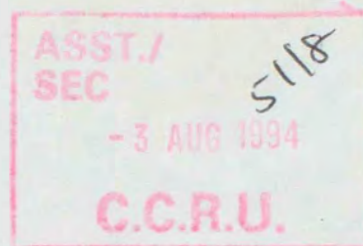


C O N F I D E N T I A L

FROM: M J WILLIAMS
US(POL)
2 August 1994



cc PS/Secretary of State (B&L) - B
PS/Sir John Wheeler (B&L) - B
PS/Michael Ancram (DENI,B&L) - B
PS/Mr Smith (DOE,DED&L) - B
PS/Baroness Denton (DHSS,DANI&L) - B
PS/Mr Fell - B
NI Perm Secretaries
Mr Thomas o/r - B
Mr Legge - B
Mr Bell o/r
Mr Blackwell - B
Mr Lyon - B
Mr Shannon - B
Mr Steele - B
Mr Brooke - B
Mr Watkins - B
Mr Wood (B&L) - B
Mr Daniell - B
Mrs Brown - B
Mr Maxwell - B
Mr Dodds - B
Mr Brooker - B
Mr Perry - B
Mr Marsh - B
Mr Maccabe - B
Director, TFU - B
Mrs Collins - B
Mr T Smyth - B
HMA Dublin - B
Mr Archer, RID - B
Mr Caine - B

1. cc in Alexander 17/8

2. cc in ~~Canavan.~~

HW
2.8
Mr. F. O. L. 1/4/8
Mr. F. O. L. 1/4/8

PUS (B&L) - B

SUMMARY OF ANGLO-IRISH SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES JULY 1993 TO JUNE 1994

You may recall that last year, the British side of the Anglo-Irish Secretariat prepared a brief review of the Secretariat's activities and business over the twelve month period ending 30 June 1993. At that time I promised to produce a similar survey annually with a view to helping recipients understand the type and range of business transacted through the Secretariat, and as a basis for identifying trends in activities.

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MJW/513/41509/94/sh

C O N F I D E N T I A L

2. In the 1993 Report I pointed out that there are many government groups involved in different ways in aspects of 'Anglo-Irish relations': these include the Republic of Ireland Department, the British Embassy in Dublin, SIL, the Liaison Group, Working Group II and the Chilcot/Dalton Group as well as the IGC supported by the Anglo-Irish Secretariat. Once again this report aims only to identify the nature of the work transacted through Maryfield. It makes no claim to offer an overview of Anglo-Irish relations as a whole. However, given the key role of the Secretariat as a focus for Anglo-Irish relations regarding Northern Ireland, I hope that this brief survey covering July 1993 to June 1994 will be found of value.

[signed MJW]

M J WILLIAMS

Ext 27083

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MJW/513/41509/94/sh

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SUMMARY OF ANGLO-IRISH SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES JULY 1993 TO JUNE 1994 - SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. The Anglo-Irish Agreement of 15 November 1985 established a Secretariat "to service the (Intergovernmental) Conference on a continuing basis in the discharge of its functions as set out in this Agreement". The Secretariat has thus become a channel for continuous contact between the NIO and the Irish Government on matters arising under the Agreement. Some issues are discussed in preparation for an IGC, some in order to avoid the need for discussion at an IGC, some without any direct reference to an IGC.

2. Generally issues are raised at Irish initiative. This is natural under the Agreement, which is essentially one way, allowing the Irish Government a limited and specified role regarding Northern Ireland. It is also inherent in the Anglo-Irish relationship regarding Northern Ireland that the Republic, which wants to increase its influence over how the Province is governed, feels obliged to take the initiative more often than the UK, which has the responsibility for governing. Nevertheless the British side has, on occasion, taken the initiative in proposing to the Irish side subjects for discussion, either because there seemed to be a good story to tell, or to correct some apparent misunderstanding on the Irish side, or because there was a proposal we wanted ourselves to raise with the Irish.

3. Over the past twelve months the Irish side has continued to seek to work the Agreement to the full. The Irish have emphasised their interest in economic and social issues within Northern Ireland, on which they have requested various briefings, in addition to their customary security agenda. Since the signing of the Joint Declaration in December 1993 the Irish side has reinforced its interest in 'parity of esteem' and related areas leading to the

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formation of two ad-hoc groups on 'identity issues' and the preparation of a joint report for a future IGC.

4. HMG's policy remains firm in upholding the Agreement. On the British side we are very aware of the pressures which requests from the Secretariat have placed on various Divisions, especially SPOB1, SPOB2 and Central Secretariat. We have tried to ensure that proposals and requests from the Irish side are clear and genuinely do fall within the Agreement (we have rejected a number which seemed questionable). But where their proposals or requests are clear and admissible our practice is to transmit them accurately and efficiently, rather than shielding NIO departments. If pressures on NI departments become intolerable, we may have to find ways of fending off Irish initiatives, but as long as the Agreement remains in force, we have to honour it.

5. As with our first review, this second annual report contains separate sections dealing with the main areas of work of the Secretariat over the past year. Once again it is entirely a compilation by the British side and not a joint review with the Irish side, who have not been consulted or involved.

6. Although the intense loyalist hostility towards the Agreement continues to be less overt, the Agreement, the Conference, and the Secretariat remain deeply contentious issues for many unionists. These suspicions are sometimes reinforced by newspaper speculation that the Irish side are seeking to enhance the role of the Secretariat. The expectations of some in the UUP that the Agreement would start to wither away, following their party's support for the Government over Maastricht, proved ill-founded.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES

7. In accordance with the Agreement the Maryfield Secretariat continues to provide the channel for agreeing IGC dates and agendas, as well as ensuring that the logistic arrangements are in place for

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Conference meetings, that the Conferences themselves run smoothly, that a satisfactory joint statement is agreed, and that accurate records of the various Conference discussions are issued as quickly as possible.

8. During the twelve months covered by this review, seven Conferences were held:

July 93	- London	January 94	- Dublin	June 94	- Dublin
September 93	- London	March 94	- London		
November 93	- Belfast	April 94	- Belfast		

Conference agendas have retained their recognised format, with a Ministerial tete-a-tete; a Restricted Security session (to include current threat assessments by the two Police Chiefs plus any other sensitive cross-border security business); and a Plenary session covering Political Development (sometimes with restricted numbers), Confidence issues, cross-border Economic and Social matters and any other business of interest to either side eg extradition, broadcasting. The IGC held in Dublin in June 1994 introduced the novel arrangement of a separate Political Development meeting on the evening preceding the main Conference meeting; this proved very useful and the Irish side have been alerted that it is something we on the British side may wish to repeat in the future. A list of the topics covered at these seven Conferences is detailed at Annex A.

9. The Agreement provides that the Conference should be a framework for promoting cross-border economic, social and cultural co-operation. During the year under review, four of the seven IGCs included at least one substantive item on cross-border economic and social co-operation in the following fields: Development of Indigenous Industry (July 93), Science and Technology (July 93), Inland Fisheries (Jan 94), Arts and Culture (Jan 94), Education (Apr 94) and Transport (June 94). The Irish side often emphasise the political importance they attach to these items, but the main work of preparing the joint papers on which discussion at the IGC is

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based seems almost invariably to fall to the Northern Ireland Department concerned, rather than to its counterpart in Dublin. The Irish side have suggested that the Secretariat should be more closely involved in drafting these papers; we have resisted on the grounds that it is the Departments North and South which possess the relevant knowledge and expertise, but also because we suspect the Irish want to insert political considerations which might actually hamper effective North-South co-operation. In fact Departments in the Republic sometimes resent what they see as unnecessary interference by the DFA in such co-operation. Despite that, we continue to believe that the inclusion of such items in IGC agendas provides a useful indication of practical North-South co-operation, which is worth mentioning in the Communique, although it never attracts journalists' attention at the Press Conferences. The Conference in June 1994 adopted a schedule prepared by the two sides of the Secretariat for a further series of topics on North-South co-operation to be considered at future IGCs.

10. In some areas, the Irish side have sought to insist that topics which fall outside the Secretary of State's responsibility are properly the concern of the IGC. In relation to broadcasting in Northern Ireland, we have effectively conceded; the Agreement supports the Irish contention, but there remain practical problems of dealing at an IGC with topics which are handled by other Whitehall departments. Regarding the Boundary Commission report on parliamentary constituencies we have been prepared to listen to the Irish representations on behalf of the SDLP, on the basis that "changes in electoral arrangements" are covered by the Agreement, even though the Commission is independent of government and the Secretary of State has no power to intervene in its findings (the Irish dispute this). We have resisted Irish suggestions for discussions about the appointment of judges who are nationalist in outlook, on the grounds that although the Agreement talks about the Conference seeking measures aimed at enhancing "public confidence in the administration of justice", the question of judicial

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appointments is too sensitive and must be reserved for the Lord Chancellor. Such disputes about competence seem bound to arise from time to time and will need to be handled carefully to balance the terms of the Agreement, practicality and common sense, the UK constitutional position, and the wish of the Irish to be seen to be promoting the interests of the minority community wherever possible.

MEETINGS/BRIEFING AT THE SECRETARIAT

11. A substantial number of meetings/briefings took place at Maryfield over this period and these provided an opportunity to inform the Irish side about, and discuss with them, Government policies over a wide range of issues. On occasions such exchanges took place at the British side's instigation - especially if we wished to advise on changes, or new developments, whilst on other occasions the Irish side requested meetings to discuss areas of interest to them. Meetings usually include, on the British side, officials from the NIO Divisions or NI Departments principally concerned, and frequently on the Irish side representatives from the DFA Anglo-Irish Division in Dublin as well as occasionally representatives from other Irish Ministries.

12. A full list of the subjects covered at these meetings is at Annex B. As will be apparent, the issues which are raised most frequently are security policy (in its various aspects), and 'parity of esteem' (in social, economic and related areas) where the Irish seek to remedy what they perceive to be any unfairness suffered by nationalists in Northern Ireland. In both these areas the Irish side usually probe the extent to which HMG's policy and actions could appear to be weighted against the interests of the minority community. All this is entirely in keeping with the Agreement, which recognises on the one hand the objective of "making the security forces more readily accepted by the nationalist community", and on the other that the Irish will put forward views "where the interests of the minority community are significantly or especially affected". In an attempt to minimize the feeling of irritation

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which must on occasions affect UK officials who are subjected to sometimes ill-informed or slanted Irish questioning, we on the British side have generally tried to ensure that the Irish side has a realistic and reasonably thought-out proposal or enquiry before we arrange meetings. The Irish side accordingly sometimes produce papers in advance setting out the issues which they wish to discuss.

13. Three particular areas of briefing are worth mentioning. The latter part of this period has seen particular Irish unhappiness manifest itself over the notice given about security works at border bases involving a contribution by the Irish security forces. In particular, the Irish side expressed considerable concern that they first learnt of the major works at Crossmaglen from the Gardai, who had been briefed by the RUC, rather than on the government-to-government network, via the Secretariat. They elevated the issue almost to the level of 'a vote of confidence' in our willingness to work the Agreement fully and raised it at an IGC. However, the issue was defused following assurances by the Secretary of State that, where major works were planned and Garda cover required the Irish side would be advised, via the Secretariat, at the same time as the RUC advised the Garda. Second, the question of how best to keep the Irish side informed about the monthly meetings of the Community and the Security Forces Committee had occasioned some irritation between the two sides. The practice of having a prompt meeting with the Irish side after each meeting of the CSFC group has seen this issue become a routine matter without any attendant controversy. Third, and as happened last year, we once again had a noteworthy briefing occasion when members of the Irish side made another outside visit to see MBW projects on the ground, concluding with a lunch attended by representatives from both communities.

14. A significant initiative by the Irish side during the year was the undertaking of a survey which monitored relations between the security forces and the community in North and West Belfast during

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January and February 1994. Although, for the most part, the Survey produced little that was new or surprising, the Irish side placed a great deal of importance on it. It was the subject of a meeting with the Irish side at Maryfield in May and was subsequently referred to at the June IGC.

LOG CASES

15. The log case system continues to serve as the 'bread and butter' of the exchanges between the two sides at Maryfield. Whenever the Irish wish to make an enquiry, we encourage them to do this by way of a written note which is given an identifying number; and in turn the British side seeks advice from the relevant NIO Division, or from Central Secretariat if the issue relates to a Northern Ireland Department. The majority of these cases continue to focus on complaints eg about a particular incident involving the security forces, or enquiries about developments which have come to the attention of the Irish via contacts in the nationalist community or through articles in the press. During the course of the period of this report we have stood firm on our resolve not to accept complaints in areas where appeals procedures already exist, or which fall under the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman, such as planning matters, or where the query lacks sufficient detail.

16. The risk remains that the Secretariat will become more akin to 'a complaints bureau' and it is clear that a number of the Irish contacts in Northern Ireland use the Irish Government as a parallel channel of enquiry/pressure regarding issues which they also raise directly through the Secretary of State's office. The Agreement does not specify that the Irish may raise individual cases, except (strangely) in relation to prisons. Nevertheless we have rarely refused to accept individual enquiries as the Agreement does not prohibit them and they do reveal the sorts of concerns which the Irish side and the minority community have and on which we can sometimes provide useful clarifications and explanations.

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17. At the SDLP Conference held in November 1993, Seamus Mallon MP complained to party members that they were failing to put forward to the Irish side of the Secretariat enough complaints about the behaviour of the security forces. Mr Mallon alleged that this was enabling the British side to maintain, without challenge from the Irish side, that relationships between the security forces and the public were good. Whilst the level of complaints does rise and fall, we are not conscious that Mr Mallon's plea has resulted directly in an upsurge in complaints. Nevertheless his comments reveal that the SDLP leadership place great store by their ability to raise issues through the offices of the Irish Government, and also that relationships between the security forces and the community may not be as bad as the nationalist community sometimes maintains (although there may be other explanations).

18. Inevitably the majority of log cases have a security/confidence issue dimension to them. A breakdown of the 241 received in the twelve months to 30 June 1994 is at Annex C. For comparative purpose the table also includes the figures from last year's review covering July 1992 to June 1993. It is difficult to make comparisons on anything like a scientific basis, because of fairly loose grouping of individual cases, the quality of Irish complaints and the activity (or inactivity) of the Irish side and their interlocutors in Northern Ireland; but perhaps it is worth noting that 'Security and Threat Assessments' has seen an increase of almost 50% - due principally to Irish concerns about the threat posed by the increased level of loyalist terrorism, especially with regard to SDLP Councillors. The notable reduction in complaints about incursions may be due in part to the success of the jointly agreed arrangement of numbered approvals for authorised overflights. As regards the 50% reduction in prison issue log cases, this is likely to be attributable to the good story we have to tell on this issue. The rise in allegations of 'unaccompanied patrols' appears entirely fortuitous and confirms the impossibility of attempting to analyse trends in log case numbers.

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19. Whilst the Anglo-Irish Agreement is predominantly concerned with Irish interests in Northern Ireland, we do operate a log case system in reverse. Although this is more often a record of points of information made to the Irish side they have provided a useful channel for obtaining factual information for colleagues.

20. Most log cases are dealt with very quickly - sometimes within a couple of days or even less. However a few, especially where they make allegations of assault by the security forces, take time to investigate. Annex C also includes a table showing the numbers of log cases outstanding for more than 3 months as at 30 June 1994.

SOCIAL OCCASIONS

21. The Irish side remain keen to extend their circle of contacts by hosting social functions at the Secretariat. These occasions range from the two major receptions - to mark Christmas and St Patrick's Day - involving in excess of 150 people at each, to the more modest functions where it is possible to address more serious business and have frank (and sometimes colourful) exchanges. Attached at Annex D is a list of the significant individuals/groups who have attended some social occasions with the Secretariat in this period. In addition to these functions Mr O'Donovan (or less frequently other individual members of the Irish side) has increasingly often invited members of the public service (eg civil servants, police), as well as others, without involving or notifying the British side of the Secretariat. On the British side we continue to encourage the Irish side to invite a wider range of people.

22. The small social occasions play an important role in exposing the Irish side to political complexions which they might not otherwise meet at first hand; this includes unionism and also shades of nationalism which do not always sit well with Irish views. This is an area we feel is important as it offers the opportunity to demonstrate to the Irish side that there are strongly held opinions

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within Northern Ireland which it is not easy for HMG to influence; and that the Irish must take cognizance of these in their own considerations. Accordingly we have made a point of inviting the Irish side to functions at Stormont House specifically to meet guests of a 'Unionist' outlook, although some Unionists have refused to attend such occasions.

23. We have also encouraged middle-ranking members of the Irish side to invite officials from the NIO/Central Secretariat group, at around Grade 5/7 level, to Maryfield to discuss informally over lunch how they see the Irish approach to issues in Northern Ireland and how similar issues are addressed in the South. To date officials from PPRU, SPOB1, SPOB2, PAB, Central Secretariat, Central Community Relations Unit, Criminal Justice Policy Division, Criminal Justice Services Division, Central Secretariat Planning Unit, Prison Regimes, Prison Personnel, Prison Education, Building and Services Division have attended such occasions.

24. It is also worthy of note here that, following encouragement from the British side members of both sides of the Secretariat lunched with our neighbours, the Parachute Regiment, in Palace Barracks. Irish bias about the Paras in Northern Ireland may have been 'softened', at least for a short time, as two of the Irish side subsequently attended a formal evening function hosted in Palace Barracks.

VIP VISITS

25. The Secretariat is not normally involved in the detailed arrangements of cross-border visits by junior Ministers. However visits by the President, Taoiseach and Tanaiste are discussed there (even though this work has nothing to do with the Agreement), and the Secretariat acts as a channel of communication with Central Secretariat and the RUC. These informal exchanges enabled us to put off the Tanaiste from a plan to visit parts of West Belfast on the very day that the Prince of Wales was to visit the same areas! We

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have also explained to the Irish side that it would be helpful if they notified us of any visits by Irish Ministers to Northern Ireland. It is worth noting that the Irish Minister of Justice and the Tanaiste both made visits to Maryfield. Both commented, as have other visitors from Dublin, that conditions at Maryfield were much more pleasant than they had expected.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

26. The Agreement specifically provides for the Irish Government to put forward "views and proposals on the role and composition" of Northern Ireland public bodies. This has come to be interpreted that the Irish can propose candidates for appointment to these bodies, invariably from the minority community. Last year's report recorded that we had told the Irish side of our view about the poor quality of some of their nominations. It is pleasing to report that during the period of this review the issue of Public Appointments has not featured as an item of discontent; perhaps surprisingly, and for many reasons (including the arrival of a new incumbent of the post in Dublin), the number of Irish nominations received in the first six months of 1994 was five compared to thirty for the whole of 1993.

DELEGATION MEETINGS

27. The formal weekly meetings between the British and Irish sides of the Secretariat remain an important avenue for exchanges on current issues and concerns, and future activities. The record which we circulate after each meeting is not a joint one; it is intended to keep colleagues in NIO and (as appropriate) NI Departments abreast, as well as others interested in Anglo-Irish affairs regarding Northern Ireland, of the Secretariat's activities. It can often give a useful insight into Irish attitudes.

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INFORMAL EXCHANGES

28. Besides the arranged meetings and regular exchanges, we have continued to try and keep the Irish side informed about policy developments regarding Northern Ireland eg by giving advance notice of major speeches by the Secretary of State, handing over the text of speeches, significant parliamentary answers etc, and encouraging the Irish side to respond similarly - which on the whole they willingly do. This regular informal exchange sometimes extends to fairly detailed discussions on particular issues of concern. In addition we have on occasion been able to nip in the bud a threatened problem in our bilateral relations, by providing a quick explanation of some statement or event about which rumours were circulating in Dublin. Sadly not all such efforts succeed.

29. Towards the end of the reporting period circumstances arose where the Irish side felt justified in complaining that the British side were not as forthcoming as they should be - or as they had been in the past - in advising the Irish side of the detail of security incidents. We did not accept these criticisms and, when pressed, the Irish side did not produce evidence to back up their claim, perhaps because they were unable to do so. However we have now introduced an arrangement whereby we pass over 'sanitized' versions of the NIO Duty Officer's daily report and Incident Reports as issued by SPOB1, in an attempt to ensure that the Irish side receive an authoritative account reasonably promptly, and to forestall the "log case" which would otherwise inevitably follow. Since its introduction the Irish side have indicated, on a number of occasions, that they have found this to be a most useful arrangement.

MARYFIELD SITE

30. We have been engaged in discussions since June 1993 with the Irish side about seeking a fair contribution to rent, utilities and the driving facilities provided at the Secretariat. It is pleasing to report that we are close to achieving increased contributions

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from the Irish side in rent and across a range of utility services, generally reflecting the pattern of usage by each side. The future of the dedicated car facility at Maryfield, the total cost of which has, since the setting up of the Secretariat in 1985, fallen to the British side, remains under discussion. At the time of writing, we hope we are moving to an agreement by the Irish side to make a significant contribution to these costs.

31. Security remains an abiding and legitimate concern for the Irish (not to mention the British) side, and we continue to arrange periodic meetings with the RUC at Maryfield to discuss and review the level of threat both to the Secretariat as a whole and to its staff. The RUC view over this period has been that whilst there is no evidence of any direct threat to the Secretariat, or its staff, sensible precautions should be taken.

GENERAL REMARKS

32. During the period of this report we have seen the establishment of the Select Committee on Northern Ireland. Despite statements from the DUP/UUP members of the Committee that the Anglo-Irish Secretariat would be given early and detailed scrutiny, which alarmed the Irish side, attention has not yet focussed on the Secretariat in such a dramatic way. The British side of the Secretariat, however, provided defensive briefing for DED's encounter with the Committee explaining the position about Irish input into Northern Ireland affairs in accordance with the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

33. Attention was drawn to the Secretariat in three PQs from William Ross MP (UUP) when he referred to staffing issues on the British side, details of representations received by the British side, and issues related to the Agenda of IGCs. A PQ from David Trimble MP (UUP) enquired about the release of the joint paper on cross border transport matters prepared for the June 1994 IGC. However, the Secretary of State decided not to depart from the

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existing convention whereby the detail of exchanges between both sides remains confidential. A Lisburn Councillor wrote to the Secretary of State asking (as he had done before) about the costs of running Maryfield and holding Conferences. Notable press stories during the year pointed up Irish desires to enhance the role of Maryfield, and alleged that the personal details of RUC officers involved in controversial shootings were being passed to the Irish side. Most recently Ian Paisley Jnr was reported in the newspapers as claiming that 'a secret meeting' was being set up between Northern Ireland political parties and the Anglo-Irish Secretariat. The truth was that, as indicated in paragraph 22 above, we were simply attempting to set up a series of dinners at which informal, frank and (hopefully) educative exchanges could take place between unionists and members of the Irish side of the Secretariat.

34. As part of our overall approach of clarifying within HMG the nature of the Secretariat's work, we have encouraged FCO officials on briefing visits to Northern Ireland to call at Maryfield and meet members of the British side there; this has been well received by colleagues in the Diplomatic Service and has helped put the Secretariat in perspective - both physically and in its role as an interface between the two Governments.

CONCLUSIONS

35. The familiar programme of work relating mainly to security policy, confidence issues, and allegations of discrimination against the minority community has continued throughout this year, as it did in the past and, no doubt, will in the future. Discussions on security matters have generally seemed to become less shrill and contentious over the year, perhaps reflecting continuing steady improvement in the security forces' very high standards of conduct. Irish interest in areas such as MBW, TSN, the NI Block allocation remains keen, as does their interest in other economic and social topics affecting the communities in Northern Ireland. This growing emphasis on 'parity of esteem' (which in many ways determines the

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Irish approach to issues) for the nationalist tradition has been highlighted in the 'Identity Issues' exchanges and in the joint paper which it is hoped to present to the next meeting of the Conference. At the same time in agreeing a new programme of North/South economic and social topics for discussion at IGCs, both sides have confirmed the importance they attach to developing these areas of 'less controversial' co-operation on the island.

36. We are convinced that, despite the fact that the Irish are inclined to complain from time to time about the way NIO divisions and NI departments respond to the Secretariat, they do not have any valid grounds for complaint; by the nature of the business they would always like the information requested more quickly. The Irish continue to retain their tendency, in many cases, to assume guilt on the basis of an allegation; 'guilty until proved innocent'. On the other hand, the Irish members of the Secretariat sometimes make it quite clear that they raise a particular issue with us only because they have been instructed to do so, not because they themselves believe in it; more ^{rarely} surely, they occasionally tell us they have challenged Dublin's instructions, which is nice to hear even if they still raise the issue. The conspiracy theory raises its head now and again; perhaps if we were half as conspiratorial as the Irish suspect life might be easier. If however items occasionally get delayed, it is sometimes necessary to remind the Irish of the much simpler 'cock-up' theory. Nevertheless, and bearing in mind the other pressures on the office, we are very conscious of the efforts which colleagues in the NIO, Central Secretariat and the Northern Ireland Departments take in responding to Irish requests, both orally and in writing, and would assure them that these are genuinely appreciated.

British Side
Anglo Irish Intergovernmental Secretariat
Belfast

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ANNEX A

TOPICS DISCUSSED AT IGCs HELD BETWEEN
1 JULY 1993 AND 30 JUNE 1994

*Political Development
*Security Situation and Co-operation
Extradition/Treatment of Fugitive Offenders -
 (July '93, Jan '94, March '94)
Broadcasting (RTE reception in Northern Ireland) -
 (July '93, Nov '93, Jan '94, April '94)
Cross Border Roads - (July '93, Nov '93, Jan '94, March '94)
Parades - (July '93, Nov '93, April '94)
Allegations of Harassment - (July '93, Nov '93)
Carlingford Lough - (July '93)
Public Appointments (Future representation on the Arts Council) -
 (July '93)
Enterprise and Employment - (July '93)
Science and Technology - (July '93)
Disadvantaged Areas (special reference to Making Belfast Work)
 - (July '93, Nov '93)
Report by Joint Steering Committee on Cross Border Rural Development
 - (July '93)
Royal Victoria Hospital - (July '93, Jan '94)
Accompaniment - (Nov '93, March '94)
Lethal Force/Inquests - (Nov '93, Jan '94, March '94, April '94)
Co-operation on Arts and Culture - (Jan '94)
International Fund - EC Funding - (Nov '93)
Identity Issues - (Jan '94, March '94)
Boundary Commission Report on United Kingdom Constituencies -
 (Jan '94, March '94)
Question of Changes in Police Structures - (Jan '94, April '94)
Inland Fisheries - North/South Co-operation - (Jan '94)
Shannon-Erne Waterway - (Nov '93, Jan '94, March '94, April '94)
Relations between the Security Forces and the Community - (March '94)
Security Works at Border Bases (including Crossmaglen) - (April '94)
North/South Co-operation on Educational Matters - (April '94)
Financing of Irish Medium Schools - (April '94)
Irish Language in School Curriculum - (April '94)
Future Work of the Conference - (Nov '93)

Note: Months/Years in brackets indicate when topics discussed at IGC
 : * indicates topics discussed all seven IGCs

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ANNEX B

TOPICS DISCUSSED AT MEETINGS INVOLVING
BRITISH AND IRISH OFFICIALS
FROM OUTSIDE THE ANGLO-IRISH SECRETARIAT

1 JULY 1993 - 30 JUNE 1994

Parades (2)
Industrial Development Strategy
Helicopter Flight Safety Zone Proposal
Public Appointments (2)
Prisons Issues (4)
Sheehy Inquiry (2)
Goals and Timetables in the NICS
Policy Appraisal and Fair Treatment
Confiscation of Assets Legislation
1991 Census Employment Equality Review
Identity Issues (4)
Education Matters (2)
Making Belfast Work (2)
Refurbishment Work on Security Force bases (4)
Relations between the Security Forces and the Community (4)
Lethal Force (2)
Inquests (2)
Kane/Timmons/Kelly cases
Army Complaints Procedures
Border Roads (3)
Permanent Vehicle Checkpoints
Carlingford Lough
Remand Periods (2)
Judicial Appointments (2)
Incursions
Independent Commission for Police Complaint Reports
Community Attitudes Survey
Public Interest Immunity Certificates
Stevens Inquiry matters
Review of Emergency Provisions Act
Report of Independent Commissioner for Holding Centres
Report of Independent Assessor of Military Complaints
Accompaniment
Local Government scene after Council Elections
Criminal Justice Procedures (2)

MEETINGS INVOLVING ATTENDANCE BY BRITISH OFFICIALS
FROM OUTSIDE THE ANGLO-IRISH SECRETARIAT

Preview of Anti-Terrorist Adverts
CSFC Reports (9)
Housing in Northern Ireland (2)
Hospitals
Springvale Development
Reform of Northern Ireland Policing Structures
1994/95 to 1996/97 PE Plans
VIP Protection Scheme
Parliamentary Boundary Commission - Northern Ireland Constituency

NOTE: Figures in brackets reflect the number of occasions on which
the issue was discussed.

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ANNEX C

BREAKDOWN OF LOG CASES RAISED BY IRISH
- JULY 1993 TO JUNE 1994 AND JUNE 1992 TO JULY 1993

	<u>1993/4</u>	<u>1992/3</u>
Improper behaviour by Army	35	36
Incursions	16	32
Improper behaviour by RUC	34	28
System of Justice/Requests for Transcripts	20	27
Prisons and Prisoners	12	25
Siting, delays and damage at PVCs	14	24
Requests for Briefings	8	22
Requests for factual information	20	22
Security and Threat Assessments	30	21
Social and Economic Enquiries	18	20
Army and RUC Procedures	10	15
Unaccompanied Patrols	6	1
Irish Language	2	5
Parades	1	3
Carlingford Lough	1	3
Others	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
	241	294

NUMBERS OF OUTSTANDING LOG CASES AS AT:

	<u>30.6.94</u>	<u>30.6.93</u>
More than 3 months	10	9
More than 6 months	1	4
More than 12 months	NIL	2

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ANNEX D

SIGNIFICANT GUESTS AT
ANGLO-IRISH SECRETARIAT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

1 JULY 1993 TO 30 JUNE 1994

July 1993	-	Mr Robin Bailie (Stormont House)
	-	Michael Ancram
	-	Sir John Wheeler
	-	Earl of Arran
October	-	Mrs Geoghegan-Quinn
November	-	Northern Consensus Group (Stormont House)
		Professor Robert Stout
		Mr Denis Kearney
		Mr Terence Donaghy
		Mr John Neill
		Mr David Hewitt
December 1994	-	Mr Dick Spring
January 1994	-	Michael Ancram
February	-	Secretary of State (Hillsborough Castle)
	-	Mr Garrett Fitzgerald
March	-	Group of local business men
	-	GOC
	-	Mr John Rowe (EPA Review)
	-	Baroness Denton

C O N F I D E N T I A L

April

- Sir Louis Blom-Cooper
- JIGSAW Group (Stormont House)

Rev John Dunlop
Mr John Simpson
Professor Des Rea
Mr Rory McShane
Mr Eamon McIlroy

- British Irish Association:

Niall Crowley
Mary Kean

June

- 'Unionists' (Stormont House)

Roy Bradford
Prof ATQ Stewart
Rev N Hamilton

- Mr D Hewitt
- Mr John Rowe