

green markets brief

GLOBAL PRICES

4 September 2006: The price of allowances under the European emissions trading scheme climbed around €0.30 during morning trade on Monday, against the backdrop of rising Nordic and German power prices.

6 September 2006: €16.50-16.60: A slightly weaker energy complex failed to impact on the price of carbon during morning trade on Wednesday, with the benchmark December 2006 contract relatively unchanged at €16.50-16.60.

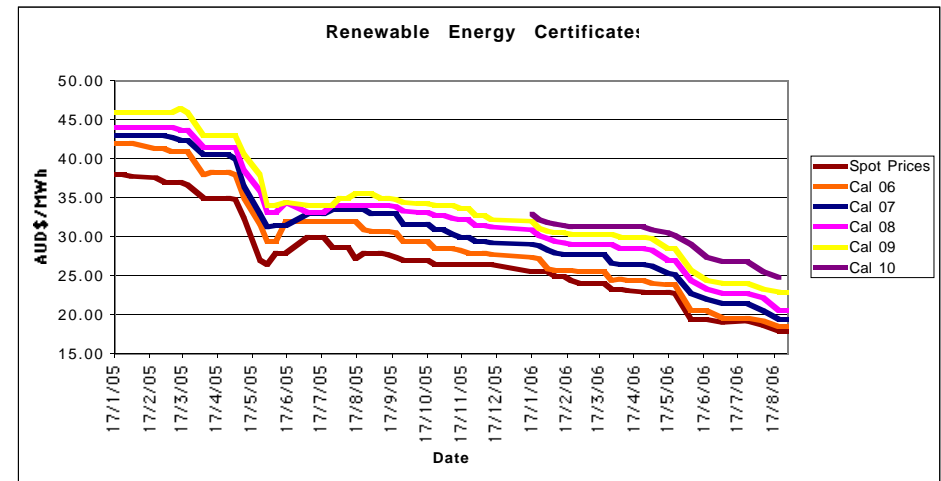
8 September 2006: €16.35-16.50: Carbon continued to be rangebound during morning trade with the year-ahead contract trading in a €16.35-16.50 range for most of the morning session.

AUSTRALIAN PRICES

NGACs: \$12.20-\$12.40 (12kt): Yes, NGACs (NSW Greenhouse Abatement Certificates) are coming back to life. After a period of shyness hitting the spot market, a few NGAC enthusiasts (players, participants, speculators...) finally brought back the energetic pace to the market. Some reasonable volumes traded in the spots and the forwards, nevertheless there was no sign of prices moving north, at least in the short run. Spots started the week trading at \$12.40 sliding down to the \$12.20 level totalling 120k tonnes. Bigger attention was drawn to the forwards specially Cal 06 and Cal 08.

CO2 down to 1990s level by 2020: On the international carbon scenario, the shocking news last week came from our friend with a hard-to-spell name, the Governor of California, formerly known as the Terminator. Arnold Schwarzenegger, who now runs the biggest polluter state in the US, announced last week that in order to fight global warming they are going to reduce their carbon dioxide emission to the 1990s level by the year 2020. This represents a 25 per cent reduction on their CO2 emission. The legislation is based on a cap-and-trade scheme which sets caps on heavy polluting industries and also provides a statewide market for carbon trading. This is very big news for the carbon scene and could have ongoing repercussions for other countries around the globe including Australia. This type of announcement coming from the US indicates the world is becoming more conscious for the real issues of global warming and shows how the world could operate in a carbon constrained environment where you and I will have carbon offset targets.

RECs hit rock bottom: No RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates) traded last week and at the moment is the least sought after commodity in the Australian environmental market. The reasons remain the same: supply in excess and no sign of policy changes. Based on our current firm offers around the \$18.00 mark, the cash and carry schedule provides some very attractive offers in the forwards compared to early June



when the market plunged over \$3.00 per MWh to finish the end of 2006 financial year at \$19.00.

Qld spot market action: The Queensland certificates saw a bit of action last week in the spot market. On the 31st of August GECs traded up to at \$15.90 reflecting the final compliance adjustment for 2005 generation. In the European Climate Exchange carbon credits traded down to €15.85 last Friday. With little policy news and an absence of industrial selling over August, traders in the EU-ETS are optimistic that the arrival of September marking the end of the holiday season could see an improvement in liquidity.

REGULATION

NEMMCO, AEMC huddle on rules: NEMMCO has been working with the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC), Australian Energy Regulator (AER) and National Generator Forum to try and move forward on a difficult situation experienced in the last couple of years regarding undefined and difficult generator technical performance standards, according to NEMMCO. The AEMC recently released a report on enforcement and compliance of generator technical standards which contained a recommendation to come up with rule changes to try to resolve some of the issues that prevented establishing the standard in the first place. NEMMCO is working closely with this group to come up with a draft of these potential rule changes. More is expected in the near future.

FED POLICY

Orange-bellied parrot vs. wind farm:

The bird at the centre of a row over a proposed \$220 million wind farm in Victoria has had its conservation status lifted to critically endangered, reported *The Australian* (7 September 2006, p.5). Federal Environment Minister Ian Campbell has promised that an "extraordinary effort" will be put in to save the orange-bellied parrot, whose plight he used to block a 52-turbine wind farm in Bald Hills. Senator Campbell said the decision would not create any extra hurdles for wind-farm developers, who were "well aware of the issues" regarding the protection of the bird. T

88pc GreenPower growth: The latest quarterly report on the Federal Government's GreenPower program highlights what it describes as several key achievements. GreenPower now has over 296,000 customers. This is an increase of 88 per cent over the same period in 2005. The program's sales have also increased by 43 per cent over the same period last year, and there are now 269 Accredited GreenPower Generators. website: <http://www.greenpower.gov.au>

GreenPower strategy plans: The National GreenPower Steering Group met in Adelaide in July to build on the strategic framework for the GreenPower Program for the next three years, noted the latest GreenPower quarterly report. Some of the key priorities agreed upon for future stakeholder consultation were the creation of an industry reference group for the GreenPower Program to investigate options for the future growth

of the Program and to clarify GreenPower rules so that GreenPower Rights can only be sold or purchased within the scope of GreenPower. <http://www.greenpower.gov.au> T

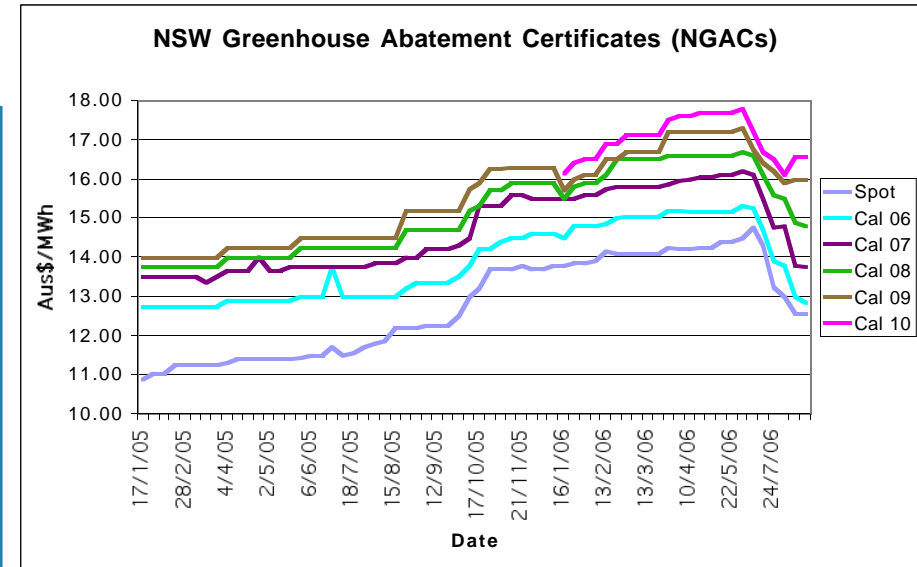
STATES ETS

Five stakeholders: The Allen Consulting Group report on *The Economic Impacts of a National Emissions Trading Scheme* to the National Emissions Trading Taskforce identified the characteristics of the different agents in the scheme model. "Industry sectors each produce a single commodity and the capital creators each produce units of capital that are specific to the associated sector. Each region in the Monash Multi-Regional Forecasting (MMRF)-Green model has a single household and a regional government. There is also a Federal Government. Finally, there are foreigners, whose behaviour is summarised by export demand curves for the products of each region and by supply curves for international imports to each region," it said. <http://www.emissiontrading.com.au> T

INVESTMENT

GE invests \$100m in GELcore:

General Electric said it will invest \$100 million to buy out Emcore's interest in its joint venture GELcore, which makes energy-efficient LED lighting for outdoor and transportation-related signs, reported the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. GE said the agreement combines GELcore's LED



system strengths in the transportation, signage, speciality illumination, and general illumination segments with Nichia's extensive phosphor and optoelectronics products, such as LEDs. <http://www.wbcds.org> T

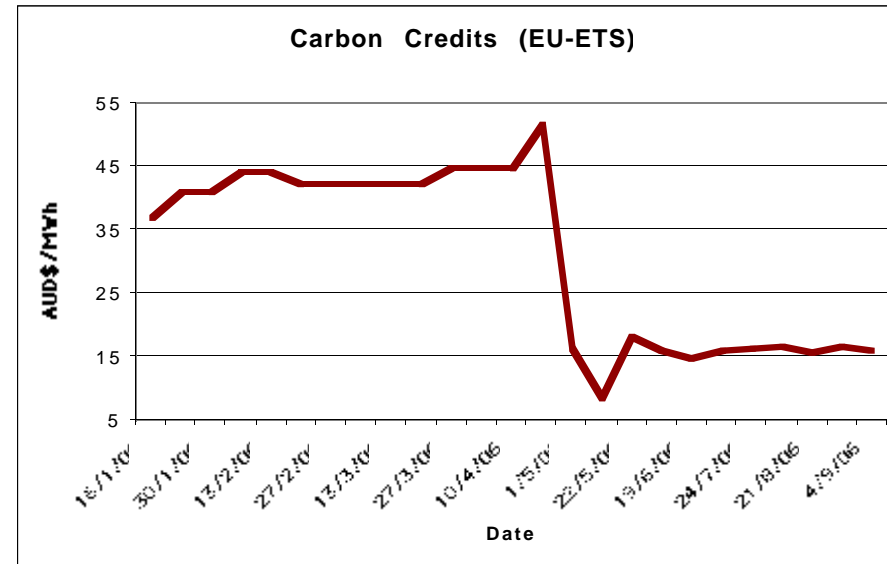
KYOTO

Emissions reductions pay off: The idea of emissions trading is that companies that can reduce their emissions more cheaply can make profits from their "excess" reductions by selling credits for them to other companies for whom making these reductions would be more expensive.

Emissions trading shortcoming: This is fine if minor pollution cuts are all that is required. But if substantial pollution reductions are necessary to prevent global warming, then more expensive

reductions also have to be made and there is little point setting up markets that enable some firms to avoid making those expensive reductions so as to minimise their costs. *The Age*, 6/9/2006, p.15 T

1.3bn tonnes from 3 nations: New Zealand was among the first three Annex 1 countries to file initial reports to the Climate Change Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - an essential step to become eligible to participate in Kyoto Protocol mechanisms, including international emissions trading. In a news release, the Secretariat said the other two were Japan and Hungary. The Secretariat listed 36 countries, plus the European Union (EU), as Annex 1 participants. It said total greenhouse gas emissions from these three countries added up to



more than 1.3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in their respective base years. <http://www.unfccc.int> T

Japanese emissions rise: Japan's total greenhouse gas emissions in the fiscal year 2004 were 1355 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), the nation said in its report on its assigned amount. The Japanese report said this represented the sum of emissions of CO₂, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) converted to CO₂e by multiplying its global warming potential (GWP) and excluding CO₂ removals. This was an increase of 12 per cent on the total for fiscal year 1990. <http://www.unfccc.int> T

Dutch emissions at 1990's levels: Greenhouse gas emissions in The Netherlands fell by nearly 2 per cent in

2005 from 2004 to about the same level they were in 1990, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported on Monday, 4 September, a government agency said Monday. Associated Press reported that the bureau said total Dutch emissions were 214 billion kilograms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) or equivalents, down 2 per cent from 2004 and just fractionally higher than 213 billion kilograms in 1990. <http://www.unfccc.int> T

UK 5.5mt emissions cut: The UK Government hoped that energy-efficient housing would cut the country's CO₂ emissions in 2020 by 5.5 million tonnes, according to *New Scientist* (2/9/2006, p.9). The scheme is central to the country's strategy for meeting Kyoto protocol targets and was particularly important because residential energy use had been growing at 1 per cent a year, about three times the rate of the commercial sector. <http://www.unfccc.int> T

GEOSEQ

DOE targets Aus for carbon dumps: A study carried out for the US Department of Energy by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California suggests that roughly ten CO₂ storage tests - including two in Australia - might be run for a total price of between \$2 and 5 billion, depending on the costs of local drilling, rig access, and other factors. It argued that this information would inform roughly \$16 trillion in energy investment over the next 30 years. T

Gordon, Latrobe CO₂ dump targets: "Although Australia's emissions are too small to consider key plays, their geology is representative of many continental shelf settings," the US Department of Energy study said. Gorgon and Latrobe might therefore provide an opportunity to "test epicontinental shelf storage for much of the world". T

LAND & FOREST

CO₂ tree experiment: Twelve six-metre high "whole tree chambers" have been erected on the University of Western Sydney's Richmond campus as part of a research collaboration known as the Hawkesbury Forest Experiment, reported *The Land* (31 August 2006, p.3). NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) research scientist, Dr Craig Barton, said the aim is to predict how eucalypt forests growing in typical Australian conditions will react to rising carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in the atmosphere. Barton said that extra CO₂ could cause a tree to grow more efficiently, with less water. T

But trees may struggle with heat:

Even species considered to be among the country's most hardy, such as eucalypts, are at risk from climate change, reported *The Sydney Morning Herald* (7/9/2006, p.6). Many gum trees grew in areas that experienced very narrow climatic ranges. Research done at Macquarie University had shown that up to 50 per cent of eucalypt species may soon be exposed to climates they had never experienced and they may not be able to adapt to. In NSW alone, 1004 native species, populations and ecological communities are listed as threatened with extinction. T

Australian gum faces extinction: One of Australia's most threatened tree species could be driven to extinction by climate change, reported *The Mercury* (7 September 2006, p.13). Worldwide Fund for Nature spokesperson Peter McGlone said Tasmania's *Mienna cider* gum had declined to just eight known stands in the face of an ongoing drought in the Central Plateau. "It is highly likely that drought is linked to climate change," he said. McGlone said the *Mienna cider* gum, a species of eucalyptus found nowhere else in the world, was highly intolerant to drought and fire, making it particularly vulnerable to climate change. T

Tough forest sinks regulations:

Australian forest sinks must be established on land that is clear of forest with trees at least two metres high with at least 20 per cent canopy cover and in patches with an area of at least 0.2ha and width of 10m on 31 December 1989 to be eligible as afforestation or reforestation activities that contribute to Australia's 108 per cent emissions

target. Any tree plantings established prior to 1990 would be ineligible to contribute to the 108 per cent emissions target, and should be identified as such. <http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/nrm/publications/pubs/forestsinks-planning2.pdf> T

WIND ENERGY

NEMMCO studies wind forecasting: NEMMCO and the Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO) have entered into a contract where NEMMCO will facilitate the development of a wind energy forecasting system using Commonwealth Government grants, according to NEMMCO. One of the objectives the AGO has is to remove the impediments of renewable energies on to the National Electricity Market (NEM) system. NEMMCO's objectives are to resolve issues that large scale wind generation has in managing on the NEM. The project is expected to go through to until early 2008 in terms of the delivery of this new system. In the meantime NEMMCO has acquired some services to help improve wind forecasting, particularly in South Australia, and the results so far are promising. mm

Another wind firm float: International renewable energy company, Wind Hydrogen Limited (WHL), on 4 September 2006 announced plans to undertake a \$5.4 million capital raising this month. A total of 12 million shares will be issued at 45 cents a share. Funds raised would be used to increase the value of the company's portfolio of wind-farm projects by commencing pre-construction activities on projects

pending approval, preparing submissions for advanced projects, and securing rights over pipeline projects. T

Plans for Aus's biggest wind farm:

The Australian-based Wind Hydrogen Ltd owned development rights for 27 wind-farm projects in Britain, the US and Australia, and was in "discussions" to secure rights for another 10 projects in Britain, the US and New Zealand.

Colac farm to be nation's largest: It was currently in talks with the German company, Pro Ventum International, to jointly develop Australia's most powerful wind farm, Mount Gellibrand at Colac in Victoria. The 232MW project was approved by the Victorian Government last month.

NUCLEAR DEBATE

DFAT backs nuclear power: The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) declared on 31 August that nuclear power was essential to combat global warming, reported *The Age* (1/9/2006, p.1). DFAT has told Prime Minister John Howard's taskforce examining nuclear energy that politically controversial nuclear power "has a key role to play in managing global emissions". DFAT defended the way the current non-proliferation regime is designed to work. It said that "most countries eschew nuclear weapons and this is likely to remain the case". There exists a strong framework of legal, political and moral obligations for states to prevent nuclear proliferation," the department said. mm

Engos lend a hand: The Australian Academy of Technological Sciences

and Engineering (ATSE) and Engineers Australia plan to work more closely together to advance the development of better public policy in relation to engineering and technology issues. They have agreed, where appropriate, to consult and collaborate on joint submissions and responses to government policies and initiatives; seminars or workshops - and preparation of reports - on matters of mutual interest or concern such as the nuclear debate. [website: http://www.atse.org.au](http://www.atse.org.au) T

CLIMATE CHANGE

QBE CEO sceptical on warming:

Frank O'Halloran, CEO of the biggest Australian insurer, QBE, said he did not spend much time worrying about global warming, reported *The Australian Financial Review* (1/9/2006, p.27). "I look at all this work being done on global warming with interest and I note that a lot of people get heavily involved in it. There are others that are cynics," he said. He referred to a report recently submitted to the Canadian Government which he said had concluded that global warming was a "load of rubbish". He said there was little doubt that ocean temperatures had risen in recent years but this had not resulted in increased hurricane activity in the United States. He said he was focused on managing the exposures on the insurer's books. "If we had the frequency of hurricanes like we did last year we would get through it extremely well," he said. mm

Water as important as emissions: The world must be more realistic and prepare for the inevitability of global warming, according to the head of one of Britain's



foremost scientific societies, reported *The Australian* (3 September 2006, p.10). Frances Cairncross, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and chair of the Economic and Social Research Council, said developing drought-tolerant crops, constructing flood defences, improving building insulation or banning building close to sea level were as important as cutting emissions. T

Climate warnings too mild: Author Fred Pearce told *The Courier Mail* (6 September 2006, p.14) that the recently-published draft report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change had reduced worst-case forecasts for warming over the next 100 years. Pearce argued that the draft had not completed the review process and many experts disagreed with it. Scientists took issue with its hypothesis that warming might be restricted to just 2-3C by the end of the century. The worst-case scenarios predict warming by the end of the century to be 10C or 12C. T

Climate changes endangers wildlife:

Climate change has emerged as the new threat to endangered Australian wildlife, reported *The Sydney Morning Herald* (7/9/2006, p.6). Higher temperatures, more frequent bushfires, rising sea levels and changing rainfall patterns would damage hundreds of ecosystems and push many more plants and animals towards extinction, the environment group WWF said. "The situation does get worse every year, mostly because the threats to plants and animals keep increasing," said WWF's Nicola Markus. T

CO2**Point of no return approaches:**

A team from the British Antarctic Survey, which has drilled 3.2 kilometres through the Antarctic ice core to analyse gas bubbles trapped when the ice formed, claims to have found that the rise in CO2 levels in the past 200 years is beyond anything that has previously occurred, reported *The Australian Financial Review* (6 September 2006, p.11). The study found that CO2 emissions were rapidly rising to what British scientists say will be the "point of no return" for the world's climate. T

It's our fault, finds study: The British Antarctic Survey found that CO2 concentrations were now at a level of 380 parts per million (ppm), compared with the long-term range over the previous 800,000 years of between 190 ppm and 300 ppm. The head of the research team, Eric Wolff, said that testing of the Antarctic ice cores had confirmed that whenever there was a rise in CO2 emissions, it was

associated with global warming. "Ice cores reveal the earth's natural climate rhythm over the last 800,000 years. When carbon dioxide changed there was always an accompanying climate change," Wolff said. *The Australian Financial Review*, 6/9/2006, p.11 T

10 years to act: The world had 10 years to develop and implement new technologies to generate clean electricity before climate change reached the point of no return, the British Association festival of science was told on Monday, 4 September. "The scientific opinion is that we have a ceiling of 440 parts per million (ppm) of atmospheric carbon before there is a tipping point, a step change in the rate of global warming," said Professor Smith. T

MOTOR FUEL**Inefficient LPG struggles:**

Commentator Brian Toohey in *The Australian Financial Review* (19 August 2006, p.28) argued that even with no excise, LPG's poor fuel efficiency means it struggles to compete with traditional transport fuels. He said the figures varied from car to car and depended on how well the conversion job worked. The factory-built LPG version of the Ford Falcon consumed 15.9 litres per 100 kilometres. This compared with 10.2 litres of petrol for the six-speed automatic transmission version of the new BF Falcon MkII on sale from October.

Diesel beats LPG: LPG is only cheaper than petrol or diesel because the Federal Government has decided to distort the market by giving it big

rebates and excise concessions, noted commentator Brian Toohey in *The Australian Financial Review* (19 August 2006, p.63). Take those away and diesel won't win easily in terms of fuel economy, followed by petrol, with LPG bringing up the rear, he said. Nor does LPG score well in meeting the government's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. T

Synthetic diesel excise high:

Commentator Brian Toohey noted in *The Australian Financial Review* (19 August 2006, p.63) that the Federal Government has not declared synthetic diesel from coal or natural gas to be an alternative fuel, so it cops the same 38.143c a litre excise applying to petrol and ordinary diesel. Bizarrely, biodiesel is better than ethanol on the greenhouse front, but will end up with an excise of 19c a litre. Fuels deemed alternative are currently excise-free. In 2011, excise will start to be imposed on LPG and ethanol, reaching a maximum of 12.5c a litre in 2015. T

ENA campaigns for LNG: The Energy Networks Association has called on the Federal Government to extend the financial incentives for alternative fuels to include natural gas.

Realistic alternative: "Without a doubt, natural gas provides a realistic and economically effective alternative fuel solution, as well as being environmentally sustainable," the Association said. "Natural gas vehicles are a clean and practical solution as motorists can reduce their annual fuel bill by up to 50 per cent each year through the use of natural gas." <http://www.ena.asn.au> T

NSW**Three Sydney water solutions:**

Infrastructure expert Rod Sims said there were at least three options to solve Sydney's water problems: piping it from rivers as far away as the Snowy and Murrumbidgee, recycling, and desalination, reported *The Australian* (2 September 2006, p.10). The director of consulting firm Port Jackson Partners said the key to the solution was exposing Sydney Water to competition from the private sector, which would ensure the resource was delivered at a price consumers were willing to pay. VK

Silly Shoalhaven plan: Arguably, water is priced below its true long-term costs and this needs to be made clearer to give large users the incentive to cut back on water wastage, urged an article in *The Australian* (4 September 2006, p.9). The NSW Government should allow competition in the water supply industry to encourage the development of new schemes and sources. There are opportunities to source water from recycling or subterranean aquifers, and these should not be discouraged by relying unsustainably on stealing from the Shoalhaven River at a substantial environmental cost. VK

100pc NSW abatement compliance:

NSW's Independent Pricing & Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) has released the third annual report for the NSW Greenhouse Gas Abatement Scheme. The report found that all NSW benchmark participants - both mandatory and elective - reduced or offset emissions associated with their electricity use or sales to the benchmark or carried forward a small shortfall (as

permitted by legislation). This represents 100 per cent compliance by parties with an obligation under the NSW Scheme. T

72GL Sydney aquifer rescue: In 1963 a geologist with the NSW Department of Mines warned that the valuable, water-laden sands sitting beneath Sydney could be lost if they were not protected from industrial and urban development. But the outcome might not be so bleak, reported *The Sydney Morning Herald* (26/8/2006, p.11). At a recent meeting in Sydney, modern groundwater experts agreed that about half the aquifer - which stretches from Surry Hills south to Phillip Bay, and from Tempe east to Coogee - had become so contaminated the water could not be used. But with minimal treatment, water in the northern part - 72 billion litres - would be clean enough to drink, they said. T

QUEENSLAND

Brisbane green high-rise plan: An incentives scheme to encourage private developers to build office towers that have less impact on the environment is expected to go to Brisbane City Council in December and be implemented early next year, reported *The Courier-Mail* (2 September 2006, p.37). The BCC already insists on five-star green-star rating for its own offices. The new scheme will include financial discounts on existing infrastructure charges for developers whose buildings meet a minimum four-star green-star rating. Depending on the rating the discounts could range from \$5.50 to \$20 a square metre, based on a building's gross floor area. VK

SE Qld 2°C hotter by 2030: Southeast Queensland was expected to be 0.4-2°C hotter by 2030, a leading CSIRO scientist said on 5 September, noted *The Courier-Mail* (6 September 2006, p.14). CSIRO climate change program director Bryson Bates said warming would have a substantial impact on water supplies through increased evaporation rates. Speaking at Brisbane's ninth annual Riversymposium, Dr Bates said the time had come when people had to learn how to adapt to climate change. Adapting meant finding ways to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and learning to use less water. T

VICTORIA

Ballarat-Goulburn pipeline nonsense: Environment Victoria's Healthy Rivers campaign director Dr Paul Sinclair said the government's proposal to connect Ballarat to the Goulburn River - the major tributary to the already-stressed Murray - made no sense. Sinclair said the move would connect a second major regional city (in addition to plans for a Bendigo pipeline) to some of the most degraded river systems in Australia. "This is just moving the problem, not solving it, and will increase pressure on the Murray River System", Sinclair said. VK

Vic old-growth forest plan: The majority of old-growth forests in Victoria would be protected and millions of litres of water saved under a proposal being considered by both major parties, reported *The Age* (7 September 2006, p.7). A report to be released on 7 September by the Victorian Forest

Alliance is proposing an additional 970,000 hectares of forest be protected in new reserves around eastern Victoria, including nearly 400,000 hectares of old-growth forests estate. Under the plan, new reserves would connect with existing reserves in an effort to protect old-growth forests, save water, increase the habitat for endangered species and limit the effects of climate change.

TAS

Tas AG in land clearing allegations:

The Tasmanian Attorney-General, Steve Kons, has been called before the Forest Practices Authority to explain why protected trees and scrub were unlawfully cleared on a property he owns, reported *The Mercury* (1/9/2006, p.4). The farm, near Latrobe on Tasmania's north-west coast, is owned by Kons but leased to a cattle farmer. The five-year-old melaleuca scrub slashed on the farm contained regrowth of an endangered native tree species, *eucalyptus ovata*, one of the most protected trees in Tasmania. It is illegal to clear *eucalyptus ovata* trees of any age from land anywhere in Tasmania without a permit from the FPA. Kons' brush with the FPA was revealed in parliament on 31 August by Greens leader Peg Putt. "Are you aware that the Forest Practices Authority is Investigating a complaint of illegal clearing of endangered forest vegetation on a northwest property listed in the name of your Attorney-General and that such illegal clearing of *eucalyptus ovata* is a serious offence under the Act?," Putt asked Premier Paul Lennon. mm

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Burrup heritage dilemma: The WA Cabinet will consider how to balance ecological and cultural conservation with development at the Burrup Peninsula on the northwestern coast of Western Australia, which has one of the world's largest collections of ancient rock carvings, reported *The Australian Financial Review* (4/9/2006, p.5). The cabinet is considering the national heritage status of the site, which is also of interest to companies such as Woodside Petroleum. VK

Climate change scale enormous:

Finlaysons climate change consultant Katherine Wells told wine industry delegates at the Finlaysons Wine Roadshow this month that Australia was facing an enormous scale of change because of climate change, reported *Farm Weekly* (31/8/2006, p.8). Wells said a better understanding was emerging that climate change would not necessarily occur in a smooth, linear fashion, but more likely in abrupt steps. Similarly, in just more than two decades Perth's stream flow had dropped to a third of its previous long-term level. Over the past 100 years, Western Australia had seen a rise of 1°C and changing rainfall patterns. T

25m trees for WA: A statewide project to plant 25 million trees was launched by Federal Environment Minister Ian Campbell and Western Australian Agriculture Minister Kim Chance at Mark and Heather Adams' 3000ha grain-growing operation, Yaralla, reported *Farm Weekly* (31/8/2006, p.8). The so-called Strategic Tree Farming Initiative, which would run until 2008 in WA as a

partnership between regional groups and the Forest Products Commission, was the largest publicly-funded tree planting scheme in Australia and the biggest project undertaken by the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality. T

OVERSEAS

Car-makers' emissions warning: Car manufacturers received a blunt warning from the European Commission that they would face stringent laws if they failed to abide by their commitment to cut carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, reported *The Guardian* on Wednesday, 30 August. European, Japanese and Korean car makers were threatened with the "stick" of mandatory cuts in the polluting emissions after figures showed they were not likely to achieve the target of a 25 per cent reduction in CO₂ levels by 2009. <http://www.unfccc.int> VK

Pollution bedevils Hong Kong: Members of the British, Canadian, Australian and Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Hong Kong were among those who met political leader Donald Tsang on 31 August to press their calls for action on a problem that is increasingly bedevilling the southern Chinese city, reported *The Courier-Mail* (1 September 2006, p.44): pollution. Pollution has become a hot political issue in Hong Kong as smog levels have risen to often dangerous levels. Poor air quality reduced visibility to less than one kilometre on more than 50 days last year. Nearly 80 per cent of 140 top executives polled believed Hong Kong's allure was falling, with four out of five knowing professionals who

had considered leaving or had already left because of the air quality. T

Tories chase youthful Green vote:

The new, youthful leader of the British Conservative Party, David Cameron, has moved to make the climate change issue a central element of his campaign to win the next British election, reported *The Australian Financial Review* (6 September 2006, p.11). Tory strategists believe climate change is the issue most likely to connect the Conservatives to young voters. Last week, Cameron backed a push by the Friends of the Earth environmental group to demand that the government of Prime Minister Tony Blair introduce legislation to set ambitious targets to cut carbon emissions. T

CALIFORNIA

Schwarznegger deal on emissions: California's Republican Governor Arnold Schwarznegger had challenged the White House by introducing America's toughest controls on greenhouse gas emissions, reported *TimesOnline*, the electronic version of *The London Times* on Friday 1 September. Washington correspondent Catherine Philp reported that the legislation would make California the first state to cap emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other gases thought to be responsible for global warming. Schwarznegger, who had previously accused Republican President Bush of a lack of leadership over climate change, said the law would make California "a world leader in the effort to fight emissions" and could force a change at the federal level. "The success of our system will

be an example for other states and nations to follow as the fight against climate change continues," Schwarznegger said when announcing a deal with Democrat legislators to make the restrictions law.

California emissions cap law:

California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and legislative leaders have agreed on a plan to cut greenhouse gases by 25 per cent by 2020, reported *The Age* (1/9/2006, p.13). The bill, which was expected to win final legislative approval on the night of 31 August, would make California the first US state to fight global warming by capping carbon dioxide and related emissions. The agreement followed lobbying by environmentalists who supported tough standards and business groups who labelled the bill a top "job killer". The latest bill authorises the California Air Resources Board to start measuring the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases coming from every major pollution source. Once a tally is taken, regulators would set limits, which would take effect from 2012.

Californian business exodus fear:

Supporters of California's new laws imposing caps on greenhouse gas emissions dismissed arguments that they would lead to a flight of business and jobs from the nation's biggest state, reported Catherine Philp, Washington correspondent for *TimesOnline* on 1 September. "Climate change is a global problem that requires a global solution, not a punitive cap on energy supplies in California," Allen Zarembeg, the president of the California Chamber of Commerce, said. "Being the only state to

have absolute caps on carbon emissions puts California at a competitive disadvantage. Companies could leave California, taking their jobs and greenhouse gas emissions with them – having little impact on global climate change but a severe negative impact on California's economy." mm

MARINE

Plankton under-performs: Plant plankton in large areas of the Pacific Ocean were absorbing up to two billion tonnes less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than previously thought because their growth was being limited by a lack of iron, according to US scientists. The findings, published in a paper in the science journal *Nature*, said about 50 billion tonnes of CO₂ was estimated to be absorbed by the world's oceans, so the reduction could mean up to 4 per cent less CO₂ being sequestered than previously thought. <http://www.unfccc.int> VK

OZONE

Emissions 'down' not really: Overall greenhouse gas emissions were a notional 4.6 per cent below 1990 levels in 2004, according to data released by the United Nations Climate Secretariat. Reuters reported on 31 August that overall figures were almost certainly under-estimates because Russia had not reported emissions since 1999. Reuters said the data did not include emissions in the Third World – not covered by Kyoto. Fast-growing China and India were the world's second and fifth biggest sources of greenhouse

gases in 2000, according to other UN data. <http://www.unfccc.int> VK

TIDAL

UK ignores tidal power: The British Government's recent energy review had failed to address the need to develop new technologies to generate clean electricity, Professor Peter Smith, professor of sustainable energy at the University of Nottingham, told the British Association festival of science on Monday, 4 September. "Astonishingly, the [government's energy] review pays hardly any regard to the principal energy asset which this country enjoys, namely its rivers, estuaries, coastal currents and waves," said Smith. <http://www.unfccc.int> T

COAL

Green advocacy threatens unions: Commentator Alan Ramsay in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (2/9/2006, p. 33) suggested that union leaders were becoming concerned that kneejerk green advocacy may be overriding the ALP's traditional concern for union interests. Tony Maher, the general president of the Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union, complained to Federal leader Kim Beazley after Kelly Hoare, the ALP Member for Charlton in the Hunter region of NSW, a coalmining heartland, in a letter dated May 29, wrote to John Howard's Environment and Heritage Minister, Ian Campbell, highly critical, on environmental grounds, of an open-cut coalmine proposed for west of Muswellbrook in woodland near Wybong.

INNOVATION

5m fuel-cell cars by 2020: Japan had drawn up an action plan to spearhead efforts to develop the next generation of more environmentally friendly vehicles and batteries to help reduce its reliance on oil, Reuters News Service reported. It hoped that after 2030 local car makers would start full-scale mass production of electric vehicles, powered by batteries manufactured at one-fortieth the cost of current versions. Japan, which has a target of 50,000 fuel-cell vehicles on Japanese roads in 2010, aimed to raise the number of these vehicles in use to five million by 2020. T

Waterway carcinogens fuel epidemic: Scientists from the Cooperative Research Centre for Contamination Assessment and Remediation of the Environment (CRC CARE) were already working with colleagues in China, Korea and the United States to develop ways to save populations round the world from the epidemic of disease which many now fear may be the outcome of prolonged exposure to toxic substances like TCE, PCBs, benzene and other carcinogens which contaminate countless waterways across the world. T

Historical approach: The new approach to making polluted water safe begins with establishing the history of what has gone on at the site over the previous century or so, the exact cocktail of pollutants and their byproducts which remains, and the soil, water and biological conditions that are working on them. The next step is to

assess whether the contaminants can reach people via the water, air, soil or the food supply - their 'bioavailability'. T

including ecology, air/noise/water and environmental impact appraisals," the notice said. T

AIR POLLUTION

Airborne lead sickens 870: At least 870 people in two Chinese villages have been hospitalised with lead poisoning, probably caused by airborne waste from a nearby lead factory, reported *The Australian* (7 September 2006, p.9). The poisonings in the poor northwestern province of Gansu added to a string of recent pollution disasters in China that have prompted violent protests. The first sign of trouble in the villages of Xinsi and Moba came on August 18, when 10 people had medical results showing high levels of lead in their blood, the *Beijing Daily Messenger* newspaper reported. Health officials conducted check-ups and "discovered that almost every family in the villages had the same kind of problem". T

EMPLOYMENT

Project Assessment in NSW: A Department of Planning notice in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (4 September 2006, p.23) called for expressions of interest for major project assessment. The Department is seeking expressions of interest from suitably qualified and highly experienced individuals to help provide high quality assessment advice on an individual contractual basis. "We are seeking individuals with problem-solving and high lever analytical capabilities from a range of areas,

green tenders and events

Tenders

INT: European Environment Agency - DK-Copenhagen: Purchase of Green Electricity. No: EEA/ADS/06/SUP. Contact: European Environment Agency, ph: +45 3336 7100, website: org.eea.europa.eu/ tenders *Closing: 31 December 2006*

INT: European Environment Agency - Expert Assistance in the Area of Transport, Emissions and Environment. No: EEA/EAS/06/003. Contact: European Environment Agency, ph: +45 3336 7100, website: org.eea.europa.eu *Closing: 15 September 2006*

Public Notices

SA: National Environment Protections Council - Draft Variation to the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure. The National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) makes National Environment Protection Measures (NEPMs) which are designed to improve national consistency in environment protection outcomes. In July 2005, NEPC commenced the statutory process to make a variation to the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) NEPM. A draft variation, impact statement and other supporting documents have been released for public consultation. The draft variation extends the coverage of the NPI to include transfers and greenhouse gas emissions and make, other changes. Public comments are invited. Contact: NEPC Service Corporation, ph: (08) 8419 1200, email: mgilbey@ephc.gov.au website: <http://www.ephc.gov.au> *Closing: 15 September 2006*

TAS: The Goddard Sapin-Jaloustre Scholarship Trust - Study in France. Applications are invited from persons interested to apply for a Goddard Spain-Jaloustre Scholarship. The Scholarships are available to Australian nationals for the purpose of providing assistance to

undertake a course of study or research in France. The Goddard Sapin-Jaloustre Scholarship Trust was established by Dr Jean Sapin-Jaloustre to honour the memory of his wife Madame June Sapin-Jaloustre who died in 1993 and the late Dr T H Goddard, a notable Hobart physician, and Francophile who was for many years the Consul for France in Tasmania. Scholarships are available for a wide range of academic and practical disciplines. Contact: The Goddard Spain-Jaloustre, Scholarship Trust, School of History & Classics, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart TAS 7001, email: Michael.Bennett@utas.edu.au (Attn: Professor Michael Bennett), website: fcms.its.utas.edu.au *Closing: 27 October 2006*

WA: Department of Environment and Conservation - Accreditation of Contaminated Sites Auditors in WA. The Contaminated Sites Act 2003 and the accompanying Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006 provide for the accreditation of Contaminated Sites Auditors to undertake independent reviews of investigations, assessments and remediation works carried out by other professionals and to provide written site classification recommendations to the CEO of the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC is seeking applications from suitably qualified and experienced professionals interested in being appointed as an accredited Contaminated Sites Auditor in WA. Accreditation may be obtained through first time application or by the mutual recognition of a similar accreditation status gained in another State or Territory. Contact: Sharon Clark, Contaminated Sites Manager, ph: (08) 6467 5349, email: sharon.clark@dec.wa.gov.au website: <http://www.dec.wa.gov.au> *Closing: 25 September 2006*

Employment

INT: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - Legal Officer, Intergovernmental and Legal Affairs

subprogramme. No: VA06/E022. Responsible for the provision of legal advice to bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol and on issues relating to the mechanisms established under the Kyoto Protocol, as well as for the provision of in-session legal support to the COP/MOP and subsidiary bodies and ensuring that the legal opinions produced by the incumbent are consistent with UNFCCC established views. Should have advanced university degree in international and/or commercial law. License to practice law; excellent legal qualifications and thorough knowledge of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, of the Kyoto Protocol, and of the project-based mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol (CDM, JI); at least seven years of professional experience, preferably in a law firm or as legal adviser in a private sector entity, with a strong commercial background in fields such as contracts, license agreements, intellectual property, emissions trading, or environmental law. Experience in public international law and administration will be an asset. Fluency in written and spoken English. Working knowledge of a second official language of the UN would be an asset. Contact: Chief, Human Resources Unit, Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC), PO Box 260 124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany, fax: +1 49 228 815 1999, email: vacancies@unfccc.int website: unfccc.org *Closing: 18 September 2006*

NAT: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) - Analytical Support Technician. Responsible for sample preparation, dilutions, preparing chemicals, performing routine laboratory measurements, eg titrations, and laboratory housekeeping. Should have previous experience working in a laboratory; sound communication skills and school certificate, and certificate or relevant training in laboratory techniques. Salary up to \$40k. Contact: Prue Skidmore, ANSTO Minerals, ANSTO, PMB 1, Menai, NSW 2234, ph: (02) 9717 3858, email: prudence.skidmore@ansto.gov.au website: <http://www.ansto.gov.au> *Closing: 22 September 2006*

NAT: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) - Distinguished Researcher Fellowships. To play a leading role in increasing its research quality and reputation in

identified areas of strategic importance 1) applications of neutron and X-ray scattering to biology, physics, chemistry, materials science, engineering and earth science, in particular theory or modelling related to neutron scattering experiments; 2) isotopic techniques for the better understanding of processes in the environment, particularly those associated with water management and climate change; 3) the application of radiopharmaceuticals for molecular imaging in neuroscience, oncology and cardiology and 4) the microstructure-property relationship in materials for application in advanced nuclear fuel cycles. Should have extensive scientific leadership and research experience. Contact: George Collins, Chief of Research, email: george.collins@ansto.gov.au *Closing: 31 October 2006*

NAT: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) - Environmental Stable Isotope Scientists. To operate, maintain and further develop the FTIR for routine long-term measurements at ANSTO, as well as during occasional field trips in remote locations and assist in other Institute Project work related to the measurement of stable isotopes in the environment. Should have tertiary qualifications, typically a Diploma or higher, in Instrumentation, Applied Science or a related discipline; experience in the laboratory instrument analysis, preferably of carbon, oxygen and/or hydrogen; experience in maintaining quality assured data; and experience in undertaking laboratory and/or field studies. Salary up to \$48k. Contact: Deanne Wood, Institute for Environmental Research, ANSTO, PMB 1, Menai NSW 2234, ph: (02) 9717 3993, email: Deanne.Wood@ansto.gov.au website: <http://www.ansto.gov.au> *Closing: 16 October 2006*

NAT: Department of the Environment and Heritage - Environmental Risk Assessor (Chemicals). No: 376. Undertake evaluations of agricultural, veterinary or industrial chemicals for their potential risks to the environment and formulate recommendations for control measures to minimise those risks which includes evaluating the information dossiers provided for these tasks, conducting research for further data and background, and preparing reports and technical advice as required; undertake representation and liaison functions with internal

and external clients and prepare briefs and replies to Ministerial and other correspondence. Should have capacity to undertake environmental hazard evaluation and risk assessments of chemicals and provide technical advice on chemical issues, including well-developed analytical and research skills, and a thorough understanding of chemical assessment, chemical regulation, or relevant agricultural or industrial practices; strategic thinking - conceptual, analytical and planning skills of a high order, including good judgement and flexible problem solving ability; ability to build productive networks and establish linking strategies and actions required to achieve tangible results and communicates with influence, especially well developed written and oral communication skills. Contact: Greg Plummer, Director, Chemical Assessment Section, Department of Environment and Heritage, GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601, ph: (02) David Perry, ph: (02) 6274 2168, email: Greg.Plummer@deh.gov.au *Closing: 25 September 2006*

ACT: CSIRO - Environmental Spatio-Temporal Modeller, Land and Water. No: 2006/1189. To undertake research in a team of highly committed environmental research scientists to enhance methods to assess and monitor regional and continental ecohydrological function given changes in land-use and climate through the novel use of time-series remote sensing coupled with meteorological and climatological data within soil-vegetation-atmosphere frameworks. Should have a research post-graduate degree (Honours and above), or equivalent research experience, in Earth System Sciences / Geography / Environmental Sciences / Hydrology / Applied Mathematics or a related discipline; demonstrated understanding of spatio-temporal data concepts and experience in performing complex analysis using both remote sensing and GIS technologies; demonstrated understanding of the soil-vegetation-atmosphere system and the interacting feedbacks; demonstrated ability to be highly organised when dealing with complex multi-faceted data analysis by maintaining complete data-flow processing documentation; ability to work in a team environment and independently as required and demonstrated ability of good interpersonal skills and to be a highly

effective spoken and written communicator. Salary up to \$78k + super. Contact: CSIRO Careers Online, PO Box 225, Dickson, Canberra ACT 2602, Australia, ph: 1300 301 509, website: <http://www.csiro.org>
Closing: 7 October 2006

NT: Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts - Senior Policy Officer. No: 18314. To develop and implement policy and legislative responses to emerging Northern Territory and national greenhouse and climate change, and other environmental management issues; prepare briefings, correspondence, reports and other documents in response to requests for information on environmental management and greenhouse policies and legislative requirements; coordinate the implementation of the Northern Territory Strategy for Greenhouse Action, including coordination of reporting of progress and participate in inter-jurisdictional and interagency committees and working groups assessing and coordinating greenhouse and climate change initiatives. Should have qualifications in environmental management/engineering/science or in environmental law/economics or a related field from a recognised tertiary institution; experience in the evaluation, development and implementation of government policy, with the ability to analyse and synthesise technical information and data, to inform environmental and greenhouse/climate change policy; high level of written and oral skills and ability to communicate and negotiate effectively with representatives of government, industry and members of the public and demonstrated ability to work under limited supervision and to meet tight deadlines. Salary up to \$71.9k. Contact: The Recruitment Officer, Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts, Department of Corporate and Information Services, PO Box 1900, Palmerston NT 0831, ph: (08) 8924 4070 (Attn: Paul Purdon), website: <http://www.nt.gov.au> *Closing: 15 September 2006*

NT: Rio Tinto - Environmental Engineer, Energy Resources of Australia. No: ER01067. To play a critical role in site wide water management including water monitoring, data management, data interpretation, hydrometeorological/geological works and water balance modelling. Should have a degree in Environmental Science or Engineering and demonstrated commitment to driving improvement and

best practice management. Contact: Rio Tinto, website: <http://www.riotintocareers.com.au> *Closing: 15 September 2006*

NT: Rio Tinto - Specialist Environmental Scientist, Energy Resources of Australia. No: ER01484. To provide technical support in all areas of environmental management including high end data interpretation, reporting and management and risk management and provide support to the Specialist Environmental Services in team leadership, including planning, forecast and resource allocation and management. Should have a degree in Environmental Science or Engineering plus relevant industry experience including demonstrated positive leadership. Contact: Rio Tinto, website: <http://www.riotintocareers.com.au> *Closing: 15 September 2006*

QLD: CSIRO - Hydro-dynamic Modeller, Tropical Floodplains, Land and Water. No: 2006/1239. To play a lead role in projects that involve the hydro-dynamic modelling of floodplains with two principle goals - (i) quantifying the sources, sinks and transport of sediments and nutrients across floodplains and (ii) the prediction of how the hydrological response and connectivity of tropical floodplains are affected by land use, land and water management and climate. Should have excellent knowledge of flood hydrology, associated analysis techniques and hydro-dynamic models; highly developed numerical and mathematical skills, with experience of computer programming and model development; ability to conceptualize interacting physical and chemical systems and to integrate this process understanding over a range of temporal and spatial scales; demonstrated commitment to science excellence and scientific publication and demonstrated capacity to work both individually and as a member of a research team with diverse disciplinary backgrounds. Salary up to \$78k + super. Contact: CSIRO Careers Online, PO Box 225, Dickson, Canberra ACT 2602, Australia, ph: 1300 301 509, website: <http://www.csiro.org> *Closing: 20 October 2006*

QLD: Environmental Protection Agency - Senior Environmental Officer. No: EN306/06. To formulate strategies and practices for the management of activities that have environmental impacts on land, air, water and people including air pollution, water pollution, noise

pollution and waste management; research, evaluate and be knowledgeable about new developments and trends in environmental management practices; liaise, consult and negotiate with government agencies, industry and community groups at all levels, on environmental issues and the implementation of legislation and policy and review and make recommendations on applications for statutory approvals and, where appropriate, recommend conditions to apply to approvals. Should have demonstrated sound level of ability to manage projects and lead and manage teams; sound knowledge or ability to rapidly acquire a sound knowledge of environmental legislation, policies and practices, and the principles and processes of environmental planning and management and demonstrated sound analytical, research and problem-solving skills. Salary up to \$60.1k. Contact: Melissa Wells, ph: (07) 4982 4555, fax: (02) 4983 6967, email: hr.rok@csq.qld.gov.au *Closing: 15 September 2006*

QLD: Office of Health Practitioner Registration Boards - Medical Radiation Technologists (MRT) Coordinator. No: HPRB31/06. To monitor and report on compliance with the Supervised Practice Program for medical imaging technologists, nuclear medicine technologists and radiation therapists consistent with the Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Act 2001 and Board policies pertaining to the Supervised Practice Program; provide advice to participants in the Supervised Practice Program and provide quality support, professional advice and services to the Board in relation to the administration of the Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Act 2001, the Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Regulation 2002, the Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999 and other relevant legislation, policies, procedures, protocols and guidelines which have an impact on the operations of the Board and the practice of the professions in Queensland. Should have demonstrated broad medical radiation technology experience across a diverse range of practice settings and demonstrated analytical, conceptual and interpretative skills and the ability to research, review, and develop reports, policies, procedures, protocols, guidelines and other documentation on matters involving issues of complexity and sensitivity. Salary up to \$82k. Contact: Peter

Last, ph: (07) 3234 0227, fax: (07) 3225 2527, email: lastp@healthregboards.qld.gov.au *Closing: 18 September 2006*

SA: Department of the Premier and Cabinet - Senior Policy Officer, Greenhouse. To provide complex data analysis, policy development and expert technical and policy advice, particularly in relation to the SA greenhouse strategy, the 60% target legislation and the policy areas of energy and industry greenhouse emissions. Should have a degree in Science, Engineering, Economics, Public Policy or other appropriate discipline. Salary up to \$82k. Contact: Kate Joannou, Executive Officer, Sustainability and Climate Change Division, GPO Box 2343, Adelaide 5001, ph: (08) 8204 1028 (Attn: Kate Tonkin), email: Tonkin.kate@saugov.sa.gov.au *Closing: 22 September 2006*

VIC: CSIRO - Aquatic Ecologist, Land and Water. No: 2006/1241. To undertake research into the response of biota and associated processes in response to flows with particular emphasis on the interactions between riverine and floodplain habitats and the movement of carbon through these systems. Should have a Ph.D. (or equivalent) in aquatic ecology; ability to conceptualise models of riverine - floodplain ecosystems; an understanding of food web dynamics; highly developed communication skills; ability to work in a multidisciplinary team and to interact with a wide variety of people with diverse scientific backgrounds and current drivers license. Salary up to \$69k + super. Contact: CSIRO Careers Online, PO Box 225, Dickson, Canberra ACT 2602, Australia, ph: 1300 301 509, website: <http://www.csiro.org> *Closing: 7 October 2006*

VIC: VicRoads - Senior Environment Officer (Air, Noise and Greenhouse). Responsible for the development, promulgation and implementation of VicRoads' policy, strategies and guidelines relating to air quality, greenhouse effect and noise; the provision of expert advice to business areas on matters relating to air quality, greenhouse effect and noise; leading VicRoads input into emerging Government policies, strategies and legislation with respect to air quality, noise and greenhouse and the investigation and promulgation of up-to-date and relevant information on air quality, greenhouse

effect and noise policies, standards and procedures to VicRoads staff and external stakeholders in a form that is easy to understand and consistent with whole-of-government and VicRoads strategies. Should have demonstrated specialist knowledge, experience and skills in how air quality, greenhouse effect and noise matters need to be addressed by VicRoads in planning, construction and maintenance activities; a detailed understanding of Federal and State Government policies and legislation in the fields of air quality, noise and greenhouse and demonstrated problem solving skills in resolving issues where air quality, greenhouse effect and noise policies, guidelines and precedents are unclear or unavailable. Salary up to \$88.4k. Contact: Sharon, ph: (03) 9854 2585, website: <http://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au> *Closing: 15 September 2006*

WA: Western Power - Environmental Officer. No: W192-06. Responsible for the development and implementation of Western Power's environmental management systems and business processes to protect the natural environment, preserve biodiversity, prevent pollution and minimise waste. Should have tertiary qualified in an environmental science or related discipline; experience within a related field since post graduation and strong communication skills with a penchant for technical writing. Contact: Nick Butterworth, ph: (08) 9326 4523, website: <http://www.westernpower.com.au> *Closing: 22 September 2006*

WA: WWF Australia - Community Engagement Project Officer. To promote values and incentives for conservation and best practice management of native species and ecological communities within the Avon Region in Western Australia. Should have some knowledge of threatened species and ecosystems; the ability to network with a wide range of stakeholders are essential; excellent interpersonal, written and oral communication skills; and some experience with planning, evaluation and report writing essential. Contact: Matt MacKenzie, WWF-Australia, GPO Box 528, Sydney NSW 2001, email: jobs-au@wwf.org.au ph: 08 9387 6444 (Richard McLellan) or 0428 530 989 (Mike Griffiths) website <http://www.wwf.org.au> *Closing: 15 September 2006*

Conferences & Events

14-15 September 2006. Local Government Sustainable Development Conference. Darling Harbour, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Contact: Denise McQueen, ph: (03) 8534 5021, email: denise.mcqueen@halledit.com.au

18-21 September 2006. Global Windpower. Adelaide Convention Centre, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia. Contact: Jacqui Sturat, Event Manager, ph: (03) 9670 2033, email: jstuart@auswind.org website: <http://www.auswea.com.au/global06>

18-22 September 2006. Global Conference on Renewable Energy Approaches for Desert Regions. Amman, Jordan. Contact: Conference Secretariat, fax: +962 6 535 5588, email: gcreader@ju.edu.jo website: <http://www.ju.edu.jo>

25-27 September 2006. Innovations in Coping with Water & Climate Related Risks: IWA Conference. Amsterdam, Netherlands. Contact: Moorga, ph: +31 72 5899062, fax: +31 20 6083921, email: info@moorga.com website: <http://www.moorga.com/Climate%20Change/Conference3.htm>

28-29 September 2006. KyotoPlus: Escaping the Climate Trap. Berlin, Germany. Contact: Andrea Peschel, ph: +49 30 4004 8482, email: andrea@boellstiftung.org website: <http://www.kyotoplus.org>

29 September 2006. European Union Energy Supply Security and Alternative Energy Resources. Crown Plaza Den Haag Promenade Hotel, The Hague, Netherlands. Contact: Caroline Nijland, EventManager, ph: +31 070 441 5770, website: <http://www.elseviercongressen.nl>

3-5 October 2006. Emerging Issues in Air Quality Modelling for Canada. Hyatt Regency Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Contact: Air & Waste Management Association, ph: +1 412 232 3444 / 800 270 3444, fax: +1 412 232 3450, email: info@awma.org

4 October 2006. Integrated Solutions: Achieving a Greater Air Quality Benefit. Sheraton Imperial Hotel & Convention Center,

Research Triangle Park, NC. Contact: Amy Klaus, ph: +1 412 232 3444, ext. 3119, email: aklaus@awma.org

9-13 October 2006. Renewable Energy 2006. Makuhari Messe, Chiba, Japan. Contact: Masayuki KAMIMOTO, Research Coordinator for Environmental and Energy Technology, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tsukuba Central-2, 1-1-1 Umezono, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8568, JAPAN, email: RE2006.sec@re2006.org

16-17 October 2006. Conference on How to Make Markets Work for Climate. Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Contact: Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, ph: +31 70 339 3939, website: <http://www.vrom.nl/makemarketswork>

16-17 October 2006. Make Markets Work for Climate. Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Fax: +31 70 339 1306, email: mmw@minvrom.nl website: [vrom.nl/makemarketswork](http://www.vrom.nl/makemarketswork)

26-27 October 2006. Carbon Expo Asia. Beijing, China. Contact: Johanna von Rogister, ph: +41 22 8393 191, fax: +41 22 8393 181, email: vonrogister@carbonexpo.com

27-30 October 2006. International Trade Fair on Environmental Protection. AsiaWorld-Expo, Hong Kong, China. Contact: Clara Wong, ph: +852 2240 4210, email: clara.sy.wong@tdc.org.hk website: ecoexpoasia.com

30 October-1 November 2006. Queensland Power 2006. Sofitel, Brisbane, Australia. Contact: Amanda Braithwaite, ph: (02) 9005 0707, fax: (02) 9281 5517, email: amanda.braithwaite@terrapinn.com

30 October-3 November 2006. Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. New Delhi, India. Contact: Ozone Secretariat, ph: +254 20 762 3850/51, fax: +254 20 762 4691/92/93, email: ozoneinf@unep.org website: ozone.unep.org

6-17 November 2006. Twelfth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and Second Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: UNFCCC Secretariat, ph: +49 228 815 1000, fax: +49 228 815 1999, email: secretariat@unfccc.int website: <http://www.unfccc.int>

6-17 November 2006. COP 12 and COP/MOP 2. Nairobi, Kenya.
Contact: UNFCCC Secretariat, ph: +49 228 815 1000, fax: +49 228 815 1999, email: secretariat@unfccc.int website: <http://www.unfccc.int>

27-28 November 2006. Australian Institute of Energy 2006 National Conference. University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Contact: Conference Management, ph: (03) 8344 6107 / 6389, fax: (03) 8344 6122, email: conference@aie.org.au