

Ireland Guide



Cash

In the Republic of Ireland, the official currency is the euro. One euro consists of 100 cents. Notes are €5, €10, €20, €50, €100, €200 and €500. Coins are 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, €1 and €2.

In Northern Ireland, the pound sterling is the local currency. One pound sterling consists of 100 pence. Notes are £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. Coins are 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £2

You can find current exchange rates by visiting www.xe.com.

Credit and ATMs

The main credit cards accepted are Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Eurocard are the most popular. Visa, MasterCard, and American Express are widely accepted.

Almost all ATMs in Ireland provide credit card withdrawals for Visa and Mastercard credit cards and ATM cards with the Cirrus or Plus logo. Amex and Link cards are also accepted at some ATMs, including AIB and Bank of Ireland, the two largest banks. ATMs are usually located outside bank branches, but they can now be increasingly found in convenience stores, supermarkets, petrol stations, and even bars. Fees for using the ATM are dependent on the bank of the cardholder, so check before you travel to Ireland. Also remember to check with your bank that your Credit Card, Debit Card, or ATM card is activated for use in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom). Otherwise, you may have problems withdrawing cash.

In Case of Emergency

There are two emergency numbers in Ireland: 112 and 999.

Both are free of charge to call.

Call the emergency services by dialing 112 or 999 from a mobile or fixed phone line.



In Ireland the power plugs and sockets are of type G. The standard voltage is 230-V, and the standard frequency is 50-Hz.

It is wise to bring a voltage converter as well as an adapter.

WiFi in Ireland is quite excellent in hotels and B&Bs across the country. In addition to your lodging, you'll find complimentary WiFi at many cafés, pubs, and tourist attractions. For many travelers, this is more than enough connectivity.

Just so you know: Even the most thorough data plans just won't work in some of Ireland's most remote locations. You might experience connectivity issues with all carriers in places like West Cork, the Burren, Connemara, and the farthest reaches of Donegal. The infrastructure just isn't in place to support a wireless signal. The three network providers are Eir Mobile, Vodafone Ireland and Three Ireland.



Getting Around

Ireland has the most car-dependent transportation system in the EU, with roads carrying 86% of freight traffic and 97% of passenger traffic.

Yet full inter-city motorways are not in place, making the links between Dublin and other major cities subject to heavy traffic and delays.

The railway linking Dublin to 2 major cities on the island, Belfast (Northern Ireland) and Cork, has been vastly improved over the last few years.



Getting There

The Republic of Ireland has three international airports — Dublin, Cork, and Shannon — while Northern Ireland has one in Belfast. Dozens of European airlines offer direct flights to Ireland from European countries including Aer Lingus, Air France, British Airways, Virgin Atlantic and Lufthansa; from the United States, Aer Lingus, American Airlines, and United are some of the major airlines with flights from Ireland.



Language

English and Irish are the most widely spoken languages of Ireland, with the former being spoken by 94% of the population.



Travel

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