



ÉIRE

Irish Republican Brotherhood

Ériu



2024

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN : In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE.

SEAN Mac DIARMADA.

THOMAS MacDONAGH.

P. H. PEARSE.

EAMONN CEANNT.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Foreword by the President

At 12:04pm (IRT) on 24th April 1916, the Irish Republic was Proclaimed in arms from the steps of the GPO by the Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Rebellion, Patrick Pearse. With that Declaration, in that moment in time, the right of the People of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and the Sovereign and Indefeasible Rights of the People of Ireland, and the unfettered control of Irish destinies, became enshrined immemorial in International Law...

The Provisional Government was therein constituted to administer the Military and Civil affairs of the Republic, in Trust for the People of Ireland.

On January 21st 1919, By the Will & Wish of the People of Ireland, the right of the People of Ireland to an All-Ireland 32 County Government, elected by the suffrages of all her Men and Women, was established in the Round Room of the Mansion House on Dawson Street in Dublin.

The 1916 Proclamation was ratified on that day.

Citizens of the Irish Republic are entitled to rely on the Protective Provisions of a Sovereign Constitution for government guarantee of religious and civil liberty, and equal rights and equal opportunities for all.

5th December 2021 marked the expiration of 100 years of the execution of the Articles of Agreement of the Anglo-Irish Agreement for the Irish Free State Crown Corporate Governance.

In consonance with IRB Executive Orders 22-8-22 & 4291, and as per the mandate handed to me, I am pleased to confirm that the Seals of Office for the original Sovereign Dáil Departments of 1919, have been sanctioned and reactivated on 5th July 2024.

The Sovereign Nation State of Éire, belongs by right, to the Sovereign People of Ireland.

William James McGuire

President

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ÉIRE

Irish Republican Brotherhood

CONSTITUTION

AS REVISED TO DATE

2024

This Constitution supersedes and replaces all previous Constitutions of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

General

- 1st. The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) is and shall be composed of Irishmen and Irishwomen, irrespective of class or creed, resident in Ireland, England, Scotland, America, Australia and in all lands where Irishmen and Irishwomen live. The IRB welcomes all who are willing to labour for the establishment of a free and Independent Republican Government in Ireland.
- 2nd. Other Men and Women who are resident in Ireland and abroad and who can commit loyalty to the Programme of the Brotherhood may also be eligible.
- 3rd. The IRB shall at all times promote the Genius and Traditions of the Old Irish Culture.
- 4th. The IRB shall exercise its moral influences for the cultivation of union and Brotherly Harmony amongst all Irishmen and Irishwomen and their neighbours.
- 5th. The IRB shall propagate Principles so as to spread knowledge of the Sovereign Rights of the Sovereign People of the Sovereign Republic of Éire for the benefit of all.
- 6th. The mode of initiating members into the IRB shall be the rendering of the following Declaration of Allegiance; *"In the presence of God. I hereby undertake to do my utmost to help to firmly establish the National Independence of Ireland by upholding the integrity of the 1916 Proclamation, the 1919 Declaration of Independence and the 1919 Sovereign Constitution in allegiance with the Supreme Council and the Programme of the Irish Republican Brotherhood"*
- 7th. No one shall be inducted into, or allowed to continue membership of, the IRB, whose character, for truth, valour, good behaviour or allegiance to the cause of Sovereignty, cannot bear scrutiny. All Members are expected to uphold the fundamental Principles of Natural Law.
- 8th. In the Irish Republic there shall be no State religion, but every Man and Woman shall be free to worship God in accordance with his/her conscience.

The Supreme Council

- 9th The Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood is the Governing Body of the IRB and shall be comprised of 9-12 members. The Council may increase in affiliates from time to time, for a defined period of time in each instance, provided that the Council will constitute no more than 15 Men and Women at any one time. The quorum for a meeting of the Supreme Council is 9 and the Council will meet a minimum of 6 times per year.
- 10th There is and shall be an Executive of the Supreme Council, composed of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Treasurer and the Secretary of that body, the decision of any three of whom shall be binding on all. The President of the IRB may from time to time, by their own volition or on request, immerse in certain decision-making processes with the Supreme Council and during such processes the decision of the majority of the collective will be binding on all.
- 11th The duty of the Chairman shall be to take responsibility for leading the Board and focusing in on strategic matters, and to direct the workings of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in all its departments subject to the control of the Supreme Council.
- 12th The appointment, continuation, suspension and removal of all departmental officers shall be vested in the Executive, subject to the approval of the majority of the Supreme Council.
- 13th No member of the Supreme Council or Officer in the service thereof shall be in receipt of any salary from the funds of the Supreme Council or the Irish Republican Brotherhood.
- 14th The authority of the Supreme Council shall be unquestioned by those who have become or who may hereafter become members of the IRB by the mode of initiation. The IRB Supreme Council will retain all of its rights and responsibilities in relation to Governance of the Sovereign Republic of Éire as stated and enshrined and upheld in previous Constitutions of the Irish Republican Brotherhood including but not limited to those specified in the First Schedule.
- 15th The Supreme Council continues to reserve to itself the right of treating with all Nations, Powers and Institutions, on all matters concerning the welfare of Ireland's Territory, in the advancement of the cause of Irish Independence.
- 16th Whether the President of the IRB be inside or outside the 9-12 Members of the Supreme Council, all Members will continue to recognise the President of the IRB as the natural and rightful President of the Sovereign Republic of Éire as stated and enshrined and upheld in previous Constitutions of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.
- 17th In the event of the Supreme Council being unavoidably reduced in number, the remaining member or members shall exercise the authority of the Supreme Council until such time as the vacancies shall have been filled up, which shall be done as soon as possible, and the same for the executive.
- 18th All members of the Supreme Council including the Executive Officers will be automatically put forward for re-election at the AGM of the organisation and will continue in service subject to the majority vote of the quorum of Supreme Council Members in each instance. The relevant Member being put forward in each instance will abstain from voting for him/herself.

The Sovereign Seals

- 19th Seals of the IRB, Óglaigh na hÉireann, Dáil Éireann, the Dáil Éireann Courts and the Sovereign Nation State, are specified in the Second Schedule.
- 20th Only the President and the Chairman may affix the Presidential Sovereign Seal to any Document.
- 21st Only the President, the Chief Justice, the Master of the Courts and the Secretary for Justice (when authorised by the Chief Justice) may affix the Seal of the Chief Justice and/or the Dáil Éireann Courts Seal to any Document.
- 22nd Only the Chairman may affix the Mark of the Chairman(M.C)Commander-in-Chief Seal to any Document.
- 23rd The President, the Chairman, the General Secretary, and other Members of the IRB Supreme Council appointed by Resolution for Secretarial Duty from time to time, may affix the Embossed Sovereign Seal to any Document.
- 24th The Vaughans Hotel Dáil Éireann/Dáil Éireann Courts Sovereign Seal will be retained at GHQ and will be available for the annual Turning of the Seal Ceremony and other officialdom as required by the President and/or the Supreme Council and/or Dáil Éireann and/or Dáil Éireann Courts.
- 25th Only the Commander-In-Chief may affix the Óglaigh na hÉireann 7 String Maid of Éireann Harp Seal/Stamp to any Document.
- 26th Only the appointed Secretary for the relevant Dáil Department may affix any of the Dáil Éireann Departmental Seals to any Document.

The GAA

- 27th The Supreme Council acknowledge their responsibility in upholding the integrity of the Gaelic Athletic Association which was founded by the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The Supreme Council will intervene as necessary to ensure that the assets and facilities and acknowledgments of participation within the GAA, are presented and utilised and maintained in the highest moral manner and fashion, in the best interests of the genius and traditions of the Nation and of the Association, for the better enjoyment of the men and women and their sons and daughters of the Sovereign Republic of Éire.

The Military Council

- 28th The Military Council is a Post of Peace and will automatically stand for Ceremonial Day Events for purpose of conducting affairs and managing procedures at location. All Members of the IRB Supreme Council can be considered for ceremonial duty on the day of the event. The Military Council of the IRB is in fidelity and consonance with the Constitution of Óglaigh na hÉireann as updated on 17th June 2023 and continuing and in fidelity and consonance with the Flag Charter as set out in the Third Schedule.

Syntax Grammar

- 29th There is and shall be a Triumvirate of the Supreme Council to progress the Trivium of CORRECT-SENTENCE-STRUCTURE-COMMUNICATION-PARSE-SYNTAX-GRAMMAR-PERFORMANCE . All decisions made in relation to the progression of documentation via syntax must be made unanimously by the Triumvirate and the adoption of any C-S-S-C-P-S-G-P documents by the IRB can only be sanctioned by the Executive of the Supreme Council.

Licences

- 30th Licence Applications may be offered to any Member for presentation to the Supreme Council. A Licence can only be granted on consensus of at least 9 members of the Supreme Council unless the Application be otherwise dealt with by the Executive as provided for under this Constitution. Any licence granted will automatically expire on January 20th each year.

As regards Licences for Sitting Judge(s), these Licences will be granted for the duration of the Court Matter and are only applicable in alignment with the particular Case Number which must be clearly stated on each Licence granted. Once so granted, by consensus of at least 9 Members of the Supreme Council, the Office Administrator may affix electronic signature(s) to give effect to said Licence.

Dáil Éireann and the Dáil Éireann Courts

- 31st Given the paramount of importance of duty during times when the powers and responsibilities for the Governance of the Irish Republic have reverted to the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood any Member of the Ministry who fails to attend 3 scheduled meetings consecutively will be automatically removed from their position on the Ministry and the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

The IRB Supreme Council and the IRB President will take whatever steps are necessary to give full power and effect to the relevant Dáil Departments so established on 21st January 1919 and will ably assist as required or requested to give power and effect to the Dáil Éireann Courts and the Department of Justice so established on 22nd January 1919.

Succession of President

- 32nd In the event of a current Presidents demise, the Vice President will automatically fill the role for a period of one year and a day and after the passing of one year and a day the Sovereign People of Éire will vote to elect a President to sit for a maximum of 3 years and after the passing of the 3-year term there will be another election for President and so on and so forth.

In keeping with the Democratic Spirit of the Organisation, the Standing Vice President must firstly be formally nominated by the Executive for the vacant position of President and the Nomination must then be put before a full quorum of the Supreme Council and passed by unanimous decision of the Board. If no unanimous decision is forthcoming then the position of the President of the Organisation will rest *Sede Vacante* until such time as the/a Nomination is passed unanimously by a full quorum of the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

The Presidential Seal shall continue to hold position as per the Principals of the IRB Foregoing Constitution at all material times.

The Chairman as Envoy of the President can only be authorised for Duty by majority vote of the Supreme Council at a full quorum meeting.

Subject to the fundamental principle of upholding the Programme of the Brotherhood, as set out in the Fourth Schedule, the Supreme Council shall have the power to alter or revise the foregoing Constitution of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, but whenever it is contemplated to make any alterations it shall be necessary to give at least 22 days' notice of a meeting of the Supreme Council at which such alteration is proposed to be effected, and it shall require a two-thirds vote of the Supreme Council to make the proposed change(s).

By Order of,
THE SUPREME COUNCIL
5th July 2024.

John D. Flanagan

John D. Flanagan

Eileen M. Tackney

Eileen M. Tackney

Niall M. Murray

Niall M. Murray

Howard M. Hughes

Howard M. Hughes

William James McGuire

William J. McGuire

"Ár son na hÉireann agus a Clainne"

W.J.



FIRST SCHEDULE

THE GOVERNMENT

20. The Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood is hereby declared in fact, as well as by right, the sole Government of the Irish Republic. Its enactments shall be the Laws of the Irish Republic until Ireland sources absolute National Independence, and a permanent Republican Government be established. The authority of the Supreme Council shall be unquestioned by members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

The Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood shall have the power to levy taxes, rates, loans, make war and peace, negotiate and ratify treaties with Foreign Powers, and do all other acts necessary for the protection of the Government of the Irish Republic.

A Declaration of War shall be supported by at least TEN members of the Supreme Council, and a decision so arrived shall be binding on all members of the Council.

THE PRESIDENT

22. The President of the Irish Republican Brotherhood is in fact, as well as by right, President of the Irish Republic. He shall direct the working of the Irish Republican Brotherhood subject to the control of the Supreme Council or Executive thereof.

"Ár son na hÉireann agus a Clainne"

M.G.



SECOND SCHEDULE



"The Seals of the Sovereign Republic of Éire"

Seal Charter

"Ar son na hÉireann agus a Clainne"

Contents:

1. Background
2. Foreword
3. The Seals

1. Background

Since the unlawful transgression on Éire in 1155 as perpetrated between Pope Adrian IV and King Henry II whereby dominion of Hibernia (Éire) was purportedly granted to the King by the Pope, Éire has been subjected to relentless plundering of its natural wealth and resources for hundreds of years.

The Key Instrument utilised to facilitate such marauding has been The Seal when affixed with "authority" to (un)lawful documents providing mechanisms for the external drain of our Nation's Wealth & Resources.

The office of "Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland" was held by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Chancellor was presented with the physical Seal upon taking his oath of office, and it was otherwise kept in the Court of Chancery. The Seal was affixed to documents issued by the Privy Council of Ireland and its head the Chief Governor (later the Lord Lieutenant). In the fourteenth century, the Chancellor was entitled to a guard of six men-at-arms and twelve mounted archers, to protect the seal in his custody. In the fifteenth century the Governor was appointed under the Kings Privy Seal and appointed his Deputy under the Irish Seal. From 1700 to 1767, non-resident Lords Lieutenant were appointed under the British Great Seal, and would in turn use the Irish Seal to appoint resident Lord Justices as deputies.

A new Seal was created for each monarch, which included the Arms of Ireland, until 1536, Three Crowns: after that, an Irish Harp. Oliver Cromwell's Great Seal for Ireland in 1655 was similar to Simon's 1653 Great Seal for The Protectorate, with Dublin replacing London on the reverse. From Queen Victoria on the Great Seal of Ireland had the same design as the Great Seal of the Realm except with the Irish Crowned Harp replacing Britannia's Trident.

Irish Great Seals are attested from the thirteenth century but surviving impressions of them are rare. Most state papers were destroyed in multiple fires between 1304 and 1758, and in an explosion in the Battle of Dublin in 1922.

The Great Seal of Ireland became obsolete on 6 December 1922 with the imposition of the Constitution of the Irish Free State. The "internal" Great Seal of the Irish Free State was commissioned in 1925 for the Governor General and the "external" Great Seal of the Irish Free State was commissioned in 1932 for the British King. Under the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act 1922 a separate Great Seal of Northern Ireland was created.

However, the protective Powers and Provisions derived from the 1919 Seals of the Dáil of the Irish Republic remains extant and continuing when affixed with Lawful Authority.

2. Foreword

The Constitutional Organisation of the Irish Republican Brotherhood has maintained authority over the Sovereign Seal of Éire since its foundation on March 17th 1858.

The Foregoing Constitution of the Irish Republican Brotherhood identifies and specifies where authority lies within the Organisation for the affixation of any of the Sovereign Seals for the purposes of authenticating and to give Lawful Position to certain documents.

Following the adoption of Executive Orders 22-8-22 and 4291, and the subsequent additional duties and responsibilities bestowed upon the Organisation, in relation to Dáil Éireann and the Dáil Éireann Courts in particular, it is deemed necessary and appropriate to issue the within Charter for the Seals of the Sovereign Republic of Éire.

The reconstitution of the Dáil Éireann Courts can determine any legacy issues continuing from the Papal Bull Laudabiliter of 1155, the Crown of Ireland Act of 1542 and the Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland of 1801 and will nullify any and all powers unlawfully derived from such Acts and Statutes and their associated Seals.

Seals of the IRB

The Seal of the President:



The Seal of the Vice President:



The Seal of the Chairman:



The Seal of the Executive:



The Seal of Executive Member:



Seals of Dáil Éireann

Department of Finance:

M. G.



Department of Defence:

M. G.



Department of Foreign Affairs:

M. G.



Department of Education & Irish:

M. G.



M. G.

Department of Fisheries:

M. G.



Department of Industry & Commerce:

M. G.



Department of Local Government & Public Health:

M. G.



Department of Lands & Agriculture:

M. G.



Department of Posts & Telegraphs:

M. G.

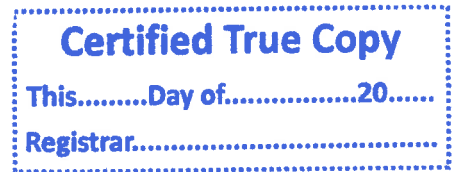


M. G.

Seals of the Dáil Éireann Courts

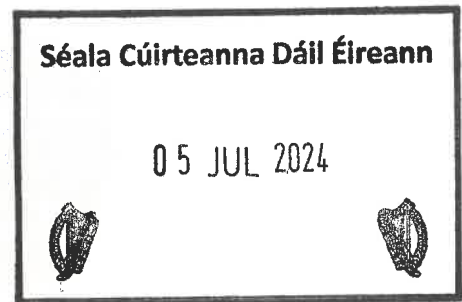
The Certified Seal:

M.G.



The Seal of the Court:

M.G.



The Seal of the Office of the Chief Justice:

M.G.



M.G.

Seals of the IRB

The Seal of the President:



The Seal of the Vice President:



The Seal of the Chairman:



The Seal of the Executive:



The Seal of Executive Member:



THIRD SCHEDULE



"The Flags of the Sovereign Republic of Éire"

Flag Charter

"Ar son na hÉireann agus a Clainne"

Contents

1. History of the Flags
2. Design
3. Flying, displaying and placing
4. Occasions and times when flying
5. Carrying the Flag of the Sovereign Republic
6. Half-masting the Flag
7. Folding
8. Hoisting and lowering
9. Saluting and respecting the Flag
10. Correct disposal of a worn Flag

1. History of the Flag(s)

The Tricolour of green, white and orange is the most easily recognised National Flag of Ireland in modern times having been adopted by the Irish Free State in 1922 and whereby it is stated under Article 7 of the Free State Constitution of 1937 that "the national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange" ("the tricolour").

Notwithstanding that the Tricolour has been borrowed and corrupted by the Crown Corporation to represent the 26 County Irish Free State, the Tricolour of green, white and orange (the Tricolour") remains resolutely claimed by the IRB as the Flag of the Republic of Ireland, proclaimed in arms on Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916, and established by the Will of the People of Ireland, on January 21st, 1919.

The Tricolour Flag of the 1916 rising was commissioned by Seán Mac Diarmada with guided dimensions of 63"x 29". These are the true dimensions of the Tricolour in contrast to the specified 2 x 1 dead entity dimensions of the tricolour of the Crown Corporation's Irish Free State.

Thomas Francis Meagher is credited with bringing the Tricolour to Ireland from France in 1848. The Tricolour at this time was flown with orange next to the mast. In 1901, at the funeral of James Stephens, the founder of the IRB, the Tricolour was reversed with green flying closest to the mast. This presentation of the Tricolour has endured since then to date.

The Green Flag with a Golden Harp is the recognised Flag of the Rebellion of 1798 and is also a recognised Flag of the 1916 Easter Rising. The Blue Flag with a Golden Harp has older origins still for the Nation and Sovereignty of Éire. Both of these Flags remain Flags of the Sovereign Republic of Éire and are claimed and held by the Irish Republican Brotherhood and Óglagh na hÉireann on behalf of the Sovereign Nation State and People of Ireland.

This Flag Charter deals with information and protocol for the Tricolour.

2. Design

- I The Tricolour is rectangle in shape with dimensions of 63" x 29" or proportions thereof. The three colours -green, white and orange- are of equal size and vertically disposed.
- II The Tricolour should normally be displayed on a staff, with green being next to the staff. Provided that the correct proportions are observed, the Flag can be made to any size.
- III The Tricolour is not to be contaminated by any gold fringe or tassels.

3. Flying Displaying and Placing

- I No Flag of any other Nation or State should be flown above the Tricolour
- II Only one Tricolour should be displayed in each group of Flags and in all cases should be in a place of honour.
- III The Tricolour should always be first on the right (on the observers left)
- IV When carried with other Flags the Tricolour should be carried on the marching right.
- V While being carried the Tricolour should not be dipped by way of salute or compliment except to the dead during ceremonial occasions
- VI When displayed on a platform the Tricolour should be above and behind the speaker's desk
- VII When the Tricolour is displayed against a wall or background the green should be on the right (observers left)
- VIII In the event of a display of crossed staffs the Tricolour should be to the right (observers left) and to the fore
- IX When used to drape a coffin green should be at the head of the coffin

4. Occasions and Times when Flying

- I The Tricolour can be flown all year round at location with respect
- II The Tricolour is flown with purpose on January 21st (Independence Day) St Patrick's Day (the day the IRB was founded), and on Easter Monday (in commemoration of the Rising of Easter Monday April 24th 1916)
- III The Tricolour is also flown at other significant national and local events such as festivals and commemorations
- IV The Tricolour can be flown at night as well as by day

5. Carrying the Flag of the Sovereign Republic

- I. When the Tricolour is carried with another Flag, or Flags, it should be carried in a place of honour: the marching right – the observers left
- II. The other Flags when carried with the Tricolour will be placed in alphabetical order from the marching right – the observers left
- III. In the event of a display of crossed staffs, the Tricolour should be to the right and to the fore, that is to the left of the observer that is facing the Flag

6. Half-masting the Flag

- I. The half-masting of a Nation's Flag is a well-recognised practice to bestow an honour and express a collective awareness and sense of sorrow
- II. At half-mast means the Flag is flown approximately two-thirds of the way up the flagpole.
- III. When being positioned at half-mast the Flag should first of all be brought to the peak of the staff and then lowered to the chosen half-mast position. It should thereafter be brought again to the peak before being lowered.
- IV. When the Tricolour is brought to half-mast at the General Head Quarters of the Irish Republican Brotherhood annually on August 22nd, Banbha will be brought to half-mast position beforehand and in solidarity with the expression
- V. The Flag shall be flown at half-mast day and night for the duration of any funeral
- VI. While being carried the Flag should not be dipped by way of salute or compliment except to the dead during memorial ceremonies

7. Folding

- I. On removal from the coffin, 6 Coffin Bearers shall fold the Flag in the following manner
 - a. Orange passed under to white
 - b. White and orange passed under to green resulting with green on top orange in the middle and white underneath
 - c. Green, orange and white folded once with green remaining outward
 - d. The complete Flag draped over the extended left arm of the Coffin Bearer
- II. In the case of Éire (the Pall Bearers Flag of the Irish Republican Brotherhood) the Flag will be replaced in the Irish Oakwood Pall Bearers Flag Box
- III. In other cases, the Flag may be presented to the next of kin of the deceased

8. Hoisting and Lowering

- I. In raising and lowering the Tricolour should not be allowed to touch the ground
- II. When hoisting to half-mast the Tricolour should first be brought to the peak of the staff and then lowered to the chosen position. Thereafter it should be again brought to the peak before being finally lowered
- III. The Tricolour is considered at half-mast at any position at least the height of the Flag below the peak and above the middle of the staff

9. Saluting and Respecting the Flag

- I. On ceremonial occasions when the Tricolour is being hoisted or lowered, or when it is passing in a parade all present should face it, stand to attention and salute. Those in uniform present should give the hand salute and those in civilian attire should salute by standing to attention
- II. When the Tricolour is being carried past in a parade the salute is rendered when the Flag is six paces away and is held until the Flag has passed by. Where more than one Tricolour is being carried the salute should only be given to the leading Flag

10. Correct Disposal of the Flag

- I. When the Flag has become worn or frayed it is considered to be no longer fit for display and should be destroyed or disposed of in a dignified way once the replacement Flag has been obtained and reinstated in place of the worn or frayed Flag

Ar son na hÉireann agus a Clainne

M. G.



Fourth Schedule

PROGRAMME OF THE BROTHERHOOD

5th July 2024

Principle 1. The Programme of the Brotherhood shall at all material times be in harmony with the Constitution of the Republic of Ireland, proclaimed in arms at 12:04pm (IRT) on Easter Monday April 24th 1916, and established by the will and wish of the People on January 21st 1919.

Principle 2. The unfettered control of Irish destinies is Sovereign and Indefeasible and the ownership of the Sovereign Territory of Éire, and all of its Natural Resources, Therein and Thereof, rest in trust for all the indigenous People of Ireland equally.

Principle 3. A Sovereign Democratically Elected Government of the Republic for the Sovereign Territory of Éire will govern for the people in harmony with Principle 2 and in concord with Natural and Inalienable Rights being superior to and antecedent to all positive law, in accordance with the principles of Liberty, Equality, and Justice for all.

Principle 4. We affirm the rightful duty of every Irishman and Irishwoman to give allegiance to the Republic and spend his or her strength and faculties in service of the people. In return for willing service the Republic will ensure an adequate share of the produce of the Nation's labour.

Principle 5. It shall be the first duty of a Government of the Republic to ensure the protection of Inalienable Rights of the People and make provision for the physical, mental and spiritual wellbeing of all of the children of Ireland equally in consonance with the wishes of the Family Unit as the primary and natural carer of the child in each instance.

Principle 6. The Irish Republic fully realises the necessity for sustaining the Sovereign Dáil Éireann Courts that provide a Law System for the people in accordance with Natural Law the Brehon Laws and the Customary Common Laws of Ireland, and it will be the duty of the Republic to take such measures as will safeguard the health of the people and ensure the physical as well as moral well-being of the Nation in accordance with Principle 2 of the Programme.

Principle 7. The National and Official Language of the Republic of Ireland is the Irish Language. The English Language will be permitted in the Legislature and Courts of the Republic but all Legislature and Court Orders must be in writing in the Irish Language for record in Law.

Principle 8. The Liberty of the People of Ireland is inviolable and no man or woman shall be deprived of that liberty except in accordance with the laws made in harmony with Principle 3.

Principle 9. The dwellings of the People of Ireland are inviolable and shall not be entered without express permission of each owner except in accordance with the laws made in harmony with Principle 3.

Principle 10. The Republic recognises the right of the People of Ireland to Freedom of Conscience, Free Assembly and Free Expression in so far as such does not advocate the subversion or infringement of National Sovereignty.

Principle 11. A National Housing Scheme shall be advanced forthwith in the interests of all the citizens. The Indigenous People of the Sovereign Nation of Éire in greatest need of shelter shall be prioritised for accommodation.

Principle 12. A Sovereign State Bank shall be established to provide long term loans at low interest to assist farming, sole-traders, small to medium sized enterprises and those wishing to mortgage or re-mortgage a dwelling.

Principle 13. No Alien Government or Corporation shall be permitted to hold, overhold, or purchase land in Ireland.

Principle 14. Notwithstanding the right of the Family to Home-school the child, which the Republic fully recognises, all the children of the Nation have the right of supported access to Elementary/Primary, Secondary and University Education.

Principle 15. All the Sovereign Men and Women of the Republic over the age of 18 years shall have the right to vote for the President, and for Members of the Legislature of the Government of the Republic.

Principle 16. The Government of the Republic of Ireland shall consist of:

- I. A President
- II. A National Legislature called Dáil Éireann
- III. A National Economic Council.

Principle 17. Dáil Éireann shall consist of not less than 88 and not more than 100 Representatives from all Ireland. Every Citizen who is on the Roll of Voters is eligible for election to Dáil Éireann.

Principle 18. The National Economic Council shall consist of Delegates representative of the various industrial and economic interests of the Republic and the number of delegates from the Employers and the Employed shall be equal

Principle 19. The Interests to be represented on the National Economic Council shall be:

- I. Agriculture Forestry & Environment
- II. Fisheries
- III. Minerals & Mining
- IV. Manufacturing
- V. Transport
- VI. Banking
- VII. Tourism & Arts
- VIII. An Ghaeltacht

Principle 20. Dáil Éireann shall provide a Special Council for the restoration and protection of An Ghaeltacht.

Principle 21. Dáil Éireann shall provide a Special Council for Education which will be representative of the Universities, the Secondary, Technical and Elementary/Primary Schools and the Lay Assistants to advise and guide the Minister for Education.

Principle 22. The Irish Republic is a Post of Peace and will retain neutral position save and except when the Republic be under threat of invasion by a Foreign Power.

Principle 23. The Irish Republic recognises and respects the wishes of the People of Ireland to choose their own form of Health Care. The Republic will provide support wherever necessary for the People of Ireland so that a wide range of Health Care provisions are readily available.

Ar son na hÉireann agus a Clainne

M.G.





ÉIRE

Irish Republican Brotherhood

Michael D. Higgins, Acting President of Ireland,
Áras an Uachtaráin, Phoenix Park,
Dublin 8, D08 E1W3, Éire

5th July 2024

By Post & By Email; info@president.ie

Public Notice: <https://e-i-r-e.ie/ceannas2024> Ref: **WJM-MDH-24-07-05**

Subject: Sovereign Dáil Éireann by the Will and Wish of the People of Ireland from January 21st 1919

A Chara,

As you are aware, Dáil Éireann for the 32 Counties and Sovereign Territory of Éire was established by the Will and Wish of the People of Ireland on 21st January 1919 following the conditional transfer of Powers from the President of the IRB as sanctioned by the IRB Supreme Council.

That Transfer was reversed by IRB Executive Order 22-8-22 and further positioned by IRB Executive Order 4291, with Secretarial Duties for the Ministry of Dáil Éireann being delineated under the IRB Constitution.

In furtherance of the above, I have today sanctioned the following Seals of Office for the Sovereign Dáil Departments:

1. Seal of Office for Finance
2. Seal of Office for Defence
3. Seal of Office for Foreign Affairs
4. Seal of Office for Local Government & Public Health
5. Seal of Office for Education & Irish
6. Seal of Office for Lands & Agriculture
7. Seal of Office for Industry & Commerce
8. Seal of Office for Fisheries
9. Seal of Office for Post & Telegraphs

I trust the above is in Order

William James McGuire

IRB President & President of the Irish Republic
C/O The Mermaid House Liscannor Clare V95 DKF7 Éire



IRB





Irish Republican Brotherhood



Constitution Of The Republic of Ireland

To Thee, Most Holy Trinity & Highest God, we, the People of Ireland, dedicate our Constitution, and seek Thy Guidance that it be in consonance with Thy Divine Will and contribute to Thy Greater Glory. Amen.

This Constitution is in consonance with and in furtherance of the Constitution of the Republic of Ireland, proclaimed in arms on Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916, and established by the Will and Wish of the People of Ireland, on January 21st 1919.

The Republic of Ireland will be known as the Sovereign Republic of Éire and She, the State, the Nation, is a Sovereign, Independent, Democratic Nation State.

Article I

The Sovereignty of the Nation is inalienable. It is not within the competence of any generation of the People of Ireland to surrender Sovereignty, which each generation holds in Trust for the Nation. The question of surrender of National Independence may not be submitted to an Electorate.

Subject to that Fundamental Principle it is hereby declared that All Authority in Ireland, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and all powers of Government, are derived solely, under God, from the People of Ireland. These powers are inherent in the People alone by virtue of their Sovereignty. They must be exercised in accordance with the principles of Liberty, Equality and Justice for all the People of Ireland. Any Legislation not in accordance with these principles is hereby declared to be null and void.

Article II

Freedom of Conscience, Free Assembly and Free Expression shall be guaranteed to every Citizen. No Law shall be made to prohibit or restrain the free exercise of any Religion – subject to Public Order or Morality.

Article III

The National and Official Language of the Republic of Ireland is the Irish Language. The English Language is permitted in the Legislature and Courts of the Republic, as long as may be deemed necessary by law.

Article IV

Every Man and Woman resident in the Republic of Ireland, who was born in the Republic of Ireland, and every Man and Woman born in any island in the Sovereign Territorial Seas of Éire, can be deemed a Citizen of the Republic of Ireland. Every Man and Woman, who has been ordinarily resident in the Republic of Ireland for a period of not less than ten years, though not of Irish birth or parentage, who will request to be so enrolled, who can show evidence of usefulness and who shall have made Declaration on Oath that he, or she, abjures and forswears all allegiance to any foreign power or government, can be deemed a Citizen of the Republic of Ireland, and may enjoy the rights and privileges in solidarity with the obligations of such Citizenship.

Article V

The Liberty of the Citizen is inviolable, and no Citizen shall be deprived of his/her liberty except in accordance with the laws made under the principles of Justice declared for all Citizens of the Republic of Ireland in this Constitution

Article VI

The Dwelling of each Citizen of the Republic of Ireland is inviolable and shall not be entered forcibly, except in accordance with the Laws made in the spirit as well as the letter of this Constitution.

Article VII

The Right of Free Assembly is guaranteed, without any restriction on grounds of religious, political, medical or class distinctions provided that no Assembly, Union or Association be tolerated which has for its object the subordination of the Republic of Ireland to an Alien Power.

Article VIII

The Right of Free Expression of Opinion is guaranteed to every Citizen of the Republic of Ireland in so far as such does not advocate the subversion or infringement of National Sovereignty.

Article IX

The Nation guarantees to every Citizen of the Republic of Ireland opportunity for service, a just and adequate share of the National wealth, right to the National Service, and living and working conditions conducive to the moral and material well-being of the Workers.

The Nation shall provide such control of the National Wealth and Resources, and secure such development thereof, as may be necessary to fulfil these obligations.

The Nation shall expect from each of the Citizens of the Republic of Ireland performance of his/her duties to the best of his/her ability.

Article X

All of the National Possessions of the Republic of Ireland, the Nations Soil and all its resources, all of the wealth and all of the wealth-producing processes within the Nation, belong of right to all of the Citizens of the Republic of Ireland. Private Property is sanctioned as a natural right but shall be subordinate to the Public Right and the welfare of the Citizens of the Republic of Ireland. No Alien Government or Alien Corporation shall be permitted to hold, overhold, or own land in the Republic of Ireland.

Article XI

The Nation guarantees a National Housing Scheme with the objective to insure adequate accommodation for all of the Citizens of the Republic of Ireland. The Indigenous People of the Sovereign Republic of Éire in greatest need of shelter shall be prioritised for accommodation.

Article XII

A Sovereign State Bank will provide long term loans at low interest to assist farming, sole traders, small to medium sized enterprises and those Citizens of the Republic of Ireland that wish to mortgage or re-mortgage a dwelling.

Article XIII

Industries started or facilitated with the help of National resources, either by loan bounty or legal agreement, shall be on a co-operative basis, and under expert and efficient management, to guard against alien profiteering, and to safeguard against any lowering of the standard of goods produced.

Article XIV

The Nation guarantees to support the production of home-grown organic food production and farming. Sufficient supplies of home-grown organic food must be protected from export for the Citizens of the Republic of Ireland.

Article XV

A System of State Insurance to be inaugurated and endorsed by all Citizens of the Republic of Ireland. State to match Individual Contributions. This Insurance to cover:

- i. Sickness
- ii. Unemployment
- iii. Death of Breadwinner, where there are Dependants
- iv. Pensions to Citizens of the Republic of Ireland from 55yrs

Article XVI

The Government of the Republic shall consist of:

- I. A President elected by the People.
- II. A National Legislature to be called Dáil Éireann
- III. A National Economic Council

Article XVII

Dáil Éireann shall consist of not less than 88 and not more than 100 representatives from all Ireland. Every Citizen who is on the Roll of Voters is eligible for election to Dáil Éireann.

Article XVIII

All Citizens of the Republic who have reached the age of eighteen years with evidence of having passed through the Elementary School Course, in Public, Private or Home Schooling, shall have the right to vote for the President and for Members of the Legislature of the Government of the Republic.

Article XIX

The National Economic Council shall consist of Delegates representative of the various industrial and economic interests of the Republic, and the number of delegates from the Employers and the Employed shall be equal.

Article XX

The interests to be represented on the National Economic Council shall be:

- I. Agriculture, Forestry & Environment
- II. Fisheries
- III. Manufacturing & Distributing
- IV. Transport & Engineering
- V. Banking
- VI. The Gaedhealtacht
- VII. Tourism & Cultural Heritage

Article XXI

Dáil Éireann shall provide for a Special Council to protect the Gaedhealtacht and its territory and to promote its interests.

Article XXII

Dáil Éireann shall provide for a Special Council of Education to advise the Minister for Education. This Council shall be representative of the Universities, the Secondary, Technical and Elementary Schools, Public and Private, the Lay Assistant Teachers and/or the Home Schoolers.

Article XXIII

The Executive Authority of the Republic shall be vested in the President of the Republic assisted by a Council of State. The Council of State shall consist of Ministers elected by An Dáil and subject to the approval of the President. The Ministers for Defence, Justice and Finance, shall be elected directly by An Dáil from amongst its Members. Ministers for Departments dealing with the Industrial and Economic Life of the Country shall be elected by An Dáil from a Panel presented to An Dáil by the National Economic Council through its Chairman who shall be the Minister for Finance. Such Panel may include names of Citizens who are not Members of An Dáil. If elected, such Ministers shall become Ex-Officio Members of An Dáil and all Ministers shall be directly responsible to An Dáil for their Departments.

Article XXIV

A Bill shall be deemed to have passed and shall become Law when it has been passed by Dáil Éireann and signed by the President of the Republic under Seal.

Article XXV

The National Economic Council shall hold no Legislative Power. The National Economic Council shall act in an advisory capacity to Dáil Éireann on all matters dealing with the Industrial Interests and the Economic Development of the Country. Any scheme which shall have the approval of two-thirds of the Members of the National Economic Council shall be considered by An Dáil.

Article XXVI

The National Economic Council, by a two-thirds vote of its Members, may stay any Bill involving Social and Economic changes for a period not exceeding three months.

Article XXVII

The National Economic Council, on a vote of not less than three-fourths of its Members, may demand that any such Bill, passed by An Dáil, be referred to the people for passing into Law.

Article XXVIII

Any Bill, passed by An Dáil, may be suspended for a period not exceeding three months, if two-fifths of An Dáil so demand, provided that notice to that effect is served on the President of the Republic, and the Chairman of An Dáil, within eight days of the passing of the relevant Bill.

Article XXIX

If before the expiration of eight days from the passing of a Bill by An Dáil, one-twentieth of the voters on the Roll of Voters at the time so demand, the question shall be referred to the People, and a majority decision so taken shall be binding.

Article XXIX

The People may themselves initiate legislation, either through the National Economic Council, or by a direct vote of ten thousand Voters.

Article XXX

Members of Dáil Éireann shall be paid a salary of €100,000 per annum (index linked) for regular attendance while An Dáil Éireann is in session.

The President of the Republic shall receive an allowance €180,000 per annum (index linked) together with such other allowances for official duties and expenses as may be deemed suitable to carry out the roll.

Ministers shall receive an allowance of €140,000 per annum (index linked) and in addition such necessary allowance for official expenditure.

The salary of the Chief Justice shall be €160,000 per annum (index linked).

All salaries in the higher branches of the Civil Service shall be brought into a scale corresponding with the above.

Article XXXI

The Republic is a Sovereign Independent and Neutral Nation State. She will not engage, either as Principal or Auxiliary, in any war of aggression against the Rights of any other Nation. The Government shall provide for the defence of the Republic against all enemies, foreign or domestic. In time of peace the Republic shall maintain a Post of Peace and shall have no Standing Army commissioned. She will have sufficient forces commissioned for training purposes of all Units and for the care and maintenance of the equipment and facilities of the Defence Forces. This permanent Training and Maintenance Corps shall be the only National Military Force in full time commission.

Article XXXII

The Defence Forces of the Republic shall comprise:

1. Land Forces
2. Air Forces
3. Water Forces

Article XXXIII

The Judicial Powers of the Republic shall be vested in and shall be exercised by Courts comprised by Judges appointed by the Executive. The Courts shall administer the law, as it existed and was accepted by Dáil Éireann in consonance with the establishment of the Department of Justice in January 1919.

The duty of the Police Force for the Republic as established thereunder shall be confined to a duty of keeping the peace and for safeguarding the Citizens against wrongdoing. In a free Country it will not be used as a political force for alien supremacy or gain.

Article XXXIV

The State acknowledges that the primary and natural educator of the child is the Family and guarantees to respect and support the inalienable right and duty of the Family Unit to provide in accordance with their wishes and means, for the moral, intellectual, physical and social education of their children.

Article XXXV

The Republic recognises that the right to health is an inclusive right, the right to health contains freedom, the right to health contains entitlements. Health services, goods and facilities must be provided to all without discrimination. All services, goods and facilities must be available, accessible, acceptable and of good quality.

This Constitution may be amended after One Year and One Day of the formation of Dáil Éireann provided that any such amendment has passed a majority vote of Dáil Éireann, and provided that no such amendment may become law that would take from the People the right of a Referendum, or of the Initiative, or tend in any manner to subvert the Nation's Sovereignty. After a period of four years thereafter, any further proposed amendment must receive a two-thirds majority vote of Dáil Éireann and must then be submitted to a Referendum before becoming law.

Adopted by the Irish Republic this Eleventh Day of November 2023.

In Witness Whereof;

Chairman: *John D. Flanagan*
Vice Chairman: *Howard M. Hughes*
Treasurer: *Kevin Taylor*
Secretary: *Eileen M. Tackney*
President: *William J. McGuire*





BRÁITHNEACHAS Phoblacht na hÉireann



Bunreacht As an Poblacht na hÉireann

Chun Dhuit, an Tríonóid Naofa is airde Dia, Táimidne, muintir na hÉireann, tiomanta ár mBunreacht, agus a lorg Thy Treoir go bhfuil sé i consonance le Do Thoil Dhiaga agus cur le Thy Glóir Mhór. Áiméan.

Tá an Bunreacht seo i gcomhréir le Bunreacht Phoblacht na hÉireann agus ar mhaithe leis an mBunreacht sin, a fógraíodh in airm Luan Cásca, 24 Aibreán, 1916, agus a bunaíodh le hUacht agus Mian Mhuintir na hÉireann, an 21 Eanáir 1919.

Poblacht Cheannasach na hÉireann a thabharfar ar Phoblacht na hÉireann agus is Náisiúnstát Ceannasach, Neamhspleách, Daonlathach í an Stát, an Náisiún.

Airteagal 1

Tá Flaitheas an Náisiúin doshannta. Níl sé laistigh d'inniúlacht aon ghlúin de mhuintir na hÉireann Flaitheas a ghéilleadh, atá ag gach glúin ar Iontaobhas don Náisiún. Ní féidir an cheist maidir le géilleadh an Neamhspleáchais Náisiúnta a chur faoi bhráid Toghthóirí.

Faoi réir an Bhunphrionsabail sin, dearbhaítear leis seo gur ó Phobal na hÉireann amháin a thagann gach Údarás in Éirinn, Reachtach, Feidhmiúcháin agus Breithiúnach, agus gach cumhacht Rialtais. Tá na cumhachtaí seo ina ndlíthchuid den Phobal amháin de bhua a bhFlaitheas. Ní mór iad a fheidhmiú de réir phrionsabail na Saoirse, an Chomhionannais agus an Cheartais do mhuintir uile na hÉireann. Dearbhaítear leis seo go bhfuil aon Reachtaíocht nach bhfuil de réir na bprionsabal seo ar neamhní.

Airteagal II

Ráthófar Saoirse Choinsiasa, Saorthionól agus Saorchaint do gach Saoránach. Ní dhéanfar aon Dlí chun saorfheidhmiú aon Reiligiúin a thoirmeasc ná a shrianadh – faoi réir Ord nó Moráltacht.

Airteagal III

Is í an Ghaeilge Teanga Náisiúnta agus Oifigiúil Phoblacht na hÉireann. Ceadaítear an Béarla i Reachtas agus i gCúirteanna na Poblachta, fad is a mheasfar gur gá sin de réir dlí.

Airteagal IV

Is féidir a mheas gur Saoránach de Phoblacht na hÉireann gach Fear agus Bean a chónaíonn i bPoblacht na hÉireann, a rugadh i bPoblacht na hÉireann, agus gach Fear agus Bean a rugadh in aon oileán i bhfarraigí Críche Ceannasacha Éire. Gach Fear agus Bean, a raibh gnáthchónaí air nó uirthi i bPoblacht na hÉireann ar feadh tréimhse nach giorra ná deich mbliana, cé nach de bhreith nó de thuismíocht Éireannach é nó í, a iarrfaidh go gcuirfear ar an rolla amhlaidh é nó í, ar féidir leis nó léi fianaise ar úsáideacht a thaispeáint agus a mbeidh Dearbhú mionn déanta aige nó aici go ndéanfaidh sé nó sí gach dílseacht d'aon chumhacht nó rialtas coigríche a mhionnú, is féidir a mheas gur Saoránach de Phoblacht na hÉireann é, agus féadfaidh sé na cearta agus na príbhleáidí a bheith aige i ndlíthpháirtíocht le hoibleagáidí na Saoránachta sin.

Airteagal V

Tá Saoirse an tSaoránaigh dosháraithe, agus ní bhainfear a shaoirse nó a saoirse d'aon Saoránach ach amháin de réir na ndlíthe arna ndéanamh faoi phrionsabail an Cheartais a dhearbhaítear do shaoránaigh uile Phoblacht na hÉireann sa Bhunreacht seo.

Airteagal VI

Tá teaghais gach saoránaigh de Phoblacht na hÉireann dosháraithe agus ní iontrálfar é go forneartach, ach amháin de réir na ndlíthe a dhéantar de mheon an Bhunreacht seo chomh maith le litir an Bhunreacht seo.

Airteagal VII

Ráthaítear an Ceart Saorthionóil, gan aon srian ar fhórais idirdhealú creidimh, polaitíochta, liachta nó aicme, ar choinníoll nach nglacfar le haon Tionól, Aontas ná Comhlachas arb é is cuspóir dó Poblacht na hÉireann a fho-ordú do Chumhacht Eachtrannach.

Airteagal VIII

Ráthaítear an Ceart chun Tuairim a Nochtadh Saor in Aisce do gach saoránach de Phoblacht na hÉireann sa mhéid nach dtacaíonn sé sin le forleagan nó sárú ceannasachta Náisiúnta.

Airteagal IX

Ráthaíonn an Náisiún do gach saoránach de Phoblacht na hÉireann deis le haghaidh seirbhíse, sciar cóir agus leordhóthanach den Saibhreas Náisiúnta, ceart chun na Seirbhíse Náisiúnta, agus dálaí maireachtála agus oibre a chabhródh le folláine mhorálta agus ábhartha na nOibrithe. Soláthróidh an Náisiún cibé rialú ar an Saibhreas agus Acmhainní Náisiúnta, agus áiritheoidh sé cibé forbairt air, is gá chun na hoibleagáidí sin a chomhlíonadh. Beidh an Náisiún ag súil go gcomhlíonfaidh gach saoránach de Phoblacht na hÉireann a c(h)uid dualgas chomh fada agus is féidir leis/léi.

Airteagal X

Baineann sealúchais náisiúnta uile Phoblacht na hÉireann, Ithir na Náisiún agus a hacmhainní go léir, an saibhreas go léir agus na próisis táirgthe rachmais go léir laistigh den Náisiún, leis an gceart atá ag saoránaigh uile Phoblacht na hÉireann. Ceadaítear Maoin Phríobháideach mar cheart nádúrtha ach beidh sí faoi réir Cheart Poiblí agus Leasa Shaoránaigh Phoblacht na hÉireann. Ní cheadófar d'aon Rialtas eachtrannach ná d'aon Chorpáraid Eachtrannach talamh a shealbhú, a shealbhú ná a shealbhú i bPoblacht na hÉireann.

Airteagal XI

Ráthaíonn an Náisiún Scéim Náisiúnta Tithíochta agus é mar chuspóir aici cóiríocht leordhóthanach a chinntiú do shaoránaigh uile Phoblacht na hÉireann. Tabharfar tús áite do Phobal Dúchasach Phoblacht Fhlaitheasach na hÉireann a bhfuil dídean de dhíth orthu le haghaidh cóiríochta.

Airteagal XII

Cuirfidh Banc Stáit Ceannasach iasachtaí fadtéarmacha ar fáil ar ús íseal chun cabhrú le feirmeoireacht, trádálaithe aonair, fiontair bheaga agus mheánmhéide agus saoránaigh Phoblacht na hÉireann ar mian leo teaghais a mhorgáistiú nó a athmhorgáistiú.

Airteagal XIII

Tionscail a thosófar nó a éascaítear le cabhair ó acmhainní Náisiúnta, trí dheolchaire iasachta nó trí chomhaontú dlíthiúil, beidh siad ar bhonn comhoibritheach, agus faoi bhainistíocht shaineolach agus éifeachtúil, chun cosaint a dhéanamh i gcoinne brabús eachtrannach, agus chun cosaint a thabhairt i gcoinne aon íslíú ar chaighdeán na n-earraí a tháirgtear.

Airteagal XIV

Ráthaíonn an Náisiún tacú le táirgeadh agus feirmeoireacht bia orgánach sa bhaile. Ní mór soláthairtí leordhóthanacha bia orgánach dúchais a chosaint ar onnmhairiú do shaoránaigh Phoblacht na hÉireann.

Airteagal XV

Córas Árachais Stáit atá le hinsealbhú agus le formhuiniú ag saoránaigh uile Phoblacht na hÉireann. ranníocaíochtaí aonair a mheaitseáil. Clúdóidh an tÁrachas seo:

1. Breoiteacht
2. Dífhostaíocht
3. Bás Breadwinner, áit a bhfuil Cleithiúnaithe
4. Pínsin do Shaoránaigh Phoblacht na hÉireann ó 55bl.

Airteagal XVI

Is iad a bheidh ar Rialtas na Poblachta:

1. Uachtarán arna thoghadh ag an nPobal.
2. A National Legislature to be called Dáil Éireann
3. Comhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíoch

Airteagal XVII

88 ionadaí ar a laghad agus 100 ionadaí ar a mhéid ó Éirinn uile a bheidh i nDáil Éireann. Tá gach Saoránach atá ar Rolla na Vótálaithe incháilithe lena thoghadh do Dháil Éireann.

Airteagal XVIII

Gach Saoránach den Phoblacht a bhfuil ocht mbliana déag d'aois slánaithe acu agus fianaise acu go ndeachaigh siad tríd an gCúrsa Bunscolaíochta, sa Scolaíocht Phoiblí, Phríobháideach nó Bhaile, beidh ceart vótála acu don Uachtarán agus do Chomhaltaí Reachtas Rialtas na Poblachta.

Airteagal XIX

Is iad a bheidh ar an gComhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíoch Toscairí a bheidh ionadaitheach do leasanna éagsúla tionscail agus eacnamaíocha na Poblachta, agus beidh líon na dtoscairí ó na Fostóirí agus ó na Fostaithe combhionann.

Airteagal XX

Is iad na leasanna a mbeidh ionadaíocht acu ar an gComhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíoch:

1. Talmhaíocht, Foraoiseacht & Comhshaol
2. Iascach
3. Déantúsaíocht & Dáileadh
4. Iompar & Innealtóireacht
5. Baincéireacht
6. The Gaedhealtacht
7. Turasóireacht & Oidhreacht Chultúrtha

Airteagal XXI

Déanfaidh Dáil Éireann socrú chun Comhairle Speisialta chun an Gaedhealtacht agus a críoch a chosaint agus chun a leasanna a chur chun cinn.

Airteagal XXII

Déanfaidh Dáil Éireann foráil maidir le Comhairle Speisialta Oideachais chun comhairle a thabhairt don Aire Oideachais. Beidh an Chomhairle seo ionadaitheach do na hOllscoileanna, do na Meánscoileanna, do na Scoileanna Teicniúla agus do na Bunscoileanna, Poiblí agus Príobháideacha, do na Máinteoirí Cúnta Tuata agus/nó do na Scoileanna Baile.

Airteagal XXIII

Beidh Údarás Feidhmiúcháin na Poblachta dílsithe d'Uachtarán na Poblachta le cúnaimh ó Chomhairle Stáit. Is iad a bheidh ar an gComhairle Stáit Airí arna dtoghadh ag an Dáil agus faoi réir cheadú an Uachtaráin. Déanfaidh an Dáil na hAirí Cosanta, Ceartais agus Airgeadais a thoghadh go díreach as líon a comhaltaí. Déanfaidh an Dáil Airí do Ranna a bheidh ag déileáil le Saol Tionscail agus Eacnamaíochta na Tíre a thoghadh as Rolla a chuirfidh an Chomhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíochta faoi bhráid na Dála trína Cathaoirleach agus is é an tAire Airgeadais a bheidh ann. Féadfaidh ainmneacha Saoránach nach Comhaltaí den Dáil iad a bheith ar an bPainéal sin. Má toghtar iad, tiocfaidh na hAirí sin chun bheith ina gComhaltaí Ex-Officio den Dáil agus beidh gach Aire freagrach go díreach don Dáil as a Ranna.

Airteagal XXIV

Measfar Bille a bheith rite agus tiocfaidh sé chun bheith ina Dhlí nuair a bheidh sé rite ag Dáil Éireann agus sínithe ag Uachtarán na Poblachta faoi Shéala.

Airteagal XXV

Ní bheidh aon Chumhacht Reachtach ag an gComhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíoch. Gníomhóidh an Chomhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíochta i gcáil chomhairleach do Dháil Éireann i dtaobh gach ní a bhaineann le Leasanna Tionscail agus le Forbairt Eacnamaíoch na Tíre. Breithneoidh an Dáil aon scéim a mbeidh ceadú dhá thrían de Chomhaltaí na Comhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíochta aici.

Airteagal XXVI

Féadfaidh an Chomhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíoch, trí vóta dhá thrían dá comhaltaí, bac a chur ar aon Bhille lena ngabhann athruithe Sóisialta agus Eacnamaíocha ar feadh tréimhse nach faide ná trí mhí.

Airteagal XXVII

Féadfaidh an Chomhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíochta, ar vóta nach lú ná trí cheathrú dá comhaltaí, a éileamh go ndéanfar aon Bhille den sórt sin, a rithfidh an Dáil, a tharchur chuig an bpobal lena rith sa Dlí.

Airteagal XXVIII

Féadfar aon Bhille, a rithfidh an Dáil, a fhionraí go ceann tréimhse nach faide ná trí mhí, má éilíonn dhá chúigiú den Dáil é, ar choinníoll go seirbheálfar fógra á rá sin ar Uachtarán na Poblachta, agus ar Chathaoirleach na Dála, laistigh d'ocht lá ó dháta rite an Bhille iomchuí.

Airteagal XXIX

Más rud é, roimh ocht lá a bheith caite ón Dáil do rith Bille, go mbeidh an fichiú cuid de na vótálaithe ar Rolla na Vótálaithe an tráth a éileofar é, cuirfear an cheist faoi bhráid an Phobail, agus beidh cinneadh tromlaigh a ghlacfar amhlaidh ina cheangal.

Airteagal XXIX

Féadfaidh an Pobal féin reachtaíocht a thionscnamh, tríd an gComhairle Náisiúnta Eacnamaíoch, nó trí vóta díreach deich míle Vótálaithe.

Airteagal XXX

Íocfar tuarastal €100,000 sa bhliain (innéacsnaoitha) le comhaltaí Dháil Éireann as freastal rialta fad a bheidh Dáil Éireann i seisiún.

Gheobhaidh Uachtarán na Poblachta liúntas €180,000 in aghaidh na bliana (treoirnaoitha) mar aon le cibé liúntais eile le haghaidh dleachtanna agus caiteachais oifigiúla a mheasfar a bheith oiriúnach chun an rolla a dhéanamh.

Gheobhaidh airí liúntas €140,000 in aghaidh na bliana (treoirnaoitha) agus ina theannta sin liúntas riachtanach den sórt sin le haghaidh caiteachais oifigiúil.

Is é €160,000 sa bhliain tuarastal an Phríomh-Bhreithimh (innéacsnaoitha).

Déanfar gach tuarastal i mbrainsí níos airde na Stát-Sheirbhíse a thabhairt isteach i scála a fhreagraíonn do na tuarastail thuas.

Airteagal XXXI

Is Náisiúnstát Neamhspleách Neodrach Ceannasach í an Phoblacht. Ní ghabhfaidh sí, mar Phríomhoide ná mar Chúntóir, in aon chogadh ionsaithe in aghaidh Chearta aon Náisiúin eile. Déanfaidh an Rialtas socrú chun an Phoblacht a chosaint ar gach naimhde, eachtrannach nó tís. In aimsir shíochána coimeádfaidh an Phoblacht Post Síochána agus ní bheidh aon Bhuan-Arm coimisiúnaithe aici. Beidh dóthain fórsaí coimisiúnaithe aici chun críocha traenála na nAonad go léir agus chun trealamh agus saoráidí Óglaigh na hÉireann a aireachasú agus a chothabháil. Is é an Cór Buan-Traenála agus Cothabhála seo an t-aon Fhórsa Míleata Náisiúnta a bheidh i gcoimisiún lánaimseartha.

Airteagal XXXII

Is éard a bheidh in Óglaigh na Poblachta:

1. Fórsaí Talún
2. Aerfhórsaí
3. Fórsaí Uisce

Airteagal XXXIII

Beidh Cumhachtaí Breithiúnacha na Poblachta dílsithe do Chúirteanna ar a mbeidh Breithiúna arna gceapadh ag an bhFeidhmeannas agus feidhmeoidh siad iad. Riarfaidh na Cúirteanna an dlí, mar a bhí sé agus ghlac Dáil Éireann leis i gcomhar le bunú na Roinne Dlí agus Cirt in Eanáir 1919.

Ní bheidh de dhualgas ar Fhórsa Póilíneachta na Poblachta, mar a bhunófar faoi é, ach dualgas chun an tsíocháin a choimeád agus na Saoránaigh a choimirciú in aghaidh éagóra. I dtír shaor ní úsáidfear é mar fhórsa polaitiúil le haghaidh forlámhas eachtrannach nó gnóthachan.

Airteagal XXXIV

Admhaíonn an Stát gurb é an Teaghlach príomhoideachasóir agus oideachasóir nádúrtha an linbh agus ráthaíonn sé meas agus tacaíocht a thabhairt do cheart agus dualgas doshannta an Aonaid Teaghlaigh soláthar a dhéanamh de réir a mianta agus a n-acmhainne, d'oideachas morálta, intleachtúil, fisiciúil agus sóisialta a leanaí.

Airteagal XXXV

Aithníonn an Phoblacht gur ceart cuimsitheach é an ceart chun sláinte, go bhfuil saoirse sa cheart chun sláinte, go bhfuil teidlíochtaí sa cheart chun sláinte. Ní mór seirbhísí, earraí agus áiseanna sláinte a chur ar fáil do chách gan idirdhealú. Ní mór gach seirbhís, earra agus áis a bheith ar fáil, inrochtana, inghlactha agus ar ardchaighdeán.

Féadfar an Bunreacht seo a leasú tar éis Bliain agus Lá amháin de bhunú Dháil Éireann ar choinníoll go mbeidh aon leasú den sórt sin tar éis vóta tromlaigh Dháil Éireann a rith, agus ar choinníoll nach bhféadfaidh aon leasú den sórt sin a bheith ina dhlí a thógfadh ón bPobal ceart Reifreann, nó an Tionscnaimh, nó a chlaonfadh ar dhóigh ar bith chun Flaitheas an Náisiúin a cheansú.

Tar éis tréimhse ceithre bliana ina dhiaidh sin, ní mór vóta tromlaigh dhá thrían de Dháil Éireann a fháil d'aon leasú eile a mholtar agus ní mór é a chur faoi bhráid Reifrinn ansin sula ndéanfar dlí de.

Arna ghlacadh ag Poblacht na hÉireann an tAonú Lá Déag seo de Shamhain 2023.

Dá fhianú sin;

Cathaoirleach: *Seán D. Ó Flannagáin*

Leas-Chathaoirleach: *Iobhard M. Ó hAodha*

Cisteoir: *Caoimhín Táilliúir*

Ránaí: *Eibhlín M. Ní Sheasnáin*

Uachtarán: *Uilliam S. MagUidhir*





Irish Republican Brotherhood



National Economic Council

Further to the Sovereign Presidents sanction of the Sovereign Seals of the Sovereign Dáil Departments, in furtherance of IRB Executive Orders 22-8-22, 4291 & 24-06-07, And in alignment with Principle 18 of the Programme of the Brotherhood & Articles XIX and XX of the Constitution of the Republic of Ireland, established by the Will of the People of Ireland, on January 21st, 1919, in accordance with the Principles of the IRB Foregoing Constitution;

The below undersigned have volunteered for, been thereafter nominated for, and seconded for by another with no objection noted, the principal positions of representation in order to formally establish the National Economic Council for Éire, this ~~30~~ day of July 2024 as follows:

- Colin D. Hall for Agriculture, Forestry & Environment Colin D.L. Hall
- Niall M. Murray for Fisheries Niall M. Murray
- Colm M. Granahan for Minerals & Mining Colm M. Granahan
- Seán G. O' Halloran for Manufacturing & Distributing Seán G. O' Halloran
- Gabrial Finn for Transport & Engineering Gabrial Finn
- John D. Flanagan for Banking John D. Flanagan
- Barra S. de Róiste for The Gaedhealtacht Barra S. de Róiste
- Eileen M. Tackney for Tourism, Arts & Cultural Heritage Eileen M. Tackney

Endorsed By:

William James McGuire as Sovereign President of the IRB & The Irish Republic

William James McGuire

McG.





ÉIRE

Irish Republican Brotherhood

Presidential Order 8-8-24

Whereas: By the Organisation of the Irish Republican Brotherhood ("IRB")
The Irish Republic is Proclaimed as a Sovereign Independent State at 12:04pm
Irish Rising Time on April 24th 1916 with the unfettered control of Irish
Destinies as Sovereign and Indefeasible and the ownership of Ireland by the
People of Ireland;

And with functions of governance of the Sovereign Independent State by the
IRB Programme in allegiance with IRB Executive Orders 22-8-22, 4291 &
24-06-07;

With the establishment of the National Economic Council on ~~30~~³¹th July 2024;

In furtherance of the necessities for the function of the Sovereign Independent
State;

Until such further Direction or Order;

The Seal of the Commander-in-Chief of Óglaigh na hÉireann and the Seal of the
President of the Executive Council, shall be one and the same.



William James McGuire
President





