



*“The national flag is the tricolour
of green, white and orange.”*

*“An bhratach trí dhath .i. uaine, bán, agus
flannbhuí, an suaitheantas náisiúnta.”*

CONSTITUTION OF IRELAND
BUNREACTH NA HÉIREANN

ARTICLE 7 AIRTEAGAL 7

19
.....
2016

Contents

Clár na nÁbhar

1. History of the Flag Stair na Brataí	1
2. About the Guidelines Faisnéis faoi na Treoirlínte	4
3. Design Dearadh	5
4. Flying, displaying and placing An bhratach a chur ar foluain, a iompar agus a thaispeáint	6
5. Occasions and times when the National Flag is flown Ócáidí agus amanna a chuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain	8
6. Flying and displaying the National Flag with Flags of other Nations An Bhratach Náisiúnta a chur ar foluain agus a thaispeáint le bratacha Náisiún eile	10
7. Carrying of the National Flag An Bhratach Náisiúnta a iompar	14
8. Half-masting the National Flag and its display during times of mourning An Bhratach Náisiúnta a chur ar Leathchrann agus í a thaispeáint i rith tréimhsí bróin	16
9. Folding of the National Flag An Bhratach Náisiúnta a Fhilleadh	20
10. Hoisting and lowering Crochadh agus ísliú	22
11. Saluting the National Flag Cuirteís a Dhéanamh don Bhratach Náisiúnta	23
12. The National Flag and the National Anthem An Bhratach Náisiúnta agus Amhrán na bhFiann	23
13. Respect for the National Flag Meas a léiriú ar an mBratach Náisiúnta	24
14. Proper disposal of a worn or frayed National Flag Bratach Náisiúnta atá caite nó gíoblach a dhiúscairt i gceart	25
15. Use in printed or electronic format Úsáid i bhformáid chlóite nó leictreonach	25

1. History of the Flag

Stair na Brataí

The National Flag of Ireland, often referred to as the tricolour, consists of three colours – green, white and orange. It was adopted as the flag of the Irish Free State in 1922. It was formally confirmed as the National Flag in the 1937 Constitution, in Article 7: ‘The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange.’

The Irish Tricolour is intended to symbolise the inclusion and hoped-for union of the people of different traditions on this island, which is now expressed in the Constitution as the entitlement of every person born in the island of Ireland to be part of the Irish nation (regardless of ethnic origin, religion or political conviction).

A green flag with harp (FIGURE A) was an older symbol used by Irish nationalists, going back at least to Confederate Ireland and Owen Roe O’Neill in the 1640s. It was also widely adopted by the Irish Volunteers in the 1780s and especially by the United Irishmen in the 1798 rebellion. A rival organisation, the Orange Order, which was exclusively Protestant, was founded in 1795 in memory of King William of Orange and the ‘Glorious Revolution’ of 1689. Following the 1798 Rebellion, the ideal of a later Nationalist generation in the mid-nineteenth century was to make peace between them and, if possible, to found a self-governing Ireland on such peace and union.



FIGURE A

Tá trí dhath ar Bhratach Náisiúnta na hÉireann, ar a dtugtar an bhratach trí dhath go minic – glas, bán agus oráiste. Glacadh leis an mbratach mar bhratach Shaorstát Éireann i 1922. Deimhníodh an bhratach go foirmiúil mar an mBratach Náisiúnta i mBunreacht 1937, in Airteagal 7: ‘An bhratach trí dhath .i. uaine, bán, agus flannbhuí, an suaithéantas náisiúnta’.

Tá Bratach Trí Dhath na hÉireann ceaptha bheith ina siombail ar chuimsiú muintreacha de thraidisiúin éagsúla ar an oileán seo, agus a n-aontú a rabhtas ag súil leis, a léirítear sa Bhunreacht faoi láthair mar an teidlíocht atá ag gach duine a rugadh in oileán na hÉireann chun bheith mar chuid de náisiún na hÉireann (gan airde ar bhunadh eitneach, daorbhreith reiligiúnach nó pholaitiúil).

Ba shiombail ní ba shine a d’úsáid náisiúnaigh Éireannacha bratach ghlas ar a raibh cruit (FÍOR A), a ghabh siar a fhad le tráth Lucht Comhdhála na hÉireann agus le haimsir Eoghain Rua Uí Néill sna 1640idí. Anuas air sin, ghlac Óglaigh na hÉireann go fairsing leis sna 1780idí, go háirithe na hÉireannaigh Aontaithe in éirí amach 1798. Bunaíodh eagraíocht chomhraic, an tOrd Oráisteach, nach raibh ach Protastúnaigh ina measc, i 1795 i gcuimhne Rí Liam Oráiste agus ‘Réabhlóid Ghlórmhar’ 1689. I ndiaidh Éirí Amach 1798, bhí sé ina phrionsabal ag glúin Náisiúnach ní ba dhéanaí i lár an naoú haoise déag chun síocháin a dhéanamh eatarthu agus, dá mb’fhéidir, chun Éire fhéinrialaitheach a bhunú ar an tsíocháin agus aontas sin.

Irish tricolours were mentioned in 1830 and 1844, but widespread recognition was not accorded to the flag until 1848. From March of that year, Irish tricolours appeared side by side with French ones at meetings held all over the country to celebrate the revolution that had just taken place in France. On 7 March 1848, Thomas Francis Meagher, the Young Ireland leader, flew a tricolour from 33 The Mall in Waterford, where it flew continuously for a week until removed by the authorities. On the same day, a tricolour was reported to have been carried in a parade to Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy, Co Wexford. In April, Meagher brought a tricolour from Paris, presented it to a Dublin meeting and outlined the significance of the colours:

“The white in the centre signifies a lasting truce between Orange and Green and I trust that beneath its folds the hands of Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics may be clasped in generous and heroic brotherhood.”

John Mitchel, also a member of the Young Ireland Movement, said: *“I hope to see that flag one day waving as our national banner.”*

Although the tricolour was not forgotten as a symbol of hoped-for union and a banner associated with the Young Irelanders and revolution, it was little used between 1848 and 1916. Even up to the eve of the Rising in 1916, the green flag with harp held undisputed sway.

The arrangement of the early tricolours was not standardised. All of the 1848 tricolours showed green, white and orange, but orange was sometimes put next to the staff, and in at least one flag the order was orange, green and white. In 1850 a flag of green for the Catholics, orange for the Protestants of the Established Church and

Luadh bratacha trí dhath na hÉireann in 1830 agus 1844, ach níor tugadh aitheantas fairsíng don bhratach go dtí 1848. Ó Mháirta na bliana sin ar aghaidh, bhí bratacha trí dhath na hÉireann ar crochadh taobh le bratacha na Fraince ag cruinnithe a bhí ar siúl fud fad na tíre chun an t-Éirí amach a cheiliúradh a bhí tar éis titim amach sa Fhrainc. An 7 Márta 1848, chuir Thomas Francis Meagher, ceannasaí óg na hÉireann, bratach trí dhath ar foluain ó Uimhir 33, an Meal i bPort Láirge, áit a raibh sí ar foluain gan staonadh ar feadh seachtaine go dtí gur bhain na húdaráis í. An lá céanna, tugadh le fios gur iompraíodh bratach trí dhath i mórshuíl go dtí Cnoc Fhiodh na gCaor, Inis Córthaidh, Contae Loch Garman. In Aibreán, thug Meagher bratach trí dhath leis ó Pháras, thug sé an bhratach i láthair i gcruinniú i mBaile Átha Cliath agus mhínigh sé an tábhacht a bhain leis na dathanna:

“Is éard atá i gceist leis an dath bán i lár na brataí ná sos cogaidh marthanach idir an dath Oráiste agus an dath Glas agus tá súil agam gur féidir le Protastúnaigh agus le Caitlicigh na hÉireann lámha a chreathadh faoina bun i mbráithreachas fláithiúil agus laochúil.”

Dúirt John Mitchel, ball d’Óg-Ghluaiseacht na hÉireann, an méid seo chomh maith: *“Tá súil agam go bhfeicfidh mé an bhratach sin ar crochadh lá éigin mar ár mbratach náisiúnta.”*

Cé nach ndearnadh dearmad ar an mbratach trí dhath mar shiombail den aontas a rabhthas ag súil leis agus mar bhratach a bhaineann leis na hÉireannaigh Óga agus le héirí amach, ba bheag úsáid a baineadh aisti idir 1848 agus 1916. Fiú a fhad leis an oíche roimh an Éirí Amach i 1916, ba í an bhratach ghlas ar a raibh an chruit an bhratach ba mhó a crochadh.

Ní dhearnadh eagrú na luathbhratach trí dhath a chaighdeánú. Bhí glas, bán agus oráiste á dtaispeáint ag gach ceann de bhratacha trí dhath 1848, ach cuireadh an dath oráiste in aice an chrainn corruair, agus ar bhratach amháin, ar a laghad, b’ionann ord na ndathanna agus

blue for the Presbyterians was proposed. In 1883 a Parnellite tricolour of yellow, white and green, arranged horizontally, is recorded.

Down to modern times yellow or gold has occasionally been used instead of orange, but this substitution destroys the symbolism of the National Flag.

The Irish Tricolour flag was flown over the General Post Office on Easter Monday, 1916, along with a large green flag inscribed with the words “Irish Republic” (FIGURE B). The Citizen Army Flag (FIGURE C) flew on the Imperial Hotel on O’Connell St. during the Rising. This flag shows a stylised representation of a plough with a representation of the constellation Ursa Major superimposed on it, all on a green field bordered by a gilt fringe.

Associated with separatism in the past, flown during the Rising of 1916 and capturing the national imagination as the banner of the new revolutionary Ireland, the tricolour came to be accepted as the National Flag. It continued to be used officially during the period 1922- 1937, and in the latter year its position as the National Flag was formally confirmed by the new Constitution, Article 7 of which states: ‘The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange.’



FIGURE B

oráiste, glas agus bán. In 1850, beartaíodh bratach ar a raibh dath glas do na Caitlicigh, dath oráiste do Phrotastúnaigh na hEaglaise Bunaithe agus dath gorm do na Preispitéirigh. In 1833, cuirtear bratach trí dhath Pharnellíteach ar a raibh na dathanna buí, bán agus glas, a bhí leagtha amach go cothrománach.

Sa ré nua-aimseartha, úsáideadh buí nó ór, corruair, seachas oráiste, ach tagann an t-ionadú seo salach ar shiombalachas na Brataí Náisiúnta.

Cuireadh Trí Dhath na hÉireann ar foluain ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist Luan Cásca, 1916, mar aon le bratach mhór ghlas ar a raibh na focail “Poblacht na hÉireann” (FÍOR B). Cuireadh Bratach an Airm Chathartha (FÍOR C) ar foluain ar Óstán an Imperial ar Shráid Uí Chonaill i rith an Éirí Amach. Taispeántar ar an mbrat seo íomhá stílithe de chéachta a raibh íomhá den réaltbhuíon Ursa Major leagtha anuas uirthi, agus an dá íomhá leagtha anuas ar pháirc ghlas ar ghabh frainse óraithe thart uirthi.

Bhí baint ag an mbratach le scarúnachas roimhe seo, cuireadh í ar foluain i rith Éirí Amach 1916 agus léirigh sí an tsamhlaíocht náisiúnta mar bhratach Éire nua na réabhlóide, agus glacadh leis an mbratach trí dhath mar an mBratach Náisiúnta. Leanadh le húsáid oifigiúil a bhaint aisti i rith na tréimhse 1922-1937, agus i 1937, dheimhnigh Airteagal 7 den Bhunreacht nua go foirmiúil gurbh í an Bhratach Náisiúnta, ina luaitear: ‘An bhratach trí dhatha .i. uaine, bán, agus flannbhuí, an suaitheantas náisiúnta.’



FIGURE C

2. About the Guidelines

Faisnéis faoi na Treoirínte

When Bunreacht na hÉireann/the Constitution of Ireland was enacted in 1937 the Tricolour was formally recognised as the Nation's Flag.

“The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange.”

Article 7: Bunreacht na hÉireann.

The following guidelines are intended to assist individuals in giving due respect to the National Flag. There are no statutory requirements, so observance of these guidelines is a matter for each person. It is expected that the National Flag will be treated at all times with appropriate respect by those who use it.

The Department of the Taoiseach has general responsibility in relation to the National Flag. This responsibility is primarily concerned with the guidelines for the flying of the Flag. The Department's role, therefore, is an advisory one.

Nuair a aicthíodh Bunreacht na hÉireann i 1937, aithníodh an Bhratach Trí Dhath go foirmiúil mar Bhratach an Náisiúin.

“An bhratach trí dhath i uaine, bán, agus flannbhuí, an suaitheantas náisiúnta.”

Airteagal 7: Bunreacht na hÉireann.

Tá na treoirínte a leanas in ainm is cabhrú le daoine chun an meas cuí a thabhairt don Bhratach Náisiúnta. Níl aon cheanglais reachtúla ann, mar sin, is faoi gach duine aonair na treoirínte seo chomhlíonadh. Beifear ag súil leis go léireoidh gach duine a úsáideann an Bhratach Náisiúnta, ag gach tráth, an meas cuí uirthi.

Tá freagracht ghinearálta ar Roinn an Taoisigh maidir leis an mBratach Náisiúnta. Baineann an fhreagracht seo go príomha leis na treoirínte chun an Bhratach a chur ar foluain. Ról comhairleach, ar an ábhar sin, is ea ról na Roinne.

3. Design

Dearadh

I The National Flag is rectangular in shape, the width being twice the depth (measurement from top to bottom). The three colours – green, white and orange – are of equal size and vertically disposed.

Tá cruth dronuilleogach ar an mBratach Náisiúnta, agus is ionann a leithead agus dhá oiread a doimhneachta (tomhas ó bhun go barr na brataí). Tá na trí dhath – glas, bán agus oráiste – den mhéid céanna, agus tá siad eagraithe go hingearach.

II Sometimes shades of yellow or gold, instead of orange, are seen at civilian functions. This is a misrepresentation of the National Flag and should be actively discouraged.

Tugtar dathanna buí nó órga, seachas oráiste, faoi deara ag ócáidí sibhialtach corruair. Is ionann seo agus míléiriú den Bhratach Náisiúnta agus ba cheart é a dhíspreagadh go gníomhach.

III The Flag should normally be displayed on a staff, the green being next to the staff, the white in the middle and the orange farthest from the staff. Provided that the correct proportions are observed, the Flag may be made to any convenient size.

Ba cheart an Bhratach a thaispeáint de ghnáth ar chrann, agus an dath glas a bheith in aice an chrainn, an dath bán i lár báire agus an dath oráiste is faide ón gcrann. A fhad agus go gcloítear leis na comhréireacha cearta, is féidir an Bhratach a dhéanamh de réir aon mhéide atá áisiúil.

IV The addition of a gold fringe or tassels to a national flag is a long-standing international tradition. A fringe is not considered an integral part of the flag so cannot be said to interfere with its design, unlike say lettering or emblems superimposed on the flag, which should never be used. The fringe is considered to be purely for decorative purposes and can therefore be used when the flag is displayed indoors or on ceremonial occasions outdoors.

Traidisiún idirnáisiúnta fadmharthanach is ea Frainse nó Bobailíní Órga a chur le bratach náisiúnta. Ní mheastar gur cuid lárnach den bhratach frainse, mar sin, ní féidir a mhaíomh go gcuireann sé isteach ar a dearadh, murab ionann, cuirimis i gcás, agus litriú nó suaithentais a leagan anuas ar an mbratach, nár cheart iad a úsáid riamh. Meastar go n-úsáidtear an frainse ar chuspóirí maisiúla amháin agus, ar an údar sin, is féidir é a úsáid nuair a thaispeántar an bhratach taobh istigh nó le linn ócáidí searmanais lasmuigh.

TECHNICAL DATA

Proportion = 2:1
Each colour = 1/3 of width

PANTONE MATCHING SYSTEM COLOURS

Green = pms 347
White
Orange = pms 151

SONRAÍ TEICNIÚLA

Comhréir = 2:1
Gach dath = 1/3 den leithead

DATHANNA CHÓRAS MEAITSEÁLA PANTONE

Glas = pms 347
Bán
Oráiste = pms 151



FIGURE D

4. Flying, displaying and placing An bhratach a chur ar foluain, a iompar agus a thaispeáint

I	No flag or pennant should be flown above the National Flag.	Níor cheart aon bhratach nó bratainn a chur ar foluain os cionn na Brataí Náisiúnta.
II	Only one National Flag should be displayed in each group of flags or at each location. In all cases, the National Flag should be in the place of honour.	Níor cheart ach Bratach Náisiúnta amháin a thaispeáint i ngach grúpa bratach nó ag gach láthair. I ngach cás, ba cheart go mbeadh an Bhratach Náisiúnta in áit na honóra.
III	When the National Flag is flown at a building or entrance along with other flags of equal height, it should be first on the right (on an observer's left). See Section 6 for guidelines on flying the National Flag with flags of other nations.	Nuair a chuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain ag foirgneamh nó ag bealach isteach i dteannta bratacha eile den airde chéanna, ba cheart go mbeadh sí ar an gcéad bhratach ar thaobh na lámhe deise (ar thaobh na lámhe clé den bhreathnóir). Féach na treoirlínte i Mír 6 maidir leis an mBratach Náisiúnta a chur ar foluain i dteannta bratacha náisiún eile.
IV	When the National Flag is carried with another flag or flags, it should be carried in the place of honour: on the marching right – that is, on the left of an observer towards whom the flags are approaching.	Nuair a iompraítear an Bhratach Náisiúnta le bratach nó le bratacha eile, ba cheart í a iompar in áit na honóra: ar dheis na máirseála – is é sin, ar thaobh na lámhe clé de bhreathnóir a bhfuil na bratacha ag druidim leis/léi.
V	While being carried, the National Flag should not be dipped by way of salute or compliment, except to the dead during memorial ceremonies.	Fad atá an bhratach á hiompar, níor cheart an Bhratach Náisiúnta a íslíú mar bhealach chun cuirtéis a dhéanamh nó chun comaoin a léiriú, seachas do na mairbh i rith searmanais chuimhneacháin.
VI	When the National Flag is used to drape a coffin, the green should be at the head of the coffin.	Nuair a úsáidtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta lena crochadh ar chónra, ba cheart go mbeadh an dath glas ag ceann na cónra.

<p>VII When displayed on a platform, the National Flag should be above and behind the speaker's desk.</p>	<p>Nuair a thaispeántar an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar ardán, ba cheart don Bhratach Náisiúnta a bheith os cionn agus taobh thiar de dheasc an chainteora.</p>
<p>VIII When the National Flag is displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall or other background, the green should be on the right (an observer's left) in the horizontal position or uppermost in the vertical position.</p>	<p>Nuair a thaispeántar an Bhratach Náisiúnta cibé acu go cothrománach nó go hingearach i gcoinne balla nó cúlra eile, ba cheart go mbeadh an dath glas ar dheis (ar thaobh na láimhe clé den bhreathnóir) sa suíomh cothrománach nó in airde sa suíomh ingearach.</p>
<p>IX In the event of a display of crossed staffs the National Flag should be to the right and to the fore, that is to the left of an observer who is facing the flag. Its staff should be in front of the other flag or flags.</p>	<p>I gcás go dtaispeántar crainn thrasnaithe, ba cheart go mbeadh an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar thaobh na láimhe deise agus chun tosaigh, is é sin, ar thaobh na láimhe clé den bhreathnóir a bhfuil an bhratach os a c(h)omhair. Ba cheart go mbeadh crann na brataí chun tosaigh ar an mbratach nó na bratacha eile.</p>



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, UPPER MERRION STREET

TITHE AN RIALTAIS, SRÁID MHUIRFEAN UACHTARACH



ÁRAS AN UACHTARÁIN, PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN

ÁRAS AN UACHTARÁIN, PÁIRC AN FHIONNUISCE, BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

NOTE

Sunrise and sunset are generally deemed to be:

Sunrise

March to October 08:00 Hours

November to February 08:30 Hours

Sunset

January and December 15:30 Hours

February and November 16:30 Hours

March and October 17:30 Hours

April 18:00 Hours

May and September 19:00 Hours

June to August 20:00 Hours

NÓTA

Is gnách go meastar gurb ionann éirí na gréine agus luí na gréine agus an méid seo a leanas:

Éirí na gréine

Idir Márta agus Deireadh Fómhair 08:00 Uaire

Idir Samhain agus Feabhra 08:30 Uaire

Luí na gréine

Eanáir agus Nollaig 15:30 Uaire

Feabhra agus Samhain 16:30 Uaire

Márta agus Deireadh Fómhair 17:30 Uaire

Aibreán 18:00 Uaire

Bealtaine agus Meán Fómhair 19:00 Uaire

Idir Meitheamh agus Lúnasa 20:00 Uaire

5. Occasions and times when the National Flag is flown

Ócáidí agus amanna a chuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain

I	The National Flag is flown daily at all military posts and from a limited number of State buildings.	Cuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain gach lá ag gach post míleata agus ó líon teoranta foirgnimh Stáit.
II	It is also flown on St Patrick's Day (the National Holiday), Easter Sunday and Easter Monday (in commemoration of the Rising of 1916), and the National Day of Commemoration (on the Sunday closest to 11 July, the date of the Anglo-Irish Truce in 1921).	Cuirtear í ar foluain Lá Fhéile Pádraig (an tSaoire Náisiúnta), Domhnach Cásca agus Luan Cásca (i gcuimhneachán Éirí Amach 1916), agus ar an Lá Cuimhneacháin Náisiúnta (an Domhnach is gaire don 11 Iúil, dáta an tSosa Cogaidh Angla-Éireannaigh i 1921).
III	On these occasions the National Flag is flown from all State buildings throughout the country that are equipped with flagpoles, and many private individuals and concerns also fly it.	Le linn na n-ócáidí seo, cuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain ó gach foirgneamh Stáit ar fud na tíre ar a bhfuil crann brataí, agus déanann go leor daoine aonair agus gnóilachtaí príobháideacha an bhratach a chur ar foluain chomh maith.
IV	The National Flag is flown at other significant national and local events such as festivals and commemorations.	Cuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain ag imeachtaí tábhachtacha náisiúnta agus áitiúla eile, ar nós féilte agus cuimhneachán.
V	The National Flag is normally displayed in the open only from sunrise to sunset, except on the occasion of public meetings, processions or funerals, when it may be displayed for the duration of such function. However, the National Flag may be flown by night as well as by day as long as it is properly illuminated at all times, preferably by spotlight.	Is gnách nach dtaispeántar an Bhratach Náisiúnta faoin bhfairsinge ach ó éirí go luí na gréine, seachas nuair a bhíonn cruinnithe poiblí, mórshíúlta nó sochraidí ar siúl, áit a gceadaítear an bhratach a thaispeáint ar feadh fhad na hócáide siúd. Féadtar an Bhratach Náisiúnta a chur ar foluain istoíche agus i rith an lae, chomh maith, áfach, a fhad agus a bhíonn sí faoin solas cuí ag gach tráth, agus is fearr an soilsíú seo a chur ar fáil trí spotsolas.

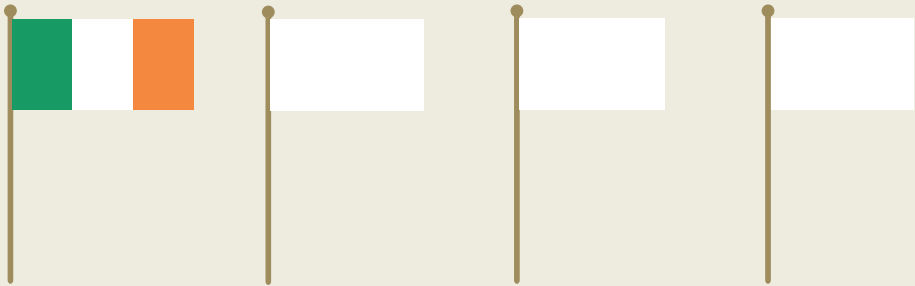


FIGURE E

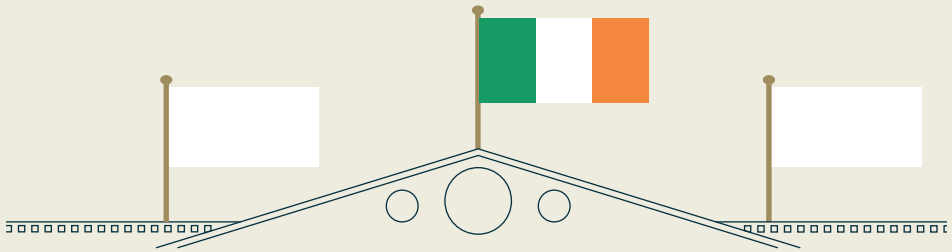


FIGURE F



FIGURE G

6. Flying and displaying the National Flag with flags of other Nations

An Bhratach Náisiúnta a chur ar foluain agus a thaispeáint le bratacha Náisiún eile

-
- I When the National flag is flown with the flags of other nations, each flag should have the same width and should fly from a separate flagpole of the same height (FIGURE E).
- Nuair a chuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain i dteannta bratacha náisiún eile, ba cheart go mbeadh gach bratach den leithead céanna agus ba cheart go gcuirtear ar foluain iad ó chrann brataí ar leith atá ar an airde chéanna (FÍOR E).
-
- II International protocol prohibits the flying of any nation's flag higher than another in peacetime. If, however, one flagpole happens to be higher than the rest, then the National Flag is flown from that flagpole. In such cases, no additional National Flag can be flown (FIGURE F).
- Cuirtear cosc i bprótacal idirnáisiúnta ar bhratach aon náisiúin a chur ar foluain níos airde ná aon bhratach eile i rith tréimhse shíochána. Má tharlaíonn, áfach, go mbíonn crann brataí amháin níos airde ná na crainn bhrataí eile, cuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain ón gcrann brataí sin. Sna cásanna siúd, ní féidir aon Bhratach Náisiúnta bhreise a chur ar foluain (FÍOR F).
-
- III When the group of flags of the European Union are flown, the sequence is alphabetical, based on the first letter of the country's name in its primary local language (see appendix). The flags should be flown from an observer's left to right with the European Union flag flown from the first flagstaff (FIGURE G).
- Nuair a chuirtear grúpaí bratach den Aontas Eorpach ar foluain, bíonn seicheamh na mbratach de réir aibítire, bunaithe ar chéad litir ainm na tíre ina príomhtheanga áitiúil (féach an t-aguisín). Ba cheart na bratacha a chur ar foluain ó thaobh na láimhe clé go taobh na láimhe deise den bhreathnóir agus cuirtear bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh ar foluain ón gcéad chrann brataí (FÍOR G).
-
- IV An alternative order of flags is to begin on the left with the National Flag and place the European Union flag on the far right of the group, as seen by an observer.
- Is féidir na bratacha a chur in ord malartach, is é sin, chun tosú ar thaobh na láimhe clé leis an mBratach Náisiúnta agus bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh a bheith ar an mbratach is faide ar dheis sa ghrúpa, agus breathnóir ag seasamh os a gcomhair.

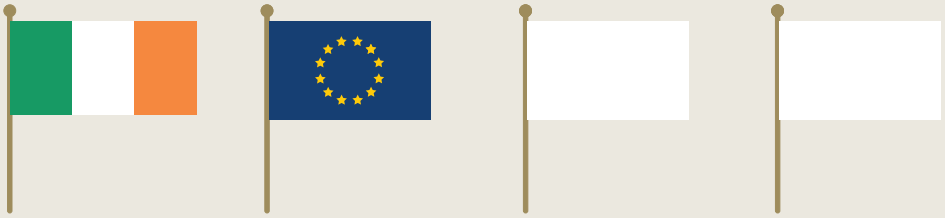


FIGURE H

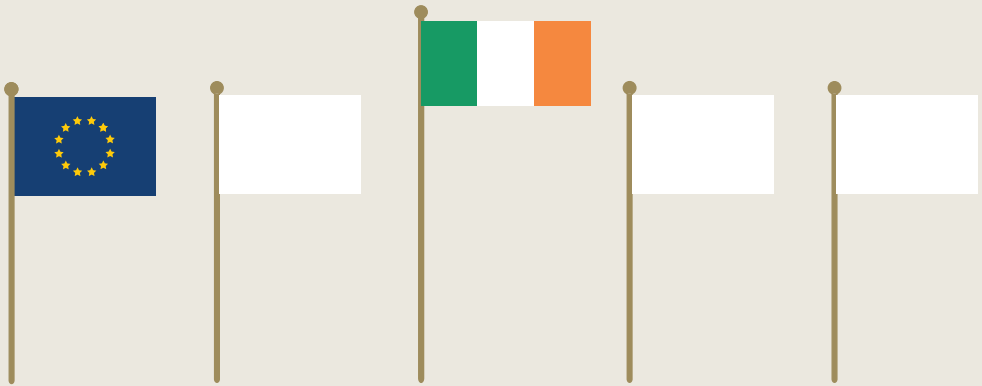


FIGURE I

V Where either an even or an odd number of flags is flown in line on staffs of equal height, the National Flag should be first on the right of the line (i.e. on an observer's left). Where one of these flags is that of the European Union, the European Union flag should be flown on the immediate right of the National Flag as seen by an observer (FIGURE H).

Sa chás go gcuirtear ré-uimhir nó corruimhir bhratach ar foluain i líne ar bhratchrainn atá den airde chéanna, ba cheart go mbeadh an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar an gcéad bhratach ar thaobh na láimhe deise sa líne (i.e. ar thaobh na láimhe clé agus breathnóir ag seasamh os a gcomhair). Sa chás go bhfuil bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh ar cheann de na bratacha seo, ba cheart bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh a chur ar foluain díreach ar dheis ón mBratach Náisiúnta, agus breathnóir ag seasamh os a gcomhair (FÍOR H).

VI Where, however, an odd number of flags is displayed from staffs grouped so that there is one staff in the centre and higher than the others, the National Flag should be displayed from the central staff. Where one of these flags is that of the European Union, the European Union flag should be flown from the first flagstaff on the observer's left (FIGURE I).

Sa chás go dtaispeántar ré-uimhir bhratach ó bhratchrainn atá grúpáilte ionas go mbíonn bratach amháin sa lár agus a bhíonn níos airde ná na bratacha eile, áfach, ba cheart an Bhratach Náisiúnta a thaispeáint ón mbratchrann sa lár. Sa chás go bhfuil bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh ar cheann de na bratacha seo, ba cheart bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh a chur ar foluain ón gcéad bhratchrann ar thaobh na láimhe clé agus breathnóir ag seasamh os a gcomhair (FÍOR I).



FIGURE J

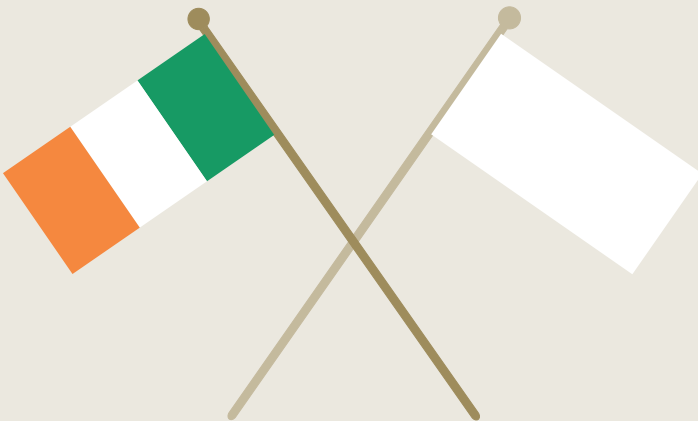


FIGURE K

7. Carrying of the National Flag

An Bhratach Náisiúnta a Iompar

I When the National Flag is carried with another flag, or flags, it should be carried in the place of honour: the marching right - that is on the left of an observer towards whom the flags are approaching (FIGURE J).

Nuair a iompraítear an Bhratach Náisiúnta le bratach nó le bratacha eile, ba cheart í a iompar in áit na honóra: ar dheis na máirseála – is é sin, ar thaobh na láimhe deise de bhreathnóir a bhfuil na bratacha ag druidim leis/léi (FÍOR J).

II Where one of these flags is that of the European Union, the European Union flag should be carried on the immediate right of the National Flag as seen by an observer.

Sa chás go bhfuil bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh ar cheann de na bratacha seo, ba cheart bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh a iompar díreach ar dheis ón mBratach Náisiúnta, agus breathnóir ag seasamh os a gcomhair.

III In the event of a display of crossed staffs, the National Flag should be to the right and to the fore, that is to the left of an observer who is facing the flag. Its staff should be in front of the other flag or flags (FIGURE K).

I gcás go dtaispeántar crainn thrasnaithe, ba cheart go mbeadh an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar thaobh na láimhe deise agus chun tosaigh, is é sin, ar thaobh na láimhe clé den bhreathnóir a bhfuil an bhratach os a c(h)omhair. Ba cheart go mbeadh crann na brataí chun tosaigh ar an mbratach nó na bratacha eile (FÍOR K).

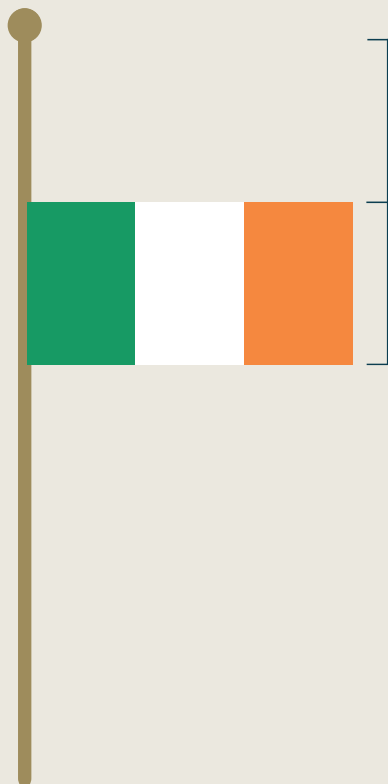


FIGURE L

8. Half-masting the National Flag and its display during times of mourning

An Bhratach Náisiúnta a chur ar Leathchrann agus í a thaispeáint i rith tréimhsí bróin

I The half-masting of national flags is a well-established procedure whereby countries bestow an honour and express a collective sense of sorrow.

Nós imeachta dea-bhunaithe is ea bratacha náisiúnta a chur ar leathchrann ina dtugann tíortha onóir agus ina léiríonn siad comhbhraistint bróin.

II Half-mast means the flag is flown two-thirds of the way up the flagpole, with at least the depth (measurement from top to bottom) of the flag between the top of the half-masted flag and the top of the flagpole (FIGURE L). Traditionally, this is considered to leave space for the invisible flag of death. The National Flag is at half-mast in any position below the top of the staff but never below the middle point of the staff.

Ciallaíonn ‘ar leathchrann’ go gcuirtear an bhratach ar foluain dhá thrían an bealach suas an crann brataí, agus ar a laghad doimhneacht (an tomhas ó bhun go barr) na brataí idir barr na brataí ar leathchrann agus barr an chrainn bhrataí (FÍOR L). Go traidisiúnta, meastar go bhfágann seo spás do bhratach dhofheicthe an bháis. Tá an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar leathchrann má bhíonn sí in aon suíomh faoi bhun bharr an chrainn bhrataí ach gan bheith faoi bhun phointe láir an chrainn bhrataí riamh.

III When being hoisted to half-mast, the Flag should first be brought to the peak of the staff and then lowered to the half-mast position. It should again be brought to the peak of the staff before it is finally lowered.

Nuair a chrochtar an bhratach go dtí pointe an leathchrainn, ba cheart an Bhratach a thabhairt i dtosach go dtí buaic an chrainn agus í a ísliú ina dhiaidh sin go dtí suíomh an leathchrainn. Ba cheart í a thabhairt aníos go dtí buaic an chrainn arís eile sula n-íslítear ar deireadh í.

IV Where the National Flag is flown at half-mast, no other flag should be flown.

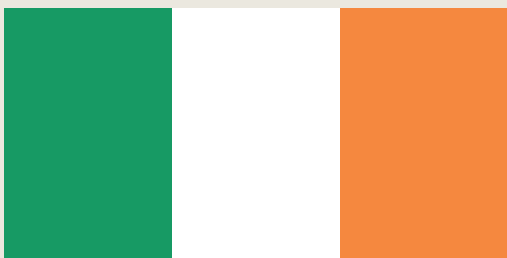
Sa chás go gcuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain ar leathchrann, níor cheart aon bhratach eile a chur ar foluain.



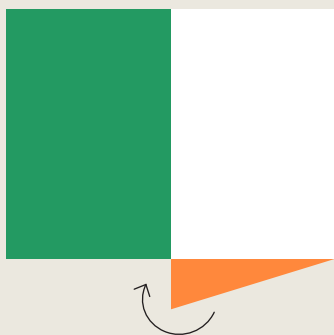
FIGURE M **CORRECT DRAPING OF NATIONAL FLAG ON A COFFIN**
CROCHADH CEART NA BRATAÍ NÁISIÚNTA AR CHÓNRA

<p>V On the death of a national or international figure, the National Flag is flown at half-mast on all prominent government buildings equipped with a flag pole, under advice from the Department of the Taoiseach. The Department may also advise the half-mast display of the flag after other tragic events. The death of a prominent local figure may be marked locally by the National Flag being flown at half-mast.</p>	<p>Ar bhás duine mór le rá náisiúnta nó idirnáisiúnta, cuirtear an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain ar leathchrann ar gach foirgneamh feiceálach rialtais ar a bhfuil crann brataí, tar éis an chomhairle sin a fháil ó Roinn an Taoisigh. Féadfaidh an Roinn a mholadh, chomh maith, go dtaispeántar an bhratach ar leathchrann i ndiaidh eachtraí tragóideacha eile, chomh maith. Féadtar suntas áitiúil a thabhairt do dhuine áitiúil mór le rá ar a raibh clú a fuair bás tríd an mBratach Náisiúnta a chur ar foluain ar leathchrann.</p>
<p>VI A National Flag at half-mast may be displayed, day and night, for the duration of a funeral provided the flag is illuminated.</p>	<p>Féadtar Bratach Náisiúnta a thaispeáint ar leathchrann, i gcaitheamh an lae agus na hoíche, don tréimhse a mhaireann sochraid, a fhad agus a bhíonn an bhratach faoi sholas.</p>
<p>VII While being carried, the National Flag should not be dipped by way of salute or compliment except to the dead during memorial ceremonies.</p>	<p>Fad atá an bhratach á hiompar, níor cheart an Bhratach Náisiúnta a íslíú mar bhealach chun cuirtéis a dhéanamh nó chun comaoin a léiriú, seachas do na mairbh i rith searmanais chuimhneacháin.</p>
<p>VIII When used to drape a coffin, the green should be at the head of the coffin (FIGURE M).</p>	<p>Nuair a úsáidtear an bhratach lena crochadh ar chónra, ba cheart go mbeadh an dath glas ag ceann na cónra (FÍOR M).</p>

I



II



III

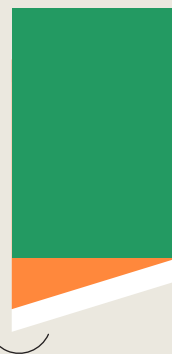


FIGURE N

FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS OF THESE GUIDELINES,
A CORRECTLY FOLDED FLAG SHOULD APPEAR AS SHOWN ABOVE
I NDI AIDH BREATHNUITHE A DHÉANAMH AR NA TREOIRLÍNTE SEO,
BA CHEART BRATACH A FHILLEADH I GCEART AR NÓS NA BRATAÍ
THAISPEÁNTAR THUAS

9. Folding of the National Flag

An Bhratach Náisiúnta a Fhilleadh

If a coffin has been draped with the National Flag, the military tradition for the ceremonial folding of the National Flag (which may be followed by others) is as follows (FIGURE N):

- Once removed from the coffin, the Coffin Bearers (ideally six people) fold the Flag in the following manner:

- orange passed under to white
- white and orange passed under to green (following this manoeuvre, green is on top, orange in the middle and white underneath)
- green, orange and white folded once, with green remaining facing outwards and complete Flag draped over extended left arm of a Coffin Bearer (this assumes the use of a standard size flag; larger flags may need to be folded twice, with green always facing outwards).

- The folded Flag is then normally presented to the next of kin of the deceased.

Má chrochtar an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar chónra, is é a leanas an traidisiún míleata chun filleadh searmanach a dhéanamh ar an mBratach Náisiúnta (ar féidir le daoine eile cloí leis); a luaithe (FÍOR N):

- A bhaintear ón gcónra an bhratach, fillteann Iompróirí na Cónra (seisear daoine go hidéalach) an Bhratach ar an mbealach a leanas:

- filltear an dath oráiste síos faoin dath bán.
- filltear an dath bán agus oráiste síos faoin dath glas (i ndiaidh seo a dhéanamh, bíonn an dath glas ar barr, an dath oráiste sa lár agus an dath bán fúthu)
- bíonn an dath glas, oráiste agus bán fillte uair amháin, agus fanann an dath glas ar taispeáint amach agus bíonn an Bhratach iomlán crochta ar lámh chlé shínte Iompróir Cónra (glactar leis go n-úsáidtear bratach de mhéid chaighdeánach; b'fhéidir go dteastaíonn bratacha níos mó a fhilleadh faoi dhó, agus tá an dath glas le bheith ar taispeáint amach i gcónaí).

- Is gnách go mbronntar an bhratach fhillte ar neasghaol an duine éagtha ansin.

NOTE

The Coffin Bearers should ensure that when each portion of the Flag is being passed to the next person, that next person has a firm grip on the portion being passed.

NÓTA

Ba cheart d'Iompróirí na Cónra a chinntiú, nuair a chuirtear gach cuid den Bhratach ar aghaidh chuig an gcéad duine eile, go mbíonn greim dhaingean acu ar an gcuid atá á cur ar aghaidh acu.

10. Hoisting and lowering Crochadh agus ísliú

-
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| I | In raising or lowering, the National Flag should not be allowed to touch the ground. | Nuair a bhíonn crochadh nó ísliú á dhéanamh, níor cheart go ligfí don Bhratach Náisiúnta an talamh a bhaint amach. |
|---|--|--|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| II | When being hoisted to half-mast, the Flag should first be brought to the peak of the staff and then lowered to the half-mast position. It should again be brought to the peak of the staff before it is finally lowered. | Nuair a chrochtar an bhratach go dtí pointe an leathchrainn, ba cheart an Bhratach a thabhairt i dtosach go dtí buaic an chrainn agus í a ísliú ina dhiaidh sin go dtí suíomh an leathchrainn. Ba cheart í a thabhairt aníos go dtí buaic an chrainn arís eile sula n-íslítear ar deireadh í. |
|----|--|---|
-
- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| III | The National Flag is at half-mast in any position below the top of the staff but never below the middle point of the staff. As a general guide, the half-mast position may be taken as that where the top of the flag is the depth of the flag below the top of the staff. | Tá an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar leathchrann má bhíonn sí in aon suíomh faoi bhun bharr an chrainn bhrataí ach gan bheith faoi bhun phointe láir an chrainn bhrataí riamh. Mar threoir ghinearálta, féadtar glacadh leis gurb ionann suíomh an leathchrainn agus an áit sin arb ionann barr na brataí agus doimhneacht na brataí fad bhun bharr an chrainn. |
|-----|--|--|

11. Saluting the National Flag

Cúirtéis a Dhéanamh don Bhratach Náisiúnta

I On ceremonial occasions when the National Flag is being hoisted or lowered, or when it is passing by in a parade or when the National Anthem is being played, all present should face it, stand to attention and salute. Persons in uniform who normally salute with the hand should give the hand salute. Persons in civilian attire should salute by standing to attention.

In ócáidí searmanais nuair a chrochtar nó nuair a íslítear an Bhratach Náisiúnta, nó nuair a bhíonn sí ag gabháil faoi bhráid i mórshiúl nó nuair a sheinntear Amhrán na bhFiann, ba cheart do gach duine atá i láthair aghaidh a thabhairt uirthi, seasamh ar aire agus cúirtéis a dhéanamh. Ba cheart do dhaoine faoi éide ar gnách dóibh cúirtéis a dhéanamh leis an lámh cúirtéis láimhe a thabhairt. Ba cheart do dhaoine atá faoi fheisteas sibhialtaigh cúirtéis a dhéanamh trí sheasamh ar aire.

II When the National Flag is being carried past in a parade, the salute is rendered when the Flag is six paces away and the salute is held until the Flag has passed by. Where more than one National Flag is carried, the salute should be given only to the leading Flag.

Nuair a bhíonn an Bhratach Náisiúnta á hiompar faoi bhráid i mórshiúl, déantar an chúirtéis nuair atá an Bhratach sé choiscéim i gcéin agus leantar le cúirtéis a dhéanamh go dtí go bhfuil an Bhratach imithe thart. Sa chás go n-iompraítear breis agus Bratach Náisiúnta amháin, níor cheart an chúirtéis a dhéanamh ach don Bhratach thosaigh.

12. The National Flag and the National Anthem

An Bhratach Náisiúnta agus Amhrán na bhFiann

When the National Anthem, Amhrán na bhFiann, is played in the presence of the National Flag, all present should face the National Flag, stand to attention and salute it, remaining at the salute until the last note of the music.

Nuair a sheinntear Amhrán na bhFiann i láthair na Brataí Náisiúnta, ba cheart do gach duine atá i láthair aghaidh a thabhairt ar an mBratach Náisiúnta, seasamh ar aire agus cúirtéis a dhéanamh léi, agus leanúint orthu le cúirtéis a dhéanamh go dtí go seinntear nóta deiridh an cheoil.

13. Respect for the National Flag

Meas a léiriú ar an mBratach Náisiúnta

I Care should be taken at all times, including when raising or lowering, to ensure that the National Flag does not touch the ground, trail in water or become entangled in trees or other obstacles.

Ba cheart cúram a ghlacadh ag gach tráth, lena n-áirítear nuair a chrochtar nó a islítear an bhratach, lena chinntiú nach mbaineann an Bhratach Náisiúnta an talamh amach, nach dtarraingítear trí uisce í nó nach n-éiríonn sí ceangailte i gcrainn nó i mbacainní eile.

II The National Flag should never be defaced by placing slogans, logos, lettering or pictures of any kind on it, for example at sporting events.

Níor cheart an Bhratach Náisiúnta a aghloit trí shluáin, lógónna, litriú nó pictiúir d'aon saghas a chur uirthi, mar shampla, ag imeachtaí spóirt.

III The National Flag should not be draped on cars, trains, boats or other modes of transport. It should not be carried flat, but should always be carried aloft and free, except when used to drape a coffin; on such an occasion, the green should be at the head of the coffin.

Níor cheart an Bhratach Náisiúnta a chrochadh ar ghluasteáin, traenacha, báid nó ar mhodhanna eile iompair. Níor cheart í a iompar réidh, ach ba cheart í a iompar i gcrann agus go saor, seachas nuair a úsáidtear í lena crochadh ar chónra; ba cheart go mbeadh an dath glas ag ceann na cónra nuair atá sin á dhéanamh.

IV The National Flag when used as a decoration should always be treated with due respect. It may be used as a discreet lapel button or rosette or a small version may be used as part of a centrepiece for a table. When used in the latter context with the flags of other nations, the National Flag should also be displayed in the place of honour on a nearby flag staff.

Ba cheart an meas ceart a léiriú don Bhratach Náisiúnta i gcónaí nuair a úsáidtear í mar mhaisiúchán. Féadtar í a úsáid mar chnaipe discreideach liopa nó mar roiséad nó féadtar leagan beag di a úsáid mar chuid de lármhír thábla. Nuair a úsáidtear í mar lármhír thábla i gcomhthéacs bratacha náisiún eile, ba cheart an Bhratach a thaispeáint chomh maith in áit na honóra ar chrann brataí i ngar.

V Where more than one National Flag is flown on festive occasions, they should be of uniform dimensions. Bunting of the National Colours may also be used on festive occasions.

Sa chás go gcuirtear breis agus Bratach Náisiúnta amháin ar foluain i rith ócáidí féilteúla, ba cheart go mbeidís de thoisí aonfhoirmeacha. Féadtar stiallbhratacha de na Dathanna Náisiúnta a úsáid, chomh maith, i rith ócáidí féilteúla.

VI When displayed on a platform, the National Flag should not be used to cover the speaker's desk, nor should it be draped over the platform.

Nuair a thaispeántar an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar ardán, níor cheart an Bhratach Náisiúnta a úsáid chun deasc an chainteora a chlúdach, ná níor cheart í a chrochadh anuas ar an ardán.

14. Proper disposal of a worn or frayed National Flag **Bratach Náisiúnta atá caite nó gioblach** **a dhiúscairt i gceart**

When the National Flag has become worn or frayed it is no longer fit for display, and should not be used in any manner implying disrespect. It should be destroyed or disposed of in a dignified way.

Nuair atá an Bhratach Náisiúnta éirithe caite nó gioblach, níl sí oiriúnach a thuilleadh lena taispeáint, agus níor cheart í a úsáid ar aon bhealach a chuireann dímheas in iúl. Ba cheart í a mhilleadh nó a dhiúscairt ar bhealach maorga.

15. Use in printed or electronic format **Úsáid i bhformáid chlóite nó leictreonach**

When the National Flag is being reproduced in printed or electronic format, the principles of respect outlined in these guidelines apply.

Nuair atá an Bhratach Náisiúnta á hatáirgeadh i bhformáid chlóite nó leictreonach, baineann na príonsabail mheasa a dtugtar cuntas orthu sna treoirlínte seo.

Appendix Aguisín

The Protocol order of the Member States is based on the Roman alphabetical order of their geographical names in the original language(s).

Tá ord Prótacail na mBallstát bunaithe ar ord aibítire Rómhánach a n-ainmneacha tíreolaíocha sa bhunteanga/sna bunteangacha.

Short name, in source language(s) (geographical name) Ainm gearr, sa bhunteanga/sna bunteangacha (ainm tíreolaíoch)	Short name in English (geographical name) Ainm gearr i nGaeilge (ainm tíreolaíoch)	Official name in English (protocol name) Ainm oifigiúil i nGaeilge (ainm an phrótacail)	Country code Cód na tíre
Belgique/België	Belgium An Bheilg	Kingdom of Belgium Ríocht na Beilge	BE
България	Bulgaria An Bhulgáir	Republic of Bulgaria Poblacht na Bulgáire	BG
Česká republika	Czech Republic Poblacht na Seice	Czech Republic Poblacht na Seice	CZ
Danmark	Denmark An Danmhairg	Kingdom of Denmark Ríocht na Danmhairge	DK
Deutschland	Germany An Ghearmáin	Federal Republic of Germany Poblacht Chónaidhme na Gearmáine	DE
Eesti	Estonia An Eastóin	Republic of Estonia Poblacht na hEastóine	EE
Éire/Ireland	Ireland Éire	Ireland Éire	IE
Ελλάδα	Greece An Ghréig	Hellenic Republic An Phoblacht Heilléanach	EL
España	Spain An Spáinn	Kingdom of Spain Ríocht na Spáinne	ES
France	France An Fhrainc	French Republic Poblacht na Fraince	FR
Hrvatska	Croatia An Chróit	Republic of Croatia Poblacht na Cróite	HR
Italia	Italy An Iodáil	Italian Republic Poblacht na hIodáile	IT
Κύπρος	Cyprus An Chipir	Republic of Cyprus Poblacht na Cipire	CY
Latvija	Latvia An Laitvia	Republic of Latvia Poblacht na Laitvia	LV
Lietuva	Lithuania An Liotuáin	Republic of Lithuania Poblacht na Liotuáine	LT
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Lucsamburg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Ard-Diúcacht Lucsamburg	LU
Magyarország	Hungary An Ungáir	Hungary An Ungáir	HU
Malta	Malta Málta	Republic of Malta Poblacht Mhálta	MT
Nederland	Netherlands An Ísiltír	Kingdom of the Netherlands Ríocht na hÍsiltíre	NL
Österreich	Austria An Ostair	Republic of Austria Poblacht na hOstaire	AT
Polska	Poland An Pholainn	Republic of Poland Poblacht na Polainne	PL
Portugal	Portugal An Phortaingéil	Portuguese Republic Poblacht na Portaingéile	PT
România	Romania An Rómáin	Romania An Rómáin	RO
Slovenija	Slovenia An tSlóivéin	Republic of Slovenia Poblacht na Slóivéine	SI
Slovensko	Slovakia An tSlóvaic	Slovak Republic Poblacht na Slóvaice	SK
Suomi/Finland	Finland An Fhionlainn	Republic of Finland Poblacht na Fionlainne	FI
Sverige	Sweden An tSualainn	Kingdom of Sweden Ríocht na Sualainne	SE
United Kingdom	United Kingdom An Ríocht Aontaithe	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Ríocht Aontaithe na Breataine Móire agus Thuaisceart Éireann	UK

An alternative order of flags is to begin on the left with the National Flag and place the European Union flag on the far right of the group, as seen by an observer (see Section 6).

Is féidir na bratacha a chur in ord malartach, is é sin, chun tosú ar thaobh na láimhe clé leis an mBratach Náisiúnta agus bratach an Aontais Eorpaigh a bheith ar an mbratach is faide ar dheis sa ghrúpa, agus breathnóir ag seasamh os a gcomhair (féach Mír 6).