#### **Cross-border Cooperation coming out of conflict : the Northern Ireland Experience**

#### Andy Pollak Former Director, The Centre for Cross Border Studies





The Centre for Cross Border Studies

## The Northern Ireland conflict

- 1968-1998 conflict, over 3,500 people killed
- Three protagonists: British security forces, IRA (seeking British withdrawal and Irish unity), loyalist (pro-British) paramilitaries
- Border with (Republic of) Ireland a central issue
- Mediation in 1990s by Irish, British and US governments



## **1998 Belfast Agreement**



The Centre for Cross Border Studies

#### **BROUGHT CONFLICT TO AN END: 3 STRANDS**

- 1. Internal power-sharing government between IRA's political wing (Sinn Fein) and (pro-British) Unionists
- 2. East-West: institutionalising British-Irish relations
- 3. North-South: institutionalising relations and establishing cooperation bodies between Northern Ireland and Ireland

### **Rev. Ian Paisley and Martin McGuinness** N. Ireland First Minister and Deputy First Minister



# **North/South institution**



The Centre for Cross Border Studies

- Overseeing North South Ministerial Council (Ministers and officials from both Irish jurisdictions)
- Practical areas of cooperation: trade and business development, EU funding, tourism, marine management, inland waterways, health services etc.
- Relations between Ireland and Northern Ireland now better than at any time for over 90 years

### **North South Ministerial Council**



# **EU funding and NGOs**



The Centre for Cross Border Studies

- EU funding crucial to N.Ireland peace process
- Over €2 billion granted since 1990s
- Hundreds of cross-community (Protestant-Catholic) and cross-border non-governmental organisations
- Centre for Cross Border Studies: joint research/development in health, education, the economy, ICT, public administration, planning, citizens information, impact assessment



#### **European Union**

European Regional Development Fund Investing in your future

## **Cooperative transnational space**

EU seeks to 'de-territorialise the Northern Ireland conflict, to build cross-border networks of cooperation around issues of common interest. In this sense, it seeks to move beyond bounded territory to the creation of a cooperative transnational space.'

(O'Dowd and McCall)

## Peace Bridge Derry – June 2012



## The future



The Centre for Cross Border Studies

- Peacebuilding a slow, expensive process
- Cross-border cooperation works slowly as part of this process – needs inter-governmental structures and funding
- International financial crisis means Northern Ireland and cross-border cooperation between Ireland and Northern Ireland no longer high on policy agenda
- Continuing problem of communal/religious sectarianism in Northern Ireland