

**Chronology to end 1999
Political and Security Events**

Date	Event	Supporting Documents
1988		
11 January	John Hume, SDLP leader, initiates 'Hume-Adams' talks with Gerry Adams, Sinn Féin President	
1 August	IRA attack Army barracks in London. One soldier killed, nine injured.	
14 October	Talks held in Duisburg between the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland, SDLP, UUP and DUP.	
1989		
5 March	Adams says he seeks 'non-armed political movement to work for self-determination'.	
3 November	Secretary of State, Peter Brooke acknowledges that IRA could not be defeated militarily and could not rule out talks with Sinn Féin if violence ends	
1990		
April	Adams says IRA ceasefire could be a reality if British Government enter into talks with Sinn Féin.	
9 November	Brooke declares Britain has 'no strategic or economic interest' in Northern Ireland. Would accept unification if wished for by people of Northern Ireland.	
23 December	IRA announces 3-day Christmas ceasefire.	
1991		
14 March	Brooke announces three-strand talks (Brooke-Mayhew talks) to begin shortly involving four main parties in Northern Ireland.	
29 April	Loyalist ceasefire called by the Combined Loyalist Military Command (CLMC).	

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3 July	End of first stage of talks	
4 July	CLMC announce end of ceasefire.	
1992		
11 April	Patrick Mayhew replaces Brooke as Secretary of State.	
29 April	Brooke-Mayhew talks resume at Stormont. Strand One discussions at standstill by June.	
12 June	Parties agree to begin work on Strands Two and Three.	
1 July	Unionist parties agree to talks with Irish politicians. Talks held 6-8 July.	
9 September	DUP leader Ian Paisley walks out of resumed Strand Two talks.	
21-23 September	UUP delegation in talks with Irish Government in Dublin.	
26 September	DUP return to Brooke-Mayhew talks.	
10 November	Unionists withdraw from Brooke-Mayhew talks over re-start of the Maryfield Secretariat.	
1993		
24 April	First joint statement from Hume-Adams talks. Says Irish people have right to national self-determination.	First joint statement issued by Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) leader Mr John Hume and Sinn Féin President, Mr Gerry Adams on Saturday 24 April, 1993 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ha24493.htm
25 September	Second joint statement from Hume-Adams talks. Confident of peace through discussion.	Second joint statement issued by Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) leader Mr John Hume and Sinn Féin President, Mr Gerry Adams on Saturday 25 September, 1993 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ha25993.htm
4 October	IRA welcomes joint statement.	
6 October	Adams indicates possible end to IRA campaign if British Government respond positively to Hume-Adams	

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	talks.	
23 October	IRA bomb on the Shankill Road, Belfast. 10 killed.	
29 October	Major and Reynolds issue joint communiqué. Insist any initiative must be by Governments. Agreed to work in their own terms on framework for peace.	
27-8 November	Government confirms reports of secret talks with Sinn Féin.	
15 December	Major and Reynolds issue Downing Street Declaration. United Ireland to be on basis of self-determination and consent.	Joint Declaration on Peace: The Downing Street Declaration, Wednesday 15 December 1993 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/dsd151293.htm
1994		
19 January	Broadcasting ban on Sinn Féin in Irish Republic lifted.	
29 January	President Clinton approves visa for Adams.	
9 March	IRA mortar attack at Heathrow.	
11 March	Second IRA mortar attack at Heathrow.	
19 May	NIO released 21-page clarification of the Downing Street Declaration.	British Response to Sinn Féin Request for Clarification http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/docs/nio/nio190594.htm
24 July	Sinn Féin conference critical of the Downing Street Declaration.	
16 August	Mayhew and Michael Ancram meet in secret with Adams and Sinn Féin vice-President Martin McGuinness.	
28 August	Fourth Hume-Adams joint statement.	Fourth joint statement issued by Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) leader Mr John Hume and Sinn Féin President, Mr Gerry Adams on Sunday 28 August, 1994 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ha28894.htm
31 August	IRA announces complete cessation of military activities.	Irish Republican Army (IRA) Ceasefire Statement, 31 August 1994 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira31894.htm
16 September	UK broadcasting ban on Sinn Féin lifted.	

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13 October	Combined Loyalist Military Command (CLMC) announces ceasefire.	Combined Loyalist Military Command (CLMC) Ceasefire Statement, 13 October 1994 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/clmc131094.htm
21 October	Exclusion orders on Adams and McGuinness lifted. Major announces exploratory talks with Sinn Féin to begin before Christmas.	
10 November	Post Office worker Frank Kerr killed during robbery. IRA later admits members involved, but claims killing not sanctioned.	
9 December	McGuinness leads delegation to meet NIO officials.	
15 December	Fine Gael lead coalition government in Ireland under John Bruton.	
1995		
22 February	Major and Bruton publish 'Framework Documents'.	The Framework Documents, 22 February 1995: A New Framework for Agreement http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/fd22295.htm A Framework for Accountable Government in Northern Ireland http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/fd22295b.htm
7 March	Mayhew outlines 'Washington 3' conditions surrounding arms decommissioning.	
10 May	Ancram meets McGuinness at Stormont.	
17 May	'Informal' private meeting between Mayhew and Adams in Washington.	
June	Adams announces Government-Sinn Féin talks over.	
3 July	Paratrooper Lee Clegg released from prison, having served four years for killing of Karen Reilly. Rioting in nationalist areas.	
9-11 July	Disturbances across Northern Ireland over Orange march at Drumcree, Portadown.	
27 July	Mayhew and Adams meet at Stormont.	

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8 September	David Trimble elected leader of UUP.	
2 November	Adams says peace process in serious difficulty. Blames UK Government's position on IRA arms.	
28 November	British and Irish Government release Joint Communiqué calling for 'twin-track' process. Announce International Body on Arms Decommissioning.	British and Irish Governments. Joint Communiqué, 28 November 1995: Twin-track process to make parallel progress on decommissioning and all-party negotiations http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/com281195.htm
1996		
24 January	Report of the International Body on Arms Decommissioning (Mitchell Report) published.	Report of the International Body on Arms Decommissioning, 22 January 1996 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/gm24196.htm
29 January	First 'twin-track' negotiations begin.	
9 February	IRA bomb explodes in London's Docklands area. 2 killed.	
28 February	Major and Bruton announce all-party talks to begin on 10 June.	Communiqué issued following the meeting between the Taoiseach, Mr John Bruton, TD, and the British Prime Minister, Mr John Major, MP, on Wednesday, 28 February, 1996 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/com280296.htm
4 March	Northern Ireland 'proximity talks' begin.	
15 March	British Government publishes consultation paper on all-party negotiations.	Consultation Paper: Ground Rules for Substantive All-Party Negotiations issued by the British Government on Friday 15 March 1996 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/cp15396.htm
16 April	Draft text of Northern Ireland (Entry to Negotiations) Bill published.	
28 April	Ancram calls on IRA to restore ceasefire and for Sinn Féin to adhere to Mitchell Principles.	
30 May	Elections to Northern Ireland Forum. Record Sinn Féin vote.	
5 June	IRA statement says prospects for new ceasefire	

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10 June	'remote in the extreme' All-party negotiations begin at Stormont.	Speech by John Major, then British Prime Minister, at the opening of All-Party Negotiations in Stormont, Belfast, 10 June 1996 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/docs/prmo/jm100696.htm
14 June	Northern Ireland Forum meets for first time.	
15 June	IRA bomb explodes in Manchester city centre.	
19 June	IRA says still prepared to enhance the peace process.	
28 June	IRA mortar attack on British Army barracks, Osnabrück, Germany.	
7 July	Loyalists protest when RUC block Drumcree march at Garvaghy Road, Portadown.	
13 July	Car bomb explodes outside the Killyhevin Hotel, Enniskillen. Believed to be carried out by new group, the Continuity IRA (CIRA).	
September	Multi-party talks continue. Shadow Northern Ireland Secretary, Mo Mowlam, and David Trimble meet loyalist prisoners in the Maze.	
7 October	Two IRA bombs explode at British Army barracks, Lisburn, County Antrim.	Irish Republican Army (IRA) Statement on the Bombing of British Army Headquarters in Lisburn, County Antrim, 8 October 1996 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira81096.htm
1997		
13 January	Multi-party talks resume at Stormont.	
12 February	Lance Bombardier Stephen Restorick shot dead at checkpoint in Bessbrook, County Armagh.	
5 March	Multi-party talks adjourned for UK general election.	
3 April	Warnings of IRA bombs on M1, M5 and M6 motorways cause widespread disruption.	
5 April	IRA bomb threat forces postponement of the Grand National.	

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1 May	New Labour landslide victory in General Election. Mowlam becomes Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.	
16 May	Prime Minister Tony Blair visits Northern Ireland. Calls on Sinn Féin to join negotiations through IRA ceasefire.	
27 May	General election in Ireland. Fianna Fáil lead coalition government with Bertie Aherm as Taoiseach.	
25 June	British and Irish Governments issue statement calling for ceasefire to allow Sinn Féin involvement in talks.	Peace Process - Text of Document on Decommissioning http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/al25697.htm
6 July	Violence in Portadown after RUC seal off Garvaghy Road to allow Orange Order march.	Statement by Secretary of State, Mo Mowlam on decision to allow Drumcree Church Parade to proceed along the Garvaghy Road, 6 July 1997 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/parade/docs/mm6797.htm
12 July	Blair meets John Hume.	
16 July	DUP and UKUP leave multi-party talks over decommissioning.	
18 July	British Government says Sinn Féin to be allowed to join talks without decommissioning if adhere to Mitchell Principles.	Joint statement issued by Sinn Féin President Mr Gerry Adams MP and the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) leader Mr John Hume MP, Friday 18 July 1997 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ha180797.htm
19 July	IRA renews ceasefire.	Irish Republican Army (IRA) Ceasefire Statement, 19 July 1997 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira19797.htm
29 August	Mowlam says ceasefire observed sufficiently to allow Sinn Féin to enter talks.	
9 September	Sinn Féin signs up to Mitchell Principles and joins multi-party talks.	
17 September	UUP joins talks. DUP and UKUP boycott talks over Sinn Féin's involvement.	
24 September	Procedures for conduct of talks agreed. Independent Commission on Decommissioning (ICD) launched under John de Chastelain.	

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Date	Event	Supporting Documents
30 September	Three-strand approach for talks agreed.	
13 October	Adams and McGuinness meet Blair for first time.	
17 October	Mowlam announces establishment of Parades Commission.	Speech by the then Secretary of State Mo Mowlam at the University of Ulster, Jordanstown, announcing the publication of a Government Bill which will implement the recommendations of the North Report on Parades, 17 October 1997. http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/mim171097.htm
11 December	Sinn Féin delegation at Downing Street.	
27 December	LVF leader Billy Wright murdered in the Maze by Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) prisoners.	
1998		
3 January	Loyalist prisoners vote to withdraw support for peace process.	
9 January	Mowlam visits loyalist prisoners in the Maze.	
12 January	Multi-party talks resume at Stormont. British and Irish Governments issue 'Propositions on Heads of Agreement'.	'Propositions on Heads of Agreement', issued by the British and Irish governments, 12 January 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/hoa121998.htm Text of Joint Statement by the British and Irish Governments on 'Propositions on Heads of Agreement', 12 January 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/bi121998.htm
17 January	Sinn Féin reject Propositions.	
18 January	Adams meets Blair at Downing Street.	
21 January	IRA reject Propositions.	Statement issued by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in response to the 'Heads of Agreement' Document, 21 January 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira211998.htm
26 January	Multi-party talks move to Lancaster House. UDP leave talks before expelled over connections with UFF.	British and Irish Governments Document on UDP Participation at Talks, 26 January 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/bi261998.htm

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27 January	British and Irish Governments produce document on cross-border bodies. Welcomed by SDLP and Sinn Féin; rejected by UUP. Blair visits Lancaster House to urge compromise.	British and Irish Government Discussion Paper: Strand 2 - North/South Structures, 27 January 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/bi28198a.htm British and Irish Government Discussion Paper: Strand 3 - East/West Structures, 27 January 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/bi28198b.htm
20 February	Sinn Féin expelled from talks over IRA involvement in murders of 9 and 10 February.	
23 February	UDP rejoin talks.	
12 March	Blair meets Adams.	
23 March	Sinn Féin rejoin talks.	
24 March	Mitchell sets 9 April deadline for completion of talks.	
6 April	Mitchell publishes 'blueprint' of possible agreement.	
7 April	Blair joins talks in Belfast. Feels 'hand of history'.	
10 April	Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement (GFA) signed.	Agreement reached in the multi-party negotiations, 10 April 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/agreement.htm
11 April	UUP Executive approves GFA.	
12-13 April	Cautious welcome for GFA at Sinn Féin rallies commemorating Easter Rising.	
13 April	Paisley launches campaign to reject GFA.	
21 April	Catholic Adrian Lamph shot dead by LVF in Portadown.	
22 April	Irish Parliament passes 19 th Amendment to the Constitution Bill to allow for changes under GFA.	
27 April	Blair meets with Sinn Féin delegation at Downing Street.	
30 April	IRA statement criticises GFA and says no decommissioning will take place.	Irish Republican Army (IRA) Statement on Decommissioning, 30 April 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira30498.htm
May	Real IRA emerges.	

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4 May	Fianna Fáil launch 'yes' campaign in Republic.	
6 May	Sinn Féin leadership confirm support for GFA. Blair and Major support 'yes' campaign in Northern Ireland.	
7 May	Northern Ireland (Elections) Act becomes law.	
10 May	Sinn Féin allows candidates to sit in Northern Ireland Assembly.	Presidential Address by Gerry Adams to Reconvened Sinn Féin Ard Fheis, 10 May 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ga10598.htm
14 May	Blair visits Northern Ireland to campaign for 'yes' vote.	Speech by Tony Blair to the Royal Agricultural Society Belfast, 14 May 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/lb14598.htm
15 May	LVF announces ceasefire to persuade people to reject GFA.	Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) Ceasefire Statement, 15 May 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/lvf15598.htm
17 May	Blair and Clinton issue joint statement calling for 'yes' vote.	
22 May	Referendum on GFA in Northern Ireland and the Republic. Overall result 85.46% in favour.	Results of the Referenda in Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland, Friday 22 May 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/election/ref1998.htm
3 June	Independent Commission on Policing in Northern Ireland established. Chaired by Chris Patten.	Press release by the Secretary of State, Dr Marjorie (Mo) Mowlam, announcing the membership of the Independent Commission on Policing, 3 June 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/mm3698.htm
25 June	Elections to new Northern Ireland Assembly.	Assembly Election (NI) Thursday 25 June 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/politics/election/ra1998.htm
27 June	Election results: UUP 28 seats, SDLP 24, DUP 20, Sinn Féin 18, APNI 5, UKUP 5, PUP 2, other anti-GFA 3.	
1 July	Assembly meets for first time, in shadow form. Trimble elected First Minister Designate, SDLP's Seamus Mallon elected Deputy First Minister Designate.	
7-10 July	Disturbances and violence over Drumcree march in	

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Date	Event	Supporting Documents
	Portadown.	
11 July	'Proximity talks' aim to resolve Drumcree march issue.	
12 July	Three young brothers killed in petrol bomb attack in Ballymoney, County Antrim.	
15 July	British Government introduces Northern Ireland Bill into the House of Commons. Provisions to implement the GFA.	The Northern Ireland Bill, July 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/hmso/nibill98.htm
24 July	Police (Northern Ireland) Act passed.	Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/hmso/pnia98.htm
28 July	Northern Ireland (Sentences) Act passed, allowing for early release of paramilitary prisoners.	
1 August	Real IRA bomb injures 35 in Banbridge, County Down.	
15 August	Real IRA bomb kills 29 and injures 200 in Omagh, County Tyrone.	
18 August	Real IRA announces suspension of 'all military operations'. Claimed responsibility for Omagh earlier in the day.	First Statement issued by the "real" IRA, 18 August 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/rira18898a.htm Second Statement issued by the "real" IRA, 18 August 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/rira18898b.htm
22 August	INLA announces ceasefire.	Ceasefire Statement issued by the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), 22 August 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/inla22898.htm
28 August	Leaked minutes of NIO-UUP Assembly Group meeting report UUP as saying there was no chance of Executive being formed without IRA decommissioning.	
1 September	Adams announced that Sinn Féin believed that violence must be thing of the past.	Keynote Statement by Gerry Adams on the Current State of the Peace Process, 1 September 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ga1998.htm
7 September	Real IRA announces 'complete cessation' of violence.	
10 September	Trimble and Adams meet. Adams says he cannot deliver on decommissioning.	

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11 September	First paramilitary prisoners released under GFA terms.	
14 September	NI Assembly meets. Decommissioning remains an obstacle. Failure to establish Executive.	
19 September	Sinn Féin's Gerry Kelly warns of crisis if unionists insist upon IRA decommissioning before Sinn Féin enter Assembly.	
23 September	Adams says IRA decommissioning not within Sinn Féin's gift.	
30 September	Mallon calls on IRA to make confidence-building move over decommissioning.	
31 October	Deadline for formation of Executive and for NI Assembly passes.	
2 November	Catholic Brian Service shot dead in north Belfast. Murder claimed by new loyalist group the Red Hand Defenders.	
10 November	Blair meets Sinn Féin delegation in London.	
13 November	LVF announces decommissioning of some arms.	
19 November	Northern Ireland Act 1998 is passed.	Northern Ireland Act 1998, 19 November 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/hmsq/niact98.htm
26 November	Blair becomes first British Prime Minister to address both Houses of the Oireachtas.	Prime Minister Tony Blair's address to the Joint Houses of the Oireachtas on Thursday 26 November 1998 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/lb261198.htm
2 December	Blair visits Belfast to seek deal on establishment of departments and North-South Ministerial Council.	
12 December	Trimble says decommissioning would have to take place in front of TV cameras.	
13 December	Reports that IRA General Army Convention had decided on no decommissioning.	
18 December	Agreement on Government departments and cross-border bodies.	Joint Statement by David Trimble and Seamus Mallon, 18 December 1998

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1999		http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/tm181298.htm
13 January	Mowlam says UK Government prepared to implement devolution on 10 March if parties agree on way forward.	
13/14 February	Ahern gives contradictory statements on decommissioning as a precondition for NI Executive.	
16 February	Northern Ireland Assembly endorses proposals from Trimble and Mallon for structures of government.	
3 March	Mallon calls for IRA to state that its campaign of violence over. Mowlam says she is willing to delay devolution until end of March.	
15 March	Rosemary Nelson killed by car bomb in Lurgan, County Armagh.	
18 March	Blair, Ahern and Clinton issue joint statement calling for deadline for GFA implementation to be met.	Joint statement issued by Mr Bill Clinton, Mr Bertie Ahern and Tony Blair, 18 March 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/js183399.htm
29-31 March	Multi-party talks on decommissioning at Hillsborough Castle, Belfast.	
1 April	Hillsborough Declaration setting out framework for establishing the Executive.	Text of the Declaration issued by British and Irish Governments, 1 April 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/bi1499.htm
13 April	Round table talks at Stormont to break decommissioning deadlock. Sinn Féin formally rejects the Hillsborough Declaration.	Text of statement by Dr Mo Mowlam, then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, before talks began at Stormont, 13 April 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/mm13499.htm Statement by Sinn Féin chairman Mr. Mitchell McLaughlin, before Stormont talks, 13 April 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/sf13499.htm
15 May	Blair announces absolute deadline of 30 June for	

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15 June	formation of Executive and devolution. Blair and Ahern indicate that the Governments will seek alternative means of progress if 30 June deadline not met.	Keynote Speech by Mr. Tony Blair at Stranmillis University College Belfast, 15 June 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/tb15699.htm
30 June	Deadline for Executive passes. Blair agrees to extension.	
2 July	After 5 days of discussion, British and Irish Governments issue 'The Way Forward', outlining establishment of an inclusive Executive and decommissioning. The Independent International Commission on Decommissioning issues its report.	British and Irish Governments - Joint Statement, 2 July 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/bi2799.htm Report of the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning (IICD), 2 July 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/decommission/iicd020799.htm
4 July	Drumcree parade more peaceful than in previous years.	
20 July	Meeting arranged to confirm Mitchell would chair review of the implementation of the GFA.	
21 July	The IRA rejects demands for decommissioning but restates 'definitive commitment' to peace process.	Irish Republican Army (IRA) Statement, 21 July 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira21799.htm
26 August	Mowlam rules the IRA ceasefire intact despite involvement in murder of taxi driver.	
6 September	Mitchell begins review of the GFA.	
9 September	Patten Commission on Policing publishes report.	Patten Report on the future of Policing in Northern Ireland, 9 September 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/issues/police/patten/patten99.pdf
October	Trimble and Adams in talks on decommissioning.	
11 October	Peter Mandelson becomes Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.	
16/17 October	Adams reiterates Sinn Féin's commitment to the GFA.	(Statement by Sinn Féin on Commitment to the Agreement, 18 October 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/sf181099.htm
15 November	Mitchell and de Chastelain issue statements indicating	Statement by US Senator George Mitchell, 15 November 1999

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	resolution of decommissioning and devolution close.	http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/gm151199.htm Report of the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning (IICD), 15 November 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/decommission/iicd151199.htm Report by General John de Chastelain, 15 November 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/jdc151199.htm
16 November	UUP and Sinn Féin issue statements committing themselves to implementation of the GFA.	Keynote Statement by David Trimble, Leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, 16 November 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/dt161199.htm Keynote Statement by Sinn Féin President, Gerry Adams, 16 November 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ga161199.htm
17 November	IRA issues statement saying it is committed to peace and backing the GFA.	Irish Republican Army (IRA) Statement, 17 November 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira171199.htm
18 November	Mitchell issues report on review. Says devolution and Executive ready.	Statement by Senator George Mitchell - concluding the Review of the Peace Process, 18 November 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/gm181199.htm
22 November	Mandelson says he is hopeful of success, but Governments will act if defaults on decommissioning or devolution.	Statement by Mr. Peter Mandelson to the House of Commons, 22 November 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/pm221199.htm
23 November	RUC awarded the George Cross.	
27 November	Ulster Unionists vote to back the Mitchell Review deal.	
30 November	Parliament approves devolution order under the Northern Ireland Act 1998.	
2 December	Powers devolved to Northern Ireland Assembly at midnight. Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution are replaced, removing territorial claim to Northern Ireland. New Assembly meets at 3.00pm. The IRA issues a statement indicating it would appoint a representative to meet the Decommissioning Body.	Address by Mr Peter Mandelson, at the Exchange of Notifications Ceremony at Iveagh House Dublin, 2 December 1999 http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/pm21299.htm Statement issued by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) confirming the appointment of a representative to the International Independent Commission on Decommissioning, 2 December 1999

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		1999
		http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/peace/docs/ira21299.htm

Rosemary Nelson Inquiry

2nd April 2008