

GUIDE TO IRELAND



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1.1 The City of Dublin

As one of the oldest cities in Europe, Dublin is a vibrant living city that mingles the old with the new and provides the visitor with a multitude of cultural riches, from the ancient to the avant-garde, from history, architecture, literature, art and archaeology to the performing arts. Medieval, Georgian and modern architecture provide a backdrop to a friendly, bustling metropolis which still retains its original charm but which can boast literary giants such as Wilde, Shaw, Joyce, Yeats, Beckett and O'Casey as native sons. Spawned by the need to ford the river Liffey, fortified by the Danes, adorned with fine buildings by the Anglo-Irish, the city has grown in stature and elegance over the century.

Just a thirty minute drive will take you from the heart of the city to Dublin's charming county towns and coastal villages, where you can avail of an abundance of leisure and sporting activities: golf, horse-back riding and water sports. In contrast, take a relaxing stroll through many of Dublin's parks located within the city centre.

1.2 Map of Ireland

<http://www.discoverireland.ie/mappingVE/advancedsearchbymap.aspx>

<http://maps.google.com/>

SECTION 2- ENTERTAINMENT & SOCIAL LIFE

2.1 The Irish Social Life

Irish people are particularly sociable and are famous for their hospitality. When it comes to entertainment, Dubliners with their natural friendly and fun-craving attitude certainly know how to entertain.

2.2 Pubs

The Pub provides the focal point of Dublin social life. Dublin enjoys some of the best pub and club scenes in Europe. Pub hours from Monday to Thursday are 10am to 11.30am, Friday & Saturday from 10am to 13.00am and Sundays from 12.30pm to 11.30pm. Pubs are closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. When a festival is on, and there are lots of them, pubs often apply for bar extensions, which go on until about one or two o'clock in the morning.

The price of alcohol differs substantially between pubs in the countryside and the city pubs, with a pint costing around €4.50 in the countryside and villages and upward of €5.50 in the city, and a short and a bottle of mixer in the country costing about €5.50 whereas in the city this can cost you upwards of €7.50. It is advisable to state that you only want a dash of mixed, as bottles of soft drink are expensive.

If you enjoy a cigarette as well as a drink, you will find that a box of 20 will cost you around €8.10. As since March 2004 smoking is banned in all pubs and restaurants.

** Johnnie Fox's Traditional Pub is the highest pub in Ireland and serves excellent seafood.*

2.1 Festivals

Throughout the year, Dublin plays host to festivals and events which cover many themes- winter and summer schools, marching band competitions, music festivals, horse racing, fashion shows, classical music concerts, and many other interests are all celebrated in various festivals. Many of Dublin's festivals happen not just in one location but also all over the city, creating a lively and fun atmosphere on the streets, in theatres, shopping centres, hotels and pubs.

2.2 Sport

The national sports are hurling and Gaelic football – a staggering 300,000 Irish people play one or the other game. Hurling is an exceptionally fast game with the Cork and leather ball – the sliothar – travelling at speeds of up to 70 miles an hour. Gaelic football is a mix between football and rugby and points are scored when the player kicks the ball over the crossbar or into the goal. The ball used is smaller than a football and success depends on accurate passing, long kicks and dramatic tackles. The golfer has a choice of over 2000 uncrowded golf courses in Ireland, several of which can be found in the vicinity of Dublin itself. Horseracing and greyhound racing are also popular pastimes and Ireland's clean rivers and lakes make it highly desirable for angling, coarse fishing and sea fishing.

2.3 Music

Irish Music is world renowned. From the traditional jigs and reels to the best rock, pop and new age, our musical heritage is known and appreciated on every continent. Johnny Foxes Pub is renowned for its traditional music.

Websites: www.dublin.goireland.com
www.countydublin.com
www.johnniefoxs.com

2.6 Places of Interest outside Dublin – Weekends away

The G Hotel

Wellpark,
Galway,
Co Galway
Tel: 091 865200
Fax: 091 865203
Website: www.theghotel.ie

The g 5 Star hotel is located in Galway in the west of Ireland, a city bursting with life, energy and vitality. Steeped in history yet with a decidedly forward-thinking attitude, it has earned the reputation of being the unofficial arts capital of Ireland.

The exuberant spirit of Galway has been captured in the g Hotel. Overlooking Lough Atalia, the 5 star Galway hotel offers all that you would expect from an international five star and more. The g hotel will offer you not only luxurious 5 star accommodation, but also offers deluxe spa packages and exceptional conference facilities. The g hotel places huge emphasis on luxury and glamour, underlining their commitment at the g to a truly unique hotel experience.

Ten Square Hotel

Donegall Square South
Belfast
BT1 5JD
Tel: 0044 (0)28 90241001
Fax: 0044 (0)28 90243210
Website: www.tensquare.co.uk

In the heart of Belfast City lies the Ten Square Hotel. The Sunday Times has named this hotel as Belfast's Coolest Hotel and it has also received a raft of plaudits and awards from the international travel media.

Ten Square has certainly jumped the trend and wowed the worlds media with its discreet luxurious standards and home from home hospitality with its unique nature owing to the success of the hotel. It has 23 chic boutique style bedrooms complemented by the Grill Room & Bar and the Porcelain Events Suite making it the hotel of choice for the discerning traveller.

Portaferry Hotel

The Strand
Portaferry,
Co. Down,
Northern Ireland
BT22 1PE
Tel: 048 427 28 231
Fax: 048 427 28999
Website: www.portaferryhotel.com

Loughside hotel in spectacular setting, in 18th Century terrace with modern sympathetic extension. Award winning cuisine and fine wines. Member of Irelands Blue Book, AA plus two rosettes for cuisine, BA Tourism Endeavour Award, RAC Restaurant of the Year Award. Explore or simply relax and do nothing; just peace and tranquillity. 29 miles from Belfast.

The Old Presbytery

Cork Street,
Kinsale,
Co. Cork,
Tel: 021 477 2027

Fax: 021 477 2166

Website: www.oldpres.com

Luxury B & B and Self-catering suites. This Georgian house is located in a quiet street in the town centre. It is close to the Old Courthouse and the Wine Museum in Desmond Castle. The Old Presbytery bed and breakfast is almost 200 years old and in times gone by was the residence of priests attached to the nearby St. John the Baptist Church. The atmosphere is serene and full of character, with rooms furnished with old Irish pine, big comfy antique brass beds, traditional snowy white linen and interesting bric-a-brac.

Kinsale Walking Tour

Tel: 021 477 2873 - For group reservations

Kinsale is a town of many small winding streets and there are also beautiful strolls along the coasts and beaches. To understand the important role Kinsale played in Irish, English, and Spanish history, join local guide Don Herlihy on a fascinating 90-minute walking tour (€6, daily mid-March-mid-Oct at 11:15 from the TI, also available for private hire. 1 hr. June-Sept. at 11:15am and by appointment. Tours depart from the Tourist Office on Bank Place. No reservations required. The walk is leisurely and suitable for all ages. Don is a joy to listen to as he creatively brings to life Kinsale's place in history and makes the stony sights of Kinsale more than just buildings. Don's walk is Kinsale's best single attraction.

2.7 Art Galleries:

Hugh Lane Gallery - Charlemont House, Parnell Square North, Dublin 1. Tel: (01) 8741903

Founded by Sir Hugh Lane in 1908, the Hugh Lane Gallery is located in one of Dublin's finest Georgian buildings, formerly the townhouse of Lord Charlemont. The gallery houses an extensive collection of 19th- and 20th-century pictures from modern masters, including many wonderful Impressionist works. Sir Hugh Lane died on the Lusitania in 1915 and his collection is now divided between the Hugh Lane Gallery and the National Gallery in London. The gallery also houses a permanent exhibit dedicated to the artist Francis Bacon. The contents of his Kensington studio were bequeathed to the gallery after his death, and the studio was faithfully reconstructed on site.

National Gallery of Ireland - Merrion Square West, Dublin 2. Tel: (01) 6615133

The National Gallery is home to over 2,500 paintings and over 10,000 other items, including drawings, prints and sculpture. It features an extensive collection of Irish art (17th to 20th centuries) and of works from the major schools of European art (13th to 20th centuries). The Milltown Rooms house a collection of exquisite paintings from Russborough House. The new Millennium Wing provides a purpose-built exhibition space for visiting exhibits.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Mon to Wed & Fri & Sat	10:00am	5:30pm
Thursday	10:00am	8:30pm
Sunday	2:00pm	5:00pm

RHA Gallagher Gallery - 15 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

Built to replace the Royal Hibernian Academy of Art, the RHA Gallagher Gallery is one of Ireland's main centres for modern and contemporary art, with constantly changing exhibitions.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Tuesday, Wed, Fri and Sat	11:00am	5:00pm
Thursday	11:00am	9:00pm
Sunday	2:00pm	5:00pm

The Royal Hospital Kilmainham/Irish Museum of Modern Art - Kilmainham, D8.

Built between 1680 and 1684, the Royal Hospital is Ireland's finest 17th-century building. It was founded as a home for wounded soldiers and retained this role until 1927, after which the building fell into serious decline. In 1991 a major restoration project was undertaken and the building was reborn

as the Irish Museum of Modern Art. Visitors may also tour the apartments of the Master of the Hospital, including the Banqueting Hall, the exquisite Baroque chapel and the formal French gardens.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Tuesday to Saturday	10:00am	5:30pm
Sunday and holidays	12:00noon	5:30pm

2.8 Attractions:

Book of Kells - Displayed at Trinity College, College Green

The Book of Kells is widely regarded as the most significant illuminated manuscript to have emerged from Europe's Middle Ages. This Latin version of the gospels of the New Testament contains lavish and unequalled illustrations. It is housed in its own museum with interpretive displays providing historical context, as well as a gift shop.

Christ Church Cathedral - Christ Church Place, Dublin 8 –Tel (01) 6798991

The cathedral, founded in 1038 by King Sitric Silkenbeard, is the oldest building in Dublin and sits in the heart of the original medieval city. The church was rebuilt in stone by the Anglo-Norman invaders in the 12th century. It is now the metropolitan church of the Church of Ireland and the seat of the Archbishop of Dublin. Christ Church Cathedral was renovated extensively in the 19th century by the Roe family of distillers, and possesses the finest and largest crypt in the country. There are regular song services by the cathedral's choir.

Custom House Visitor Centre - Custom House Quay, Dublin 1

This majestic building, situated on the quays of the river Liffey, is one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the city. The Custom House was designed in 1791 by James Gandon and has played an important role in Dublin's social, economic and political history. One of the most dramatic events was the fire in 1921, during the War of Independence, which caused extensive damage. The Visitor Centre describes the history of the Custom House and related events in Irish history.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Monday to Friday	10:00 am	12:30pm
Saturday to Sunday	12:30 pm	2:00pm

Dublin Castle - Dame Street, Dublin 2. Tel: (01) 6777129

Dublin Castle is located at the heart of the old medieval city, and for several centuries it was the residence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Some vestiges of the original 13th-century castle and moat can be seen during the guided tours. The remainder of the Castle conforms to the shape of the medieval structure, but combines various styles of architecture, as well as reconstructions over the course of seven centuries. On view are the State Apartments, the 19th-century Gothic Chapel Royal and the Undercroft. Visitors can also enjoy the Vault Restaurant, Heritage Centre and craft shop.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Monday to Friday	10:00am	5:00pm
Saturday and Sunday	2:00pm	5:00pm

Four Courts - Inns Quay - Tel (01) 8725555

Originally built between 1785 and 1802, the Four Courts were destroyed by fire during the struggle for Irish independence. Although significantly altered, the building was completely restored by 1932. The Irish Law Courts and Law Library are housed here. Admission is free.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Monday to Friday	10:00am	1:00pm
Monday to Friday	2:00pm	4:30pm (When Courts in Session)

Grafton Street – City Centre

Vibrant and spirited, Grafton Street is alive and entertaining at any time of the day or evening. A pedestrian thoroughfare through the centre of historic Dublin, Grafton Street is both the main shopping zone for the city and the best place to watch impromptu street performers and musicians.

At one end of the street is the lovely St. Stephen's Green; at the other, Trinity College and the famous statue of Molly Malone.

Guinness Storehouse - St. James's Gate, Dublin 8

The visitor's centre at the St. James's Gate Brewery is devoted to the story of the world-famous stout, Guinness. The self-guided visit includes information on the life of the original Arthur Guinness, the brewing process, advertising, cooperage, transport and Guinness around the world. The price of admission also includes a complimentary pint at the Gravity Bar on the seventh floor (which offers a superb 360-degree view of the city).

Kilmainham Gaol

This was once the principal jail in Ireland, and agitators, nationalists and leaders of successive rebellions against English rule were imprisoned here over the course of two centuries. They included Robert Emmet, Thomas Francis Meagher, Charles Stewart Parnell, Eamon DeValera and the leaders of the 1916 Rising. The prison is unoccupied today but provides visitors with a feeling of what it would have been like to be confined here. The visit includes a guided tour, an audiovisual presentation and an exhibition.

Phoenix Park Visitor Centre

Phoenix Park is one of the world's largest enclosed city parks, covering over 200 hectares (700 acres). The park includes gardens, lakes, a horse racing track, a motor racing track, a cricket pitch, polo grounds, a football pitch, a hurling pitch and the Zoological Gardens. The Visitor Centre explores the history of the park from 3,500 BC to the present. Within the park is the official residence of the President of Ireland, Aras an Uachtarain, formerly the Viceregal Lodge.

St. Patrick's Cathedral - St. Patrick's Close, Dublin 8. Tel (01) 4539472

Founded in 1191, and built on the site of an ancient spring where it is said that St. Patrick baptized the first Christian converts in Ireland, this is the largest church in Ireland. The cathedral fell into disrepair in the 20th century but was restored thanks to the great generosity of the Guinness family. "Living Stones" is a permanent exhibition that celebrates the place of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the life of the city. The cathedral also has a choir school, founded in 1432, and the choristers sing two services in the cathedral daily.

Temple Bar - Between Dame Street and the River Liffey

Temple Bar is an exciting enclave with pubs, restaurants, shops and galleries. The cobbled streets between Dame Street and the River Liffey are named after Sir William Temple, who acquired the land in the early 1600s. The term "bar" means riverside path.

Trinity College - Trinity College, Dublin 2. Tel:(01) 6772941

Trinity College was founded by Queen Elizabeth I in 1592 on the site of an Augustinian monastery suppressed by her father, Henry VIII, in 1536. Trinity is the oldest and most prestigious university in Ireland. The campus comprises many beautiful buildings and is home to the famous Book of Kells, a 9th-century illuminated manuscript, as well as the books of Durrow and Armagh. These treasures are on display in the spectacular Old Library, which houses over 200,000 old books.

2.9 Museums:

Dublin Writers Museum - 18/19 Parnell Square North, Dublin 1.

This museum celebrates the great literary heritage of Dublin city. It features the lives and works of Joyce, Wilde, Swift, Sheridan, Shaw, Yeats and Beckett. The museum is situated in a beautiful Georgian house noted for its decorative stained glass windows. The museum also has a special room dedicated to children's literature.

National Library of Ireland - Kildare Street

Founded in 1877, the National Library is the largest public library in Ireland. It houses over 500,000 books, as well as maps, prints and manuscripts. The library is also home to the Office of the Chief Herald. The library's public service counter is manned by helpful officials. Admission is free.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Monday	10:00am	9:00pm

Tuesday to Friday	10:00am	5:00pm
Saturday	10:00am	1:00pm

National Museum of Ireland – Archaeology and History - Kildare St, D2.Tel: 6777444

The National Museum of Ireland combines several collections of Irish artifacts and masterpieces. The collections include the Treasury (which exhibits the Tara Brooch, the Cross of Cong and the Ardagh Chalice), Prehistoric Ireland, Viking Ireland, the Road to Independence (1916-1921) and Ancient Egypt. The Celtic Gold collection is a stunning display of gold artifacts dating from Ireland's ancient pre-Celtic past.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Tuesday to Saturday	10:00am	5:00pm
Sunday	2:00pm	5:00pm

Natural History Museum - Merrion Street, Dublin 2

Known affectionately by Dubliners of a previous generation as the "Dead Zoo," the Natural History Museum was opened in 1857 by Dr. David Livingstone. It is crammed with antique glass cabinets displaying stuffed animals from all over the world. The museum has remained virtually unchanged since Victorian times.

Hours of Operation	Open	Close
Tuesday to Saturday	10:00am	5:00pm
Sunday	2:00pm	5:00pm

SECTION 3 – AIRPORTS

3.1 Dublin Airport

Telephone: (01) 814 1111

Dublin Airport is 10km (6.5 miles) from City Centre and is connected to the national primary routes via the N1 (Dublin/Belfast) route. A coach service, *Airlink*, operated by Dublin Bus serves Busaras (central bus station, Store Street), Connolly Station and Heuston Station. *Aircoach* is another service operating a link between the airport and greater Dublin area, leaving the airport every 15 minutes between 06:30 and 23:30. A travel information desk is located on the arrivals level, provides information on other local and national bus, rail and coach services.

3.2 Airlines flying from Dublin to the UK

There are several airlines flying between Dublin and various UK airports with prices dependent on the time of year you intend travelling, the time of day you wish to travel and which airline you travel with. The following is a list of airlines and the airports they cover between Dublin airport and the UK.

Aer Lingus

Telephone from Ireland (01) 705 3333 or 705 2222

Telephone from UK (0845) 973 7747

Flying to: Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds/Bradford, London City Airport, Heathrow, Stansted, Manchester and Newcastle.

Jersey European Airways

Telephone from Ireland (0801232) 457200

Telephone from UK (08705) 676676

Flying to: Exeter and London City Airport.

Ryanair

Telephone from Ireland (01) 609 7800

Telephone from UK (0541) 569 569

Flying to: Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Prestwick, Leeds/Bradford, Liverpool, Gatwick, Luton, Stansted, Manchester and Teeside.

British Airways

Telephone from Ireland (1800) 626747 or (01) 8144948

Telephone from UK (0345) 222111

Flying to: Gatwick, Southampton and Sheffield.

British Midland

Telephone from Ireland (01) 2838833

Telephone from UK (0345) 222111

Flying to: Edinburgh and Heathrow

City Jet

Telephone from Ireland (01) 8445566

Telephone from UK 00353 1 8445566

Flying to: London City Airport

Comed Aviation

Telephone from Ireland 0044 161 489 2864

Telephone from UK (0161) 489 2864

Flying to: Blackpool

Manx Airlines

Telephone from Ireland (01) 2601588

Telephone from UK Please refer to UK phone book

Flying to: Isle of Man

3.3 Parking at Dublin Airport

The short term car park is charged by the hour up to a maximum of €20 per day. Charges for the long term car park are €7.50 per day or €43 per week. For the most up to date car park charges, it is advisable to call 01 814 4328 from where all car park information is readily available. A complimentary shuttle bus service, departing at 10 minute intervals operates between the Long Term car Parks and the Terminal Building. A 24 hour breakdown service is available in all airport car parks and a complimentary jump start facility is also available on a 24 hour basis.

3.4 Shannon & Cork Airports

Telephone Shannon (061) 471 444 & Cork (021) 313131

Shannon and Cork Airports are a long distance to travel if your aim is a hassle free journey to the East Coast of Ireland. The journey from Shannon to Dublin will take about three hours by car and Cork to Dublin will take approximately 4 hours so taking a flight to Dublin airport is definitely a more advisable option.

Websites: www.dublin-airport.com
www.aerlingus.com
www.ryanair.com
www.flybmi.com
www.cityjet.com
www.ba.com

SECTION 4 – PUBLIC TRANSPORT

4.1 Train

Although not very extensive, Ireland's train network is operated by Iarnrod Eireann and can be an interesting way to see the Irish countryside. However, for getting around Dublin city and county, the DART or Dublin Area Rapid Transit (similar to the Tube in the UK, but the DART operates over ground) is a good and fast option. You can also take delightful trips on the DART along the spectacular coastline of Dublin Bay and let the vast horizon soothe you. *Iarnrod Eireann – Telephone: 01 836 6222 or www.irishrail.ie*

4.2 Buses

Dublin Bus runs an efficient bus service in Dublin that is fairly inexpensive with well organised, modern and comfortable buses. The routes cover the entire city and its suburbs and can be particularly useful for accessing places such as colleges and universities, Dublin Airport and generally anywhere you need to get to in Dublin City or County.

Bus Eireann operates a nationwide service, which covers most towns and cities in the country. A cross channel service from any town in Ireland (serviced by Bus Eireann) to various towns and cities in the UK is also in operation.

Dublin Bus – Telephone: 01 873 4222 or www.dublinbus.ie

Bus Eireann – Telephone: 01 836 6111 or www.buseireann.ie

4.3 Taxis

The Dublin Taximeter area comprises the functional areas of Dublin City Council, Fingal, South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown County Councils. The fare is registered on the meter plus applicable authorised extra charges. Fares to all points outside the boundary of the Dublin Taximeter area should be agreed with the driver before hiring commences.

Access Metro Cabs	- 01 6683333
A to B Cabs	- 01 6772222
Castle Cabs	- 01 8319000
Checkers Cabs	- 01 8343434
City Cabs	- 01 8731122
Castle Cabs	- 01 8319000
Pony Cabs	- 01 6612233
Speed Cabs	- 01 4750800

SECTION 5 – MOTORING IN DUBLIN & IRELAND

5.1 Motor Tax

Car tax in Ireland is calculated on the size of the vehicle engine, so whereas a 1 litre engine could cost just over €250, a 2 litre engine will cost substantially more than this.

5.2 Petrol

Petrol in Ireland is still less expensive than in the UK with prices in Dublin being on average 95c/liter for unleaded. However when travelling across the country substantial increases in the price of petrol can be noted so it is very advisable to fill up at the beginning of a journey. On the west coast, prices will notably decrease again back to the average.

5.3 Roads

The road network is constantly being improved upon throughout Ireland with some major new bypasses being introduced over the last few years. However, the condition of older secondary roads, particularly on the west coast, can make motoring tricky at times.

5.4 National Car Test

The National Car Test was introduced in Ireland in January 2000, which is similar to the MOT of the UK. With the introduction of the NCT a reduction in the number of older cars on the roads has been seen. Regardless of whether an official notice is received or not by the owner of the car, the owner is obliged to take their car for the NCT. The test costs around €50 and half that if you require a retest.

5.5 Mileage Chart

Dublin to:	KM	Miles	Dublin to:	KM	Miles
Athlone	126	79	Kilkenny	114	71
Ballina	246	154	Killarney	302	189
Belfast	165	103	Mallow	235	147
Carlow	82	51	Mullingar	86	54
Clonmel	163	102	Portlaoise	83	52
Cork	253	147	Sligo	216	135
Derry	235	147	Tipperary	178	111
Donegal	226	141	Tralee	304	190
Limerick	203	127	Waterford	162	101
Dundalk	83	52	Wexford	134	84
Ennis	235	147	Wicklow	51	32
Galway	216	135			

SECTION 6 – ACCOMODATION

6.1 Private Rented Accommodation

Dublin has seen tremendous growth in recent years with property prices soaring, and this has caused a huge increase in the price you will pay to rent property. Generally, accommodation in and near Dublin City is readily, although expensively available to rent. Apartment and house shares are very popular amongst single people, many of whom work in the larger Dublin companies during the week and commute home to other counties at the weekends. Rented accommodation can be sourced through the local papers, notices in shops or via Estate Agents. Some Estate Agents may charge a fee to prospective tenants for their services.

6.2 Renting in the City Centre

Apartments in Dublin are available for rent from on average €1200 per month for a one-bedroom apartment and around €1600+ per month for two-bedroom accommodation. Most apartments are rented fully furnished with everything you require, right down to knives and forks. Three and four bedroom apartments are also available, however you can expect to pay over €1800 per month for these.

6.3 Renting Outside the City Centre

Further out of the city, two and three bedroom houses can be rented from around €1000+ per month. Most of these houses are available furnished however kitchen utensils etc probably won't be provided. Apartments, although less common in the suburbs, can also be found to rent outside the city.

6.4 Purchasing Property

House prices and development have increased significantly in Ireland over the past few years and this is particularly true in Dublin. The average price in Dublin for a three-bedroom house is now in excess of €350,000. If the property is new, will be owner occupied and complies with the Department of the Environment's standards. There is tax relief available (subject to various Revenue Limits) on the interest payable on the loan for the purchase, repair and improvement of the principal property. Advice on purchasing property in Ireland should be sought from any bank or building society, a professional mortgage consultant or financial adviser. Most banks have prepared extensive mortgage package guides, which they will be pleased to provide you with.

6.5 Additional Housing Expenses

Unlike the UK, council tax is not payable in Ireland. The only additional costs to consider with regard to housing are obtaining a gas and electricity supply and the installation of a phone/phoneline. If you have never paid ESB/GAS/Phone charges in Ireland before, you may be requested to pay a deposit or else you will have to complete a Direct Debit mandate in order for these companies to supply you with their services. There is also a charge associated with domestic rubbish collection.

6.6 Hotels, Hostels and Bed & Breakfasts

Hotels, Guesthouses, Country Homes, Farmhouses, Town Houses (B&B's), Hostels, campus, self-catering, specialist accommodation and caravan and camping are all types of temporary accommodation which are available to the visitor. Whatever your needs, at least one of the above is bound to cater for what you require during your stay in Dublin. For further detailed information on costs and locations of Hotels, Bed & Breakfasts and Guesthouses available in the Dublin area, please refer to Appendix I at the back of this brochure.

Website for finding permanent accommodation: www.daft.ie

SECTION 7 – CHILDCARE

7.1 Eastern Health Board

Telephone: (01) 6790700

The Eastern Health Board are the regulatory body for all registered childcare facilities in it's area and can supply details of all pre-school and Childcare Services who have notified the Health Board of their existence. All such schools receive on-going inspections to ensure compliance with the Child Care (Pre School Service) Regulations 1996. The management policies, terms, conditions and age groups accepted in each pre-school service must be discussed with the provider. Below is a categorisation of the different pre school services covered by the Health Board.

7.2 Sessional Services

Pre-schools, playgroups, crèches and Montessori groups or similar services generally cater for children in the 2-6 year age bracket. These generally offer a planned programme for the pre-school children lasting up to 3 ½ hours per session.

7.3 Full Day Care

A full day care service means the provision of a structured day care service for children for more than 3 hours per day. Services such as those currently described as day nurseries and crèches are included in this definition. You can expect to pay around €230 upward per week per child for full day care.

7.4 Childminders

Childminders look after children in the minder's own home. They offer this service all the year round for the full working day or for different periods during the day. Parents and childminders negotiate their own terms. The provisions of Part VII of the Act only cover childminders caring for more than three children. Childminders usually charge upwards of €260 per child per week. Minders also advertise in the local newspapers and shops, however these are generally not registered with the health board and provide their services unregulated.

Websites of interest: www.childcare.ie
www.dublin.ie
www.baby2kids.ie

SECTION 8 - EDUCATION

8.1 Education in Ireland

Ireland has a strong education system, which encourages and allows students to continue their education through to a tertiary level. It is advisable to contact schools on arrival in Dublin to establish when enrolment can take place, or if arrival is mid-term if a place can be obtained in the school of your choice. Getting a place in the school you finally opt for is a question of availability of places and the school's acceptance of the pupil. The more prestigious schools may have an entrance examination.

8.2 Primary School

Primary schools in Ireland are usually state supported. Primary schools are called National schools and children tend to begin there between the age of 4 and 6. However small the school may be, there will generally be one to be found close to wherever you choose to live in Ireland.

8.3 Secondary School

At the age of 12 or 13, children move on to secondary education. Attendance of Irish classes is compulsory for Irish Students. The secondary schools offer two types of education – the vocational skills offer a more practical timetable with lots of work related courses, while the secondary schools have a more academic bias. At fifteen, students take their first set of examinations called the Junior Certificate and the results of these exams determine how they progress from there. They may leave school at this age but few do. At eighteen, a second set of exams called the Leaving Certificate is taken and the results of these determine a student's chance of obtaining a place in a third level institution.

8.4 Colleges & University

Following receipt of the results of the examinations taken in the Leaving Certificate, a points system operates which awards different points to different grades achieved. These points determine a student's chances of pursuing their chosen third level course and generally if the necessary points are not achieved, a repeat Leaving Certificate must be taken unless a different career path is opted for. Dublin is home to some highly reputed third level institutions, including Trinity College, Dublin City University and University College Dublin amongst many others.

Websites:

www.edunet.ie

http://dir.yahoo.com/Regional/Countries/Ireland/Counties_and_Regions/Dublin/Education/Primary_and_Secondary/Secondary/

Department of Education:

Tel: + 353 1 889 6400

www.education.ie

SECTION 9 – BANKING

9.1 Bank Accounts

Unless banking in the city, most banks still open at 10am, close for an hour between 12:30pm and 2pm and close for the evening between 3pm and 4pm. Most banks in the city however, remain open during lunch hour. Generally, Irish banks charge individually for each transaction carried out and will take a lump sum payment for this from your account once a quarter. There are however, some banks who will not charge for individual transactions provided the account is in credit at all times during the charging quarter so it is worth shopping around and enquiring about individual transaction and account charges. The issue of cheque books also incurs stamp duty and the issue of ATM cards will also incur a charge.

9.2 Bureau de Change

Money can be exchanged at banks, post offices and at many hotels and shops. Each location has a display board detailing the rates they offer. Some main banks in the city centre have dedicated bureau de change outlets with remain open later than normal banking hours.

9.3 Automatic Teller Machines – ATM

If your credit card or normal bankcard can be used outside the UK, there is no shortage of ATMs to be found in Dublin. Most ATM's list the cards they accept and the international organisation they are linked with.

9.4 Ireland and the Euro

The Euro is the new single currency for eleven EU member states including Ireland, which came into effect on 1st January 2002. The eleven member states include Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. One can use Euro notes and coins (no matter which national emblem is on the coins) in all eleven member states of the Euro area.

Websites: www.aib.ie
www.bankofireland.ie
www.accbank.ie
www.angloirishbank.ie
www.ebs.ie
www.tsb.ie

SECTION 10 – THE POSTAL SYSTEM

10.1 The GPO & Sub Post Offices

Post offices in Ireland are called 'Offig An Phoist' or will have a sign saying 'An Post'. There is a network of sub post offices throughout Dublin and a huge main General Post Office in Dublin City Centre. Most sub post can be found inside newsagents or local shops and only have the facility to offer the basic postal service such as local, national and international postal services, stamps, post office accounts, TV Licenses, child benefit and pension payment etc. These sub offices close during lunch hour and if they open on Saturday it is usually only in the morning. The General Post office (GPO) in Dublin City offers an extensive range of services including Passport Express, Bureau de Change, stationary and postal memorabilia. The GPO remains open throughout lunch and opens all day Saturday also.

10.2 Postage Costs

First class letter service aims for national delivery to be made the next working day and costs from 55p for a single normal sized/weighted letter. It will take a few days longer for post to arrive in the UK. There is no cheaper service than this. A guaranteed next day delivery service (before 12.30pm) called Swift Post is also offered for local and national post, however this will incur a premium in addition to the normal posting rate based on the weight of the item to be posted. There is also a range of other services offered by An Post to enable international posting, which will enable your post to reach its destination faster.

Website: www.anpost.ie

SECTION 11 – LOCAL SHOPS

11.1 Shopping Dublin

Dublin, with its bustling city centre, provides the ideal setting for shopping, offering the visitor a wonderful array of products from traditional Irish hand made crafts to International designer labels. You can experience the hustle and bustle of Henry Street or take a leisurely stroll on Grafton Street sampling what each shop has to offer as you go. Dublin's markets are thriving and are a wonderful way to spend a Sunday afternoon. *The Blackrock market* is about a half hours drive from the City centre and specialises in craft and bric-a-brac, as does the *Blackberry Fair* in Rathmines. *Mother Redcaps* market at Christchurch a stone's throw from the city centre is a great place to pick up a bargain in memorabilia, antiques, china, craft and small gifts.

11.2 Car Parking

There are several multi storey car parks in the city where parking charges start at around €2.00 per hour. Disk parking is also in operation all over the city and disks can be purchased both singly or in books from any local shop or business displaying a disk parking sign in the window.

11.3 Shopping Centres

Outside the city, the big shopping centre are a popular alternative to venturing into the city, as free outdoor car parking is provided and everything can be found under one roof. For even more piece of mind, some also offer a crèche facility of children over the age of 2 and under 6.

11.4 Sample Shopping Basket

Bread: €1.60	Bananas €1.60 pr kilo)
Milk: €1.95 (2 litre)	Swede €0.80
Sugar: €1.30	Butter Spread €2.89
Beans: €0.90	Jam €1.35
Yoghurt (3pk) €1.95	Potatoes: €3.70 (bag)
Cheese: €3.75	Mushrooms: €3.00 per kg
Chicken Breast: €3.75	Eggs (free range) €1.90
Round Beef (Roast) €1.95 per lb	Washing powder €4.69
Rice €1.25	Toothpaste: €1.89
Toilet paper: €3.00 (4 rolls)	Cigarettes: €8.10
Tea Bags: €2.80 (80 bags)	Newspapers €1.80
Coffee: €3.79	

Websites:

Dunnes Stores – Food & clothing
Superquinn – Food
Tesco – Food
Mark's & Spencer – Food & clothing

www.dunnesstores.com
www.superquinn.ie
www.tesco.ie
www.marks-and-spencer.com

SECTION 12 – HEALTHCARE RELIEF

12.1 Health/Medical Expenses Relief

Introduction

You may claim tax relief for certain medical expenses incurred by you whether for yourself, your spouse, your dependent child or a dependent relative in respect of whom you are entitled to a Dependent Relative* tax allowance. You cannot claim relief for any expenditure which has been or will be reimbursed, for example by the VHI, Regional Health Board, or where a compensation payment is made or will be made. You must also bear the first €100 of any medical expenses incurred in any tax year, yourself. (If you are claiming relief in respect of two or more persons, you must bear the first €200 yourself). * Information leaflet [IT 46](#) gives information on Dependent Relative Allowance

What Medical Expenses Qualify for Relief?

Most medical expenses, with the exception of routine dental, ophthalmic and maternity treatments, qualify for relief. If you have a query regarding any medical expense which is not listed please contact your tax office or the Central Telephone Information Office at (01) 878 0000.

How Do I Claim?

You should complete a form MED 1 at the end of the tax year and send it with your tax return to your tax office. When completing form MED 1 you should ensure that you only claim for amounts for which you hold receipts. While you do not need to send in the receipts to the tax office with your claim you must retain the receipts as you may be asked to submit them if your claim is chosen for a detailed examination. Where the claim is for dental treatment, a form MED 2 (available from your dentist, by whom it should be completed) must also be submitted with the form MED 1. A long term patient in a nursing home, who pays tax under PAYE, can apply to have the expenses allowed in his or her tax-free allowances.

When is Relief Given?

You can choose whether you want the relief given for the year in which the payments were made or else for the year in which the expenses were incurred.

Must the claim be on a Tax Year Basis?

Not necessarily. You can opt for the calendar year, VHI year or any other appropriate period so long as the period selected is used consistently every year. If you opt for the calendar year, details submitted every year must be for the period 1 January to 31 December, the same principle applies for any other year chosen. In any event, form MED 1 should not be submitted until after 5 April and should only include a claim in the respect of medical expenses, which have actually been paid.

My Child has Income but is otherwise a Qualifying Child. Can I Claim for Him/Her?

Yes- if the child's income is less than €2,100. Where the child's income is greater than €2,100 no relief is available. Remember income will include any qualifying payment made to the child under a Deed of Covenant.

Items Which Qualify for Relief

- Cost of doctors'/consultants' visits
- Certain items prescribed by a doctor/consultant (see below)
- Maintenance or treatment in a hospital
- Maintenance in an approved nursing home*
- Transport by ambulance
- Specialised dental treatment-see overleaf
- Kidney patients' expenses (up to a maximum amount depending on whether the patient uses Hospital Dialysis, Home Dialysis or CAPD)

- Certain items of expenditure in respect of a child suffering from a serious life threatening illness.

*The nursing home must be approved by the Minister for Health or approved for the purposes of Health expenses relief by the Minister for Finance after consultation with the Minister for Health. The tax office holds a list of approved nursing homes for the purposes of the relief.

The following **where prescribed by a doctor** qualify for medical expenses relief:

- Drugs and medicines
- Diagnostic procedures
- Orthoptic or similar treatment
- Hearing Aid
- Orthopaedic bed/chair
- Wheelchair/Wheelchair lift (no relief is due for alteration to the building to facilitate a lift)
- Glucometer machine for a diabetic
- Engaging a qualified nurse in the case of a serious illness
- Physiotherapy or similar treatment.
- Cost of a computer where it is necessary to alleviate communication problems of a severely handicapped person.
- Cost of gluten free food for Coe laics. As this condition is generally ongoing, a letter, instead of prescriptions, from a doctor stating that the taxpayer is a coeliac sufferer is acceptable. Receipts from supermarkets in addition to receipts from a chemist are acceptable.

Where qualifying health care is only available outside Ireland, reasonable travelling and accommodation expenses can also be claimed.

Items That Do Not Qualify

- Relief is not given in respect of routine dental, ophthalmic or maternity treatment.
- Routine dental treatment covers extractions, scaling and filing of teeth, and provision and repairing of artificial teeth and dentures.
- Routine ophthalmic treatment covers sight testing, provision and maintenance of spectacles and contact lenses.
- Routine maternity treatment covers the first fourteen days of treatment in a hospital and all treatment and care not provided by the hospital.

12.2 Dental Treatments Which Qualify For Relief

Crowns:

These are restorations fabricated outside the mouth and are permanently cemented to existing tooth tissue.

Veneers/Rembrant Type Etching Fillings:

These are form of crown

Tip Replacing:

This is regarded as a crown where a large part of the tooth needs to be replaced and the replacement is made outside the mouth.

Gold Posts:

These are inserts in the nerve of a tooth to hold the crown

Gold Inlays:

These are a smaller version of a gold crown. (Only allowable if fabricated outside the mouth).

Endodontics- Root Canal Treatment:

This involves the provision of braces and similar treatments.

Periodontal Treatment:

Root planning- a treatment of periodontal (gum) disease. Curettage and Debridement- part of root planning. Gum Flaps- a gum treatment. Chrome Cobalt Splint- if used in connection with periodontal treatment. (If it contains teeth, relief is not allowable)

Orthodontic Treatment:

This involves the provision of braces and similar treatments.

Surgical Extraction of Impacted Wisdom Teeth:

When undertaken in a hospital relief is allowable. Certification from the hospital will be required to obtain tax relief. The removal of teeth in any other circumstances does not qualify.

Bridgework:

Dental treatment consisting of an enamel-retained bridge or a tooth-supported bridge is allowable.

Further Information:

This leaflet is for general information only. If you need further information or clarification on any point please contact you tax office or the Central Telephone Information Office at (01) 878 0000.

Office of the Chief Inspector Of Taxes

Websites: www.taxireland.ie
www.revenue.ie
www.lowtax.ie
www.working-in-ireland.com
www.welfare.ie
www.doh.ie/hinfo/entitle.html - Information on healthcare entitlements
www.erha.ie

SECTION 13 – PUBLIC HEALTHCARE

13.1 Charges for Visits to General Practitioners

Visits to GP's in Dublin cost on average €50. A call out charge of around €70+ is charged in some areas of the city if the doctor has to make a house call so where possible it is advisable to try and make it to a surgery. It is also advisable to call the surgery first to make an appointment as many operate on an appointment only basis, and may not be able to fit you in. Any costs for drugs prescribed by the doctor are payable to the dispensing pharmacy up to a limit of €85 per month per individual or family (see drugs Payment scheme below).

13.2 Drugs Payment Scheme

This new scheme replaced the existing Drugs Subsidisation Scheme and the Drug Refund Scheme. Under the new scheme, an individual or family will only have to pay the first €70 per month of the cost of prescribed medicines approved for this purpose by the Minister for Health and Children. For further information on this scheme, contact the Eastern Health Board.

13.3 Tax Relief

You can claim tax relief for certain medical expenses incurred by you whether for yourself, your spouse or your dependent child.

13.4 Charges in Public Hospitals

Everyone who is ordinarily resident in Ireland and certain visitors to Ireland are entitled to hospital services as an in-patient in a public ward or as an outpatient at a public clinic. The public Hospital statutory in-patient charge is € 60 per night subject to a maximum of €450 in a 12-month period. People, who attend the Accident and Emergency directly without having a referral note from his/her GP, will be liable for a charge of €60, which will apply only to the first visit of any episode of care. This charge does not apply to attendances at outpatient clinics. There is no charge if you are referred by a GP. The current charge of 60 euro also does not apply to the following groups :

- medical card holders
- people who are admitted to hospital as a result of attending the casualty department (you will then be subject to in-patient charges).
- people receiving treatment for prescribed infectious diseases
- Children up to six weeks of age, children suffering from prescribed diseases and disabilities and children referred for treatment from child health clinics and school health examinations
- People who are entitled to hospital services because of EU Regulations
- Women receiving maternity services.

In cases of excessive hardship, a health board may provide the service free of charge. If you have to return for further visits in relation to the same illness or accident, you do not have to pay the charge again. You can be referred by your family doctor to the out-patients department of a public hospital for specialist assessment by a consultant or his or her team or for diagnostic assessments (i.e., x-rays, laboratory tests, physiotherapy, etc.). If you attend this service as a public patient, you will not have to pay for this service. If you wish to attend a consultant in a private capacity, you will be required to pay the appropriate fee.

In-patient charges in public hospitals

If you are in a public ward under the care of a consultant for treatment and you remain overnight, you are receiving in-patient services. If you are admitted to the hospital under the care of a consultant where you do not require the use of a bed overnight and your discharge from hospital is planned, you are receiving day services. The charge for in-patient/day services is 60 euro per day up to a maximum of €400 in a year.

13.5 Emergency Health Services (Form E111)

If you leave the UK to work temporarily (for a period of up to 12 months) in Ireland, you are covered for emergency health services under the provisions of the EU social security arrangement. A booklet explaining Form E111 in more detail and what it covers is available from all UK post offices.

13.6 Maternity

Maternity benefit is a payment for employed women who satisfy certain PRSI contribution conditions on their own insurance record. If you have worked in a country/countries covered by EC regulations, your social insurance record in that country may help you qualify. Admission to hospital on a public ward for maternity purposes is free of charge.

Website:

Department of Health:

www.doh.ie

SECTION 14 – PRIVATE MEDICAL HEALTHCARE

14.1 BUPA

Established in 1947, BUPA Ireland is part of BUPA, the international health care organisation which insures over three million members in over 170 countries throughout the world. As a 'not for profit' organisation BUPA exists for the benefit of its customers. They have no shareholders; instead all their surplus is reinvested into health care. They offer a choice of health insurance schemes, all of which are community rated. This means that the cost of membership is the same for everyone irrespective of age and health. BUPA Ireland subscription rates start at approximately just €27.00 per month (adult). Under current legislation, tax relief at the standard rate is available in respect of the subscription in the tax year after the subscription is paid.

For further information or advice please call the BUPA Ireland Customer Service Advisors on 1890 700 890 or visit the website at www.bupaireland.ie.

14.2 VHI

"With over 40 years in the business and the skill of over 600 healthcare insurance professionals, VHI has the experience to meet your needs, not just today but for all the days of your life" The VHI or Voluntary Health Insurance Board also operates as a not-for-profit organisation providing healthcare insurance for all members on an equal basis. They offer a wide range of comprehensive benefits to anyone under the age of 65 (at time of joining), however once joined, are entitled to remain a member for life.

VHI subscription rates start from approximately €350 per year (adult). As with BUPA. Income tax relief is available in all VHI subscriptions at the standard rate on a preceding year basis.

For further information or advice call the VHI Customer Helpline on 1850 444 444 email@ info@vhi.ie or visit their website www.vhi.ie.

SECTION 15 – BANK HOLIDAYS

15.1 Irish Bank Holidays

New Year's Day	1 st January
St Patrick's Day	17 th March
Good Friday	25 th March
Easter Monday	28 th March
May Day Holiday	2 nd May
Bank Holiday	6 th June
Bank Holiday	1 st August
Halloween	31 st October
Christmas Day	25 th December
St. Stephen's Day	26 th December

The normal annual leave entitlement is 20 days per years excluding bank holidays. However some firms offer additional holidays as standard or for long service.

The typical working week is Monday to Friday, 9:00 to 17:30 with one hour for lunch although this can vary between companies.

Sick leave payment is at the employers discretion however the standard on average 3 days per year. However one is entitled to claim social welfare benefit for sick leave provided they have been paying PRSI for a period of time.

SECTION 16 – IMMIGRATION

16.1 Immigration

Immigration is restricted in Ireland. European Union citizens may come and go and work as they please but non EEA nationals (European Economic Area). EEA nationals may only enter Ireland on a tourist visa, residents permit, work permit or work authorisation.

Anyone who has lived in Ireland legally for five years may apply for citizenship. There are also complicated rules regarding the citizenship of parents or even grandparents that allow people to apply for citizenship.

16.2 Work Permits

Work Permits are applied for and effectively owned by the employer in Ireland. They are valid for a period of one year and must be renewed after this time. Should the employee seek to change employment, the prospective new employer would have to re-apply for the permit. Permits generally take 8-12 weeks to process although. The cost of a work permit for 12 months is €500 and is paid for by the employer.

Irish Embassy - UK
Contact: Multiple Contacts

Tel: + 44 207 225 7700
Fax: + 44 207 225 7777
www.entemp.ie

Irish Embassy - South Africa
Contact: Ms. Monica Jacobs
Ms. Corina Welding

Tel: + 27 1234 25062
Fax: + 27 1234 24752
www.embassyireland.org.za
Email: pretoria@iveagh.irl.ie

Irish Embassy - Malaysia
Contact: Ms. Lucia Ann Michael

Tel: + 60 3 2161 2963
Fax: + 60 3 2161 3427
Website: www.ireland-embassy.com.my
Email: ireland@po.jaring.my

Irish Embassy - Singapore
Ireland House 541 Orchard Road,
8th Floor Liat Towers,
Singapore 238881

Contact: Ms Suze Samuri
Mr. Brian Ward
Tel: + 65 6238 7616
Fax: + 65 6238 7615
Website: www.ireland.org.sg
Email: ireland@starhub.net.sg

Irish Embassy – Hong Kong

Tel: + 852 252 74897
Fax: + 852 252 01833
Website:
Email: ireconhk@netvigator.com

Irish Embassy – Sydney

Tel: + 61 2 9231 6999
Fax: + 61 2 9231 6254
Website:
Email: consyd@ireland.com

Irish Embassy – Melbourne

Tel: + 61 3 99191802
Fax: + 61 3 99191845
Website:
Email: jronayne@bigpond.net.au

16.3 Renewal of Working Visa/Work Authorisation

Renewal of Permission to Remain following expiry of initial Working Visa/Work Authorisation

Participants in the Working Visa/Work Authorisation scheme may renew their permission to remain beyond the initial two year period subject to their satisfying certain criteria - the most important being that they continue to come within the terms of the scheme and that there are no public policy objections to their remaining in the State.

Persons should attend their local Garda Registration Office (Immigration Registration Office, Garda National Immigration Bureau, 13-14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2 for persons residing in the Dublin area or the Garda Superintendent's office in the relevant Garda District for persons residing elsewhere in the State) in order to apply for an extension of permission to remain.

When seeking to have permission extended the persons should present (all documents should be originals):

1. A valid passport
1. A valid Garda certificate of registration (In either the 'Green Book' or card format, as appropriate).
3. The person's current P60.
4. A letter from the person's employer certifying the person's employment in the skills category under which they received their original permission to work. The skills category should be specified, and must be one for those covered by the scheme.

Extension of permission to remain, if granted, will be for a further two year period (or the date of expiry of the person's passport if it is due to expire in less than two years) and will be subject to the same conditions as the original authorisation (i.e. employment is authorised in the skill category in question and the employee may change employer without further authorisation provided that the employment remains in the same skill category)

In the case that, after having renewed their right to remain as laid out above, an applicant who is Visa-required wishes to depart from and return to the State, they should make application to the Visa Office of the Department of Foreign Affairs for a re-entry visa to allow them to re-enter the State: the Visa Office, Department of Foreign Affairs, 13-14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2 (telephone 01 6167700); e-mail: visa@iveagh.irlgov.ie).

SECTION 17 – HELPFUL NUMBERS

17.1 Banks & Bureau de Change

ACC Bank	01 4780644
AIB Allied Irish Bank	01 6600311
Bank of Ireland	01 6615933
National Irish Bank	01 2780978
TSB Bank	01 8210236
Ulster Bank	01 6605952
An Post (GPO)	01 7058833
Flexco	01 6611800
First rate Bureau de Change	01 6671566
Joe Walsh Tours Bureau de Change	01 87 25536

17.2 Car Hire

Alamo	01 8444086
Argus	01 4904444
Avis	01 6057555
Budget	01 842 8800
Capital	01 460 2666
Dan Dooley	01 8445156
Enterprise	01 8366577
Hertz	01 8445466
Europcar	01 6142800
Eurodollar/National	1800 301401
Sixt Rent a Car	01 8444799

17.3 Emergencies

Emergencies	999/112
Gardai (Police)	01 4755555

17.4 General

Directory Enquiries	11811 or 11818
Dublin City Council	01 6791111
Airlines & Airports	Refer to section 3 of this brochure.
Travel Information	Refer to section 4 of this brochure
Websites:	www.a-zoftourism.com
	www.ireland.travel.ie
	www.irishtourism.ie
	www.working-in-ireland.com
	www.movingtoireland.com

17.5 B&B's

Donnybrook Hall

Belmont House, Belmont Avenue, Dublin 2.
Tel: + 353 1 269 1633 Fax: + 353 1 269 2649
Website: www.donnybrook.com

Morehampton House

78 Morehampton Road, Dublin 4.
Tel: + 353 1 668 8866/668 8794 Fax: + 353 1 668 8794

Fitzwilliam

41 Fitzwilliam Street Upper, Dublin 2.

Tel: + 353 1 660 0448
www.fitzwilliamguesthouse.ie

Kilronan House

70 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2
Tel: + 353 1 475 5266
www.dublinn.com

Globetrotters Tourist Hostel and B & B

46 Gardiner Street Lower, Dublin 1.
Tel: + 353 1 873 5893 Fax: + 353 1 878 8787
E-mail: gtrotter@indigo.ie

Brewary Hostel

22 Thomas St., Dublin 8.
Tel: + 353 1 453 8600
Website: www.irish-hostel.com

Four Courts

15 Merchants Quay, Dublin 8. (Across from Four Courts)
E-mail: thecourts8@hotmail.com Website: www.fourcourtshostel.com
Tel: +353 1 672 5839 Fax: +353 1 672 5862

Issacs Hostel

2-5 Frenchmans Lane, Dublin 1.
Tel: +353 1 855 6215 Website: www.issacs.ie

Jacobs Inns

21-28 Talbot Place, Dublin 1.
Tel: +353 1 855 5660 Website: www.jacobs@issacs.ie

Marlborough Hostel

81-82 Marlborough St., Dublin 1.
Tel: +353 1 672 7899

17.6 Schools

Montessori Schools: www.childcare.ie
Schools: www.edunet.ie

17.7 How to get your PPS Number?

PPS (Personal Public Services) number was formally known as PRSI or RSI.

Go to the Department of Social Welfare (Tara Street, Dublin 2) with the following.

- Two passport photographs
- Two forms of ID including your valid passport
- A letter from a landlord confirming permanent residence

Website: www.welfare.ie

SECTION 18 – TAXATION

18.1 Taxation Summary

Tax Credits

Single €1,830

Married €3,660

Employee €1,830

20% Tax Bands

Single €36,400

Married 1 income €45,400

Married 2 incomes €72,800

Balance Taxed at 41%

Mortgage Relief: 20% of actual interest paid

First time buyers €10,000 (single) €20,000 (married)

Stamp duty on second hand homes

	First Time Buyers	Others
€127k to €190.5k	0%	3%
€190.5k to €254k	0%	4%
€254k to €317.5k	0%	5%
€317.5kto €381k	3%	6%
€381k to €635k	6%	7.5%
€635k +	9%	9%