**Ireland**, also known as the **Republic of Ireland** (*Poblacht na hÉireann*), is a [country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country) in north-western [Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) consisting of 26 of the 32 [counties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Ireland) of the island of [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland). The capital and largest city is [Dublin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin), on the eastern side of the island. Around 2.1 million of the country's population of 5.13 million people resides in the [Greater Dublin Area](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Dublin_Area). The [sovereign state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state) shares its only land border with [Northern Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Ireland), which is [part](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countries_of_the_United_Kingdom) of the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom). It is otherwise surrounded by the [Atlantic Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_Ocean), with the [Celtic Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celtic_Sea) to the south, [St George's Channel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_George%27s_Channel) to the south-east, and the [Irish Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Sea) to the east. It is a [unitary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary_state), [parliamentary republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliamentary_republic). The legislature, the [Oireachtas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oireachtas), consists of a [lower house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_house), [Dáil Éireann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%A1il_%C3%89ireann); an [upper house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_house), [Seanad Éireann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seanad_%C3%89ireann); and an elected [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Ireland) (*Uachtarán*) who serves as the largely ceremonial [head of state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_state), but with some important powers and duties. The [head of government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_government) is the [Taoiseach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taoiseach) (Prime Minister, literally 'Chief', a title not used in English), who is elected by the Dáil and appointed by the President; the Taoiseach in turn appoints other government ministers.

The [Irish Free State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Free_State) was created, with [Dominion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion) status, in 1922 following the [Anglo-Irish Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Irish_Treaty). In 1937, a [new constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Ireland) was adopted, in which the state was named "Ireland" and effectively became a republic, with an elected non-executive president. It was officially declared a republic in 1949, following the [Republic of Ireland Act 1948](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Ireland_Act_1948). Ireland became a member of the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) in December 1955. It joined the [European Communities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Communities) (EC), the predecessor of the [European Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union), in 1973. The state had no formal relations with Northern Ireland for most of the twentieth century, but during the 1980s and 1990s the British and Irish governments worked with the Northern Ireland parties towards a resolution to "[the Troubles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Troubles)". Since the signing of the [Good Friday Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Good_Friday_Agreement) in 1998, the [Irish government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Ireland) and [Northern Ireland Executive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Ireland_Executive) have co-operated on a number of policy areas under the [North/South Ministerial Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North/South_Ministerial_Council) created by the Agreement.

One of Europe's major financial hubs is centred on Dublin. Ireland ranks among the top ten wealthiest countries in the world in terms of GDP per capita, although this has been partially ascribed to distortions caused by the [tax inversion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporation_tax_in_the_Republic_of_Ireland#Corporate_tax_inversions) practices of various multinationals operating in Ireland. From 2017, a [modified gross national income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modified_gross_national_income) (GNI\*) was enacted by the [Central Bank of Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Bank_of_Ireland), as the standard deviation was considered too materially distorted to accurately measure or represent the Irish economy. After joining the EC, the country's government enacted a series of [liberal economic policies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_liberalism) that resulted in economic growth between 1995 and 2007 now known as the [Celtic Tiger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celtic_Tiger) period, before its subsequent reversal during the [Great Recession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Recession).

A [developed country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developed_country), Ireland's quality of life is ranked amongst the highest in the world, and the country performs well in several national performance metrics including [healthcare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Healthcare), [economic freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_economic_freedom) and [freedom of the press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Press_Freedom_Index). Ireland is a member of the [European Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union) and is a founding member of the [Council of Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Europe) and the [OECD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OECD). The Irish government has followed a policy of military [neutrality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neutral_country) through non-alignment since immediately prior to [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) and the country is consequently not a member of [NATO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO), although it is a member of [Partnership for Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partnership_for_Peace) and [aspects of PESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permanent_Structured_Cooperation#Neutral_states).

Irska, takođe poznata kao Republika Irska (Poblacht na hEireann), je država u severozapadnoj Evropi koja se sastoji od 26 od 32 okruga ostrva Irske. Glavni i najveći grad je Dablin, na istočnoj strani ostrva. Oko 2,1 miliona stanovnika zemlje od 5,13 miliona ljudi živi u oblasti Velikog Dablina. Suverena država deli svoju jedinu kopnenu granicu sa Severnom Irskom, koja je deo Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva. Inače je okružena Atlantskim okeanom, sa Keltskim morem na jugu, kanalom Svetog Đorđa na jugoistoku i Irskim morem na istoku. To je unitarna, parlamentarna republika. Zakonodavna vlast, Oireachtas, sastoji se od donjeg doma, Dail Eireann; gornji dom, Seanad Eireann; i izabrani predsednik (Uachtaran) koji služi kao uglavnom ceremonijalni šef države, ali sa nekim važnim ovlašćenjima i dužnostima. Šef vlade je Taoiseach (premijer, bukvalno 'šef', titula koja se ne koristi u engleskom), koga bira Dail i imenuje predsednik; Taoiseach zauzvrat imenuje druge ministre u vladi.

Irska slobodna država je stvorena, sa statusom Dominiona, 1922. nakon Anglo-irskog sporazuma. Godine 1937. usvojen je novi ustav, u kome je država nazvana „Irska“ i faktički je postala republika, sa izabranim neizvršnim predsednikom. Zvanično je proglašena republikom 1949. godine, prema Zakonu o Republici Irskoj iz 1948. Irska je postala članica Ujedinjenih nacija u decembru 1955. Pridružila se Evropskim zajednicama (EZ), prethodnici Evropske unije, 1973. Država nije imao formalne odnose sa Severnom Irskom tokom većeg dela dvadesetog veka, ali tokom 1980-ih i 1990-ih britanska i irska vlada su radile sa severnoirskim strankama na rešavanju „nevolja“. Od potpisivanja Sporazuma o Velikom petku 1998. godine, irska vlada i izvršna vlast Severne Irske sarađivali su u brojnim oblastima politike u okviru Ministarskog saveta Sever/Jug koji je stvoren Sporazumom.

Jedan od najvećih evropskih finansijskih centara je usredsređen na Dablin. Irska se svrstava među deset najbogatijih zemalja sveta u smislu BDP-a po glavi stanovnika, iako se to delimično pripisuje distorziji izazvanoj praksama poreske inverzije različitih multinacionalnih kompanija koje posluju u Irskoj. Od 2017. godine Centralna banka Irske je usvojila modifikovani bruto nacionalni dohodak (BND\*), pošto se smatralo da je standardna devijacija previše materijalno iskrivljena da bi se tačno izmerila ili predstavila irska ekonomija. Nakon ulaska u EZ, vlada zemlje je donela niz liberalnih ekonomskih politika koje su rezultirale ekonomskim rastom između 1995. i 2007. godine, sada poznatim kao period keltskog tigra, pre njegovog naknadnog preokreta tokom Velike recesije.

Kao razvijena zemlja, Irska je po kvalitetu života rangirana među najvišim u svetu, a zemlja ima dobre rezultate u nekoliko nacionalnih pokazatelja učinka, uključujući zdravstvenu zaštitu, ekonomsku slobodu i slobodu štampe. Irska je članica Evropske unije i osnivač je Saveta Evrope i OECD-a. Irska vlada je slijedila politiku vojne neutralnosti kroz nesvrstavanje neposredno prije Drugog svetskog rata i država prema tome nije članica NATO-a, iako je članica Partnerstva za mir i aspekata PESCO-a.