



Ireland - Low



Ireland Country Map



POLITICAL



ARMED CONFLICT



TERRORISM



CRIME



CIVIL UNREST



MARITIME AND PIRACY



HEALTH



ENVIRONMENTAL



TRANSPORTATION

Last Published: 24 May 2025

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the 1998 Belfast Agreement, Ireland's security stability has led to rapid economic growth. Ongoing issues remain with the United Kingdom following Brexit

and the Northern Ireland Protocol aimed at maintaining an open border on the island of Ireland.

The travel security environment is relatively benign, with few risks for travellers, meaning most visits are trouble-free. Opportunistic crime presents the most significant threat to travellers, however, crime levels are low and sensible precautions are generally enough to mitigate the risk of being targeted by petty criminals. Crime is most likely to occur in less-affluent areas of large cities, including Dublin, along with busy urban centres, such as Cork, Galway and Limerick. Violent crime is rare and unlikely to affect travellers.

The threat of terrorism is considered to be low overall. Dissident republican groups such as the Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA) and Real IRA remain a residual threat but are more likely to target police and the British military in Northern Ireland. Such groups are heavily involved in organised criminal activities, such as drug and weapons smuggling. Due to diplomatic tensions surrounding the Northern Ireland Protocol, loyalist paramilitary groups such as the Ulster Defence Organisation (UDA) are becoming an increasing threat following their rejection of the Belfast Agreement. In addition, there is a heightened threat of Islamist terrorist attacks globally from groups and individuals motivated by conflicts in Iraq and Syria. Travellers should maintain a high degree of vigilance and situational awareness at all times, as such attacks could be indiscriminate and occur with little warning.

CULTURAL INFORMATION

Cultural Tips

- Irish (known locally as Gaelic) and English are the two official languages. Although Irish is the first officially recognised language, it is only spoken with regularity in the small Gaeltacht areas of the western seaboard that include parts of Kerry, Galway, Mayo, the Aran Islands and Donegal in the north. English is spoken by most people in the country. Official documents are printed in both Irish and English.
- The English language is prohibited from use on road signs and official maps in Ireland's most distant western regions, called the Gaeltacht. Thousands of formerly bilingual road signs have been changed to Irish only, which may

confuse tourists visiting the area. This restriction is meant to promote the use of the Gaelic language. Areas affected include western parts of Counties Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Mayo, as well as Gaelic-speaking pockets of County Waterford (located in southeast Ireland) and County Meath (located northwest of Dublin).

- Smoking is prohibited in workplaces, restaurants and pubs.
- The Catholic Church has played an important role in Ireland's cultural and political history. It is advised to show respect for local cultural and religious traditions.
- Homosexuality and same-sex marriage are legal in Ireland.

KEY FACTS	
CAPITAL	Dublin
CAPITAL CITY PHONE CODE	1
COUNTRY PHONE CODE	353
CURRENCY	Euro
ELECTRICITY	220 volts, 50 cycles AC
GMT	0
LANGUAGES	English, Gaelic
LEADERSHIP	President: Michael D. Higgins. Head of Government: Prime Minister (Taoiseach): Micheál Martin
OFFICIAL COUNTRY NAME	Ireland
PLUG STYLES	three rectangular pins

KEY FACTS	
RELIGION	Roman Catholic 69.2%, Protestant 3.7%, Orthodox 2%, Muslim 1.6%, Christian 0.9 %, other 22.6%
TIME ZONE OFFSET	UTC +0
TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	Parliamentary Republic

RISK SUMMARY

Political - Low

Ireland is a stable parliamentary democracy. The President serves primarily a ceremonial role, with limited reserve powers to address constitutional crises or parliamentary deadlocks. Executive authority rests with the Prime Minister (Taoiseach), who leads the government. While coalition governments are common, Ireland enjoys a high degree of political stability. Politically motivated protests or demonstrations are rare and typically peaceful, with minimal disruption to travellers.

As a result of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement, Northern Ireland effectively remains part of the EU Single Market, which removes the need for border checks at the border with the Republic. Customs checks are instead undertaken when goods enter Northern Ireland from the UK mainland. The Northern Ireland Protocol remains a point of contention between the UK and the EU.

Armed Conflict - Low

Despite Ireland's violent past, the Irish Defence Force is small and is principally concerned with assistance to civil powers and small foreign commitments to EU and UN peacekeeping missions. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) and other Irish

Republican groups are focused on organised criminal activity and the periodic targeting of British soldiers in Northern Ireland and pose no threat to the Irish state or its troops. The likelihood of armed conflict developing within Ireland is negligible.

Terrorism - Low

There is a low threat of terrorism across Ireland. Although there is a historical legacy of domestic terrorism by the IRA, their activity has substantially reduced in recent years. Today, the Irish government continues to denounce 'criminal terrorism' by groups that justify their criminal activities with weak ideological links to the Republican movement. These groups tend to commit cross-border attacks in Northern Ireland.

Ireland's low profile on the international stage has resulted in it being a very low-priority target for Islamist terrorism, with no attacks having been intercepted or carried out. Despite this, there is a heightened threat globally from those motivated by the fighting in Iraq and Syria. That said, Jihadists may attempt to use Ireland as a staging post for attacks against the UK, regarded as a more high-profile target, because of the lower capabilities of Irish security forces and the current ease of travel between the countries.

Crime - Low

Crime rates are low across Ireland, however, increased reports of crime are identified within Dublin. Visits to the city are generally incident-free, however, travellers should be aware of petty theft, ATM fraud, and opportunistic crimes. The most common crimes are theft, burglary, and purse-snatching, the majority of which occur in the more densely populated cities of Dublin, Cork, Galway, and Limerick. The contact number for the emergency services is 112. The majority of violent crimes occur at night, with an increased number of assaults being reported in the Dublin City Centre.

Rental cars are frequently targeted for crime and are easily identifiable due to company stickers. Travellers should avoid any rental cars that may stand out to criminals. Car break-ins do occur, particularly in tourist areas of Dublin and sur-

rounding areas. Travellers should not keep belongings unattended in a vehicle.

There has also been a reported increase in gang violence in Dublin in recent years. Such gangs are also heavily involved in the smuggling of guns and drugs into Europe, activities which had previously been 'reserved' for paramilitary groups.

The Irish Tourist Assistance Service (ITAS) offers free support and practical help to victims of crime, including liaising with travel companies and arranging accommodations, meals, and transport.

Civil Unrest - Low

The overall threat from civil unrest in Ireland is low. Protests do occur periodically, but are typically peaceful and well-managed. Demonstrations are most often linked to international political issues, domestic socio-economic concerns, and trade union activity.

Anti-immigration protests have been a recurring theme and may continue in the short term. Pro-Palestinian demonstrations have taken place frequently since October 2023 and are generally peaceful, reflecting broad public support; however, they can lead to localised disruption, particularly in urban areas.

Trade union strikes are relatively common and may impact public services and transport. While violent unrest is rare, police may employ measures such as batons, tear gas, or pepper spray to manage violent incidents if they arise.

Travellers are advised to monitor local news and avoid large gatherings as a precaution.

Maritime and Piracy - Low

There are no significant piracy or maritime threats in Ireland. The Irish Naval Service polices fishing vessels in Irish waters.

Dublin Port is the busiest port in Ireland, handling approximately 50 percent of all trade in Ireland. Traffic moving through the port uses a highway system that in-

cludes one-way lanes and even a roundabout. Ships need permission from the VTS station at the port to enter and exit.

The waters around Ireland, especially in the North Atlantic and the Irish Sea, can be extremely rough, posing risks to both commercial and recreational vessels. Fog is also an issue for vessels in Ireland, impacting visibility, which can lead to collisions or grounding in busy waters such as Dublin Port.

Health - Negligible

The standard of health facilities in Ireland is good and widely available. There are no significant medical threats for travellers to be aware of. Medical provision is more limited away from urban centres, and delays may be likely for less serious medical needs. Overnight waits are possible. Travellers should call 999 or 112 if they require an ambulance.

A European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) is valid in Ireland. All travellers should ensure they have appropriate funds and insurance in place should they require any medical treatment or emergency repatriation.

Ireland does not have any significantly dangerous wildlife, however, certain plants, such as the giant hogweed, can cause skin irritation. Travellers should avoid contact with unfamiliar plants, particularly in rural areas.

Environmental - Low

Ireland experiences frequent rainfall year-round, with a heightened risk of flooding, particularly in rural western regions, potentially causing damage to local roads and infrastructure. Winters can be cold, with occasional snowfall; travellers should be prepared with suitable clothing.

Ireland is susceptible to European windstorms due to its location in the North Atlantic. These storms, most commonly affecting southern counties, can result in severe flooding, power outages, and travel disruptions. The Irish Meteorological Service (Met Éireann) regularly issues weather warnings; travellers should monitor official updates.

Forest fires may occur during warmer months, particularly in national parks. The Irish Air Corps has been involved in firefighting efforts, including in Killarney National Park and Northern Ireland.

Ferry services between Ireland and the UK are susceptible to delays or cancellations during adverse weather, especially in winter.

Transportation - Negligible

Road surface conditions are of a good standard. Rural roads can be narrow and winding and pose a danger to those not used to country roads. Travellers should anticipate overcrowding and busy roads during summer times and holiday weekends. Taxi services vary in price depending on the time of day and location, It is advised that prices are agreed upon prior to travel, as travel is often expensive, especially after dark. Traffic moves on the left.

Dublin has extensive bus networks. The bus network, made up of a mix of public and private operators, is extensive and generally quite competitive in terms of price. Buses are widely available, but are likely to be overcrowded and unreliable during peak times.

Rail networks are quicker than buses, though trains are limited, typically only serving major towns and cities. Like buses, trains can be extremely overcrowded, especially at peak times, and booking is advised to guarantee a seat.

EMERGENCY DETAILS	
SOLACE GLOBAL:- +44 (0)1202 795801. GENERAL EMERGENCIES:- 112 / 999. BRITISH EMBASSY DUBLIN:- +353 1 205 3700, U.S EMBASSY DUBLIN:- +353 1 668 8777	
POLICE NUMBER	112
AMBULANCE NUMBER	112

EMERGENCY DETAILS	
FIRE NUMBER	112
EMERGENCY DETAILS	

TRAVEL

TRAVEL ADVICE

In some areas, the colour orange may be seen as having a negative political connotation and wearing the colour should be avoided. It is advisable not to discuss politics or the Northern Ireland Troubles as violence may be incited.

Homosexuality is legal in Ireland. Ireland was the first country to legalise same-sex marriages in May 2015. Border crossings between Northern Ireland and the Republic are unnoticeable; there are no formalities of any kind. Goods and individuals are allowed to move freely between the two.

SIGNIFICANT DATES	
DECEMBER 21, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• December Solstice: Ireland - Seasonal
DECEMBER 24, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christmas Eve: Ireland - Observance
DECEMBER 25, 2025	

SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Christmas Day:** Ireland - National

DECEMBER 26, 2025

- **St. Stephen's Day:** Ireland - National

DECEMBER 31, 2025

- **New Year's Eve:** Ireland - Observance

JANUARY 01, 2026

- **New Year's Day:** Ireland - National

MARCH 17, 2026

- **St. Patrick's Day:** Ireland - National

MARCH 20, 2026

- **March Equinox:** Ireland - Seasonal

APRIL 03, 2026

- **Good Friday:** Ireland - Observance

APRIL 05, 2026

SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Easter:** Ireland - Observance

APRIL 06, 2026

- **Easter Monday:** Ireland - National

MAY 04, 2026

- **May Day:** Ireland - National

JUNE 01, 2026

- **June Bank Holiday:** Ireland - National

JUNE 21, 2026

- **June Solstice:** Ireland - Seasonal

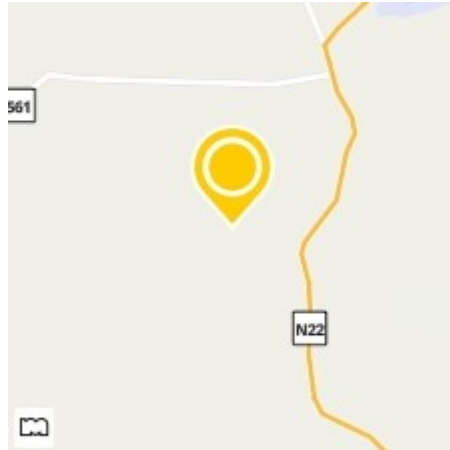
AUGUST 03, 2026

- **August Bank Holiday:** Ireland - National

RECENT ALERTS

ORANGE WEATHER WARNING ISSUED FOR HEAVY RAIN IN KERRY AND WEST CORK

RECENT ALERTS



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate

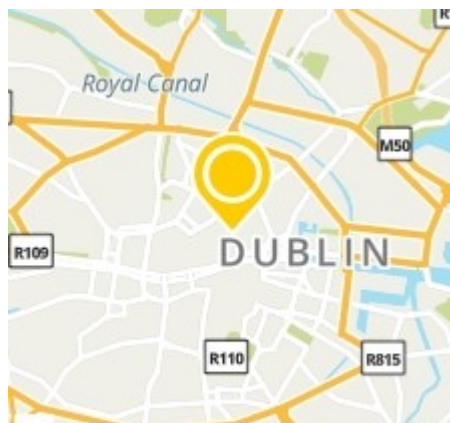


14-Dec-2025 01:28

The Irish National Meteorological Service, Met Éireann, has issued an orange weather warning for heavy rain in Kerry and West Cork. The warning will be in effect on 14 December, from 03:00 to 18:00 local time. Flooding is expected, as well as travel disruptions due to hazardous conditions and poor visibility. Much of the country also remains under a yellow warning for rain until 15 December.

We will continue to monitor the situation and update accordingly.

AT LEAST 25,000 HOMES AND BUSINESSES WITHOUT POWER IN IRELAND DUE TO STORM BRAM





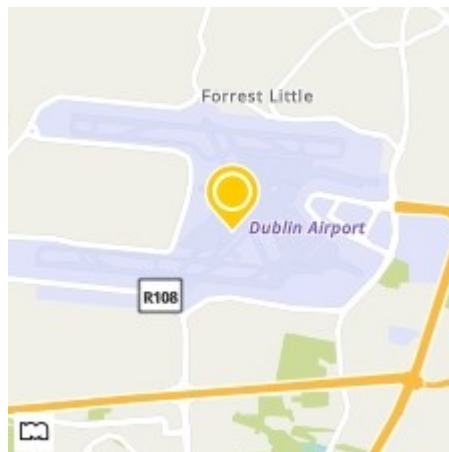
Category: Caution - **Risk:** Moderate



09-Dec-2025 22:34

According to local media sources, at least 25,000 homes are without power due to the effects of Storm Bram over Ireland. The outages are predominantly affecting the counties of Wexford, Wicklow, Dublin, Laois, Kilkenny, Offaly and Tipperary. Ireland's Electricity Supply Board said that repair crews work to restore power is under way, but that some customers will remain without power overnight.

UPDATE: FLIGHT CANCELLATIONS AT DUBLIN AIRPORT (DUB) AND BELFAST CITY AIRPORT (BHD) DUE TO STORM BRAM



Category: Travel Information - **Risk:** Moderate

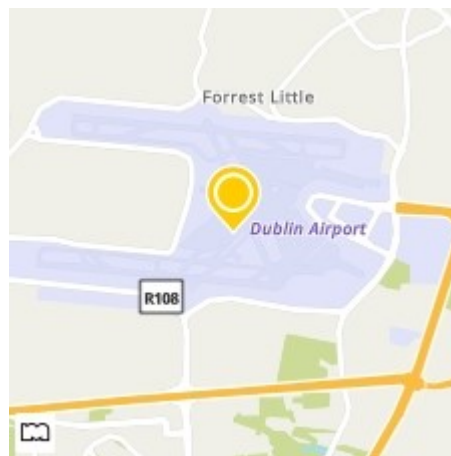


09-Dec-2025 11:43

RECENT ALERTS

According to local media sources, Met Éireann has extended orange weather warnings as Storm Bram hits Ireland. Storm Bram is expected to result in significant travel disruptions. It has been reported that multiple flights have been cancelled at both Dublin Airport (DUB) and Belfast City Airport (BHD) due to storm conditions. All P&O ferries between Larne in Northern Ireland and Cairnryan in Scotland have been cancelled, and there are significant delays on P&O ferries departing after 23:59 local time. Stena Line and Irish Ferries are also expected to experience cancellations and significant delays. It is unclear as to when normal service will resume. We will continue to monitor the situation and update accordingly.

UPDATE: APPROACH OF STORM BRAM PROMPTS STRONG WIND WARNINGS NATIONWIDE



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



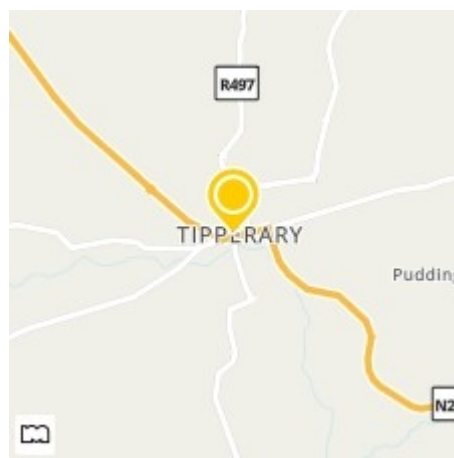
09-Dec-2025 07:36

The Irish Meteorological Service, Met Éireann, has issued orange-level wind warnings nationwide, amid the approach of Storm Bram. The warnings are set to remain active until 15:00 local time, advising that heavy winds are likely to

RECENT ALERTS

prompt loose debris, power outages, and travel disruptions across Ireland. In addition to strong winds, expectant heavy rains may result in flooding of low-lying and coastal areas.

YELLOW AND ORANGE WEATHER WARNINGS ISSUED FOR PARTS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate

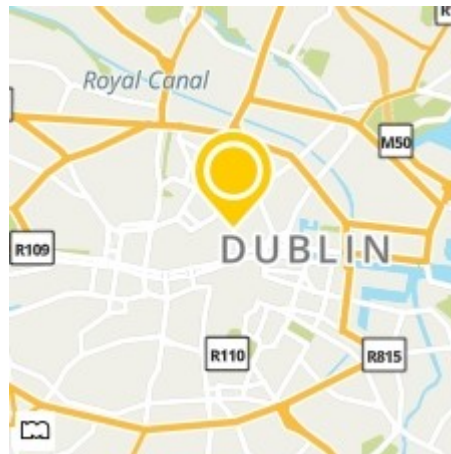


08-Dec-2025 12:53

According to Met Éireann, yellow and orange weather warnings have been issued for parts of Scotland and Ireland. The warnings come ahead of the arrival of Storm Bram, which is expected to bring severe weather on 9 December. Warnings state that Storm Bram will bring in heavy rain and strong winds, resulting in flooding and difficult travel conditions. The areas expected to be most affected in Ireland include Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, and Waterford. In Scotland, the most impacted regions are expected to be the Highlands, the Outer Hebrides, and Argyll and Bute. It is estimated that winds could reach up to 90mph.

RECENT ALERTS

SIX-DAY MAJOR PROTEST IS PLANNED IN DUBLIN FROM 08 DECEMBER UNTIL 13 DECEMBER



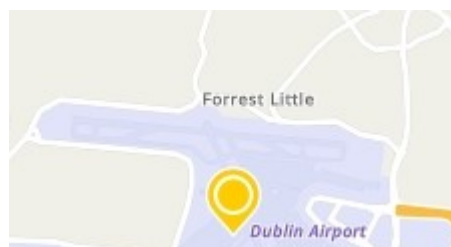
Category: Travel Information - **Risk:** Moderate

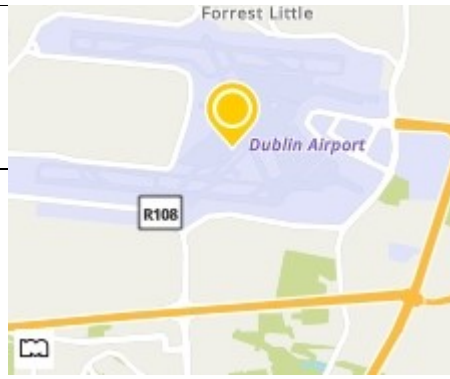


05-Dec-2025 09:08

Local media reports that taxi drivers will stage a protest targeting Dublin city centre and Dublin Airport (DUB). The strike is scheduled to take place from 08 December until 13 December. The demonstrators are describing it as a "national shutdown protest", they plan to form a convoy causing major disruption in protest against fixed fares introduced by Uber.

TRAFFIC DISRUPTIONS REPORTED ACROSS DUBLIN DUE TO TAXI PROTESTS





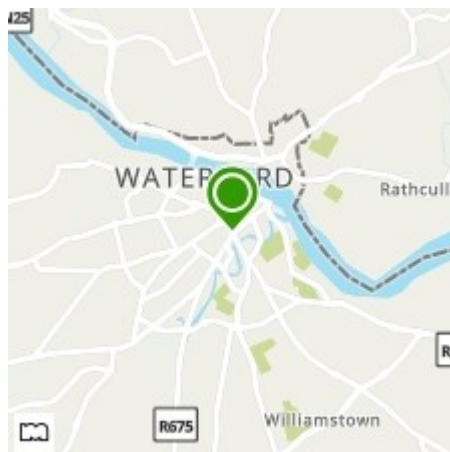
Category: Travel Information - **Risk:** Moderate



03-Dec-2025 18:07

Local media reports indicate that a protest by taxi drivers has been underway in Dublin since 16:30 today, in response to Uber's newly introduced fixed rates. The protest is causing significant traffic disruptions across the city, with several major routes affected, including Conyngham Road to Merrion Square, UCD (R138) to Merrion Square, Northwood (R132) to Dublin Airport (DUB), and Estuary Road (R132) to Dublin Airport. It is not immediately clear when the roads will clear out. We will continue to monitor the situation and update accordingly.

ROADS CLOSED AROUND WATERFORD AIRPORT (WAT) FOLLOWING PLANE CRASH



Category: Caution - **Risk:** Low

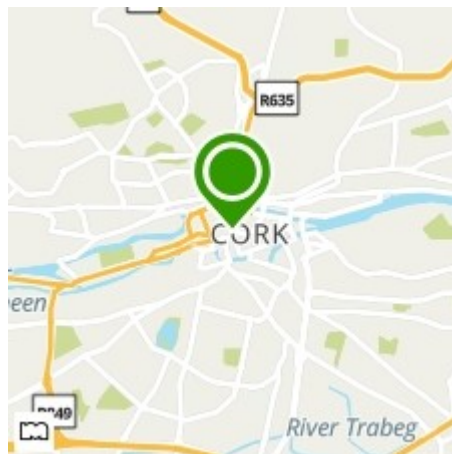
RECENT ALERTS



20-Nov-2025 14:10

Local media reports road closures around Waterford Airport following a twin engine plane crashing outside of Waterford city. It is currently unclear when roads are set to reopen. There have been no casualties reported from the plane crash at this time.

YELLOW RAIN ALERT ISSUED FOR THREE COUNTIES IN SOUTHERN IRELAND FOR 11 NOVEMBER



Category: Environmental - **Risk:** Low

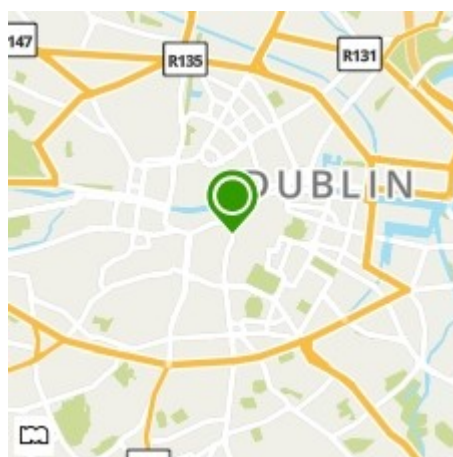


09-Nov-2025 17:20

Local media have reported that yellow rain weather warnings are in place for three counties in Ireland, including Cork, Kerry and Waterford, starting on 11 November. Heavy rain, gusty winds and localised flooding are expected to continue from 11 to around 14 November. The weather is expected to settle over the weekend of 15 and 16 November.

RECENT ALERTS

HEIGHTENED POLICE PRESENCE ACTIVE IN DUBLIN CITY CENTRE IN RESPONSE TO UNSPECIFIED INCIDENT



Category: Caution - **Risk:** Low



30-Oct-2025 10:27

Local media report a heightened police presence at the junction of George's Street near Dublin Castle, following an unspecified incident. Sources indicate that a major vehicle collision occurred in the area at around 01:45 local time, and the street has since been cordoned off to the public. Authorities have advised people to avoid the area to allow investigations to continue. Further information remains limited.

FCDO SUMMARY

Last updated: 12/10/2025 12:48:26

Warnings and insurance

Before you travel

No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide. You may also find it helpful to:

- see [general advice for women travellers](#)
- read our [guide on disability and travel abroad](#)
- see [general advice for LGBT+ travellers](#)
- read about [safety for solo and independent travel](#)
- see [advice on volunteering and adventure travel abroad](#)

Travel insurance

If you choose to travel, research your destinations and [get appropriate travel insurance](#). Insurance should cover your itinerary, planned activities and expenses in an emergency.

About FCDO travel advice

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) provides advice about risks of travel to help you make informed decisions. Find out [more about FCDO travel advice](#).

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this advice is updated.

Follow FCDO:

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)
- [Travel Aware on Instagram](#)

Entry requirements

This information is for people travelling on a full [‘British citizen’ passport](#) from the UK. It is based on the UK government’s understanding of the current rules for the most common types of travel.

The authorities in Ireland set and enforce entry rules. If you’re not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the [Irish Embassy in the UK](#).

Passport and ID requirements

British nationals are not legally required to show a passport to enter Ireland, but it may be useful to carry in case you need to prove your identity.

Irish immigration officers are entitled to ask for proof of British nationality in the course of their work. Ferries and airlines may ask for ID. Check your carrier’s conditions of travel.

Check the [Ireland Citizens Information Board for guidance on acceptable ID](#).

Dual Nationals

When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid [British passport](#) or [certificate of entitlement](#). See [Dual citizenship](#).

Visa requirements

You can visit and remain indefinitely in Ireland under the [Common Travel Area rules](#). British nationals do not need a visa or residency permit to live, work or study in Ireland.

Although Ireland is in the EU, it is not part of the [Schengen area](#), and Schengen rules do not apply.

As Ireland is not in the Schengen area it is therefore not affected by the new Entry/Exit System (EES) that will be introduced in Schengen countries from 12 October 2025. You will not need to register for EES when entering Ireland. Read more [information on the EU Entry/Exit System and to understand which countries are in the Schengen area](#).

Vaccine requirements

For details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's Ireland guide](#).

Customs rules

There are strict rules about [goods you can take into and out of Ireland](#). You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty.

Travelling with pets

Read about [travelling to the EU with your pet](#) and check the [Irish entry requirements for pets](#).

Taking money into Ireland

Declare [cash or travellers cheques if the value is 10,000 euros or more](#). You will get a certified declaration to show you brought it in with you. If you do not, your money could be seized when you leave.

Safety and security

Terrorism

There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. Stay aware of your surroundings at all times.

UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on [staying safe abroad](#) and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out [how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad](#).

Terrorism in Ireland

Terrorist attacks in Ireland cannot be ruled out.

Demonstrations

Demonstrations, political gatherings, or marches can take place with little or no

warning, particularly in cities.

Whilst most demonstrations are peaceful, they can cause disruption, including to transport routes. If you're near areas where they are taking place, you should remain aware of what is happening around you and follow the advice of the police and local authorities.

Crime

Take precautions to reduce the risk of bag-snatching or pickpocketing. Avoid carrying valuables and large amounts of money. Lock your vehicle and park where possible in a secure car park. Most incidents occur in the larger cities.

Laws and cultural differences

Illegal drugs

Possession of even small quantities of drugs, including cannabis, carry severe penalties.

You should expect a long jail sentence and heavy fines for possessing, using or smuggling illegal drugs, including when transiting through the airport. Do not offer to carry any items for anyone else when entering or leaving Ireland.

Airports in Ireland have excellent technology and security for detecting illegal items. This is also used to scan the baggage of transiting passengers.

Transport risks

Road travel

If you are planning to drive in Ireland, see [information on driving abroad](#) and check the [rules of the road in the RAC's Ireland guide](#). The guide lists driving regulations and other legal requirements you need to be aware of.

If you are visiting Ireland, you may be able to use your [Blue Badge](#) in some circumstances. Check local parking rules.

Health

Before you travel check that:

- your destination can provide the healthcare you may need
- you have [appropriate travel insurance](#) for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation

This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant.

Emergency medical number

Dial 112 or 999 and ask for an ambulance.

Contact your insurance or medical assistance company quickly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment.

Vaccine recommendations and health risks

At least 8 weeks before your trip:

- check the latest [vaccine recommendations for Ireland](#)
- see where to get vaccines and whether you have to pay on the [NHS travel vaccinations page](#)

See [what health risks you'll face in Ireland](#).

Medication

You can use a UK prescription to get medicines, including special food required for medical reasons, from pharmacies in Ireland. You will have to pay in full for any prescription medicine.

The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries. If you have questions, contact the [Irish Embassy in the UK](#).

Read [best practice when travelling with medicines on TravelHealthPro](#).

Healthcare in Ireland

British people who live in the UK can access state healthcare when visiting Ireland. See [guidance for visitors on healthcare in Ireland](#). [FCDO](#) has a list

of [medical providers in Ireland](#).

See [guidance on healthcare if you're living or studying in Ireland](#).

Travel and mental health

Read [FCDO guidance on travel and mental health](#). There is also [mental health guidance on TravelHealthPro](#).

Getting help

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office ([FCDO](#)) cannot provide tailored advice for individual trips. Read this travel advice and carry out your own research before deciding whether to travel.

Emergency services in Ireland

Telephone: 112 or 999 (ambulance, fire, police)

Tourist SOS

You can get [support from Tourist SOS](#) if you are a victim of crime.

Telephone: +353 (0)1666 93 54

Contact your travel provider and insurer

Contact your travel provider and your insurer if you are involved in a serious incident or emergency abroad. They will tell you if they can help and what you need to do.

Refunds and changes to travel

For refunds or changes to travel, contact your travel provider. You may also be able to make a claim through insurance. However, insurers usually require you to talk to your travel provider first.

Find out more about [changing or cancelling travel plans](#), including:

- where to get advice if you are in a dispute with a provider

- how to access previous versions of travel advice to support a claim

Support from [FCDO](#)

[FCDO](#) has guidance on staying safe and what to do if you need help or support abroad, including:

- finding [lawyers](#) and [funeral directors](#) in Ireland
- dealing with a [death in Ireland](#)
- being [arrested in Ireland](#)
- getting help if you're a [victim of crime](#)
- what to do if you're [in hospital](#)
- if you are [affected by a crisis](#), such as a terrorist attack

Contacting [FCDO](#)

Help abroad

See [how to get help from the UK government abroad](#) including in an emergency.

Help in the UK

You can call [FCDO](#) in London if you need urgent help because something has happened to a friend or relative abroad.

Telephone: 020 7008 5000 (24 hours)

[Find out about call charges](#)

Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow [FCDO](#):

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)

Risk information for British companies

The Overseas Business Risk service offers [information and advice for British companies operating in Ireland](#) on how to manage political, economic, and

business security-related risks.

PACK SMART

Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Carry a duplicate wallet with small denomination notes and old cards that you could relinquish if threatened by robbers. Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Always check the destination restrictions regarding medications when planning your trip.

STAY SAFE: Hotels



Request a hotel room between the third & seventh floor. Ground floor rooms should always be avoided as they are easily accessible from the outside. Higher levels mean in the event of a fire there are many stairs to navigate and in some countries firefighters may not have ladders capable of reaching higher than the seventh floor.



Check your room phone works in case you need to call reception for help.



Know where your fire exits are. Count the number of doors to the fire exit from your room so you can feel your way in the event of a fire and a smoke-filled corridor.



To prevent unauthorised entry into your hotel room, make sure the windows and doors lock. Bolt the deadbolt and use the door wedges you've brought with you from home to wedge the main door closed.

TRAVEL SAFE: Out & About



When you are out and about, be aware of your surroundings - don't display obvious wealth, such as expensive jewellery, watches and mobile phones.



Use ATMs inside banks and shopping centres, where there is greater security and CCTV. Safety in numbers. If you are travelling with colleagues, stay together for meals and trips out. If you are alone, avoid quiet areas and trust your instincts.

Road traffic accidents are still the greatest threat to travel safety.



- Use licensed taxis.
- Always wear a seat belt.
- Keep doors locked & windows up.
- Avoid night-time driving.
- If the driver is using a phone or driving dangerously, insist they

slow down/stop using their phone.

Check in regularly. Use the 'Check In' button on the Solace Secure app so your location can be monitored and you can view all intelligence alerts within your vicinity.

SAFE TRAVEL: Health Tips

See a medical travel specialist at least 4 weeks before travel.

Ask about recommended vaccines for specific destinations.

First aid kit with regular & special medication for trip - carry in hand luggage.

Evacuation & travel insurance to cover health emergencies while abroad.



Take an extra month of prescribed medication for pre-existing conditions.

Risk of malaria - take precautions to prevent mosquito bites and take malaria pills as advised.



Avoid drinking alcohol and becoming dehydrated.

Verify & consume safe water and food. Have a supply of medicine for self-treatment of diarrhoea.



Excessive sun exposure should be minimised by the use of sunscreen - sun can be more intense over water, snow and at altitude.

Leave animals alone. Animal bites or scratches can transmit rabies.

THINK SAFE: Know Your Destination

Understand the culture of your destination. Dress and behave so as not to

cause offence or draw attention.



Know if the tap water is suitable to drink if not; only accept water from a sealed bottle.

Avoid ice in your drinks & salad washed in tap water.

Research where you are travelling to. Make a note of the local emergency services number. Know the current security and medical threats and advice. See the FCO website for general information ([gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice)).

DOCUMENT SAFE: Know Your Destination

Take photos/scans of your essential documents and email them to yourself. You can then access them remotely if your belongings are stolen:

- Passport
- Driver's Licence
- Travel Insurance Document
- Visa
- Medical Certificates

For 24/7 travel risk advice and emergency assistance contact Solace Global Risk operations: + 44 (0)1202 795 801

The Solace Secure desktop and app provide up-to-the-minute alerts, providing latest information on your travel location even when you are there.

CONTACT SOLACE GLOBAL RESPONSE TEAM

This report has been prepared for you by Solace Global Risk Ltd.

If you need urgent help, advice or assistance at any time please contact the 24/7 Response and Assistance Team.

If you have a question about this travel advice or any other location please email SGR@solaceglobal.com for further safety and security information.

For support using your Solace Secure platform or app please contact support@solaceglobal.com.

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