Anthony Scallon
Edited by

EFFECT
BLAIR

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Chapter 21
the political consensus, and with the support of the majority of the population, the Irish government proceeded with the implementation of the Act. The Northern Ireland Act of 1998 established a new system of governance for the province, with power-sharing institutions and a devolved executive. This was intended to provide a framework for peace and reconciliation in the region.

The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 marked a significant turning point in the Northern Ireland conflict. It established a power-sharing executive and a legislative assembly for Northern Ireland, and provided for the devolution of power to a new Northern Ireland Assembly. The agreement was an historic step towards peace and reconciliation in the region, after decades of conflict and violence.

The implementation of the Good Friday Agreement was not without challenges, however. Disagreements between the two main political parties in Northern Ireland (the Ulster Unionists and Sinn Féin/IRA) over the pace and scope of devolution led to a period of political uncertainty. Nonetheless, the agreement paved the way for a more stable and peaceful political environment in the region.

In conclusion, the implementation of the Irish government's policies in Northern Ireland has been marked by a commitment to peace and reconciliation. While there have been challenges along the way, the commitment to democratic governance and the rule of law has been a key element in the region's progress towards a more peaceful future.
were completed. The two governments, both in London and Paris, had agreed

been formally by the British government, and the Irish government had

announced its intention to sign the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The treaty, which

was signed on December 6th, 1921, provided for the creation of a

Free State in Ireland, with a formal act of union with Great Britain.

The treaty was bitterly opposed by the Irish Republican Army,

which continued to fight the British forces until 1923. The Irish

Republican guerrillas were known as the IRB, and they were

supported by many Irish nationalists who opposed the treaty.

The treaty was ratified by the Irish Free State, but it was

rejected by the Irish Republican Army, which continued to

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mandated as Secretary of State in Northern Ireland. The Agreement, which included the proposals of the Joint Committee on Northern Ireland, was signed in 1998.

The Agreement was highly controversial, and its implementation was fraught with difficulties. Many provisions of the Agreement were never fully implemented, and the political and social divisions in Northern Ireland persisted. The Agreement was also criticized for not adequately addressing the issues of accommodation, compensation, and the legacy of the conflict.

Despite these challenges, the Agreement marked a significant step towards peace in Northern Ireland. The Good Friday Agreement paved the way for the decommissioning of paramilitary weapons, the release of political prisoners, and the establishment of a power-sharing executive.

In conclusion, the Good Friday Agreement was a crucial milestone in the history of Northern Ireland. It demonstrated the importance of dialogue, compromise, and international intervention in resolving complex political conflicts. The Agreement's impact on the region cannot be overstated, and its legacy continues to shape the future of Northern Ireland.
The Nature of the Agreement(s)

1. The Labour government's approach was that the outcome of the referendum should be the guiding principle, and it has taken a hard line on this. The government's position is that any agreement must be consistent with the referendum result and that any changes to the current arrangements must be made by the Assembly.

2. The EU's approach is that any agreement must be consistent with the principles of the Maastricht Treaty and the European Court of Justice. The government has stated that any agreement must be consistent with the principle of subsidiarity and that any changes to the current arrangements must be made by the Assembly.

3. The agreement must be consistent with the provisions of the Good Friday Agreement and the Belfast Agreement. The government has stated that any agreement must be consistent with the principle of non-legitimacy and that any changes to the current arrangements must be made by the Assembly.

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The Agreement provided for a "border poll" with the option of a united Ireland in 1998. If a majority in the border poll desired a united Ireland, the Agreement provided for a referendum in the Republic of Ireland on the island of Ireland. If a majority in the referendum in the Republic of Ireland also desired a united Ireland, the two governments and the Irish and British governments would negotiate an arrangement for a united Ireland. This arrangement would be put to a referendum in Northern Ireland. If a majority in Northern Ireland also desired a united Ireland, then a united Ireland would be established.

The Agreement also provided for the establishment of a "North-South Ministerial Council" to deal with intergovernmental issues. This council was to comprise the Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, with participation from relevant ministers from the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Irish Government. The council was to be a forum for discussion and cooperation on a wide range of issues, including economic development, education, health, and social services.

The Agreement also contained provisions for the protection of human rights and civil liberties, including the right to peaceful assembly and association. The Agreement also included a provision for the establishment of a "verification body" to monitor the implementation of the Agreement and ensure that the commitments made by both governments were being fulfilled.

The Agreement was signed on 10 August 1998 by the Prime Ministers of the UK and the Republic of Ireland, the First and Deputy First Ministers of Northern Ireland, and the Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland. The Agreement was seen as a significant step towards the achievement of peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland.
This document contains a detailed discussion on the relationship between the British and Irish governments, focusing on the negotiations and agreements between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The text seems to be a part of a larger discourse on the political and historical context of the region, specifically addressing the issues of devolution, sovereignty, and the role of the European Union in shaping the political landscape of the area.

The document suggests a complex interplay of historical events, legal frameworks, and ongoing negotiations. It highlights the challenges faced by the governments in ensuring peace and stability, and the ongoing efforts to address the historical grievances and inequalities.

Key points from the document include:

- The text mentions the importance of devolution and the role of the European Union in supporting governance.
- References to ongoing negotiations and agreements, such as the Good Friday Agreement, are discussed.
- The challenges of nationality, sovereignty, and the evolving role of the European Union in the region are highlighted.

Overall, the document appears to be a scholarly analysis or a detailed report on the political landscape of Northern Ireland and its relationship with the Republic of Ireland.
Externally Protecting the Agreement

The two states signed a treaty creating the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which provided for a constitutional relationship between the UK and the Republic of Ireland. The Agreement was intended to protect the Agreement from external threats, including the possibility of a breakdown in the peace process.

The Agreement also established a joint committee of the UK and Republic of Ireland to monitor the Agreement and to report to the two governments. The committee was responsible for ensuring that the Agreement was implemented.

The Agreement was opposed by some sections of the population in both the UK and the Republic of Ireland, and there were concerns about its constitutional status. The Agreement was not accepted by the UK Parliament, but it was ratified by the Republic of Ireland and came into force in 1985.

The Agreement was intended to provide a framework for the resolution of the Irish peace process and to protect the Agreement from external threats. It was seen as a crucial step in the process of achieving a peaceful settlement to the Irish conflict.
First Minister was re-elected. Now to have an Economic Policy Unit, and an
Economic Planning Board, and a Co-operative Party supported by the
Social Democratic Party.

The prime minister of the Executive Council is appointed by the
Ministers, and is a member of the Council. The Council includes the
Prime Minister, the First Minister, and other Ministers.

The powers of the Executive Council are as follows:

1. The power to make laws.
2. The power to issue orders.
3. The power to appoint officials.
4. The power to appoint judges.
5. The power to appoint members of the Assembly.
6. The power to appoint members of the Court of Appeal.

The Council includes the Prime Minister, the First Minister, and other
Ministers. The Council is responsible to the Assembly.

The Prime Minister is the leader of the Executive Council, and is
responsible for the general administration of the affairs of the Government.

The First Minister is the leader of the Government, and is respon-
sible for the direction of the affairs of the Government.

The other Ministers are responsible for the administration of the
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The agreement between the UK and Ireland on 16th April 1998, signed by Prime Ministers Tony Blair and Bertie Ahern, was aimed at resolving the political and constitutional issues relating to the island of Ireland.

The key elements of the agreement were:

1. The UK government would continue to exercise the obligations of a state under international law in relation to the island of Ireland, including the defense of the UK's territorial integrity.

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The agreement was signed on behalf of the UK government by the Prime Minister, Tony Blair, and on behalf of the Irish government by the Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern. It was welcomed by the European Union and by the United Nations.

The agreement was seen as a significant step towards resolving the conflict in Ireland, and it was hoped that it would lead to a peaceful and stable future for the island of Ireland.
The policing reform of the Northern Ireland Police (Policing of Northern Ireland) Act 2009, which was introduced in response to the recommendations of the orrell Commission and the report of the Northern Ireland Police Board for the year ending 31 March 2009, was implemented in 2010. The Act aims to strengthen the independence of the police force and to ensure that it is accountable to the public. However, the Act has been subject to much criticism, particularly regarding the role of the Police Board, which is responsible for overseeing the police force.

In the wake of the Chilcot Inquiry into the Iraq War and the Hillsborough Disaster, there was a growing public demand for greater transparency and accountability in the police force. The report of the Hillsborough Inquiry, which was published in 1996, highlighted the need for reforms to the police force in order to prevent similar disasters from occurring in the future.

The report of the orrell Commission, which was published in 2003, recommended a number of reforms to the police force, including the creation of a new Police Board, which would be responsible for overseeing the police force. The report also recommended that the police force should be more accountable to the public, and that the police force should be more transparent in its operations.

The Government of Northern Ireland, which is responsible for the policing of Northern Ireland, has been criticized for its lack of progress in implementing the recommendations of the orrell Commission. The Government has been accused of being slow to implement the reforms, and of not providing sufficient resources to the police force in order to allow it to operate effectively.

Despite these criticisms, the Government has been committed to implementing the recommendations of the orrell Commission and the report of the Hillsborough Inquiry. The Government has stated that it is committed to ensuring that the police force is accountable to the public, and that it is transparent in its operations.


5. The Police Authority has a responsibility to ensure that its powers are used in a way that respects the rights of individuals. It must act within the limits of its powers, which are defined by law. The Authority must also ensure that its actions are lawful and proportionate.

6. The Police Authority must be independent and accountable. It must not be subject to political interference or influence. The Authority must be subject to the rule of law and must act in accordance with the principles of good governance.

7. The Police Authority must respect the rights of individuals. It must ensure that its actions do not have a disproportionate impact on individuals. It must also ensure that it respects the rights of minorities.

8. The Police Authority must be transparent and accountable. It must provide information to the public about its activities. It must also ensure that it respects the right to freedom of information.

9. The Police Authority must be subject to oversight by independent bodies. It must also be subject to the oversight of the judiciary. The Authority must be subject to the rule of law and must act in accordance with the principles of good governance.

10. The Police Authority must be accountable to the public. It must provide information to the public about its activities. It must also ensure that it respects the right to freedom of information.
Patten recommended an Ombudsman's Office to provide accountability in the Hong Kong government. The Ombudsman's Office was eventually established in 1995, and it has been instrumental in ensuring that government actions are in line with the law and constitutional requirements.

The Ombudsman's Office has the power to investigate complaints against government agencies, including the Hong Kong Police Force. The Ombudsman can also make recommendations to improve government practices and ensure that the rights of Hong Kong residents are protected.

The Ombudsman's Office has been a valuable asset in ensuring that the government is transparent and accountable to the people of Hong Kong. The office has played a critical role in upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of Hong Kong residents.
Avoiding Meltdown?

In January 2001 it was difficult to avoid pessimism about the prospects for the Agreement. The presence of the Provisional IRA and the internment of Irish citizens under the Home Secretary's emergency Order had rekindled the concern that a major paramilitary force could use terrorism to compel the British Government to go back on the key principle of the Agreement: the restoration of power to the people of Northern Ireland. Many believed that the IRA was determined to avoid the political process it feared would ensure the unrestricted development of the Protestant community. The IRA's strategy was to ensure that the people of Northern Ireland did not gain power. It was a strategy of fear and intimidation. The IRA's activities continued to fuel the fear that the Agreement was not working and that the IRA was still in control.

The IRA's actions in the summer of 2001 were seen as evidence of their determination to undermine the Agreement. They carried out a series of terrorist attacks, including the bombings of the Shankill Road and the Omagh post office. These attacks were intended to吓 and to show that the IRA was still in control and that the Agreement was not working.

The government's response was to increase the pressure on the IRA, both politically and militarily. The government's political pressure was directed at getting the IRA to agree to a ceasefire, but this was met with resistance. The military pressure was directed at destabilizing the IRA's supply lines and preventing them from being able to carry out further attacks.

The United States government was keen to see the IRA cease its activities because of the threat it posed to the peace process. The United States had been involved in the peace process from the beginning, and it was clear that the United States would continue to be involved in the future. The United States government was also concerned about the IRA's link with other terrorist groups, and it was clear that the United States wanted to see an end to the IRA's activities.

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