



***Constitution for
A New Republic***

JANUARY 1988



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DRÉACHT DE BHUNREACT NA hÉIREANN

CLÁR ÁBHAIR

AIRTEAGAL

- Brollach
1. Éire
2. Bunchearta
3. An Pharlíamint
4. An tUachtarán
5. An Chomhairle Stáit
6. An Coimisiún Uachtaránachta
7. Dáil Éireann
8. Billí a Shíniú agus Dlíthe a Fhógairt
9. An tArdreachtair Cuntas is Ciste
10. An Rialtas
11. An tArd - Aighne
12. Na Cúirteanna
13. Triail i gCionta
14. Caidreamh Idirnáisiúnta
15. An Bunreacht a Leasú

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF IRELAND

CONTENTS

ARTICLE		PAGE
	Preamble	4
1	Ireland	4
2	Fundamental Rights	4
3	The Parliament	6
4	The President	6
5	The Council of State	9
6	The Presidential Commission	9
7	Dail Eireann	10
8	Signing of Bills and Promulgation of Laws	12
9	The Comptroller and Auditor General	13
10	The Government	13
11	The Attorney General	14
12	The Courts	14
13	Trial of Offences	16
14	International Relations	16
15	Amendment of the Constitution	17

BUNREACT NA hÉIREANN

Dearbhaímidne, muintir na hÉireann, leis seo, ceart doshannta, dochloíte ceannasach náisiúin na hÉireann chun cibé cineál Rialtais is rogha leis féin a bhunú, chun a chaidreamh le náisiúin eile a chinneadh agus dearbhaímidne gur ón bpobal a thagas gach cumhacht riala, idir reachtaíocht is comhallacht is breithiúnas agus gur ag an bpobal atá sé de cheart rialtóirí an Stáit a cheapadh agus gur faoin bpobal faoi dheoidh atá gach ceist i dtaobh beartas an Náisiúin a shocrú de réir mar is gá chun leasa an phobail, agus dearbhaímidne thairis sin gur leis na horgain Stáit a chuirtear ar bun leis seo, agus leo sin amháin nó lena n-údarás, is féidir na cumhachtaí sin a oibriú. Agus ar mbeith dúinn á chur romhainn aontú ar lorg saoil chóir chomhdhaonnaigh, uaisleachta agus saoirse do gach aon duine agus comhcharadra le náisiúin eile, atáimid leis seo ag gabháil an Bhunreachta seo chugainn, agus á achtú agus á thíolacadh dúinn féin.

AIRTEAGAL 1 ÉIRE

1. Éire is ainm don Stát. Is Poblacht cheannasach, neamhspleách, dhaonlathach Éire.
2. Fógraíonn muintir na hÉireann, leis seo, a dtoil dhaingean go n-athaontófaí na críocha náisiúnta, gurb éard atá iontu ná oileán na hÉireann go hiomlán, maille lena oileain agus a fharraigí teorann, trí chomhréiteach agus thoilíocht. Bainfidh na dlíthe a achtófar ag an bParlaimint a bhunaítear leis an mBunreacht seo, go dtí go n-éilí gnóthú aontas an Náisiúin a mhalairt, leis an limistéar céanna lenar bhain dlíthe na Parlaiminte a bhí ann roimh an mBunreacht seo a ghabháil. Féadfar socrú a dhéanamh le dlí chun go mbeidh éifeacht lasmuigh den limistéar sin ag dlíthe mar seo.
3. Is iad teangacha oifigiúla an Stáit ná an Ghaeilge, ós í teanga shainiúil na hÉireann í, agus an Sacs-Bhéarla. Rátharfaíonn an Stát an dá theanga a chaomhnú mar chuid d'oidhreacht chultúrtha agus de shaol an Náisiúin. Ach féadfar socrú a dhéanamh le dlí d'fhonn ceachtar den dá theanga sin a bheith ina haonteanga le haghaidh aon ghnó in aon chuid den Stát.
4. Gach ábhar maoiné nádúrtha, mar aon leis an aer agus gach ábhar fuinnimh, dá bhfuil faoi dhílse na Parlaiminte agus an Rialtais a bhunaítear leis an mBunreacht seo, maille le gach ríchios agus díolúine dá bhfuil faoin dlínse sin, is leis an Stát iad uile, gan dochar do cibé eastáit agus leasanna is le haon duine nó le haon dream go dleathach in alt na huaire. Gach talamh agus gach mianach, mianra, agus uisce ba le Saorstát Éireann díreach roimh theacht í ngníomh don Bhunreacht seo is leis an Stát iad uile sa mhéid go mba le Saorstát Éireann an uair sin iad. Féadfar socrú a dhéanamh le dlí chun bainistí a dhéanamh ar an maoin is leis an Stát de bhua an Airteagail seo nó a bhfaigheann an Stát seilbh uirthi tar éis an Bunreacht seo a theacht i bhfeidhm agus chun sannadh buan nó sannadh sealadach na maoiné sin a rialú.
5. Is de réir dlí a chinnefar fáil agus cailleadh náisiúntacht agus saoránacht Éireann agus ní cheilfear náisiúntacht ná saoránacht Éireann ar dhuine ar bith toisc gur fireann nó toisc gur bainneann an duine sin.

AIRTEAGAL 2 BUNCHEARTA

1. Áirítear gurb ionann ina bpearsain daonna na saoránaigh uile i láthair an dlí. Ach ní intuigthe as sin nach bhféachfaidh an Stát go cuí, ina chuid achtachán, don difríocht atá idir dhaoine ina mbuanna corpartha agus ina mbuanna morálta agus ina bhfeidhm chomhdhaonnach. Ní cead don Stát gairm uaisleachta a bhronnadh ar aon duine.
2. Géillfidh an Stát do cheart an uile dhuine agus na mbeo gan bhreith chun a mbeatha agus déanfaidh sé an ceart sin a chosaint is a shuíomh lena dhlíthe sa mhéid gur féidir é. Ní cead don Stát a dhéanamh dleathach go mbainfí a bheatha de dhuine ar bith mar phionós le haghaidh aon choiré ná ní cead aon duine a chur á chéasadh ná a chur faoi dhrochbhail nó phionós táireach mídhaonna.

CONSTITUTION OF IRELAND

We, the people of Ireland, hereby affirm the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations and declare that all powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, derive from the people, whose right it is to designate the rulers of the State, and, in final appeal, to decide all questions of national policy, according to the requirements of the common good, and further declare that such powers of government are exercisable only by or on the authority of the organs of State hereby established. And, seeking to unite in the pursuit of a just social order, the freedom and dignity of the individual and concord with other nations, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1

IRELAND

1. The name of the State is Ireland. Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic republic.
2. The people of Ireland hereby proclaim their firm will that the national territory, which consists of the whole island of Ireland, its islands and territorial seas, be reunited in harmony and by consent. The laws enacted by the Parliament established by this Constitution, until the achievement of the Nation's unity may otherwise require, shall have the like area and extent of application as the laws of the Parliament which existed prior to the adoption of this Constitution. Provision may be made by law to give extra-territorial effect to such laws.
3. The Irish language, as the language special to Ireland, and the English language are the official languages of the State which guarantees to cherish both languages as part of the Nation's cultural heritage and life. Provision may be made, however, by law for the exclusive use of either language for any purpose in any part of the State.
4. All natural resources, including the air and all forms of potential energy, within the jurisdiction of the Parliament and Government established by this Constitution and all royalties and franchises within that jurisdiction belong to the State subject to all estates and interests therein for the time being lawfully vested in any person or body. All lands and mines, minerals and waters which belonged to Saorstát Éireann immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution belong to the State to the same extent as they then belonged to Saorstát Éireann. Provision may be made by law for the management of the property which belongs to the State by virtue of this Article or which is acquired by the State after the coming into effect of this Constitution and for the control of the alienation, whether temporary or permanent, of that property.
5. The acquisition and loss of Irish nationality and citizenship shall be determined in accordance with law and no person shall be excluded from Irish nationality or citizenship by reason of the sex of such person.

ARTICLE 2

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

1. All citizens shall, as human persons, be held equal before the law. This shall not be held to mean that the State shall not in its enactments have due regard to differences of capacity, physical and moral, and of social function. Titles of nobility shall not be conferred by the State.
2. The State shall respect and, as far as practicable, by its laws defend and vindicate the right to life of all persons and of the unborn. The State shall not make lawful the taking of life as punishment for any offence, nor shall any person be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

3. Ní cead a shaoirse phearsanta a bhaint de dhuine ar bith ach amháin de réir dlí. Nuair a dhéanann duine ar bith gearán, nó a dhéantar gearán thar ceann duine ar bith, leis an Ard-Chúirt nó le breitheamh ar bith di á rá go bhfuil an duine sin á choinneáil ina bhrá go haindleathach, ní foláir don Ard-Chúirt agus d'aon bhreitheamh agus do gach breitheamh di chun a ndéanfar an gearán sin fiosrú a dhéanamh láithreach i dtaobh an ghearáin sin agus féadfaidh a ordú do neach coinnithe an duine sin ina bhrá an duine sin a thabhairt ina phearsain i láthair na hArd-Chúirte lá a ainmnítear agus a dheimhniú i scríbhinn cad is forais dá bhraighdeanas, agus ní foláir don Ard-Chúirt, nuair a bheirtear an duine sin ina phearsain i láthair na Cúirte sin agus tar éis caoi a thabhairt do neach a choinnithe ina bhrá ar a chruthú gur braighdeanas cóir an braighdeanas, a ordú an duine sin a scaoileadh as an mbraighdeanas sin mura deimhin leis an gCúirt sin gur de réir dlí atáthar á choinneáil. Ach aon ghníomh de ghníomhartha na bhFórsaí Cosanta le linn eiséithe nó ceannairce faoi arm, ní cead aon ní dá bhfuil san alt seo a agairt chun an gníomh sin a thoirmeasc nó a rialú nó a bhac.
4. Ráthaíonn an Stát gan cur isteach lena dhlíthe ar chearta pearsanta eile aon saoránaigh agus ráthaíonn fós na cearta sin a chosaint is a shuíomh lena dhlíthe sa mhéid gur féidir é, agus déanfaidh sé, go sonrach, lena dhlíthe, beatha agus pearsa agus dea-chlú agus maoinchearta an uile shaoránaigh a chosaint ar ionsaí éagórach chomh fada lena chumas, agus iad a shuíomh i gcás éagóra.
5. Ní achtóidh an Stát aon dlí d'iarraidh ceart an duine chun maoin a bheith aige dá chuid féin go príobháideach, ná an gnáthcheart chun maoin a shannadh agus a thiomnú agus a ghlacadh ina hoidhreacht, a chur ar ceal. Is dleathach don Stát glíthe a achtú chun teorainn a chur le hoibriú ceart príobháideach agus chun iad a mhaolú, cibé le cúiteamh nó gan chúiteamh, d'fhonn an t-oibriú sin agus leas an phobail a thabhairt dá chéile de ghnáth, agus go háirithe, chun forbairt agus caomhnú tionscail, talmhaíochta, tráchtála, talaimh agus imshaoil a rialú agus a theorannú, de reir phrionsabail an chirt shóisialta.
6. Is slán do gach saoránach a ionad cónaithe, agus ní cead dul isteach ann go foréigneach ach de réir dlí.
7. Ráthaíonn an Stát saoirse chun na cearta seo a leanas a oibriú ach amháin sin a bheith faoi réir na dteorannaithe atá riachtanach i bpobal daonlathach de bharr dhualgas an Stáit chun ord poiblí is moráltacht phoiblí agus údarás an Stáit a chaomhnú:
 - (1) ceart na saoránach chun a ndeimhniú is a dtuairimí a nochtadh is a fhoilsiú gan bac,
 - (2) ceart na saoránach chun teacht ar tionól go sítheoilte gan arm,
 - (3) ceart na saoránach chun taisteal laistigh den Stát agus ar an gcoigríoch,
 - (4) ceart na saoránach chun comhlachais agus cumainn a bhunú.

Ní cead aon idirdhealú, maidir le polaitíocht nó creideamh nó aicmí, nó cine nó cultúr a bheith sna dlíthe a rialaíos modh oibrithe na gceart réamhluaite.
8. Admhaíonn an Stát gurb é an Teaghlach is buíon-aonad príomha bunaidh don chomhdhaonnacht de réir nádúir agus ráthaíonn sé an Teaghlach a chaomhnú faoina bhunreacht agus a údarás agus ord an phósta a chumhdach is a chosaint ar ionsaí.
9. Admhaíonn an Stát gurb é an Teaghlach is múinteoir príomha dúchasach don leanbh, agus ráthaíonn gan cur isteach ar cheart ná ar dhualgas tuistí chun oideachas de réir a n-acmhainne a chur ar fáil dá gclainn i gcúrsaí creidimh, moráltachta, intleachta, coirp is comhdhaonnachta. Tig le tuistí an t-oideachas sin a chur ar fáil dá gclainn ag baile nó i scoileanna príobháideacha nó i scoileanna a admhaítear nó a bhunaítear ag an Stát. Ach ós é an Stát caomhnóir leasa an phobail, ní foláir dó é a dhéanamh éigeantach minimum áirithe oideachais a thabhairt do na leanaí i gcúrsaí moráltachta, intleachta agus comhdhaonnachta. Ní foláir don Stát socrú a dhéanamh chun bunoidheachas a bheith ar fáil in aisce do na leanaí uile atá ina gcónaí sa Stát.
10. Ní foláir coimirce speisialta a thabhairt do leanaí faoin dlí. Ní cead cothroime ceart faoin dlí a cheilt ar aon leanbh as a bhreith ná as a thuismíocht. I gcásanna neamhcoiteanna nuair a tharlaíonn, ar chúiseanna corpartha nó ar chúiseanna morálta, nach ndéanaid na tuistí a

3. No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save in accordance with law. Upon complaint being made by or on behalf of any person to the High Court or any judge thereof alleging that such person is being unlawfully detained, the High Court and any and every judge thereof to whom such complaint is made shall forthwith inquire into the said complaint and may order the person in whose custody such person is detained to produce the body of such person before the High Court on a named day and to certify in writing the grounds of his detention, and the High Court shall, upon the body of such person being produced before that Court and after giving the person in whose custody he is detained an opportunity of justifying the detention, order the release of such person from such detention unless satisfied that he is being detained in accordance with the law. Nothing in this section, however, shall be invoked to prohibit, control or interfere with any act of the Defence Forces during the existence of a state of war or armed rebellion.
4. The State guarantees in its laws to respect, and, as far as practicable, by its laws to defend and vindicate the other personal rights of the citizen and shall, in particular by its laws protect as best it may from unjust attack and, in the case of injustice done, vindicate the person, good name, privacy and property rights of every citizen.
5. The State shall not enact any law which attempts to abolish the right of private ownership or the general right to transfer, bequeath and inherit property. It shall be lawful for the State to enact laws to delimit and control, with or without compensation, the exercise of property rights in accordance with the exigencies of the common good, in general, and, in particular, to regulate and delimit in accordance with the principles of social justice, the development and protection of industry, agriculture, commerce, land and the environment.
6. The dwelling of every citizen is inviolable and shall not be forcibly entered save in accordance with law.
7. The State guarantees liberty for the exercise of the following rights, subject only to delimitations made necessary in a democratic society by the State's obligation to preserve public order and morality and the authority of the State:
 - (1) the right of the citizens to express and publish freely their convictions and opinions,
 - (2) the right of the citizens to assemble peaceably and without arms,
 - (3) the right of the citizens to travel within the State and abroad,
 - (4) the right of the citizens to form associations and unions.Laws regulating the manner in which the foregoing rights may be exercised shall contain no political, religious, class, racial or cultural distinction.
8. The State recognises the Family as the natural primary and fundamental unit group of society and guarantees to protect it in its Constitution and authority and to guard and to protect from attack the institution of marriage.
9. The State acknowledges that the primary and natural educator of the child is the family and guarantees to respect the right and duty of parents to provide, according to their means, for the religious and moral, intellectual, physical and social education of their children. Parents shall be free to provide this education in their homes or in private schools or in schools recognised or established by the State. The State shall, however, as guardian of the common good, require that children receive a certain minimum education, moral, intellectual and social. The State shall provide for free primary education for all children resident in the state.
10. Children shall enjoy special protection by law. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied to any child on the basis of status at birth or parentage. In exceptional cases, where the parents for physical or moral reasons fail in their duty towards their children, the State

ndualgais dá gclainn, ní foláir don Stát, os é an Stát caomhnóir leasa an phobail, iarracht a dhéanamh le beart oiriúnach chun ionad na dtuistí a ghlacadh, ag féachaint go cuí i scónaí, áfach, do chearta an linbh.

11. Ráthaítear do gach saoránach saoire choinsiasa is saorchead admhála is cleachta creidimh, ach gan san a dhul chun dochair don ord phoiblí ná don mhoráltacht phoiblí. Ní cead don Stát aon chóras creidimh a mhaoiniú ná neach a chur faoi mhíchumas ar bith ná aon idirdhealú a dhéanamh mar gheall ar chreideamh nó admháil chreidimh nó céim i gcúrsaí creidimh. Reachtaíocht lena gcuirtear cúnamh Stáit ar fáil do scoileanna ní cead idirdhealú a dhéanamh inti idir scoileanna atá faoi bhainistí aicmí creidimh seachas a chéile ná í do dhéanamh dochair do cheart aon linbh chun scoil a gheibheann airgead poiblí a fhreastal gan teagasc creidimh sa scoil sin a fhreastal. Tá sé de cheart ag gach aicme chreidimh a ngnóthaí féin a bhainistí, agus maoin, idir sho-aistrithe agus do-aistrithe, a bheith dá gcuid féin acu, agus í a fháil agus a riaradh, agus fundúireachtaí chun críocha creidimh is carthanachta a chothabháil.

AIRTEAGAL 3 AN PHARLAIMINT

1. An tOireachtas is ainm do Pharlaimint an Stáit, agus sin é a bheirtear uirthi de ghnáth sa Bhunreacht seo. Is é atá san Oireachtas ná an tUachtarán agus Teach Ionadóirí ar a dtugtar Dáil Éireann.
2. Bheirtear don Oireachtas amháin leis seo an t-aon chumhacht chun dlíthe a dhéanamh don Stát: níl cumhacht ag údarás reachtaíochta ar bith eile chun dlíthe a dhéanamh don Stát, ach féadfar socrú a dhéanamh le dlí chun feidhmeanna reachtacha teoranta agus áitiúla a thiomnú d'údaráis áitiúla agus d'fho-reachtais eile.
3. I gcás aon dlí dá n-achtóidh an tOireachtas a bheith ar aon chuma in aghaidh an Bhunreachta seo nó in aghaidh aon fhorála den Bhunreacht seo beidh sé gan bhail sa mhéid go mbeidh sé in aghaidh an Bhunreachta seo agus sa mhéid sin amháin.
4. Ní cead don Oireachtas a rá gur sárú dlí gníomhartha nár shárú dlí iad le linn a ndéanta, ná an pionós le haghaidh aon sárú dlí a mhéadú agus feidhm shiarghabhálach leis.
5. Is ag an Oireachtas amháin atá de cheart fórsaí míleata nó fórsaí armtha a bhunú agus a chothabháil. Ní dleathach fórsa míleata ná fórsa armtha ar bith, seachas fórsa míleata nó fórsa armtha a bhunaítear agus a chothabháiltear ag an Oireachtas, a bhunú ná a chothabháil chun críche ar bith.

AIRTEAGAL 4 AN tUACHTARÁN

1. Beidh Uachtarán ar Éirinn (i. Uachtarán na hÉireann), ar a dtugtar an tUachtarán sa Bhunreacht seo feasta; beidh tosach aige ar gach uile dhuine sa Stát, agus ní foláir dó na cumhachtaí agus na feidhmeanna a bheirtear don Uachtarán leis an mBunreacht seo agus le dlí a oibriú agus a chomhlíonadh. Taobh amuigh de chás dá socraítear leis an mBunreacht seo go ngníomhóidh an tUachtarán as a chomhairle féin, nó tar éis comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gComhairle Stáit, nó go ngníomhóidh sé i dtaobh aon ní a bhaineas leis an gComhairle Stáit, nó ar chomhairle nó ainmniú aon duine nó aon dreama eile, nó ar aon scéala eile a fháil ó aon duine nó aon dream eile, is ar chomhairle an Rialtais amháin is cead don Uachtarán na cumhachtaí agus na feidhmeanna a bheirtear dó leis an mBunreacht seo a oibriú is a chomhlíonadh. Faoi chuimsiú an Bhunreachta seo féadfar tuilleadh cumhachtaí agus feidhmeanna a thabhairt don Uachtarán le dlí ach nach cead aon chumhacht ná feidhm a oibriú ach amháin ar chomhairle an Rialtais.
2. Le vóta lomdíreach an phobail a thoghf ar an tUachtarán. Is le rúnbhallóid agus ar mhodh an aonghutha inaistrithe a dhéanfar an vótáil. Gach saoránach ag a bhfuil ceart vótála i dtoghchán do chomhaltaí de Dháil Éireann, beidh ceart vótála aige i dtoghchán don Uachtarán. Gach saoránach ag a bhfuil cúig bliana tríochad slán, is intofa chun oifig an Uachtaráin é. Duine atá nó a bhí ina Uachtarán, is intofa chun na hoifige sin é aon uair amháin eile, ach sin a bheidh.

as guardian of the common good, by appropriate means shall endeavour to supply the place of parents, but always with due regard for the rights of the child.

11. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. The State shall not endow any religion nor impose any disabilities nor make any discrimination on the ground of religious profession, belief or status. Legislation providing State aid for schools shall not discriminate between schools under the management of different religious denominations, nor be such as to affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending religious instruction at that school. Every religious denomination shall have the right to manage its own affairs, own, acquire and administer property, movable and immovable, and maintain institutions for religious or charitable purposes.

ARTICLE 3

THE PARLIAMENT

1. The Parliament of the State shall be called and known, and is in this Constitution generally referred to, as the Oireachtas. The Oireachtas shall consist of the President and a House of Representatives to be called Dail Eireann.
2. The sole and exclusive power of making laws for the State is hereby vested in the Oireachtas: no other legislative authority has power to make laws for the State, but provision may be made by law to delegate local and limited legislative functions to local authorities and other subordinate legislatures.
3. Every law enacted by the Oireachtas which is in any respect repugnant to this Constitution or to any provision thereof, shall but to the extent only of such repugnancy, be invalid.
4. The Oireachtas shall not declare acts to be infringements of the law which were not so at the date of their commission nor increase with retrospective effect the penalty for any infringement of the law.
5. The right to raise and maintain military or armed forces is vested exclusively in the Oireachtas. No military or armed force, other than a military or armed force raised and maintained by the Oireachtas, shall be raised or maintained for any purpose whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4

THE PRESIDENT

1. There shall be a President of Ireland (hereinafter called the President) who shall take precedence over all other persons in the State and who shall exercise and perform the powers and functions conferred on the President by this Constitution and by law. The powers and functions conferred on the President by this Constitution shall be exercisable and performable by him only on the advice of the Government, save where it is provided by this Constitution that he shall act in his absolute discretion or after consultation with or in relation to the Council of State, or on the advice or nomination of, or on receipt of any other communication from, any other person or body. Subject to this Constitution, additional powers and functions may be conferred on the President by law but no such power or function shall be exercisable or performable save only on the advice of the Government.
2. The President shall be elected by direct vote of the people by secret ballot and by means of the single transferable vote. Every citizen who has the right to vote at an election for members of Dail Eireann shall have the right to vote at an election for President. Every citizen who has reached his thirty fifth year of age is eligible for election to the office of President. A person who holds, or who has held, office as President, shall be eligible for re-election to that office once, but only once.

3. Gach iarrthóir d'oifig an Uachtaráin, seachas duine atá nó a bhí ina Uachtarán cheana, ní foláir a ainmniú a theacht ó dheichniúr comhaltaí ar a laghad de Dháil Éireann nó ar ainmniú triocha míle duine atá i dteideal vótála i dtoghchán dá leithéid agus é sin ar bhealach a shocrófar le dlí. Aon duine atá nó a bhí ina Uachtarán is ar a ainmniú féin amháin is féidir leis bheith ina iarrthóir. Nuair nach n-ainmnítear d'oifig an Uachtaráin ach aon iarrthóir amháin, ní gá vótáil chun é a thoghadh. Ní cead d'aon duine thar aon iarrthóir amháin a ainmniú i leith an toghcháin chéanna.
4. Beidh an tUachtarán i seilbh oifige go ceann seacht mbliana ón lá a rachaidh i gcúram a oifige mura dtarlaí roimh dheireadh an téarma sin go n-éagfaidh nó go n-éireoidh as oifig nó go gcuirfear as oifig é, nó go ngabhfaidh míthreoir bhuan é agus go suffear sin go sásamh na Cúirte Uachtaraí agus í comhdhéanta de chúigear breitheamh ar a laghad.
5. Ní foláir toghchán d'oifig an Uachtaráin a dhéanamh lá nach déanaí ná dáta dheireadh théarma oifige gach Uachtaráin ar leith agus nach luaithe ná an seascadú lá roimh an dáta sin, ach má chuirtear an tUachtarán as oifig, nó má tharlaíonn dó (roimh é a dhul i gcúram a oifige nó dá éis sin) é d'éag nó é d'éirí as nó míthreoir bhuan arna shuíomh mar a dúradh dá ghabháil, ní foláir toghchán d'oifig an Uachtaráin a dhéanamh taobh istigh de sheasca lá tar éis an ní sin a tharlú. Faoi choimsiú forálacha an Airteagail seo is le dlí a rialófar toghcháin d'oifig an Uachtaráin.
6. Ní cead an tUachtarán a bheith ina chomhalta de Dháil Éireann agus má thoghtar comhalta de Dháil Éireann chun bheith ina Uachtarán, ní foláir a mheas go bhfuil scartha aige lena chomhaltas. Ní cead don Uachtarán aon oifig ná post sochair a bheith aige seachas a oifig Uachtaráin.
7. Is é slí a rachaidh an tUachtarán i gcúram a oifige ná leis an dearbhú seo a leanas a dhéanamh go poiblí agus a lámh a chur leis i bhfianaise chomhaltaí de Dháil Éireann, agus breithiúna den Chúirt Uachtarach agus den Ard-Chúirt agus maithe poiblí eile:-

"I láthair Dia na nUilechumhacht, táimse, á gheallagh agus á dhearbhu go sollúnta is go fírinneach bheith i mo thaca agus i mo dháin do Bhunreacht Éireann, agus a dlíthe a chaomhnú, mo dhualgaís a chomhlíonadh go dílis coinsiasach de réir an Bhunreacht is an dlí, agus mo lándícheall a dhéanamh ar son leasa is fónaimh mhuintir na hÉireann. Dia do mo stiúradh agus do mo chumhdach."
8. Beidh stát-áras ag an Uachtarán i gcathair Bhaile Atha Cliath nó ar a cóngar agus gheobhaidh sé sochair agus liúntais faoi mar a chinnefar le dlí ach nach cead iad a laghdú le linn é a bheith in oifig. Ní cead don Uachtarán imeacht ón Stát le linn é a bheith in oifig, ach amháin le toill an Rialtais.
9. Leis seo cuirtear na Fórsaí Cosanta faoi ardcheannas an Uachtaráin agus is le dlí a rialófar an modh oibre ar a n-oibreofar an ceannas sin agus is ón Uachtarán a bheidh a ghairm ag gach oifigeach gairme de na Fórsaí Cosanta.
10. Bheirtear don Uachtarán leis seo ceart maithiúnais, agus cumhacht chun maolaithe nó loghtha pionóis a ghearrtar in aon chúirt dlínse coire, ach féadfar an chumhacht maolaithe nó loghtha sin a thabhairt le dlí d'údarais eile freisin.
11. Ceapfaidh an tUachtarán an Taoiseach arna ainmniú sin ag Dáil Éireann. Arna n-ainmniú ag an Taoiseach, le comhaontú Dháil Éireann roimh ré, ceapfaidh an tUachtarán na comhaltaí eile den Rialtas, agus ar chomhairle an Taoisigh, ní foláir dó glacadh le haon chomhalta den Rialtas d'éirí as oifig, nó comhalta ar bith den Rialtas a chur as oifig.
12. Is é an tUachtarán, ar chomhairle an Taoisigh, a chomórfar agus a lánscoirfeas Dáil Éireann; tig leis an Uachtarán, mar sin féin, as a chomhairle féin, diúltú do Dháil Éireann a lánscor ar chomhairle Taoisigh nach leanann tromlach i nDáil Éireann de bheith i dtacaíocht leis. Tig leis an Uachtarán, uair ar bith, tar éis comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gComhairle Stáit, Dáil Éireann a chomóradh. Sa chás go n-éiríonn Taoiseach as oifig, gan a chomhairliú don Uachtarán Dáil Éireann a lánscor, nó sa chás go bhfuil an tUachtarán tar éis diúltú faoin alt seo Dáil Éireann a lánscor, tig leis an Uachtarán, ar a chomhairle féin, tar éis dó a dhul i gcomhairle le comhalta nó comhaltaí ar bith de Dháil Éireann de réir mar is cóir leis féin, Dáil Éireann a lánscor, muna bhfuil Dáil Éireann, laistigh de cheithre lá déag i ndiaidh Dáil Éireann a bheith comórtha aige de réir an ailt seo, tar éis duine dá comhaltaí a ainmniú lena

3. Every candidate for election, not a former or retiring President, must be nominated by at least ten members of Dail Eireann or on the nomination of thirty thousand persons eligible to vote in such an election made in a manner to be provided by law. Former or retiring Presidents may only become candidates on their own nomination. Where only one candidate is nominated for the office of President it shall not be necessary to proceed to a ballot for his election. No person shall make more than one nomination in respect of the same election.
4. The President shall hold office for seven years from the date upon which he enters upon his office, unless before the expiration of that period he dies, or resigns, or is removed from office, or becomes permanently incapacitated, such incapacity being established to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court consisting of not less than five judges.
5. An election for the office of President shall be held not later than, and not earlier than the sixtieth day before, the date of the expiration of the term of office of every President, but in the event of the removal from office of the President or of his death, resignation, or permanent incapacity established as aforesaid (whether occurring before or after he enters upon his office), an election for the office of President shall be held within sixty days after such event. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Article, elections for the office of President shall be regulated by law.
6. The President shall not be a member of Dail Eireann and if a member of Dail Eireann be elected President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat. The President shall not hold any other office or position of emolument.
7. The President shall enter upon his office by taking and subscribing publicly, in the presence of members of Dail Eireann, of Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court, and other public personages, the following declaration:-

“In the presence of Almighty God I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I will maintain the Constitution of Ireland and uphold its laws, that I will fulfil my duties faithfully and conscientiously in accordance with the Constitution and the law, and that I will dedicate my abilities to the service and welfare of the people of Ireland. May God direct and sustain me.”
8. The President shall have an official residence in or near the City of Dublin and shall receive emoluments and allowances as may be determined by law but which shall not be diminished during his term of office. The President shall not leave the State during his term of office save with the consent of the Government.
9. The supreme command of the Defence Forces, which shall be exercised in a manner regulated by law, is hereby vested in the President and all commissioned officers of the Defence Forces shall hold their commissions from the President.
10. The right of pardon and the power to commute or remit punishment imposed by any court exercising criminal jurisdiction are hereby vested in the President, but such power of commutation of remission may also be conferred by law on other authorities.
11. The President shall on the nomination of Dail Eireann, appoint the Taoiseach. The President shall, on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dail Eireann, appoint the other members of the Government and shall, on the advice of the Taoiseach, accept the resignation or terminate the appointment of any member of the Government.
12. Dail Eireann shall be summoned and dissolved by the President on the advice of the Taoiseach; the President may, however, in his absolute discretion refuse to dissolve Dail Eireann on the advice of a Taoiseach who has ceased to retain the support of a majority in Dail Eireann. The President may at any time, after consultation with the Council of State, convene a meeting of Dail Eireann. Where a Taoiseach has resigned from office without advising the President to dissolve Dail Eireann, or where the President has refused under this section to dissolve Dail Eireann, the President may in his absolute discretion, having

cheapadh ina Thaoiseach.

13. Tig leis an Uachtarán uair ar bith, tar éis comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gComhairle Stáit teachtaireacht nó aitheasc a chur faoi bhráid Dháil Éireann i dtaobh aon ní a bhfuil tábhacht náisiúnta nó tábhacht phoiblí ann, nó aitheasc a chur faoi bhráid an Náisiúin i dtaobh aon ní den sórt sin.
14. Ar theachtairacht a fháil dó ó Dháil Éireann á iarraidh sin agus tar éis comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gComhairle Stáit agus de thoil mhóramh a comhaltaí sa láthair agus iad ag vótáil, déanfaidh an tUachtarán.
 - (i) Triúr daoine a cheapadh, nach comhaltaí de Dháil Éireann i láthair na huaire sin, le bheith ina gcomhaltaí de Choimisiún a mbeidh breithepmh na hArd-Chúirte ina chathaoirleach air, agus a leagfar mar fheidhm air tuairisc a dhéanamh ar athbhreithniú chríocha na ndáilcheantar de réir fhorálacha airteagail 7.17 den Bhunreacht; agus
 - (ii) téarmaí tagartha coimisiúin mar seo a chinneadh.

Beidh comhaltaí coimisiúin mar seo neamhspleách agus cothrom agus a bhfeidhmeanna á gcomhlíonadh acu agus tabharfaidh siad leoraitheantas do na téarmaí tagartha faoinar ceapadh iad ag an Uachtarán agus d'aon athruithe ar dháileadh an daonra. Leagfar tuairisc coimisiúin mar seo faoi bhráid Dháil Éireann chomh luath agus is féidir.
15. Is cead don Uachtarán, tar éis comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gComhairle Stáit, aon Bhille a chur faoi bhreith na Cúirte Uachtaraí féachaint an bhfuil an Bille sin nó aon fhoráil nó aon fhorálacha áirithe de in aghaidh an Bhunreacht seo nó in aghaidh aon fhorála de. I ngach cás den sórt sin ní foláir an Bille a chur faoi bhreith na Cúirte lá nach déanaí ná an seachtú lá tar éis an dáta a thairgeann an Taoiseach an Bille don Uachtarán chu a lámh a chur leis. Bille ar bith a chuirtear faoi bhreith na Cúirte Uachtaraí faoin Airteagal seo, ní cead don Uachtarán a lámh a chur leis go dtí go dtugann an Chúirt a breith. Ní foláir don Chúirt Uachtarach, cúirt ina mbeidh cúigear breitheamh ar a laghad, gach ceist dá gcuireann an tUachtarán faoina breith faoin Airteagal seo a bhreithniú agus, taréis éisteacht le hargóintí ón Ard-Aighne nó thar a cheann agus ó abhcóidí a thoghfar ag an gCúirt, ní foláir di a breith ar an gceist sin a thabhairt sa chúirt go poiblí chomh luath agus is féidir é agus, ar aon chuma, lá nach déanaí ná seasca lá tar éis an cheist a chur faoina breith. I gcás aon bhille a chuirtear faoi bhreith na Cúirte Uachtaraí faoin Airteagal seo, más é breith na Cúirte go bhfuil aon fhoráil de in aghaidh an Bhunreacht seo nó in aghaidh aon fhorála de, ní foláir don Uachtarán diúltú dá lámh a chur leis an mBille sin. I ngach cás eile ní foláir don Uachtarán a lámh a chur leis an mBille chomh luath agus is féidir é tar éis an lae a bheireann an Chúirt Uachtarach a breith.
16. Níl an tUachtarán freagrach do Dháil Éireann ná d'aon chúirt in oibriú is i gcomhlíonadh cumhachtaí is feidhmeanna a oifige ná in aon ghníomh dá ndéanann sé nó a bheireann le tuiscint gur gníomhé a dhéanann sé in oibriú agus i gcomhlíonadh na gcumhachtaí is na bhfeidhmeanna sin, ach féadfar iompar an Uachtaraín a chur faoi léirmheas i nDáil Éireann chun críocha an chéad ailt eile den Airteagal seo, nó ag aon chúirt, binse nó comhlacht a cheapfar nó a ainmneofar ag Dáil Éireann chun cúis faoin alt sin a scrúdú.
17. Má dhéantar tairiscint do Dháil Éireann ag tríocha comhalta den teach sin le fógra tairisceana i scríbhinn go scrúdofaí cúis mhí-iompair atá tugtha in aghaidh an Uachtaraín, beidh sé dleathach ag Dáil Éireann a bheith de rún aici a ghabháil chun cúis dá leithéid a scrúdú, nó an chúis a chur á scrúdú agus beidh sé de cheart ag an Uachtarán bheith i láthair agus lucht tagartha a bheith aige ag an scrúdú sin. Más é toradh an scrúdaithe sin go rithfear rún, le tacaíocht dhá thrian ar a laghad de lánchomhaltas Dháil Éireann, á dhearbhu gur suíodh an chúis a tugadh in aghaidh an Uachtaraín agus, an mí-iompar sin ba shiocair don chúiseamh, gur mí-iompar é a bhfuil an tUachtarán neamhoiriúnach dá dheasca chun fanacht i seilbh oifige, is é feidhm don rún sin an tUachtarán a chur as oifig.

consulted with such member or members of Dail Eireann as he deems fit, dissolve Dail Eireann unless within fourteen days of his convening a meeting of Dail Eireann in accordance with this section, Dail Eireann has nominated one of its members for appointment as Taoiseach.

13. The President may, after consultation with the Council of State, communicate with Dail Eireann by message or address on any matter of national or public importance, or address a message to the Nation at any time on any such matter.

14. Upon receiving a message in that behalf from Dail Eireann, the President, having consulted the Council of State and with the consent of a majority of its members present and voting shall:

(i) appoint three persons, not being members for the time being of Dail Eireann to be members of a Commission, of which a judge of the High Court shall act as chairman and which shall be charged with the function of reporting on the revision of constituency boundaries in accordance with the terms of Article 7.17 of the Constitution; and

(ii) decide the terms of reference of such Commission.

The members of such Commission shall be independent and impartial in the discharge of their functions and shall have due regard to the terms of reference under which they were appointed and any changes in the distribution of population. The report of such Commission shall, as soon as may be, be laid before Dail Eireann.

15. The President may, after consultation with the Council of State, refer any Bill to the Supreme Court for a decision on the question as to whether such Bill or any specified provision or provisions of such Bill is or are repugnant to this Constitution or to any provision thereof. Every such reference shall be made not later than the seventh day after the date on which such Bill shall have been presented by the Taoiseach to the President for his signature. The President shall not sign any Bill the subject of a reference to the Supreme Court under this Article pending the pronouncement of the decision of the Court. The Supreme Court, consisting of not less than five judges, shall consider every question referred to it by the President under this Article for a decision, and having heard arguments by or on behalf of the Attorney General and by counsel assigned by the Court, shall pronounce its decision on such question in open court as soon as may be, and in any case not later than sixty days after the date of such reference. In every case in which the Supreme Court decides that any provision of a Bill the subject of a reference to the Supreme Court under this Article is repugnant to this Constitution or to any provision thereof, the President shall decline to sign such Bill. In every other case the President shall sign the Bill as soon as may be after the date on which the decision of the Supreme Court shall have been pronounced.

16. The President shall not be answerable to Dail Eireann or to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and functions of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of these powers and functions, but the behaviour of the President may, however, be brought under review in Dail Eireann for the purpose of the next section of this article, or by any court, tribunal or body appointed or designated by Dail Eireann for the investigation of a charge under the said section.

17. Where a proposal is made to Dail Eireann by thirty members of that House by notice of motion in writing that a charge of stated misbehaviour by the President be investigated by Dail Eireann, it shall be lawful for Dail Eireann to resolve to proceed to investigate such charge or to cause the charge to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation. If, as a result of the investigation, a resolution be passed supported by not less than two-thirds of the total membership of Dail Eireann declaring that the charge preferred against the President has been sustained and that the misbehaviour, the subject of the charge, was such as to render him unfit to continue in office, such resolution shall operate to remove the President from his office.

AIRTEAGAL 5 AN CHOMHAIRLE STÁIT

1. Beidh Comhairle Stáit ann chun cabhair is comhairle a thabhairt don Uachtarán i dtaobh gach ní dá gcuirfidh an tUachtarán ina gcomhairle, maidir le hé d'oibriú is do chomhlíonadh na gcumhachtaí is na bhfeidhmeanna a luaitear sa Bhunreacht seo a bheith inoibrithe is inchomhlíonta aige tar éis comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gComhairle Stáit, agus fós chun aon fheidhmeanna eile a bhronntar ar an gComhairle sin leis an mBunreacht seo a chomhlíonadh.
2. Is iad na daoine seo a leanas a bheas ina gcomhaltaí den Chomhairle Stáit:
 - (i) De bhua oifige: an Taoiseach, an Tánaiste, an Príomh-Bhreitheamh, Uachtarán na hArd-Chúirte, Cathaoirleach Dháil Éireann agus an tArd-Aighne.
 - (ii) Gach duine ar cumas dó agus ar fonn leis gníomhú ina chomhalta den Chomhairle Stáit, agus a bhí tráth ina Uachtarán nó ina Taoiseach nó ina Phríomh-Bhreitheamh.
 - (iii) Aon daoine eile a cheapfar ag an Uachtarán faoin Airteagal seo, má cheaptar aon duine, chun bheith ina gcomhaltaí den Chomhairle Stáit.
3. Tig leis an Uachtarán uair ar bith agus ó am go ham cibé daoine eile is oiriúnach leis, as a chomhairle féin, a cheapadh le barántas faoina lámh is faoina shéala chun bheith ina gcomhaltaí den chomhairle Stáit, ach ní dleathach thar mórshéisear a cheaptar ar an gcuma sin a bheith ina gcomhaltaí den Chomhairle Stáit san am chéanna.
4. Ní foláir do gach comhalta den Chomhairle Stáit, an chéad uair a bheidh sé ar thionól den Chomhairle sin ina chomhalta di, an dearbhú seo a leanas a dhéanamh agus a lámh a chur leis.

"I láthair Dia na nUilechumhacht táimse, -- , á ghealladh agus á dhearbhu go sollúnta agus go firinneach mo dhualgais i mo chomhalta den Chomhairle Stáit a chomhlíonadh go dílis coinsiasach."
5. Gach comhalta den Chomhairle Stáit a cheapfar ag an Uachtarán beidh sé i seilbh oifige nó go dté comharba an Uachtaráin a cheap é i gcúram a oifige, is é sin mura dtarlaí roimhe sin go n-éagfaidh an comhalta sin, nó go n-éireoidh sé as oifig, nó go ngeobhaidh míthreoir bhuan é, nó go gcuirfear as oifig é.
6. Aon chomhalta den Chomhairle Stáit dá gceapfaidh an tUachtarán tig leis éirí as oifig trína chur sin in iúl don Uachtarán. Tig leis an Uachtarán, ar ábhair is leor leis féin, duine ar bith dár cheap sé don Chomhairle Stáit a chur as oifig le hordú faoina lámh agus faoina Shéala.
7. Cumhachtaí nó feidhmeanna ar bith a luaitear ina dtaobh sa Bhunreacht seo gur dleathach don Uachtarán iad a oibriú nó a chomhlíonadh tar éis comhairle a ghlacadh leis an gComhairle Stáit, ní cead don Uachtarán aon chumhacht ná feidhm díobh a oibriú ná a chomhlíonadh mura gcomóra sé an Chomhairle Stáit i ngach cás roimh ré, agus éisteacht leis na comhaltaí den Chomhairle sin a bheas i láthair. Tig leis an Uachtarán an Chomhairle Stáit a chomóradh cibé áit agus am a shocróidh sé chuige.

AIRTEAGAL 6 AN COIMISIUN UACHTARÁNACHTA

1. Má bhíonn an tUachtarán as láthair nó má bhíonn ar míthreoir go sealadach, nó má bhíonn ar míthreoir go buan agus go suffear sin mar a shocraítear le halt d' Airteagal den Bhunreacht seo, nó má tharlaíonn é d'éagnó é d'éirí as oifig nó é a chur as oifig, nó má theipeann air cumhachtaí is feidhmeanna a oifige nó aon cheann díobh a oibriú is a chomhlíonadh, nó má bhíonn oifig an Uachtaráin folamh, is Coimisciún a bheas comhdhéanta mar a shocraítear is alt 2 den Airteagal seo a oibreos is a chomhlíonfas na cumhachtaí is na feidhmeanna a bhronntar ar an Uachtarán leis an mBunrecht seo nó faoi.

ARTICLE 5

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

1. There shall be a Council of State to aid and counsel the President on all matters on which the President may consult the said Council in relation to the exercise and performance by of such of his powers and functions as are by this Constitution expressed to be exercisable and performable after consultation with the Council of State, and to exercise such other functions as are conferred on the said Council by this Constitution.
2. The Council of State shall consist of the following members:
 - (i) As ex-officio members: the Taoiseach, the Tanaiste, The Chief Justice, the President of the High Court, the Chairman of Dail Eireann and the Attorney General.
 - (ii) Every person able and willing to act as a member of the Council of State who shall have held the office of President or the office of Taoiseach, or the office of Chief Justice.
 - (iii) Such other persons, if any, as may be appointed by the President under this Article to be members of the Council of State.
3. The President may at any time and from time to time by warrant under his hand and Seal appoint such other persons as, in his absolute discretion, he may think fit, to be members of the Council of State, but not more than seven persons so appointed shall be members of the Council of State at the same time.
4. Every member of the Council of State shall at the first meeting thereof which he attends as a member take and subscribe a declaration in the following form:

"In the presence of Almighty God I, do solemnly promise and declare that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfil my duties as a member of the Council of State."
5. Every member of the Council of State appointed by the President, unless he previously dies, resigns, becomes permanently incapacitated, or is removed from office, shall hold office until the successor of the President by whom he was appointed shall have entered upon his office.
6. Any member of the Council of State appointed by the President may resign from office by placing his resignation in the hands of the President. The President may for reasons which to him seem sufficient, by an order under his hand and Seal, terminate the appointment of any member of the Council of State appointed by him.
7. The President shall not exercise or perform any of the powers or functions which are by this Constitution expressed to be exercisable or performable by him after consultation with the Council of State unless, and on every occasion before so doing, he shall have convened a meeting of the Council of State and the members present at such meeting shall have been heard by him. Meetings of the Council of State may be convened by the President at such times and places as he shall determine.

ARTICLE 6

THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

1. In the event of the absence of the President or his temporary incapacity, or his permanent incapacity established as provided by Section 4 of Article 4 hereof, or in the event of his death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to exercise and perform the powers and functions of his office or any of them, or at any time at which the office of President may be vacant, the powers and functions conferred on the President by or under this Constitution

2. Is iad na daoine sea a leanas an Coimisiún, .i. an Príomh-Bhreitheamh, Uachtarán na hArd-Chúirte agus Cathaoirleach Dháil Éireann (An Ceann Comhairle). Aon uair a bheas an Príomh-Bhreitheamh gan bheith i gcumas gníomhaithe mar chomhalta den Choimisiún nó aon uair a bheas a phost folamh, is é an chéad bhreitheamh eile in ord sinsearachta sa Chúirt Uachtarach a ghníomhóidh ina ionad. Aon uair a bheas Uachtarán na hArd-Chúirte gan bheith i gcumas gníomhaithe mar chomhalta den Choimisiún nó aon uair a bheas a phost folamh, is é an chéad bhreitheamh eile in ord sinsearachta san Ard-Chúirt a ghníomhóidh ina ionad. Aon uair a bheas Cathaoirleach Dháil Éireann (An Ceann Comhairle) gan bheith i gcumas gníomhaithe mar chomhalta den Choimisiún nó aon uair a bheas a phost folamh, is é Leas-Chathaoirleach Dháil Éireann a ghníomhóidh ina ionad. Is dleathach don Choimisiún gníomhú trí bheirt ar bith dá líon agus gníomhú d'ainneoin folúntais ina gcomhaltas.
4. Féadfaidh an Chomhairle Stáit, le tromlach dá gcomhaltaí, cibé socrú is oircheas leo a dhéanamh chun na cumhachtaí agus na feidhmeanna a bhronnfar ar an Uachtarán leis an mBunreacht seo nó faoi a oibriú is a chomhlíonadh in aon chás nach ndéantar socrú ina chomhair leis na forálacha sin romhainn den Airteagal seo.
5. Na forálacha den Bhunreacht seo a bhaineas leis an Uachtarán d'oibriú is do chomhlíonadh na gcumhachtaí is na bhfeidhmeanna a bhronntar air leis an mBunreacht seo nó faoi bainfid, faoi chiumsiú na bhforálacha atá luaite sa chéad alt eile, le hoibriú is le comhlíonadh na gcumhachtaí is na bhfeidhmeanna sin faoin Airteagal seo.
6. Má theipeann ar an Uachtarán aon chumhacht nó feidhm a oibriú nó a chomhlíonadh nach foláir dó, de réir an Bhunreacht seo nó faoi, í a oibriú nó a chomhlíonadh faoi cheann aimsire a luaitear, ní foláir í a oibriú faoin Airteagal seo chomh luath agus is féidir é tar éis na haimsire a luaitear amhlaidh.

AIRTEAGAL 7 DÁIL ÉIREANN

1. Ionadóirí do dháilcheantair a shocraítear le dlí faoi chuimsiú foralacha na bunreacht seo comhaltas Dháil Éireann.
2. Socrófar líon comhaltaí Dháil Éireann le dlí ó am go ham ach ní cead a lánlíon a bheith faoi bhun comhalta in aghaidh gach tríocha míle den daonra, ná os cionn comhalta in aghaidh gach fiche cúig mhíle den daonra. An chomhréir a bheas idir an líon comhaltaí a bheas le toghadh aon tráth le haghaidh gach dáilcheantair ar leith agus daonra gach dáilcheantair ar leith, de réir an daonáirimh is déanaí dá ndearnadh roimhe sin, ní foláir í a bheith ar cothrom, sa mhéid gur féidir é, ar fud na dúiche uile.
3. Is de réir na hionadaíochta cionúire agus ar mhodh an aonghutha ianistrithe a thoghfar na comhaltaí. Ní cead aon dlí a achú a bhéarfadh faoi bhun triúir an líon comhaltaí a bheas le toghadh d'aon dáilcheantar.
4. Ní foláir don Oireachtas dlí a sctú chun na dáilcheantair a athmheas uair ar a laghad sa dá bhliain déag de réir téarmaí tuairisce a ullmhóidh ar a shon sin faoi údarás an Uachtaráin agus na Comhairle Stáit de réir théarmaí Airteagal 4.14 den Bhunreacht seo.
5. Gach saoránach ag a bhfuil ocht mbliana déag slán agus nach gcuirtear faoi mhíchumas nó faoi mhíthreoir leis an mBunreacht seo ná le dlí, tá sé intofa ar chomhaltas Dháil Éireann.
6. Gach uile shaoránach agus cibé duine eile sa Stát a cinnfear le dlí, ag a bhfuil ocht mbliana déag slán agus nach gcuirtear faoi dhícháilíocht le dlí, agus a chomhlíonas coinníollacha an dlí i dtaobh toghcháin comhaltaí do Dháil Éireann, tá ceart vótála acu i dtoghchán comhaltaí do Dháil Éireann. Ní cead aon dlí a achú a chuirfeadh saoránach ar bith, toisc gur fear nó toisc gur bean an saoránach sin, faoi mhíchumas nó faoi mhíthreoir maidir lena bheith ina chomhalta de Dháil Éireann nó a dhícháileadh saoránach ar bith nó duine ar bith eile ar an

shall be exercised and performed by a Commission constituted as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

2. The Commission shall consist of the following persons, namely, the Chief Justice, the President of the High Court and the Chairman of Dail Eireann (An Ceann Comhairle). Where the Chief Justice is unable to act as a member of the Commission or when his position is vacant, the next senior ordinary judge of the Supreme Court shall act in his stead. Where the President of the High Court is unable to act as a member of the Commission or his position is vacant, the next senior ordinary judge of the High Court shall act in his place. Where the Chairman of Dail Eireann is unable to act as a member of the Commission, the Deputy Chairman of Dail Eireann shall act in his place. The Commission may act by any two of their number and may act notwithstanding a vacancy in their membership.
3. The Council of State may by a majority of its members make such provision as to them may seem meet for the exercise and performance of the powers and functions conferred on the President by or under this Constitution in any contingency which is not provided for by the foregoing provisions of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Constitution which relate to the exercise and performance by the President of the powers and functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution shall subject to the provisions of the next section, apply to the exercise and performance of the said powers and functions under this Article.
5. In the event of the failure of the President to exercise or perform any power or function which the President is by or under this Constitution required to exercise or perform within a specified time, the said power or function shall be exercised or performed under this Article, as soon as may be after the expiration of the time so specified.

ARTICLE 7

DAIL EIREANN

1. Dail Eireann shall be composed of members who represent constituencies determined by law made in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
2. The number of members shall from time to time be fixed by law, but the total number of members of Dail Eireann shall not be fixed at less than one member for each thirty thousand of the population, or at more than one member for each twenty five thousand of the population. The ratio between the number of members to be elected any any time for each constituency and the population of each constituency, as ascertained at the last preceding census, shall, so far as it is practicable, be the same throughout the country.
3. The members shall be elected on the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. No law shall be enacted whereby the number of members to be returned for any constituency shall be less than three.
4. The Oireachtas shall enact a law at least once in every twelve years to revise the constituencies in accordance with the terms of a report prepared in that behalf on the authority of the President and the Council of State in accordance with terms of Article 4.14 of this Constitution.
5. Every citizen who has reached the age of eighteen years, and who is not placed under disability or incapacity by this Constitution or by law, shall be eligible for membership of Dail Eireann.
6. All citizens and such other persons in the State as may be determined by law, who have reached the age of eighteen years who are not disqualified by law and comply with the provisions of the law relating to the election of members of Dail Eireann, shall have the right

bhforas céanna sin ó bheith i dteideal vótála i dtoghchán comhaltaí do Dháil Éireann. Ní cead do thoghthóir ar bith thar aon vóta amháin a thabhairt i dtoghchán do Dháil Éireann, agus is le rúnbhallóid a dhéanfar an vótáil.

7. Ní foláir olltogháin do chomhaltaí a bheith ann lá nach déanaí ná tríocha lá tar éis Dáil Éireann a lánscor, agus an vótáil do gach olltoghán ar leith do Dháil Éireann ní foláir í a dheanamh, sa mhéid gur feidir é, an t-aon lá amháin ar fud na dúiche uile. Ní foláir do Dháil Éireann teacht le chéile taobh istigh de thríocha lá ón vótála sin. Ní bheidh de ré ag aon Dáil Éireann ach seacht mbliana ó lá a céad-tionóil; féadfar ré is giorra ná sin a shocrú le dlí.
8. An comhalta de Dháil Éireann a bheas ina Chathaoirleach díreach roimh lánscor do Dháil Éireann ní foláir socrú a dhéanamh le dlí chun go bhféadfar a mheas an comhalta sin a bheith tofa do Dháil Éireann sa chéad olltoghchán eile, gan é a dhul faoi thoghadh.
9. Faoi chuimsiú na bhforálacha sin romhainn den Airteagal seo is de réir dlí a rialófar do chomhaltas Dháil Éireann, mar aon le líonadh corrholúntas.
10. Is go poiblí a shuifidh Dháil Éireann, ach i gcás práinn speisialta a bheith ann, tig le Dáil Éireann suí go príobháideach ach dhá thrian do no chomhaltaí a bheas a láthair do thoiliú leis.
11. Toghaídh Dáil Éireann a Chathaoirleach agus a Leas-Chathaoirleach féin as a chomhaltas féin agus idagfaidh amach dóibh a gcumhachtaí agus a ndualgais agus is le dlí a chinnfear a dtuarastal. Déanfaidh Dáil Éireann a rialacha agus a bhuan-orduithe féin, agus beidh sé de chumhacht aici pionós a cheapaidh do lucht a saraithe sin; beidh sé de chumhacht aici fairis sin saoirse aighnis a chur in áiríthe, agus a scríbhinní oifigiúla féin agus páipéir phríobháideachta a comhaltaí a dhéan ar aon duine nó ar aon dream daoine a dhéanfaid cur isteach nó toirmeasc ar a comhaltaí nó a dhéanfaidh iarracht ar iad a éilliú agus iad ag déanamh a ndualgas. Is lena buan-orduithe a chinnfear cén méid comhalta a bheas riachtanach do thionól do Dháil Éireann chun í a bheith i gcumas feidhme.
12. Taobh amuigh de chás dá socráítear a mhalairt leis an mBunreacht seo is é slí a dtabharfar breith ar gach ceist i nDáil Éireann ná le formhór vótaí na gcomhaltaí a bheas i láthair agus a dhéanfas vótáil ach gan an Cathaoirleach nó an comhalta a bheas i gceannas a áireamh. Más ionann líon na vótaí ar an dá thaobh beidh ag an gCathaoirleach, nó leis an gcomhalta a bheas i gceannas, vóta cinniúna nach foláir dó a thabhairt.
13. Gach tuarascáil agus foilseachán oifigiúil on Oireachtas agus ó Dháil Éireann, maille le caint ar bith dá ndéantar i nDáil Éireann, táid saor ar chúrsaí dlí cibé áit a bhfoilsítear.
14. Tá comhaltaí Dháil Éireann saor ar ghabháil le linn bheith i dtearmann Dháil Éireann nó ag teacht chuici nó ag imeacht uaithi, ach amháin i gcás tréasa, mar a mhínítear sa Bhunreacht seo é, nó i gcás feileonachta nó briseadh síochána agus cibé caint a dhéanfaidh comhalta i nDáil Éireann ní inchúisithe é mar gheall uirthi in aon chúirt ná ag údaras ar bith ach amháin Dáil Éireann.
15. Tig leis an Oireachtas socrú a dhéanamh le dlí chun liúntais a íoc le comhaltaí Dháil Éireann as ucht a ndualgas i gcáil ionadóirí poiblí, agus chun go ndéonfaí dóibh, maidir lena ndualgais, saoráid chun taisteal in aisce agus cibé saoráid eile a chinnfidh an tOireachtas, má chinneann.
16. Chomh luath agus is féidir é tar éis na Meastacháin ar fháltas an Stáit agus na Meastacháin ar chaitheamh airgid an Stáit i gcomhair aon bhliana airgeadais a chur faoi bhráid Dháil Éireann faoi Airteagal 10 den Bhunreacht seo, ní foláir do Dháil Éireann na Meastacháin sin a bhreithniú. An reachtaíocht a bheas riantanach chun feidhm dlí a thabhairt do Rún Airgeadais gach bliana ar leith ní foláir í a achtú an bhliain sin féin ach amháin sa mhéid a mhalairt socair i dtaobh gach cás ar leith in achtachán chuige sin. Ní dleathach do Dháil Éireann vóta ná rún a rith, ná ní dleathach aon dlí a achtú, chun leithghabháil a dhéanamh

to vote at an election for members of Dail Eireann. No law shall be enacted placing any citizen under disability or incapacity for membership of Dail Eireann on the grounds of sex or disqualifying any citizen or other person from voting at an election for members of Dail Eireann on that ground. No voter may exercise more than one vote at an election for Dail Eireann, and the voting shall be by secret ballot.

7. A general election for members of Dail Eireann shall take place not later than thirty days after a dissolution of Dail Eireann and the polling at every general election shall as far as practicable take place on the same day throughout the country. Dail Eireann shall meet within thirty days from that polling day. The same Dail Eireann shall not continue for a longer period than seven years from the date of its first meeting; a shorter period may be fixed by law.
8. Provision shall be made by law to enable the member of Dail Eireann who is the Chairman immediately before a dissolution of Dail Eireann to be deemed without any actual election to be elected a member of Dail Eireann at the ensuing general election.
9. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Article, elections for membership of Dail Eireann, including the filling of casual vacancies, shall be regulated in accordance with law.
10. Sittings of Dail Eireann shall be public but in cases of special emergency, however, Dail Eireann may hold a private sitting with the assent of two-thirds of the members present.
11. Dail Eireann shall elect from its members its own Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and shall prescribe their powers and duties and their remuneration shall be determined by law. Dail Eireann shall make its own rules and standing orders, with power to attach penalties for their infringement, and shall have power to ensure freedom of debates, to protect its official documents and the private papers of its members, and to protect itself and its members against any person or persons interfering with, molesting or attempting to corrupt its members in the exercise of their duties. The number of members necessary to constitute a meeting of Dail Eireann for the exercise of its power shall be determined by its standing orders.
12. All questions in Dail Eireann shall, save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting other than the Chairman or presiding member. The Chairman or presiding member shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
13. All official reports and publications of the Oireachtas or of Dail Eireann and utterances made in Dail Eireann wherever published shall be privileged.
14. The members of Dail Eireann and the Government shall, except in the case of treason as defined in this Constitution, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest in going to and returning from, and while within the precincts of Dail Eireann and shall not, in respect of any utterance in Dail Eireann be amenable to any court or any authority other than Dail Eireann.
15. The Oireachtas may make provision by law for the payment of allowances to members of Dail Eireann in respect of their duties as public representatives and for the grant to them of free travelling and such other facilities (if any) in connection with those duties as the Oireachtas may determine.
16. As soon as possible after the presentation to Dail Eireann under Article 10 of this Constitution of the Estimates of receipts and the Estimates of expenditure of the State for any financial year, Dail Eireann shall consider such Estimates. Save in so far as may be provided by specific enactment in each case the legislation required to give effect to the Financial Resolutions of each year shall be enacted within that year. Dail Eireann shall not pass any vote or resolution, and no law shall be enacted, for the appropriation of revenue or other public monies unless the purpose of the appropriation shall have been recom-

ar státhíos nó ar airgead poiblí ar bith eile, mura mbeidh teachtaireacht ag Dáil Éireann ón Rialtas faoi lámh an Taoisigh ag moladh críche na leithghabhála dóibh.

17. Ní dleathach cogadh a fhógairt ná páirt a bheith ag an Stáit in aon chogadh ach amháin le haontú Dháil Éireann. Ach féadfaidh an Rialtas, i gcás ionraidh, aon ní a dhéanamh a mheasfaid a bheith riachtanach chun an Stát a chosaint, agus mura mbeidh Dáil Éireann ina suí ní foláir í a thionol chomh luath agus is feidir é.
18. Ní cead aon ní dá bhfuil sa Bhunreacht seo a agairt chun aon dlí dó n-achtaíonn an tOireachtas a chur ó bhail má luaitear ann gur dlí é chun slándáil an phobail a chur in áirithe agus chun an Státa chaomhnú in aimsir chogaidh nó ceannairce faoi arm,, ná chun aon ghníomh dá ndéantar nó a bheireann le tuiscint gur gníomh é a dhéantar in aimsir chogaidh nó ceannairce faoi arm de bhun aon dlí den sórt sin, a chur ar neamhní. San fho-alt seo, foláíonn “aimsir chogaidh” tráth a bheidh coinbhleacht faoi arm ar siúl nach mbeid an Stát pairteach ann ach go mbeidh beartaithe ag Dáil Éireann ina thaobh le rún go bhfuil ann, de dheasca an choinbhleachta sin faoi arm, staid práinne náisiúnta a dhéanann difear do bhonn reatha an Stáit agus foláíonn “aimsir chogaidh nó ceannairce faoi arm” an tréimhse aimsire sin a bheidh idir an tráth a chuirfear deireadh le haon chogadh, nó le haon choinbhleacht faoi arm den sórt sin réamhraithe, nó le ceannairce faoi arm agus an tráth a bheartóidh Dáil Éireann le rún nach ann a thuilleadh don staid phráinne náisiúnta arbh é an cogadh sin, nó an coinbhleacht sin faoi arm, nó an cheannairce sin faoi arm faoi deara e ach ar choinníoll go dtitfidh ar lár rún go bhfuil staid práinne náisiúnta ann i gceann bliana tar éis e a bheartú.

AIRTEAGAL 8 BILLÍ A SHÍNIÚ AGUS DLÍTHE A FHÓGAIRT

1. Chomh luath agus a ritear Bille, seachas Bille a luaitear a bheith ina Bhille a bhfuil togra ann chun an Bunreacht a leasú, mó a mheastar é a bheith rite ag Dáil Éireann, ní foláir don Taoiseach an Bille sin a thairiscint don Uachtarán chun a lámh a chur leis agus chun e a fhógairt ina dhlí de réir forálacha an Airteagail seo. Taobh amuigh de chás dá socraítear a mhalairt leis an mBunreacht seo, gach Bille a thairgtear don Uachtarán mar sin chun a lámh a chur leis agus chun é a fhógairt ina dhlí, ní foláir dó a lámh a chur leis lá nach luaithe ná an cúigiú lá agus nach déanaí ná an seachtú lá tar éis an lae a thairgtear an Bille dó.
2. Déanann dlí de gach Bille an lá a chuireann an tUachtarán a lámh leis faoin mBunreacht seo agus is dlí é an lá sin agus ón lá sin amach agus, mura léir a mhalairt d'intinn ina thaobh, is é an lá sin a thagann sé i ghníomh. Gach Bille a gcuireann an tUachtarán a lámh leis faoin mBunreacht seo ní foláir dó e a fhógairt ina dhlí le fógra san Iris Oifigiúil, faoi ordú uaidh, á rá go bhfuil an Bille ina dhlí.
3. Is é téacs de Bhille a gcuirfidh an tUachtarán a lámh leis ná an téacs a ritheadh ag Dáil Éireann agus, má ritear Bille nó má mheastar é a bheith rite amhlaidh sa dá theanga oifigiúla, cuirfidh an tUachtarán a lámh le téacs Gaeilge agus le téacs Sacs-Bhéarla an Bhille. I gcás an tUachtarán do chur a lámh le téacs Bille i dteanga de na teangacha oifigiúla agus sa teanga sin amháin, ní foláir tiontú oifigiúil a chur amach sa teanga oifigiúil eile.
4. Chomh luath agus is feidir é tar eile a shíniú agus é a fhógairt in dhlí, ní foláir an téacs den dlí sin lena mbeidh lámh an Uachtaráin nó, i gcás lámh an Uachtaráin a bheith le téacs Gaeilge agus le téacs Sacs-Bhéarla an dlí sin, an dá theacs sínithe sin a chur isteach ina iris nó ina n-iris in oifig Iriseoir na Cúirte Uachtaráin, agus is fianaise dhochloíte ar fhorálacha an dlí sin an téacs a chuirfear isteach ina iris, nó an dá theacs a chuirfear isteach ina n-iris, amhlaidh.
5. Na dlíthe a bheas in bhfeidhm i Saorstát Éireann díreach roimh lá an Bunreacht seo a theacht i ghníomh leanfaid de bheith in ílánfeidhm agus i lánéifeacht, faoi chiumsiú an Bhunreachta seo agus sa mheid nach bhfuilid ina choinne, go dtí go n-aisghairtear nó go leasaítear iad nó aon chuid díobh le hachú ón Oireachtas.

mended to Dail Eireann by a message from the Government signed by the Taoiseach.

17. War shall not be declared and the State shall not participate in any war save with the assent of Dail Eireann. In the case of actual invasion, however, the Government may take whatever steps it may consider necessary for the protection of the State, and Dail Eireann if not sitting shall be summoned to meet at the earliest practicable date.
18. Nothing in this Constitution shall be invoked to invalidate any law enacted by the Oireachtas which is expressed to be for the purpose of securing the public safety and the preservation of the State in time of war or armed rebellion, or to nullify any act done or purporting to be done in time of war or armed rebellion in pursuance of any such law. In this sub-section "time of war" includes a time when there is taking place an armed conflict in which the State is not a participant but in respect of which Dail Eireann shall have resolved that, arising out of such armed conflict, a national emergency exists affecting the vital interests of the State and "time of war or armed rebellion" includes such time after the termination of any war, or of any such armed conflict as aforesaid or of any war, or of any such armed conflict as aforesaid or of any armed rebellion, as may elapse until Dail Eireann shall have resolved that the national emergency occasioned by such war, armed conflict or armed rebellion has ceased to exist, provided that any resolution by Dail Eireann that a national emergency exists shall cease to have effect after twelve months.

ARTICLE 8

SIGNING OF BILLS AND PROMULGATION OF LAWS.

1. As soon as any Bill, other than a Bill expressed to be a Bill containing a proposal for the amendment of this Constitution, shall have been passed by Dail Eireann the Taoiseach shall present it to the President for his signature and for promulgation by him as law in accordance with the provisions of this Article. Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, every Bill so presented to the President for his signature and for promulgation by him as a law shall be signed by the President not later than the seventh day after the date on which the Bill shall have been presented to him.
2. Every Bill shall become and be law as on from the day on which it is signed by the President under this Constitution, and shall, unless the contrary intention appears, come into operation on that day. Every Bill signed by the President under this Constitution shall be promulgated by him as law by the publication by his direction of a notice in the Iris Oifigiúil stating that the Bill has become law.
3. Every Bill shall be signed by the President in the text in which it was passed by Dail Eireann and if a Bill is so passed or deemed to have been passed in both the official languages, the President shall sign the text of the Bill in each of those languages. Where the President signs the text of a Bill in one only of the official languages, an official translation shall be issued in the other official language.
4. As soon as may be after the signature and promulgation of a Bill as a law, the text of such law which was signed by the President or, where the President has signed the text of such law in each of the official languages, both the signed texts shall be enrolled for record in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the text, or both the texts, so enrolled shall be conclusive evidence of the provisions of such law.
5. Subject to this Constitution and to the extent to which they are not inconsistent therewith, the laws in force in Saorstát Éireann immediately prior to the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution shall continue to be of full force and effect until the same or any of them shall have been repealed or amended by enactment of the Oireachtas.

AIRTEAGAL 9

AN tARD-REACHTAIRE CUNTAS AGUS CISTE

1. Beidh Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste ann chun gach caitheamh airgid a rialú thar ceann an Stáit agus chun iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar gach uile chuntas ar airgead a riartar ag an Oireachtas nó faoi údarás an Oireachtais agus chun feidhmeanna eile mar seo a chinnfear le dlí a chomhlíonadh. Is ag an Uachtarán a cheapfar é arna ainmniú sin ag Dáil Éireann.
2. Ní foláir cíós uile an Stáit cibé bunadh atá leis, ach amháin an chuid sin de ar a ndéantar eisceacht le dlí, a chur in aon chiste amháin augs é a leithghabháil hun na gcríocha agus ar an modh a chinnfear le dlí agus faoi chuimsiú na muirear agus na bhfeichiúnas a ghearrtar le dlí.
3. Ní cead an tArd-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste a bheith ina chomhalta de Dháil Éireann, ná bheith in aon oifig ná post sochair eile.
4. Ní foláir don Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste tuarascálacha a chur os comhair Dháil Éireann ar thrátha áirithe mar a chinnfear le dlí agus tig leis an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste, agus tuarascáil mar seo a tabhairt aige, aird Dháil Éireann a tharraingt ar chásanna ar bith ina raibh caiteachas airgid phoiblí diomailteach nó neamhéifeachtach, dar leis.
5. Ní cead an tArd-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste a chur as oifig ach amháin de dheasca mí-iompair nó míthreora a luafar, ná an uair sin féin mura ritheann Dáil Éireann rún a éileamh é a chur as oifig. Rún ar bith den sórt a rithfidh Dáil Éireann ní foláir don Taoiseach scéala a thabhairt don Uachtarán ina thaobh go cuí agus cóip de gach rún den tsamhail sin a sheoladh chuige faoi theastas Chathaoirleach Dháil Éireann. Láithreach d'éis na scéala sin agus rún den tsamhail sin a fháil don Uachtarán ní foláir dó, le hordú faoina láimh is faoina Shéala, an tArd-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste a chur as oifig.
6. Faoi chuimsiú na nithe sin roimhinn, is le dlí a chinnfear coinníollacha agus cúinsí oifig an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste.

AIRTEAGAL 10

AN RIALTAS

1. Faoi chuimsiú forálacha an Bhunreacht seo, is é an Rialtas a oibreos, nó is le húdarás an Rialtas a oibreofar, cumhacht chomhallach an Stáit. Tá an Rialtas freagrach do Dháil Éireann.
2. Mórshéise ar a laghad, agus cuig dhuine dheag ar a mhéid, líon comhaltaí an Rialtais, agus is é an tUachtarán a cheapfas na comhaltaí sin de réir forálacha an Bhunreacht seo.
3. I gcomhúdarás a thiocfaidh an Rialtas le cheile agus a ghníomhóid, agus táid go léir le cheile freagrach sna Ranna Stáit a riartar ag comhaltaí an Rialtais.
4. Ní foláir don Rialtas Meastacháin ar Fháiltas an Stáit agus Meastacháin ar Chaitheamh Airgid an Stáit a ullmhú i gcomhair gach bliana airgeadais, agus iad a chur os comhair Dháil Éireann chun a mbreithnithe.
5. An Taoiseach is teideal do cheann an Rialtais, .i. an Príomh-Aire, agus is é a bheirtear air sa Bhunreacht seo. Ní foláir don Taoiseach eolas is gcoitinne a thabhairt don Uachtarán ar nithe a bhaineas le beartas inmheánach agus le beartas idirnáisiúnta.
6. Ní foláir don Taoiseach comhalta den Rialtas a ainmiú chun bheith ina Thánaiste. Má éagann an Taoiseach nó má ghabhann míthreoir bhuan é, ní foláir don Tánaiste gníomhú chun gach críche in ionad an Taoisigh nó go gceaptar Taoiseach eile. Ní foláir don Tánaiste, fairis sin, gníomhú thar ceann nó in oinad an Taoisigh le linn eisean a bheith as lathair go sealadach.

ARTICLE 9

THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

1. There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor General to control on behalf of the State all disbursements and to audit all accounts of monies administered by or under the authority of the Oireachtas and to perform such other functions as may be determined by law who shall be appointed by the President on the nomination of Dail Eireann.
2. All revenues of the State from whatever source arising shall, subject to such exception as may be provided by law, form one fund, and shall be appropriated for the purposes and in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities determined and imposed by law.
3. The Comptroller and Auditor General shall not be a member of Dail Eireann and shall not hold any other office or position of emolument.
4. The Comptroller and Auditor General shall report to Dail Eireann at stated periods as determined by law and the Comptroller and Auditor General in making such report may draw the attention of Dail Eireann to any instances where, in his opinion, the expenditure of public monies has been wasteful or ineffective.
5. The Comptroller and Auditor General shall not be removed from office except for stated misbehaviour or incapacity, and then only upon resolution passed by Dail Eireann calling for his removal. The Taoiseach shall duly notify the President of any such resolution as aforesaid passed by Dail Eireann and shall send him a copy of such resolution certified by the Chairman of Dail Eireann. Upon receipt of such notification and of such resolution, the President shall forthwith, by an order under his hand and Seal, remove the Comptroller and Auditor General from office.
6. Subject to the foregoing the terms and conditions of the office of Comptroller and Auditor General shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE 10

THE GOVERNMENT

1. The executive power of the State shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, be exercised by or on the authority of the Government which shall be responsible to Dail Eireann.
2. The Government shall consist of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members who shall be appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
3. The Government shall meet and act as a collective authority, and shall be collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the members of the Government.
4. The Government shall prepare Estimates of the Receipts and Estimates of the Expenditure of the State for each financial year, and shall present them to Dail Eireann for consideration.
5. The head of the Government, or Prime Minister, shall be called, and is in this Constitution referred to as the Taoiseach. The Taoiseach shall keep the President generally informed on matters of domestic and international policy.
6. The Taoiseach shall nominate a member of the Government to be the Tanaiste who shall act for all purposes in the place of the Taoiseach if the Taoiseach should die, or become permanently incapacitated until a new Taoiseach shall have been appointed and shall also act for or in the place of the Taoiseach during the temporary absence of the Taoiseach.

7. Ní foláir an Taoiseach agus an Tánaiste agus an comhlata sin den Rialtas a bheas i mbun an Roinn Airgeadais a bheith ina gcomhaltaí de Dháil Éireann. Ní dleathach thar beirt chomhaltaí den Rialtas a bheith ina neamhchomhaltaí de Dháil Éireann. Tá sé de cheart ag gach comhalta den Rialtas bheith i láthair agus labhairt in nDáil Éireann.
8. Tig leis an Taoiseach éirí as oifig uair ar bith trína chur sin in iúl don Uachtarán. Tig le haon chomhalta eile den Rialtas éirí as oifig trína chur sin in iúl don Taoiseach chun an scéal a chur faoi bhráid an Uachtaráin. Ní foláir don Uachtarán glacadh le haon chomhlata den Rialtas, seachas an Taoiseach, d'éirí as oifig má chomhairlíonn an Taoiseach é sin dó agus tig leis an Taoiseach uair ar bith, ar ábhair is leor leis féin, a iarraidh ar chomhalta den Rialtas éirí as oifig; mura ndéana an comhalta sin de réir na hachainí sin, ní foláir don Uachtarán an comhlata sin a chur as oifig má chomhairlíonn an Taoiseach dó é.
9. Aon uair nach leanann tromlach i nDáil Éireann de bheith i dtacaíocht leis an Taoiseach, ní foláir dosan éirí as oifig mura lánscoireann an tUachtarán Dáil Éireann ar chomhairle an Taoisigh agus go n-éiríonn leis an Taoiseach tacaíocht traomlaigh i nDáil Éireann a fháil ar ationól do Dháil Éireann i ndiaidh an lánscoir. Má éiríonn an Taoiseach as oifig tráth ar bith, ní foláir a mheas go n-éiríonn an chuid eile de chomhaltaí an Rialtais as oifig fairis sin, ach leanfaidh an Taoiseach agus an chuid eile de chomhaltaí an Rialtais dá dualgais nó go gceaptar a gcomharbaí.
10. Na comhaltaí den Rialtas a bheas in oifig lá lánscortha Dháil Éireann, leanfaid dá n-oifig nó go gceaptar a gcomharbaí.
11. Is de réir dlí a rialófar na nithe seo a leanas .i. Ranna Stáit a chomheagrú agus gnó a roinnt orthu, comhaltaí den Rialtas a cheapadh chun bheith ina nAirí i mbun na Ranna sin, na feidhmeanna a bhaineas le hoifig chomhalta den Rialtas a chomhlíonadh le linn an comhlata sin a bheith tamall as láthair nó ar míthreoir, agus tuarastal comhaltaí an Rialtais.

AIRTEAGAL 11

AN tARD-AIGHNE

1. Beidh Ard-Aighne ann, agus is é is comhairleach don Rialtas i gcúrsaí dlí agus tuairimí dlí, agus ní foláir dó gach comhacht, gach feidhm agus gach dulagas dá mbronntar nó dá gcuirtear air leis an mBurnrecht seo nó le dlí a oibriú agus a chomhlíonadh. Is ag an Uachtarán a cheapfar an tArd-Aighne arna ainmniú sin ag an Taoiseach agus ní cead an tArd-Aighne a bheith ina chomhlata den Rialtas.
2. Tig leis an Ard-Aighne éirí as oifig uair ar bith trína chur sin in iúl don Taoiseach chun an scéal a chur faoi bhráid an Uachtaráin. Tig leis na Taoiseach, ar ábhair is leor leis féin, a iarraidh ar an Ard-Aighne éirí as oifig agus mura ndéana an tArd-Aighne de réir na hachainí sin ní foláir don Uachtarán é a chur as oifig má chomhairlíonn an Taoiseach dó é. Ní foláir don Ard-Aighne dul as oifig ar éirí as oifig don Taoiseach, ach tig leis leanúint da dhualgais nó go gceaptar comharba an Taoisigh.
3. Faoi chuimsiú na bhforálacha sin romhainn den Airteagal seo is de réir dlí a rialófar oifig an Ard-Aighne, maille leis an tuarastal is iníoctha leis an té a bheas i seilbh na hoifige sin.

AIRTEAGAL 12

NA CUIRTEANNA

1. Is i gcuirteanna a bhunaítear le dlí agus ag breithiúna a cheaptar ar an modh atá leagtrha amach sa Bhunrecht seo a riarfar ceart, agus is go poiblí a dheanfar sin ach amháin sna cásanna speisialta teoranta sin a ordófar le dlí.

7. The Taoiseach, the Tanaiste and the member of the Government who is in charge of the Department of Finance must be members of Dail Eireann. Not more than two member of the Government may be persons who are not members of Dail Eireann. Every member of the Government shall have the right to attend and be heard in Dail Eireann.
8. The Taoiseach may resign from office at any time by placing his resignation in the hands of the President. Any other member of the Government may resign from office by placing his resignation in the hands of the Taoiseach for submission to the President. The President shall accept the resignation of a member of the Government, other than the Taoiseach, if so advised by the Taoiseach and the Taoiseach may at any time, for reasons which to him seem sufficient, request a member of the Government to resign; should the member concerned fail to comply with the request, his appointment shall be terminated by the President if the Taoiseach so advises.
9. The Taoiseach shall resign from office upon his ceasing to retain the support of a majority in Dail Eireann unless on his advice the President dissolves Dail Eireann and on the assembly of Dail Eireann after the dissolution the Taoiseach secures the support of a majority in Dail Eireann. If the Taoiseach at any time resigns from office the other members of the Government shall be deemed also to have resigned from office, but the Taoiseach and the other members of the Government shall continue to carry on their duties until their successors shall have been appointed.
10. The members of the Government in office at the date of a dissolution of Dail Eireann shall continue to hold office until their successors shall have been appointed.
11. The following matters shall be regulated in accordance with law, namely, the organisation of and distribution of business amongst Departments of State, the designation of members of the Government to be the Ministers in charge of the said Departments, the discharge of the functions of the office of a member of the Government during his temporary absence or incapacity, and the remuneration of the members of the Government.

ARTICLE 11

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1. There shall be an Attorney General who shall be the advisor of the Government in matters of law and legal opinion, and shall exercise and perform all such powers, functions and duties as are conferred or imposed on him by this Constitution or by law. The Attorney General shall be appointed by the President on the nomination of the Taoiseach and shall not be a member of the Government.
2. The Attorney General may at any time resign from office by placing his resignation in the hands of the Taoiseach for submission to the President. The Taoiseach may, for reasons which to him seem sufficient, request the resignation of the Attorney General and in the event of failure to comply with the request, such appointment shall be terminated by the President if the Taoiseach so advises. The Attorney General shall retire from office upon the resignation of the Taoiseach but may continue to carry on his duties until the successor to the Taoiseach shall have been appointed.
3. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Article, the office of Attorney General, including the remuneration to be paid to the holder of the office, shall be regulated by law.

ARTICLE 12

THE COURTS

1. Justice shall be administered in courts established by law by judges appointed in the manner provided by this Constitution, and save in such special and limited cases as may be prescribed by law, shall be administered in public.

2. Aon duine nó aon dream a m-údraítear go cuí dóibh le dlí feighmeanna agus cumhachtaí teoranta breithiúnais a oibriú i gcúrsaí nach cúrsaí coireachta, nó ordú uchtála a rinne má oibríod na feighmeanna agus na cumhachtaí sin ní bheidh an t-oibriú sin gan bhail dlí de bhíthin amháin ná bhreitheamh ná cúirt a ceapadh nó a bunaíodh mar bhreitheamh nó mar chúirt faoin mBunreacht seo an duine nó an dream sin.
3. Beidh ar na cúirteanna Cúirteanna Céadchéime agus Cúirteanna Achomhairc le Chúirt Achomhaire Dheiridh ina measc.
4. Beidh ar na Cúirteanna Céadchéime sin Ard-Chúirt ag a mbeidh lándlínse bhunaídh, agus cumhacht chun breith a thabhairt, i ngach ní agus ceist dlí no fíorais cibé sibhialta nó coiriúil iad, agus beidh orthu fairis sin, Cúirteanna ag a mbeidh dlínse theoranta áitiúil maille le ceart achomhairc ina n-aghaidh faoi mar a chinnefar le dlí. Beidh dlínse ag an Ard-Chúirt maidir leis an gceist sin bail a bheith nó gan a bheith ar aon dlí áirithe ag féachaint d'fhorálacha an Bhunreacht seo, agus ní cead aon cheist den sórt sin a tharraingt anuas (trí phléadail ná argoint ná eile) in aon Chúirt Achomhaire eile.
5. An Chúirt Uachtarach is teideal don Chúirt Achomhaire Dheiridh. An Príomh-Bhreitheamh is teideal d'uachtarán na Chúirte Uachtaraí. Taobh amuigh de cibé eisceachtaí agus faoi chuimsiú cibé rialacha a ordófar le dlí, beidh dlínse achomhaire ag an gCúirt Uachtarach ar bhreitheanna uile na hArd-Chúirte agus, fairis sin, ar na breitheanna sin ó chúirteanna eile a ordófar le dlí, ar an gcoinníoll nach cead aon dlí a achtú a chuirfeadh ar an taobh amuigh de dhlínse achomhairc na Cúirte Uachtaraí cásanna ina mbeadh ceisteann le réiteach i dtaobh bail a bheith nó gan a bheith ar aon dlí, ag féachaint d'fhorálacha an Bhunreacht seo. Ní bheidh dul thar breith na Cúirte Uachtaraí i gcás ar bith.
6. Gach duine a cheapfar chun bheith ina bhreitheamh faoin mBunreacht seo ní foláir dó an dearbhú seo a leanas a dhéanamh agus a lámh a chur leis:
"I láthair Dia na nUilechumhacht taimse, ---, á ghealladh agus a dhearbhu go sollúnta agus go fírinneach go gcomhlíonfad go cuí agus go dílis, chomh miath agus is eol agus is cumas dom, oifig an Phríomh-Bhreithimh (nó de réir mar a oireas) gan eagla gan claonadh, gan bá gan drochaighe chun duine ar bith, agus go gcumhdód Bunreacht agus dlíthe Éireann. Dia do mo stiúradh agus do mo chumhdach".
Is i láthair an Uachtaráin a dhéanfaidh an Príomh-Bhreitheamh an dearbhú sin agus a chuirfidh a lámh leis, agus is sa chúirt go poiblí agus i láthair an Phríomh-Bhreithimh nó an bhreithimh den Chúirt Uachtarach is sinsearaí dá mbeidh ar fáil a dhéanfaidh gach breitheamh eile den Chúirt Uachtarach agus gach breitheamh den Ard-Chúirt agus de gach Cúirt eile an dearbhú sin agus a chuirfidh lámh leis, agus ní foláir do gach breitheamh an dearbhú a dhéanamh agus a lámh a chur leis sula dté i gcuram dulagas a oifige, agus cibé scéal é, ar dháta nach déanaí ná deich lá tar éis lae a cheaptha, ná dáta is déanaí ná sin mar a chinnefidh an tUachtarán. Aon bhreitheamh a dhiúltós nó a fhailleos an dearbhú réamhraite a dhéanamh ní foláir a mheas go bhfuil scartha aige lena oifig.
7. Is ag an Uachtarán a cheapfar breithiúna na Cúirte Uachtaraí, na hArd-Chúirte agus an uile Chúirte eile a bhunaítear de bhun an Airteagail seo. Beidh gach breitheamh saor neamhspleách maidir lena fheidhmeanna breithimh a oibriú, gan de smacht air ach an Bunreacht seo agus an dlí. Ní cead aon bhreitheamh a bheith ina chomhalta den Oireachtas, ná bheith in aon oifig ná post sochair eile. Ní cead laghdú a dhéanamh ar thuarastal breithimh ar fad a beidh in oifig.
8. Ní cead breitheamh den Chúirt Uachtarach ná den Ard-Chúirt a chur as oifig ach amháin de dheasca mí-iompair nó míthreorach a luafar, ná an uair sin féin mura ritheann Dáil Éireann rún á éileamh é a chur as oifig. Rún ar bith den sort sin a rithfidh Dáil Éireann ní foláir don Taoiseadh scéala a thabhairt don Uachtarán ina thaobh agus coip de gach rún díobh a sheoladh chuige faoi theastas Chathaoirleach Dháil Éireann. Láithreach d'éis na scéala sin, agus rún den tsamhail sin a fháil don Uachtarán ní foláir dó, le hordú faoina lámh is faoina Sheála, an breitheamh lena mbainid a chur as oifig.

2. Nothing in this Constitution shall operate to invalidate the making of any adoption order or the exercise of limited functions and powers of a judicial nature, in matters other than criminal matters, by any person or body of persons duly authorised by law to exercise such functions and powers, by reason only that such person or body or persons is not a judge or a court appointed or established as such under this Constitution.
3. The Courts shall comprise Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal including a Court of Final Appeal.
4. The Courts of First Instance shall include a High Court invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and shall also include Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The jurisdiction of the High Court shall extend to the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of this Constitution, and no such question shall be raised (whether by pleading, argument or otherwise) in any other Court of First Instance.
5. The Court of Final Appeal shall be called the Supreme Court. The President of the Supreme Court shall be called the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court shall, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, and shall also have appellate jurisdiction from such decisions of other courts as may be prescribed by law provided that no law shall be enacted excepting from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court cases which involve questions as to the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of this Constitution. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive.
6. Every person appointed a judge under this Constitution shall make and subscribe the following declaration:

“In the presence of Almighty God, I do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my knowledge and power execute the office of Chief Justice (or as the case may be) without fear or favour, affection or ill-will towards any man, and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws. May God direct and sustain me.”

This declaration shall be made and subscribed by the Chief Justice in the presence of the President, and by each of the other judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the High Court and the judges of every other Court in the presence of the Chief Justice or the senior available judge of the Supreme Court in open court, and the declaration shall be made and subscribed by every judge before entering upon his duties as such judge, and in any case not later than ten days after the date of his appointment or such later date as may be determined by the President. Any judge who declines or neglects to make such declaration as aforesaid shall be deemed to have vacated his office.
7. The judges of the Supreme Court, the High Court and all other Courts established in pursuance of this Article shall be appointed by the President. All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their judicial functions and subject only to this Constitution and the law. No judge shall be eligible to be a member of the Oireachtas or to hold any other office or position of emolument. The remuneration of a judge shall not be reduced during his continuance in office.
8. A judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court shall not be removed from office except for stated misbehaviour or incapacity, and then only upon resolution passed by Dail Eireann calling for his removal. The Taoiseach shall duly notify the President of any such resolution passed by Dail Eireann and shall send him a copy of every such resolution certified by the Chairman of Dail Eireann. Upon receipt of such notification and of such resolution, the President shall forthwith, by an order under his hand and Seal, remove from office the judge to whom they relate.

9. Faoi chuimsiú na bhforálacha sin romhainn den Bhunreacht seo a bhaineas leis na Cúirteanna deanfar na nithe seo a leanas .i.
- 1.) líon breithiúna na Cúirte Uachtaraí, agus na hArd-Chúirte, tuarastal, aois scortha agus pinsin na mbreithiúna sin;
 - 2.) líon breithiúna gach Cúirte eile, agus na coinníollacha faoina gceaptar iad;
 - 3.) comhdhéanamh agus comheagraíocht na gCúirteanna sin, roinnt na dlínse agus na hoibre ar na Cúirteanna sin agus ar na breithiúna sin, agus gach ní a bhaineas le nós imeachta; a rialú de réir dlí.

AIRTEAGAL 13

TRIAIL I gCIONTA

1. Ní cead aon duine a thriail in aon chúis choiriúil ach mar is cuí de réir dlí. I gcás gach coir agus cion dá dtugtar in aon chúirt a bhunaítear faoi Airteagal 12 den Bhunreacht seo, ach amháin cúirt dlínse achomaire, is in ainm an Phobail agus ar agra an Ard-Aighne, nó ar agra dhuine éigin eile a údaraítear ina chomhair sin de réir dlí, a dhéanfar an cúiseamh.
2. Féadfar mionchionta a thriail ag cúirteanna dlínse achomaire.
3. Féadfar cúirteanna faoi leith a bhunú le dlí chun cionta a thriail i gcásanna a gcinnefar ina dtaobh, de réir an dlí sin, nach leor na gnáthchúirteanna chun riaradh cirt a chur i bhfeidhm le héifeacht agus chun síocháin agus ord poiblí a chaomhnú. Is le dlí a shocrófar comhdhéanamh, cumhachtaí, dlínse agus nós imeachta no gcúirteanna faoi leith sin.
4. Féadfar binsí míleata a bhunú chun daoine a thriail i gcionta in aghaidh dlí mhíleata a deirtear a rinneadar le linn a mbeidh faoi dhlí mhíleata, agus fós chun broic le heisíth nó le ceannairc faoi arm. Duine de na Forsaí Cosanta nach bhfuil ar fianas ní cead é a thriail i láthair aon armchúirte ná binse míleata eile i gcion is intrialte sna cúirteanna sibhialta, mura cion é atá faoi dhínse aon armchúirte nó binse míleata eile faoi aon dlí chun smacht míleata a chur i bhfeidhm.
5. Ní cead duine a thriail in aon chúis choiriúil ach i láthair choiste tiomanta, ach amháin i gcás cionta a thriail faoi alt 2, alt 3 nó alt 4 den Airteagal seo. Ní bhainfidh forálacha Airteagail 12 den Bhunreacht seo le haon chúirt ná le haon bhinse a bhunófar faoi alt 4 den Airteagal seo.
6. Is é amháin is tréas ann cogadh a chur ar an Stát, nó cabhrú le stát nó le duine ar bith, nó saighdeadh faoi dhuine, nó bheith i gcomhcheilg le duine, chun cogadh a chur ar an Stát, nó iarracht a dhéanamh le harm nó ar mhodh fhoreigneach eile ar na horgain rialtais a bhunaítear leis an mBunreacht seo a threascairt, nó páirt nó baint a bheith ag neach lena leithéid sin d'iarracht, nó aon duine a shiaghdeadh nó a bheith i gcomhcheilg leis chun a dhéanta nó chun páirt a bheith aige léi.

AIRTEAGAL 14

CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA

1. Dearbhaíonn Éire gur mian léi síocháin agus comhar, de réir an chothroim idirnáisiúnta agus na moráltachta idirnáisiúnta, a bheith ar bun idir náisiúin an domhain agus dearbhaíonn fós gur mian léi go ndéanfaí gach achrann idir náisiúin a reitheach go síochánta le headráin idirnáisiúnta nó le cinneadh breithiúnach. Glacann Éire le bunrialacha gnáth-admhaithe an dlí idirnáisiúnta le bheith ina dtroir d'Éirinn ina caidreamh le Stáit eile.

9. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Constitution relating to the Courts, the following matters:
- (i) the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and of the High Court, the remuneration, age of retirement and pensions of such judges;
 - (ii) the number of the judges of all other Courts, and their terms of appointment;
 - (iii) the Constitution and organisation of the said Courts, the distribution of jurisdiction and business among the said Courts and judges and all matters of procedure; shall be regulated in accordance with law.

ARTICLE 13

TRIAL OF OFFENCES

1. No person shall be tried on any criminal charge save in due course of law. All crimes and offences prosecuted in any court constituted under Article 12 of this Constitution other than a court of summary jurisdiction shall be prosecuted in the name of the People and at the suit of the Attorney General or some other person authorised in accordance with law to act for that purpose.
2. Minor offences may be tried by courts of summary jurisdiction.
3. Special courts may be established by law for the trial of offences in cases where it may be determined in accordance with such law that the ordinary courts are inadequate to secure the effective administration of justice, and the preservation of public peace and order. The constitution, powers, jurisdiction and procedure of such special courts shall be prescribed by law.
4. Military tribunals may be established for the trial of offences against military law alleged to have been committed by persons while subject to military law and also to deal with a state of war or armed rebellion. A member of the Defence Forces not on active service shall not be tried by any courtmartial or other military tribunal for any offence cognisable by the civil courts unless such offence is within the jurisdiction of any courtmartial or other military tribunal under any law for the enforcement of military discipline.
5. Save in the case of the trial of offences under section 2 section 3 or section 4 of this Article no person shall be tried on any criminal charge without a jury. The provisions of Article 12 of this Constitution shall not apply to any tribunal set up under section 4 of this Article.
6. Treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or assisting any State or person or inciting or conspiring with any person to levy war against the State, or attempting by force of arms or other violent means to overthrow the organs of government established by this Constitution, or taking part or being concerned in or inciting or conspiring with any person to make or to take part in any such attempt.

ARTICLE 14

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Ireland affirms its devotion to the ideal of peace and friendly co-operation amongst nations founded on international justice and morality and affirms its adherence to the principle of the pacific settlement of international disputes by international arbitration or judicial determination. Ireland accepts the generally recognised principles of international law as its rules of conduct in its relations with other States.

2. Is é an Rialtas a oibreos, nó is le hudas an Rialtais a oibreofar, cumhacht chomhallach an Stáit maidir lena chaidreamh eachtrach, agus is féidir feidhmiú cumhachta den tsamhail seo a rialú de réir forálacha aon chonarthaí idir náisiúnta ina bhfuil an Stát páirteach agus a bhfuil Dáil Éireann tar eis toiliú leo.
3. Ní foláir gach conradh idirnáisiúnta ina mbeidh an Stát páirteach a leagan os comhair Dháil Éireann. Aon chonradh idirnáisiúnta a chuirfidh costas ar an gciste poiblí ní bheidh sé ina cheangal ar an Stát mura dtoil Dáil Éireann le téarmaí an chonartha. Ní bhaineann an t-alt seo le conarthaí ná le comhaontuithe ar chúrsaí teicnice agus riaracháin.
4. Ní bheidh aon chonradh idirnáisiúnta ina chuid de dhlí inmheánach an Stáit ach mar a chinneadh an tOireachtas.
5. Tig leis an Stát a bheith ina chomhlata den Chomhphobal Eorpach do Ghual agus Cruach (a bunaíodh le Conradh a síníodh i bParas an 18ú lá d'Aibreán, 1951), de Chomhphobal Eacnamaíochta na hEorpa (a bunaíodh le Conradh a síníodh sa Róimh an 25ú lá de Mhárta, 1957) agus den Chomhphobal Eorpach do Fhuinneamh Adamhach (a bunaíodh le Conradh a síníodh sa Róimh an 25ú lá de Mhárta, 1957) agus tig leis an Ionstraim Eorpach Aonair (a síníodh thar ceann Bhallstáit na gComhphobal i Lucsamburg an 17ú lá d'Fheabhra, 1986, agus sa Haig an 28ú lá d'Fheabhra, 1986) a dhaingniú. Ní déanann aon fhoráil atá sa Bhunreacht seo aon chomharthaí idirnáisiúnta ná aon dlíthe a d'achtaigh, gníomhartha a rinne nó bearta lenar ghlac an Stát a mheastar ag Dáil Éireann go leanann siad as dlíthe a d'achtaigh, gníomhartha a rinne nó bearta lenar ghlac na Comhphobail nó inistitúidí de na Comhphobail, a chur ó bhail dlí ná ó fheidhm dlí a bheith acu sa Stát.

AIRTEAGAL 15

ANBUNREACTH A LEASU

1. Is cead foráil ar bith den Bhunreacht seo a leasu, le hathrú nó le breisiú nó le haisghairm, ar an modh a shocráítear leis an Airteagal seo. Gach togra chun an Bunreacht seo a leasu ní foláir é a thionscnamh i nDáil Éireann ina Bhille, agus nuair a ritear é, ní foláir é a chur faoi bhreith an phobail le Reifreann de réir an dlí a bheas i bhfeidhm i dtaobh an Reifrinn in alt na huaire agus ní foláir a lua i ngach Bille den sórt sin é a bheith ina "Acht chun an Bunreacht a leasu". Aon bhille ina mbeidh togra nó tograí chun an Bunreacht seo a leasu ní cead togra ar bith eile a bheith ann.
2. Aon bhille ina mbeidh togra chun an Bunreacht seo a leasu ní foláir don Uachtarán a lámh a chur leis láithreach, ar mbeidh sásta dó gur comhlíonadh forálacha an Airteagail seo ina thaobh agus gur thoiligh an pobal go cuí leis an togra sin de réir forálacha an Airteagail seo agus ní foláir don Uachtarán é a fhógairt go cuí ina dhlí.
3. Gach togra a dhéantar chun an Bunreacht seo a leasu agus a chuirtear faoi bhreith an phobail le Reifreann, ní foláir a mheas, chun críche an Airteagail seo, go dtoillonn an pobal leis an togra sin má tharlaíonn, tar éis é a chur mar sin faoi bhreith an phobail, gur ar thaobh é a achtú ina dhlí a thugtar tromlach na vótaí a thugtar sa Reifreann sin. Gach saoránach ag a bhfuil sé de cheart vótáil i dtoghchán do chomhlataí de Dháil Éireann tá sé de cheart aige vótáil i Reifreann. Faoi chuimsiú na nithe reamhraithe is le dlí a rialofar an Reifreann.
4. Is dleathach don Taoiseach a thabhairt, ó am go ham faoi mar a chífear dó gá a bheith leis, go mdéanfar an téacs (sa Gheailge agus sa Sacs-Bhearla) den Bhunreacht seo, mar a bheidh i bhfeidhm an tráth sin agus ina mbeidh na leasuithe uile a bheidh déanta air go dtí sin, a ullmhú faoina threorú. Gach téacs a ullmhófar amhlaidh ní foláir don Uachtarán a lámh a chur le cóip de ar bheith fíoraithe di le sínithe an Taoisigh a lámh a chur le cóip de ar bheith

2. The executive power of the State in or in connection with its external relations shall be exercised by or on the authority of the Government, and the exercise of such power may be regulated by the provisions of any international agreements to which the State is a party and which has been approved by Dail Eireann.
3. Every international agreement to which the state becomes a party shall be laid before Dail Eireann. The State shall not be bound by any international agreement involving a charge upon public funds unless the terms of the agreement shall have been approved by Dail Eireann. This section shall not apply to agreements or conventions of a technical and administrative character.
4. No international agreement shall be part of the domestic law of the State save as may be determined by the Oireachtas.
5. The State may become a member of the European Coal and Steel Community (established by Treaty signed at Paris on the 18th day of April, 1951), the European Economic Community (established by Treaty signed at Rome on the 25th. day of March, 1957) and the European Atomic Energy Community (established by Treaty signed at Rome on the 25th. day of March, 1957), and may ratify the Single European Act (signed on behalf of the members of the Communities at Luxembourg on the 17th. day of February, 1986 and the Hague on the 27th. day of February 1986). No provision of this Constitution invalidates any international agreements or laws enacted, acts done or measures adopted by the State which are deemed by Dail Eireann to be consequent upon our membership of the Communities or prevents laws enacted, acts done or measures adopted by the Communities, or institutions thereof, from having the force of law in the State.

ARTICLE 15

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Any provision of this Constitution may be amended, whether by way of variation, additional or repeal, in the manner provided by this Article. Every proposal for an amendment of this Constitution shall be initiated in Dail Eireann as a Bill and shall upon having been passed be submitted by Referendum to the decision of the people in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to the Referendum and every such Bill shall be expressed to be "An Act to amend the Constitution". A Bill containing a proposal or proposals for the amendment of this Constitution shall not contain any other proposal.
2. A Bill containing a proposal for the amendment of this Constitution shall be signed by the President forthwith upon his being satisfied that the provisions of this Article have been complied with in respect thereof and that such proposal has been duly approved by the people in accordance with the provisions of this Article and shall be duly promulgated by the President as a law.
3. Every proposal for an amendment of this Constitution which is submitted by Referendum to the decision of the people shall, for the purpose of this Article, be held to have been approved by the people, if upon having been so submitted, a majority of the votes cast at such Referendum shall have been cast in favour of its enactment into law. Every citizen who has the right to vote at an election for members of Dail Eireann shall have the right to vote at a Referendum. Subject as aforesaid, the Referendum shall be regulated by law.
4. It shall be lawful for the Taoiseach, from time to time as occasion appears to him to require, to cause to be prepared under his supervision a text (in both the official languages) of this Constitution as then in force embodying all amendments theretofore made therein. A copy of every text so prepared, when authenticated by the signatures of the Taoiseach and the Chief Justice, shall be signed by the President and shall be enrolled for record in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court and the copy so signed and enrolled which is for the

fiaraithe di le sínithe an Taoisigh agus an Phríomh-Bhreithimh, agus ní foláir an chóip sin a chur isteach ina hiris in oifig Iriseoir na Cúirte Uachtaraí agus an chóip a bheidh sínithe agus curtha isteach ina hiris amhlaidh, agus arb í an téacs is deireanaí, arna ullmhú amhlaidh, in alt na huaire í, beidh sí, ar bheith curtha isteach ina hiris di amhlaidh, ina fianaise dhochluite ar an mBunreacht seo mar a bheidh ar dháta an chóip sin a chur isteach ina hiris amhlaidh agus chuige sin, gabhfaidh sí ionad na dtéacsanna uile den Bhunreacht seo a mbeidh cóipeanna díobh curtha isteach ina n-iris amhlaidh roimhe sin.