Controlling Illegal Logging

Why the private sector must play its part

Progressio Report 14th April 2010

1. Introduction

Progressio Ireland is an overseas development organisation. We support the work of local non-governmental organisations in 11 countries through the sending of highly skilled professionals and other practical assistance. Many of the local organisations we partner with address illegal logging. In Honduras, El Salvador, Peru, Malawi and East Timor our partners work with people whose lived environments have been destroyed by illegal logging. We support them to change Government policies in these countries and combat the illegal destruction of the forests on which they depend.

Unfortunately any important changes that are made in legislation or enforcement in the developing countries where we work have negligible impact if countries such as Ireland do not insist that the timber we import comes from legal sources. Once the demand for illegal timber from rich countries such as Ireland continues, the economic incentives to log illegally in poor countries remains overwhelming. Illegal logging is fundamentally a demand side problem, and in Ireland responsibility for the problem rests with our own legislators, suppliers, governments, major contractors and consumers.

In this report Progressio examines the role of the private timber sector in Ireland. We first explain what illegal logging is, the problems it causes and Ireland’s response to date. We then review the domestic timber market, setting out the number and percentage of Irish companies that are certified and sell only legal timber and the number and percentage that do not. We focus in particular on the most consumer-facing aspects of the timber trade in Ireland, i.e. timber distributors/importers and printers.

Our findings are stark and surprising. Together with Progressio Ireland’s previous report on Government public procurement of timber, the findings suggest a market in Ireland that has not yet fully developed to address the importance of illegal logging and an industry that needs to substantially review its import and distribution strategies.
2. What is illegal logging

Illegal logging is the harvest, transportation, purchase or sale of timber in violation of the law.

The illegal timber trade has much in common with the drugs trade. They’re both worth billions of Euro and they’re both controlled by a relatively small number of people. Both trades rely heavily on bribery, and both have helped to fund armed conflicts. Much like the drug trade, timber barons in countries like Peru, Honduras, Indonesia, and China run tight smuggling rings to ensure that illegal timber reaches the US and European markets.

Generally illegality occurs during the extraction of the timber, when for example corrupt means are used to gain access to forests; extraction occurs without permission or from a protected area; protected species are cut down; or timber is extracted in excess of agreed limits. Illegalities may also occur during transport, such as illegal processing and export; fraudulent declarations to customs; and the avoidance of taxes and other charges.

It’s hard to give precise figures, but there’s plenty of evidence that illegal logging accounts for well over half the timber harvest in many countries. In Cambodia, 90% of the harvest is thought be illegal. Around 80% of logging in Bolivia, Peru, Indonesia and Liberia is illegal. In the Russian Far East and Estonia, 50% of the harvest could be illegal.

3. Problems caused by illegal logging

Forests still cover about 30 percent of the world’s land area. It is estimated that some 1.6 billion people worldwide – a quarter of the world’s population - depend on forests for their livelihood. 60 million indigenous peoples directly depend on forests for their subsistence. They rely on forests for food, watersheds, and fuel and building materials. Without trees,

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many former forest lands quickly become barren deserts. The loss of forests is a direct threat to these people and to their future generations.

Illegal timber has been shown to directly undermine responsible forest management, encourage corruption and reduce the income of the producer countries, further limiting the resources these generally poor producer countries can invest in sustainable development. The illegal trade of forest resources also undermines international security, as it is frequently associated with money laundering, organized crime, human rights abuses and, in some cases, civil war.

Illegal logging is also a major contributor to global deforestation which causes enormous environmental damage. Deforestation is responsible for approximately 20% of global emissions of carbon dioxide, more than the total global CO2 emissions from the transport sector, thereby fuelling climate change.

4. Ireland’s forestry policy

Domestically, since the foundation of the state, Ireland’s record of increased forestry coverage has been positive. In 2006 the total national forest estate stood at approximately 700,000 hectares, equating to 10% of the land area of the country. This represents significant progress from the estimated 89,000 hectares of forest in 1928.

In addition, as part of the Department of Agriculture’s policy to ensure compatibility between forestry development and the protection of the environment, the Forest Service is implementing Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) with a view to ensuring that all timber produced in Ireland is derived from sustainably managed forests. All forests managed by the state forestry company Coillte, are certified to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) international standards as being responsibly managed.

At the present time Ireland does not have a Forest Management Certification Standard. However both FSC Ireland and PEFC Ireland are in the process of drafting standards for

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eventual endorsement by FSC International and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Council respectively.

5. Ireland and illegal timber

Unfortunately Ireland’s policies on imported timber have not been as enlightened as our domestic policy. It is difficult to accurately estimate the amount of illegal timber coming into Ireland. Certainly the recent construction boom saw Ireland companies import vast amounts of imported tropical hardwood timber and wood-based products. In most cases the origins of such timber and wood-based products was unknown. This is significant because unless they were certified as legal and sustainable, the imported tropical hardwood and wood-based products (especially those processed and exported from China) are very likely to contain tropical hardwood of dubious origins and in many cases be the results of illegal logging.

According to the WWF’s annual Government Barometer Survey, Ireland has the worst record on illegal logging in the EU. 2007 was the first year that the Irish Government took part in the survey. (In 2006, Ireland was the only EU Member State ever to have declined to participate.) Ireland together with the Czech Republic was bottom of the 2007 Survey. The Czech Republic’s low position was understandable in the context of their very limited need for imported wood and the fact that they had only recently joined the EU. Ireland’s lowly position is more difficult to explain.

As a consumer of illegal tropical timber estimated by the WWF at about €20million every year and one of the highest importers of timber products in Europe per head of population, Ireland as a nation and as consumers, retailers and distributors, wood processors, paper merchants and printing companies is part of the problem.

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8 UK Government report produced by Department for International Development

http://www.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/uk/?100200

10 “EU Government’s failing the forests” WWF Press Release
http://www.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/uk/?100200
6. Verifying Legal Timber

There are two main means of verifying that the timber has been sourced legally:

- Forest certification schemes

Certification is independent verification that the source of the timber used is legal and responsibly managed. In practice, certification is now dominated by two schemes at the global level: the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which accounts for 28 per cent of certified forests; and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC), which acts as a recognition mechanism for national schemes worldwide, and accounts for 65 per cent of certified forests\(^\text{11}\).

Both FSC’s and PEFC’s chain of custody standards operate on a pretty similar basis and both schemes accept it is very difficult, if not impossible, for companies to use/supply 100% certified material all the time – for one thing, with less than 10% of the world’s forests certified so far there simply isn’t enough supply. Accordingly, there are two methods of assessment: (1) physical separation, and (2) percentage based, and it is up to the applicant company to decide which method is more appropriate to their operation.

A timber merchant is more likely to be assessed on the physical separation method, where certified material must be kept separate throughout all the handling/manufacturing (if relevant) processes, so that the buyer can be assured that a claim relating to a particular product line has been independently verified. The audit will check that the company has the necessary management and handling systems in place to ensure that certified material flowing through their operation is always physically separated from the uncertified wood they handle.

The percentage based method is preferred where there is an unavoidable mix of certified and uncertified material in the manufacture of the goods in question – this can include plywood/panel board and also paper, furniture and so on. With this method, both schemes ensure that no illegal, controversial or non-controlled wood are included in the mix, therefore for example plywood of dubious origin could not be certified, even if it might contain a proportion of certified material, unless it were proven that the rest of the content is not from illegal or controversial sources.

- Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with the EU “FLEGT” licensing system.

\(^{11}\) From PEFC International website. Only 8% of the world’s forests are certified. [http://www.pefc.org](http://www.pefc.org)
VPAs with participating countries aim to ensure that only legally harvested timber is imported into the EU from countries agreeing to take part in this scheme. Timber licensed through FLEGT is not currently on the market however as the VPAs are still in the early stages of development. So far, there is only one VPA negotiated with Ghana. There are no initiatives with any Latin American and Caribbean countries - one of the main criticisms made to the VPA-FLEGT system.

The EU also has proposed legislation requiring companies to take concrete steps to minimise the risk of putting illegally harvested timber and timber products on the EU market. The reviewed proposal carried out by Caroline Lucas (MEP), special rapporteur for this legislation on behalf of the EU Parliament, combined the prohibition of illegally obtained wood into the EU market with a “due diligence” system. Following EU Council agreement in December 2009, this proposal has been watered down to only make it an obligation for importers and exporters to carry out “due diligence”, to identify the country of origin of their timber, and ensure that timber they sell has been harvested according to the relevant laws of that country. However this scheme is a voluntary rather than a mandatory scheme.

Other assumptions made by the legislation are:

a. That the legal structures in the timber producing countries are strong enough to sustain scrutiny and enforcement.

b. That the governance structures in the partner country are robust and can sustain a high degree of accountability. This includes clear customs declarations and records of sale. In countries plagued by corruption and transparency problems, this particular issue becomes relevant to a successful implementation of the licensing scheme.

c. That there are competent and accountable authorities in the timber producing countries that can verify and implement risk-based approaches.

d. Consumers are informed and able to tell whether the timber used in their product purchases is legally sourced.
7. Review of the Domestic Market

In the Republic of Ireland a total of 4 timber distributors/ importers, 22 wood processors, 20 printing companies, 6 paper manufacturers and 2 envelope manufacturers are certified with either FSC, PEFC or both\(^{12}\). Thus these companies rely substantially or wholly on legal and sustainable sources for their product range.

For comparative purposes Progressio has sought to identify the number of companies involved in this sector. While it has proved very difficult to make a complete list of the total number of companies involved in the timber and printing industries- this information is simply not available in one place- we have been supported by a number of agencies and some original research undertaken by Progressio and have managed to draw up what we believe to be a close to complete list.

Because of the lack of data in some areas we have had to narrow our review. Thus for this report we have decided to focus on the two parts of the timber trade in Ireland that are most consumer-facing. These are the companies that most directly interact with the general public. These are: (a) timber importers/ distributors and (b) printing companies.

\(^{12}\) Information sourced from PEFC Ireland and FSC Ireland by Progressio Ireland as part of this research.
(a) Percentage of Irish Timber Distributors/ Importers that are certified

After a complete review of all Irish owned timber distributors/ importers operating in Ireland, especially supported through our contacts with PEFC and FSC, we identified a total of 23 Irish companies operating 97 timber distribution outlets in the Republic of Ireland. Of these Irish companies, 4 out of the 23 companies (17%) and just 6 of the 97 of the distribution outlets (6%) are certified.

Of particular note is that none of the larger Irish owned timber distributors, Brooks Group (with 18 outlets), Chadwicks (with 24 outlets), Heiton Buckley (with 21 outlets) and James McMahon (with 13 outlets) are certified under PEFC and FSC.

Percentage of Printers in Ireland that are certified

Because of the difficulty of getting a full list of printers for the whole of the Republic of Ireland, we have decided to analysis the main urban areas only. We analysed the markets in 7 locations:

- Dublin - where Progressio identified 371 printing companies, of which 15 are certified with either FSC or PEFC or both
- Cork – where Progressio identified 67 printing companies, of which none are certified
- Galway – where Progressio identified 33 printing companies of which 1 is certified
- Limerick – where Progressio identified 25 printing companies of which none is certified
- Waterford – where Progressio identified 27 printing companies of which 2 are certified
- Wexford – where Progressio identified 18 printing companies of which none is certified

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13 For a full list of these Irish companies see Appendix 2

14 Building on work completed by FSC Ireland and PEFC Ireland. Only 2 printers outside of the urban areas mentioned in this report are certified with either agency, so excluding these areas does not change the overall percentage of printers that are certified. In fact including these areas would give an even more damning result for the printing industry.
For these major conurbations of Cork, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Waterford and Wexford of the total of 541 print companies which we were able to identify as of March 2010, just 18 or 3% of printers in these areas are certified with either PEFC or FSC.

A contrast with the UK

The timber trade in the UK has responded in a number of ways to ensure its market is almost 100% legal. The Timber Trade Action Plan (TTAP) is a trade response designed to tackle the problem of illegal logging. It aims to ensure that legally verified timber products are traded in Europe. In addition the Timber Trade Federation (TTF) has developed its Responsible Purchasing Policy (RPP) as a business tool to help the UK timber trade manage its timber stocks. The UK Timber Trade Federation has been very progressive and has taken this attitude for two reasons: a) it shows good environmental credentials for companies taking the rights steps in purchasing from ethical and sustainable forest sources b) it ensures importers are competing on a level playing field and some importers are not unfairly advantaged because they are trading in illegal timber.

The steps taken by the industry in the UK, as well as the important step taken by the UK Government to buy only certified timber has meant that the market for certified timber continues to grow\(^\text{15}\). A survey of the proportion of certified timber in the UK market in 2008, compared to 2005, found that:

- The level of certification of timber and panel products imports to the UK has risen from 55.8% in 2005 to 81.4% in 2008.
- The certified proportion in the UK of the 14.40 million m\(^3\) of timber and panel products produced and imported in 2008 grew to 83.6%, from a level of 66.7% in 2005.
- Specific requests for certified goods from the customers of importers and distributors has risen from around 10% of sales in 2005 to over 30% in 2008 - 1 in 3 customers specifically demand certified goods.

\(^{15}\) The initiative of the UK Government of including social criteria into its Timber Procurement Policy (TPP) for use by Public bodies in its purchase of timber and wood products demonstrates that serious efforts are being made in the UK to regulate the illegal trade of timber. The TPP guidelines are due to be published on the 1\(^{st}\) April 2010, with immediate application.
8. Conclusion

In Ireland to be certified as a timber distributor, importer, timber frame manufacturer or printer is certainly the exception rather than the norm.

This may be because as consumers, commissioning architects, and even as government departments\(^{16}\) we do not seek out and demand certified timber. Or it may be because as consumers we are not informed of the negative impact of illegal logging and aware that we can make a choice.

But there is also a fundamental supply side problem too. If timber distributors, importers, timber frame manufacturers and printers - businesses that know their industry intimately - do not ensure that their supply of timber is sourced from legal sources, then how can we as consumers exercise a choice in favour of certified timber? And if it is not a norm within the Irish timber industry to favour legal timber then how can others outside this industry be expected to lead on this issue?

Initiatives such as the Timber Trade Federation (TTF) in the UK demonstrate the importance and potential for private sector industry working to ensure greater legality in the domestic market. In the UK more than 80% of timber and panel products consumed are certified, and almost all the rest is legal.

In Ireland we don’t have statistics on the amount of timber consumed in Ireland that is certified. But if the % of timber suppliers that are certified is anything to go by - 6% of all timber distribution outlets and 3% of printing companies - the amount of certified wood consumed in Ireland as a percentage of the overall market is significantly smaller.

So what can we do to address this issue?

For the timber industry there is a major challenge and responsibility contained in these stark figures. They point to the need for:

a. An industry response which includes the major Irish distributors such as Chadwicks, Brook Group, Heiton Buckley, James McMahon and other leaders of the timber industry. Quite simply more companies importing, processing and selling timber products should certify with PEFC and FSC.

\(^{16}\) In contrast to all neighbouring countries in Northern Europe such as the UK, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Norway.
b. There is also a role for PEFC, FSC and the Department of the Environment to educate
the industry, to increase the industry’s awareness of the issue and the impact of
importing illegal timber on the environment, on the livelihood of the poor in
Developing Countries and the risks to their business of importing illegal timber.

c. A trade initiative such as a Responsible Purchasing Policy, similar to one pioneered in
the UK timber industry, would be welcome and is necessary.

d. The other “big thing” to be done to address illegally logged timber imports coming
into Ireland is to introduce a public procurement policy, whereby the Irish
Government commits to buying only certified timber in all central and local
Government contracts. The evidence already suggests that there is a measurable
positive effect in those countries that have introduced public procurement policies
by increasing market share for legal and sustainable timber in these countries\(^{17}\).

These steps would bring Ireland more into line with other European countries. The
experience of other EU countries is that there are no significant additional costs associated
with the use of certified timber versus non-certified timber.

While the initial responsibility falls on industry to address the supply issue, Government
promotion and regulation is key, especially through a timber procurement policy.

What is at stake is basic policy coherence across Government. It makes no sense to give aid
to developing countries to improve the way they manage their forests, if at the same time
we in Ireland are importing large amounts of illegal timber that leads to the destruction of
these same forests in Africa, Latin American and Asia. Yet, as a nation, at this present time,
this is exactly what Ireland is doing.

\(^{17}\) Not only does a public procurement policy lead to greater legality in the timber trade between developing
countries and Europe, it can also develop a market for certified timber in Ireland and strengthen domestic
certified timber production.
APPENDIX 1 - PEFC and FSC-certified companies
(As at January 2010)

Printing Companies:
Both FSC and PEFC certified
1. Brunswick Press Ltd, Unit B2, Bluebell Industrial Estate, Dublin 12
2. Colorman Ltd, Broombridge Industrial Estate, Cabra, Dublin 11
3. Craftprint Ltd, 182 Holly Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12
4. DCK Ebrook, Unit E1, Ballymount Industrial Estate, Walkinstown, Dublin 12
5. Docket and Form International
6. Fineprint Ltd, Perigord House, Damastown Industrial Park, Dublin 15
7. Future Print Ltd, Future print House, Baldoyle Industrial Estate, Dublin 13
8. Glennon Lithographic, Ashbourne Business Park, Ashbourne, Co. Meath
9. IDFA (Quality Printers) Ltd, 16a Parkmore Industrial Estate, Longmile Road, Dublin 12
10. Intacta Print Ltd, Airport Business Park, Killowen, Waterford
11. KPW Print, Poolboy Industrial park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway
12. Labeltech Ltd, IDA Industrial Estate, Santry Avenue, Dublin 9
14. Rotoform Ltd, 32 Ravensrock Road, Sandyford Business Estate, Dublin 18
15. Serla Print Ltd, Serla House, Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
16. Turner Print Group, Convent Road, Longford
17. Wood Printcraft Ltd, Greencastle Parade, Malahide Road Industrial Park, Dublin 17

PEFC only certified
1. Business 2 Print, IDA Technology Park, Clonsaugh, Dublin 17

FSC only certified
1. Grafton Litho Ltd, Dublin
2. Print Fusion, Dublin

Paper Merchants:
Both FSC and PEFC certified
1. Antalis Ireland Ltd, St Margaret’s Road, Finglas, Dublin 11 (BMT-PEFC-0396)
2. AP Swan, 108 Baldoyle Industrial Estate, Dublin 13 (BMT-PEFC-0561)
3. McNaughton Paper, 68 Cherry Wood Industrial Estate, Dublin (SGS-PEFC-0158)
4. Paperlink, Fonthill Industrial Estate, Fonthill, Dublin 22 (SGS-PEFC-0256)
5. Realt Paper, 67 Baldoyle Industrial Estate, Dublin 13 (BMT-PEFC-0690)
6. TQ Paper Ltd, 18 Baldoyle Industrial Estate, Dublin 13 (SGS-PEFC-0742)

Envelope Manufacturers:
Both PEFC and FSC certified
1. Koverto Envelopes, Purcellsinch Industrial Estate, Kilkenny
2. Trimfold Envelopes, Duggan Industrial Estate, Athboy Road, Trim, Co. Meath
Wood Processors:

1st Stage Processors – FSC only certified
1. Coillte
2. Finsa Forest Products
3. Glennon Brothers Timber Ltd
4. Grange Sawmills
5. Kelly Sawmills
6. Laoise Sawmills Ltd
7. Murray Timber Products
8. Palfab Ltd
9. Woodfab Timber/ Eastlog Harvesting

2nd Stage Processors – Both PEFC and FSC certified
1. Cygnum
2. I J M Timber Engineering

FSC only certified
3. Balcas – Kildare
4. Dosco
5. Dublin Plywood and Veneer
6. Gabriel Curran and Sons Sawmills Ltd
7. Galtee Wood and Veneer
8. M & J McGowan
9. Masonite
10. Smart Ply Europe
11. Spotless Punch Ireland
12. Woodside Garden Products

Distributors:

FSC and PEFC certified
1. Abbey Wood Ltd
2. D Kantor Ltd
3. T J O Mahony and Sons Limited

FSC only certified
1. Farrell Brothers

A total of 53 Irish companies associated with timber production, processing, distribution and printing are PEFC and FSC certified.
### Appendix 2 - List of Timber Importers/ Distributors

*Red colour indicates that these companies are certified*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Woods Ltd</td>
<td>Maple House, Unit 22, Ballydoyle Ind Est, Dublin 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Woods Ltd</td>
<td>Unit 16/17, Westlink Business Park, Old Mallow Road, Cork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Woods Ltd</td>
<td>Unit 9, Northwest Business Park, Collooney, Co. Sligo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnew &amp; Company</td>
<td>Laurel Hill, Redhill, Co. Cavan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne Timber Ltd</td>
<td>Ashbourne Ind. Est, Ashbourne, Co. Meath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Hardware Ltd</td>
<td>Magna Drive, Magna Business Park, Citywest Road, Dublin 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks Group (Wolseley Group)</td>
<td>18 branches (see website <a href="http://www.brooksgroup.ie">www.brooksgroup.ie</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadwicks Ltd (Grafton Group)</td>
<td>Greenhills Road, Dublin 12 (24 branches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chetham Timber Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Promenade Road, Tolka Quay, Dublin Port, Dublin 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyles of Clonmany Ltd</td>
<td>Cooltagh, Clonmany, Co. Donegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Kantor Ltd</td>
<td>Ballymount Cross, Ballymount Road Upper, Dublin 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A P Dinan Ltd</td>
<td>Thurles, Co. Tipperary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin Plywood &amp; Veneer Co Ltd</td>
<td>Uhit 1, Poppintree Ind Est, Finglas, Dublin 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrell Brother Office Supply</td>
<td>John Street, Ardee, Co. Louth, Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heiton Buckley Ltd</td>
<td>Ashfield, Naas Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22 (&amp; 20 branches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Timber Ltd</td>
<td>Promensrd Road, Dublin 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Kelly Ltd</td>
<td>Letterkenny Mills, Ballymacoon, Co. Donegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacCann &amp; Byrne Ltd</td>
<td>Main Street, Athboy, Co. Meath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas McDonagh &amp; Sons Ltd</td>
<td>Ballybane Ind Est, Ballybane, Co. Galway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris DIY</td>
<td>The Manor, Cork Road, Waterford City, Co. Waterford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McMahon Ltd</td>
<td>13 branches (see website <a href="http://www.mcmahongrp.com">www.mcmahongrp.com</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T J O’Mahony</td>
<td>Ballymount Cross, Ballymount Road, Dublin 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Hardware Ltd</td>
<td>Unit 5, Ashbourne Business Park, Ashbourne, Co Meath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noyeks Newmans</td>
<td>Unit B1, Ballymount Cross, Ballymount Road, Dublin 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSB Group</td>
<td>Hollymount Ind Est, Hollyhill, Cork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Cross DIY Ltd</td>
<td>t/a Ballincolling DIY, Ballincolling Commercial Park, Cork</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3 – List of Printers Certified/ Non-certified

A full list of the Irish printers reviewed for this research, under their location in the major urban areas, can be found on the Progressio website under the TAKE ACTION heading at www.progressio.ie

Appendix 4 - Contact details for Progressio Ireland

Emmet Bergin
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