A UNITED IRELAND

A PLAN FOR REUNIFICATION

ATHAONTÚ AGUS ÉIRE AMHÁIN: PLEAN LE HAGHAIDH AONTAITHE



INTRODUCTION

The Irish government has both a duty and a constitutional obligation to prepare for reunification and the referendum that would enable it.

Partition continues to perpetuate many of the challenges facing the people of Ireland. Reuniting the island offers an unparalleled opportunity to unlock its full potential and foster prosperity for everyone.

Change is already in motion, and the call for a referendum is growing stronger.

This means the Irish government must:

- **Ensure the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement, including the all-island institutions**
- **Set up an all-island representative Citizens' Assembly or Assemblies to plan for the future.**
- **Establish a Joint Oireachtas Committee on Irish Unity**
- **Publish a White Paper on Irish Unity**
- **Secure a referendum, north and south, on Irish Unity as set out in the Good Friday Agreement.**

A referendum on Irish unity is both attainable and winnable.

The time has come to set a date and allow the people to have their say.

Irish unity is no longer just an aspiration—it is a practical and achievable goal.

RÉAMHRÁ

Tá dualgas bunreachtúil ar rialtas na hÉireann ullmhú d'athaontú na tíre agus don reifreann trína bhféadfaí é a bhaint amach.

Tá an chríochdheighilt fós ag cur le cuid na dúshláin atá roimh mhuintir na hÉireann. Tugann athaontú an oileáin deis nach raibh riamh ann a lánacmhainneacht a bhaint amach agus rathúnas a chothú do gach duine.

Tá athrú ag teacht cheana féin, agus tá an t-éileamh ar reifreann ag éirí níos láidre.

Dá bhrí sin, caithfidh rialtas na hÉireann:

Cur i bhfeidhm iomlán Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta a chinntiú, lena n-áirítear na hinstitiúidí uile-oileáin

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- **Tionól saoránach nó Tionóil uile-oileáin a bhunú chun pleanáil don todhchaí.**
- **Comhchoiste Oireachtais um Aontacht na hÉireann a bhunú**
- **Páipéar Bán ar Aontacht na hÉireann a fhoilsiú**
- **Reifreann a fháil, thuaidh agus theas, ar Aontacht na hÉireann mar atá leagtha amach i gComhaontú Aoine an Chéasta.**

Is féidir reifreann a fháil ar Aontacht na hÉireann agus é a bhaint.

Tá an t-am tagtha chun dáta a shocrú agus deis a thabhairt do na daoine a dtuairimí a chur in iúl.

Ní uaillmhian amháin atá in aontacht na hÉireann a thuilleadh—is sprioc phraiticiúil agus indéanta í.

STEPS TO UNITY

We call on the Irish Government to take the following steps:

- Commence planning for and actively working toward the holding, by the end of this decade, of the referendums on Irish reunification provided for in the Good Friday Agreement
- Produce a government 'Green Paper' in the first 100 days setting out the vision for a new and United Ireland
- Establish a 'Reunification and One Ireland' unit within the Department of An Taoiseach
- Appoint a Minister of State for Reunification and One Ireland
- Initiate a diplomatic offensive to promote Irish unity through the many international forums and bodies of which the Irish government is a member, including the United Nations and the European Union
- Establish a joint Oireachtas Committee on reunification and future constitutional change
- Begin the necessary planning and preparation for unity by establishing a Citizens' Assembly or Assemblies on our constitutional future
- Hold a referendum within the lifetime of the next Dáil on voting rights in Presidential elections for the people of the North and of the diaspora
- Continue the work of the North South Ministerial Council in maximising the benefits for all citizens. And where possible expand in areas such as education, health, All-Ireland economy and other areas of mutual interest and benefit
- Give MPs from the North speaking rights in the Oireachtas
- Maximise the benefits of the all-island economy to ensure prosperity and growth, delivering social, environmental and economic benefits improving the lives of people across the island
- Prepare for an Irish National Health Service

dTREO AN AONTAITHE

Iarraimid ar Rialtas na hÉireann na céimeanna seo a leanas a ghlacadh:

- Tús a chur le pleanáil agus oibriú go gníomhach i dtreo na reifreann ar athaontú na hÉireann dá bhforáiltear i gComhaontú Aoine an Chéasta a reáchtáil faoi dheireadh na ndeich mbliana seo
- 'Páipéar Glas' rialtais a chur le chéile ina leagfar amach an fhís atá acu d'Éirinn nua aontaithe
- Aonad 'Athaontú agus Éire Amháin' a bhunú mar chuid de Roinn an Taoisigh
- Aire Stáit um Athaontú agus Éire amháin a cheapadh
- Tús a chur le feachtas taidhleoireachta chun aontacht na hÉireann a chur chun cinn tríd an iliomad fóram agus comhlacht idirnáisiúnta a bhfuil rialtas na hÉireann ina bhall díobh, lena n-áirítear na Náisiúin Aontaithe agus an tAontas Eorpach
- Comhchoiste Oireachtais ar athaontú agus athrú bunreachtúil amach anseo a bhunú
- Tús a chur leis an bpleanáil agus an t-ullmhúchán riachtanach d'aontacht trí Thionól Saoránach nó Tionóil a bhunú ar ár dtodhchaí bhunreachtúil
- Reifreann a reáchtáil laistigh de shaolré na chéad Dála eile ar chearta vótála i dtoghcháin Uachtaránachta do mhuintir an Tuaiscirt agus don diaspóra
- Leanúint le hobair na Comhairle Aireachta Thuaidh Theas chun na buntáistí is mó is féidir a bhaint amach do gach saoránach. Agus, nuair is féidir, leathnú i réimsí amhail oideachas, sláinte, geilleagar Uile-Éireann agus réimsí eile leasa choitinn agus tairbhe
- Cearta labhartha a thabhairt d'Fheisirí Parlaiminte an Tuaiscirt san Oireachtas
- Na buntáistí a bhaineann leis an ngeilleagar uile-oileáin a uasmhéadú chun rathúnas agus fás a chinntiú, chun tairbhí sóisialta, comhshaoil agus eacnamaíocha a sholáthar chun saol daoine ar fud an oileáin a fheabhsú
- Ullmhú do Sheirbhís Sláinte Náisiúnta na hÉireann

PLANNING AND PREPARING FOR UNITY

It is critically important that Irish the Government begin planning for an Irish unity referendum to fulfil its constitutional responsibility and to ensure a smooth and democratic transition.

Growing international opinions recognise that the potential for constitutional change is now on the political horizon.

Economists, business organisations and academic researchers are all extensively modelling the economic opportunities and changes that would derive from a new constitutional settlement.

The Shared Island Unit is an important project that is contributing to this work.

Preparing for a referendum and establishing a citizens' assembly allows for informed debate, careful economic and social planning, and the resolution of practical issues such as healthcare and education.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR UNITY

In the 2022 Assembly election, Sinn Féin emerged as the largest party in the Assembly and Michelle O'Neill became First Minister; an historic achievement.

In the last local government election in the North, the pro-unity vote was greater than the pro-union vote.

The General Election Survey 2024 report confirmed that the proportion of people in the North supporting the union with Britain is now below 50% of the population while the numbers positively looking at Irish Unity has increased by five percentage points.

When the voting pattern for those under 25 years of age is examined, those supporting Irish Unity is now equal (47%) to those in favour of retaining the link with Britain.

Polling conducted in 2025 by the Irish Times reported growing support for Irish Unity in the North and if continued, by 2028 60% will be in favour of irish reunification.

Civic engagement and dialogue around the prospect of unity are also increasing across the island, a majority view unity as the most sustainable solution to the economic, social, and political issues created by partition.

The Irish Government must act on the growing momentum for unity, ensuring we are ready to seize this historic opportunity.

PLEANÁIL AGUS ULLMHÚ DON AONTÚ

Tá sé ríthábhachtach go dtosódh Rialtas na hÉireann ag pleanáil do reifreann aontachta in Éirinn chun a fhreagracht bhunreachtúil a chomhlíonadh agus chun aistriú rianúil daonlathach a chinntiú.

Aithnítear i dtuairimí idirnáisiúnta atá ag dul i méid go bhfuil an fhéidearthacht ann anois athrú bunreachtúil a dhéanamh.

Tá eacnamaithe, eagraíochtaí gnó agus taighdeoirí acadúla go léir ag múnlú na ndeiseanna agus na n-athraithe eacnamaíocha a bheadh mar thoradh ar shocrú bunreachtúil nua.

Is tionscadal tábhachtach é Aonad na nOileán Comhroinnte atá ag cur leis an obair seo.
Trí ullmhú do reifreann agus tionól saoránach a bhunú, is féidir plé eolasach, pleanáil chúramach eacnamaíoch agus shóisialta, agus réiteach saincheisteanna praiticiúla amhail cúram sláinte, oideachas a bheith ann.

TACAÍOCHT DON AONTÚ AG DUL I MÉID

I dtoghchán an Tionóil in 2022, tháinig Sinn Féin chun cinn mar an páirtí is mó sa Tionól agus rinneadh Céad-Aire de Michelle O'Neill; éacht stairiúil.

Sa toghchán rialtais áitiúil deireanach sa Tuaisceart, ba mhó an vóta ar son na haontachta ná an vóta ar son an aontais.

Deimhníodh i dtuarascáil Shuirbhé Olltoghcháin 2024 go bhfuil céatadán na ndaoine sa Tuaisceart a thacaíonn leis an aontas leis an mBreatain sna toghcháin is deireanaí anois faoi bhun 50% den daonra agus go bhfuil méadú cúig phointe céatadáin tagtha ar líon na ndaoine atá ag breathnú go dearfach ar Aontacht na hÉireann.

Nuair a scrúdaítear an patrún vótála dóibh siúd faoi bhun 25 bliain d'aois, tá na daoine a thacaíonn le hAontacht na hÉireann comhionann (47%) anois leo siúd atá i bhfabhar an nasc leis an mBreatain a choinneáil.

Léirigh pobalbhreith a rinne Lucid Talk ag deireadh 2024 gur chreid 51% de na freagróirí go mbeadh reifreann ar aontacht na hÉireann ar siúl as seo go ceann deich mbliana, rud a thug le fios go raibh níos mó tacaíochta ann d'athrú bunreachtúil.

Tá rannpháirtíocht shibhialta agus idirphlé maidir leis an fhéidearthacht go mbeidh aontacht ann ag méadú ar fud an oileáin freisin, dar le móramh gurb í an aontacht an réiteach is inbhuanaithe ar na saincheisteanna eacnamaíocha, sóisialta agus polaitiúla a chruthaigh an chríochdheighilt.

Ní mór do Rialtas na hÉireann gníomhú ar an móiminteam atá ag dul i méid ar son na haontachta, ag cinntiú go bhfuilimid réidh chun an deis stairiúil seo a thapú.

CONCLUSION

There is an obligation on the Irish government to deepen the conversation about unity, to acknowledge that change is in motion and to accept that working together to accommodate that change is the way forward.

This means having a mature, confident and pragmatic approach to managing constitutional change between Dublin and London.

In 1998, a generation of courageous peacemakers came together and achieved what many thought impossible - The Good Friday Agreement - a peaceful and democratic alternative to conflict and an opportunity to design a better future for everyone in the North, across Ireland and between these islands.

The achievement of the Good Friday Agreement was a watershed moment in our political relationship.

As part of this agreement both the British and Irish governments have a responsibility to work together for the good of the people as co-guarantors of peace, reconciliation and the realisation of a new future.

The Joint Oireachtas Committee on the Good Friday Agreement, which includes representatives of all the major parties in the Dáil, pointed the way forward in July 2024.

It called on the Irish government to begin planning for Unity. It stated that **"There are no insurmountable economic or financial barriers to unification."**

That the economic success of a new Ireland is in our own hands. What is needed now is detailed and ambitious preparations.' It concluded that: "**Preparation for referenda on Irish unification will be a historic task. The Committee calls for preparation to begin immediately."**

The Sinn Féin Commission on the Future of Ireland has organised People's Assemblies and sectoral meetings throughout the island of Ireland. These efforts aim to actively encourage citizens to voice their opinions on future constitutional changes and the vision for a new Ireland. Additionally, we have engaged with the Irish Diaspora, inviting their input through similar gatherings.

Ultimately, the future of this island will be decided by its people, as outlined in the Good Friday Agreement.

Let us embrace this opportunity and work together to create a better, fairer, and stronger country, a United Ireland that serves all its people.

CONCLÚID

Tá dualgas ar rialtas na hÉireann tuilleadh a dhéanamh maidir leis an gcomhrá faoi aontacht, a admháil go bhfuil athrú ag teacht agus glacadh leis gurb é an bealach chun cinn é oibriú le chéile chun freastal ar an athrú sin.

Is ionann sin agus cur chuige aibí, muiníneach agus pragmatach a bheith ann maidir le hathrú bunreachtúil idir Baile Átha Cliath agus Londain a bhainistiú.

Sa bhliain 1998, tháinig glúin de lucht síochána misniúla le chéile agus bhain siad amach an rud a shíl go leor nárbh fhéidir a dhéanamh - Comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta - rogha shíochánta dhaonlathach ar choimhlint agus deis chun saol níos fearr amach anseo a chruthú do gach duine sa Tuaisceart, ar fud na hÉireann agus idir na hoileáin seo.

Cor cinniúnach inár gcaidreamh polaitiúil ba ea comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta a bhaint amach. Mar chuid den chomhaontú seo, tá freagracht ar rialtais na Breataine agus na hÉireann araon oibriú le chéile ar mhaithe leis an bpobal mar chomh-ráthóirí síochána, athmhuintearais agus todhchaí nua a bhaint amach.

Thug an Comhchoiste Oireachtais ar Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta, ina bhfuil ionadaithe ó na mórpháirtithe go léir sa Dáil, an bealach chun cinn i mí Iúil 2024.

Iarradh ar rialtas na hÉireann tús a chur le pleanáil d'Aontacht. Cuireadh in iúl '**nach bhfuil aon bhacainní dosháraithe eacnamaíochta ná airgeadais ar aontú.**

Cuireadh in iúl freisin rath eacnamaíoch Éire nua inár lámha féin. An rud atá ag teastáil anois ná ullmhúcháin mhionsonraithe uaillmhianacha.' Ba é an chonclúid a baineadh as: **'Tasc stairiúil a bheidh san ullmhúchán do reifrinn ar aontú na hÉireann. Iarrann an Coiste go gcuirfí tús láithreach leis an ullmhúchán.'**

D'eagraigh Coimisiún Shinn Féin um Thodhchaí na hÉireann Tionóil Daoine agus cruinnithe earnála ar fud oileán na hÉireann. Tá sé mar aidhm ag na hiarrachtaí seo saoránaigh a spreagadh go gníomhach chun a dtuairimí a chur in iúl maidir le hathruithe bunreachtúla amach anseo agus an fhís d'Éirinn nua. Ina theannta sin, chuaigh muid i gcomhairle le diaspóra na hÉireann gafa againn, ar lorg ionchuir uathu ag cruinnithe den chineál céanna.

I ndeireadh na dála, is iad muintir an oileáin a chinnfidh todhchaí an oileáin seo, mar atá leagtha amach i gComhaontú Aoine an Chéasta.

Glacaimis leis an deis seo agus oibrímis le chéile chun tír níos fearr, níos cothroime agus níos láidre a chruthú, Éire Aontaithe ina ndéantar freastal ar a muintir go léir.





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