



# A NEW IRELAND FOR ALL:

Ending  
Sectarian  
Segregation





# INTRODUCTION

In April 2023, the Good Friday Agreement marked its twenty-fifth anniversary.

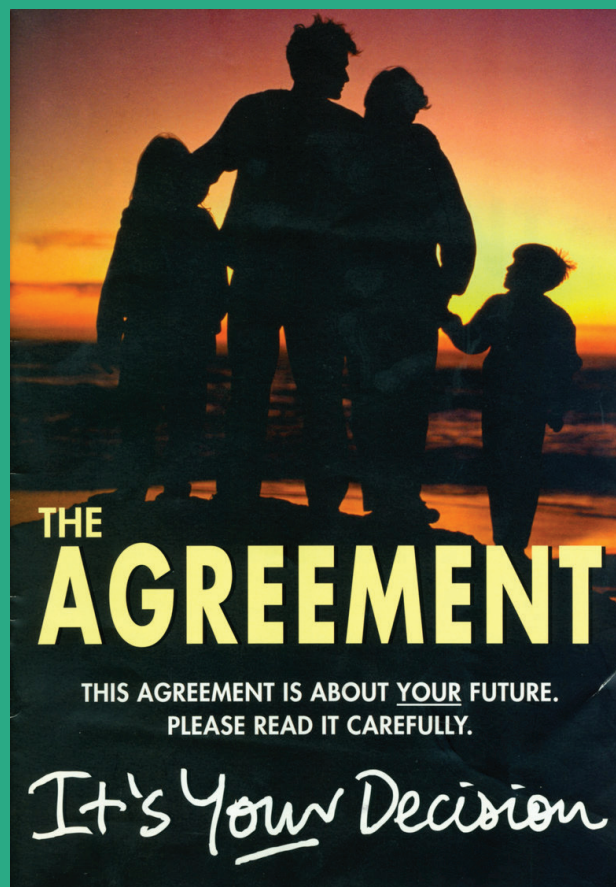
The Agreement transformed the context on this island with a new architecture of political institutions. It provided a roadmap, underpinned by a framework of values and rules, to manage democratic change, and ongoing change within society.

Twenty-five years on, the imposition of BREXIT, against the democratic wishes of the majority in the north, has injected both momentum and a reality, into the conversation around future constitutional change.

BREXIT cut off an economic lifeline for the north to the EU. It has brought into sharper focus the sustained underinvestment in the North over decades by successive British governments. However, thirteen years of Tory austerity has exacerbated substandard economic performance, low productivity, low educational achievement, and the worst health outcomes of any region in these islands. It is against this backdrop that more and more people are considering what type of future will best serve their needs.

Building a new Ireland will require sustained engagement, debate, and dialogue on a future model of governance and provide opportunities to build a new national health service, an all-island education system and determine how the economy is integrated and developed. It will also bring in to focus how the whole island can rejoin the European Union in the event of reunification. Overriding this will be the need to reassure the Unionist section of our community that all rights will be safeguarded and protected in a new Ireland.

Political leadership is a necessary requirement to engage with the legacy of sectarianism and segregation in building towards the achievement of reconciliation and a shared society.





# THE POLICY CONTEXT

Throughout the last decade, civic organisations, trade unions, educational institutions, business organisations, faith communities and our new communities have made contributions to assist reconciliation and further embed the peace process.

## **SINN FÉIN HAS ALSO TAKEN INITIATIVES AND PUBLISHED SIGNIFICANT POLICY DOCUMENTS ENDORSED AT SUCCESSIVE ARD FHEISEANNA INCLUDING:**

- ➔ Towards an Agreed and Reconciled Future (2016),
- ➔ Tackling the Scourge of Sectarianism in Irish Society (2017),
- ➔ Inclusion and Reconciliation in A New Ireland (2019).

Each policy document sets out clear proposals and recommendations to engage with specific challenges such as commemoration, dealing with the past, the role of political institutions, the role of political leadership and policy, and the role of community and civic society.

The Sinn Féin Commission on the Future of Ireland was launched in July 2022 as a key strategic initiative to promote popular grass roots participation in debating Irish unity through a series of People's Assemblies. Alongside party policy this process reflects the Party's commitment to engage with and listen to the broadest cross-section of opinion on the hopes and aspirations of citizens, and to set out how to address sectarianism and promote reconciliation as we build towards a new and agreed Ireland.

The following policy document builds on all this work. It reaffirms our commitment to the promotion of reconciliation and addresses what more must be done, particularly in the context of designing public policy and the governance of democratic institutions.

# THE VISION

Sinn Féin is absolutely committed to a shared and better future for everyone; that is one which is shaped by the people of this island together. All citizens must be cherished, respected, and protected in a new national constitutional democracy. Future governance arrangements should be shaped and made by people, from all traditions and backgrounds, who share this island as their home.

The Good Friday Agreement gave all citizens the opportunity to decide their future together. Underpinned by the principles of equal treatment, parity of esteem and mutual respect, the Agreement provides a political framework for peaceful coexistence and pathway to constitutional change in a divided society.

## **SINN FÉIN BELIEVES A NEW CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY MUST BE RIGHTS BASED. CENTRAL TO ITS DEVELOPMENT MUST BE:**

- ➔ The right to free political thought.
- ➔ The right to freedom and expression of religion.
- ➔ The right to pursue democratic national and political aspirations.
- ➔ The right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means.



- ➔ The right to freely choose one's place of residence.
- ➔ The right to equal opportunity in all social and economic activity, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender, or ethnicity.
- ➔ The right to freedom from sectarian harassment; and,
- ➔ The right of women to full and equal political participation.

Our changed political and societal landscape has increasingly focussed the public discourse on the agreed process for dealing with the constitutional question, under the Good Friday Agreement (1998) provisions. This must be linked to an agreed process for bringing about reconciliation. Such a process should seek to engage with questions of the past, deal with challenges of living together in the present and seek to unlock the potential of living together as equals in a new future.

Some are genuinely anxious, apprehensive, and have concerns about political and constitutional change. That needs to be openly acknowledged and affirmed. Continuing to make progress also means that we also must continue to engage, listen, and act in the interests of all sections of our people. That is why Sinn Féin is absolutely committed to accommodating the Orange tradition and British identity in a new Ireland.

Together, as a society, we must seek to engage with the challenges of the past and yet look to the future with common cause. To that end this document presents refreshed proposals and recommendations to engage with the specific challenges of tackling sectarianism and promoting reconciliation.

## FRAMING THE CHALLENGES

Sectarianism and sectarian segregation remain major barriers in the north to building a shared and better future. Yet despite these pervasive shadows the north is changing.

Marriage equality and a woman's right to healthcare has been secured. Significantly, so too has official recognition for the Irish language. Notably, progress has also been made around contentious bonfires and parades. However, more needs to be done to reduce the erection of flags intended to mark out territory, harass and intimidate.

While much has changed, there is so much more that can be done. More progress is needed to deliver economic and social equality, and a Bill of Rights. Confronting sectarian segregation and breaking the cycle of sectarianism requires a constant focus.

Sinn Féin believes this needs to be embedded within public policy processes which are future proofed.

Tackling segregation in the north is a strategic challenge. It will require ambition, political leadership, and a commitment to innovative public policy development.

### **A NEW SOLUTION FOCUSED AGENDA IS REQUIRED THAT:**

- ▶▶ Builds integrated and shared communities,
- ▶▶ Educates children together,
- ▶▶ Builds a society free from sectarianism and,
- ▶▶ Protects the rights of all victims of the conflict.



Successful planning for a shared and better future must be based upon engaging with, and overcoming the barriers to change, and resourcing the policies, interventions, and programmes capable of affecting positive change.

A deeper engagement with those from Protestant, Unionist and British backgrounds is needed. Their views, aspirations and concerns need to be heard and understood.

# PROPOSALS TO BUILD FOR THE FUTURE

Twenty-five years on from the Good Friday Agreement peace accord was signed, Sinn Féin believes there is a need for a new dialogue about sectarian segregation, as well as the legacy of the past, which directs and mandates our public institutions to work for a shared and better future.

## SINN FÉIN STRONGLY ASSERTS THE NEED TO:

- Address sectarianism and segregation,
- Deal with the legacy of the past,
- Enhance the role of political Institutions in promoting a shared future
- Expand political leadership and policy development.

# ENDING SECTARIANISM

Ending sectarianism is inseparable from building for the future.

That will entail the delivery of an all-island strategy to contribute to promoting understanding, tackling sectarianism, and promoting reconciliation.

It also means positively supporting the availability of integrated education, creating inclusive communities, and implementing a framework to deal with identity related issues.

A step change is required. Anti-sectarianism should be put at the centre of all public policy development.

## Integrated Education

The passing of the Integrated Education Act by the northern Assembly in March 2022, despite opposition by some, is a very clear example of what can be achieved when progressive parties work together.

This Integrated Education Act is a positive and progressive step forward, as it seeks to ensure that families who wish to send their children to an integrated school will have that choice met.

That is why Sinn Féin supports the delivery of the Integrated Education Act.



## Creating Shared Communities

Sectarian segregation is a political, practical, and psychological obstacle preventing the emergence of shared neighbourhoods and shared space. Dealing with segregation and creating integrated, vibrant communities is a complex challenge that calls for a collaborative and inclusive approach.

Sinn Féin is committed to pursuing the removal of physical interface barriers through processes which have the participation and support of local communities.

This will require a commitment to the allocation of public housing based on objective need, and a resolve to eradicate paramilitary control and racist intimidation from all relevant stakeholders, such as government bodies, police, NGOs, community organisations, and most importantly, residents themselves.

In the past, planning policies were framed in a way that viewed certain areas and communities, as problems to be solved rather than valuing them as cherished communities. These policies often disrupted communities, relocating residents to newly constructed housing estates on the outskirts of cities and towns.

The political conflict worsened this issue. A British state security policy of ‘defensive planning’ was implemented in a way that uprooted communities and increased segregation. This policy drained the economic strength from these areas, contributed to stagnation, dereliction, and a sense of despair.

Sectarian segregation has a direct correlation to social and economic inequality. The removal of segregation requires community based economic, educational and health interventions. Decent jobs, educational opportunities and good quality housing should be central to anti-sectarian strategies driven by government. These processes should be overseen and implemented with Ministerial direction from within the northern power-sharing Executive.

### TO ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES, SINN FÉIN PROPOSES THE FOLLOWING:

#### ➔ Policy Reform

- ▶▶ Ensure housing policy is based on objective need.
- ▶▶ Focus planning policies on creating vibrant, integrated, mixed-use neighbourhoods that encourage social interactions and economic sustainability.
- ▶▶ Promote the regeneration of areas divided by physical structures and segregation by addressing socioeconomic inequalities. This regeneration needs to address community need, develop ownership of land and assets with a focus on connectivity and reversing the defensive planning of the past.

#### ➔ Community Engagement and Empowerment

- ▶▶ Ensure active involvement of communities in decision-making processes related to housing, development, and integration initiatives.
- ▶▶ Ensure housing is developed and delivered based on need.
- ▶▶ Link housing to regeneration and the building of thriving communities
- ▶▶ Foster dialogue and understanding among different communities.

#### ➔ Community Wealth Building

- ▶▶ Build a more resilient and sustainable local economy, strengthening social cohesion and overall well-being by ensuring ownership and empowerment within the community.



- ▶▶ Encourage and support local ownership of businesses, land, and other assets to ensure that generated wealth remains within the community.
- ▶▶ Prioritise creating jobs within the community, offering opportunities for residents with fair wages and benefits.
- ▶▶ Focus on reducing inequalities and ensuring economic benefits are distributed more equitably across the community, particularly to historically marginalised groups.

#### ➔ Infrastructure and Connectivity

- ▶▶ Enhance infrastructure and transportation networks to improve connectivity between communities, encouraging interaction and integration.

## Engaging with Identity Issues

The Flags, Identity, Culture and Tradition (FICT) Commission was formed in 2016. With representatives of all five main parties on the Commission it was mandated to make recommendations on how to deal with these contested issues within our society. The FICT report was finally presented to The Executive Office in July 2020.

The Report contained 45 recommendations and while it does not provide all the solutions it offers a roadmap to address issues at the heart of division in the north; and made recommendations on how cultural traditions and identities can be celebrated and commemorated on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

However, Unionist political opposition within the power-sharing Executive, resisted all attempts and subsequent deadlines to present a plan to the full Executive on implementation of the report's recommendations. This represented an abject failure of political leadership.

Despite repeated efforts by Sinn Féin, progress was blocked on the delivery of the FICT Report recommendations.

Implementation of the FICT report will be challenging. That's why producing an implementation plan is the correct thing to do.

In a new Executive, Sinn Féin will seek the implementation of the Executive's FICT Implementation Plan.

# DEALING WITH THE PAST

Engaging meaningfully with the issue of legacy, pain and loss in a manner that upholds the rights of victims will require broad community and political consensus. The unilateral action by the British government in bringing forward anti-democratic 'amnesty legislation' which violates international law has been rejected locally by political parties, the Churches and by the international human rights community. It is an affront to the rights of all victims. Any approach to engage with legacy matters must be victim-centred and human rights compliant in accordance with Article 2 ECHR obligations.

#### **SINN FÉIN WILL CONTINUE TO:**

- ➔ Seek the implementation of the Stormont House Agreement (2014) legacy mechanisms in a human rights compliant manner.
- ➔ Seek support for an initiative of common acknowledgement which recognises all past injustices, hurt and loss.
- ➔ Seek support for a National Reconciliation Day which remembers all victims of conflict in Ireland.



# ROLE OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Leadership from the democratic political institutions throughout Ireland is fundamental to progress towards a shared and integrated future.

The principles of equality, mutual respect and parity of esteem are core to the functioning of all political institutions, both north and south.

## TO THIS END SINN FÉIN WILL SEEK TO:

- ➔ Ensure the Executive and Assembly in the north, local authorities and all public sector bodies adopt a dedicated anti-sectarianism policy and make it publicly available on their websites.
- ➔ Ensure that elected representatives will be bound to pro-actively uphold and implement the commitment of his / her anti sectarianism pledge of office.
- ➔ Advocate for a revised “Together: Building a United Community” strategy in the north, which is co-designed with local communities, which makes provision to fill gaps in provision and which clearly sets out a roadmap toward a shared and better future.
- ➔ Advocate for a clear legal definition of sectarianism.
- ➔ Incorporate a citizen’s anti-sectarian charter into the pledges of Ministers, MLAs, TDs, and local councillors across the island.
- ➔ Encourage all-party unity and leadership for a popular campaign against sectarianism and segregation, North and South.
- ➔ Support the establishment of a civic forum in the north as a platform to encourage cross-community and anti-sectarian solidarity within civic society.

## NATIONAL DIMENSION

Irish society has yet to deal with the hurt, fear and mistrust caused by generations of British colonial interference and resulting political conflict on this island. The civil war over one hundred years ago still overshadows modern Irish history and politics. No effective reconciliation process was ever undertaken by the southern state to deal with that catharsis in our country’s history.

Partition and sectarianism remain major barriers to achieving a new, national constitutional democracy. The delivery of an inclusive national reconciliation process designed to acknowledge loss, address concerns, and build new relationships can inform a roadmap to the future. That is why strategies for dealing with sectarianism and planning for a reconciliation process must be core to preparations for constitutional change.

This places a responsibility on the Irish government to expand the work of the Shared Island Unit and also to play a leadership role in persuading and assuring all who share this island that their rights will be protected in a new national democracy.





#### **TO ASSIST THIS WORK SINN FÉIN PROPOSES:**

- That the Irish government convene a citizen's assembly to address the impacts of sectarianism and intolerance, and which will bring forward proposals to promote national reconciliation.
- An expansion of the work and remit of the Shared Island Initiative in the Office of the Taoiseach
- The development of an all-island reconciliation strategy to be implemented under the auspices of the North South Ministerial Council.
- The development of a shared culture of commemoration in Irish society north and south based upon the principles of mutual respect, dignity, and sensitivity.
- Exploration of the potential of a National Reconciliation Day.

## **POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND POLICY**

The Good Friday Agreement set out a new form of political architecture based on partnership, inclusion, parity of esteem, respect, and equality.

At this stage in the north, that is best done within the power-sharing institutions in which political parties can plan, work and deliver together. This strand of governance is inseparable from and interdependent on the North South Ministerial Council and all-island institutions.

All public representatives, political parties and leaders across the island have a responsibility to work for all, and commit to doing so, when elected. Respect for the democratic process must be paramount.



## CONCLUSION

The Good Friday Agreement and the Peace Process have transformed Ireland, north and south.

It is time for the next phase of our peace process to begin.

Our challenge is to make the political process work and plan for the next 25 years. That will include planning for a Unity referendum in this decade, while actively working to address sectarianism and progressing reconciliation and healing.

Reaching out the hand of friendship to advance reconciliation is the common ground, where together all sections of society can build for the future and do so in a manner that reflects the diversity of allegiances, identities and aspirations is about maturity and civility in this era of change.

Our shared ambition must be to engage all the people who share this country together.

It must also be about governing and legislating for all citizens.

To achieve a new Ireland for all – that is Sinn Féin's commitment.



**A New Ireland for all:**  
Ending Sectarian Segregation









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Mar thoradh ar Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta agus Próiseas na Síochána is amhlaidh gur athraíodh Éire, thuaidh agus theas. Tá sé in am tús a chur leis an gcéad chéim eile sa phróiseas síochána. Is é an dúshlán atá romhainn ná an próiseas polatíúil a chur ag obair agus pleanáil a dhéanamh don chéad 25 bliain eile. Aireofar leis sin pleanáil do reitream Aontachta sna deich mbliana seo, agus ag an am céanna oibriú go gníomhach chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar an seicteachas agus chun athmhuintearas agus téarnamh a chur chun cinn.

Is é lámh an chairdis a bhaint amach chun an t-athmhuintearas a chur chun cinn an talamh coiteann, áit ar féidir le gach cuid den tsochat tógáil don tochtach agus é sin a dhéanamh ar bhealach a léiríonn éagsúlacht na ndíseachtaí, na bhféiniúlachtaí agus na mianta a bhaineann le haibíocht agus le sibhialtacht i ré seo an athraithe.

Ní mór dúinn é a bheith mar uailmhian chomhroinnte againn go léir a bheith ag plé leis na daoine go léir atá ina gcónaí ar an oileán seo. Ní mór go mbaintfeadh sé freisin le rialú agus reachtú do gach saoránach. Éire nua a bhaint amach do chách – is é sin tiomantas Shinn Féin.

**CONGLUID**



# CEANNAIREACHT PHOLAITIÚIL AGUS BEARTAS

Leagtar amach i gComhaontú Aoine an Chéasta cineál nua ailtireachta polaitiúla bunaithe ar chomhpháirtíocht, cuimsiú, páireacht mheasa, meas agus comhionannas.

Ag an bpointe seo ó thuaidh, is fearr é sin a dhéanamh sna hinstitiúidí comhroinnte cumhachta inar féidir le páirtithe polaitiúla pleanáil, oibriú agus seachadadh le chéile. Tá an tsraith rialachais seo doscartha ón gComhairle Aireachta Thuaidh Theas agus ó institiúidí uile-oileáin agus tá sé idirspéach uirthi.

Tá freagracht ar gach ionadai poiblí, páirtí polaitiúchá agus ceannairí ar fud an oileáin oibriú ar son gach duine, agus gealltanas a thabhairt é sin a dhéanamh, nuair a thoghtar iad. Caitiffidh meas ar an bpróiseas daonlathach a bheith fíorthábhachtach.

- CHUN CABHRÚ LEIS AN OBAIR SEO MOLANN SINN FEIN:**
- ➔ Go dtionófaidh rialtas na hÉireann tionól saoránach chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar thionchar an tséiteachais agus na héadulainithe, agus a thabharfaidh moltaí chun cinn chun athmhuintearas náisiúnta a chur chun cinn.
  - ➔ Leathnú ar obair agus ar shainchúram Thionscnamh an Oileáin Chomhroinnte in Oifig an Taoisigh
  - ➔ Straitéis uile-oileáin athmhuintearais a fhorbairt atá le cur i bhfeidhm faoi choimirce na Comhairle Aireachta Thuaidh Theas.
  - ➔ Cultúr comhroinnte cuimhneacháin a fhorbairt i sochaí na hÉireann thuaidh agus theas bunaithe ar phrionsabail na comhurráimhe, na dínite agus na hioigaireachta.
  - ➔ Amharc Lá Náisiúnta Athmhuintearais mar bhealach chun tosáigh a d'fhéadfaidh a bheith ann.

Níl sochaí na hÉireann ag plé mar is ceart go fóill leis an ngeortú, leis an bhfatíos agus leis an mímhúinín a chothaigh na glúnta de chur isteach coilíneach na Breataine agus coilíneacht pholaitiúil ar an oileán seo dá bharr. Tá stair agus polaitiúcht nua-aimseartha na hÉireann faoi smál ag an gcogadh cathartha atá os cionn céad bliain ó shin fós. Níor thug stát an deiscirt faoi aon phróiseas éifeachtach athmhuintearais riamh chun déileáil leis an gcataróis sin i stair na tíre seo.

Tá an chríochnú agus an seiceachas fós ina mbacainní móra ar dhaonlathas bunreachtúil náisiúnta nua a bhaint amach. Trí phróiseas cuimsitheach náisiúnta athmhuintearais a chur ar fáil atá ceaptha chun caillteanas a aithint, aghaidh a thabhairt ar ábhair imní, agus caidrimh nua a thógáil, is féidir treochláir don todhchaí a threorú. Sin é an fáth go gcaitiffidh straitéisí chun déileáil leis an seiceachas agus pleanáil do phróiseas athmhuintearais a bheith lárnach sna huillmhúcháin d'áthru bunreachtúil.

Cuireann sé seo freagracht ar rialtas na hÉireann cur le hobair Aonad an Oileáin Chomhroinnte agus ról ceannaireachta a imirt freisin chun a chur ina lú ar gach duine a roinneann an t-oileán seo go gcosnófar a gcearta i ndaonlathas náisiúnta nua.

# GNÉ NAISIÚNTA



- A chinntiú go nglacann an Feidhmeannas agus an Tionól ó thuaidh, údarais áitiúla agus gach comhlacht san earnáil phoiblí le beartas tionscnaithe frith-sheicteachais agus é a chur ar fáil go poiblí ar a láithreáin ghreasaín.
- A chinntiú go mbeidh sé de cheangal ar ionadaithe tofa seasamh go réamhghníomhach le tiomantas a ghealltanas frith-sheicteachais oifige agus é a chur i bhfeidhm.
- Tacú le straitéis athbhreithnithe “Le Chéile: Pobal Aontaithe a Thógáil” ó thuaidh, ina bhfuil poball áitiúla, a dhéanamh foráil chun bearnai sa soláthar a líonadh agus ina leagtar amach go soiléir treochláir i dtreo todhchaí chomhroinnte agus níos fearr.
- Tacú le sainmhíniú soiléir difriúil ar an seicteachas.
- Cairt frithsheicteach saoránach a thabhairt isteach i ngealltanas Airí, CTR, Teachtaí Dála agus comhairleoirí áitiúla ar fud an oileáin.
- Aontacht agus ceannaireacht uilípháirtí a spreagadh d’fheachtas móréilimh in aghaidh an tseicteachais agus na cinecheighlíte, Thuaidh agus Theas.
- Tacú le bunú fóram cathartha ó thuaidh mar ardán chun dlúthpháirtíocht trasphobail agus frithsheicteach a spreagadh laistigh den tsochaí shibhialta.

### CHUIGE SIN, FEACHAIDH SINN FEIN LE:

Tá ceannaireacht ó na hinstitiúidí polaitiúla daonlathacha ar fud na hÉireann rithábachtach chun dul chun cinn a dhéanamh i dtreo todhchaí chomhroinnte chomhtháite.

Tá prionsabail an chomhionannais, na comhurráime agus na cothroime measa lárnach d’fheidhmí na n-institiúidí polaitiúla go léir, thuaidh agus theas arson.

# RÓL NA HINSTITIÚIDÍ POLAITIÚLA

- Meicníochtaí leagáide Chomhaontú Theach Stormont (2014) a lorg ar bhealach a chomhlíonann cearta an duine.
- Tacalocht a lorg do thionscnamh aitheantais choitinn a thugann aitheantas do gach éagóir, gortú agus caillteanas san am atá thart.
- Tacalocht a lorg do Lá Náisiúnta Athmhuintearais a chumhionn ar fospartaigh uile na coimhlinte in Éirinn.

### LEANFAIDH SINN FEIN AR AGHAIDH AR AN DÓIGH SEO:

Beidh gá le comhdhearcaidh leathan pobail agus polaitiúil chun dul i ngleic go fóinteach le ceist na hoíchreacht, na péine agus an chaillteanas ar bhealach a sheasann le cearta na n-íospartach. Tá dlúitaithe go háitúil ag páirtithe polaitiúla, ag na hEaglaisí agus ag an bpobal idirnáisiúnta um chearta an duine don ghníomh aontaobhach a rinne rialtas na Breataine chun ‘reachtaíocht mhaitiúnais’ frithdhaoilathach a thabhairt chun cinn a sháráil an dlí idirnáisiúnta. Tá sé ar thús cadhnáíochta maidir le cearta na n-íospartach go léir. Níl mór aon chur chuige maidir le dul i ngleic le hábhair oidhreachta a bheith dírithe ar fospartaigh agus a bheith comhlíontach le cearta an duine i gcomhréir le hAitheagal 2 den CECD.

# AG PLÉ LEIS AN AM ATÁ THART

**Rannpháirtíocht agus Cumhacht an Phobail**

- ▶▶ Rannpháirtíocht ghníomhach na bpobal i bpróisis chinnnteoireachta a bhaineann le tionscnaimh tithíochta, forbartha agus comhtháthaithe a chinníú.
- ▶▶ A chinníú go ndéantar tithíocht a fhorbairt agus a sheachadadh bunaithe ar riachtanas.
- ▶▶ Tithíocht a nascadh le hathghníniúint agus le pobail rathúla a thógáil
- ▶▶ Idirphlé agus tuiscint a chothú i measc pobail éagsúla.

**Saibreas an Phobail a Fhorbairt**

- ▶▶ Geilleagar áitiúil níos athléimní agus níos inbhuanaithe a thógáil, comhtháthú sóisialta agus folláine fhoriomláan a neartú trí uineireacht agus cumhachtú a chinníú laistigh den phobal.
- ▶▶ Uineireacht áitiúil gnólachtaí, talún agus sócmhainní eile a spreagadh agus tacú leo chun a chinníú go bhfanann saibhreas ginte laistigh den phobal.
- ▶▶ Tus áite a thabhairt do phoist a chruthú laistigh den phobal, deiseanna a chur ar fáil do chonaitheoirí a bhfuil pá agus sochair chothroma acu.
- ▶▶ Dirú ar neamhionannais a laghdú agus a chinníú go ndáilítear tairbhí eacnamaíochta ar bhealach níos cothroime ar fud an phobail, go háirithe ar ghrúpaí atá imeallaithe go stairiúil.

**Bonneagar agus Nascacht**

- ▶▶ - Feabhas a chur ar líonraí bonneagar agus iompair chun nascacht idir pobail a fheabhsú, idirghníomhaíocht agus comhtháthú a spreagadh.

**Dul i ngleic le Saincheisteanna Féiniúlachta**

Bunáidh an Coimisiún um Bhratacha, Féiniúlacht, Cultúr agus Traidisiún (FICT) in 2016. Le hionadaithe ó gach ceann de na cúig phríomhpháirtí ar an gCoimisiún, tugadh sainordú dó moltaí a dhéanamh maidir leis an dóigh le déileáil leis na saincheisteanna atá i gcróilár na deighnílle ó thuaidh; agus déantar moltaí maidir leis an dóigh ar féidir traidisiúin agus féiniúlachtaí cultúrtha a cheilliúradh agus a chomóradh ar bhonn comhionannais agus comhurráime.

Mar sin féin, chuir an treasúra polaitiúil Aontachtach san Fheidhmeannas comhroinnte cumhachta, in aghaidh gach iarracht agus spriocdhátaí ina dhiaidh sin plean a chur faoi bhraid an Fheidhmeannais iomláin maidir le cur i bhfeidhm mhoitál na tuarascála. B'ionann sin agus teip na ceannaireachta polaitiúla.

In ainneoin iarrachtaí Shinn Féin arís agus arís eile, cuireadh bac ar dhul chun cinn maidir le moltaí Thuarascáil FICT a chur i gcrích.

Beidh sé dúshlánach tuarascáil FICT a chur i bhfeidhm. Sin an fáth gurb é plean forfheidhmithe a chur le chéile an rud ceart le déanamh.

I bhFeidhmeannas nua, feachtaidh Sinn Féin le Plean Feidhmithe FICT an Fheidhmeannais a chur i bhfeidhm.



- ▶▶ A chinntiú go bhfuil beartas tithíochta bunaithe ar riachtanas oibíachtúil.
- ▶▶ Beartais phleanála a dhírú ar chomharsanachtaí bríomhara, comhtháite, úsáide measctha a chruthú a spreagann idirghníomhaíochtaí sóisialta agus inbhuanaitheacht eacnamaíoch.
- ▶▶ Athghníniúint limistéar roinnte ar struchtúir fhísicúla agus leithscaradh a chur chun cinn trí aghaidh a thabhairt ar neamhionannais shochearamaíoch. Ní mór don athghníniúint seo aghaidh a thabhairt ar riachtanas an phobail, úinéireacht talún agus sócmhainní a fhorbairt le fócas ar nascacht agus pleanáil chosanta an ama atá thart a aisíompú.

➔ **Athchóiriú Beartais**

**CHUN DUL I NGLÉIC LEIS NA DÚSHLAÍN SIN, MOLANN SINN FEIN NA NITHE SEO A LEANAS:**

Tá comhghaol díreach ag leithscaradh seiceach le neamhionannas sóisialta agus eacnamaíoch. Teastáil idirghabhálacha eacnamaíoch, oideachais agus síáinte pobalbhunaithe chun deireadh a chur leis an leithscaradh. Ba chóir go mbeadh poist chuibhíúla, deiseanna oideachais agus tithíocht ar ardchailighdeán lárnach i straitéisí fithsheicteacha atá á dtiomáint ag an rialtas. Ba chóir na próisis seo a mhaoirsiú agus a chur i bhfeidhm le treoir ón Aire ón bhFeidhmeannas comhroinnte cumhachta ó thuaidh.

Mar gheall ar an gcoimhlint pholaitiúil chuaign an cheist seo in oícas. Cuirtear polasat síandála stát na Breataine maidir le 'pleanáil chosanta' i bhfeidhm ar bhealach a chuir as do phobail agus a mheadaigh an leithscaradh. Baineadh an neart eacnamaíoch ó na réimsí seo mar thoradh ar na beartais chéanna, chuir sé le marbhántacht, dearóill, agus le mothú éadóchais.

San am a chuaign thart, cuirtear polasaithe pleanála le chéile ar bhealach a d'fhéach ar cheantair agus ar phobail áirithe, mar fhadhbanna a bhí le réiteach seachas luach a chur orthu mar phobail a bhfuil meas acu orthu. Is minic a chuir na polasaithe seo isteach ar phobail, ag athlonnú cónaitheoirí chuig eastáit tithíochta nuathógtha ar imeall na gcathracha agus na mbailte.

Tá Sinn Féin tiomanta do bhacainní fisicúla a bhaint trí phróisis a bhfuil rannpháirtíocht agus tacatocht na bpobal áitiúil acu. Chuirge sin, beidh gá le tiomantas do leithdháileadh tithíochta poiblí bunaithe ar riachtanas oibíachtúil, agus rún chun deireadh a chur le rialú paraimíleata agus imeaglu ciníoch ó na páirtithe leasmhara ábhartha go léir, amhail comhlachtaí rialtais, póilíní, ENRanna, eagraíochtaí pobail, agus níos tábhachtaí fós, cónaitheoirí iad féin.

Is constaic pholaitiúil, phraiticiúil agus shíceolaíoch i an leithscaradh seiceach a chuireann cosc ar theacht chun cinn comharsanachtaí comhroinnte agus spáis chomhroinnte. Is dúshlán casta é déileáil le leithscaradh agus pobail chomhtháite bhriomhara a chruthú a éilíonn cur chuirge comhoibríoch agus cuimsitheach.

## Pobail Chomhroinnte a Chruthú

Sin é an fáth go dtacaíonn Sinn Féin le seachadadh an Achta um Oideachas Imeasctha. Is céim dhearfach agus fhorásach chun tosáigh é an Acht um Oideachas Imeasctha seo, mar go bhféachann sé lena chinntiú go mbeidh an rogha sin ag teaghlaigh ar mian leo a bpáisti a chur chuig scoil imeasctha. Is sampla an-soiléir é rith an Achta um Oideachas Imeasctha ag Tíonól an Tuaiscirt i Márta 2022, in ainneoin go bhfuil roinnt daoine ag cur ina choinne, den mhéid is féidir a bhaint amach nuair a oibríonn páirtithe forásacha le chéile.

## Oideachas Imeasctha





### TÁ GÁ LE CLÁR OIBRE NUA ATÁ DÍRITHE AR RÉITEACH:

- ▶▶ Forbairt nua do pobail chomhtháite agus chomhroinnte,
- ▶▶ Oideachas a chur ar leanal le chéile,
- ▶▶ Togann sé sochail atá saor ón seicteachas agus,
- ▶▶ Cosnaimn sé cearta iospartaigh uile na coimhlinnte.

Ní mór pleanáil rathúil do thodhchaí chomhroinnte agus níos fearr a bheith bunaithe ar dhul i ngleic leis na bacainní ar athrú agus iad a sháru, agus acmhainní a chur ar fáil do na beartais, idirghabhálacha agus clár a d'fhéadfaidh tionchar a imirt ar athrú dearfach.

Tá gá le caidreamh níos doimhne leo siúd ó chúlraí Protastúnacha, Aontachtaigh agus Britanacha. Ní mór éisteacht lena dtuairimí, lena mianta agus lena n-ábhair imní agus iad a thuiscint.

## MOLTAÍ LE FORBAIRT A DHEÁNAMH DON SAOL AMACH ANSEO

Cúig bliana is fiche ó siníodh comhaontú síochána Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta, creideann Sinn Féin go bhfuil gá le hidirphlé nua faoin leitnscaradh seicteach, chomh maith le hoideachas an ama atá caithe, a threoraíonn agus a thugann sainordú dar n-institiúidí poiblí oibríú ar mhaithe le todhchaí chomhroinnte agus níos fearr.

### DEARBHAÍONN SINN FÉIN GO LAIDIR GUR GA:

- ▶ Aghaidh a thabhairt ar an seicteachas agus ar an leitnscaradh,
- ▶ Déileáil le hoideachas an ama atá caithe,
- ▶ Feabhas a chur ar ról na n-institiúidí poiblí le todhchaí chomhroinnte a chur chun cinn
- ▶ Ceanntreacht phoiblí agus forbairt beartais a leanú.

## DEIREADH A CHUR LEIS AN SEICTEACHAS

Ní féidir saol nua amach anseo a fhorbairt gan deireadh a chur leis an seicteachas.

Is éard a bheidh i gceist leis sin straitéis uile-óiléin a chur ar fáil chun cur le tuiscint a chur chun cinn, dul i ngleic leis an seicteachas, agus athmhuintearas a chur chun cinn.

Is ionann é seo freisin tacú go dearfach le hinfháighteacht an oideachais imeascha, pobail chumaisitheacha a chruthú, agus creat a chur i bhfeidhm chun déileáil le saincheisteanna a bhaineann le féiniúlacht.

Tá athrú céime ag teastáil. Ba chóir frith-sheicteachas a chur i gcróilár gach forbartha beartais phoiblí.

Tá an seicteachas agus an leithscaradh seicteach fós ina mbackainní móra ó thuaidh chun todhchalathú. Ach in ainneoin na scáilleanna rábacha seo tá an tuaisceart ag chomhroinnté agus níos fearr a thógáil. Tá an seicteachas agus an leithscaradh seicteach fós ina mbackainní móra ó thuaidh chun todhchalathú. Tá an seicteachas agus an leithscaradh seicteach fós ina mbackainní móra ó thuaidh chun todhchalathú. Tá an seicteachas agus an leithscaradh seicteach fós ina mbackainní móra ó thuaidh chun todhchalathú.

# NA DÚSHLÁIN A CHUR I gCOMHTHEACS

Tá ár dtírdhreach polaitiúil agus sochtaíoch athraithe ag dirú níos mó ar an díoscúrsa poiblí ar an bpróiseas comhaontaithe chun déileáil leis an gceist bhunreachtúil, faoi fhorálacha Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta (1998). Níl mór é sin a nascadh le próiseas comhaontaithe chun athmhuintearas a chur i gcrích. Ba cheart go bhféadfaí próiseas den sórt sin le dul i ngleic le ceisteanna a bhí ann roimhe seo, déileáil leis na dúshláin a bhaineann le maireachtáil le chéile san am i lathair agus iarracht a dhéanamh leas a bhaint as an acmhainneacht a bhaineann le maireachtáil le chéile mar an gcéanna i dtodhchal nua.

Tá cuid acu fíor-imloch, buartha, agus imní orthu faoi athrú polaitiúil agus bunreachtúil. Caithear é sin a admháil agus a chur in iúl go hoscailte. Má leanaimid orainn ag déanamh dul chun cinn, ní mór dúinn leanúint orainn a bheith ag plé, ag éisteacht agus ag gníomhú ar mhaithe lenár muintir go léir. Sin é an fáth go bhfuil Sinn Féin tiomanta go hiomlán do fhréastal ar an traidisiún Oraisreach agus ar an bhféiniúlacht Bhriotanach in Éirinn nua.

Le chéile, mar shocho, ní mór dúinn iarracht a dhéanamh dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin a bhaineann leis an am atá caite agus fós breathnú ar an todhchal le cúis choiteann. Chuirge sin, cuirtear tograí agus moltaí athnuachana i lathair sa doiciméad seo chun dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin shonracha a bhaineann le dul i ngleic leis an seicteachas agus le hathmhuintearas a chur chun cinn.

- ➔ An ceart chun athrú bunreachtúil a lorg trí mhodhanna síochánta dlísteanacha.
- ➔ An ceart ag duine chun áit chónaithe a roghnú faoi shaoirse.
- ➔ An ceart chun comhdheiseanna i ngach gníomhaíocht shóisialta agus eacnamaíoch, beag beann ar aicme, creideamh, míchumas, inscne, nó éitneacht.
- ➔ An ceart chun saoirse ó chialpach seicteach; agus,
- ➔ An ceart atá ag má chun rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil iomlán chomhionann a fháil.



### CREIDEANN SINN FEIN GO GCÁITHFIDH DAONLATHAS BUNREACHTÚIL NUA A BHEITH BUNAITHE AR CHEARTA. NÍ MÓR A BHEITH LÁRNACH INA FHOIRBAIRT:

- ➔ An ceart chun smaointeoireacht pholaitiúil saor in aisce.
- ➔ An ceart chun saoirse agus tuairimí a nochtadh i gcuráil creidimh.
- ➔ An ceart chun mianta daonlathacha náisiúnta agus polaitiúla a bhaint amach.

Thug Comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta deis do gach saoránach a dtodhchaí a shocrú le chéile. Mar bhonn agus mar thaca ag prionsabail na córa comhionainne, na cõthróime measa agus na comhurráime, cuirtear creat polaitiúil ar fáil leis an gComhaontú le haghaidh cómháireachtaíil shíochánta agus bealach chun athrú bunreachtúil a bhaint amach i sochaí roinnte.

Tá Sinn Féin tiomanta go hiomlán do thodhchaí chomhroinnte agus níos fearr do gach duine; is é sin ceann atá múnlaíthe ag muintir an oileáin seo le chéile. Ní mór meas, tuiscint agus cosaint a thabhairt do gach saoránach i ndaonlathas bunreachtúil náisiúnta nua. Ba cheart do dhaoinne, ó gach traidisiún agus cúlra, a bhfuil cõnal orthu ar an oileán seo socrúithe rialachais amach anseo a mhúnlú agus a dhéanamh.

## AN FHIS

Leagtar amach i ngach doiciméad beartais tograí agus moltaí soléire chun dul i ngleic le dúshláin shonracha amhail comórach, déileáil leis an am atá thart, ról na n-institiúidí polaitiúla, ról na ceannaireachta agus an bheartais pholaitiúil, agus ról na sochaí pobail agus sibhailta.

Seoladh Coimisiún Shinn Féin um Thodhchaí na hÉireann i mí Iúil 2022 mar phríomhthionscnamh straitéiseach chun rannpháirtíocht chosmhuintir an phobail a chur chun cinn i ndiospóireacht aontacht na hÉireann trí shraith Tíonóil Phobail. Chomh maith le beartas an pháirtí, léiríonn an próiseas seo tiomantas an Pháirtí dul i ngleic leis an réimse tuairimí is léithne maidir le dóchas agus mianta na saoránach agus éisteacht leo, agus a leagan amach faoin dóigh chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar an seicteachas agus an t-athmhuintearas a chur chun cinn agus muid ag forbairt i dtreo Éireann nua agus aontaithe.

Cuireann an doiciméad beartais seo a leanas leis an obair seo ar fad. Athdhearbháil ar dtíomantas do chur chun cinn an athmhuintearais agus tógann sí aghaidh ar a bhfuil le déanamh, go háirithe i gcomhthéacs beartas pobail a cheapadh agus rialachas institiúidí daonlathacha.

### TÁ TIONSCNAIMH GLACTHA AG SINN FEIN FREISIN AGUS D'FHOILSÍGH SIAD CÁPÉISÍ SUNTASCHA BEARTAIS A FORMHÚINÍODH AG ARD-FHEISEANNA I NDIAIDH A CHÉILE, LENA N-ÁIRITTEAR:

- ➔ I dtreo Todhchaí Chomhaontaithe agus Réitithe (2016),
- ➔ Ag Dul i ngleic le Céasadh an tSeicteachais i Sochaí na hÉireann (2017),
- ➔ Athmhuintearais in Éirinn Nua (2019).

Le deich mbliana anuas, tá eagraíochtaí sibhailta, cearrchumainn, institiúidí oideachais, eagraíochtaí gnó, pobail chreidimh agus áir pobail nua tar éis ionchur a dhéanamh chun cuidiú le hathmhuintearas agus chun an próiseas síochána a leabú tuilleadh.

## COMHTHÉACS AN BHEARTAIS





I mí Aibreáin 2023, rinneadh comóradh cúig bliana is fiche ar Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta. D'athraigh an Comhaontú an comhthéacs ar an oileán seo le struchtúr nua d'institiúidí polaitiúla. Chuir sé treochar ar fáil, a raibh creat luachanna agus rialacha mar bhonn táca leis, chun an t-athrú daonlathach a bhainistiú, agus chun athrú leanúnach a dhéanamh sa tsochal.

Cúig bliana is fiche ar aghaidh, chuir forchur an Bhreaitimeachta, i gcoinne mhianta daonlathacha an mhóraitimh ó thuaidh, móiminteam agus réaltacht araon isteach sa chomhrá faoi athrú bunreachtúil amach anseo.

Chuir an Breaitimeacht deireadh le líne tarrthála eacnamaíochta don tuaisceart chug an AE. Mar thoradh air seo, leagadh béim ar an tearcinfheistíocht leanúnach sa Tuaisceart le blianta fada ag rialtais na Breataine i ndiaidh a chéile. Mar sin féin, tá trí bliana déag de dhéine na dTóraithe tar éis cur le feidhmíocht eacnamaíoch fhothaighdeánach, táirgiúlacht íseal, gnóthachtaí oideachais íseal, agus na torthaí sláinte is measa in aon réigiún sna hOileáin seo. Is sa chúilra sin atá níos mó agus níos mó daoine ag smaoinneamh ar an gcinéal tochtach is fearr a dhéanfaidh freastal ar a gcuid riachtanas.

Chun Éire nua a thógáil, beidh gá le rannpháirtíocht, drosphoirteacht agus idirphlé leanúnach maidir le samhail rialachais amach anseo agus cuirfear deiseanna ar fáil chun seirbhís sláinte náisiúnta nua a thógáil, córas oideachais uile-oileáin agus a chinneadh faoin dóigh a ndéantar an gilleagair a chomhtháthú agus a fhorbairt. Direoidh sé freisin ar an dóigh ar féidir leis an oileán ar fad teacht ar ais san Aontas Eorpach i gcás athaontú na tíre. Is é an rud is tábhachtaí ná go gcaithfear a Aontachtaíthe chur ar a suaimhneas go ndéantar gach ceart a chosaint in Éirinn nua.

Is riachtanas í ceannaireacht pholaitiúil chun dul i ngleic le hoidhreacht an tséiteachais agus an leithscartha chun cur le baint amach an athmhuintearais agus sochail chomhroinnte.

# REAMHRA

**Eire Nua do chách:** Deiradh a chur le Leithscaradh Seiteach



Deireadh a chur le  
Leithscaradh  
Seicteach

# ÉIRE NÚA DO CHACH:

