



DUBLIN

Erasmus+ Projekt 2025



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JOURNEY TO DUBLIN & THE FIRST DAY

Our adventure to Dublin began long before our departure, as excitement had been building for weeks. The anticipation reached its peak on the day of our flight. Early in the morning, we gathered at the check-in counter at Frankfurt Airport, where the real journey began. You could see the mix of excitement and nervousness on everyone's faces.

After checking in our luggage and passing through security, we had some time to explore the airport. Some of us grabbed breakfast, while others, like me, wandered through Duty-Free, picking up a few drinks before heading to our gate.

The flight to Dublin took about two hours, and as we approached Ireland, we were treated to breathtaking views from the airplane window. The excitement was palpable as we got closer to landing. One of the highlights of our arrival was when my friend and I had the rare opportunity to take a photo in the cockpit—a moment we'll never forget!

After collecting our luggage, we met our teachers, who were in charge of us for the first week. However, our adventure took a slightly chaotic turn when we had to figure out how to buy transportation tickets. Nobody seemed to know how it worked, and with everyone talking at once, it became a bit stressful. Eventually, we managed to sort things out and purchased weekly tickets for €32 each—a price that felt quite expensive compared to Germany.

Once we had our tickets, we hopped on a bus and headed to our accommodation, Clink i Lár Hostel, where we would be staying for the next three weeks. The bus ride gave us our first real impressions of Dublin—charming streets, historic buildings, lively neighborhoods, and the unique houses that lined the roads.

Upon arrival at the hostel, we checked in, and everyone rushed to their rooms for a well-needed rest. Later in the afternoon, we attended an orientation session where we received important information about our stay, including our daily breakfast schedule and some useful local tips.

Afterwards, we went for a walk to explore the city and find a place to eat, as we were all starving. Our first impression? Dublin is full of pubs and cozy restaurants, much to the delight of some in our group. After some searching, we finally found a restaurant that everyone was happy with, and we enjoyed a delicious meal together.

By the evening, exhaustion from the journey caught up with us, so we returned to the hostel to rest before our first full day in Dublin. All in all, it was a fantastic start to what promised to be an unforgettable three weeks of our Erasmus adventure!

Written by Bob Mubiiki Mwebaze & Cedric Röser



DUBLIN AS A LOCATION FOR BUSINESS

Dublin is a great location for businesses. But why is that the case? How can a city with only about 600,000 residents be that important?

Dublin is offering a very dynamic tech environment, a young and skilled workforce, and strong governmental support. As the capital of Ireland, it serves as a gateway to both the European and global markets. Ireland is not only the only native English-speaking country inside of Europe, but also part of the EU. This means that it provides businesses with access to over 450 million consumers.

All of those factors are making Dublin the largest tech hub in Europe and the second largest in the world, right after the Silicon Valley.

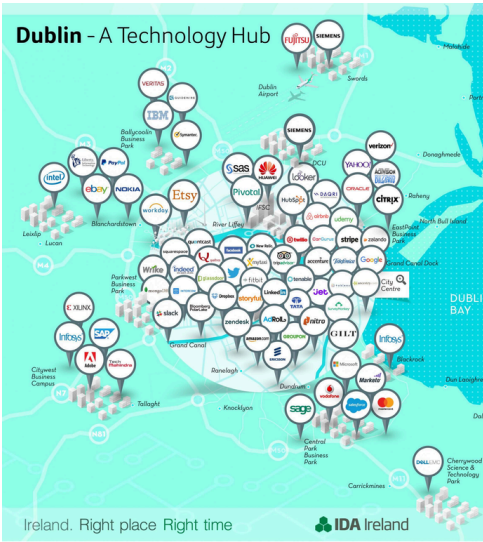
The city is home to the European headquarters of tech giants like Google, Facebook, and Microsoft, as well as leading financial institutions. Also it offers a low corporate tax rate of 15%.

It has a pro-business regulatory framework, which has contributed to Dublin's reputation as a favorable destination for investments. Additionally, the Irish government offers incentives for startups and innovation-driven enterprises.

Furthermore, Dublin as a city has open and private meeting points such as the Dublin TechHub or a large number of popular internet cafes to meet up, network, and share ideas and interests inside of the tech community.

Dublin offers a highly educated workforce, supported by world-class universities such as Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin. Ireland has one of the most educated and youngest people in Europe. The city's growing startup ecosystem, with numerous accelerators and co-working spaces, invites entrepreneurs, offices, and companies from all over the world.

With a broad infrastructure, a well-connected airport, and a high quality of life, Dublin continues to attract young talents and global enterprises from different countries and even continents. Despite challenges such as rising living costs, the city remains one of Europe's most attractive business hubs, particularly for technology, finance, and life sciences industries



Only cities like London or Paris can compete with Dublin as a business hub, but even then, they have a lack of big names like Google, Apple and more,

because those cities cannot compete with the low corporate tax rate of 15%, which already got higher. This means that we probably won't see another raise of taxes in the next few years, because Ireland doesn't want to increase its taxes every year.



In summary, we can say that Dublin is Europe's biggest and most influential hotspot for businesses in the tech sector. Furthermore, it is one of the biggest business centers.

Written by Jonn Luzius & Kevin Burhardt

SUSTAINABILITY GOALS FOR BUSINESS/ESG

During our three week Erasmus+ stay in Dublin, we gained valuable insights into how business integrate sustainability into their decisions and operations at college. Sustainability and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) goals are no longer rare options but essential for long-term success of a business.

Many companies focus on reducing their carbon footprint by using renewable energy, minimizing waste and optimizing supply chains. Social responsibility is also a key factor, with businesses ensuring fair working conditions and supporting their local community.

Strong Governance structures help to maintain transparency and ethical decision-making. These efforts are not just good for the environment and society but also benefit businesses economically. Companies that prioritize sustainability often attract more customers, gain investor trust and stay competitive in the market.

Seeing these initiatives in Dublin led us to reflect on how businesses in Germany can further improve their ESG strategies. Sustainability is an opportunity for our innovation and long-term success.

Written by Nathanael Sprcic & Laurenz Borchers



MEDIA IN IRELAND

The media landscape in Ireland and the UK is changing fast. People are getting their news and entertainment in new ways, technology keeps pushing things forward, and financial struggles are making it tough for traditional media to keep up. At its core, media is just how we share information, whether it's news, entertainment, ads, or public messages. This includes old-school formats like newspapers, TV, and radio, but also newer platforms like social media and podcasts. Ideally, we'd have a wide range of perspectives (media pluralism), but in reality, much of the media is controlled by just a few big companies (media concentration).

One way to break media down is the PESO model, which splits it into four types: Paid, Earned, Shared, and Owned. Paid media covers ads and sponsorships, while earned media is when something gets attention naturally, like news coverage or word-of-mouth. Shared media is all about social media and how content spreads online, and owned media refers to content that a company or individual directly controls, like their website or blog. No matter the type, media is a huge part of daily life. It keeps us informed about politics and business, helps us engage in democracy, entertains us, and spreads important messages about health, climate change, and other major issues.



In Ireland, media consumption is still going strong. Radio is surprisingly popular, with 78% of adults listening daily and 91% tuning in at least once a week. Even younger people (15-34) spend close to four hours a day on it. Podcasts have also blown up, with Ireland ranking among the top countries for listenership. Newspapers are still read regularly, but digital news sources, especially from international outlets, are becoming more dominant. And, of course, social media is where most younger people get their news these days.

But even with all this engagement, the media industry has some serious challenges. One of the biggest issues? Money. Print newspapers are selling less and less, and while digital subscriptions are on the rise, they're not enough to make up for the losses. The industry is expected to shrink by 2.75% per year until at least 2029. Then there's the problem of fake news and misinformation. Trust in the media has dropped to 47% in Ireland, and with the rise of opinion-driven news stations, it's getting harder for people to separate facts from spin.

Media ownership is another concern. A handful of companies own most of Ireland's newspapers, radio stations, and TV networks, which limits the range of perspectives people are exposed to. While some progress has been made toward more diversity in media ownership, it's still an issue. On top of that, Ireland's defamation laws make it expensive and risky for journalists to publish hard-hitting investigative stories, which can discourage important reporting. There's talk of reforming these laws to strike a better balance between protecting reputations and ensuring journalists can do their jobs without fear of financial ruin.

That being said, there's some good news. Ireland ranks second in the world for press freedom, meaning journalists can generally work without interference. But the future is still uncertain, especially when it comes to funding public service broadcasters like RTÉ. With traditional revenue streams drying up and digital media constantly shifting, the industry needs to keep evolving to stay relevant.

Written by Pascal Freytag & Leon Conrad

DUBLIN DOCKLANDS AND THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Our excursion through the Dublin Docklands and the Financial District provided us with valuable insights into the city's history, economic transformation, and urban development. We started our journey at The Spire and made our way past the Dublin Portal towards Foley Street. Along the way, we stopped at the 1974 Bombings Memorial, a significant site commemorating the victims of the Dublin and Monaghan bombings, which gave us a deeper understanding of Ireland's complex past.



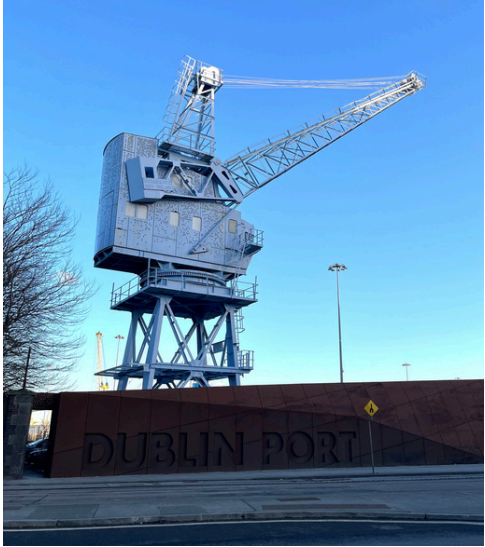
Continuing our walk, we crossed George's Dock Bridge and took the tram from George's Dock to The Point, immersing ourselves in the heart of the Docklands. This area has undergone significant redevelopment, evolving from an industrial and maritime hub into a thriving financial district home to multinational corporations and modern

office buildings. We then visited The Substation and walked towards the East Wall District, where we explored Merchants Road. Here, we observed small houses that once accommodated large families, reflecting Dublin's working-class history and the living conditions of past generations



As we continued, we passed by the Old Dublin Port Crane, a remnant of Dublin's maritime heritage, reminding us of the city's strong connection to trade and shipping. Crossing the Tom Clarke Bridge, we entered the Ringsend and Irishtown area, where we caught a glimpse of the Aviva Stadium.

The timing of our visit made it even more exciting, as the stadium was set to host the Ireland vs. England rugby match the following day.



Our final stops led us to Grand Canal Dock, an area that symbolizes Dublin’s modern growth and economic expansion, with its mix of residential, cultural, and business spaces. The excursion ended at the Famine Memorial, a poignant reminder of Ireland’s tragic past during the Great Famine, highlighting the struggles and resilience of the Irish people.



Throughout the journey, we frequently discussed the historical and economic significance of the places we visited. The excursion provided us with a comprehensive understanding of how the Dublin Docklands transformed from an industrial center into a financial hub while still preserving its historical roots. It was an insightful experience that deepened our appreciation of Dublin’s evolving identity and its role in both Ireland’s history and its modern economy.



MODERN IRISH POLITICS

Structure of the Irish Government

Ireland is a parliamentary democracy with a blend of representative democracy and constitutional framework. The government operates under the Constitution of Ireland, adopted in 1937. The political system consists of three main branches:

1. Executive Branch:

- The President of Ireland (Uachtarán na hÉireann) is the ceremonial head of state, elected for a seven-year term and may serve a maximum of two terms. The role is largely symbolic, with powers such as signing bills into law and representing Ireland internationally.
- The Taoiseach (Prime Minister) is the head of government, appointed by the President following nomination by the Dáil Éireann (lower house of parliament). The Taoiseach leads the executive branch and appoints ministers to the Cabinet.
- The Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) is also appointed by the Taoiseach and assists in leadership roles.

2. Legislative Branch:

- The Oireachtas is Ireland's national parliament, consisting of two houses:
- Dáil Éireann (House of Representatives):
- 60 members, known as Teachtaí Dála (TDs), elected through proportional representation using a single transferable vote system.
- Responsible for proposing and debating laws, as well as approving the government budget.
- Seanad Éireann (Senate):
- Composed of 60 members, some appointed by the Prime Minister, elected by universities, and others elected by vocational panels.
- The Seanad reviews legislation but has limited power to block laws.

3. Judicial Branch:

- Independent of the executive and legislative branches.
- The court system includes the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court, and various lower courts.
- The judiciary interprets laws, ensuring they align with the Constitution.

Political Parties and Elections

Ireland has a multi-party system, with the primary political parties including:

- **Fianna Fáil:** Centrist, historically dominant, with roots in the civil war era.
- **Fine Gael:** Also centrist, traditionally alternating power with Fianna Fáil.
- **Sinn Féin:** A left-wing nationalist party.
- Other parties include the Green Party, Labour Party, and smaller left-leaning or independent groups.

General elections are typically held every five years, and coalition governments are common due to the proportional representation system.

Local Government

Ireland also has local authorities responsible for regional matters such as housing, roads, and community services. These are elected through local elections and contribute to implementing national policies at the local level.

Recent Elections and Government Formation

In the general election held on November 29, 2024, Ireland's political scene witnessed significant activity. Exit polls suggested Sinn Féin secured approximately 21.1% of the vote.

Subsequent coalition negotiations led to the formation of the 35th government on January 23, 2025. This coalition comprises Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael, two centrist parties with roots tracing back to opposing sides of Ireland's 1922–23 civil war.

Written by Lukas Müller & Patrick Moodt

MODERN IRISH ECONOMY

During our recent trip to Dublin, our group of students had the opportunity to delve into the intricacies of Ireland's new economy. This transformation from a primarily agricultural society to a modern, technology-driven economy has become a remarkable case study in economic development.

As we explored Dublin, it was evident that the city has undergone significant changes in recent years. The juxtaposition of historic architecture with modern skyscrapers in areas like the Dublin Docklands illustrated this shift. This area has become a focal point for many international companies, including major tech firms such as Google and Facebook. Their presence is a testament to Ireland's strategic positioning as a leading digital hub in Europe.

We learned that several factors have contributed to this evolution. First and foremost is Ireland's favorable corporate tax rate, which attracts foreign direct investment. With a corporate tax rate of 12.5%, Ireland has become an appealing location for multinational companies looking to establish a European base. This has resulted in a substantial influx of jobs particularly in the technology and finance sectors.

During our visit, we had the chance to participate in a tech conference where various industry leaders and startups showcased their innovations. This event provided us with insights into the supportive ecosystem that fosters entrepreneurship in Dublin. We observed that numerous government initiatives, such as funding programs and incubation centers, are in place to assist startups. This proactive approach encourages young entrepreneurs to develop their ideas and contribute to the economy.

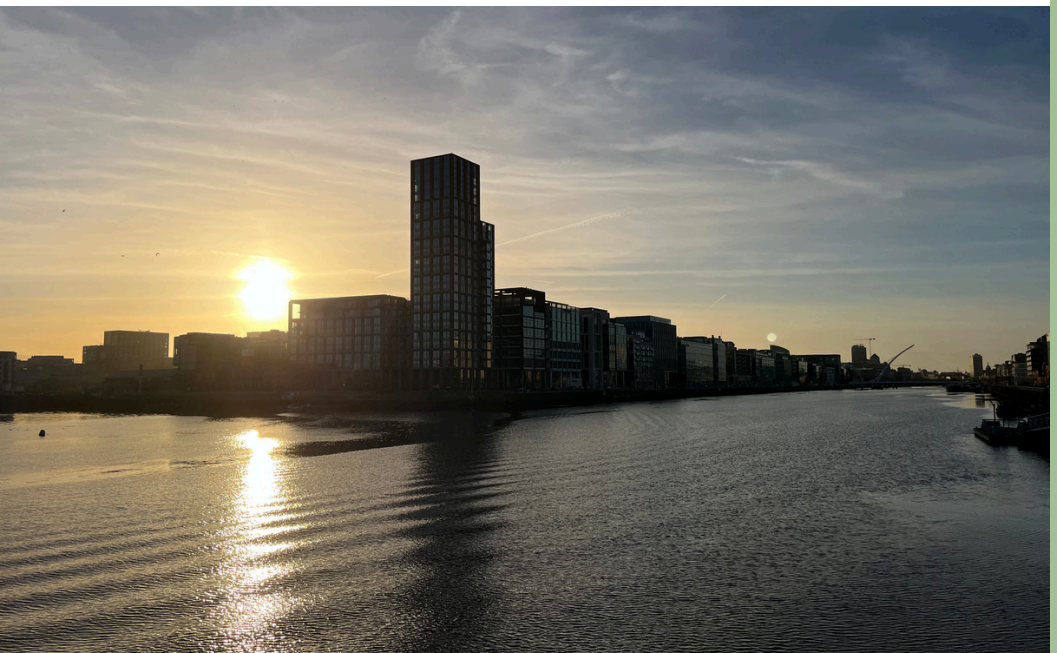
Another key aspect we noted was the strong emphasis on education and workforce development. Dublin boasts several esteemed universities that produce a highly skilled labor force equipped for the demands of the modern economy. Many graduates are drawn to the tech industry, ensuring a constant stream of talent that supports ongoing innovation.

Additionally, we visited several companies in the pharmaceutical sector, highlighting the diversity of Ireland's economic landscape. Firms like Pfizer and Allergan have established significant operations in Dublin, benefiting from both the skilled workforce and the supportive regulatory environment. This diversification strengthens Ireland's economy and mitigates potential risks associated with over-reliance on any single sector.

Throughout our trip, we also witnessed Ireland's commitment to sustainability within its new economy. Many companies are integrating environmentally friendly practices into their operations, reflecting a growing awareness of corporate responsibility. This focus on sustainability appeals not only to consumers but also to a new generation of workers who prioritize ethics and corporate values in their careers.

In conclusion, our exploration of Dublin provided us with valuable insights into the dynamics of Ireland's new economy. The combination of favorable policies, a skilled workforce, and a vibrant entrepreneurial culture has positioned Dublin as a key player in the global economy. This experience has broadened our understanding of how nations can successfully adapt to economic changes and harness innovation for sustainable growth.

Written by Jakob Mackenberg & Lukas Leitner



COMMUNICATION AT WORK

The class on workplace communication was both informative and engaging. It was divided into two parts: a theoretical session in the first half and a practical team-building exercise in the second half.

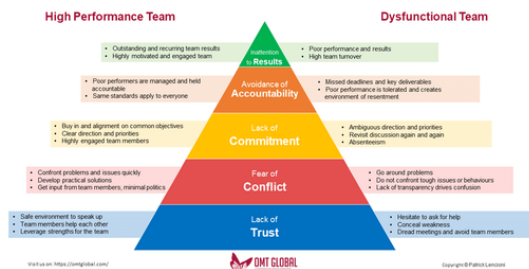
Part 1: Theory Session

In the first part, we explored different aspects of workplace communication. We learned about various communication types, including verbal, non-verbal, formal, and informal communication. We also discussed the importance of clarity, active listening, and feedback in professional settings.

Another key topic was the benefits and risks of workplace communication. Good communication fosters teamwork, reduces misunderstandings, and increases productivity. However, poor communication can lead to conflicts, inefficiency, and low employee morale. We also examined barriers to communication, such as cultural differences, emotional disconnects, and physical separation in remote work.

One of the most interesting discussions was about effective team communication. We looked at Google's "Project Aristotle," which found that successful teams share five key dynamics: dependability, structure, clarity, meaning, and psychological safety. This helped us understand why some teams perform better than others.

5 Dysfunctions of a Team



Part 2: The Marshmallow Challenge

The second half of the class was dedicated to a team exercise called the Marshmallow Challenge. We were divided into small teams and given 20 spaghetti sticks, 1 meter of tape, and 1 meter of string. Our goal was to build the tallest and most stable tower possible within 18 minutes, with a marshmallow placed on top.



At first, the task seemed simple, but we quickly realized that good communication, teamwork, and strategic planning were essential. Some teams struggled with organization, while others adapted their strategies along the way. The challenge demonstrated that collaboration, clear role distribution, and quick decision-making are crucial in team projects. It also highlighted the importance of testing ideas early rather than spending too much time planning without action.

Overall, the class was enjoyable and insightful. The combination of theory and practice made the learning experience dynamic. The Marshmallow Challenge was not only fun but also a great way to apply what we had learned about teamwork and communication. This class showed how important effective workplace communication is and how small improvements can lead to better teamwork and productivity.

Written by Mirela Bozeva & Lara Ivsic

MUSEUMS IN DUBLIN



Guinness Storehouse

Even if you're not a huge beer fan, the Guinness Storehouse is a must-visit. The architecture is truly artful because the building itself is designed like a giant pint glass, and each floor takes you through a different part of the Guinness story, where you learn about it's past. I learned about the brewing process, saw some of the brand's advertisements, and even got to experience a Guinness tasting session.

But the best part was definitely the Gravity Bar on the top floor. The view over Dublin was absolutely stunning, and enjoying a freshly poured Guinness while looking out over the city was one of the highlights of my trip, because I've never experienced something like that. It felt like the perfect way to take in Dublin's energy and history in one place.

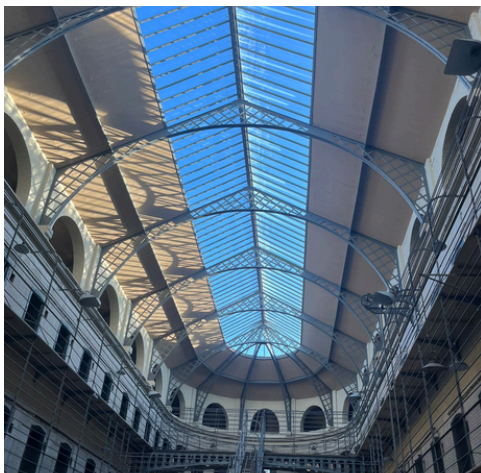


Dublin has a vast history, but I didn't expect to experience so much of it just by walking through the streets. From the colorful doors of Georgian houses to the lively atmosphere of Temple Bar, there was culture and history everywhere. While exploring the city gave me a great sense of Dublin's past and present, two places in particular stood out: the Guinness Storehouse, which brings the centuries-old tradition of Irish brewing to life, and Kilmainham Gaol, which offers a powerful insight into Ireland's turbulent history and its fight for independence.

Kilmainham Gaol

Kilmainham Gaol was a completely different experience dark, grim and intense, but incredibly interesting. This old prison played a huge role in Irish history, especially during the fight for independence. Walking through the stone corridors and hearing the stories of the prisoners who were held there was very interesting, I truly felt a cold shiver going down my spine. Some of Ireland's most important revolutionaries were imprisoned and even executed in Kilmainham, and standing in the very place where these events happened made history feel very real and surreal at the same time.

One of the most intense moments was standing in the courtyard, where leaders of the 1916 Easter Rising were executed. The guide did an amazing job of explaining the significance of what happened here, and by the end of the tour, I had a much better understanding of Ireland's struggle for independence.



Final Thoughts

Dublin is one of those cities where you don't need to visit a museum to experience history; you can feel it by just letting yourself immerse in the experience and by walking through the streets, listening to live music, and exploring different neighborhoods. This already gives you a strong sense of the city's culture. But if you want to truly understand Dublin's past, The Guinness Storehouse and Kilmainham Gaol are absolute must-sees. One captures the fun and pride of Ireland's most famous drink, while the other tells a powerful story about the country's fight for freedom. Both made a huge impression on me and became my favorite parts of the trip.

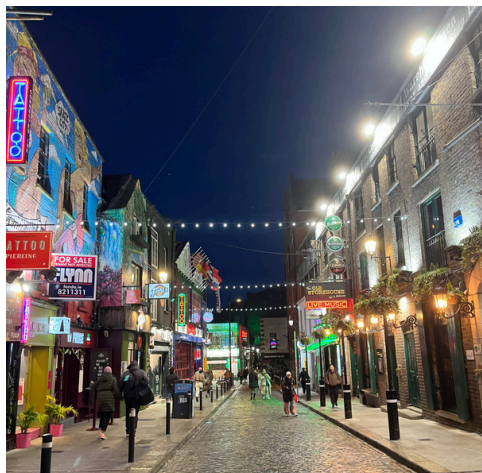
Written by Mikes Brhane

NIGHTLIFE IN DUBLIN

Dublin's nightlife, and especially the experience found in Temple Bar, is a unique blend of tradition and modernity that captivates visitors of all ages and backgrounds. Whether you're seeking an authentic Irish pub experience, eager to dance to live music, or simply want to soak up the atmosphere and friendliness of the locals, Temple Bar and Dublin offer nights that are guaranteed to be unforgettable.

At the heart of Dublin's bustling nightlife lies the world-famous district known as Temple Bar. This area is a favorite not only among tourists but also among locals looking to unwind after a long day at work. Situated along the south bank of the River Liffey, Temple Bar is a maze of narrow cobblestone streets lined with historic buildings, colorful facades, and artistic graffiti.

The pub "The Temple Bar," sharing the name with the district, is undoubtedly one of the most iconic pubs worldwide and an absolute must-visit for any tourist. Easily recognizable by its distinctive red exterior, the pub offers a cozy atmosphere inside with dark wood, rustic decor, and, of course, a wide selection of Irish beers and whiskeys.



Here, you can truly experience authentic Irish pub culture, often accompanied by live music, which can range from traditional Irish folk tunes to modern hits.

A highlight of the Temple Bar district is the many street performers who showcase their talents in the open air. Their performances consistently amaze and entertain passersby, contributing to the lively and dynamic atmosphere of the area. Not to be overlooked are the many events and festivals that take place in Temple Bar and throughout Dublin year-round. From the world-famous St. Patrick's Day celebration to various music and cultural festivals, there is always something to celebrate in Dublin.

Written by Sem Teclé & Louis Sauer

THE GREAT FAMINE IN DUBLIN (1845 - 1852)

The Great Famine, or An Gorta Mór, was a defining moment in Irish history, exposing the structural weaknesses of an economy heavily dependent on a single crop. The crisis began in 1845 with the arrival of *Phytophthora infestans*, a virulent strain of potato blight that led to successive harvest failures, triggering widespread food shortages and economic turmoil. While rural communities suffered the most extreme consequences, Dublin, as the nation's primary urban and administrative center, played a crucial role in both the unfolding disaster and the political responses it provoked.



Although mass starvation was more prevalent in the countryside, Dublin experienced an influx of famine refugees, leading to severe overcrowding and deteriorating living conditions. The city's densely populated tenement districts became epicenters for infectious diseases such as typhus and cholera, compounding the humanitarian crisis. Medical institutions, including the Royal Dublin Hospital and the Meath Hospital, faced overwhelming demand, revealing the limitations of contemporary healthcare infrastructure and public health responses.

The British government's approach to famine relief, shaped by economic orthodoxy and bureaucratic inertia, proved inadequate in addressing the crisis. Although relief efforts such as soup kitchens and workhouses were implemented, they were insufficient given the magnitude of suffering. The continued export of Irish agricultural produce during the famine intensified public resentment and fueled broader political debates regarding economic governance and colonial rule.

Dublin became a focal point for political mobilization during the famine, as figures such as Daniel O’Connell and the Young Ireland movement critiqued the handling of the crisis and advocated for greater Irish self-governance. The famine deepened nationalist sentiments and reinforced calls for political reform, laying the groundwork for future struggles for autonomy.

Dublin became a focal point for political mobilization during the famine, as figures such as Daniel O’Connell and the Young Ireland movement critiqued the handling of the crisis and advocated for greater Irish self-governance. The famine deepened nationalist sentiments and reinforced calls for political reform, laying the groundwork for future struggles for autonomy.

By the time the famine subsided in 1852, Ireland had undergone profound demographic and socio-economic changes. The deaths of approximately one million people, coupled with the emigration of another million, had lasting consequences for the nation’s development. Dublin’s ports served as gateways for those seeking new lives abroad, while those who remained faced the immense challenge of rebuilding in a transformed society. Today, the Famine Memorial along the River Liffey (shown in the pictures) stands as a testament to this pivotal period, ensuring its lessons remain central to discussions on economic resilience, governance, and historical memory.

Written by Cem Albayrak & Nils Behrens

WEEKEND ACTIVITIES

Dicey's Garden is a very popular night club in Dublin, situated at 21-25 Harcourt Street, a few minutes from Grafton Street and St. Stephen's Green. It is especially popular among students and young people because of the lively atmosphere and affordable prices. Among the main advantages of Dicey's Garden is that it offers quite cheap entrance fees.

The tickets can be bought online, the price of which can be from €1 to €10, depending on the day and event. The club also has many incentives such as, BEF, that is buy one get free, and themed events. The venue is decentralized into different levels of floors, each of them different.

Another plus is the beer garden which is large and has large screens to watch sports live, it is thus ideal to occupy during the day and party at night. The events calendar at Dicey's Garden is filled with activities, be it live music or themed parties. With its cheap rates, numerous activities, and a crowd that knows how to have a good time, it is a go-to for anyone who wants to have fun in Dublin without having to spend a lot.



Written by Oussama El Faïda & Zakariya Ziouani

CLINK HOSTELS

Living at the Clink Hostel was a wonderful experience that exceeded our expectations in many ways. From the comfortable sleeping rooms to the in-house restaurant, bar, and breakfast buffet, every detail contributed to making our stay enjoyable.

The breakfast buffet was a highlight. Each morning, we were treated to a variety of options, including toast, tea, jams, fresh fruits, vegetables, and classic breakfast dishes like scrambled eggs and baked beans. Compared to other hostels, the food was delicious and offered the perfect energy for a day. In addition to breakfast, the hostel offered tasty pizzas, pasta, and chicken wings, which could be enjoyed in the lounge area upstairs.



While the first day in the hostel was challenging, it was also a pleasant introduction to the place. Our group was split into rooms with 6, 4, or 3 beds. Initially, the staff changed the bed sheets and cleaned the rooms every few days, but as our stay progressed, we had to request room service ourselves every time. Despite this, the staff was always helpful, polite, and attentive. Another perk was the self-service laundry, which cost 5 euros per wash.

The hostel's location was also ideal. Situated in the heart of Dublin, it offered easy access to popular attractions such as the Temple Bar district, ILAC Shopping Centre, and convenient public transport links. It took only 15-20 minutes to reach Griffith College, making it well-connected for us.

Overall, our stay at the Clink Hostel was very positive. The combination of a great breakfast, helpful staff, and a central location made it an excellent choice for our time in Dublin. While there were a few minor inconveniences, the overall experience was very good.

Written by Marc Olbrich & Ali Dasdan

LAST DAY AND DEPARTURE

With a blink of an eye, three weeks had already passed, and it was time for us to go home. We all had mixed feelings. Some of us were happy to finally go home and sleep in our own rooms, in our own beds, while others wanted to stay a little bit longer in Dublin because they hadn't had enough of this city and country.

The day before our departure, we had the idea to celebrate our finals and decided to go to a club. We had an early morning flight to catch, so some of us thought it would be a good idea not to sleep at all. I don't know if it was a good or bad idea, but we had a great farewell party, and you could tell if you saw us at the airport.



Our flight was at 8:30 AM, and we had to leave our hostel around 6 AM. That meant we didn't have any breakfast, and it was raining outside. When we arrived at the airport, we saw so many exhausted faces because some of us hadn't slept at all, and others had only slept for a few hours. Luckily, it was Saturday, so we could sleep when we arrived home. I think that was the plan for all of us.

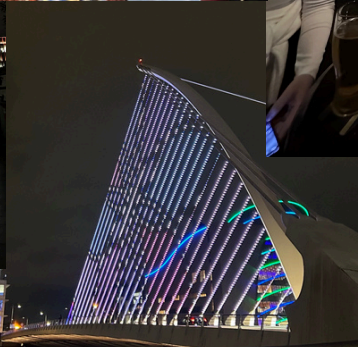
While we were waiting for our flight, we had to give feedback to ECBM College and the teachers, and then we took our last group picture. Soon, it was time to board, and surprisingly, none of us missed the flight, even though we had a long night. Everything went smoothly, and we landed in Germany on time. After that, we picked up our luggage, said goodbye to our friends, and headed home. Family members and friends were waiting for some of us, and everyone was happy to reunite with their loved ones.

Written by Emily Waitz & Sara Sarantuya

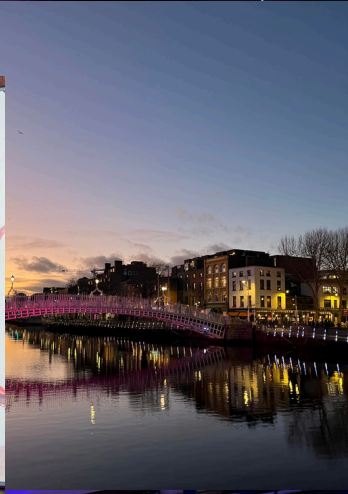
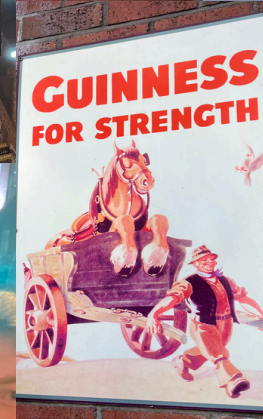
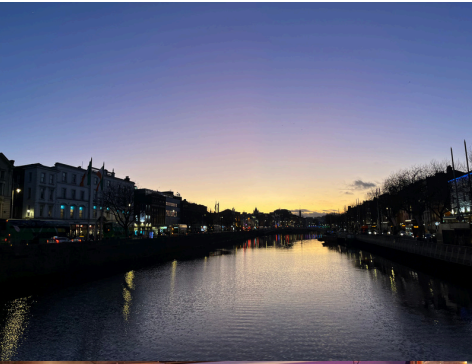


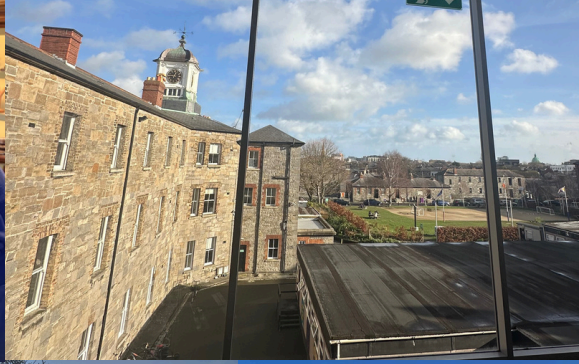














THANK YOU FOR THE
UNFORGETTABLE TIME!



Designed by Jessica Litau, Filipa Budic & Sophie Kühn