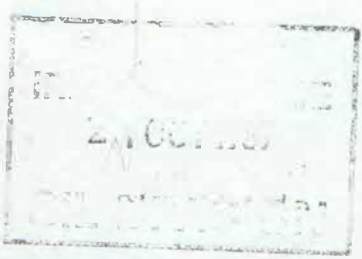


JOINT CHAIRMEN: DRT. K. WHITAKER  
DUBLIN  
SIR OLIVER WRIGHT GCMG GCVO DSC  
LONDON

SECRETARIAT: LONDON:  
9 ST JAMES'S SQUARE  
LONDON SW1Y 4LE  
(MISS CAROLINE ADAMS)  
TELEPHONE:  
LONDON 01-930 2233

DUBLIN:  
INSTITUTE OF  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
57-61 LANSDOWNE ROAD  
DUBLIN 4  
(MISS MARY CLEAR)  
TELEPHONE: DUBLIN 686233

*1. O'Hara*  
I attach some briefing  
on issues of current interest  
on the EC front.  
D.A. Baker  
23.11.87 13 October 1987



*24/10/87*

### Anglo-Irish Encounter

- ① cc Mr Spence Cent Sec  
Mr Gowdy DED  
Mr Small DEP  
Mr McConnell PAB
- ② Return to Mr Whysall.

*Mr O'Hara is am down to attend the  
conference. 24/10/87*

Conference on Britain, Ireland and the EEC  
Dublin, 26/27 November 1987

*Mr Baker  
Could you give  
some thought to  
the topic of being  
that Mr Gowdy  
might require  
for his address  
at this expense.  
In regard  
is of a very  
general nature  
You might  
have a word  
with Mr Whysall  
(DIP) and  
David Connor  
(Cent Sec)  
to see what  
you might  
they will be  
travelling to  
their respective  
Under Secretary*

We are very glad that you are able to take part in Encounter's forthcoming conference. I enclose a proposed programme, from which you will see that the opening speaker will be Vicomte Davignon, instead of M. Delors.

Accommodation has been reserved for participants at the Berkeley Court Hotel, Lansdowne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 (telephone 601711).

The expenses of some participants at the conference will be paid by their organisations. Encounter will be able to cover accommodation and travelling expenses of other participants. Claim forms will be available at the conference.

It is suggested that those coming from London may like to travel on flight BA 816 leaving Heathrow at 16.15 and arriving in Dublin at 17.25. If a sufficient number of participants are due to arrive at Dublin Airport at about that time, the Dublin Secretariat will arrange for a bus from the airport to the hotel. Transport will also be available to take participants to Dublin Airport after the conference in time to catch flight BA 817 at 18.25, which arrives at Heathrow at 19.30.

I would be most grateful if you would complete and return the attached form to me as soon as convenient. If you should unfortunately be unable to participate in the conference, please let me know at once so that I may inform the Dublin Secretariat.

*[Signature]* I look forward to seeing you in Dublin.  
28.10.87.

*Mr Magee*  
Can you find a home  
for this please?  
28/30/87

*Mr Baker*  
Regrettably, as I told you today,  
this material is not now required as  
Mr Gowdy has had to be held out. I do  
Caroline Adams  
may, however, have useful on an other  
occasion. You may find useful to  
last boards, attached to your files. I have  
returned a copy.

*[Signature]*  
24.11.87

ANGLO-IRISH ENCOUNTER

Conference on Britain, Ireland and the EEC

Dublin, 26/27 November 1987

1. NAME (as you would like to appear on the list of participants):

\* I would like accommodation at the Berkeley Court Hotel  
for the night of Thursday 26 November

2.

\* I will make my own accommodation arrangements

\* I will be travelling to Dublin on flight BA 816 and  
would like transport to the hotel

3.

\* I plan to travel on flight<sup>+</sup>...

4. \* I will/will not be returning to London on flight BA 817  
on Friday 27 November and would like transport to the  
airport

\* Please delete whichever does not apply

Please return to: Caroline Adams  
9 St. James's Square  
London SW1Y 4LE.

<sup>+</sup>Alternative flights:

dep. <u>London</u>		arr. <u>Dublin</u>
15.00	EI 165	16.10
17.45	EI 173	18.55
18.45	BA 820	19.55
19.55	BA 830	21.05
20.20	EI 177	21.30

ANGLO-IRISH ENCOUNTER

Conference on Britain, Ireland and the EEC

Berkeley Court Hotel, Dublin

26- 27 November, 1987

Chairman - Dr. T. K. Whitaker

Programme

THURSDAY, 26 November, 1987

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 7.00 p.m.        | Registration   |
| 7.45 - 9.15 p.m. | Buffet   |
| 9.30 p.m.        | Opening Paper on the EEC in British-Irish Relations and Future Trends by <u>M. Le Vicomte Davignon</u> , former Vice-President of the EEC, followed by a question and answer session |

FRIDAY, 27 November, 1987

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 9.15 a.m.      | <u>A British Appraisal and Forecast</u><br>Paper by Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, Chairman of Civil Aviation Authority and former Vice-President of the EEC, followed by questions and discussion |
| 10.30 a.m.     | Coffee   |
| 11.00 a.m.     | <u>A Northern Ireland Appraisal and Forecast</u><br>Paper by Dr. Robert Ramsay, Chef de Cabinet of the President of the European Parliament, followed by questions and discussion              |
| 12.45 - 2 p.m. | Lunch  |

- 2.00 p.m.                    A Republic of Ireland Appraisal and Forecast  
Paper by Mr. Peter Sutherland S.C., Member of the  
Commission of the European Communities
- 3.00 p.m.                    Discussion with Panel of speakers
- 4.00 p.m.                    Tea
- 4.20 p.m.                    Closing Session

Note for Participants

The Conference will focus on broad issues and trends - economic, social, cultural, legal and administrative - picking out the significant influences of EEC membership (including membership of the European Parliament) on both member countries and their mutual relations and indicating possible future trends. Detail will be avoided. Under Encounter's terms of reference, political aspects will not receive prominent treatment.

ANGLO-IRISH ENCOUNTER CONFERENCE  
BRIEFING ON EEC ISSUES

Single European Act

1. The signing and entry into force of the Single European Act (SEA) and the accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal (following that of Greece in 1981) have brought with them fundamental changes in the structure of the Community. The SEA is intended to improve significantly the Community's institutional system and sets new objectives for the Community, notably the completion of the internal market by 1992 and the strengthening of economic and social cohesion. There are 6 policies highlighted by the SEA:-

- (i) the establishment of a large market without internal frontiers;
- (ii) economic and social cohesion;
- (iii) a common policy for scientific and technological development;
- (iv) the strengthening of the European Monetary System;
- (v) the emergence of a European social dimension;
- (vi) co-ordinated action relating to the environment.

Internal Market

2. The Commission's White Paper "Completing the Internal Market" (June 1985) identified some 300 measures to remove internal barriers. The UK takes the view that most but not all should be pursued, although some of the proposals for action have still to be formulated. To achieve the target date of 1992 a rolling action programme has been developed. 31 measures were adopted between 1 July 1985 and 30 June 1986. The programme for the year 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 lists 149 measures for consideration (not necessarily adoption) by the Council.
3. The White Paper measures are all aimed at the removal of, broadly speaking, 3 barriers to the completion of the internal market: physical, technical and fiscal barriers.

4. The removal of physical barriers has a double reason - economic and political. The problems include customs posts, immigration controls, passports affecting the citizen; as well as the delays and formalities affecting industry, commerce and business. The Community's aim is to facilitate the movement of goods by eliminating physical controls at internal frontiers for fiscal, commercial, economic, health and statistical reasons and to remove controls on the movement of individuals.
5. The elimination of internal border controls does not in itself create a genuine common market. Technical barriers to trade and commerce exist. The general principle being pursued is that if a product is lawfully manufactured and marketed in one member state there is no reason why it should not be sold freely throughout the Community. The principle applies not only to goods but is also aimed at services. Harmonisation is therefore sought in relation to certification, health and safety standards, testing, technical specifications etc. Related to this is the area of "right of establishment" for the professions.
6. Community fiscal policies will inevitably be affected by the removal of frontier controls, particularly as far as indirect taxes are concerned - VAT and excise duties. The Community's aim is to secure a standstill in VAT rates within and between member states, to avoid the introduction of new excise duties which give rise to border formalities and to work towards harmonisation on a Community basis.

#### Reform of Structural Funds

7. The SEA associates closely the objective of the large internal market with that of strengthening economic and social cohesion. In this connection the Community's structural funds (ERDF, ESF and the Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) have a key role to play. For the completion and proper operation of the large market a further effort is being made by the Community to help regions lagging behind, industrial redevelopment areas, those classes of groups and people suffering most from unemployment and farmers most affected by the reform of the CAP.
8. Consultations are already taking place in the UK and other member states on the "Framework Regulation" which might best be described as the equivalent of primary legislation. The Implementing Regulations, the equivalent of the subordinate legislation, are awaited.

9. It is likely that both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland will be included in the less-developed region category (SLDR). While other regions in the Community designated as SLDRs have been done so on the basis of the Commission's synthetic index of regional disparities, Northern Ireland is included because of its "particular political problems". It will probably be the only area of the UK so designated. This designation will lead to expectations both in the Commission and at large in Northern Ireland that NI participates fully in Community Programmes. The Commission is currently proposing that following the reform of the Structural Funds up to 80% of the money available under the ERDF should be allocated to SLDRs.

#### Role of DED

10. The work of the Department's EC Branch is directed towards maximising receipts to NI under the ESF and ERDF.
11. The ESF assists training, retraining and rehabilitation activities. Most of the Department's major manpower programmes attract ESF assistance, along with a number of schemes operated by other Departments and a variety of private/voluntary bodies. Northern Ireland's allocation from the Social Fund in 1987 was £59M, representing over 13% of the UK take and 2.5% of the total for the Community.
12. The ERDF aims to help correct regional economic imbalances arising from under-development and industrial decline. It provides support primarily for member states' own expenditure through regional industrial aid systems or through expenditure on "economic" infrastructure. In 1987 ERDF commitments to NI totalled about £36M, representing about 10% of the UK take.
13. Recently there has been a shift of emphasis from the project approach to the programme approach and it can be expected that this trend will continue in the future. The early programmes in which Northern Ireland has participated have included the special measures introduced under the old non-quota section of the ERDF:-
- (i) Border Areas Measures numbers 1 and 2 (1981 - 1991): £16.3M for tourist amenity projects, aids to small firms and communications projects;

- (ii) Textiles Measure (1984 - 1989): £6.6M for the improvement of rundown industrial areas and a variety of small firms support measures, eg. Better Business Services, Innovation Support Services, Local Enterprise Programme;
- (iii) Shipbuilding Measure (1984 - 1989): £1M for similar measures to those supported under the Textiles Programme.

14. More recently Northern Ireland has been included under 2 new Community Programmes:-

- (i) Star Programme (1987 - 1991): up to £15M to assist with the development of an optical fibre ring within the Province and links to GB and ROI, along with associated promotional measures;
- (ii) Valoren Programme (1987 - 1991): £5M to assist mainly Government programmes aimed at the exploitation of alternative forms of energy and improvement in energy efficiency.

15. Northern Ireland has also secured a commitment of £3.3M for a programme submitted under Article 15 of the ERDF which is aimed at supporting a variety of business development measures, including NISBI activities and the development of the Technology Centre at Queens University.

16. In conjunction with Central Secretariat, DOE and DFP, the Department is also considering the development of an Integrated Operations Programme for the Belfast area.

EC Branch

November 1987.