

896/94

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Ceasefire

REVISED VERSION

MM/26/11

FROM: M T H MAXWELL
AS CENT SEC

DATE: 10 NOVEMBER 1994

Miss Butler
No specific mention of the employment
difficult. *MM*
14/11

ASST/ SEC 105/11
11 NOV 1994
C.C.R.U.

cc Mr Watkins - B
Mrs Brown - B
Mr Canavan - B
Mrs Kenny

11.11

PS/MR FELL - B

Mr. McMon

CEASEFIRES : CONTINGENCY PLANNING

1. As requested I attach a revised draft of the Ceasefires: Contingency Planning paper which takes account of comments received from DFP, DOE, DED, DENI, DHSS and NIO(B). DANI had no comments on the original draft.
2. Attached to Mr Spence's note were some detailed comments by Mr Sweeney which I have not sought to reflect totally in the draft since I am not at all sure that PCC would go along with many of them. Rather than prolong the preparation of the revised draft I have chosen to ignore many of them.

[Signed: MTHM]

M T H MAXWELL
CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

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HCS/

FROM: D FELL
DATE: NOVEMBER 1994

cc PS/Sir John Wheeler (DFP,B&L) - B
PS/Michael Ancram (DENI,B&L) - B
PS/Baroness Denton (DED,DANI&L) - B
PS/Mr Moss (DOE,DHSS&L) - B
PS/PUS (B&L) - B
Mr Legge - B
Mr Thomas - B
NI Permanent Secretaries
Mr Watkins - B
Mr Williams - B
Mr Steele - B
Mr Shannon - B
Mr Daniell - B
Mr Wood (B&L) - B
Mr Dodds - B
Mr Stephens - B
Mr Brooker - B
Mr Maxwell
Mr Maccabe - B
Mr Dodds - B
Mrs Kenny

PS/SECRETARY OF STATE (B&L) - B

CEASEFIRES : CONTINGENCY PLANNING

1. The 1994 PE Survey paper which was submitted to the Secretary of State on 4 November reflected PCC's considered view on PE allocations in this Survey.
2. The attached paper, which was prepared by Central Secretariat, examines how the programmes of the Northern Ireland Departments and NIO might need to be adjusted for the future assuming that the current ceasefires prove permanent on all sides. The paper is essentially a thinkpiece designed to assist Ministers in the reassessment of strategic priorities and as such most likely to impact on the 1995 Survey. Further advice on this will be brought forward to Ministers in the Spring of 1995.
3. Specific expenditure ideas in the Central Secretariat paper have all been explicitly considered by Departments and reflected as

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appropriate in the detailed recommendations in the 1994 Survey paper.

4. Ministers may therefore wish to read this paper in conjunction with the 1994 Survey paper.

DAVID FELL

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CEASEFIRES : CONTINGENCY PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

1. The cessation of military operations by PIRA, and now loyalists, has brought with it a need for all NI Departments and NIO to examine their current programmes and plans to see to what extent - and in what way - they might need to be adjusted for the future, assuming that the cessation proves permanent on all sides.
2. The responses made by Departments to Mr Fell's note of 1 September are summarised in the Annex to this paper. This covering note looks at the range of **strategic** issues to emerge from those responses which will now need to be considered and addressed by Departments and Ministers to ensure that the opportunities presented by peace in Northern Ireland are fully grasped and that the measures needed to support that peace are taken. Some of the issues identified are long-term matters; others will need to be addressed in the short-term.
3. PCC considered this paper at the meeting which considered DFP's papers on the 1994 Public Expenditure Survey. PCC has, therefore, endorsed the allocations recommended in the 1994 Survey papers which have gone to Ministers.

Key Issues

4. **Public Expenditure:** on the working assumption that the cessation of violence is permanent, its impact can begin to be felt almost immediately in PE terms. Specific counter-terrorist measures can be reduced, the security presence on the streets can be scaled down, and compensation liabilities diminished. Savings in the first year of the 1994 (ie, current) PE Survey (1995/96) will be in the region of £31m, with larger sums expected to be available in the later years of the Survey (£44m in year 2 and

£52m in year 3). These sums are available for redistribution in the 1994 Survey. Further savings are likely to be identified in the 1995 PES. NIO and DFP are in dialogue on whether further savings can be reallocated to economic and social programmes in the 1994 Survey eg by contingent reductions in police overtime. The Prime Minister, in his speech to the Institute of Directors on 21 October, stated "I can assure you that the Government will take full account of Northern Ireland's special needs in setting future levels of public spending in the Province". This stops somewhat short of a guarantee that HMT will allow comparability to apply in the 1995 Survey. HMT can therefore be expected to seek some clawback of Law and Order savings in the 1995 Survey, particularly since they have estimated that the Northern Ireland Block is over-provided by some £133m (93/94 figures), excluding expenditure on policing. The Secretary of State will be advised to resist any clawback, but it is clear that negotiating with HMT to retain some or all of the savings flowing from a permanent peace will be a significant task for DFP officials and for Ministers in the 1995 Survey. The Prime Minister's assurance and continued support will be crucial to a successful outcome.

5. **Financial Assistance:** packages of American and European assistance are being pursued. In his speech of 21 October, the Prime Minister, referring to assistance from the EU, spoke of "a substantial package of new measures and new money. I say new money. The European Union's programme will be in addition to the British Government's own expenditure plans for Northern Ireland". At this stage, however, the extent of the aid which might be available has not been settled, and the Prime Minister's additionality undertaking is not so comprehensive that it rules out the possibility that HMT will seek to exclude some elements of EU assistance from its effect. Departments are involved with Central Secretariat in advancing themes and programmes for the best use of any additional funding, and care is being taken to ensure that action on both potential packages takes a consistent view of the areas where

future expenditure is most needed. This leads on to the question of measures needed to support the peace, and a consequent requirement to redefine Northern Ireland's PE priorities.

6. **Future Public Expenditure Priorities:** for some years, the top PE priority has been Defeating Terrorism. A permanent peace will necessitate a recasting of expenditure priorities, a matter which will need to be addressed in the 1995 Survey in particular. Defeating Terrorism could be removed as the Government's top priority in the 1995 Survey, but it will be taken into consideration in the early stages of the 1995 Survey whether Strengthening the Economy, followed by Targeting Social Need, would automatically move up to top/second position. The presentation of the 1994 Survey outcome will also need to take account of the political and security situation then prevailing. If, as is argued in this paper, healing community divisions must become a key priority, then this must be reflected in PE priorities and dispositions. Fresh consideration therefore needs to be given to the most appropriate priority for future Government spending in the new situation.

Embedding the Peace

7. As indicated in paragraph 2 above, measures need to be taken to support the peace. The Government is committed to an approach which seeks permanent peace, political stability and economic prosperity for Northern Ireland. In particular, it seeks to ensure that a return to violence by PIRA becomes increasingly unthinkable, and the prospects of a comprehensive political settlement in terms of the principles enunciated on 26 March 1991 becomes more likely. The "game plan" for achieving this in the political and security areas has been set out elsewhere - although it is worth noting that in the short and medium term there are good reasons for believing that issues of "demilitarisation" and law enforcement and, in the longer term,

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building a criminal justice system in the broader sense that commands universal confidence may make as great a contribution to achieving the Government's strategic goals as anything done on the political front, narrowly defined.

8. One important consideration is that while, on the one hand, care must be taken not to lose **Unionist and loyalist confidence**, it will be equally important not to undermine in particular the **Republican movement's** new found **commitment to peaceful methods** by putting them in a position where they believe that the cessation of violence was a mistake and that their strategic objectives can be achieved only by further recourse to violence. This points to the need for an **imaginative response** to the **Sinn Fein agenda** with the firm intention of reinforcing their commitment to the democratic process. This does **not** mean responding (or giving the impression of responding) exclusively or excessively to Sinn Fein's demands; nor rewarding terrorism; **nor** giving the impression that the Government has ceased to take moderate Nationalists seriously; **nor** forgetting the commitment, in the absence of devolved institutions, to govern Northern Ireland even-handedly and effectively in the interests of **all** its people (including the majority community). It **does** mean showing that progress can be made through democratic means.
9. This process of "**embedding the peace**" would involve, at a political level, emphasising the Government's commitment to the fundamental principles enshrined in the **Anglo-Irish Agreement** and the **Joint Declaration** (which we share with the Irish Government) and to their implementation in ways which recognise the manner in which political, security and economic and social factors are inseparably intertwined. It also involves responding imaginatively in those areas of security policy and operations which impinge directly on those sections of the population most likely to come into contact with the security forces, while maintaining its total opposition to political violence and crime in all their forms. It will further require developing existing policies in the economic and social field

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which have a particular bearing on economic growth and on reducing social disadvantage (wherever it occurs), and promoting parity of esteem, equity of treatment and equality of opportunity and pursuing innovative policies elsewhere.

10. It will be necessary to strike a balance in future PE strategy and allocations. The balance will be between programmes such as industrial development, tourism and aspects of education and economic infrastructure, which will respond to increased demand and support long-term, sustainable development; and on the other hand public expenditure programmes which allow the Government to make the necessary and timely responses to reinforce the peace process in the shorter term. Such action must include the ability to respond to the social and economic needs of the most disadvantaged communities, and explicitly to demonstrate to those living in these communities that they will experience a demonstrable change in their situation following the cessation of violence. Programmes which seek to address the shorter-term effects of economic and social deprivation, through community-based activity etc, eg aspects of MBW, rural development, community employment are therefore likely to have a raised profile.
11. In the longer term, attention will need to be given to improving educational qualifications and employability, thus presenting a significant challenge for the education sector.
12. Public expenditure priorities would clearly be affected by a permanent state of peace and Ministers will need to consider in the early stages of the 1995 Survey how PE priorities can underpin and promote peace.

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CEASEFIRES : CONTINGENCY PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

1. In his speech on 21 October the Prime Minister indicated that he was prepared to make the working assumption that the IRA ceasefire is permanent. This means that the Government is now prepared to move carefully towards the beginning of dialogue with Sinn Fein.
2. Against this political background Departments have been invited to put in hand some contingency planning on the impact of a permanent peace on Government programmes. For the purpose of this exercise Departments have proceeded on the basis of a number of hypothetical assumptions about the future course of events. These are that:
 - the IRA and Loyalist cessations of operations will apply to all units;
 - these will prove permanent and durable;
 - all remaining terrorist groups will also enter into, and fully comply with, a cessation of their own paramilitary activities.
3. Against this background Departments have been invited to consider in a "peace scenario":
 - a. what programmes might be dropped;
 - b. what new programmes might be recommended to Ministers; and
 - c. what Departments would do within existing programmes which would be different from the present.

4. The purpose of this paper is to summarise Departmental thinking on these matters, and to invite PCC to consider how this might be conveyed to Ministers.

A PUBLIC EXPENDITURE (PE) CONTEXT

5. The Peace Dividend and its implications for Public Expenditure are dealt with in PCC Paper No 94/25. That paper also suggests that PE priorities should be reviewed in the 1995 Survey.
6. The debate over the distribution of the Peace Dividend in the 1995 Survey will be highly political, and one in which HM Treasury will have considerable access, and insight, on key expenditure issues, by virtue of its approval of NIO Estimates.
7. It will be necessary to strike a balance in future PE strategy and allocations. The balance will be between programmes such as industrial development, tourism and aspects of education and economic infrastructure, which will respond to increased demand and support long-term, sustainable development; and programmes which seek to address the shorter-term effects of economic and social deprivation, through community-based activity etc eg aspects of MBW, rural development, community employment.

B SECURITY AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

8. As noted above the Government's first public expenditure priority is still Defeating Terrorism (although this may change depending on events in coming months). The Government's primary task over the next few years will be to do everything possible, in political and security terms, to continue working towards a durable political settlement which commands broad support, and to make any reversion to violence unthinkable. Clearly, the

longer the cessation of violence holds, the more the direct impact will be felt in some areas; for example the work of the Forensic Science Laboratory (see paragraph 9) and the Compensation Agency (see paragraph 12) will decrease, and RUC priorities may shift (see paragraph 13). Long-term investment programmes, such as in security force and prison buildings, will need re-examination on a case by case basis. While some areas will see a fundamental change in priorities, others (eg criminal justice) will be less directly affected.

General Security

9. On the general security front there may be a progressive relaxation of security measures to reinforce peace, and in the longer-term a possible review of the emergency legislation and associated activities, overall force levels in Northern Ireland, and the future of Anglo-Irish security co-operation may be needed. The work of the Terrorist Finance Unit is likely to continue as before, but as time goes on it is likely to focus more on organised crime. The Northern Ireland Forensic Science Laboratory, currently preparing for Agentisation, will need to adapt to reflect the impact of a cessation of violence on its workload, including reassessing its staffing requirements.

Prisons

10. The immediate priority in this area will be to cope with the changing attitudes and expectations of the prisoner population. Further regime enhancements may be possible as the security risks diminish. Careful planning will be required to take account of the potential effect on population changes in the prison estate, the proposed manpower reforms and the overall culture of the Prison Service. The acute political sensitivity of these issues will require careful thought about the relationship between Ministers and the Chief Executive as the Service approaches Agentisation on 1 April 1995.

Criminal Justice System

11. The core business of the Criminal Justice System - the criminal law, training schools, probation and crime prevention - will remain important in a peace scenario. There is likely to be a demand for increasing emphasis on crime prevention (including programmes to divert potential offenders away from crime) and on effective work with offenders in the community - the Probation Service and voluntary agencies will be major providers of these services, with the NIO playing a pro-active and co-ordinating role. The community based activities of the Criminal Justice Agencies will need to link in closely with economic and social policy, especially in some of the areas outlined in para 18 below.

Compensation

12. There will be obvious implications for the Compensation Agency, whose workload is to a significant extent determined by the level of terrorist activity. There are likely to be savings in payments and DRC expenditure next year, and in the longer-term the future of the criminal damage scheme, and the continuance of payments under the Emergency Provisions Act, will both need to be reviewed.

RUC/PANI

13. A peace scenario will improve the prospects for the successful development of new policing structures and the genuine identification of all parts of the community with their police force. Careful thought will have to be given to the future size and composition of the RUC (although the likely requirement for the RUC to take over tasks formerly undertaken by the Army will place a constraint on reductions in the short term).

Political Development/Information Service

14. The negotiation of a political settlement is made easier, and at the same time more difficult, by a cessation of violence. A key issue will be contacts with Sinn Fein (where current policy is likely to alter) to bring them on board, whilst avoiding the alienation of other political parties. The work of the Anglo-Irish Secretariat is likely to increase, as the Irish Government seeks to exert greater influence on political development, the security response to the ceasefire, and the implementation of an economic and social reform agenda. The work of the Information Service is likely to be focused on political development and the "normalisation" process. A major task will be to re-educate the local media to non-security issues, and to plan for the provision of a professional Information Service to any devolved administration flowing from a political settlement. The Information Service will also have a role to play in projecting a new and more positive image of Northern Ireland.

C ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

Economic Context

15. Some considerable thinking has already been given to the economic consequences of the peace, culminating in the "Peace Dividend" paper submitted to Ministers by DED. That paper identified a number of areas in which PE resources might be released in a peace scenario to augment existing programmes. These include:

- an increase in inward investment, especially from the US;
- promotion of tourism. Expanded facilities in the fields of arts, sports and culture (assisted by the National Lottery) could also contribute to the drive to boost tourism;

- promotion of greater trade opportunities, particularly with the US;
- enhancement of the scope of procurement of Northern Ireland products by US Government utilities.

16. In addition, considerable effort has also gone into working up a radical new and extended scheme for the long-term unemployed (LTU); this must have a very high priority. This is particularly important per se, but even more so as a contribution to embedding peace. A failure to tackle long-term unemployment, particularly amongst the younger population, will lead to further disillusionment and disaffection. However, progress on this will depend on the Chief Secretary's agreement to Social Security transfers, on resources being freed from ACE/Enterprise Ulster, and the willingness of Ministers to transfer resources from existing baselines.

17. In the agricultural/food sector the cessation of terrorist activities is unlikely to have a major impact. However, the end of hostilities could provide the scope for an enhancement of the Rural Development Programme, through which a range of community economic projects have already been supported. In the new environment there is a need for major tourism, recreational and infrastructure type projects which could reduce unemployment, stimulate economic development and regenerate the border areas. Most of these projects would be in the more scenic areas which have suffered severely from the impact of violence. Projects which might be supported include:

- development of major inland waterways;
- development of flagship projects which focus on internal and external tourists (eg cultural and historical theme parks) (the value for money aspects of high cost flagship projects will, however, have to be carefully considered);

- cross-border co-operative marketing activities.

18. The peace scenario should also be used to allow some early physical improvements in Belfast City Centre and the areas most damaged by community conflict, and in particular to soften the physical appearance of peacelines. Opportunities should also emerge to utilise more effectively land and property which has been operated by the security forces or blighted by the risk of violence ranging from Derry's Walls to land adjacent to peacelines.

Social Context

19. There are likely to be a number of ways in which Government's social programmes might be affected by peace. For example:

- a. there is likely to be a raising of expectations, especially (but not exclusively) in the Catholic community. People will look for visible signs that a better economic future is in prospect. Short-term responses, such as the long-term unemployment (LTU) initiative (referred to above), will be part of the answer, but a medium and long-term drive to improve qualifications and employability will also be needed. Education will obviously be required to contribute to that drive: priority would be accorded to measures to address under-achievement in Catholic schools through, eg, extension of the raising of the schools standards initiative and development of vocational qualifications, further refurbishment of FE colleges and associated updating of training opportunities; and further investment in integrated education, Irish Medium Education and EMU. The voluntary sector will also have a role to play, as will the Voluntary Activity Unit in DHSS. Part of this effort will also need to address specific issues such as the alienation and marginalisation of youth in the most disadvantaged areas: a properly funded youth service could do much to contribute to stabilising a vulnerable section of the community. Additional resources could also be

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injected into the Belfast Action Teams and comparable work in Londonderry in the most disadvantaged urban areas through support for valuable locally generated projects and activities, including a focus on young people and the under 5s. Partnership arrangements for Belfast and Londonderry and an area partnership approach are being developed in the MBW areas which will generate new ideas and possibilities, and extra resources here would help in creating a new mood in the worst of the disadvantaged areas. The proposed Springvale campus would be a major flagship with a wide range of helpful connotations. There will also be a need for regeneration work and action in the most disadvantaged parts of urban areas other than Belfast and Londonderry eg Newry, Downpatrick, and Brownlow in Craigavon;

- b. there will be a new and higher profile of equality and equity issues. If Sinn Fein enters fully the political process, it will subject Government to criticism on socio-economic issues with much more vigour than has been the case from the SDLP and the Irish side. This is likely to be particularly true in relation to community differentials (eg achievement levels in Catholic schools), identity issues and the Irish language. Particular focus will be put on TSN and peace dividend issues. This factor will also apply throughout the community, and not just on the Catholic side. TSN is already perceived by some Protestants as discriminatory: it will therefore be all the more important that in any boost which a peace dividend may give to TSN, this should be seen to be even-handed;
- c. there will be a even greater effort to encourage cross-community contact and co-operation and mutual understanding if we are to build on the new circumstances produced by the ceasefire. The work of the Community Relations Council is therefore unlikely to be diminished.

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However, some other bodies which have been funded by CCRU and which are directly conflict-related, eg the Peace Train organisation, and the Derry Peace and Reconciliation Group, may find much of their role superseded. There should, however, be a continuing role for organisations such as FAIT and Corrymeela.

OTHER ISSUES

20. There are a number of other areas where the IRA ceasefire will affect Government objectives and activity. These include:

a. Hurd Policy

A permanent peace could ultimately result in the ending of the Hurd policy. While racketeering will undoubtedly continue, pursuit of the criminals involved will be a matter for the RUC. There might then be no role for the centre in this, though this is a minefield which will need careful negotiation.

b. Public Appointments

Existing policy on the appointment of Sinn Fein members to public bodies will have to be reviewed.

c. Handling of Royal and VVIP Visits

If there is a genuine and permanent end to terrorist violence, we would need to review current procedures for the handling of VVIP and VIP visit procedures. With a greatly reduced threat level, we should in time be able to relax greatly current procedures.

d. Image of Northern Ireland

A genuine and permanent peace opens up the possibility of projecting a more positive image of Northern Ireland generally, and how we attract a small number of quality events which ensure extensive international coverage. Work is well advanced on how this might be achieved.

CONCLUSION

21. This Annex summarises the implications of peace for the range of Government programmes categorised according to the questions originally posed in Mr Fell's minute. Inevitably, Departments have identified scope for new/enhanced activity on a scale which far exceeds the scale of resources likely to be available. Rigorous prioritisation will, therefore, continue to be necessary through the PE Survey mechanism subject to this crucial qualification. The broad conclusions which may be drawn from this exercise are as follows:

- a. it will be necessary to strike a balance in future PE strategy and allocations between programmes such as industrial development, tourism etc and programmes which seek to address the shorter term affects of economic and social deprivation, eg MBW (paragraph 7);
- b. although the Government's first public expenditure priority is still Defeating Terrorism, this may change depending on events in coming months (paragraph 8);
- c. the work of the Forensic Science Laboratory and the Compensation Agency will decrease, while RUC priorities may shift. Long-term investment in security force and prison buildings will need to be reviewed (paragraph 8);
- d. a review of the emergency legislation and associated activity, overall force levels in Northern Ireland and the future of Anglo-Irish security may be needed. The work of the Terrorist Finance Unit is likely to focus more on organised crime (paragraph 9);
- e. the immediate priority for prisons policy will be to cope with the changing attitudes and expectations of the prisoner population. Careful planning will be required to take account of the potential effect on population

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changes, proposed manpower reforms and the overall culture of the Prison Service (paragraph 10);

- f. there is likely to be a demand for increasing emphasis on crime prevention and on effective work with offenders in the community. The Probation Service and voluntary agencies will be major providers of these services (paragraph 11);
- g. there will be savings in compensation payments and DRC expenditure on compensation next year, and in the longer term compensation payments and legislation will have to be reviewed (paragraph 12);
- h. a peace scenario will improve the prospects for the successful development of new policing structures. Careful thought will have to be given to the future size and composition of the RUC (paragraph 13);
- i. policy on contacts with Sinn Fein is likely to alter. The work of the Anglo-Irish Secretariat will increase. The work of the Information Service is likely to be focused on political development and the normalisation process (paragraph 14);
- j. the Peace Dividend should result in increased inward investment, more tourism, and greater trade opportunities (paragraph 15);
- k. the introduction of a radical new and extended scheme for the Long-Term Unemployed (LTU) will be a high priority (paragraph 16);
- l. there will be scope for the enhancement of the Rural Development Programme (paragraph 17);

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- m. there may be scope for some early physical improvement to Belfast City Centre, particularly to soften the physical appearance of **peacelines** (paragraph 18);
- n. measures to address **under-achievement** in Catholic schools through the raising of the schools standards initiative are desirable. Further refurbishment of FE colleges, further investment in **integrated education**, **Irish Medium Education** and **EMU** will be needed. The voluntary sector will have a role to play. A properly funded youth service is needed. Additional resources for the **Belfast Action Teams** and comparable work in Londonderry are required (paragraph 19);
- o. there will be a new and higher profile of **equity** and **equality** issues. Particular focus will be put on TSN and **peace dividend** issues (paragraph 19);
- p. there will be an even greater effort to encourage **cross community contact** and **co-operation** and **mutual understanding**, and there is unlikely to be any diminution in the work of the **Community Relations Council**. However, some bodies which are directly conflict-related (eg **Peace Train**) may find their role superseded. There will be a continuing role for organisations such as **FAIT** and **Corrymeela** (paragraph 19);
- q. the **Hurd Policy** will have to be reviewed, as will existing policy on the appointment of Sinn Fein members to public bodies and the handling arrangements for **VVIP** and **VIP Visits**. Consideration will be given to ways of **enhancing Northern Ireland's** image (paragraph 20).

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WHAT PROGRAMMES MIGHT BE DROPPED?

NIHE Special Purchase of Evacuated Dwellings (SPED) scheme

Securing public buildings and installations

Other areas of NIO/PANI/RUC, and possibly Prisons activity

Compensation - criminal damage scheme/payments under the Emergency Provisions Act

Investment in security installations

Peace Train, Derry Peace and Reconciliation Group (other reconciliation groups)

Hurd policy

WHAT NEW PROGRAMMES MIGHT BE RECOMMENDED TO MINISTERS

New public expenditure priority - "Embedding the Peace "

Peace Dividend Measures

- inward investment (OPIC, tax breaks etc)
- promotion of tourism (expanded arts, sports and culture facilities);
- greater trade opportunities

Long-Term Unemployment Initiative

Enhanced Rural Development Programme (inland waterways, flagship projects, cross-border marketing activities)

Physical improvements to Belfast City Centre

Physical improvements of peacelines

Raising of school leaving standards initiative

Further rationalisation of FE colleges

Updating of training opportunities

Further investment in integrated education, Irish Medium Education, and EMU

Enhanced voluntary sector activity

Enhanced Youth Service

Enhanced MBW and Londonderry Initiative

Positively Northern Ireland - positive image making campaign

WHAT DEPARTMENTS WOULD DO WITHIN EXISTING PROGRAMMES WHICH WOULD BE DIFFERENT

Emergency Legislation and associated activities

Overall security force levels

Anglo-Irish security co-operation

Terrorist Finance Unit

Northern Ireland Forensic Science Laboratory

Prisons activities

Policing structures

Contacts with Sinn Fein (public appointments)

Anglo-Irish Secretariat

Information Service activities

Community Relations Policy

Equality and Equity issues

Handling of Royal and VVIP Visits