

green markets brief

EU SPOT PRICE, 2008 PRICE

23 April €0.64; €17.98: The price of carbon edged higher on Monday morning as traders responded to a stronger price of German power with utilities once again said to be the major buyers and financials the most active sellers.

24 April €0.64; €18.09: The European carbon price for next year delivery advanced in early trading Tuesday, nudged up by light utility buying on the back of buoyant power prices in Germany and firm coal and oil markets, traders said.

25 April €0.62; €18.24: Rising German power prices lifted the December 2008 carbon contract to €18.35 this morning, despite sellers trying to push it down in the early trading hours.

26 April €0.55; €18.20: The price of carbon for delivery next year fell marginally during the morning trading session alongside a slightly weaker energy complex, traders said.

27 April € 0.53; €18.16: The European carbon price for next year delivery advanced in early trading Tuesday, nudged up by light utility buying on the back of buoyant power prices in Germany and firm coal and oil markets, traders said.

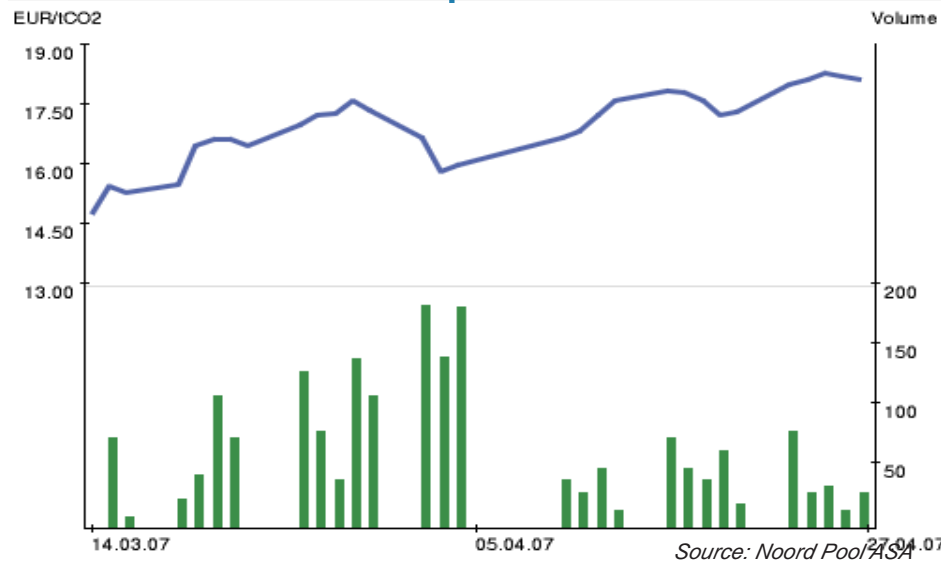
MOBILE PHONE MENACE

Mobiles behind bee collapse? Mobile phones have been blamed for the

mysterious disappearance of millions of bees, which play a vital role in both agriculture and horticulture, reported *The Courier Mail* (21/4/2007, p.30). In the US, the commercial bee population has declined by about two-thirds because of an epidemic known as Colony Collapse Disorder, where nearly all the bees in a hive suddenly desert it. The condition is spreading to Europe, with leading English beekeeper John Chapple reporting that 23 of his 40 hives in the London area have been deserted. The theory is that signals from mobile phones interfere with the bees' natural radar, the in-built satellite navigation systems that guide them home to the hive, however far they have flown in their quest for pollen. A German researcher has found that bees refuse to return to their hive when mobile phones are placed alongside it. Lost and disoriented, they die and the result is abandoned hives, a possible honey shortage and, most gravely, a lack of pollinators for our flowers and crops.

Mobile phones pollutant risk: Your mobile phone may be an environmental hazard, according to *New Scientist* (21/4/2007, p.23). Oladele Ogunseitan's team at the University of California, Irvine, tested 34 phones and showed that they could leak enough unregulated pollutants, such as zinc, copper, nickel and antimony, into water supplies to pose a health risk (Environmental Science & Technology, v01 41, P.2572). In 2006 the European Union and Japan banned phones containing several

EU carbon futures 2008 price strengthens



pollutants, including lead and chromium, to prevent them leaching out of landfills and into the water supply. Now a study says such measures don't go far enough and recycling programmes do not help much either, as loopholes in international law allow phones to be shipped overseas, where they can be dumped. Phones should be redesigned, Ogunseitan said.

UN CLIMATE DEBATE

NZ: whole societies "at risk": New Zealand representative Rosemary Banks told the UN Security Council that, in contributing to the climate

change debate, her country was able to offer the perspectives of a small country that recognized that the future was dependent on sustainable long-term strategies for its economy, society, environment, culture and way of life. She said governments were becoming more aware that the effects of climate change were much more than threats to the environment alone. They also threatened some of the most fundamental needs of their citizens: a safe place to live; access to water; health; food; and the ability to earn a living and when those needs were threatened, whole societies were at risk of instability. So it was entirely appropriate that the Council was discussing the security dimensions of climate change.

Reference: UN Security Council. SC/9000. 17 April 2007. Security Council 5663rd Meeting

Tuvalu: Cold War to “warming war”:

Tuvaluan representative Afelee F. Pita told the UN on 17 April that, as with the issue of security threats of HIV/AIDS, it was strongly believed that the Security Council should permanently place on its agenda the issue of climate change and environmental security. He said the world had moved from the cold war to the “warming war,” in which chimney

stacks and exhaust pipes were the weapons, and it was a “chemical war of immense proportions”. The world needed a mix of energy sources easily accessible to all countries, since it was clear from ongoing world crises that there were security dimensions to prohibitive access to and use of energy.

Reference: UN Security Council. SC/9000, 17 April 2007. Security Council 5663rd Meeting

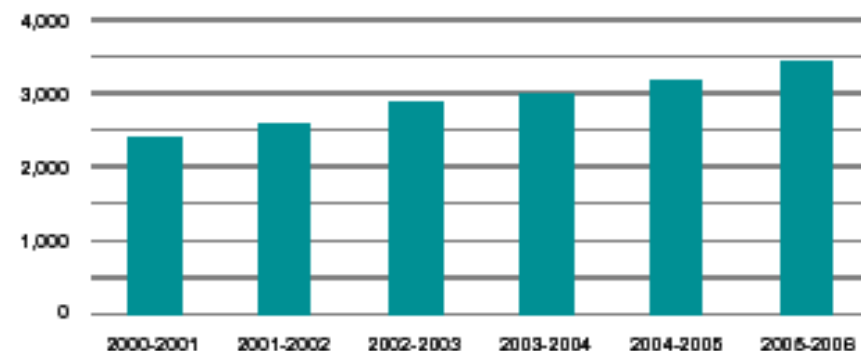
NSW carbon prices

Bid	Vol	Ask	Vol	Last	Vol
RECs spot (smalls/odds)	\$31.00	5,000	\$32.50	3,500	\$31.00 3,500
RECs spot (non wood)	\$32.00	5,000	\$32.85	7,500	\$32.50 5,000
Cal 07 settle 15/1/08	\$34.00	5,000	\$34.75	25,000	\$34.00 10,000
Cal 08 settle 15/1/09	\$31.10	5,000	\$34.80	(5,000)	\$29.50 10,000
Cal 09 settle 15/1/10	\$31.85	5,000	\$40.00	(50,000)	\$31.50 20,000
Cal 10 settle 14/1/11	\$39.90	(5,000)	\$42.40	(5,000)	\$36.75 50,000
Special					
NGACs spot (smalls/odds)	\$12.50	1,000	\$13.20	1,000	\$13.20 1,000
NGACs spot	\$12.35	25,000	\$12.80	25,000	\$12.60 25,000
NGAC `07 settle 8/2/08	\$13.10	(25,000)	\$13.40	25,000	\$13.00 100,000
NGAC `08 settle 6/2/09	\$14.35	25,000	\$14.80	(25,000)	\$14.65 100,000
NGAC `09 settle 8/2/10	\$15.00	50,000	\$15.75	(25,000)	\$15.65 100,000
GEC spot	\$15.50	50,000	\$15.85	50,000	\$15.70 50,000
GEC `07 settle 31/03/08	\$15.95	50,000	\$16.10	50,000	\$16.00 50,000
New 2007 GP rights	\$0.90	50,000	\$1.20	75,000	\$0.90 50,000
New 2008 GP rights	\$0.85	25,000	\$1.30	50,000	\$0.95 50,000
Greenhouse Friendly	\$5.00	10,000	\$9.00	100,000	\$8.00 20,000

Reference: <http://www.nges.com.au>

Australia’s \$3.5bn waste disposal industry

Waste disposal Industry revenue \$M in constant prices



Source: IBISWorld Industry Report, Waste Disposal Services in Australia: Q9634

Market difficult for players: It was estimated that the five biggest companies in the sector alone accounted for only half of the total revenue generated by this industry with the largest three serving 30 per cent of Australian households. It was a real challenge to penetrate this market and stay in it due to its strict regulation and long-term contracts. In fact, there was no single waste market, but rather waste markets since each State wrote its own regulations. This fragmentation made it necessary for the players to adapt to the degree of regulation and to its changes.

Reference: Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country’s environmental issues. Contact H el ene Enginger on Phone: + 33 (0)1 58 18 45 94 / +33 (0)6 79 83 65 55, E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com, or H el oise Rothenb ucher on Phone: +33 (0)1 58 18 54 61 / +33 (0)6 73 88 81 92, E-Mail: heloise.rothenbuhler@suez-env.com. Website: www.suez-env.com Prepared by: Suez Environment.

EU POLICY

EU climate change committee: The European parliament today said it will

set up a temporary committee on climate change to advance proposals on climate change policy for the EU.

Germany eyes major GHG cut:

German Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel today outlined plans to reduce the country's emissions of greenhouse gases to 40 per cent under 1990 levels by 2020.

Call to ban old aircraft:

UK-based budget airline Easyjet today called on European governments to ban almost 700 of the oldest, dirtiest aircraft in a bid to slow the increase in emissions of global warming gases from the aviation sector.

Offshore wind power for Denmark:

Denmark has the capacity to install windfarms capable of meeting 50 per cent of the country's electricity demand, according to a report released by the Danish Energy Authority.

Spain can't do it: Spain will fail to meet its Kyoto compliance because the country's expanding economy is fuelling greenhouse gas emissions, according to a new report commissioned by Spanish bank Caixa Catalunya.

Spain faces allowance cut: Spain's electricity sector faces a large increase in the number of European carbon allowances it needs to buy over the next five years, after the government announced changes to its national allocation plan for the second phase of the European emissions trading scheme.

Poland eyes court fightback: The Polish emissions trading administration confirmed the country could launch a court case against the European commission to try to secure more emissions allowances for its industry.

Turkey nixes Kyoto Protocol: Signing the Kyoto Protocol is not in the national interests of Turkey as it would hinder growth, the country's Energy and natural resources Minister said last week.

MECHANISMS - CDM**Germany to lower CDM fees:**

Germany has proposed to lower the fee for granting investor country approval to projects generating carbon credits under the Kyoto Protocol, following a raft of complaints from German project developers.

Gazprom Brazilian biomass credit

buy: Gazprom Marketing & Trading, the UK-based trading arm of Russian gas company Gazprom, today signed a contract to buy around 1.75 million carbon credits from a biofuel project in Brazil.

MECHANISM - AR

Sustainable forest push needed: A paper, commissioned by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) in response to the outcomes of the Sixth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF-6), reviewed current and emerging financial resources for sustainable forest management (SFM) and elaborated a range of innovative approaches to mobilize new and additional financial resources for SFM that contribute to the achievement of the Global Objectives of the United Nations Forum on Forests. The major findings of the review are: A major shift is necessary for SFM to become a

States gear up for waste diversion deadlines

State	Goal deadline	Diversion rate to achieve
New South Wales	2014	66% for municipal waste
	2014	63% for commercial + industrial waste
Victoria	2013	65%
	2013	80%
Western Australia	2020	100%
Australian Capital Territory	2010	100%
South Australia	2010	75%
	2010	30%

(Source: Government of Australia)

Time to can rubbish: South Australia has the earliest deadlines for waste diversion, with 66 per cent for municipal waste and 63 per cent for commercial and industrial waste due by 2014. Western Australia's deadline for 100 per cent of waste diversion is 2020.

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mainstream element of national development strategies for countries large and small. The challenge and the opportunity the international community faces is to make the inextricable link between forests, economic development and poverty reduction. The increasing importance of private sector investment for SFM is resulting in a shift away from traditional ODA funding with conditionalities to new public-private sector contracts with different obligations and responsibilities for the receiving and investing partners. Governments, both in developing and industrialized countries, have a critical new role to play in helping

shape these new markets and investments to increase the resources for SFM. There is, therefore, a need for a concerted effort to make effective use of the new financing opportunities for SFM by: - establishing financial arrangements of transparency and accountability; - building the capacity of local institutions to engage in these new opportunities; - and building the intermediary financing and technical support institutions that can ensure linkages to the development agenda.

Reference: Background paper commissioned by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) in response to the

outcomes of the Sixth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

AD dosh could total \$7-23bn: The Stern Review (2006), commissioned by the UK Government, pointed out that whereas forest conservation (carbon storage) is allowed for industrialized countries in the Kyoto Protocol, it is not permitted for developing countries where most deforestation takes place, causing 'at least' 18 per cent of man-made CO₂ emissions - this makes it the second most important source of emissions, according to a background paper commissioned by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) in response to the outcomes of the Sixth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF-6). Stern therefore argued for Avoided Deforestation (AD) as one of four 'key elements' of a global climate change mitigation strategy, arguing that it would be a 'highly cost-effective way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, fairly quickly.' Assuming a conservative carbon value of \$10 per ton of carbon dioxide (CO₂e), estimates include a net present value of \$150 billion and annual revenue of \$2.3-12 billion but with more positive assumptions about the carbon price (\$10-20/t CO₂e) and deforestation reductions (20-50 per cent), Ebeling (2006) estimated annual AD revenue at \$7-23 billion.

EU certified timber demand up: The most important category for biodiversity was 'land conservation'- land trusts, conservation easements, and expenditure by NGOs (non-government organisations) on conservation are estimated at \$8 billion globally and \$2 billion in developing countries, according to a background paper

commissioned by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) in response to the outcomes of the Sixth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF-6). Second in importance is eco-labeling - certified timber and NTFPs (Non-timber forest products) have a current estimated global value of \$5 billion, although to date only a fraction of this is in developing countries. There are some promising trends, including the fact that demand for certified timber is increasing rapidly in Europe due to increased public concern about illegal timber products, and this should increase price; and there are state procurement policies in eight European countries - Denmark's includes a premium of up to 30 per cent for certified timber.

Forests loss for African states: A background paper commissioned by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) in response to the outcomes of the Sixth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF-6) analysed highlights from a recent survey of the African continent. The use of ad valorem charges is frequent (Gabon, Central African Republic for example), and while they have the advantage that they do not need continual review, they also encourage under-invoicing and transfer pricing. Some taxes are so low that they must cost more to collect than they are worth, e.g., the DRC's surface area tax is just \$0.0015/ha/year, Benin's royalty for native species other than Iroko is \$0.5 - 2 per tree, and in CAR the average export tax comes to \$0.26/m³. The FAO (2001) study also found that in all but one of the 22 African countries, governments spend more on forestry than the revenue, they collect.

States differ on waste disposal levies

Sydney	€62/ton (A\$100/T)
Brisbane	€12/ton (A\$20/T)
Melbourne	€36.80/ton (A\$60/T)
Perth	€36.80/ton (A\$60/T)

(Source: Government of Australia)

Will levies cut waste reduction?

The levy was a tax whose amount was set by the ton by each State. Its purpose was to reduce the volume of waste dumped. It was steadily being raised, thereby pushing up the price of waste disposal. The levy was a policy aimed at implementing alternative solutions such as sorting and/or recycling. By comparison, although in France the cost of dumping was

a uniform €80 a ton (A\$130/ton), throughout the country, the price varied from one to another.
Reference: Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country's environmental issues. Contact Hélène Enginger on Phone: + 33 (0)1 58 18 45 94 / +33 (0)6 79 83 65 55, E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com, Website: www.suez_env.com Prepared by: Suez Environment.

Therefore while a high proportion of forest revenue may go into the 'state coffers', considerably more revenue is usually returned for use by the forest sector, resulting in a net public revenue flow to the forest sector.

China renewables growth hope: China's economy can expand rapidly but stabilise growth in carbon dioxide emissions through a "revolution" that would boost the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency, according to a new study.

ASIA POLICY

Japan, India energy deal: Japan and India signed a deal on Monday that will speed up the transfer of technology to cut electricity use and improve energy efficiency in India, Asia's third-largest economy.

Indonesia calls in big emitters: Large emitters of greenhouse gases such as the US, China and India must sign up to a post-Kyoto international treaty to combat climate change, Indonesia's Environment Minister Rachmat Witoelar said Tuesday.

AMERICAS POLICY

BC joins Western US initiative: British Columbia has joined with five US states in a partnership to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, making it Canada's first province to link with the so-called Western Regional Climate Action Initiative.

NYC to cut GHG 30pc by 2030: New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg last week announced a comprehensive plan for his city to cut annual greenhouse gas emissions to around 40 million tonnes of

CO2 equivalent from just under 60 million tonnes.

Carbon-cap bill next year: The two chambers of the US Congress will settle on a bill to regulate the country's carbon dioxide emissions as early as next year, in time for the president to sign it into law, Congressman Rick Boucher told Point Carbon in an interview.

McCain for cap-and-trade: In a speech outlining his presidential energy policy if he wins the 2008 elections, Republican candidate John McCain touted his nationwide cap-and-trade bill for dealing with US greenhouse gas emissions and cautioned against other similar legislative proposals.

AUS POLICY

Costello: plan to include all: An emissions trading scheme must be comprehensive, Australia's Treasurer Peter Costello said Tuesday, countering previous reports that the federal government is planning a scheme that would initially only include the energy sector.

PM trading scheme before poll? A carbon trading scheme linked to the Australian Securities Exchange and modelled on the European Union's emissions offset market will be announced soon, reported *The Advertiser* (21/4/2007, p.12). Businesses could be forced to pay more than \$50,000 in an open market for every 1000 tonnes of carbon dioxide they emit under the model believed to be favoured by the Federal Government. While it has refused to confirm if it wants a trading regime to

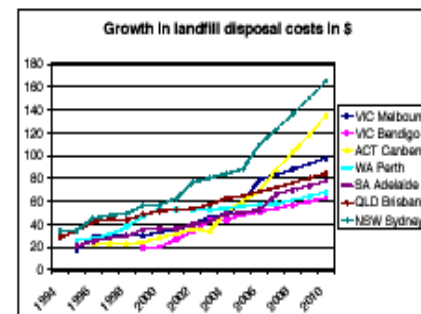
scale back the nation's greenhouse emissions, many peak business bodies want a carbon credits market launched as soon as possible. It is believed Prime Minister John Howard will move quickly ahead of the coming election to outline details of a national trading Scheme he can control before the Opposition aligns itself with the more environmentally focused states on the issue of greenhouse emissions.

GHG cap to cut growth: A Cap on greenhouse gas emissions would cut national growth and on average cost Australia about \$5 billion a year every year until 2030, reported *The Age*, (20/04/2007, p.1) quoting a study done by Professor Philip Adams, director, Centre for Policy Studies, Monash University. Adams however said the effect on the economy would be relatively small. Speaking at the Melbourne Institute's economics forum in Canberra on 19 April 2007, Adams said if emissions were capped at 2000 levels, there would be a reduction in gross domestic product (GDP) of 0.6 per cent in 2030 but the economy would still grow strongly, even under stringent emissions trading targets.

Reference: <http://www.monash.edu.au/policy>

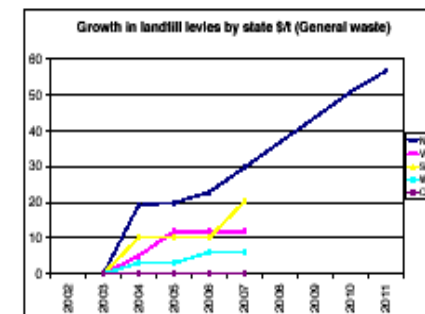
... but 25pc renewables boost jobs: A renewable energy target of 25 per cent could deliver 17,000 new jobs and provide enough electricity to power every home in Australia, according to a report to be released on 23 April 2007, reported *The Australian Financial Review* (23/4/2007, p.10). The study by the Australian Conservation Foundation, Greenpeace Asia Pacific and Climate

No let up for landfill disposal costs, levies



New waste infrastructure needed:

In the segment of commercial and industrial waste headed for landfills, the State of Queensland projected an increase of 200,000 tonnes by 2010 for all waste products for which it would eventually be necessary to find another treatment solution. The Government of New South Wales would have to invest \$134 million to reach its commercial and industrial waste recycling goal. The Australian Capital Territory would be treating more than 100,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste to meet the goals that it had set for itself. In terms of recycling and recovery, in New South Wales, the infrastructures required to recycle 1.2 million



tonnes of waste would be built in Sydney in the next four years. Infrastructures would also be erected in the State of South Wales to meet the goals that have been set. Similarly, the State of Western Australia must build more than five new commercial and industrial waste sorting centers by 2020. The Australian Capital Territory had set the bar highest, with a rate of zero waste for landfills by 2010. *Reference: Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country's environmental issues. Contact H el ene Enginger on Phone: + 33 (0)1 58 18 45 94 / +33 (0)6 79 83 65 55, E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com Website: www.suez_env.com Prepared by: Suez Environment.*

Action Network Australia found the target would reduce emissions by about 15 per cent from 2004 levels but it also concluded such a green energy target, coupled with aggressive efficiency measures, would mean big savings for Australian households. Under current schemes, the average annual power bill is forecast to rise \$234 a year by 2020, as energy demand increases 30 per

cent. The study found this rise could be checked at \$64 a year if the target were coupled with aggressive measures to cut household consumption target.

Greens slams ALP, Lib policies:

According to *The Canberra Times* (24/04/2007, p.2), Greens climate change spokesperson, Senator Milne accused major political parties of ignoring

innovative and complex options such as distributed energy, turning climate change into a political game. Milne said the old parties were operating in a science free zone, competing on rhetoric to attract votes, while doing nothing that might challenge their big business mates to change their polluting ways. Senator Milne said Australia must set targets to reduce its oil dependence and cut greenhouse emissions to 30 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020 and to 80 per cent by 2056, also establishing a national five-year greenhouse emission budget with annual public progress reports and added that decentralising electricity generation to allow more energy to be generated locally by a mix of sources – a process known as distributed energy was a vital step in cutting greenhouse emissions and had the potential to be "as revolutionary as the internet."

NUCLEAR POLICY

Rudd ALP deal on uranium: Kevin Rudd will offer to block any move to develop a uranium enrichment industry in Australia as part of his pitch to win Labor Party support for an expansion of uranium ore exports, reported *The Australian Financial Review* (24/4/2007, p.1). A draft policy amendment, which was to be put to the weekend's Labor conference by either Rudd or resources spokesman Chris Evans, sought to revive and strengthen international nuclear non-proliferation treaties and vigorously oppose ocean dumping of waste and the importation of waste from overseas. The amendment bans nuclear power stations, in line with Rudd's

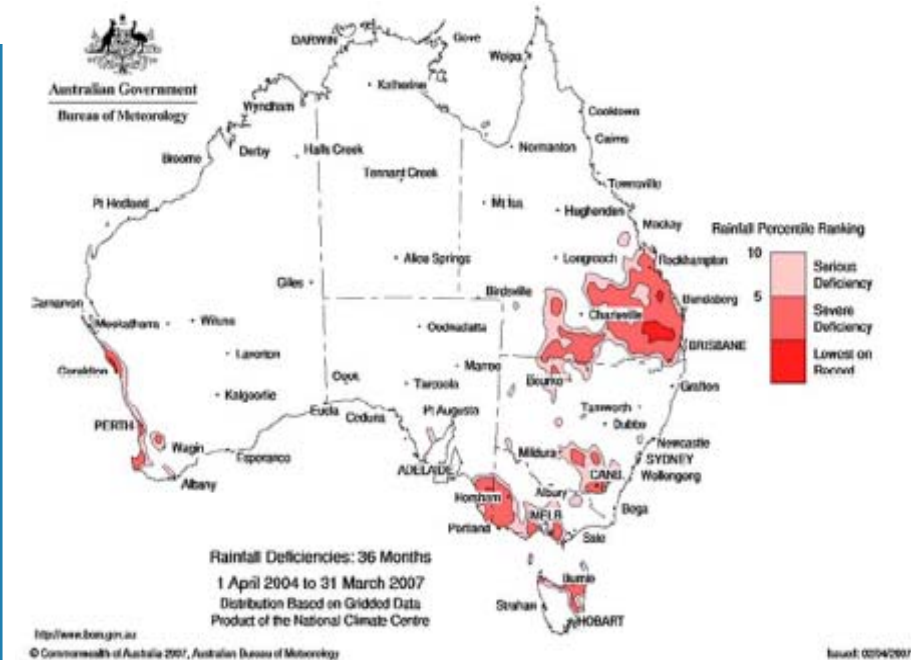
declared policy, but included a ban on "all other stages of the nuclear fuel cycle", also ruling out developing a lucrative export industry developing nuclear rods for power stations, particularly for energy-hungry China and India. The restriction comes amid intense lobbying by factional brokers to shore up the numbers to overturn Labor's 1982 compromise platform, which banned new uranium mines.

AGL bemoans insurance risks: The head of Australia's largest power retailer, AGL Energy, believed a move towards nuclear power would not happen in his lifetime because the power plants were uninsurable, according to *The Sydney Morning Herald* (23/4/2007, p.19). AGL chief executive Paul Anthony made the comments on ABC TV as he described the company's aims to expand to 40 per cent of the energy market through organic growth. The nuclear power debate was a difficult one for Australia, Anthony said. When asked if he thought he would live to see a nuclear power station in Australia, he said he did not. "Nuclear power stations are uninsurable so the insurer of last resort in all countries has to be the government. The government has to say we're going to underpin the uninsurable risk of the nuclear sector," he said.

WATER POLICY

Vic fires slash Murray inflows: Federal-Victoria water tension were in evidence as Senator Hon. Eric Abetz, Minister for Fisheries, Forestry and Conservation, Manager of Government Business in the Senate said on 20 April

Water shortage serious as demand up 8.3pc



Large water shortage: Australia faced a very serious shortage of water throughout the country due to reduced precipitation and rising temperatures, two effects attributable to global warming. The public market for water was forecast to grow rapidly over the next five to ten years. Structural water shortages would occur and would spur the development of technologies for the well planned management of water resources. In 2006, the public

market for water totaled \$3.2 billion with an expected annual growth of 8.3 per cent over 2007 to 2011. Reference: *Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country's environmental issues.* Contact H el ene Enginger on Phone: +33 (0)1 58 18 45 94 / +33 (0)6 79 83 65 55, E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com Website: www.suez-env.com Prepared by: Suez Environment.

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fires on water, it was estimated that the 2003 Victorian/NSW alpine fires resulted in reduced inflows into the Murray River by up to 20 percent. Reference: Senator The Hon. Eric Abetz, Minister for Fisheries, Forestry and Conservation,

Manager of Government Business in the Senate, 20 April 2007.

NZ POLICY

NZ utility greets CO2 trading: Contact Energy, one of New Zealand's largest utilities, has welcomed a government plan to introduce a greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme that would include all emitting sectors of the economy.

CO2 DUMPS

Pipe corroding danger: CO2 is an odourless gas and at concentrations above 4000 parts per million can cause loss of consciousness and, at higher concentrations, asphyxiation, noted the Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage Assessment Final Report. CO2 is more dense than air and may accumulate in depressions and pits and when liquid or gaseous CO2 at high pressure is released to the atmosphere the temperature drops, often as low as -78C with the discharge stream containing dry ice. As well as causing asphyxiation the dry ice containing steam can be abrasive and the low discharge temperatures may "weaken" steel, leading to failure. With small continuing discharges such as leaks, atmospheric condensation may occur on cold surfaces followed by CO2 absorption and corrosion.

Reference: Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage Assessment, Final Report, Edited by Barry Hooper, Luke Murray and Catherine Gibson, Poole November 2005, CO2CRC Report No: RPT05-0108

Dump operators challenges: As CCS projects develop, proponents will need to address a range of challenges from internal issues such as project viability through to external issues to satisfy the expectations from both the community and regulators, the Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage Assessment Final Report noted. The key generic challenges for CCS proponents are: ensuring the targeted injection location(s) have adequate storage capacity for project purposes; ensuring the reservoir seal is of sufficient quality for long term storage of CO2; accurately determining the CO2 migration path and migration dynamics by numerical modeling, carefully identifying faults in the migration path and assessing the risk of loss of containment or possible damage to other hazards from related seismic activity; establishing and maintaining good cooperative working relationships between CCS proponents and the oil and gas producers in the region with the goal of getting agreements for CO2 injection; developing a sound, viable economic case based that encompasses: accurately predicting the permeability of the injection zone, as it will have a large influence on the injection costs; and ensuring all the relevant health, safety and environment standards and specifications can be met.

Reference: Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage Assessment, Final Report, Edited by Barry Hooper, Luke Murray and Catherine Gibson Poole, November 2005, CO2CRC Report No: RPT05-0108

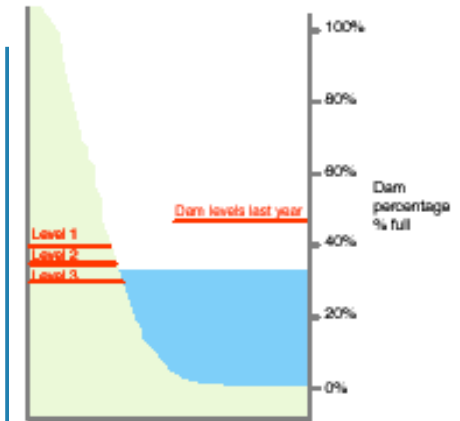
CO2 leak risks pile up: A review of The Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage

Assessment, Final Report plan for a CO2 dump in the offshore Kingfish Field site called for; a more detailed analysis of the project operating costs; further understanding of the containment risk associated with abandoned wells; and of the cost exposure for remediation work. The LVCSA did not include any proposed strategies for monitoring of injected CO2. Detailed analysis on an appropriate monitoring program, including the benefits of 4D seismic and well monitoring programs to verify modeled CO2 migration behaviour, are also recommended in any further assessment and it is imperative that CCS proponents and the oil and gas producers in the region work closely together to deal with potential challenges and synergies of neighbouring production and injection. The existing oil and gas production drawdown is likely to have caused compaction of the reservoir and loss of porosity, which may not be recoverable upon CO2 injection. The duration of the transient flow system and the expected compaction of the reservoir could be characterised with a coupled fluid flow and geomechanical model. The average values of the absolute permeabilities and the distribution of flow barriers remain two major sources of uncertainty in the Kingfish Field site. More accurate predictions, especially of arrival times, require additional data and more detailed geological models in order to reduce the uncertainties.

Gippsland Basin uncertainties:

CO2CRC recognized the importance of using the offshore Gippsland Basin as part of a regional emission hub and the company would do further research to remove obstacles for potential CCS proponents as part of its existing

Water demand to rise



Drought dampens economy: The country was undergoing its most severe drought since 1900, with dam reservoir levels vacillating between 24 and 56 per cent of their normal capacity. It was estimated that in 2006, water scarcity was responsible for a 1 per cent reduction in economic growth. Water requirements were rising inexorably even though population growth was offset by new restrictions on water use over the past five years.

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research programs, according to the Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage Assessment, Final Report. The geological characterisations and numerical flow simulations for the Latrobe Valley Carbon Dioxide Storage Assessment (LVCSA) have determined

some very useful conclusions about the suitability of the offshore Gippsland Basin as a geosequestration site, but there are many areas where further work can be undertaken to constrain the interpretations presented here and to reduce the uncertainties. The overall storage Capacity of the offshore Gippsland Basin requires further verification work, particularly the potential of the intra-Latrobe Group stratigraphic level and the amount of CG, that can be additionally stored in between the structural closures. In addition, reconciliation of the calculated oil and gas field storage capacities with the extracted hydrocarbon volumes should be undertaken to reduce uncertainty of the present estimates.

More Latrobe dump pipe risks:

Eighteen risk issues involved with Latrobe Valley CO2 dump remain unresolved, including a system to detect leaks and the possible effects of external heat, according to the Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage Assessment Final Report. The system to detect leaks in the pipeline was not determined and there could be problems with detecting leaks in a 42 inch diameter buried pipeline, while detecting leaks in offshore pipelines could also be difficult and the process for venting the pipeline was not determined. The location and details of venting stations and emergency shutdown valves will be very important. There is some flexibility on the location of isolation and venting facilities.

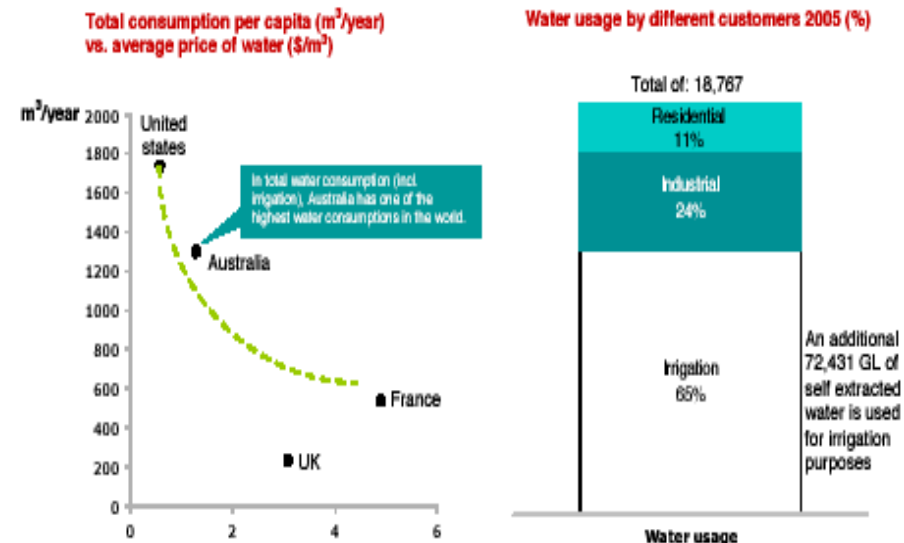
Reference: CO2CRC, Latrobe Valley CO2 Storage Assessment, Final Report, November 2005. Website: <http://www.CO2CRC.com.au>

Rio Tinto into CO2 dump plans: Chris Renwick, chair of Coal & Allied, while addressing the annual general meeting on 20 April 2007 said through Rio Tinto, Coal & Allied was supporting and funding a range of collaborative international and domestic projects and programmes in order to address the technological response to clean coal. The projects included: FutureGen in the United States aimed to install a 250 megawatt gasification power station with integrated hydrogen production; carbon capture and storage as a prototype demonstration of zero emission coal fired technologies; and Australia's first carbon capture and storage demonstration project currently underway in Victoria's Otway Basin region.

Reference: Chairman's Address Annual General Meeting on 20 April 2007. Coal & Allied Industries Limited Level 3 - West Tower, 410 Ann Street, Brisbane Qld 4000 Australia Ph + 61 7 3361 4200

Woodside onsite: "There has been significant recent public debate over the issue of global warming, greenhouse gases and trading in carbon emissions, which have mirrored similar conversations within our own company," a Woodside statement said. "For some time now we have considered the reduction of greenhouse gases, when compared to business as usual, as a business priority. We accept our responsibility to reduce the emissions in relation to production by maximising our resource-use efficiency. We also support the ongoing development of carbon capture and storage technology. We aim, however, to have the contribution of natural gas to the global

Drought drags Aussie farm output down 20pc



Drought affects major industries:

The steady, strong growth in the demand for raw materials (mining, agricultural products, etc.) has driven Australia's economic growth, which was 2.8 per cent in 2006. China has become Australia's third-largest trade partner, making it a major supplier of raw materials. Producing these raw materials consumes a great deal of water. Growing demand considerably increased water requirements, and exerted greater

emissions reduction effort recognised, particularly as LNG displaces the use of fuels like coal and oil in the importing country. To this end, we recognise that Woodside can make a significant positive contribution to world wide greenhouse gas and climate change issues by bringing on LNG projects quickly and successfully".

pressure on the resource. In 2003, drought caused a 20 per cent drop in Australia's farm output. *Reference: Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country's environmental issues. Contact H el ene Enginger on Phone: + 33 (0)1 58 18 45 94 / +33 (0)6 79 83 65 55, E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com Website: www.suez_env.com Prepared by: Suez Environment.*

Reference: Woodside Petroleum Ltd 36th general meeting, 19 April 2007. Report by managing Director and Chief Executive Officer Don Voelte. website: <http://www.woodside.com.au>

AGRICULTURE

Poultry's clucky break: Poultry was becoming big business among small-area farmers in Victoria and NSW as landowners chased chooks to recycle kitchen scraps and produce home-grown eggs, reported *Farm Weekly* (20/04/2007, p.6-7). Auctions in both States were pulling crowds of up to 600 stud, commercial and backyard buyers, with between 500 and 2000 purebred and crossbred birds sold at each. Unlike other livestock, poultry had retained its value throughout the prolonged drought, and four-figure sums at sales were common. Euroa Poultry Club show manager, Rolly Holmes, said it was inexplicable why bird prices had remained buoyant - 'I'm amazed myself'. 'In November last year it was bone dry and I said, 'I think we'll be giving chooks away today', " Holmes said. 'But not only did they sell, they all made good money. If two people want the same bird it's a case of 'how big is your cheque book?'" Holmes said most buyers were egg producers, but meat dealers were also active, snapping up roosters and selling them live to Chinese, Malaysian and Vietnamese clients.

DROUGHT IMPACT

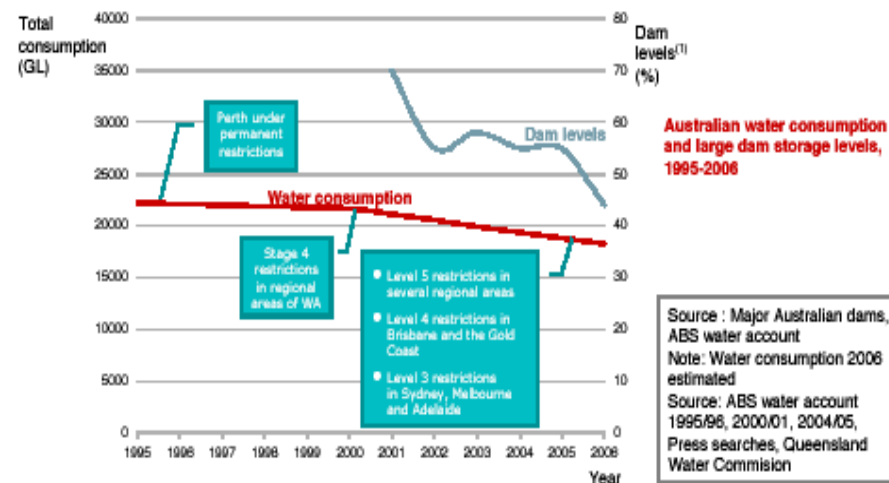
No Murray irrigation allocations? If the Snowy Mountains Scheme continued to experience record low inflows in 2007/08, then releases from the Scheme to the Murray would also be less than the record low releases in 2006/07. Under this scenario, contingency measures would need to continue to ensure that there would be

enough water in the Murray to meet evaporative losses and critical water needs of all the towns and cities that rely on the Murray from Albury to Adelaide and beyond, as well as other domestic and stock requirements, said Murray-Darling Basin Initiative, in River Murray System - Drought Update No. 7, April 2007. Recent announcements by relevant State water agencies had indicated that opening irrigation allocations for the River Murray for 2007/08 would be zero unless there was a significant change in inflow conditions before the start of the irrigation season. While system inflows remain at record low levels, the outlook for water availability for 2007-08 remained grim.

VIC POLICY

Green MPs block Bracks plan: Three new Greens MPs had used their balance-of-power status in the upper house to undermine Victoria's strong anti-nuclear stance, which had had bipartisan support for a quarter of a century, reported *The Age* (20/04/2007, p.7). The Greens joined the conservative parties to defeat the bill after Labor rejected Greens amendments, including one designed to give the power to call a plebiscite to the full parliament rather than a single minister. The vote was 20 to 18. Greens MP Greg Barber said his party supported the thrust of the bill, but decided to vote it down after Labor rejected the amendments to make it more democratic. "It demonstrates that this Government will trade a large amount of democracy for a small

Water consumption dips as restrictions hit



Public accepts restrictions: Well-planned water resource management strategies are poorly developed in Australia. The exception was the growing use of rainwater reservoirs. About 17 per cent of Australian households had rainwater reservoirs in 2004, equal to 1.35 million reservoirs, up 15 per cent from 1994. This reflected greater acceptance by communities of the need to reduce water use. However, no less than 44 per cent of water in households was still used for non-domestic purposes,

amount of expediency whenever they get a chance," Barber said. Labor party on 19 April branded the action of the Greens MPs a betrayal of the environmental movement and accused them of playing into the hands of Prime Minister John Howard and powerful pro-nuclear business interests.

although water restrictions in the main metropolitan areas had a certain effect on the use of water for gardening. *Reference: Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country's environmental issues. Contact Hélène Enginger on Phone: + 33 (0)1 58 18 45 94 / +33 (0)6 79 83 65 55, E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com Website: www.suez_env.com Prepared by: Suez Environment.*

CLIMATE CHANGE

Gene found as flowers adapt: British roses flowering in December and snow-free ski resorts this winter suggest that climate change is already with us and that our farmers and growers need ways of adapting, according to London Press Service report "Plants Point Way to Cope With Climate Change". Scientists

funded by two United Kingdom research councils are studying how plants have naturally evolved to cope with the changing seasons of temperate climates and have made a discovery that could help us to breed new varieties of crops able to thrive in a changing climate. The importance of the discovery is that it reveals how a species has developed different responses to various climates in a short period. One particular gene, named FLC, delays flowering over the winter, and the research team discovered how cold turns off FLC and what keeps it off during growth in spring.

POLLUTION & CONSEQUENCES

KCGM admits 2005 infringement: The operator of Australia's biggest gold mine is remaining tightlipped about any environmental damage the mine has caused around the historic mining city of Kalgoorlie, after admitting to sulphur dioxide pollution in 2005, reported *The Australian* (23/4/2007, p.34). The recent problem is not the first time KCGM, whose massive Super Pit operations produces 850,000 ounces of gold a year, has come under scrutiny for its sulphur-dioxide pollution. In 1989 regulators warned that its sulphur-dioxide breaches "must not be allowed to occur again" after fining it \$37,500. About the same time as the sulphur dioxide breach, KCGM revealed it had released at least seven tonnes of Mercury - a highly toxic substance that can cause chronic health problems - over Kalgoorlie during a 12-month period. KCGM, which manages the world famous Super Pit gold mine on

behalf of mine owners Barrack Gold and Newmont, evaded questions about how dangerous the pollution was, saying only that the company was working to minimise environmental impact and it agreed to a \$25,000 penalty, set by the West Australian Department of Environment and Conservation, for exceeding the sulphur-dioxide emissions limit in May 2005.

Chemicals muck up hormones: The number of boys born with genital defects had risen by more than 50 per cent in the past two decades, leading researchers to speculate that in-vitro fertilisation drugs, airborne pollution or agricultural chemicals were playing havoc with hormone levels of male fetuses, reported *The Sydney Morning Herald* (26/04/2007, p.1). By 2000, one in 118 boys in Western Australia was born with hypospadias, in which the opening of the penis forms on its underside rather than its tip. The incidence - which probably reflected the true rate of the condition nationwide - was more than double that acknowledged in NSW state data collection. Sex hormone imbalances during foetal development were also linked to undescended testicles, testicular cancer and low sperm count later in life.

ENVIRONMENTAL

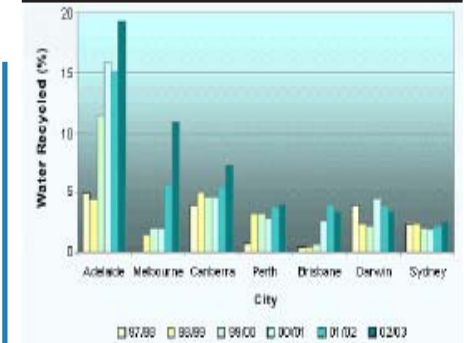
Lorikeets target Vic orchards: The ravenous green invaders from the skies knew no fear - hungry musk lorikeets, driven out of the bush by drought, have become a nightmare for apple growers in central Victoria and the Yarra Valley,

reported *The Age* (18/4/2007, p.9). With a shortage of nectar in their box ironbark forest feeding grounds, musk lorikeets have made a meal of this year's apple harvest, which frost, hail and drought had already reduced by 70 per cent. Farmers have tried everything from scare guns and electronic bird scarers, imitation hawks and scarecrows to stereos blaring music from vehicles parked in the orchard in their attempts to send the hungry flocks packing but the lorikeets don't mind indulging their sweet-tooth cravings with musical backing. "They are just not easily scared, a farmer can shoot a musk lorikeet (under permit) and their mates will stay in the tree and continue feeding," said the Department of Sustainability and Environment's senior biodiversity officer, Ian Temby. Temby conceded farmers had limited options beyond placing expensive netting over their orchards but advised them not to resort to shooting the protected wildlife species without a permit.

RESEARCH

Cosmic rays make rain? Henrik Svensmark, a weather scientist from Denmark said the experiments suggested humanity's influence on global warming might be less than was supposed by the bulk of scientific opinion. Cosmic rays - radiation, or particles of energy, from stars, which bombard the Earth - can; create electrically charged ions in the atmosphere; and those acted as a magnet for water vapour, causing clouds to form, reported *The Australian* (13/2/2007, p.4). "The experiment indicates

Urban water reuse up



Shift towards water reuse: The reuse of waste water in Australia was a market that promised to expand greatly over the next few years. Reluctance on the part of Australians, which was still strong very recently, tended to diminish when faced with the needs of local governments to ensure a large and steady supply of water. Reuse was a solution that could no longer be ignored in the face of the hydric stress which was threatening certain regions of Australia. The reuse market currently totals €185 million a year (A\$300 million). An annual growth rate of nearly 15 per cent from 2007 to 2011 was projected. Furthermore, the cities of Melbourne, Canberra, Brisbane and Perth have set a goal of recycling 20 per cent of treated waste water by 2013. Sydney wanted to achieve a 12 per cent recycling rate by 2011 (source: Degrémont market study). *Reference: Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country's environmental issues. Contact Hélène Enginger on E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com Website: www.suez_env.com nvironment.*

that ions play a role in nucleating new particles in the atmosphere and that the rate of production is sensitive to the rate of ion density," the report concluded. Svensmark suggested that the sun, at a historically high level of activity, was deflecting many of the cosmic rays away from the Earth and thus reducing the cloud cover. Clouds reflect the sun's rays back into space and are considered to have an important cooling effect. The research, published in the British scientific journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, concentrates on how ions are created and behave in the atmosphere when it is hit by cosmic rays from stars.

INDONESIA

Court acquits Newmont Mining: An Indonesian court acquitted a US executive and his company, Newmont Mining, of dumping dangerous levels of toxins in a bay and making villagers ill, reported *The Australian* (25/4/2007, p.25). Newmont executive Richard Ness faced a maximum 10 years jail and a US\$6 0,000 (\$72,000) fine. Presiding judge Ridwan Damanik told the Manado District Court that evidence presented in the 20-month criminal trial proved that waste rock dumped in the water by Newmont's now defunct mine on Sulawesi island did not violate government health standards. "There also is not enough evidence that people suffered from health problems," the judge said, drawing cheers from Newmont's supporters in the sweltering court.

NSW water reuse, desalination tenders

REUSE MARKET

Eastern water	Reuse (VIC) 68 billion L/year	A\$1.570 billion (€965 million)
Western Sydney	Reuse (NSW) 18 billion L/year	A\$300 million (€184 million)
Hoxton Park	Reuse (NSW) 3 billion L/year	A\$60 million (€37 million)
Rouse Hill ext.	Reuse (NSW) 47 billion L/year	A\$52 million (€32 million)
Adelaide	Reuse (SA) 16 billion L/year	A\$60 million (€37 million)

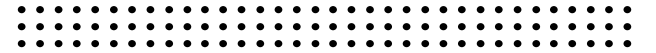
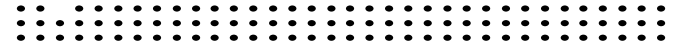
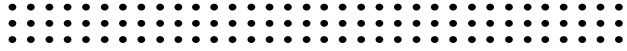
DESALINATION MARKET

BHP Olympic Dam RO (SA)	24 billion L/year	A\$300 million (€184 million)
Sydney 1	RO (NSW) 45 billion L/year	A\$650 million (€400 million)
Sydney 2	RO (NSW) 135 billion L/year	A\$350 million (€215 million)

Big business in processed water: Suez Environment was active in expanding waste water recycling in Australia by applying its know-how in membrane ultrafiltration and ultraviolet disinfection, especially for the city of Pimpama in Queensland and by

bidding on various competitive bid solicitations, particularly in Sydney. Over the coming years, the Australian water market would be marked by several calls for tender especially on the market for the reuse of processed used water.

Reference: Suez environment in Australia: A solution for the country's environmental issues. Contact H el ene Enginger E-Mail: helene.enginger@suez-env.com; www.suez_env.com Prepared by: Suez Environment.



ARC-CoEnominations@arc.gov.au website: http://www.arc.gov.au/about_arc/expert.htm *Closing: 13 June 2007*

NSW: BTA Institutional Services Australia Limited (formerly J.P. Morgan Institutional Services Australia Limited) - ETSA Utilities Finance Pty Ltd's Notice to Noteholders. A\$1,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme, A\$1,300,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme and A\$350,000,000 Floating Rate Note Programme to holders of Notes issued by ETSA Utilities Finance Pty Ltd. This notice is a New Financier Notice referred to in the Security Trust Deed Poll dated 23 March 2000 between the Security Trustee, the Issuer and others. Notice is hereby given that persons that issued pursuant to the Credit Wrapped Note Deed Poll dated 20 September 2006 relating to the issue of A\$300,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 15 October 2019 by the Issuer and MBIA Insurance Corporation ARBN 108 971339 which has given a financial guarantee in connection with those Notes are New Financiers for the purposes of the above Security Trust Deed Poll. Contact: BNY Trust Australia, website: <http://www.trust.com.au>

Employment

INT - Bureau of Development Policy (BDP) - Climate Change Adviser, USA. Responsible for key climate change policy issues; be able to advise on options under the UNFCCC; and be able to effectively communicate lessons learned; foster and maintain partnerships with other UN agencies and relevant organizations/institutions; and play a strong advocacy role in relation to corporate global climate change policy initiatives. In carrying out these functions, the policy advisor will help to enhance the skills of staff in UNDP country offices and Regional Bureaus; providing global advice to BDP on issues related to Climate Change; convention of the Parties, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as well as the Kyoto Protocol among other important related policies and mechanisms; the demands for advice from the 166 countries served by UNDP network of country offices. Should have multidisciplinary educational

background including at least a Master's degree in Environmental Studies, Economics, Sciences, or Development policy; full proficiency in English; working knowledge of Spanish and/or French would be an advantage. Contact: UNDP website: http://jobs.undp.org/cj_view_job.cfm?job_id=1566

INT. EcoSecurities - Client Manager, USA. No: US01 Responsible for Targeted Business Development in multiple sectors of the Voluntary Carbon Market -specifically, cement, renewable energy, and energy efficiency; • Market research on new sectors of the Voluntary Carbon Market; • Coordination of client and project management for the Voluntary Carbon Market; • Representing EcoSecurities at Conferences and industry-specific trade shows. Should have Proven track record in client management or sales; • Excellent Communication Skills; • Contract Negotiation Skills a plus; • Bachelor's Degree in a relevant field, Master's Degree preferred; • Previous experience in a related field. Contact: website: <http://www.ecosecurities.com> *Closing: 15th May 2007*

INT: AICG (Advanced International Consulting Group) - CDM Project Manager, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Responsible for CDM projects from its early stage and manage the various steps required by the UNIFCCC; negotiation with the client; ERPA negotiations; strong PIDID (Project Design Document) knowledge and experience; coordination of the CDM aspects between the client, DOE, DNA and CDM E.B. Should have open minded and willing to 'learn by doing' ; knowledge of WM mechanism; degree/master degree in Environmental Sciences or Engineering; minimum 5 years work experience in related fields; fluency in English. Other Asian language is a plus. Contact: email: v.soh@aicgonline.com website: <http://www.aicgonline.com>

INT: Bureau Veritas - Dynamic Professional, UK. Responsible for the management of our operations in this continent. Should have a degree, preferably in Engineering, experience in CDM validation/verification process and in Environmental Management Systems Auditing, and fluent English. Contact: Hugo Pacheco, Operations Director of Bureau Veritas Certification - Brasil, email: hugo.pacheco@br.bureauveritas.com

INT: EcoSecurities - Marketing Executive US, USA. No: US03. Responsible for development and implementation of marketing material for the US market and input into the development of EcoSecurities global standards and messaging, liaising with local and international agencies to ensure that all marketing materials produced in the US are in accordance with EcoSecurities brand guidelines, implementation of local US PR initiatives, supporting the needs of the business and consistent with EcoSecurities global key messages i.e. media liaison, local press releases, article ideas, meet and greets; strong copywriting, proofing and editing skills; development and implementation of a conference and events strategy for the US in order to support the needs of the business within key sectors and geographies; working with the global marketing team to develop a US database and proactive communications programme for EcoSecurities clients and prospects input into the budgeting process for the US market, managing the US marketing budget; monitoring and evaluating all local agencies to ensure high levels of services and ROI are provided; ongoing monitoring of US market developments including competitor analysis. Should have previous marketing experience is essential, ideally in a business-to-business environment; a relevant degree; previous experience in the environmental 1 carbon market would be advantageous; strong communication/interpersonal skills; excellent written and oral English. Contact: Tanya Clancy Karalivanos, email: tanya.karalivanos@ecosecurities.com website: <http://www.ecosecurities.com> *Closing: 15th May 2007*

INT: EcoSecurities - Senior CDM Project Manager, USA. No: US04. Responsible for training and advising other staff members, applying expertise in the CDM process, offering viable solutions to problems, creatively developing innovative methods for overcoming obstacles, relaying relevant information to senior management related to company performance; management of the implementation of CDM or similar carbon mitigation projects in North America, and assisting with the development of expertise in new sectors and relevant policies; development of project documents, coordination of project validation/verification, calculation of baselines and GHG emissions

reductions, project monitoring; significant interaction with clients and project developers; international and domestic travel. Should have previous experience in a related field; strong technical skills and experience in, or familiarity with the energy, waste or industrial sectors, or in the carbon market/climate change field; management experience preferred; experience dealing with clients; demonstrated knowledge of climate change policy and the carbon market; excellent writing and verbal skills, proven track record in multi-tasking and making decisions under pressure; working knowledge of Spanish is an advantage; masters degree required in science, engineering, economics or other relevant field. Contact: Tanya Clancy Karalivanos, email: tanya.karalivanos@ecosecurities.com website: <http://www.ecosecurities.com> *Closing: 15th May 2007*

INT: EcoSecurities -Commercialisation Manager, USA. Responsible for work closely with the US Head of Commercialisation to develop and implement US Commercialisation strategies designed to position EcoSecurities for future US compliance schemes; identifying prospects and initiating dealing relationships for sales of domestic (US) and international offsets within the US; working with new and existing US client base to translate client strategic voluntary and compliance objectives into transaction structures to be executed by EcoSecurities; structuring spot and forward sales of offsets (e.g. CERs, VERs, ERUs), or other like transactions, on behalf of customers; engaging in marketing and business development efforts as necessary, both individually and in combination with other groups within EcoSecurities; assisting in the expansion of the EcoSecurities trading activities in the US marketplace; working with other Commercialisation group members in Oxford and elsewhere to drive non-US transactions forward toward successful completion; ongoing monitoring of US market developments and disseminating such information to team members and senior management within and outside the US; proactively identify new ways in which EcoSecurities global platform and emissions businesses can be utilised to serve the needs of our US customer base. Should have sales/marketing experience in financial and or commodity products, ideally in a related field; a relevant degree; a previous experience in the environmental/carbon market would be advantageous; strong

communication / interpersonal skills; excellent written and oral English; an ability to work well within a team, while at the same time being able to self-motivate and should responsibility, is a must.

Contact: Tanya Clancy Karalivanos, email:

tanya.karalivanos@ecosecurities.com website: <http://www.ecosecurities.com> *Closing: 15 May 2007*

INT: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – Information Systems Assistant, G-5. No: VA07/E011.

To provide server operation and administration support including to maintain and support the CDM information systems, operating systems and hardware, and other resources used by the information systems. Should have Completed secondary education or its equivalent and subsequent training in computer systems. Diploma/ Certificate in a computer related field would be an asset; at least five (5) years of progressively responsible experience and at least four (4) years of computer application development. Experience with a broad range of hardware and software platforms, with network and systems administration, training and certification related to administering MS Windows and/or Linux based systems would be an asset, as well as knowledge of HTML and basic awareness of web development techniques and fluency in written and oral English. Working knowledge of a another UN language plus German is an asset. Salary up to Euro\$37k + UN benefits & pension fund. Contact: Chief Human Resources Unit, Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC), PO Box 260 124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany, fax: +49 228 815 1999, email: vacancies@unfccc.int website: unfccc.int *Closing: 13 May 2007*

INT: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - Programme Officer, P-3. No: VA07/E014.

To provide technical and substantive support towards the implementation of the work programme on accreditation issues under the CDM under the general guidance of the Manager (P5) of the CDM subprogramme in the SDM programme and the direct supervision of the Lead Programme Officer (P4) of the Accreditation Unit. Should have university degree in environmental science, economics, international affairs, social science, preferably including development economic or

environmental economics, or a related discipline; at least five years of relevant experience, of which two should have been in an international environment and working experience in the area of SDM/Accreditation, quality or environmental management system auditing, as well as supervisory experience is an asset. Fluency in English. Working knowledge of French and/or other UN languages desirable. Salary up to US\$51.3k (without dependents) & US\$55k (with dependents). Contact: Chief Human Resources Unit, Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC), PO Box 260 124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany, fax: +49 228 815 1999, email: vacancies@unfccc.int website: <http://www.unfccc.int> *Closing: 21 May 2007*

NAT: Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - Policy and Programme Managers x 2. Nos: 07-154 and 07-155. Rural Policy and Innovation Division aims to improve business, risk and resource management at the farm enterprise level; encourage research, innovation and rural leadership; provide targeted support to rural producers in financial difficulty due to exceptional circumstances such as drought; and facilitate increased industry profitability and self-reliance. The Managers may lead a small team developing, implementing and administering policies and programmes relating to these issues. Should be highly motivated and skilled in policy and programme management. Salary up to \$96.6k. Contact: Matthew Koval, ph: (02) 6272 5780, website: <http://www.daff.gov.au/recruitment> *Closing: 11 May 2007*

NAT: Department of Industry Tourism and Resources - Manager, Energy & Environment Division. No: 1025MH. Responsible for providing expert advice as required, undertaking high level negotiation and liaison with other Department, Government authorities and/or external agencies. Should have strong skills in policy analysis and advice and/or in program management. Contact: Sarah Clough, General Manager, ph: (02) 6213 7879, email: sarah.clough@industry.gov.au *Closing: 10 May 2007*

NAT: Department of the Environment and Water Resources – Assistant Director. To contribute to the development of Australia's position with respect to international climate change policy and/or

partnership activity, by undertaking policy research and analysis and/or managing projects; prepare high-quality briefing and other correspondence for Ministers, senior officials and other stakeholders on developments in international climate change policy, and/or contribute to the development and management of climate change partnerships with other countries, including working with key external stakeholders to deliver practical projects; represent Australia at domestic and international meetings and negotiations, and liaise on behalf of the Australian Government, as required; assist in the development and management of domestic processes, including interdepartmental and external stakeholder consultation related to international climate change policy and/or partnership activity and contribute actively to the performance of the work unit and its achievements against stated business goals, including the management of staff. Should have demonstrated skill and experience in high level policy and/or program development and implementation, and a proven capacity to achieve outcomes, often under tight timeframes; demonstrated excellent written and oral communication skills including the ability to prepare high quality briefing on complex issues and to effectively represent the Department and the Australian Government; ability to work effectively on sensitive issues with a range of stakeholders from governments, industry and elsewhere to achieve successful outcomes through negotiation and the ability to contribute to team development, with a demonstrated commitment to continuous learning and self-development, the principles and practices of equity and diversity, occupational health and safety, and workplace participation in the decision making process. A knowledge of international climate change issues would be an advantage. Salary up to \$80.9k. Contact: Kristin Tilley, Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601, ph: (02) 6274 1618, email: kristin.tilley@environment.gov.au *Closing: 14 May 2007*

NSW: Department of Environment and Conservation – Senior Technical Policy Advisor. No: DEC07-168. To provide technical policy advice on air quality management including: regulation and policy development; assessing the air pollution impact from individual

industrial facilities; and negotiating appropriate air pollution limits. Should have demonstrated experience in air quality management and air pollution control; comprehensive knowledge and demonstrated experience in air pollution dispersion modelling; demonstrated knowledge of the legislative and policy framework for air quality management in NSW and extensive experience in air pollution regulatory matters; demonstrated knowledge and experience in project planning and management; strong networking, liaison and negotiation skills, with a proven ability to negotiate successfully at different levels of government, industry and the community; excellent analytical skills with the demonstrated ability to develop solutions to complex problems; experience in technical policy development demonstrating judgement and foresight on technical policy issues and excellent written and verbal communication skills, with demonstrated experience in preparing clear and concise papers and briefing notes on complex technical issues. Salary up to \$89.8k. Contact: Recruitment Officer, Department of Environment and Conservation, Personnel Services Section, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220, ph: (02) 9995 5836 (Attn: Andrew Mattes), email: andrew.mattes@environment.nsw.gov.au *Closing: 11 May 2007*

QLD: Environmental Protection Agency - Senior Environmental Officer. No: EN1150/07. To formulate strategies to provide for environmental management of issues impacting on land, air, water and people, including waste management issues; research and evaluate trends on environmental matters; liaise, consult and negotiate with all levels of Government agencies, industry and community groups on environmental issues and implementation of policy; review and make recommendations on applications for statutory approvals and, where appropriate, recommend conditions to apply to approvals and analyse and report on investigations into environmental management and protection matters including cleaner production techniques and waste generation, disposal techniques and monitoring. Should have demonstrated sound level of ability to manage projects and lead and manage teams; sound knowledge of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, and contemporary environmental management principles and practices. Sound knowledge or ability to rapidly acquire a sound knowledge of the Integrated Planning Act 1997, the Coastal Protection

and Management Act 1995. Specialist knowledge, skills/abilities in one or more of the: mining; water quality; air quality; or waste management; demonstrated sound analytical, research and problem-solving skills and demonstrated sound communication, consultation, negotiation and liaison skills and skills in providing advice. Salary up to \$62.5k. Contact: Geoff Metcalfe, ph: (07) 4744 7810, email: vacancies.tsv@csq.qld.gov.au *Closing: 11 May 2007*

QLD: Origin Energy - Manager Environment. Responsible for providing Environmental Leadership and guidance for sustainable development for the Exploration and Production Division and Greenfield Exploration as well as managing a group of Environmental specialists support staff. Should have tertiary qualifications in Environmental Science/Engineering or Management; extensive experience in a variety of Environmental roles including senior management positions; a broad understanding and experience of the Upstream oil and gas industry; a high standard of performance in a supervisory and management role; experience in serious incident investigation and environment audits; and a sound knowledge of risk management processes and risk based decision making. Contact: Lorrae Carr, Recruitment Consultant Upstream, ph: (07) 3867 0329, website: <http://www.originenergy.com.au/careers> *Closing: 25 May 2007*

SA: Australian Carbon biosequestration Initiative Ltd (ACBI Ltd) - Chief Executive. Responsible for reporting to a Board of Directors and attending meetings in a non-voting capacity to serve the Board and assisting its deliberations. Should have appropriate tertiary qualifications preferably with postgraduate qualification or equivalent experience in business administration and marketing and understanding of the principles of sustainability and natural resources management. Contact: Australian Carbon biosequestration Initiative Ltd (ACBI Ltd), PO Box 3158, Unley SA 5061, ph: 0418 836 561 (Attn: Nicholas Newland). *Closing: 11 May 2007*

SA: Department of Premier and Cabinet – Policy Officer, Climate Change, Sustainability and Workforce Management Division. No: 2484/2007. To contribute to the goals of the Sustainability and Workforce Management Division and Government sustainability

objectives by assisting in the development of state and national climate change policy and by researching, analysing and reporting on international policy developments. Should have a degree in Science, Engineering, Economics, Public Policy or other relevant discipline. Salary up to \$64.1k. Contact: Stephanie Ziersch, Director, Policy, Sustainability and Workforce Management Division., GPO Box 2343, ADELAIDE, 5001, ph: (08) 8204 2461, email: ziersch.stephanie@saugov.sa.gov.au website: <http://www.premcab.sa.gov.au> *Closing: 11 May 2007*

WA: Department of Environment and Conservation - Environmental Officer (Industry Regulation). No: DEC3036997. To develops appropriate 'Works Approval' and 'Licence' conditions for prescribed facilities to enable the protection of air, water, and land quality; advises, negotiates and liaises with industry, local government, government departments and community groups on issues pertinent to the management of prescribed facilities; undertakes inspections and reports on the performance of prescribed facilities or other premises; investigates and advises on pollution reports and appropriate control actions and assists in the developments of, and applies policies, codes of practice and regulations to support the management of prescribed facilities. Should have ability to work, interact and offer guidance in a team situation and to network and maintain working relationships; sound oral and written communication and interpersonal and negotiation skills; demonstrated ability to understand and focus on the achievement of outputs; demonstrated ability to research issues, analyse data and recommend solutions; demonstrated ability to apply technical knowledge to environmental issues; demonstrated ability to apply legislation and regulations to the management of environmental issues preferably related to prescribed premises; sound knowledge of industrial processes, related pollution prevention and control principles and techniques and the environmental effects of pollutants; a relevant degree from a recognised university or approved equivalent, preferably with a degree in physical science, engineering (environmental, chemical), environmental health or related discipline and experience working in industry and/or with a regulatory agency, preferably in pollution control, environmental management or quality assurance.

Salary up to \$67k. Contact: Caron Goodbourn, ph: (08) 9842 4516, website: <http://www.jobs.wa.gov.au> *Closing: 7 May 2007*

Scholarships & Grants

QLD: Environmental Protection Agency - QSEIF Round 11 Funding for Energy and Water Innovation. Grants up to \$200,000 per project. Contact: Martin Gellender, ph: (07) 3225 1965, website: <http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/qseif> *Closing: 1 June 2007*

Conferences & Events

May 2007. Launching of the Thematic Programme Network on Best Practices and Traditional Knowledge (TPN5). Dates to be announced. Colombia. Contact: UNCCD Secretariat, ph: +49-228-815-2800, fax: +49-228-815-2898, email: secretariat@unccd.int website: <http://www.unccd.int>

May 2007. Fourth Meeting of the UNCCD IIWG. Dates to be announced. Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: UNCCD Secretariat, ph: +49-228-815-2800, fax: +49-228-815-2898, email: secretariat@unccd.int, website: <http://www.unccd.int>

9-10 May 2007. Australian Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE) Sustainable Energy 2007 National Conference. Contact: BCSE, ph: (03) 9349 3077, fax: (03) 9349 3049, email: events@bcse.org.au website: <http://www.bcse.org.au>

14-18 May 2007. World Trade Fair for Forestry and Wood Industries. Hannover, Germany. Contact: Anja Brokjans, ph: +49 511 31602, fax: +49 511 89 32631, email: anja.brokjans@messe.de website: <http://www.ligna.de>

21-23 May 2007. Carbon Finance & Investment Summit. Manhattan Centre Studios, New York City, NY. Contact: Information Forecast Inc., 6800 Owensmouth Avenue, Suite 300, Canoga Park, CA 91303, ph: + (818) 888-4444, website: <http://www.infocastinc.com/carbon.html>

21-23 May 2007. Carbon Finance & Investment Summit. Manhattan Centre Studios, New York City, NY. Contact: Information Forecast Inc., 6800 Owensmouth Avenue, Suite 300, Canoga Park, CA 91303, ph: + (818) 888-4444, website: <http://www.infocastinc.com/carbon.html>

June 2007. Thematic Programme Network Workshop on Enabling Policies of the Implementation of UNCCD. Dates to be announced. Islamabad, Pakistan. Contact: UNCCD Secretariat, ph: +49-228-815-2800, fax: +49-228-815-2898, email: secretariat@unccd.int website: <http://www.unccd.int>

20-22 June 2007. Expert Meeting on Regional Impacts, Adaptation, Vulnerability and Mitigation. Nadi, Fiji. Contact: IPCC Secretariat, ph: +41 22 730 8208, fax: +41 22 730 8025, email: ipcc-wgl@al.no.gov website: ipcc-wgl.ucar.edu/meeting/TGICA-Regional/

July 2007. International Workshop on Economic Opportunity in Drylands. Dates to be announced. Beijing, China. Contact: Chinese Academy of Forestry, ph: +86-10-62-88-9-090, fax: +86-10-62-88-42-29, email: hegs@cat.ac.cn website: <http://www.forestry.ac.cn>

July 2007. Grulac Regional Meeting in Preparation for UNCCD COP 8. Dates to be announced. Trinidad and Tobago. Contact: UNCCD Secretariat, ph: +49-228-815-2800, fax: +49-228-815-2898, email: secretariat@unccd.int website: <http://www.unccd.int>

July 2007. Eighth Asian and Pacific Regional focal Point Meeting in Preparation for UNCCD COP8. Dates to be announced. Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam. Contact: UNCCD Secretariat, ph: +49-228-815-2800, fax: +49-228-815-2898, email: secretariat@unccd.int website: <http://www.unccd.int>

August 2007. African Regional Meeting in Preparation for UNCCD COP 8. Dates to be announced. Kigali, Rwanda. Contact: UNCCD Secretariat, ph: +49-228-815-2800, fax: +49-228-815-2898, email: secretariat@unccd.int website: <http://www.unccd.int>

9-13 September 2007. IUAPPA World Clean Air Congress: Clean Air Partnerships: Coming together for the Future. Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Contact: ICMS

Pty Ltd, ph: (07) 3307 4000, fax: (07) 3844 0909, website: <http://www.iuappa2007.com>

31 October-2 November 2007. SSEE Conference 2007: International Conference on Engineering Sustainability. Perth, Western Australia. Contact: Keynote Conferences, ph: (08) 9382 3799, website: <http://www.keynotewa.com/ssee-07>

3-14 December 2007. Thirteenth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and Third Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Indonesia. Contact: UNFCCC Secretariat, ph: +49 228 815 1000, fax: +49 228 815 1999, email: secretariat@unfccc.int website: <http://www.unfccc.int>