

15 - WITH ANNOTATIONS

JD.15J.D 15 7 DecemberComments

Irish paragraph designed to set the scene in Nationalist-flavoured language.

1. The Taoiseach and the Prime Minister acknowledge that the most urgent and important issue facing the people of Ireland, North and South, and the British and Irish Governments together, is to remove the causes of conflict, to overcome the legacy of history and to heal the divisions which have resulted, recognising that the absence of a lasting and satisfactory settlement of relationships between the peoples of both islands has contributed to continuing tragedy and suffering. They believe that the development of an agreed framework for peace, which has been discussed between them since early last year, and which is based on a number of key principles articulated by the two Governments over the past 20 years, together with the adaptation of other widely accepted principles, provides the starting point of a peace process designed to culminate in a political settlement.

Amended at British suggestion to reflect constitutional guarantees.

Final sentence added by Taoiseach in an attempt to decouple the exercise from Hume/Adams; and to reclaim the initiative for the two governments.

2. The Taoiseach and the Prime Minister are convinced of the inestimable value to both their peoples, and particularly for the next generation, of healing divisions in Ireland and of ending a conflict which has been so manifestly to the

A reference to the European dimension, and perhaps originally inspired by Hume.

Another Irish paragraph.

striment of all. Both recognise that the ending of divisions can come about only through the agreement and co-operation of the people, North and South, representing both traditions in Ireland. They therefore make a solemn commitment to promote co-operation at all levels on the basis of the fundamental principles, undertakings, obligations under international agreements, to which they have jointly committed themselves, and the guarantees which each Government has given, [including Northern Ireland's statutory<sup>1</sup> constitutional guarantee, which the British Government hereby reaffirm.] It is their aim to foster agreement and reconciliation, leading to a new political framework founded on consent and encompassing arrangements within Northern Ireland, for the whole island, and between these islands.

3. They also consider that the development of Europe will, of itself, require new approaches to serve interests common to both parts of Ireland and to Ireland and the United Kingdom as partners in the European Union.

The only explicit reference to the UK in the Declaration.

This paragraph is crucial. It is designed to be a statement of sensitivity to the Nationalist viewpoint, while being consistent with existing principles and policies.

Amended at British suggestion to reflect constitutional guarantee.

1980 speech known to have reverberated with Republicans.

Last words amended at Molyneux's instigation to make less all-Irish, and to use 'Talks language'.

A reference to the European dimension, and perhaps originally inspired by Hume.

'by agreement ...' variation on suggestion by Molyneux

4. The Prime Minister [on behalf of the British Government, reaffirms Northern Ireland's statutory constitutional guarantee. At the same time, he]<sup>2</sup> reiterates on behalf of the British Government that they have no selfish strategic or economic interest in Northern Ireland. Their concern is to uphold the democratic wishes of its people. Consistent with this, their primary interest is to see peace, stability and reconciliation established by agreement among all the people who inhabit the island, and they will work together with the Irish Government to achieve such an agreement, which will embrace the totality of relationships. The role of the British Government will be to encourage, assist and enable the achievement of such agreement over a period through a process of dialogue and co-operation based on full respect for the rights and identities of both traditions in Ireland. They accept that such agreement may, as of right, take the form of agreed structures for the island as a whole, including a sovereign united Ireland. The British Government agree that it is for the people of the island of Ireland alone, by agreement between the two parts respectively, to exercise their right

The only explicit reference to the UK in the Declaration.

This paragraph is crucial. It is designed to be a statement of sensitivity to the Nationalist viewpoint, while being consistent with existing principles and policies.

The 'no selfish interest' formula is taken from a November 1990 speech known to have reverberated with Republicans.

'Their concern ...' is a variation on a point suggested by Molyneaux.

The first sentence 'independent' deleted after agreed at Molyneaux's suggestion

'by agreement ...' variation on suggestion by Molyneaux

The second sentence has just been added in

self-determination on the basis of consent, freely and concurrently given, North and South, to bring about a united Ireland, if that is their wish. They reaffirm as a binding obligation that they will, for their part, introduce the necessary legislation to give effect to this, or to any measure of agreement on future relationships in Ireland which the people living in Ireland may themselves freely determine without external impediment and on a basis of concurrent North-South consent. They believe that the people of Britain would wish, in friendship to all sides, to enable the people of Ireland to reach agreement on how they may live together in harmony and in partnership, with respect for their diverse traditions and with full recognition of the special links and the unique relationship which exist between the people of Britain and Ireland.

5. The Taoiseach, on behalf of the Irish Government, considers that the lessons of Irish history, and especially of Northern Ireland, show that stability and well-being will not be found under any political system which is refused allegiance or rejected on grounds of identity by a significant minority of those governed by it. For this reason, it would be wrong to attempt to impose a united

The crucial self-determination sentence.

The first sentence reflects a strongly held Irish viewpoint.

The second sentence has just been added in

Ireland, in the absence of the freely given consent of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland. He accepts, on behalf of the Irish Government, that the democratic right of self-determination by the people of Ireland as a whole must be achieved and exercised with and subject to the agreement and consent of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland and must, consistent with justice and equity, respect the democratic dignity and the civil rights and religious liberties of both communities. These would be reflected in any future political and constitutional arrangements emerging from a new and more broadly based agreement.

6. The Taoiseach however recognises the genuine difficulties and barriers to building relationships of trust either within or beyond Northern Ireland, from which both traditions suffer. He will work to create a new era of trust, in which suspicions of the motives or actions of others is removed on the part of either community. He considers that the future of the island depends on the nature of the relationship between the two main traditions that inhabit it. Every effort must be made to build a new sense of trust between those communities. In recognition of the fears of the Unionist community and as a token of his willingness to make a

response to British pressure.

A Molyneaux suggestion.

A muted reference to constitutional change - put more strongly at the end of paragraph 7.

The first of three paragraphs written by Archbishop Eames to make the Declaration more acceptable to Unionists.

Personal contribution to the building up of that necessary trust, to Taoiseach will examine with his colleagues any elements in the democratic life and organisation of the Irish State that can be represented to the Irish Government in the course of political dialogue as a real and substantial threat to their way of life and ethos, or that can be represented as not being fully consistent with a modern democratic and pluralist society, and undertakes to examine any possible ways of removing such obstacles. Such an examination would of course have due regard to the desire to preserve those inherited values that are largely shared throughout the island or that belong to the cultural and historical roots of the people of this island in all their diversity. The Taoiseach hope that over time a meeting of hearts and minds will develop, which will bring all the people of Ireland together, and will work towards the objective, but he pledges in the meantime that as a result of the efforts that will be made to build mutual confidence no Northern unionist should ever have to fear in future that this ideal will be pursued either by threat or coercion.

7. Both Governments accept that Irish unity would be achieved only by those who favour this outcome

Eames, but the first sentence added by the Irish.

persuading those who do not,  
peacefully and without coercion or  
violence, and that, if in the future a  
majority of the people of Northern  
Ireland are so persuaded both  
Governments will support and give  
legislative effect to their wish. But  
notwithstanding the solemn affirmation  
by both Governments in the Anglo-Irish  
Agreement that any change in the  
status of Northern Ireland would only  
come about with the consent of the  
majority of the people of Northern  
Ireland, the Taoiseach also recognises  
the continuing uncertainties and  
misgivings which dominate so much of  
Northern Unionist attitudes towards  
the rest of Ireland. He believes that  
we stand at a stage of our history  
when the genuine feelings of all  
traditions in the North must be  
recognised and acknowledged. He  
appeals to both traditions at this  
time to grasp the opportunity for a  
fresh start and a new beginning, which  
could hold such promise for all our  
lives and the generations to come. He  
asks the people of Northern Ireland to  
look on the people of the Republic as  
friends, who share their grief and  
shame over all the suffering of the  
last quarter of a century, and who  
want to develop the best possible  
relationship with them, a relationship  
in which trust and new understanding  
can flourish and grow. The Taoiseach  
also acknowledges the presence in the

stitution of the Republic of elements which are deeply resented by Northern Unionists, but which at the same time reflect hopes and ideals which lie deep in the hearts of many Irish men and women North and South. But as we move towards a new era of understanding in which new relationships of trust may grow and bring peace to the island of Ireland, the Taoiseach believes that the time has come to consider together how best the hopes and identities of all can be expressed in more balanced ways, which no longer engender division and the lack of trust to which he has referred. He confirms that, in the event of an overall settlement, the Irish Government will, as part of a balanced constitutional accommodation, put forward and support proposals for change in the Irish Constitution which would fully reflect the principle of consent in Northern Ireland.

8. The Taoiseach recognises the need to engage in dialogue which would address with honesty and integrity the fears of all traditions. But that dialogue, both within the North and between the people and their representatives of both parts of Ireland, must be entered into with an acknowledgement that the future security and welfare of the people of the island will depend on an open, frank and balanced approach to all the

Originally an Irish first sentence amended at Malvernau instigation to make explicit the role of NI Parties and compatibility with talks process.

A more forward, but still conditional, commitment by the Irish to constitutional reform.

Irish considering British proposal to Eames this and next paragraph (reference to convention).



problems which for too long have caused division.

9. The British and Irish Government will seek, along with the Northern Ireland constitutional parties through a process of political dialogue, to create institutions and structures which, while respecting the diversity of the people of Ireland, would enable them to work together in all areas of common interest. This will help over a period to build the trust necessary to end past divisions, leading to an agreed and peaceful future. Such structures would, of course, include institutional recognition of the special links that exist between the peoples of Britain and Ireland as part of the totality of relationships, while taking account of newly forged links with the rest of Europe.

[10. In the light of their joint commitment to promote the foregoing objectives, the Taoiseach has indicated to the Prime Minister his intention of establishing an Irish Convention to consult and advise, as long as is necessary, on the steps required to remove the barriers of distrust which at present divide the people of Ireland and which also stand in the way of the exercise in common by them of self-determination on a basis of equality. It will be open to the Convention to make recommendations

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Irish considering British proposal to remove this and next paragraph (references to convention).

Recently volunteered by British to strengthen case for removing preceding 2 paragraphs. Drawing on Brussels statement, Guildhall speech, and 5 November message to the Provisionals.

ways in which agreement, in the spirit of the Report of the New Ireland Forum, and respect for the rights and identities of both traditions in Ireland, can be promoted and established. The Convention will operate with full respect for the authority of the institutions established by law in the State. It will be a fundamental guiding principle of the Convention that all differences between the Irish people relating to the exercise in common of the right to self-determination will be resolved exclusively by peaceful, political means.

11. The Convention will be open to democratically mandated political parties in Ireland which abide exclusively by the democratic process and wish to share in dialogue about Ireland's political future and the welfare of all its people. The Irish Government will approach the Convention in a true spirit of openness and magnanimity.]

12. The British and Irish Government reiterate that all those claiming a commitment to the cause of peace have an absolute responsibility to renounce permanently the use of, and support for, paramilitary violence. Once such a renunciation of violence had been made and sufficiently demonstrated, new doors would open and both

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governments would respond imaginatively to the new situation which would arise. The Prime Minister and the Taoiseach confirm that, on this basis, if the IRA were to end violence for good Sinn Fein could participate fully in democratic politics and in due course join in dialogue between the Governments and the other political parties on the way ahead. The British Government confirm that they would be prepared to enter preliminary exploratory dialogue with Sinn Fein within three months after a permanent cessation of IRA violence had been announced and established. The Irish Government would also make arrangements which would permit Sinn Fein to enter into political dialogue.

2. The Taoiseach and the British Prime Minister are convinced of the inestimable value to both their peoples of healing divisions in Ireland and of ending a conflict which has been so manifestly to the detriment of all. Both recognize that the ending of divisions can come about only through the agreement and co-operation of the people, North and South, representing both traditions in Ireland. They therefore make a solemn commitment to promote co-operation at all levels on the basis of the fundamental principles, undertakings, obligations under international agreements, to which they have jointly committed themselves, and the guarantees which each Government has given. It is their aim to foster agreement and reconciliation, leading to a new political framework founded on consent and encompassing arrangements within Northern Ireland, for the whole island, and between these islands

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