



DESTINATION REPORT

IRELAND

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

The United Kingdom controlled Ireland until 1921. Parts of Ireland gained independence with the Home Rule Bill, a piece of legislation that split the country into 26 provinces in the south and six counties in the north. The southern provinces became the Republic of Ireland, while the northern counties became the country of Northern Ireland. After partition, Irish history became marked with severe internal violence within a period known as "The Troubles," beginning in the late 1960s and continuing, to a small extent, to the present. Today, Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Ireland is autonomous. The Republic of Ireland has a stable, democratic government and a market economy.

Ireland is located on an island in the North Atlantic Ocean to the west of Britain. Ireland's climate is mild with rare extremes of heat and cold, and is usually overcast.

The Irish population is largely descended from original Celtic settlers that arrived between 600 and 150 BC. Over 80 percent are Caucasian Irish, over 9 percent are other Caucasians, and the remainder identify as being descended from Asians, Africans, or Caucasian "Irish Travelers," an itinerant group of ethnic Irish people also known as "Pavee," "Tinkers," or "Gypsies." The official languages are English and Irish (Gaelic), but English is the most widely spoken. The vast majority of the population identifies with Roman Catholicism.

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Security Risk Rating

Low

Security Risk Overview

Most visits to Ireland are free of major security concerns. Rates of violent crime are low. Most criminal activity in Ireland involves petty theft, particularly in Dublin. There is a low threat of indigenous or international terrorist activity. Civil unrest is usually nonviolent. Incidents of civil disorder, especially related to tensions over Northern Ireland, occur occasionally. Heavy rains and flooding have resulted in widespread damage in the past, and affected domestic and international travel.

Terrorism

Although Ireland has experienced terrorist attacks in its past, there is currently a low threat of indigenous or international terrorist activity in the country. There have been no reported terrorist attacks in Ireland within the past five years.

Civil Unrest

Protests occur occasionally in response to specific economic and political issues. Protests in Ireland are usually nonviolent, though demonstrations concerning relations with Northern Ireland can turn confrontational. Demonstrations also have the potential to disrupt traffic and public transportation. Occasional transport strikes are held throughout the country, which can disrupt modes of public transportation. Protesters do not typically target foreigners. Protests tend to be well organized and well attended, and police presence at such events is generally adequate.

Personal Security

Crime rates in Ireland are low compared with those in other European countries, with Dublin County having the highest crime rates in the country. Violent crime is relatively rare in Ireland but occurs on occasion, with most occurring in urban areas and isolated parks or poorly-lit locations. Petty and opportunistic theft-including bag snatching, pickpocketing, vehicle theft, smash-and-grab theft from vehicles, and residential crime-are more common, particularly in urban and tourist areas. These crimes are particularly common on public transportation. Property crime has been increasing, and has targeted tourists and rented vehicles. Petty crimes have occasionally turned violent, notably along Dublin's busiest routes, especially at night. Incidents of assault or other crimes involving taxis are low.

Crimes of a sexual nature-including harassment and assault-are not uncommon. However, law enforcement authorities are generally effective at investigating and prosecuting these crimes.

Generally, the attitudes of locals towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals is liberal. Same-sex marriage is legal and rights are protected under discrimination laws. Despite this, Ireland is still considered conservative. Discrimination, harassment, and violence against LGBT individuals have occurred in the past, more notably in rural areas. Additionally, discrimination, harassment, and assault against immigrants and ethnic minorities are also concerns.

Drug-related crime is common in Dublin, and organized crime groups operate in most cities.

Nevertheless, these groups do not usually target innocent bystanders.

Heavy rain and flooding are common in Ireland. These severe weather conditions have resulted in deaths, prolonged transport disruptions, and power outages in the past.

Law Enforcement

The National Police of Ireland (An Garda Síochána) are known as the Garda (singular) or Gardaí (plural, pronounced gar-dee), though they will understand if an individual calls for "police." The Gardaí are generally approachable and polite, and uniformed officers do not carry firearms. They are usually effective and respond to incidents in a timely manner.

The Irish Tourist Assistance Service (ITAS) offers free support to victims of crimes throughout the country, including liaison with travel companies and financial institutions, and, in emergencies, arrangement of accommodation, meals, and transport. The Gardaí will contact ITAS on a traveler's behalf if required. Travelers can also reach ITAS directly at (+353) 1 666 93 54.

Prisons in Ireland generally meet international standards. However, there have been reports of prisoner violence. Some detention centers are overcrowded, and several older facilities lack proper sanitation. Defendants are presumed innocent and there is an effective, independent, and impartial judiciary. In the event of arrest, make every attempt to notify the relevant embassy or consulate.

Transportation

Air: Ireland is rated Category 1 in the International Aviation Safety Assessment Program (IASA), indicating that the country's civil aviation authority has been assessed by IASA inspectors and found to license and oversee air carriers in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety standards.

Bus: Buses are available within all major cities. Intercity services are generally good. The main bus company in Ireland is Bus Éireann. Services become more limited outside the peak season, with some routes, such as Ring of Kerry, being completely suspended. Rural bus services end at around 19:00 or 20:00. Occasionally buses may become overcrowded and strikes can disrupt normal services.

Car: A home country driver's license can be used to drive in Ireland for up to one year. However, some insurance and car rental companies may also require an International Driving Permit (IDP) in addition to a home country driver's license.

Traffic moves on the left side of the road. Most of the nation's roads are well maintained, although in rural areas roads can be narrow, uneven, winding, and poorly lit. Most intersections use traffic circles (locally known as "roundabouts") instead of traffic signals, and those already in the traffic circle have the right of way.

Penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol are heavy, with possibilities of imprisonment for driving over the limit. Holding and using a mobile phone while driving is banned.

Taxi: Taxis are easier to find on the streets of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork than in other urban areas. Taxis should be arranged in advance via telephone or from a taxi stand and can be found at major tourist sites. Cork, Dublin, Galway, and Limerick are the only cities where fares are metered; in other areas, it may be necessary to negotiate the fare before boarding.

Incidents of assault or other crimes involving taxis are low.

There are Uber services operating in Ireland.

Train: Trains in Ireland are considered reliable and comfortable, albeit crowded. Beware of pickpockets and other forms of theft. Strike actions can disrupt services.

Trains commonly travel to and from Dublin as well as between all major cities. However, there is no north-south route along the western coast. The Dublin Area Rapid Transit (DART) is an electric rail that services the coastal area of Dublin. Dublin's tram system, the Luas, operates two main lines and serves 67 stations.

Water : Barges and ferries operate on some of Ireland's many canals, rivers, and other bodies of water. Many boat services to islands off the coast are available, as well as ferry services between Ireland and the United Kingdom and other European countries. All ferries on major routes carry cars. Ferries may be delayed or canceled in inclement weather conditions.

Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion

Internet scams that ask people to travel to Ireland to collect lottery winnings or inheritance are on the increase. Similarly, there have been reports of unsolicited emails purportedly from family members or friends asking for financial assistance. Common scams against foreigners, irrespective of destination, include dating and marriage scams, false employment opportunities, and virtual kidnapping for ransom. Avoid giving out personal information at all costs, especially bank or credit card numbers.

No licenses or fees apply when transiting Irish airports. Hotels in Ireland are not permitted, without police involvement, to detain guests for lack of funds.

Crimes involving ATMs, ABMs, and credit cards are becoming increasingly common, particularly in tourist areas. Criminals may use small electronic devices known as "skimmers" attached to the outside of ATMs to steal ATM or credit card data. In busy areas, criminals may attempt to distract ATM users after the PIN code has been entered while another criminal withdraws cash and leaves the area. When possible, use ATMs in accepted hotels, banks, or businesses.

There are low levels of government corruption in Ireland.

Security Advice

Be prepared. Make an effort to understand your destination environment before you travel: identify the possible threats and prevailing situation, understand your own vulnerabilities and take action to mitigate the risks.

Maintain a low profile and good situational awareness. Ensure you travel with reliable communications equipment, test your mobile (cellular) telephone upon arrival at your destination and keep it fully charged. Make note of emergency telephone numbers, including the police, fire department, ambulance, and embassy or consulate.

Avoid all protests and demonstrations to minimize the risk of exposure to incidental violence. Travelers should walk away or wait inside a shop or restaurant if it is not possible to leave the area. Plan alternate routes to circumvent potential protest locations. Seek the assistance of a local host, or travel with a local driver, where possible.

To minimize the risk of becoming a victim of petty theft, travelers should maintain caution and exercise situational awareness at all times. Avoid overt displays of wealth. If confronted by a criminal, do nothing to antagonize the situation. Carry a "dummy" wallet if possible, and carry a

passport photocopy at all times.

Carry handbags on the opposite side from passing traffic to reduce the risk of thieves on motorcycles trying to snatch them.

Avoid walking unless you are confident of the security situation. Do not walk by yourself at night in secluded or troublesome areas of the city. Do not take shortcuts away from main roads.

National holidays and public festivals tend to attract large crowds in some countries. Such public gatherings, despite a typically enhanced security presence, create a potential venue for disorder or violence. In addition, large crowds may well impede local transportation systems.

Do not buy counterfeit or any goods in violation of copyright laws. Doing so may be a violation of local laws and can carry hefty fines or even prison time.

Reduce risk of injury from car crashes by always wearing a seatbelt. Some countries have heavy fines for not wearing a seatbelt. Avoid drinking and driving. Be sure to travel with all appropriate documentation, including passport and visa photocopies. Individuals who intend on driving should be in possession of their International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration, and proof of insurance at all times.

Travelers are subject to the laws of Ireland, even if they are not a citizen of Ireland. Travelers can also be prosecuted for violating their home country's laws while in a foreign country. Travelers should be aware of the laws and customs of the country they are traveling to in order to avoid prosecution.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Health Risk Rating

Low

Travel Health Advice

Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Protect against insect bites and insect-borne diseases, such as tick-borne encephalitis or malaria, by using insect repellent and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats if possible. See more detailed insect precautions below.

Prevent foodborne illnesses by avoiding undercooked foods and unpasteurized dairy products and washing hands, especially before eating. See more detailed food and beverage precautions below.

A comprehensive pre-travel health consultation with a travel health care provider is recommended for all travelers in order to optimize their health while traveling and to individualize their disease prevention strategies to best mitigate the health risks of any destination.

There are confirmed cases of COVID-19 in this country, and/or authorities have undertaken restrictive prevention measures. The situation is fluid. Numbers of cases, governmental restrictions, and travel services are subject to rapid change. To obtain Global Rescue's latest worldwide COVID-19 update, please contact a sales representative at (+1) 617-459-4200 or memberservices@globalrescue.com.

Immunizations - Required for Entry

The following vaccines are required for travelers entering the country. Some vaccines may only be required for travelers arriving from specific destinations, or those who have previously traveled to specific destinations within a given time period. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler-specific requirements.

Immunization	Notes
None	There are no immunizations required for entry into Ireland.

Immunizations - General

The following immunizations are recommended for travel to all destinations.

Immunization	Notes
Routine	Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Hepatitis B	<p>Hepatitis B is spread through contact with infected blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles.</p> <p>There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (3 dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, RECOMBIVAX HB (3 doses); Heplisav-B (2 doses). The full course of injections is recommended prior to travel. Unvaccinated travelers who have been exposed to HBV should seek medical attention immediately. They should receive a dose of Hep B vaccine within 24 hours of the exposure, and may benefit from treatment with Hep B immunoglobulin as well.</p>
Influenza (Flu)	<p>All types of Influenza are spread between humans by respiratory droplets through sneezing, coughing, and touching objects contaminated with the virus.</p> <p>There are 2 types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). IIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Components of the vaccine change yearly, depending on anticipated circulating strains of the virus, which vary by hemisphere. Vaccination is recommended annually for all persons at least 6 months of age, prior to transmission season.</p>

Immunizations - Recommended for this Country

The following are vaccine preventable diseases present in this country. Some travelers may be at an increased risk of exposure to specific diseases. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler- and itinerary- specific recommendations.

Immunization	Notes
Routine	<p>Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.</p>
Hepatitis A	<p>The Hepatitis A virus is primarily transmitted through contaminated water and food such as shellfish and uncooked vegetables or fruit prepared by infected food handlers. It is also transmitted through person-to-person contact via fecal-oral exposure, or spread through sexual relations, blood transfusions, and needles.</p> <p>Several pre-exposure vaccination options are available: HAVRIX, VAQTA, TWINRIX (3-dose HepA/HepB combination series), and AVAXIM. The vaccine requires 2 doses, separated by a minimum of 6 months. Ideally, the traveler should complete both doses at least 2 weeks prior to travel. However, if there is insufficient lead time to travel, the first injection should be administered before departure and a booster after 6 months. Once both doses are completed, immunity is considered lifelong.</p>

<p>Hepatitis B</p>	<p>Hepatitis B is spread through contact with infected blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles.</p> <p>There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (3 dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, RECOMBIVAX HB (3 doses); Heplisav-B (2 doses). The full course of injections is recommended prior to travel. Unvaccinated travelers who have been exposed to HBV should seek medical attention immediately. They should receive a dose of Hep B vaccine within 24 hours of the exposure, and may benefit from treatment with Hep B immunoglobulin as well. Vaccination is routine in the US and many other countries. Previously unvaccinated travelers should consider vaccination for travel to areas with high risk of HBV infection, or if they anticipate needing medical/dental care abroad, being exposed to needles, or engaging in sexual activity.</p>
<p>Rabies</p>	<p>Rabies is spread through the bite or scratch of an infected animal. All mammals are susceptible, but dogs and other wildlife (particularly bats) are the most common vectors. In this country, rabies is found only in bats.</p> <p>A 3-dose pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for travelers involved in adventure or outdoor activities in remote areas who could be exposed to bats. Children are at higher risk and have a lower threshold for pre-exposure vaccination. The first dose of the vaccine should be administered at least 21 days before travel.</p>
<p>Influenza (Flu)</p>	<p>Classic, or seasonal, influenza, is a highly contagious respiratory infection, caused by 2 types of virus: A and B. All types of Influenza are spread between humans by respiratory droplets through sneezing, coughing, and touching objects contaminated with the virus.</p> <p>There are 2 types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). IIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Components of the vaccine change yearly, depending on anticipated circulating strains of the virus, which vary by hemisphere. Vaccination is recommended annually for all persons at least 6 months of age, prior to transmission season.</p>
<p>Meningococcal Disease</p>	<p>Meningococcal disease is spread through contact with the respiratory secretions of an infected person, as well as sharing food and drinks.</p> <p>Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) can be given to all persons at least 2 months of age. Dosing will vary depending on the product and the age of the traveler.</p>
<p>Mumps</p>	<p>Mumps is spread between humans through the inhalation of respiratory secretions. It can also be spread through sharing food and drinks, and can survive on object surfaces.</p> <p>In the US, there are 2 vaccination options available: MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) or MMRV (measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella). Additional vaccines are available outside the US. All persons 12 months of age and older can be vaccinated routinely. Infants down to 6 months of age can receive vaccine in outbreak situations or prior to essential travel to areas at high risk.</p>

Health Risks

The following are health risks present in the country. Some of these health risks are widespread, while others may only affect travelers in specific areas or those engaging in specific activities. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler- and itinerary-specific recommendations.

Health Risks	Notes
Air Pollution	<p>Air pollution refers to the potentially hazardous mix of particulate matter, chemicals, and other materials that infiltrates the air and causes acute symptoms and chronic conditions. Acute symptoms include itching of the eyes, nose, and throat, as well as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, chest pain, headaches, nausea, and upper respiratory infections (bronchitis and pneumonia). Air pollution is increasing in low- and middle- income countries and has become a major concern for travelers.</p> <p>Travelers with chronic lung conditions such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD should consult with their physicians prior to travel to areas with poor air quality, and these populations should reduce outdoor exertion. Elderly travelers and infants are also more at risk for respiratory consequences of exposure to air pollution. All travelers should comply with air pollution advisories. Levels of air pollution will vary by city and region; check current levels prior to travel to appropriately target preventive measures.</p>
Lyme Disease	<p>Lyme disease is caused by <i>Borrelia</i> bacteria that reside primarily in deer, birds, and rodents. Symptoms vary widely depending on the stage of the illness. Early disease manifests with fatigue, headache, neck stiffness, muscle and joint aches, fever, and a classic "bull's eye" rash.</p> <p>Lyme disease is spread to humans through the bite of an infected <i>Ixodes</i> tick. Travelers engaged in outdoor activities in forested or grassy areas are at risk, including hikers, campers, and hunters. Ticks are more active during warmer months, but in temperate areas can be found year-round.</p> <p>There is no vaccine against Lyme disease. Follow insect precautions when outdoors in areas of potential exposure (see below with attention to tick prevention). Perform complete body tick check after outdoor activities. Remove ticks immediately if found. Post-exposure prophylaxis with doxycycline is recommended within 72 hours after <i>Ixodes</i> tick attachment in certain situations. Seek medical advice for tick attachment in endemic areas. Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics; results are best with early treatment.</p>

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

STIs are a concern for travelers worldwide, and are likely underreported as a travel-related infection. STIs are caused by viruses, bacteria, and parasites, the same potential pathogens as are present in the traveler's home environment. However, certain infections like chancroid, LGV, and Granuloma inguinale are more common in less industrialized countries, and other areas of the world have higher incidence of HIV and Hepatitis B and C than others. Symptoms vary widely depending on the specific infection, and can include both local and systemic symptoms.

STIs are spread between humans by unprotected sexual contact (oral, anal, or vaginal), and skin-to-skin genital contact. Some STIs can also be transmitted through exposure to blood and other bodily fluids. Travelers are at higher risk if engaging in sex with sex workers, traveling for sex tourism, or certain higher risk behaviors. Healthcare workers are at higher risk for certain blood-borne infections.

Preventive measures focus on decreasing exposure to STI pathogens. Adhere strictly to safe sex practices: use a condom correctly and consistently, or abstain from intercourse, and use an external condom or dental dam for oral exposures. Travelers should pack external and/or internal condoms, as the quality of condoms available in some areas is not reliable. Avoid behavior that increases the risk of contracting an STI such as casual sex with a stranger or a sex worker. Drinking heavily or taking mind-altering drugs will impair judgement and inhibitions during a sexual encounter, increasing the risk of making unsafe choices. Seek medical attention promptly if an STI is suspected.

Medical Facilities and Services

Medical facilities and services meet international standards and are of high quality. In Dublin, there are several 24-hour-service hospitals. Patients may face extensive waits for specialists and non-life-threatening conditions. Long wait periods may also be required for emergency room and post-treatment services. Payment is usually required prior to the provision of treatment. However, Irish hospitals never detain patients and emergency medical treatment is never withheld pending fee payment.

Food and Water Safety

Water is potable in Ireland. However, some areas of western Ireland may have outdated water purification systems, and water in some areas may contain levels of fluoride that may be associated with health risks, especially for infants. If in doubt of water safety, use bottled water. Thoroughly wash and peel fruits and vegetables, and avoid undercooked or raw meat and seafood as these are often sources of foodborne illnesses. Avoid the consumption of unpasteurized dairy products.

Insect Precautions

Use insect repellent: DEET 20 - 30% or Picaridin 20% on exposed skin. Re-apply per manufacturer's directions.

Avoid scented soaps, hair products, deodorants, perfumes, and shaving products.

Wear long sleeves and pants tucked into socks. Wear neutral colors (beige, light gray). Always wear shoes, both indoors and outdoors.

Treat outer clothing with permethrin.

Remove any containers holding water, both inside and outside any building.

Avoid insect exposure using additional various methods depending on the insect:

- For nighttime flying insects, sleep under bed nets, preferably insecticide impregnated.
- For ticks, hike in the middle of the trail and avoid tall grasses and shrubs, use a tarp when sitting on grass, perform regular tick checks on your body and clothing.
- For other insect vectors, avoid direct contact with animals, and avoid overcrowded, unsanitary conditions to reduce risk of exposure to body lice, mites, fleas, and rodents.

DESTINATION DETAILS

Time Zones

From 29 March 2020 to 25 October 2020, Irish Standard Time (IST): GMT +1 hour
From 25 October 2020 to 28 March 2021, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT): No GMT Offset
From 28 March 2021 to 31 October 2021, Irish Standard Time (IST): GMT +1 hour

Currency

Euro (EUR)

Credit Cards

Most international credit and debit cards, with the exception of Discover cards, are widely accepted throughout Ireland, except in some rural areas. Travelers should always notify their bank of their travel plans to avoid having their account frozen.

ATMs

ATMs are widely accessible but may be less so in more rural areas. Some ATMs in rural areas may not accept US credit or debit cards. Automated banking machines (ABMs) are also widely available in urban areas. Travelers should check with their bank before their trip regarding any fees associated with ATM use.

Banking Hours

From Monday to Friday 09:30-16:30.
In Dublin, banks are open 09:30-17:00 on Thursdays.
Hours may vary with bank and location.

Major Holidays

Services and transportation may be affected on/around the following holidays:

Date	Holiday
01 January 2020	New Year's Day
17 March 2020	St Patrick's Day
13 April 2020	Easter Monday
04 May 2020	May Day
01 June 2020	Bank Holiday
03 August 2020	Bank Holiday
26 October 2020	Bank Holiday
25 December 2020	Christmas Day
26 December 2020	St Stephen's Day

NOTE: There are no further elections scheduled in 2020.

Voltage Information

230V, 50Hz - Plug Type G, D, M, F

International Airports

Airport Name	Airport Code	Airport Location
Cork Airport	ORK	Ballygarvan, serving Cork City
Donegal Airport	CFN	Carrickfinn, serving County Donegal
Ireland West Airport Knock	NOC	Charlestown, serving Connacht
Dublin Airport	DUB	Collinstown, serving Dublin
Kerry Airport	KIR	Farranfore, serving Killarney and Tralee, County Kerry
Waterford Airport	WAT	Killowen, serving Waterford
Shannon Airport	SNN	Shannon, County Clare, serving Mid-West Region

ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States. If you are a citizen of a country other than the United States, contact an embassy or consulate for up-to-date requirements. For additional questions regarding entry/exit requirements, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.

A passport valid for at least 90 days beyond the intended date of departure is required for entry to Ireland. The passport must have at least one blank page. Holders of passports with a British inadmissible stamp may be refused entry. A stay of three months or fewer may be granted by immigration officials upon presenting documentation related to the purpose of the trip. A visa must be obtained for stays longer than three months. An onward/return ticket and proof of sufficient funds are also required. There have been reports of US citizens being refused entry or being granted a limited stay due to their failure to satisfy Irish immigration laws.

Ireland is part of a Common Travel Area (CTA) with the United Kingdom, meaning that time spent in Ireland counts against time allotted in the United Kingdom, and vice versa. Individuals arriving from Ireland to the United Kingdom will be allowed three months without a visa, instead of the normal six months granted for travel to the UK.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following items are permitted: When traveling within the EU, there are no limits on the amount of tobacco and alcohol travelers can bring from EU countries; however, customs officials are more likely to question travelers if they carry goods in excess of the following amounts for personal use and may seize such items if they believe the items are of a commercial nature.:

- 800 cigarettes or 400 cigarillos (maximum three grams each) or 200 cigars or one kilogram smoking tobacco;
- and 10 liters of spirits (more than 22% alcohol content) or 20 liters of alcoholic beverages (less than 22% alcohol content) or 90 liters of wine (no more than 60 liters of sparkling wine) or 110 liters of beer.

When traveling within the EU, individuals must be 17 years or older to carry any alcohol or tobacco.

When arriving from outside the EU (by air or sea), travelers may import the following:

- 200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 50 cigars or 250 grams of smoking tobacco;
- one liter of alcohol (less than 22% alcohol content) or un-denatured ethyl alcohol (80% or more alcohol content), or a combination of these two alcoholic products not exceeding 100% alcohol content, or two liters of alcoholic beverages (less than 22% alcohol content) or four liters of still wine OR 16 liters of beer; and
- non-commercial personal items up to a value of EUR 430.

When arriving from outside the EU (by land) travelers may import:

- 40 cigarettes or 20 cigarillos or 10 cigars or 50 grams of smoking tobacco (or proportional combination); and
- non-commercial personal items worth up to EUR 300.

Travelers under 15 years of age may also import non-commercial personal items worth up to EUR 150.

The following restrictions apply:

- All currency worth over EUR 10,000 imported from outside the EU must be declared upon entry;
- Pets must be identifiable, vaccinated for rabies, and have a health certificate;\
- Meat, milk, and related products from the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland must not exceed 10 kilograms;
- special medical food, food for children, powdered milk for babies, pet food, and fish if disemboweled and under 20 kilograms;
- Special authorization is required for import of clothing and accessories made from protected animals.

The following items are prohibited:

- Meat, milk, and related products from non-EU countries (with the exception of limited amounts from Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland, and small amounts of specific items from other countries); and
- protected species and products thereof as listed by the Washington Convention (CITES), such as ivory, tortoise shell, coral, reptile skin, and wood from Amazonian forests.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following items are permitted: There is free export of goods from Ireland when departing to non-EU countries. There is free export of currency when departing for other EU countries.

The following restrictions apply: When destined for a non-European Union member nation, all currency must be declared if worth over EUR 10,000.

The following items are prohibited when traveling to other EU countries:

- Meat, milk, and related products from non-EU countries (with the exception of limited amounts from Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland, and small amounts of specific items from other countries); and
- protected species and products thereof as listed by the Washington Convention (CITES), such as ivory, tortoise shell, coral, reptile skin, and wood from Amazonian forests.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Intl. Country Code	(+353)
Fire	999 or 112
Police	999 or 112
Ambulance	999 or 112

Contact Information for Select Embassies

US Embassy in Dublin

42 Elgin Road
Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
Telephone: (+353) (1) 668-8777

British Embassy in Dublin

29 Merrion Road
Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
Telephone: (+353) (1) 205-3700

Australian Embassy in Dublin

3rd Floor
47-49 St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Telephone: (+353) (1) 664-5300

For other embassies, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.