotations from 4 Infantry Battalion, 1 Infantry Battalion and 6 Infantry Battalion.
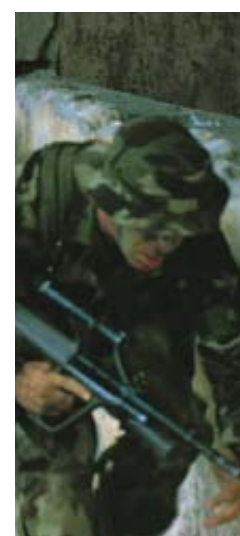
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■ Deployment and Operations

The combined New Zealand Battalion, to which the Irish unit was attached, also included elements from Nepal and Fiji, and operated in Sector West. The Force accomplished its mission by patrolling three sector areas and an enclave.

■ Withdrawal of the Defence Forces Platoon

As part of UNMISET Forces downsizing, the New Zealand Battalion was withdrawn from East Timor and, as a consequence, deployment of an Irish Platoon came to an end. Upon request from UN New York, a small Defence Forces' presence remained in East Timor, one senior officer as Military Assistant to the Force Commander, one senior NCO deployed at Force HQ and two unarmed observers.

Stabilisation Force (SFOR)

■ Background

In the light of the peace agreement initialled in Dayton, Ohio on the 21 November 1995, the North Atlantic Council authorised, on 1 December, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe to deploy enabling forces into Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Movement of these forces began on 2 December. On the 5 December NATO Foreign and Defence Ministers endorsed the military planning for the Implementation Force (IFOR).

On the 15 December 1995 the United Nations Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted Security Resolution 1031, which authorised the member states to establish a multinational military Implementation Force (IFOR), under unified command and control, and composed of ground, air and maritime units from NATO and non-NATO nations to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the peace agreement. The initial IFOR force became a Stabilisation Force (SFOR) when the security situation had sufficiently stabilised in the region.

■ Irish Participation

On the 14 May 1997 Dáil Éireann approved the dispatch of a contingent of the Defence Forces to Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of the Stabilisation Force (SFOR) established under the authority of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1088 of 12 December 1996. In support of this motion the Minister for Defence stated that the Defence Forces were in a position to meet this commitment by the provision of 50 personnel. An Irish Military Police element was to join the International Military Police (IMP) Company at SFOR HQ, Sarajevo. This IMP Company consists of a company headquarters and three military police platoons. Ireland provides the company HQ and one of the platoons.

■ Mission

The mission of the SFOR IMP Company is to ensure the maintenance of good order and discipline amongst all SFOR troops in SFOR Headquarters and in the Sarajevo Valley. Additionally, they provide Traffic Control and VIP Escort. The Company is also responsible for the investigation of crime where SFOR troops or property are involved. Two rotations were deployed to the area during the year and each completed a six-month tour of duty. The MP component is scheduled to be withdrawn in Jan 2003, leaving a small number of staff officers and NCOs at SFOR HQ until June 2004.

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)

■ Background

Ethiopia and Eritrea have had a turbulent history since Ethiopia annexed its smaller neighbour in 1962. There was a war of resistance lasting thirty years, after which Eritrea formally gained independence in 1993. The border between the two countries was never formally established and the disputed border led to bloody fighting in 1998. The fighting continued sporadically until a cessation of hostilities was achieved by the Organisation for African Unity on 18 June 2000.

On 15 June 2001 the UN formally invited Ireland to

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contribute a Guard and Administration Company to serve with UNMEE at the Force Headquarters in Asmara, Eritrea, with effect from 11 December 2001, for a minimum of 12 months.

■ UNMEE Mandate

UNMEE was created when the United Nations' Security Council passed Security Resolutions 1312 and 1320. Under Resolution 1320 of 15 September 2000, the Security Council authorised: the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 peacekeeping troops to monitor the ceasefire; ensure that the opposing forces remain at least 25 km (outside artillery range) from each other (this area between the forces is known as the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ)); chair the Military Co-ordination Commission; and co-ordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the TSZ.

■ Irish Contingent – UNMEE

On the 26 October 2001 Dáil Éireann approved the commitment of a contingent of 221 personnel. An advance party was deployed to the mission area one month later, and on 11 December 2001 the main group departed Ireland for Eritrea. The mission of the Irish Contingent while in Eritrea includes the provision of perimeter defence and Internal Security of Force HQ installations, the security of convoys and the security and escorting of VIPs, the provision of communications support to the Force HQ, the provision of transport, and military and administrative staff to the Force HQ.

Two rotations have occurred since, one in June and more recently in early December 2002. This will be the last deployment to UNMEE.

Kosovo Force (KFOR)

■ Background

On 10 June 1999 United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 welcomed the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles on a political solution to the Kosovo crisis, including an immediate end to violence and a rapid withdrawal of its military police and paramilitary forces.

The resolution authorised the establishment of a multinational force under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. KFOR is a NATO-led multinational force under unified command and control, with substantial participation from non-NATO nations, including the Russian Federation.

The international community has fully recognised the immense humanitarian, political, and economic problems facing the countries in the Balkans region as a result of the conflict in Kosovo. Military efforts have focused on providing immediate practical assistance in dealing with the refugee crisis by reassigning forces in the region to humanitarian tasks.

■ Ireland's Role in KFOR

On the 1 July 1999, the Dáil approved the provision of a medium-lift transport company to KFOR in support of the United Nations Security Council Resolution. The mission of the Irish transport company is to provide a general lift capability in direct support of KFOR. Its primary tasks are to transport stores and equipment as directed by HQ KFOR and to provide transport support for KFOR troops and also to provide humanitarian convoys to aid agencies. There were two rotations to KFOR during 2002, one in March and one in September. Planning commenced during the latter part of 2002 for a reconfiguration of the Defence Forces deployment in the Balkans. The commitment in Kosovo will change to the deployment of an Infantry Group to KFOR, as part of a multinational battalion.

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

■ Background

On 20 December 2001 the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Security Resolution 1386 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter authorizing the deployment of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan for six months to assist in the maintenance of security in Kabul and the surrounding areas. This was deemed necessary because of the instabilty that ensued

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after the US-led operations in Afghanistan, post-September 11 attacks in the USA, and the subsequent fall of the Taliban Regime. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, ISAF is authorised to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate. The United Kingdom assumed Lead Nation Status at the start of the mission followed by Turkey in June 2002. On 23 May 2002, the UN Security Council extended the mandate of ISAF for a further six months to December 2002 and this has now been extended for a further period.

On 17 April 2002, the Minister for Defence indicated that he was agreeable in principle to the deployment of members of the Defence Forces to ISAF, subject to an assessment of all the attendant factors. Against this background, the military authorities were requested to provide personnel for deployment at ISAF Headquarters in KABUL. On 6 July seven members of the Defence Forces – four officers and three NCOs deployed to ISAF. The group was replaced in early November by another seven personnel who will also serve for a four-month tour of duty.
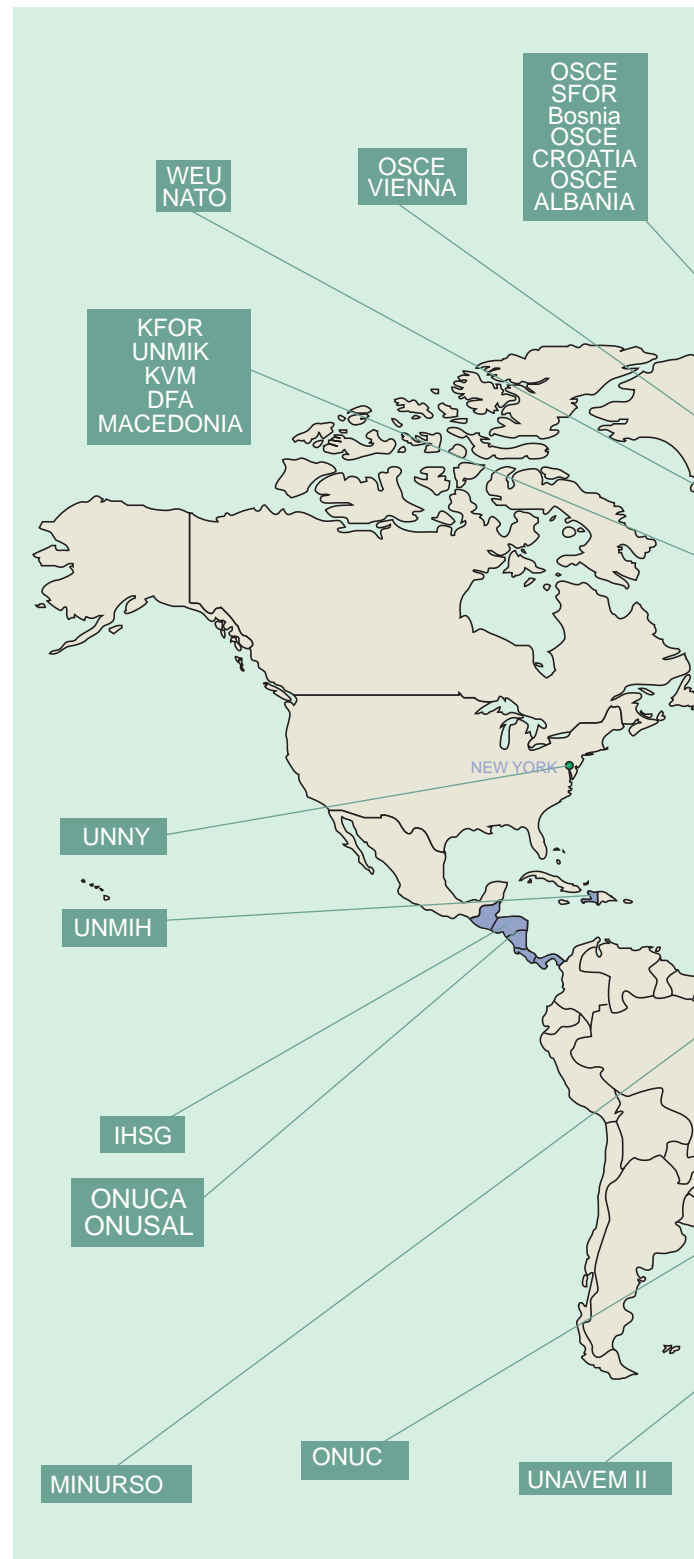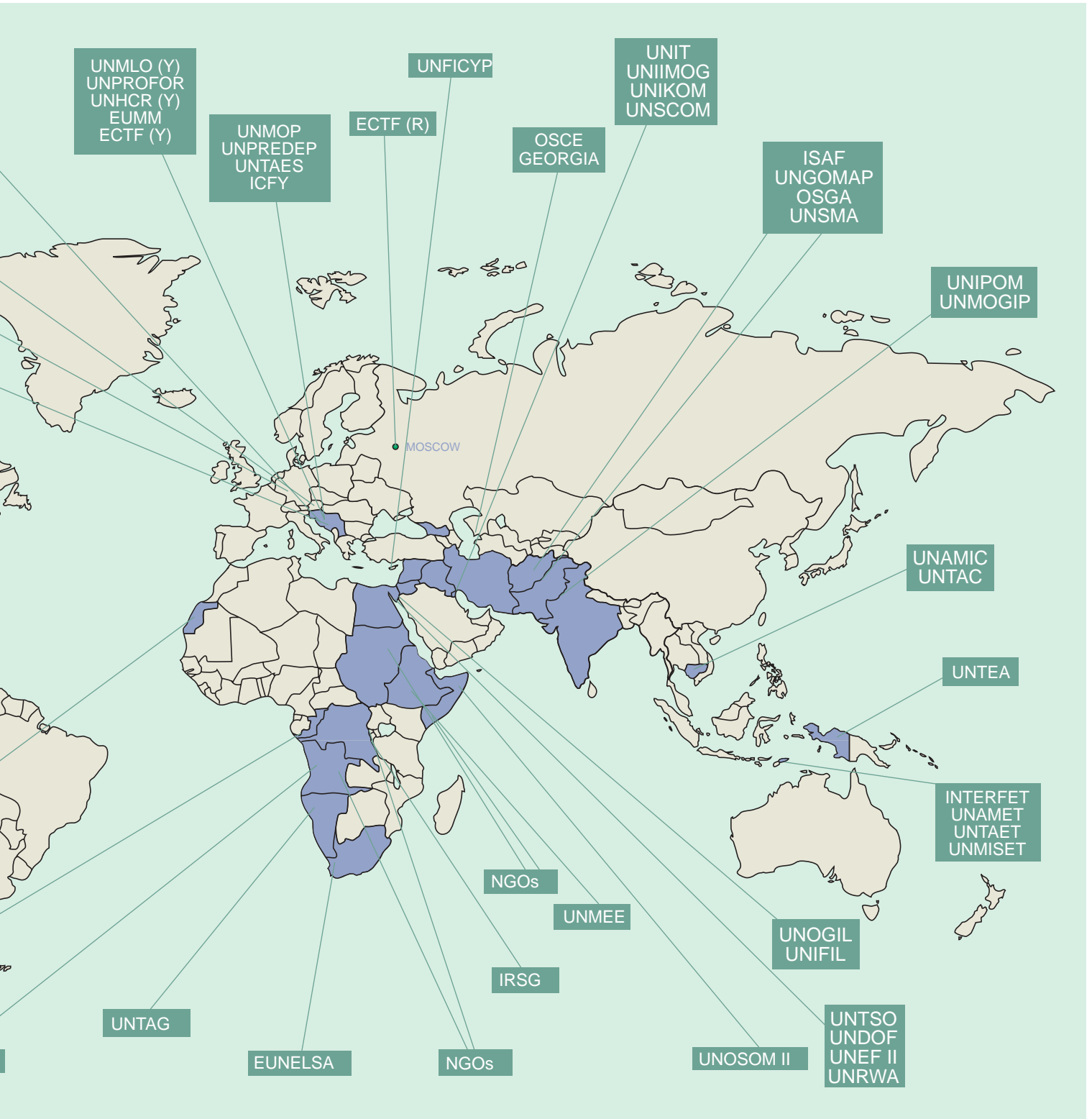
■ ISAF Mission

To assist the Interim Administration in the maintenance of security within the area of operations in order to enable the re-integration of Afghanistan, as a responsible member, into the international community in accordance with the Bonn Agreement and as agreed in the Military Technical Agreement.

Observer Missions

The Defence Forces contributed 108 military observers to various missions throughout the world during 2002. These missions may be divided into two broad categories, UN observer missions, where the majority of our observers serve, and regional observer missions, which are primarily based in the Balkans. During 2002 Ireland deployed thirteen monitors with OSCE and fourteen monitors with EUMM.

Table 6.1   Displays all overseas missions in which Irish personnel have served since 1958

OSCE
SFOR
Bosnia
OSCE
CROATIA
OSCE
ALBANIA

WEU
NATO

OSCE
VIENNA

KFOR
UNMIK
KVM
DFA
MACEDONIA

NEW YORK

UNNY

UNMIH

IHSG

ONUCA
ONUSAL

MINURSO

ONUC

UNAVEM II

UNMLO (Y)
UNPROFOR
UNHCR (Y)
EUMM
ECTF (Y)

UNMOP
UNPREDEP
UNTAES
ICFY

UNFICYP

ECTF (R)

OSCE
GEORGIA

UNIT
UNIIMOG
UNIKOM
UNSCOM

ISAF
UNGOMAP
OSGA
UNSMA

UNIPOM
UNMOGIP

MOSCOW

UNAMIC
UNTAC

UNTEA

INTERFET
UNAMET
UNTAET
UNMISET

NGOs

UNMEE

UNOGIL
UNIFIL

IRSG

UNTAG

UNTSO
UNDOF
UNEF II
UNRWA

EUNELSA

NGOs

UNOSOM II

Governmental Support

The majority of Governmental Support outputs involve the commitment of Defence Forces' resources for non-military tasks to government departments, including Local Authorities and agencies. The performance of Governmental Support outputs may be carried out in conjunction with other national agencies and involve resources that were identified for other outputs.

The non-military activities involved in the provision of the Defence Forces' Governmental Support Outputs can be summarised under the following headings:

- Aid to Civil Authorities
- Air Services
- Search and Rescue (Air & Sea)
- Fishery Protection
- Search and Recovery
- Pollution Control
- Diving Operations
- Ceremonial Activities
- Promoting Ireland and the Irish Competition Horse

The diversity of the activities that the Defence Forces engage in bears testimony to the flexibility of the organisation and its ability to serve the State and the people of Ireland in a variety of ways. The Defence Forces provide relief during difficult and unforeseen circumstances, maintain essential services when requested, assist in ensuring the safety and health of citizens, and help protect the environment. They fulfil roles that improve the country's image abroad, enrich State ceremonies, and enhance civilian events. The Defence Forces also assist with the promotion of the Irish Competition Horse by their participation in show jumping competitions and events both at home and abroad.

Aid to the Civil Authorities

Over the years the Defence Forces have been requested to provide assistance to the civil authorities on many occasions. In doing so, the broad range of military expertise, from planning and management skills to specialist technical skills have been adopted and applied to resolving a multitude of difficult situations.

The three main categories of assistance are: maintenance of essential services, relief during major emergencies (accidents and natural disasters) and miscellaneous assistance. In the past the Defence Forces have maintained essential services such as: bus, post, oil distribution, prison, ambulance, refuse disposal and gas supply. They have provided assistance during major emergencies like floods, forest fires, snow-storms and the prevention of the spread of diseases such as the foot and mouth in 2001. The Defence Forces were called upon during 2002 to assist with the following:

Aid to Civil Authorities
Defence Forces' personnel provided assistance to local and civil authorities across a broad spectrum of activities during 2002. The wide range of professional services provided is indicative of the depth of expertise and professionalism available within the defence forces. Aid to Civil Authorities during 2002 included the activities as outlined in Table 7.1.

Air Corps assistance to Civil Authorities
The Air Corps provide a service to local authorities, mainly in the form of island relief, i.e. evacuation/repatriation of islanders due to bad weather or ill-health. They also conduct training exercises with outside agencies, including, RNLI and Irish Coast Guard, and provide Search and Rescue demonstrations and public relations requests from government departments. A total of 204 hours flying time, involving 111 missions, was given to these activities in 2002.. This was a substantial increase on last year's figures due mainly to flood relief operations in the early part of the year and adverse weather conditions off the western sea-board.

Aid to Civil Authorities 2002		
Period	**Details**	**Brief Outline of Assistance**
January	Foot & Mouth	Assistance was provided at Dublin Port servicing disinfected mats and supervising the carriage and destruction of ships swill to a location in Rush, Co Dublin.
February	Flood Relief	Flood water engineering and relief assistance in Drogheda, Bettystown, Laytown, Mornington, Drumcondra, Ringsend and East Wall.
August	Cattle Culls	Assistance to the Department of Agriculture & Food/Beef Quality Assurance Section in Co Clare and Co Wexford.
August	Specialist Search	Search duties to assist local authorities at Ringaskiddy, Co Cork.
November	Flood Relief	A failure of the local drainage system resulted in severing flooding in the Blackpool area of Cork. Engineering teams from Collins Bks, Cork resolved this situation.
November	Fire Strike Cover	Provision of Defence Forces' fire tenders and crews in Lifford and Brigend areas of Co Donegal during UK fire strikes.
December	Ambulance Strike Cover	Five Defence Forces' ambulances provided continuous emergency cover in the Midland Health Board region responding to calls primarily in the Longford, Tullamore, Mullingar, Birr and Portarlington region.
December	Lift Maintenance	Provision of technical services providing continuous lift repairs and maintenance in the Ballymun Flat Complex – Dublin.
All Year Round Basis	Emergency Planning	The Defence Forces are continuously involved in contingency planning in relation to the provision of emergency services when public services are threatened by strike action such as transport, and emergency fire and ambulance support services.

Table 7.1 Aid to the Civil Authorities during 2002

Governmental Support

Air Services

The Air Corps provided a number of air services during 2002. These included a Ministerial Air Transport Service (MATS), Air Ambulance Service and Maritime Surveillance Operations Service.

Ministerial Air Transport Services (MATS)

These services provide secure transport to An tÚachtarán, An Taoiseach, An Tánaiste, members of Government and their staffs, both on and off-island. International flights are carried out by the Gulfstream G IV executive aircraft. The Beechcraft is used when the G IV is not available and on-island flights are carried out in fixed-wing or helicopters as appropriate. Tables 7.2 illustrate the number of missions, passengers carried and flying hours provided to MATS in 2002.

Ministerial air transport service 2002			
Aircraft	Missions	Passengers	Flight hours
Gulfstream GIV	134	1,496	475
Beechcraft	20	103	36
Dauphin	11	44	30
Allouette	05	18	12
Totals	**170**	**1,661**	**553**

Table 7.2   Number of Missions and Flying Hours MATS - 2002

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Corps supplies air transport services to the Department of Health in a number of areas. These are:

- inter-hospital transfer of seriously ill patients
- neo-natal transfers requiring immediate medical intervention
- air transport of organ harvest teams within the State
- air transportation of transplant patients to the UK utilising existing military assets
- air medical evacuations from off-shore islands to on-shore hospitals

The primary helicopter used is the Dauphin, while the Gulfstream GIV, Beechcraft and CASA, when available, may be used for the transport of patients to the UK. Table 7.3 outlines the number of air ambulance missions undertaken in 2002 and the total number of flying hours used to achieve them.

Air Ambulance service 2002		
Aircraft	Missions	Flight hours
Alouette	26	82
Dauphin	40	97
CASA	12	27
Beechcraft	2	2
Gulfstream GIV	1	2
Totals	**81**	**210**

Table 7.3 Air Ambulance Missions Year 2002

Maritime Surveillance Operations Service

The Air Corps operates two CASA CN235 maritime patrol aircraft in support of the State's Fishery Protection Policies, primarily in the Irish Fisheries Area. In-shore patrols in support of the Central Fisheries Board salmon conservation effort are also flown from time to time. In addition, members of the Customs National Drugs Team are flown periodically on surveillance duties. Table 7.4 outlines the number of offshore patrols conducted by the Air Corps in 2002.

Off-shore martime surveillance ops 2002			
Aircraft	Patrols	Flight Hours	Vessels Logged
CASA CN 235	256	1,287	4,513
Cessna	16	39	0
Totals	**272**	**1,326**	**4,513**

Table 7.4   Number of offshore patrols conducted by the Air Corps in 2002

Search and Rescue (SAR)

Throughout 2002 the Air Corps and the Naval Service continued to contribute to the provision of a vital Search and Rescue service in the State and around its coastline in support of the Irish Coast Guard. The Defence Forces invest considerable amounts of resources, training and personnel in this area and as a result are able to provide a quality service to the State, its people, and visitors. Table 7.5 outlines the number of SAR missions undertaken by the Air Corps in 2002 and the total number of people who were assisted.

Air Corps

The Air Corps has provided a Search and Rescue service to the State for almost forty years. The Air Corps provided the following aircraft and crew in support to the Irish Coast Guard:

- Finner Camp, Co. Donegal: One Dauphin helicopter with flying and maintenance crew on twenty-four hour standby for SAR in the northwest area. The 365-day service is provided by qualified SAR Crews consisting of two pilots, one winch operator, and one winch man, supported by aircraft technicians, communications specialist and crash rescue crew. Response time is fifteen minutes by day and forty-five minutes by night.

- Air Corps personnel are at present preparing to operate an S-61 helicopter, to replace the Dauphin in Finner. This aircraft, with its longer range and greater lifting ability, will enhance the Air Corps capability and will be based out of Sligo airport from mid-2003.

- Waterford Airport, Co. Waterford: The daylight only Alouette helicopter service was withdrawn from Waterford airport during 2002, and was replaced by a Sikorsky S-61 operated by a civilian company on behalf of the Coast Guard.

- Other assets: The CASA Maritime Patrol aircraft carries droppable SAR equipment (dinghies, flares, etc.) while on patrol. The aircraft is not a declared asset to the Coast Guard but may be diverted from a task to assist or act as on-scene commander in emergencies, when requested by the Irish Coast Guard.

Search and Rescue Missions 2002			
Aircraft	Missions	Persons Assisted	Flight Hours
Dauphin	71	36	125
Alouette III	20	3	29
CASA CN235	1	(not known)	2
Total	**92**	**39**	**156**

Table 7.5   Search and Rescue Missions carried out by the Air Corps - 2002

Naval Service

During 2002, Naval Service vessels assisted in thirty-one major search and rescue operations. In the conduct of these operations the Naval Service provided a range of services, which assisted the Coastguard and the State in fulfilling its mandates of protecting life at sea and guarding the environment. The principal services provided in 2002 included casualty evacuation, fire-fighting, towing, and general maritime support.

Fishery Protection

Throughout 2002, the Naval Service undertook regular patrols through all of the sea areas over which Ireland has an interest. In all, Ireland has sovereign rights of varying significance over almost a quarter of a million square miles of sea area. The Naval Service also deployed out of area, delivering services and showing the flag in Western Europe, the Mediterranean and Asia.

Ireland's exclusive fishery limits extend to 200 nautical miles and encompasses an area of 132,000 square miles. In this sea area Ireland, together with other members of the EU, has sovereign rights over the sea fisheries. In addition Ireland has exclusive sovereign rights over the seabed and sub-seabed resources. Ireland's sovereign rights over the seabed and the sub-seabed resources in this area are not open to other EU member states.

By far the greatest customer for Naval Service Output was the Department of the Marine and Natural Resources. The primary focus of the Naval

Governmental Support

Service in 2002 was to continue to maximise its effort in the area of fishery protection. Virtually all sailing orders issued to Naval vessels proceeding on patrol focused on fishery protection duties as the main service delivered. Some key points relating to 2002 were:

- **Patrol Days:** Over 91% of the total output was primarily focused on fishery protection. Naval Service ships devoted 1,233 days to delivering this service, surpassing the requirement of 1,231 days.

- **Sightings:** A total of 2,815 sea fisheries vessels were sighted and reported to the Sea Fisheries Section of the Department of the Marine.

- **Boardings:** A total of 1,729 boardings of sea fisheries vessels were carried out on behalf of the Department of the Marine and Natural Resources.

- **Offences:** A total of 129 offences were detected of which 113 resulted in the issue of formal written warnings and 16 in the detention of the sea fisheries vessel.

Out of Area Operations

In addition to the normal sea fisheries responsibilities, 2002 saw national commitments to allocate Naval Service fishery protection resources to the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission as well as to tuna related patrols. These commitments brought the Naval Service patrol effort deep into the Atlantic several hundred miles offshore. The Naval Service also deployed the LE Niamh on a three-month trade mission to Asia.

■ Asian Enterprise

On 10 February 2002, the Irish naval vessel LE Niamh set sail from Haulbowline on a voyage to China, Japan, Malaysia, Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong. Venturing further than any Irish naval ship has ever been, the LE Niamh travelled 23,000 miles in 100 days, visited 14 ports (two of them twice). The ship also became the first Irish naval vessel to travel east of the Suez Canal and also the first to cross the equator.

The journey was undertaken to provide a platform for Irish trade in the region, in line with the government's Asia Strategy. It was also used to resupply Irish troops serving in Eritrea with the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea. The ship hosted over 10,000 visitors in over 60 functions, and represented 33 Irish companies and agencies. The LE Niamh and its crew, in conjunction with Enterprise Ireland, became ambassadors for Ireland and the Naval Service on its Asian voyage.

Initiatives Supporting Sea Fisheries Control - 2002

A number of Naval Service related initiatives contributed to the overall effectiveness of the Naval Service effort in control of sea fisheries in 2002.

- Continued development of the LIRGUARD project, in order to achieve virtually live satellite monitoring of all fishing vessels, over twenty-four metres, anywhere in the world in the case of Irish fishing vessels and within the Irish Exclusive Fishery Limit in the case of EU member states' vessels.

- Continued development of close liaison with national, EU and international agencies to ensure that the maximisation of fisheries control efforts are co-ordinated.

In 2002 a Service Level Agreement covering fishery protection services to be provided by the Naval Service in 2003 was agreed. The discussions under the auspices of the Joint Implementation Team involved military personnel from Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations), Operations section, Naval Service, Air Corps, and civil servants from the Department of Defence and Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

Central Fisheries Board

The Naval Service delivered services to the Central Fisheries Board primarily in three areas:

- **Salmon Protection Within Territorial Seas**
  In conjunction with its commitment to sea fisheries the Naval Service met the requirements of the Central Fisheries Board for salmon patrolling. The commitment entailed the embarkation of Regional Board Officers and members of An Garda Síochána for approximately 49 days in 2002. In a bid for increased effectiveness the Naval Service vessels role changed between salmon fisheries protection and sea fisheries protection depending on the intensity of activity.

- **Salmon Fisheries Protection Offshore**
  All Naval Service vessels committed to the delivery of a fishery protection service focused on the protection of salmon fisheries in the area outside the 12 nautical miles limit.

- **Training**
  The Naval Service provided training support to various regional fishery board staff under the auspices of the Central Fisheries Board.

Search and Recovery

The Naval Service continued to develop its overall capacity to deliver services. In particular the acquisition of a range of specialist equipment has improved Naval Service capabilities in areas such as:

- **Underwater Search**
  The Naval Service's capability for underwater search was enhanced in 2002 with the aid of side scan sonars and magnometers. The integration of this technology with existing Naval Service resources has significantly improved the capacity to locate sunken vessels and also to locate drugs on the seabed.

- **Underwater Search/Recovery**
  The acquisition of the sub surface remotely operated vehicle has added significantly to the capacity of the Naval Service to follow through on sub surface searches. Utilising specialist grabs the ability to recover items without or in conjunction with divers has been enhanced.

Pollution Control

The Naval Service responds to incidents of maritime pollution on request of the Irish Coastguard. The acquisition of improved pollution control resources will add considerably to the capacity of the Naval Service in this regard.

Diving Operations

The Naval Service is the only State agency with the capacity to support and sustain maritime diving operations. Throughout 2002 the diving team undertook 24 external diving operations, in support of various State and local authorities, see Table 7.6.

Operation	Requesting Authority
15 Missing persons searches	Garda Síochána
3 Berth Clearances	Garda Síochána
2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations	Garda Síochána and Defence Forces
3 Searches	Irish Coastguard
1 Survey	Commissioner Irish Lights

Table 7.6 Number of diving operations carried out in 2002

Governmental Support

The Naval Services diving team spent 74 days out of base on external diving operations. The team is equipped with a variety of support equipment including sub-surface cutting, welding and bolting equipment, underwater video camera and lifting and recovering equipment. The team also operates a recompression chamber which is capable of being deployed on sea-going units in support of deep diving operations.

Ceremonial Activities

The Defence Forces participate in a broad range of ceremonial events. Military involvement encompasses liaison with government departments, planning ceremonial activities, event co-ordination and military participation in the event. Participation may comprise one or more of the following elements: guards of honour; escorts of honour; artillery gun salutes; flypasts; military bands; colour parties (flag bearers); military police; representative bodies; and marshals. In addition, bearer parties, pall bearers, escorts, firing parties and route-lining troops are required for State funerals.

Ceremonial elements are also provided for events such as ministerial reviews of units travelling overseas or wreath-laying ceremonies by visiting dignitaries. In addition, there are numerous requests from organisations for military involvement in various civilian events. These range from the RDS Horse Show to local festivals countrywide. Normally, these requests are acceded to and may involve employing the Army band or assigning a variety of ceremonial tasks to PDF or RDF troops.

There will be a considerable involvement of military personnel at the opening ceremony of the Special Olympics in June 2003.

A Ceremonial Review Board has been convened with the aim of examining and identifying ways of improving the level of ceremonial accorded by the Defence Forces in terms of spectacle and colour, in order to improve the overall image and exposure of the Defence Forces.

In November a ceremony was held in Collins Barracks, Dublin which involved the ceremonial handing over of the O'Donnell coat of arms from a visiting delegation of Austrian cadets to a representative body of Irish

Participation in Major Ceremonial Events 2002		
Ceremonial	Number of Events	Number of Personnel Involved
State Visits (Outside State)	2	366
State Visits (Inside State)	5	1072
Official Visits	2	303
Presentation of Credentials	10	1,230
Chief of Staff (Foreign) Visits	6	587
SFOR Review	1	105
KFOR Review	2	326
UNMEE Review	2	446
UNTAET Review	2	94
1916 Commemoration	1	186
National Day of Commemoration	1	367
RDS Horse Show	1	110
National Museum Exhibition	1	99
Total	**36**	**5,291**

Table 7.7   Military Participation in Major Ceremonial Events – 2002

Military Band Engagements 2002				
Engagement Category	Military Bands			Total
	Army No 1	Western Brigade	Southern Brigade	
Military	90	132	77	299
State Ceremonial	22	0	10	32
Free Public Recitals	7	12	11	30
Free to Festivals	0	16	0	16
Civilian (contract)	11	0	7	18
School Concerts	11	16	17	44
Trumpet & Drummer	23	35	56	114
Total	**164**	**211**	**178**	**553**

Table 7.8   Numbers of Military Band engagements carried out by each band in 2002

cadets. The exhibition piece was then received by the director of the National Museum. This event preceded the opening of the 'Wild Geese in Austria' exhibition at the National Musuem of Ireland.

Table 7.7 outlines the number of major ceremonial events in which the Defence Forces participated in 2002. It also indicates the total number of personnel involved for each category.

Military Bands

The bands of the Defence Forces contribute to many military and State ceremonial occasions throughout the year. The Defence Forces' School of Music consists of three bands, located in Dublin, Cork and Athlone. The School of Music also trains musicians for the Pipe Bands. The bands join together annually at the RDS Horse Show and form the massed bands of the Defence Forces. Personnel of the No 1 Army Band and the Bands of the Southern and Western Brigades are appointed as full-time professional bandsmen, while those of the pipe bands are soldiers of operational units who perform their musical duties in addition to their normal military occupations. Table 7.8 outlines the engagements of the Military Bands during 2002.

Equitation School

During 2002 the Equitation School added to its string of successful achievements by winning 26 international competitions, the largest number of wins in the last 15 years. Riders from the school achieved several high placings in a range of international classes in 2002. With four Grand Prix wins on the national circuit and a win at the national Grade A at the RDS Horse Show in addition to numerous placings, the school was well represented on the home front. Riders from the school participated in 15 international shows and 45 national shows including Events & Dressage. A notable feature here was the school participation at three shows in Northern Ireland where they were extremely well received. The school played host to numerous visits from colleges, equestrian groups, VIP's, national and international press delegates.

The Equitation School continued to aid the development of the Equestrian Federation of Ireland's coaching scheme, providing management expertise, facilities and riders for its activities. The School assisted the Irish Horse Board, the Equestrian Federation of Ireland, the Show Jumping Association of Ireland and other equestrian bodies with training and/or facilities throughout 2002.

It also conducted the Minister for Defence Bursary for two young riders, in eventing and show jumping categories, during the year.

Table 7.9 outlines the list of the main Equitation School winning achievements during 2002.

Equitation School Achievements 2002		
	Event	**Location of Event**
Winner	Nations Cup	Gijon, Spain
Winner	Nations Cup	Falsterbro C.S.I.O
Winner	Grand Prix	Ballina
Winner	Grand Prix	Gowran
Winner	Grand Prix	Waterford
Winner	Grand Prix	Rolestown
Winner	Grade 'A' C/ship	RDS

Table 7.9   Equitation School, Grand Prix and Nations Cup Winner Achievements 2002

Financial Report

The 2002 Book of Estimates provision for Defence Subheads was €755 million, 94.45% of this provision was expended.

Defence Expenditure 2002 and 2001					
Subheads		**2002** Provision (000's)	**2002** Out turn (000's)	**2001** Note 1 Provision (000's)	**2001** Note 1 Out turn (000's)
Administration A	DOD Administration Note 2	€20,081	€18,676	€18,769	€17,039
	Defence Forces Pay and Allowances				
B	Permanent Defence Force's Pay	€368,332	€362,707	€350,387	€324,520
C	Permanent Defence Force's Allowances	€48,299	€40,047	€45,864	€42,361
D	Reserve Defence Force's Pay	€11,139	€10,499	€9,838	€7,756
E	Chaplains Pay	€1,067	€973	€999	€929
F	Civilian Employees Pay	€35,382	€31,957	€35,151	€28,161
	Defence Forces Non-Pay Expenditure				
G	Defensive Equipment	€41,972	€41,108	€40,699	€29,541
H	Aircraft	€41,799	€38,468	€54,091	€19,984
I	Military Transport	€12,287	€11,675	€16,265	€11,925
J	Ships and Naval Equipment	€11,042	€11,097	€25,020	€34,764
K	Barrack Expenses & Engineering Equipment	€14,420	€15,992	€12,431	€11,199
L	Buildings	€26,958	€35,578	€40,251	€19,213
M	Ordnance, Clothing, Catering	€15,470	€15,526	€15,064	€13,536
N	Communications & Information Technology	€8,940	€9,359	€11,428	€8,493
O	Military Training (Courses & Equipment)	€3,055	€4,279	€2,254	€3,314
P	Travel & Freight	€2,810	€3,704	€3,327	€3,316
Q	Medical Expenses	€2,800	€2,919	€2,597	€1,876
R	Land Maintenance & Rents	€1,442	€1,621	€1,558	€1,169
S	Equitation	€1,077	€1,153	€1,048	€857
T	Compensation	€62,581	€42,787	€62,217	€49,996
U	Miscellaneous Expenses	€2,907	€2,689	€1,795	€1,600
V	Barrack Reinvestment Programme	€23,473	€16,000	€21,586	€10,085
	Other Services				
W	Civil Defence	€4,257	€4,293	€4,058	€4,129
X	Irish Red Cross (Grant in Aid)	€805	€805	€773	€773
Y	Coiste an Asgard	€625	€625	€640	€640
Z	Appropriation in Aid	(€8,116)	(€11,619)	(€13,383)	(€18,787)
	Total Defence Expenditure	**€754,771**	**€712,918**	**€764,735**	**€712,030**
	Surplus Surrendered		**€41,853** Note 3		**€52,705**

Note*: In last years Annual Report, Subheads A, W, X, Y, & Z were excluded from the above table. In the interests of providing a full and relevant picture and for clarity and accuracy they are now included.
Note 1: All 2001 figures are converted from the IR Punt (£) equivalent. There may be slight dicrepancies due to rounding.
Note 2: These figures include roll-over savings carried forward under the terms of the Administrative Budget Agreement.
Note 3: €41 million planned savings, i.e. returned to Central Funds by Government direction.

Financial Report

Significant Variances in Defence Expenditure versus Estimate Provision			
Under spend	**€m**	**Overspend**	**€m**
Pay	19.50	Barrack Expenses & Engineering Eqpt	2.00
Military Transport	1.00	Buildings	1.00
Aircraft	3.00	Military Training	1.00
Defensive Equipment	1.00	Travel & Freight	1.00
Compensation	20.00	Others	1.00
Appropriation in Aid	3.50		
Total Under spend	**48.0**	**Total Overspend**	**6.00**

Table 9.1 Significant Variances in Defence Expenditure versus Estimate Provision

Significant Variances in Defence Expenditure and the Estimate Provision

The total net under spend of €42 million is explained by an overspend or under spend in the categories outlined in Table 9.1. This under spend was in line with Government Decisions of May & September 2002, which indicated that an under spend of €41 million should be achieved within the Defence Vote.

The under spend of €19.5 million refers to Subheads A, B, C, D, & F. In general the under spend relates to pay and allowances. The under spend of €3 million in Aircraft is due to the cancellation of the medium-range helicopter programme. The under spend of €20 million in Compensation is due to the unpredictable nature and the amount of variables associated within the compensation area.

The overspend of €2 million in Barrack Expenses & Engineering Equipment is mainly due to the increased cost of utilities, particularly waste disposal and the provision of services for new buildings. The overspend of €1m in Buildings is due to expenditure on the Barrack Reinvestment Programme in 2002 which was greater than anticipated. The overspend of €1m in Military Training is due to additional investment in training infrastructure. The overspend of €1m in Travel & Freight is due to the increased cost of fulfilling our overseas commitment.

Ratio of Pay to Non-Pay Expenditure

The White Paper recommended that the balance between pay and non-pay should be at least 70:30. Table 9.2 outlines the pay to non-pay ratios between 1997 and 2002. In 2001 the ratio was 66:34, exceeding the 70:30 mark for the first time since 1994 and the PriceWaterhouseCoopers recommendation. The ratio for the year under review is 68:32. This reflects a continued substantial investment in Defence Forces infrastructure and equipment. The significant change in the pay to non-pay ratio has come about as a result of the strength reduction and internal efficiencies. The investment in equipment and infrastructure has been largely self-financing from the sale of property and pay savings.

During the period 1998 to 2002, the percentage of GNP (Gross National Product) spent on Defence was 1.0%, 0.9%, 0.8%, 0.8% and 0.7% respectively.

Table 9.3 outlines the Government's financial allocation to Defence from 1991 to 2002

Pay to Non-Pay ratios		
Year	Pay	Non-Pay
1997	78%	21%
1998	76%	24%
1999	74%	26%
2000	73%	27%
2001	66%	34%
2002	68%	32%

Source:
Deputy Chief of Staff (Support) Financial Reports, 1997-2002.

Table 9.2 Pay to Non-Pay ratios for the years 1997-2002

Government Financial Allocation				
Year	Defence Vote Outturn (000's)	% GNP	Total Govt Budget Outturn (000's)	% of Govt Budget
1991	€412,872	1.6%	€9,008,604	4.58%
1992	€417,045	1.5%	€9,956,166	4.19%
1993	€424,642	1.5%	€10,927,408	3.89%
1994	€450,362	1.4%	€11,905,345	3.78%
1995	€471,482	1.3%	€13,035,960	3.62%
1996	€489,357	1.3%	€13,694,540	3.57%
1997	€541,218	1.1%	€16,311,872	3.32%
1998	€541,156	1.0%	€16,319,413	3.32%
1999	€577,421	0.9%	€18,338,006	3.15%
2000	€626,097	0.8%	€20,651,924	3.03%
2001	€712,054	0.8%	€25,353,743	2.81%
2002	€712,918	0.7%	€35,949,786	1.98%

Sources: *The Dept of Finance Revised Estimates for Public Services 1991 to 2001 and The Estimates for Public Services (Abridged Version) 2003.*

Table 9.3 Government Financial Allocation to Defence, 1991 – 2002

Financial Report

Comparison of Non-Pay Spending by Function						
Year	Spend '000	Equipment '000	Maintenance '000	Operating Costs '000	Buildings '000	Training '000
2002	€209,547	€85,191	€34,308	€41,250	€41,076	€6,722
		41.13%	16.37%	19.69%	19.60%	3.21%
2001	€217,000	€86,000	€31,000	€39,000	€55,000	€6,000
		39.5%	14.5%	18%	25.5%	2.5%
2000	€168,800	€74,900	€27,900	€40,000	€22,800	€3,200
		44.5%	16.5%	24%	13%	2%

Table 9.4   Comparison of Non-Pay Spending by Function for 2000, 2001 and 2002

Non-Pay Spending by Function

Non-pay expenditure is grouped into five functional areas; equipment, maintenance, buildings, operating costs and training. Table 9.4 shows the percentage of expenditure from non-pay Subheads apportioned to each functional area from 2000 to 2002. Operating costs comprise expenditure on clothing, rations, utilities, telecommunication charges, barrack services, medical, fuel and transportation. Training refers only to expenditure on courses, professional development and training equipment. Figure 9.1 displays the non-pay expenditure by function for 2002.

The figures reflect the marginal cost of maintenance, operational costs and training. The implementation of the Management Information Framework project will greatly enhance our ability to establish the full cost of these activities and related outputs.

When compared to 2001, the spend on buildings in 2002 has decreased, both in real terms and as a percentage of the overall spend, (€41m *v* €55m). However it must be recognised that 2001 was an exceptional year and the spend in this area will further decline in 2003. The increased costs associated with operations and training (€48m *v* €45m) in the same period, reflects the increase in the level and scale of activity associated with the preparation for overseas peace support operations. It should also be noted that operational costs were down in 2001 because of restrictions placed on unit field exercises during the Foot & Mouth crisis.
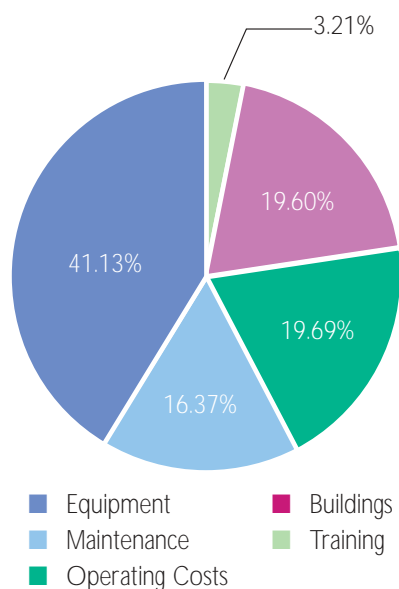
Figure 9.1 Non-Pay Expenditure by Function 2002

Devolution

The White Paper on Defence (2000) stated that the process of delegation will continue. In the year 2000 18% of Defence spending was delegated to the control of the Chief of Staff. In 2001 & 2002 the level of delegation to the Chief of Staff represented 19% and 19.66% respectively. As a percentage of non-pay funds, the amount delegated represents 51.7% of Defence Forces' sub-heads.

Major Ongong Capital Investment Projects (excluding buildings)						
Project Description	Year Commenced	Pre 2002	Expenditure €million 2002	Balance	Total	Planned Completion Date
APC (Phase 1)	1999	32.4	13.6	4.9	50.9	2003
APC (Phase 2)	2002		13.5	19.4	32.9	2005
Command & Staff Trainer	2001		1.3	3.4	4.7	2005
Digital Indoor Ranges Theatre (DIRT)	1999	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.6	2005
Ground Surveillance Radar	2002		0.9	2.9	3.9	Ongoing
60mm Mortar	2002		0.9	2.9	3.9	2004
Steyr Rifles	2002		0.5	1.1	1.6	2003
NBC Equipment	2002		0.5	0.4	0.9	2003
STANAG HF Radio	2002		0.5	0.4	0.9	2003
Antenna Multiplexer (MUX) System	2001		0.7	0.4	1.1	2003
Trainer Aircraft – Pilatus	2002		16.0	44.0	60.0	2004
Lease of S61 Sikorski Hel for SAR	2002		8.2	8.1	16.3	2005
Trucks 3/4 tonne 4 x 4 FFR	2002		1.6		1.6	2002
Trucks 4 tonne 4 x 4	2002		1.6		1.6	2002
SBBPSC Tentage	2001	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.8	2003

Table 9.5 List of major ongoing capital investment projects

Multi-Annual Budgets

Operating within the multi-annual budget framework has enhanced our ability for planning, particularly when one considers the long lead-in time for military equipment.

In recent times, a bottom up approach has been taken to the estimate process. Budgeting has been embraced as a vital management tool within the Defence Forces. Participants in the estimate process have now found it to be of more relevance than previous years.

Financial Reform

Progress has been made over the past number of years in tackling the difficulties presented by the current accounting practices and systems. Key elements include the introduction of a medium term budgetary framework (Multi-Annual Budgeting). The development of a Management Information Framework (MIF) is now becoming a reality.

In December 2000, management consultants Deloitte & Touche were contracted by the Department of Defence to assist in planning and developing a financial management system consistent with the MIF. The recommendations of the Deloitte & Touche Report in connection with the recruiting of key personnel, have been implemented. The Project Group and the various Project Teams are in position. The education process has commenced, through a series of seminars, which will inform all users of the system at all levels. MIF is a very ambitious project, which will change fundamentally the way business is conducted in the Defence Forces and the Department of Defence. An effective MIF-system that will deliver comprehensive, accurate and timely information to support management decisions at all levels is to be welcomed.
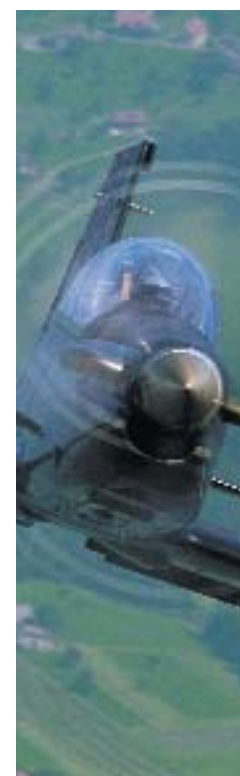
1 Southern Brigade

Geographical Location

Figure 1.1 outlines the geographical location and area of operations of 1 Southern Brigade.

Figure 1.1 Geographic Deployment of 1 Southern Brigade

Organisation

Figure 1.2 outlines the Brigade's organisation.

Personnel

Strength -v- Establishment
The establishment of the Brigade is 2,330 personnel. The average strength of the Brigade for 2002 was 1,938. This represents 83 % of establishment.

Inflow & Outflow of Personnel
Figure 1.3 depicts, on a quarterly basis, the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Brigade for the year 2002. The figure reflects an overall loss of 73 personnel.
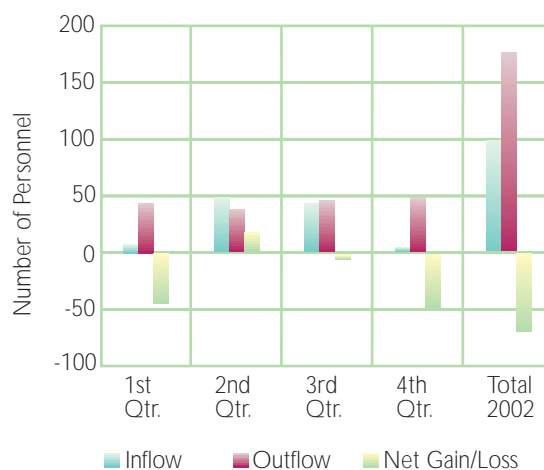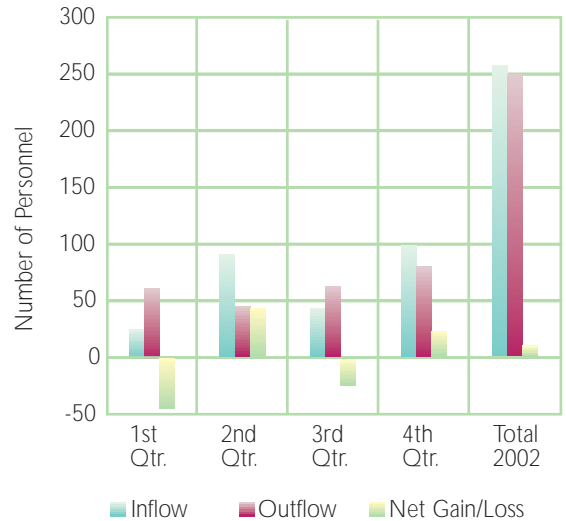

Figure 1.3 Quarterly figures for the inflow and outflow of personnel of 1 Southern Brigade for 2002

Figure 1.2 Organisation of 1 Southern Brigade

Training

Field Exercises

The 1 Southern Brigade exercised a total of 1,359 personnel in collective training exercises during the year. This represents an increase of 459 (51%) personnel collectively trained compared with 2001.

The exercises were conducted at sub-unit and unit level i.e. company and battalion level respectively. The Battalion Skills Assessment exercise involved the assessment of 426 personnel. A total of 171 personnel also underwent collective training in preparation for service with UNMEE. Figure 1.4 gives a summary of exercises conducted by the 1 Southern Brigade in 2002.

Exercise	Units Exercised	Location	Numbers Exercised
Battalion Group (-) Skills Assessment	3 Infantry Battalion 4 Infantry Battalion 12 Infantry Battalion 1 Field Artillery Regiment 1 Cavalry Squadron 1 Field Engineer Company	Kilworth Camp	426
Brigade Command Post Training Exercise (CPTE)	3 Infantry Battalion	Stephens Bks Kilkenny Area	24
Peace Support Operations Battalion Group (-)	3 Infantry Battalion 4 Infantry Battalion 12 Infantry Battalion 1 Field Artillery Regiment 1 Cavalry Squadron 1 Field Engineer Company 1 Logistical Support Battalion	Kilworth Camp Glen Of Imaal	684
Fire Planning Exercise	3/4/12 Infantry Battalion 1 Logistical Support Battalion 1 Field Artillery Regiment	Collins Bks, Cork Kilworth Camp	10
Overseas Training	3 Infantry Battalion 4 Infantry Battalion 12 Infantry Battalion 1 Field Artillery Regiment 1 Cavalry Squadron 1 Logistical Support Battalion	Collins Bks, Cork Kilworth Camp Curragh Camp Glen Of Imaal	171
Cash in Transit Exercise	3/4/12 Battalion 1 Field Artillery Regiment 1 Cavalry Squadron	Kilworth	44
Total Number of Personnel Exercised			**1,359**

Figure 1.4 Exercises conducted by 1 Southern Brigade in 2002

2 Eastern Brigade

Figure 2.1 outlines the geographical location and area of operations of 2 Eastern Brigade.

Figure 2.1 Geographic Deployment of 2 Eastern Brigade

Organisation

Figure 2.2 outlines the Brigade's organisation.

Personnel

Strength -v- Establishment
The establishment of the Brigade is 2,330 personnel. The average strength of the Brigade for 2002 was 1,743. This represents 75% of establishment.

Inflow & Outflow of Personnel
Figure 2.3 depicts, on a quarterly basis, the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Brigade for the year 2002 and reflects an overall increase of 7 personnel.
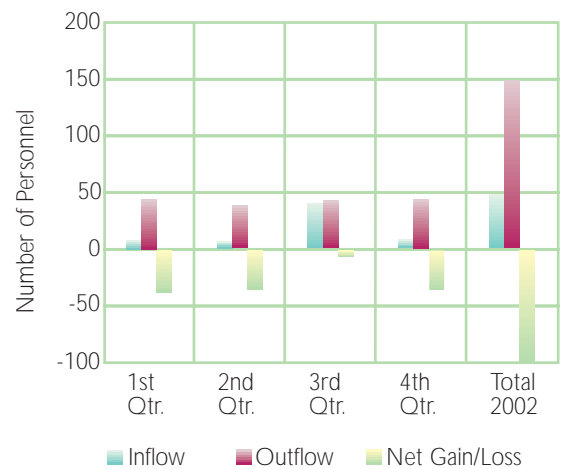

Figure 2.3 Quarterly figures for the inflow and outflow of personnel of 2 Eastern Brigade for 2002

Figure 2.2 Organisation of 2 Eastern Brigade

Training

Field Exercises
In 2002 the 2 Eastern Brigade conducted a series of company and battalion level conventional offensive operations, based on seventy two-hour exercises. A total of 992 personnel from the Brigade participated in collective training exercises in 2002 including 65 personnel in overseas training. This represents an increase of 85 (11%) personnel collectively trained compared with 2001. Figure 2.4 gives a summary of exercises conducted by the Brigade in 2002.

Exercise	Units Exercised	Location	Numbers Exercised
Battalion Group (-) Skills Assessment	2 Infantry Battalion	Kilbride	172
Company Group Offensive Exercise	5 Infantry Battalion		
Company Group Offensive Exercise	27 Infantry Battalion	Cooley Peninsula	163
Battalion Group Assessment	2 Infantry Battalion	Wicklow &	657
	5 Infantry Battalion	Glen of Imaal	
	27 Infantry Battalion		
	2 Field Artillery Regiment		
	2 Cavalry Squadron		
	2 Logistical Support Battalion 2		
	2 Field Engineer Company		
	2 Field CIS Company		
	2 Brigade Military Police Company		
Total Number of Personnel Exercised			**992**

Figure 2.4   Exercises conducted by 2 Eastern Brigade in 2002

4 Western Brigade

Geographical Location

Figure 3.1 outlines the geographical location and area of operations of 4 Western Brigade.

Figure 3.1 Geographic Deployment of 4 Western Brigade

Organisation

Figure 3.2 outlines the Brigade's organisation.

Personnel

Strength -v- Establishment
The establishment of the Brigade is 2,330 personnel. The average strength of the Brigade for 2002 was 2,373. This represents 102 % of establishment.

Inflow & Outflow of Personnel
Figure 3.3 depicts, on a quarterly basis, the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Brigade for the year 2002 and reflects an overall decrease of 100 personnel.

Figure 3.3 Quarterly figures for the inflow and outflow of personnel of 4 Western Brigade for 2002

Figure 3.2 Organisation of 4 Western Brigade

- 4 Western Brigade Headquarters
- USAC Galway
- 1 Infantry Battalion Galway
- 6 Infantry Battalion Athlone / Cavan
- 28 Infantry Battalion Ballyshannon / Letterkenny / Lifford
- 4 Field Artillery Regiment Mullingar
- 4 Cavalry Squadron Longford
- 4 Logistics Support Battalion Athlone
- 4 Field Engineer Company Athlone
- 4 Field CIS Company Athlone
- 4 Western Brigade MP Company Athlone
- 4 Western Brigade Training Centre Athlone

Training

Field Exercises

The 4 Western Brigade conducted training exercises at unit and brigade level culminating in a DFHQ

Assessment in September 2002. Selected platoons were also exercised in Live Battle Practice Shoots. A further 282 personnel underwent training for overseas service. Figure 3.4 gives a summary of field exercises conducted by the Brigade in 2002.

Exercise	Units Exercised	Location	Numbers Exercised
Company Group Offensive Exercise	1 Infantry Battalion 6 Infantry Battalion 28 Infantry Battalion 4 Field Artillery Regiment 4 Cavalry Squadron 4 Logistical Support Battalion 4 Field Engineer Company 4 Field CIS 4 Brigade Military Police Company	Finner Camp/ Athlone	478
Battalion Group(-) Peace Support Operations Battalion Assessment	As above	Curragh Area/ Glen of Imaal	534
Company Group and PSO Battalion Assessment	As above	Curragh Area	485
Battalion Group(-) Peace Support Operations Battalion Assessment	As above		561
Battalion Group (-) Peace Support Operations Battalion Assessment	As above	Curragh/ Glen of Imaal	585
Overseas Training	1 Infantry Battalion 6 Infantry Battalion 28 Infantry Battalion 4 Field Artillery Regiment / 4 Cavalry Squadron 4 Logistical Support Battalion	Custume Bks Carnagh Camp Glen of Imaal	282
Battalion Command Post Exercise (CPTE)	6 Infantry Battalion 28 Infantry Battalion 1 Infantry Battalion	Galway	40
Total Number of Personnel Exercised			**2,965**

Figure 3.4 Exercises conducted by 4 Western Brigade in 2002

Defence Forces' Training Centre

Geographical Location

Figure 4.1 outlines the geographical location of the Defence Forces' Training Centre (DFTC).

Figure 4.1 Geographical deployment of the DFTC

Organisation

Figure 4.2 outlines the DFTC's organisation.

Personnel

Strength - v- Establishment
The establishment of the DFTC is 1,294. The average strength of the DFTC in 2002 was 1,366. This represents 106% of establishment.

Inflow & Outflow of Personnel
Figure 4.3 depicts, on a quarterly basis, the inflow and outflow of personnel of the DFTC for the year 2002. The figure indicates a net increase of 45 personnel.
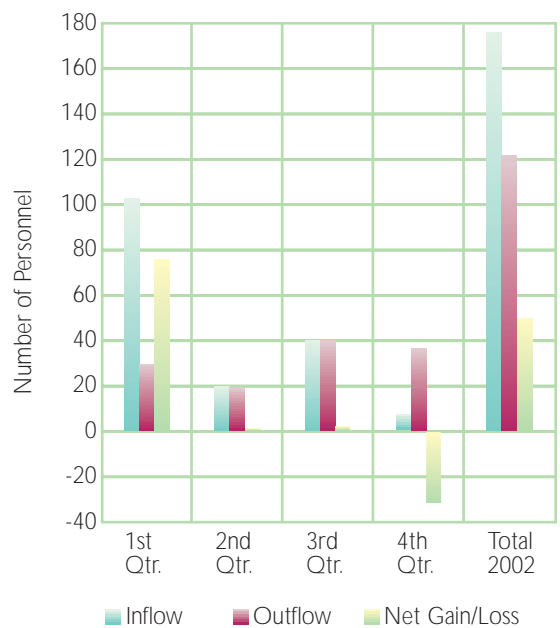
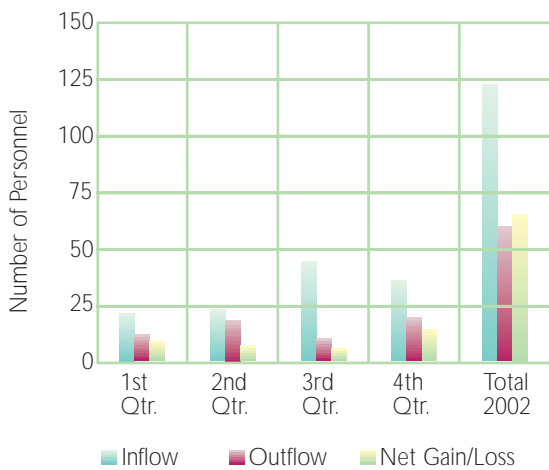*Figure 4.3   Quarterly figures for the inflow and outflow of personnel of the DFTC for 2002*

Figure 4.2 Organisation of the Defence Forces' Training Centre

Courses

One of the main roles of the DFTC is to provide military training and education to Defence Force personnel. Figure 4.4 outlines the range of military courses conducted in the DFTC in 2002 and the attendance figures for each course category. The total number of personnel who underwent courses was 3,479.

Management
17% (597 pers.)

Health
13% (454 pers.)

Skills
66% (2,290 pers.)

Administration
4% (138 pers.)
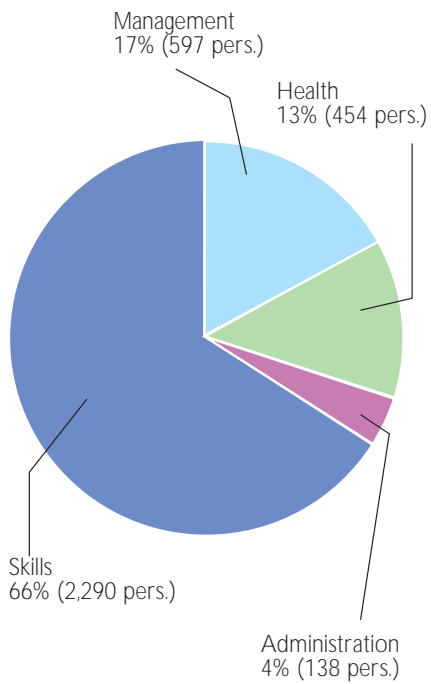
Note: Management courses include Recruit and Cadet courses

Figure 4.4 DFTC course output by category and number of personnel involved, 2002

Naval Service

Area of Operations

Figure 5.1 depicts the general area of operations where the Naval Service conducts the majority of its patrols.
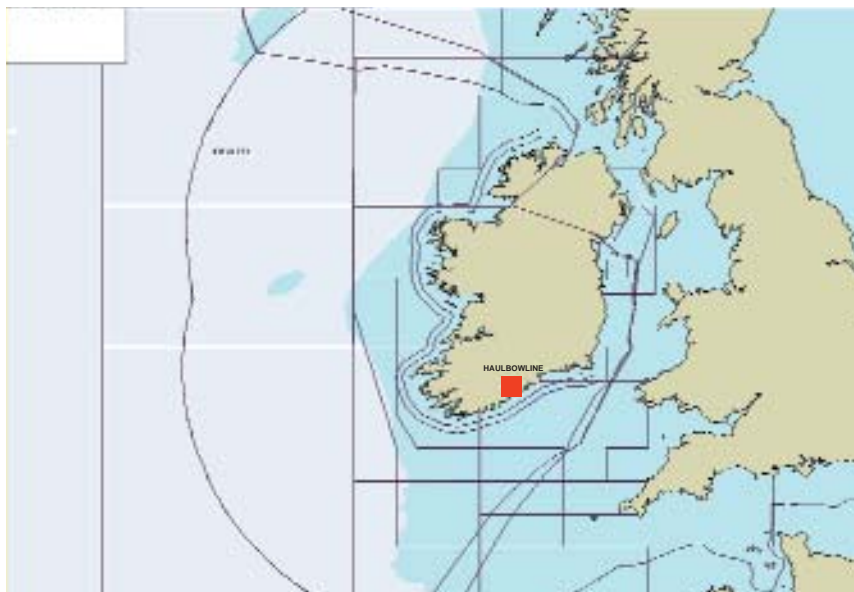
Naval Service Base

Figure 5.1 Naval Service Area of Operations

Organisation

Figure 5.2 outlines the organisation of the Naval Service.
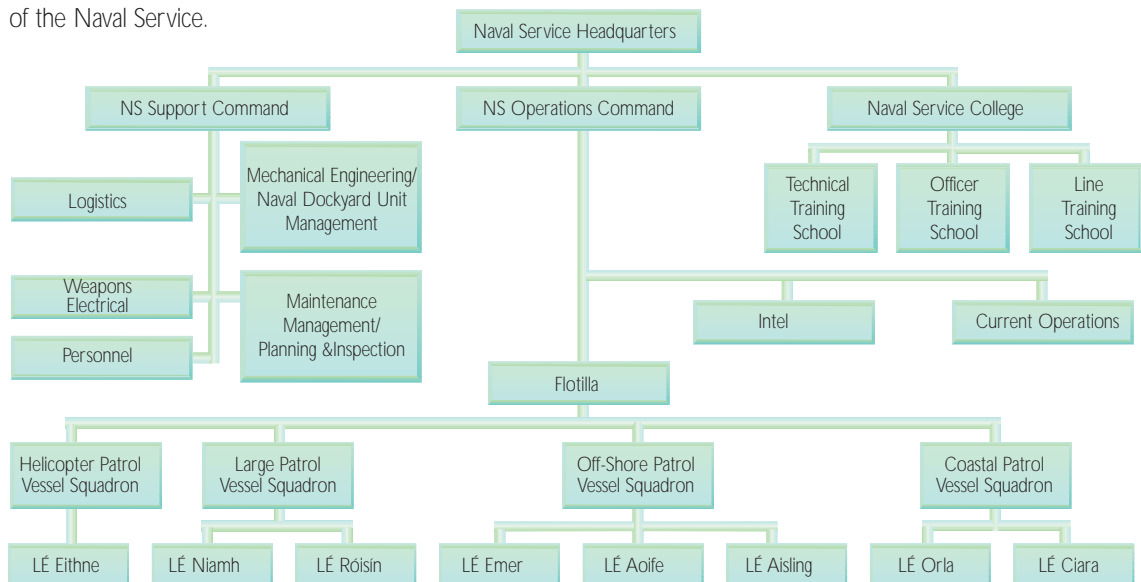
Figure 5.2 Organisation of the Naval Service

Personnel

Strength -v- Establishment
The establishment of the Naval Service is 1,144 personnel. The average strength of the Naval Service in 2002 was 984. This represents 86 % of establishment.

Inflow & Outflow of Personnel
Figure 5.3 depicts, on a quarterly basis, the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Naval Service for the year 2002. The figure indicates a net increase of 64 personnel.

Figure 5.3 Quarterly figures for the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Naval Service for 2002

Training

General
Training in the Naval Service continues to be designed primarily to meet contingent capacity for Maritime Defence, PfP Partnership Goals and the delivery of the widest range of services to the maximum number of clients. It is undertaken at three different levels, namely man, ship and fleet.

During 2002, 129 Courses were conducted by the Naval College for 1,013 students. This includes training for 70 personnel from Naval Service Reserve, Army Direct Entry Course, Cork University Hospital, UCC Coastal Resource Unit and the Central Fisheries Board. Figure 5.4 outlines the range of courses and numbers which attended in the Naval Service College in 2002.
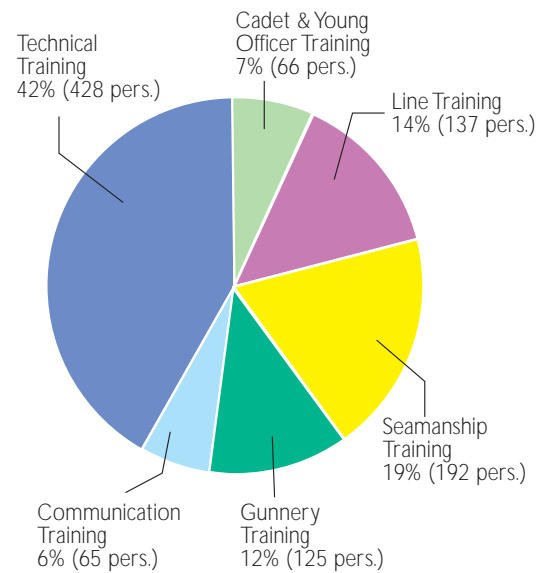

Figure 5.4 Naval Service College course output by course category and number of personnel involved, 2002

Ships continued with onboard training throughout the year in all skills and two Fleet Exercises took place during the period involving four and six ships respectively. In addition to the fleet exercises the Naval Service carried out a number of joint exercises involving troop transport and troop landing scenarios.

Air Corps

Geographical Location

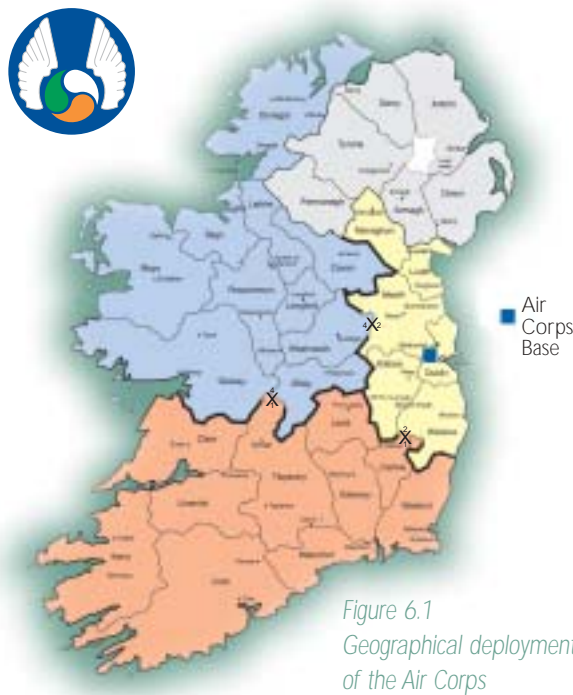Figure 6.1 outlines the geographical location and area of operations of the Air Corps.

Figure 6.1
Geographical deployment
of the Air Corps

Organisation

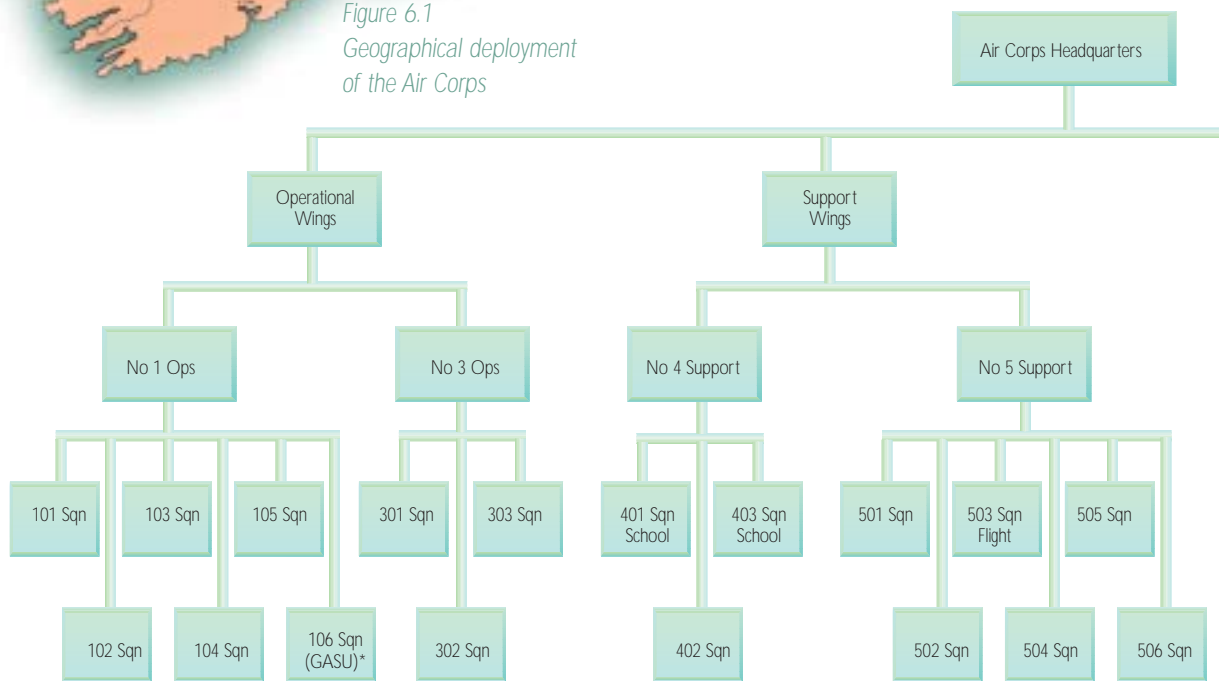Figure 6.2 outlines the Air Corps' organisation.

Personnel

Strength -v- Establishment
The establishment of the Air Corps is 930 personnel. The average strength of the Air Corps in 2002 was 916. This represents 98.5% of its establishment.

Inflow & Outflow of Personnel
Figure 6.3 depicts, on a quarterly basis, the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Air Corps for the year 2002. The figure reflects an overall increase in strength of 1 person.
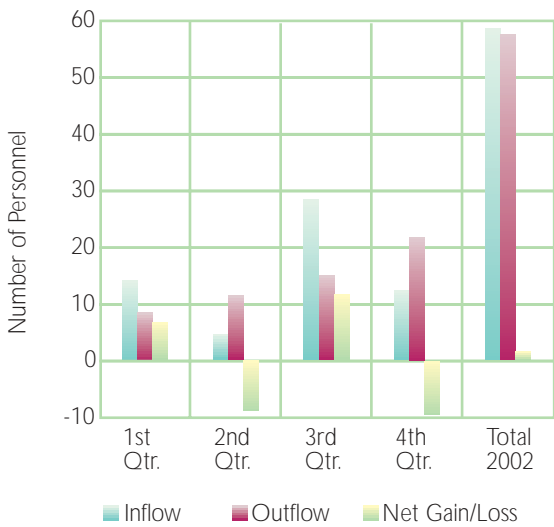

Figure 6.2 Organisation of the Air Corps

*Garda Army Support Unit

Figure 6.3 Quarterly figures for the inflow and outflow of
personnel of the Air Corps for 2002

Number of Personnel

■ Inflow ■ Outflow ■ Net Gain/Loss

Training

The Air Corps Training College is the main training
establishment of the Air Corps. Its mission is to
provide military, technical and aviation training to
Air Corps Personnel. The college has three schools,
which are:

• Flight Training School
• Technical School
• Military Training School

In 2002 the college provided training for 1,148
personnel. Figure 6.4 summarises the various types
of courses conducted by category of course and
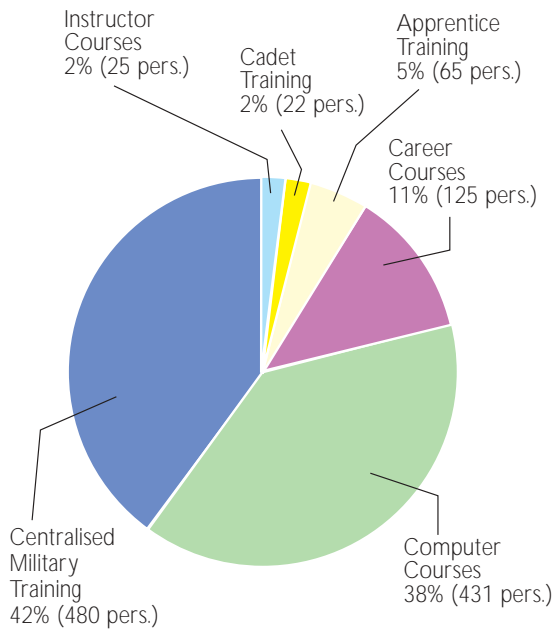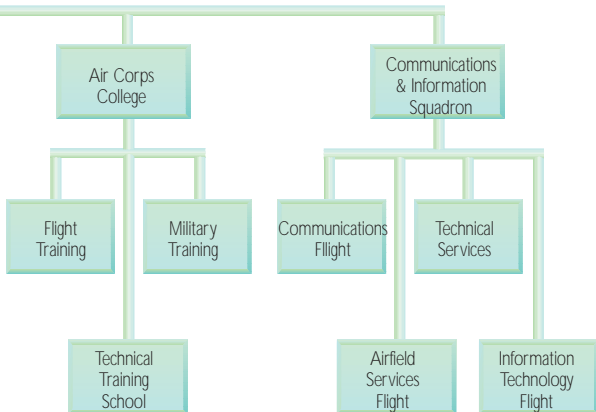numbers involved.

Air Corps College

Communications & Information Squadron

Flight Training

Military Training

Communications Fllight

Technical Services

Technical Training School

Airfield Services Flight

Information Technology Flight

Instructor Courses
2% (25 pers.)

Cadet Training
2% (22 pers.)

Apprentice Training
5% (65 pers.)

Career Courses
11% (125 pers.)

Centralised Military Training
42% (480 pers.)

Computer Courses
38% (431 pers.)

Figure 6.4 Air Corps course output by course category
and numbers attending, 2002

Reserve Defence Force

Geographical Location

2Figure 7.1 outlines the geographical location of the Reserve Defence Force.

Figure 7.1
Geographic Deployment of the Reserve Defence Force

Organisation

Figure 7.2 outlines the Reserve Defence Force organisation and its distribution.

Personnel

Strength
The average strength of the Reserve Defence Force for 2002 was 13,010.

Inflow & Outflow of Personnel
Table 7.3 depicts, on a quarterly basis, the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Reserve Defence

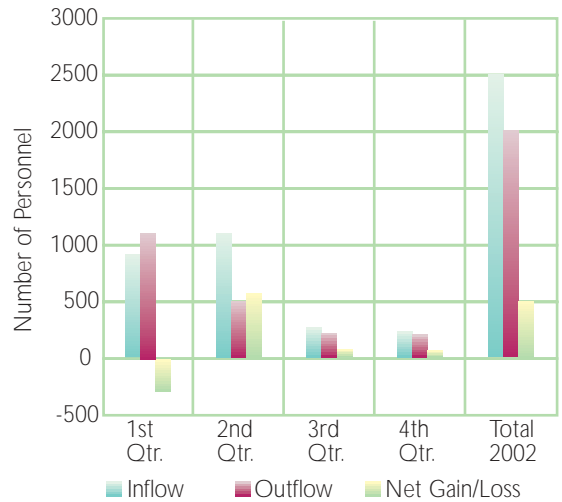Force for the year 2002. The figure reflects an overall gain of 504 personnel.

Figure 7.3 Quarterly figures for the inflow and outflow of personnel of the Reserve Defence Force for 2002

Training

Courses
The Reserve Defence Force conducted a wide variety of courses during 2002 involving 1,183 personnel. Figure 7.4 summarises the main categories of courses conducted and the number of personnel involved.
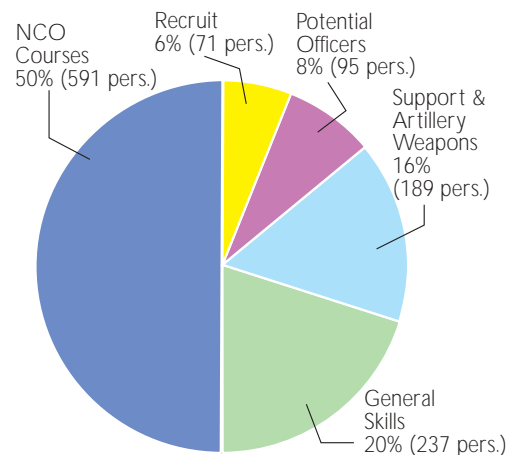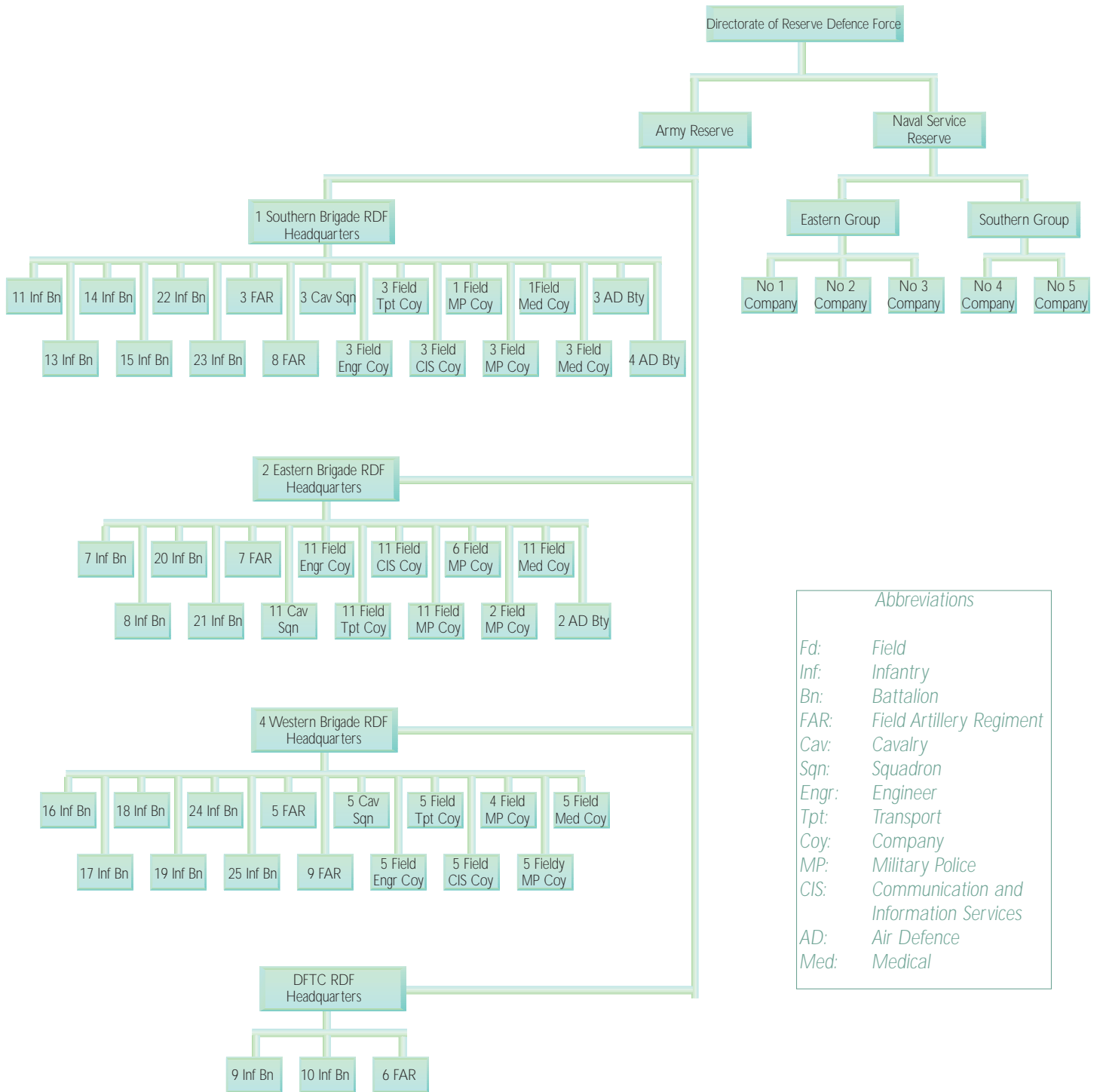

Figure 7.4 Reserve Defence Force course output by course category and number of personnel involved, 2002

Figure 7.2 Current organisation of the Reserve Defence Force

Abbreviations

Fd:	Field
Inf:	Infantry
Bn:	Battalion
FAR:	Field Artillery Regiment
Cav:	Cavalry
Sqn:	Squadron
Engr:	Engineer
Tpt:	Transport
Coy:	Company
MP:	Military Police
CIS:	Communication and Information Services
AD:	Air Defence
Med:	Medical