

Overview:

Ireland is an **open economy (5th on the Index of Economic Freedom) and ranks first for high-value foreign direct investment (FDI) flows**. In the global GDP per capita tables, Ireland ranks 4th of 186 in the IMF table and 4th of 187 in the World Bank ranking. 5,050,500 (April 2022 est.) (2017 est.)

Information about Ireland:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork>

Tax Calculator:

<http://services.deloitte.ie/>

Cost Comparison Website:

<https://www.numbeo.com/>

Accommodation:**Rental Prices:**

When deciding on where to rent accommodation in Ireland, the most popular property websites for renting are:

www.daft.ie | www.myhome.ie | www.property.ie | www.rent.ie

Check out the websites above to get a better idea of renting prices and what is available. In relation to renting, once you have found a suitable place, you will need to put down a deposit (equivalent to one month's rent along with the one month rent). You will get the deposit amount back if you decide to move to a new location.

Securing Accommodation:

Once you have identified suitable accommodation, the next step is to have the required documents and finances in order to secure your preferred apartment / house.

References:

Some Landlords / letting agents may require you to provide a written reference from a previous landlord or home owner that you have rented from in the past. This is not always possible, especially if you are moving to Ireland for the first time.

In order to overcome this, it is a good idea to get a written reference from your new employer and also proof that you have secured a permanent job in Ireland (i.e. letter of employment / offer letter as proof).

Deposit:

All landlords / letting agents in Ireland require an upfront deposit in order for you to secure the accommodation that you are interested in.

The normal and most common letting contract duration is for a period of 12 months (however you might be able to find shorter durations for 6 or 9 months).

It is standard practice in Ireland to charge a deposit fee that is equivalent to one month's rent, paid at the beginning of letting contract. For example, if your rent is €900 per month for a one bedroom apartment, then the upfront deposit will be €900. This security deposit is a way for you to hold the accommodation without the landlord giving the option to another tenant to rent it.

Deposits are refunded to a tenant at the end of their letting contract, unless there has been damage to the landlord's property. If there is damage, then the landlord has the right to deduct the equivalent financial value of the damage from your deposit

*****Important***** - Please ensure that you have an official contract / agreement in place before transferring any funds to any potential landlord.

Personal Public Service (PPS) Number:

In order to work in Ireland, you are required to obtain a PPS number. The PPS number is a unique identifier that Governmental agencies use to allow people to obtain access to social welfare benefits and Public services. It is used by your employer and Revenue Commissioner for taxation purposes.

Registration Process for your PPS Number:

When entering the Country, it is important that you register for your PPS number as soon as you can. Use should visit the Social welfare office and bring the following documentation:

Photo ID (Passport is preferred or valid Driving Licence)

Proof of address in Ireland (Utility bill with your name on it) – if your name is not on the household bills, then you will need to get a signed written reference from the main Bill holder at the address you are renting. The Utility bill must be as recent as the last two months. – **For more information on this point – it is advisable that you speak with your recruitment agent on the best step / solution for this as they will be able to advise you fully.**

Complete the application forms on-site in the Social welfare office

Once you provide all the necessary documentation, the social welfare office will post a letter out to your address with your PPS number. The normal processing time is 3-5 working days.

Banking:

When arriving in Ireland, setting up an Irish bank account should be a priority for you. Most employers transfer salaries directly into an employee's bank account through an online transaction which is done at the end of each month.

Therefore, it is important for you to set up a Bank account and as soon as you can and give your bank details to your employer's HR / Finance department so they can set you up on their payroll and have the correct details to transfer your salary each month.

Common Types of Bank Accounts:

- Current Account – this account allows you to make day-to-day transactions and have quick access to your money. This is the most common account and people use it to pay bills, withdraw cash, get their salary directly onto it and so on.
- Deposit Account – this account is used mostly for building up your savings over time and may allow you to earn interest on your savings over time (depending on the interest rates offered by various banks). Most people open a deposit account to plan or put money away for the future.

Banking Providers & Types of Accounts Available:

- Bank of Ireland (BOI) – both Current & Deposit accounts – www.boi.ie
- Allied Irish Bank (AIB) – both Current & Deposit accounts – www.aib.ie
- Permanent TSB – both Current & Deposit accounts – www.permanenttsb.ie

Education Information Ireland:

<https://www.education.ie/en/The-Education-System/>

Visa requirements for entering Ireland:

Introduction:

If you are travelling to Ireland and you are not a citizen of the UK, Switzerland, or a country in the European Economic Area (the EU plus Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein), you may need to apply for a visa.

An Irish visa is a certificate placed on your passport or travel document that allows you to travel to Ireland. You still have to present your passport and documents to immigration control when you arrive at the airport or port, and an immigration officer may still refuse you entry to Ireland.

If you are travelling with children, you have to apply for a visa for your children too.

You may also have to register with immigration authorities.

Ukrainian citizens:

- From 25 February 2022, citizens of Ukraine do not need a visa to travel to Ireland. Read information for people who have arrived in Ireland from Ukraine.

Do I need a visa?

You do not need a visa to land in Ireland if you:

- Are a citizen of the EU or the EEA (the EU plus Iceland, Norway and Lichtenstein) or Switzerland
- Have a residence card issued by an EEA country or Switzerland because you are the family member of an EEA or Swiss citizen living in a country outside of the EEA/Swiss family member's home country (for example, you live in Germany with your French spouse).

Are a citizen of a country listed in the table below.

- Andorra, Honduras, Samoa,
- Antigua & Barbuda, Hong Kong (Special Admin. Region, San Marino,
- Argentina, Israel, Seychelles,
- Australia, Japan, Singapore,
- Bahamas, Kiribati, Solomon Islands,
- Barbados, Lesotho, South Africa
- Belize Macau (Special Admin. Region), South Korea
- Botswana, Malaysia, Swaziland (Eswatini),
- Bolivia, Maldives, Taiwan
- Brazil, Mexico, Tonga,
- Brunei, Monaco, Trinidad & Tobago,
- Canada, Nauru, Tuvalu,
- Chile, New Zealand, Ukraine,
- Costa Rica, Nicaragua, United Arab Emirates,
- Dominica, Panama, United Kingdom (see note below),
- El Salvador, Paraguay, United States of America,
- Fiji, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Uruguay,
- Grenada, Saint Lucia, Vanuatu,
- Guatemala, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Vatican City
- Guyana,

Note Visa free travel also applies to the following types of British nationality:

British national (overseas)

British overseas territories citizen (previously called 'British dependent territories citizenship)

British overseas citizen:

Visa free travel does not apply to people who have a British passport as a 'British protected person'.

If you are moving to Ireland to live with your Irish de facto partner, a spouse or partner who holds a Critical Skills Employment Permit, or your UK spouse or partner, you have to apply for preclearance even if you are from one of the countries listed above (this does not apply to citizens of Switzerland or the UK). See 'Do I need preclearance' below.

If you have a short stay visa for the UK and are an Indian or Chinese citizen, you can travel to Ireland without a visa. See 'Visa waivers for UK visa holders' below.

Travelling with a refugee travel document:

If you have a refugee travel document issued by a country outside Ireland, you must apply for a visa to enter Ireland from 12 pm on 19 July 2022. Visa free travel for travel document holders is suspended for one year.

Family members of EEA/Swiss citizens:

If you are coming to Ireland to join or accompany your EEA family member, you must apply for a visa if you are from a country that is not in the list above. If you are already living in another EEA country or Switzerland because you are the family member of an EEA or Swiss citizen who is exercising their free movement rights, you do not need a visa to travel to Ireland.

If you plan to stay in Ireland for more than 3 months you must apply for residence after your arrival.

Types of visa:

The type of visa you need depends on the purpose and length of your stay in Ireland.

- **Short stay visas**

If you want to come to Ireland for less than 3 months, you should apply for a short stay 'C' visa. You should apply for this type of visa if you want to come to Ireland as a tourist or to visit someone, for a business meeting, or to attend a short course.

You cannot stay for longer than 3 months on a 'C' visa. You must leave Ireland and apply for another visa if you want to return.

- **Long stay visas**

If you want to come to Ireland for more than 3 months, for example to study, for work or to settle permanently in Ireland with family members who live in Ireland, then you can apply for a long stay 'D' visa.

If you are granted a long stay 'D' visa and wish to remain in the State for longer than 3 months you must register and get an Irish Residence Permit (IRP).

You can read more information about different types of visa available on the ISD website.

- **Re-entry visas**

The first visa issued to you is valid for a single entry to the State. If you wish to leave the State for a short period of time you may need to apply for a re-entry visa – including travel to Northern Ireland.

If you have a valid Irish Residence Permit (IRP) you do not need a re-entry visa when traveling to and from Ireland.

Non-EEA nationals aged under 16 do not have to register for an IRP and do not need a re-entry visa to travel to and from Ireland. They must be accompanied by a parent or guardian who has legal permission to live in Ireland.

- **Transit visas**

If you are travelling through Ireland on your way to another country, you may need a transit visa when arriving in Ireland on their way to another country. A transit visa does not permit you to leave the port or airport. If you are a citizen of one of the following countries, you will need a valid Irish transit visa when landing in the State:

Countries that require an Irish transit visa:

- Afghanistan
- Iran
- Albania
- Iraq
- Cuba
- Lebanon
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Moldova
- Eritrea

- Nigeria
- Ethiopia
- Somalia
- Georgia
- Sri Lanka
- Ghana

Visa waivers for UK visa holders:

The Short Stay Visa Waiver Programme allows nationals of a number of Eastern European, Middle Eastern and Asian countries who have a short-term UK visa, to come to Ireland without the need for a separate Irish visa. The countries included in the scheme are:

- Bahrain
- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- China
- Colombia
- India
- Indonesia
- Kazakhstan
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Oman
- Peru
- Philippines
- Qatar
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam
- Citizens of India and China, who have a short stay UK visa can travel to Ireland under the British Irish Visa Scheme (BIVS) without a separate Irish visa. You can also use your Irish visa to travel to the UK. Your visa must be endorsed with 'BIVS'.

Do I need preclearance?

If you do not need a visa to come to Ireland, you may still have to apply for preclearance. Preclearance is permission to enter Ireland to apply to reside for certain reasons. You have to apply for preclearance if you want to come to Ireland:

- To volunteer
- As a minister of religion
- As the de facto partner of a Critical Skills Employment Permit or Hosting Agreement holder
- As the de facto partner of an Irish citizen
- As the family member of a UK citizen
- A de facto partnership is when you are in a relationship with someone that is like a marriage.

You can apply for pre-clearance online. If you are approved, and you intend to stay in Ireland for more than 3 months, you have to register for an Irish Residence Permit after you arrive in Ireland.

How to apply for a visa or preclearance

- You must apply for an entry visa or preclearance online.
- There is information on how to complete an online application in English (pdf) as well as in Arabic (pdf), Chinese (pdf), Russian (pdf), Hindi (pdf), French (pdf), Turkish (pdf) and Urdu (pdf).
- You should apply at least 8 weeks before you plan to come to Ireland. Details of the photographic requirements and current processing times are on the ISD website.
- Biometric data: All visa applicants residing in Nigeria must provide biometric data. Applicants residing in Pakistan, India and China must provide fingerprints.
- Appeals: If you are refused a visa you can appeal the decision by writing to the Visa Appeals Officer at the INIS Visa Section - see 'Further information and contacts' below.

Rates

The standard non-refundable visa application processing fees are:

Entry and re-entry visas

- A single journey visa costs €60 and will be valid for one entry to the State up to a maximum of 90 days from the date of issue.

- A multi journey visa costs €100 and will be valid for multiple entries to the State up to a maximum of 5 years from the date of issue.
- A transit visa costs €25.

There may also be communications charges in some cases. Information about these charges, and on the fee in your local currency, is available from your local Irish embassy or consulate.

Who does not pay the fee?

Some applicants are not required to pay a fee. This includes visa-required spouses and certain family members of EEA citizens (including Irish nationals) provided that proof of the relationship is provided with the application. In addition, applicants from some countries are not required to pay a fee. As this can change from time to time, you should check with your local Irish embassy or consulate, or with the Visa Office.

Nationals of the countries covered by the Short-stay Visa Waiver Programme who are long-term legal residents of the UK or the Schengen area still need a visa but do not have to pay the visa fee.

Further information and contacts:

Information about visas is available from your nearest Irish embassy or consulate.

Visa Office

Department of Justice

Immigration Service Delivery

13-14 Burgh Quay

Dublin 2

D02 XK70

Ireland

Homepage: <https://www.irishimmigration.ie/>

Email: visamail@justice.ie

Re-entry Visa Processing Office

Department of Justice

Immigration Service Delivery

13/14 Burgh Quay

Dublin 2

Ireland

Opening Hours: 8.30am - 1:30pm Mon-Fri (excluding public holidays)

Homepage: <https://www.irishimmigration.ie/>

Related Documents:

- Visas for people visiting Ireland on business
- Certain people who wish to travel to Ireland for business purposes require visas. Find out more.
- Permission to enter Ireland
- All non-EEA nationals need permission to enter Ireland, even if they are not required to have a visa to enter Ireland.
- Common Travel Area between Ireland and the UK
- This document discusses the Common Travel Area between Ireland and the UK, an area which is not specifically provided for in legislation.