

Vision: Coal is accepted as a secure, competitive and environmentally sustainable energy resource contributing to New Zealand's prosperity

www.coalassociation.org
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This Newsletter is published for the Coal Association by CRL Energy Ltd. We value your feedback on issues discussed in the Coal Newsletter. For comments or enquiries please contact:

The Editor
CRL Energy Ltd
PO Box 31 244
Lower Hutt
Tel 04 570 3715
Fax 04 570 3701

Emissions trading scheme announced

By Wayne Hennessy, CRL Energy Ltd

On 20 September the Government unveiled its emissions trading system (ETS) covering all sectors and all greenhouse gases to help "transform our economy in a way in which [we] can give our businesses a competitive advantage".

It has set an ambitious set of medium to long term goals including:

- 90% renewable electricity by 2025 (about 70% currently);
- 50% emission reduction per capita in transport sector by 2040;
- 250,000 hectares of new forest planted by 2020;
- Carbon neutrality in the public sector by 2025; and
- Leading the world in widespread introduction of electric vehicles.

Carbon neutrality is expected to be achieved first in the electricity sector by 2025, followed by all stationary energy (electricity generation and industrial heat and process emissions) by 2030. In the transport sector the date for carbon neutrality is 2040.

In the shorter term, implementing the ETS is expected to nearly halve New Zealand's Kyoto Protocol deficit for 2008-12 from 45 to 25 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

Details of the policy announcement, the framework ETS report, engagement/meeting opportunities and numerous background documents are available on www.climatechange.govt.nz.

Emissions trading scheme summary

The framework document outlines the reasons for establishing an ETS rather than a simpler emissions charge. Key features are:

Cap and trade: Emissions trading requires participants to surrender units for their greenhouse gas emissions. A capped number of units are distributed – some allocated free, others sold by the Government at auction. All can be traded amongst those who want to increase or decrease their emissions. The scheme will operate on an economy wide basis – so emissions may increase in one area if there are reductions in another.

Participants: The obligation to account for emissions will be imposed on a relatively small number of participants in each sector – typically, operators high in the supply or production chains.

International: The ETS will operate within Kyoto and each unit will be fully comparable to a Kyoto-compliant unit in the international market. Linking internationally is a safety valve that will ensure the cost of emissions in New Zealand does not rise above the world price.

Administration: Ownership of units will be recorded with a central registry. Participants will be expected to monitor their own emissions, but an administering agency with audit and inspection powers will verify compliance. Participants will face penalties for non-compliance.

Timeline: Monitoring of forestry emissions (deforestation) and sinks will begin from 1 January 2008, with the first compliance period running for two years.

The transport sector will join the scheme from January 2009 because compliance will apply only to a small number of firms high in the supply chain.

The stationary energy sector (electricity generation and all other energy except transport fuel) will join the scheme in January 2010.

High emissions industrial processes – mainly the metal, mineral and chemical industries in New Zealand – will be brought in at the same time, subject to exclusions where the amounts emitted are too small to justify the scheme. A January 2013 start date for agriculture is proposed.

Allocation: To create both the price incentive to decrease emissions and the price disincentive against increases in emissions, the number of units allocated by gift or sale must be less than total sector emissions. No free allocation is proposed for electricity generators. For those big emitters who are facing competition from overseas firms not yet facing emissions pricing, free allocations of up to 90% of their 2005 stationary energy and process emissions are proposed. New sources that begin emitting during the period of the free allocation will not qualify for free allocations.

Consultation and legislation: The Government says consultation on the five climate change and energy discussion documents made it clear that there is a high level of support for emissions trading. "The Government is now committed to providing opportunities for detailed engagement with interested parties, such as industry, consumer groups, NGOs and Maori, to ensure the final design of the scheme is fair and can be implemented effectively."

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E3P slashes carbon emissions



After just two full months of operation as a baseload generator, Genesis Energy's new 400MW combined cycle gas turbine at Huntly has delivered a substantial reduction to the company's carbon dioxide emissions profile.

Total carbon emissions for July 2007 were 32 per cent down on the same period last year with the same level of thermal generation. At least one and sometimes two 250MW coal-fired generators were on standby during the month of July.

Genesis Energy Chief Executive Murray Jackson said the new 400MW CCGT demonstrated that high efficiency gas turbines could enable Genesis Energy to reduce its emissions while ensuring there is enough power to meet growth in demand from consumers. However, he cautions that the existing coal-fired plant must be kept in reserve to protect New Zealand from drought conditions.

"Our long term strategy is to reduce our reliance on coal-fired generation by replacing it with new gas turbines and new renewable generation projects. Genesis Energy is committed to reducing its emissions. On the other hand, we are also the only electricity generator to offer the country an insurance policy in the form of 1000MW reserve in the event of lower than normal inflows to the country's hydro schemes."

Genesis has also announced that it has reached agreement with Unison Networks to investigate taking an equity share in Unison & Roaring 40s' 147MW

wind farm development in Hawkes Bay.

To date the wind farm has been jointly developed by Unison and Roaring 40s (a joint venture between Hydro Tasmania and the CLP Group). The development consists of two stages: Stage I at Titiokura has resource consent for 15 wind turbines with a combined generating capacity of up to 45MW. Detailed design in preparation for construction of Stage I is about to commence. Stage II at Te Waka would have at least 34 turbines with a generating capacity of approximately 102MW. A resource consent application has been re-lodged for Stage II, after an initial larger scheme was turned down by the Environment Court.

Various environmental groups have been calling for the closure of Huntly, or for the process of shutdown to be accelerated, however, Coal Association Chairman, Chris Baker is urging the Government to act with caution.

"We're delighted that Genesis Energy's E3P is working so well. However, in the short to medium term, moves to reduce the availability of base load coal generation in New Zealand will have a negative impact both on New Zealand's economy and on the security of our energy supply."

"New Zealanders have already suffered power cuts in recent times because of low hydro lake levels. How quickly we have all forgotten the power savings campaigns and electricity supply crises of 2001 and 2003. Because of these dry years the New Zealand Government established an Electricity Commission which specifically identified coal as providing the necessary security of supply should we have low lake levels. Wind farms are making inroads and we are happy to see increased electricity generation from this source, but at present wind power makes up less than 1% of our annual electricity generation.

"It is simply impossible to replace the electricity generated by coal in the short term. I agree with Mr Jackson that we must keep Huntly functional as an insurance policy."

Green's proposed moratorium on coal will lead to poverty

In August, the Green Party announced a proposed moratorium on coal mines and coal exports. However, the Coal Association believes the proposed moratorium could ultimately lead to further impoverishment of some of the world's poorest people and greater environmental degradation.

"Imagine the consequences if all energy-rich nations decided they would no longer share their resources with countries that were not so well off. History tells us that such political actions invariably led to tragedy. We would inevitably be denying people a means to generate electricity or produce steel," says Coal Association Chairman Chris Baker.

In 2005, New Zealand exported approximately 2.3 Mt of coal, generating export earnings exceeding NZ\$200M.

"Even if New Zealand could afford to forego these earnings, ceasing exports would not reduce either global coal consumption or greenhouse gas emissions. The reality is that our customers would simply shop elsewhere. There are several countries that would be only too happy to take up the slack and I could almost guarantee that some of these would not be as environmentally scrupulous or as efficient in their mining methods as New Zealand is, this would probably result in increased global emissions and a greater impact on the environment.

"By calling for an end to coal mine developments and coal exports this is inadvertently what the Green Party is asking for, by any measure, this would be spectacularly self-defeating.

"No-one is arguing that New Zealand should not take responsibility for emissions generated by its products. As a relatively wealthy nation we invest 'above our weight' in the technologies that the world will need to deploy to curb emissions. Our research arm, CRL Energy Ltd, is actively involved with other research companies to demonstrate hydrogen energy alternatives, as well as developing methods of improving the

environmental impacts of mining."

Mr Baker says that the Coal Association, along with a number of companies in New Zealand is working with Australia on developing and demonstrating the Clean Coal Technologies (including Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)) that can significantly reduce global emissions from coal use. Some \$3 billion is committed in Australia alone in this vital area of technology and some of this work will be done in New Zealand.

"The Australian's have recently committed to a demonstration project involving a 400 megawatt integrated drying gasification combined-cycle (IDGCC) power generation plant at the Loy Yang coal mine in Victoria's Latrobe valley. Using clean coal technology the plant will produce power more efficiently, at lower cost, with 30 percent lower CO2 emissions and half the water consumption of conventional brown coal power plants. With measures such as this Australia is on target to be emitting 87 million fewer tonnes of carbon than they otherwise would by 2010.

"This is significant because that reduction is more than New Zealand's entire greenhouse gas emissions (New Zealand's total greenhouse gas emissions are around 78 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents) – New Zealand could pay for such a plant and become completely C-neutral."

Mr Baker says that climate change is a global issue and it is important that New Zealand plays its part.

"CCS is one of the most important technologies in the global response to climate change, and the coal industry here and in Australia is at the forefront of global efforts to develop and demonstrate these technologies. It is clear our efforts should include this area of technologies because these technologies will provide substantial emissions reductions while preserving competitiveness and our standard of living."

AGM advance notice

The Coal Association AGM will be held on 15 November 2007 in Wellington. Venue to be confirmed.

Coal seam gas mining permit granted

Crown Minerals has granted Christchurch based Macdonald Investments Ltd (MIL) a 40 year coal seam gas mining permit in a 107sq km area immediately east of Greymouth. Methane occurs naturally around coalfields and can be used for industrial energy and electricity or can be injected into gas transmission systems to supplement gas resources. Crown Minerals said the move was exciting although the potential for coal seam gas extraction on the West Coast was unknown.

MIL said the project could recover 175 billion cubic feet of gas, the energy equivalent of 28 million barrels of oil. The development is at an early stage, with a pilot programme planned next year before iwi and landowners are consulted.

MIL plans to build the necessary electricity generation facility to initially deliver 20MW into the national grid. When mature, the project might deliver over 50MW.

Nightcap's Takitimu to supply Fonterra

Production is now back in full swing at the Takitimu coal mine in Nightcaps as the operation ramps up to meet demand when the mine takes over the contract to supply coal to Fonterra's Clandeboye plant near Timaru.

The Takitimu mine, previously known as Nightcaps, was purchased by Eastern Coal Holdings (NZ) Limited in September last year. The company, a subsidiary of Brisbane-based Eastern Corporation Limited, has been a New Zealand coal producer since June 2005 when it acquired the Cascade open cut coal mine near Westport.

Eastern Managing Director Campbell Smith said the Takitimu mine is an important part of the company's overall New Zealand coal strategy.

"We purchased the mine with the intention of expanding our existing coal business and were awarded the Clandeboye contract in a tender process earlier this year. From September 2008, we will supply approximately 130,000 tonnes of coal each year to Clandeboye from our Takitimu operations," he said.

Mr Smith said the company would

be making considerable expenditure commitments in the coming 12 months on plant and equipment. "Since taking ownership of the mine we have upgraded the existing processing facilities, however construction will soon commence on a new plant capable of handling significantly higher tonnages. The Takitimu mine has also been awarded several other contracts to supply coal in the district so we are targeting tonnages of 50,000 tonnes in the coming year, increasing to over 200,000 tonnes thereafter. We will also be supplying 'clean' low sulphur bagged coal for domestic use."

Eastern also holds Prospecting Permits in the Southland area, one surrounding the existing Takitimu permit and another on the coast at Orepuke, which are targeted for exploration and development. Late last year the company also purchased a coal handling and distribution centre, Eastern Coal Supplies, in Timaru. On the West Coast, the company intends to develop another Exploration Permit it holds at Whareatea West on the Denniston Plateau near its Cascade operations.

SE seeks partner for lignite project

Solid Energy is likely to seek an international partner for the next pre-feasibility stage of its proposed large lignite processing project in Southland, the company's chief operating officer Barry Bragg told the AusIMM minerals conference in Christchurch last month.

An initial scoping study considered five individual product options and opportunities for polygeneration of products, including the possibility of producing up to 40,000 barrels per day of high quality diesel. The company's preliminary conclusions are that the projects with the most potential are transport fuels, urea, electricity generation, or a combination of these.

If any of the options are implemented, it would be a multi billion dollar undertaking and would take a minimum of five years to develop. It would be based on the estimated 600 million tonnes of lignite in the Mataura/Croydon area of Eastern Southland to which Solid Energy has acquired access. The resource is sufficient to support a world-scale liquid fuels plant for more than 40 years.

CO₂ is a by-product of any of these

options. However, the CO₂ footprint from the lignite-based project could be managed by:

- > purchasing CO₂ credits (if emissions trading is introduced)
- > paying a tax (if there is a carbon tax)
- > carbon capture and storage.
- > forestry offsets (under the Government's Permanent Forest Sinks Initiative policy).
- > off-shore carbon reduction investment Clean Development Mechanism (CDM – part of the Kyoto protocol).

A combination of these is likely to provide the optimal carbon management solution for the project.

Mr Bragg said that the cost of the next pre-feasibility stage of establishing which options to pursue was likely to be in the tens of millions of dollars. An international partner will be sought.

Solid Energy has been talking to the South African-based Sasol company, he said. Sasol has developed world-leading technology for the conversion of low grade coal into value-added syngas and chemicals.

Emissions trading scheme announced

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General impacts

The macroeconomic impact of the ETS on New Zealand will largely be driven by the nature and stringency of international agreements. For the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008–12), Climate Change Minister David Parker claims the macroeconomic impacts will be negligible. He says modelling indicates that meeting our Kyoto commitments with a linkage to international trading markets will have an overall impact of less than 0.1% of GDP by 2012 compared with underlying growth forecasts in the order of 2% per year.

Industry groups have been seeking the report on which the Minister is basing his claim on but it appears no recent research has been undertaken.

In order to avoid imposing rapid change on the economy, the ETS will feature a range of measures aimed at smoothing the transition faced by some business sectors; for example, by free allocation of emission units for an initial period. Starting from 2013, that assistance will decrease on a linear basis until it is completely phased out in 2025. The Government believes the first price impacts will be an increase in the price of petrol of approximately 4c a litre from 2009, and household power bills are predicted to increase by 5% the following year.

However, price impacts on some industry sectors could be very significant. Depending on their individual allocations, they will to some degree be exposed to fuel and electricity price increases from January 2010 (as well as liquid fossil fuels price increases from 1 January 2009). Even though electricity generators will not be given free allocation in the ETS, it is expected that there will be enormous windfall gains to generators (with the SOEs returning these gains to the government as dividends). This is because the emissions price increase for the marginal thermal stations (such as coal-fired Huntly) will determine the wholesale electricity price for all generation.

The framework document says that when designing transitional assistance measures it is useful to give joint consideration to the treatment of direct emissions from stationary energy and industrial processes, and indirect emissions associated with the consumption of electricity. It notes a further issue is whether to extend support to industry for increases in the price of land transport fuels. This may be important in certain industries such as fishing, forestry, cement and some parts of the mining industries but it would add considerable complications to the scheme.

Issues for the coal industry

Issues to be discussed in the engagement process between the coal industry and the Government, include options for points of obligation.

An upstream point of obligation would be limited to coal miners and coal importers (with the question raised as to

whether private miners would be included).

Alternatively, upstream and midstream points of obligation would result in a combination of miners, importers and wholesalers and perhaps major users of coal. The Government wishes to apply the New Zealand ETS in a way that minimises compliance and administration costs, and captures the most emissions activities and sources. In the coal sector, it believes that costs are minimised and coverage is maximised through an upstream obligation at the first point in the supply chain. However, if midstream obligation results in monitoring only a small number of firms, ETS participation could provide consumers with a more appropriate price signal.

Exemptions are proposed for exported coal, for coal-seam methane vented or flared (but not sold), and for (potential) emissions subject to carbon capture and storage. (Coal permit and licence holders do not own coal-seam methane and fugitive emissions are difficult to measure or estimate.) There will be stakeholder engagement on exemptions for activities that are too small to have a measurable effect on total emissions.

Other engagement issues will be the operational detail of how the ETS will apply to the stationary energy sector, such as the emissions monitoring methods employed and determining emissions factors.

The key issues for large stationary energy emitters will be the operational detail of how the NZ ETS will be applied, such as the emissions monitoring methods employed, determining appropriate emissions factors and the criteria and mechanism for free allocation.

The key issue for perhaps hundreds of small to medium enterprises whose competitiveness may be placed at risk (including numerous coal users) will be whether a practical method can be found to provide transitional assistance. In order to keep administration costs low, the government has suggested an annual emissions threshold of 50,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (about 25,000 tonnes of coal, assuming relatively low transport and electricity emissions). The majority of 'trade exposed' firms will be well below this threshold and will want to know whether they will be allowed to 'opt in' to the ETS, what criteria will be used to determine the level of free allocation and the transaction costs of doing so. The costs of accounting for emissions, negotiating with officials and purchasing credits (perhaps using consultants' expertise) may be too great to justify the level of assistance. Equity issues are bound to arise for them compared with large firms that can justify the transaction costs.

In summary it will be reasonable to assume that no matter what the point of obligation (coal producer, wholesaler or user) the price impact of say a \$15 per tonne CO₂ international price in 2010 will be around \$30 per tonne of sub-bituminous coal (with comparatively small freight cost increases). Individual 'trade exposed' firms may have some degree of transitional free allocation to reduce this impact.

Coming Events

4-5 October 2007, 2nd international symposium on capture and geological storage of CO₂, Paris, France, François Kalaydjian, IFP - Communication Division, 1 & 4, avenue de Bois-Préau, 92852 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex, France, Tel: +33 1 4752 6440, Fax: +33 1 4752 7049, Email: francois.kalaydjian@ifp.fr, Internet: www.co2symposium.com

7-10 October 2007, Capture and Geological Storage of CO₂, SPE Applied Technology Workshop, Perth, Australia, Jenny Chong, SPE, Suite 23-02, Level 23, Centrepoint South, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Tel: +60 3 2288 1233, Fax: +60 3 2282 1220, Email: jchong@spe.org, Internet: www.spe.org

17-18 October 2007, Clean coal Asia 2007 conference, Singapore, Roderic McLauchlan, Terrapinn Pte Ltd, 1 Harbourfront Place, #18-01/06 Harbourfront Tower One, NA 098633, Singapore, Tel: +65 6322 2724, Fax: +65 6226 3264, Email: rod.mclauchlan@terrapinn.com, Internet: www.terrapinn.com/2007/coal

21-24 October 2007, 27th coaltrans world coal conference, Rome, Italy, Stephanie Mercier, Coaltrans Conferences Ltd, Nestor House, Playhouse Yard, London EC4V 5EX, UK, Tel: +44 20 7779 8189, Fax: +44 20 7779 8946, Email: smercier@euromoneyplc.com, Internet: www.coaltrans.com/

Desulphurisation plant a success

Dr Tony Clemens, programme leader for the government-funded "Hydrogen Energy for the Future of New Zealand" research programme has recently announced the completion of several milestones in CRL Energy's efforts to produce high grade hydrogen from New Zealand lignite.

"Last year we had an objective to successfully operate a desulphurisation plant sufficient to handle 10% of the 200 kW syngas stream produced by our coal gasifier here at CRL Energy. This proved to be very difficult but through hard work by the team we've conquered the challenge and I'm pleased to say that this has not only recently been achieved, but in addition the desulphuriser was easily able to clean up 20% of the syngas stream."

Achieving this milestone represents completion of a major milestone for the coal to hydrogen part of the programme because in order for the downstream syngas clean-up gear and fuel cell to work, it is essential that all traces of sulphurous gases are removed.

Last year the original desulphuriser (sulphur scavenger solution introduced into the gas stream) proved unable to remove all sulphur from the syngas stream. The team at CRL Energy had to redesign and build a completely new desulphurising tower (packed column with circulating caustic wash).

"The new tower is performing extremely well and is able to reduce hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) in syngas from in excess of 1200 ppm to the point where it is undetectable on equipment

designed to read down to 0.1ppm."

A water gas shift reactor for treating volumes equivalent to 10% of the gasifier output has also been constructed and commissioned.

"Previous difficulties with activating the catalyst in the reactor have been resolved and a series of experiments were carried out in which catalyst bed temperature, steam feed rate and syngas flow were varied. Initial experiments used bottled syngas which mimicked the gasifier syngas, but we are now using genuine, gasifier-generated desulphurised syngas. The reactor was able to shift 60% of the CO in the syngas. This is sufficient to allow us to continue to the next stage."

The next stage is a condenser and drying tower assembly to treat the wet shifted gas prior to pressurization and passing to the fuel cell. Construction of the drying tower has already begun.

"In addition we now have all the parts needed for testing the ECN hydrogen separation membrane (ECN: Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands - a major international energy research organization) and the test facility is currently being assembled. We will be testing its ability to produce pure hydrogen from our desulphurised, dry, shifted syngas.

"In all we expect the syngas slipstream clean-up line will be fully integrated with the gasifier (including testing of the new ECN membrane for hydrogen separation) by Christmas this year," says Dr Clemens.

Public snaps up carbon credits

Meridian Energy CEO Keith Turner is pleased with the public's obvious appetite for purchasing voluntary carbon credits

After a week-long, high-profile experiment this month, the first household parcel of voluntary carbon credits sold on TradeMe yesterday for \$3,000. At close of auction on 11 September, the second household parcel sold for \$2,010, and the third business parcel sold for \$19,262

For the first time ever, New Zealanders were given the opportunity to bid on voluntary carbon credits in an initiative led by Meridian Energy and its partners TradeMe, M-co and Landcare Research.

"It's obvious from the reaction to the auction that people are looking for new ways to do something about climate change - and over the past week we've determined that the New Zealand public is very interested in buying carbon credits on the voluntary market," said Keith Turner.

"After over 35,000 web site hits, more than 300 bids, and hundreds of Q&As, it's clear there's real engagement from the public," said Keith Turner. "It also demonstrates that the Government is absolutely on the right track with tradable carbon rights and the formation of a carbon trading market."

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CRL Energy's role in NZ's 'EnergyScape'

EnergyScape – CRL Energy's new \$533,334 FRST-funded contract to develop a pathway to a hydrogen energy economy if hydrogen becomes part of this country's energy future research programme began on 1 March 2007 with specific objectives to identify the knowledge and expertise gaps that must be filled in order for New Zealand to transition to a hydrogen economy, identify the role that research investment may play in filling those gaps and produce an action plan to enable that research.

Already, the first stage in the process – the release of an issues document for raised awareness among selected high-level government and industry stakeholders has been completed.

"We canvassed a wide range of issues including the potential to use hydrogen to run vehicles and generate electricity; and how surplus electricity - from sources such as windpower, wavepower or ocean currents - could be used to split hydrogen out of water and store it until needed."

The project is also looking at other ways to produce hydrogen, ranging from the concept of extracting it from big coal deposits - and re-burying the unwanted carbon - to producing it from methane from digester systems making use of manure and other effluent from dairy farms. Chemical fuelcells can use hydrogen and oxygen via a catalyst

to generate electricity, with heat and water the only waste.

"We received over 90% feedback from our issues document, and from that we are now proceeding to model the hydrogen supply chains deemed most likely to play a role in the development of New Zealand's hydrogen economy. From this analysis, the knowledge gaps should become obvious," says Dr Clemens.

The programme is one of three closely linked initiatives included within EnergyScape. The other two programmes are led by Scion and the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). NIWA's programme will incorporate energy demand modelling, and undertake a detailed appraisal of our climate-driven renewables (wind, hydro, marine, solar, bioenergy) and earth-based resources (geothermal, oil and gas, coal). Scion's programme will investigate bioenergy options such as how energy may be created from pine plantation waste, short rotation crops, forage crops, grasses, dairy farm wastes, algae on sewage ponds, and other biomass.

Between them these two programmes aim to identify gaps and construct research plans for the biomass resource and all other resources respectively. CRL Energy is heavily involved in all three and leads the Hydrogen programme.

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Despite one of the original objectives being price discovery, the unexpected interest in the auction of these parcels sparked some tough bidding.

"These first sales were always going to be 'trophy' sales, being the first voluntary credits on the New Zealand market. People should not assume this is going to set the future price of carbon credits," said Keith Turner.

As a result of the high prices achieved for the household parcels, the proceeds of the two sales will be donated to Project Crimson – a project that restores plantings of native Pohutakawa and Rata. The proceeds of the sale of the business parcel will go back into the Te Apiti wind farm.

The auction was designed to get people thinking about how voluntary carbon credits work and how families and businesses can reduce their carbon footprint and offset what they can't reduce. Meridian Energy, in

partnership with TradeMe, The Marketplace Company (M-co) and The carbonZero Programme run by Landcare Research, posted for sale three parcels of Gold Standard Verified Emission Reduction Units (VERs), or voluntary carbon credits, on the Trade Me auction site last week.

Keith Turner added that Meridian is looking forward to the establishment of TZ1, so that wider trading opportunities can be introduced and can interface with global carbon markets.

At the same time as the TradeMe auction, a Registration of Interest for the remaining Meridian voluntary carbon credits was launched, where individuals, firms and brokers who have previously expressed an interest in the Gold Standard VERs are able to put in a tender. Following the close of registration on the 23rd September, Meridian will consider posting more parcels on TradeMe.

9-15 November 2007, *World energy congress, Rome, Italy.*
Mike Treacher, PennWell UK Office, UK Tel: +44 1992 656 636 Fax: +44 1992 656 700
E-mail: miket@pennwell.com.
Internet: www.rome2007.it

16-20 November 2008, *9th international conference on greenhouse gas control technologies, Washington, DC, USA, John Gale, IEA, Orchard Business Centre, Stoke Orchard, Cheltenham GL52 7RZ, UK, Tel: +44 1242 680753, Fax: +44 1242 680758, Email: john@ieaghg.org, Internet: mit.edu/ghgt9*

19-20 November 2007, *McCloskey's Australian coal conference 2007, Sydney, NSW., Australia, Georgina Lucey, The McCloskey Group, 2 Pages Court, St Peters Road, Petersfield GU32 3HX, UK, Tel: +44 1730 265095, Fax: +44 1730 260044, Email: georgina.lucey@mccloskeycoal.com, Internet: conf.mccloskeycoal.com*

Coal Association of New Zealand Inc.

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Associate Membership

Did you know that you can join the Coal Association, even if you are not a coal producer, by becoming an Associate Member?

Why should you join?

The Coal Association needs the support of Associate Members more than ever, so that New Zealanders can retain access to the plentiful and economic fuel coal. Your support is vital, as the Association attempts to reduce the impact of economic measures, designed to help meet New Zealand's Kyoto Protocol obligations. As an Associate Member, you can keep up to date with happenings in the energy industry by reading the Coal Newsletter, which is sent out twice yearly, and the Annual Review, which every Associate Member receives with an invitation to the Annual General Meeting.

Other benefits of Associate Membership are:

- > opportunities to participate in Coal Association activities;
- > opportunities to make your voice heard through Coal Assn initiatives;
- > free access to information held by CRL Energy Ltd;
- > free short consultations with CRL Energy staff; and
- > free updates of recently published coal information.

What does it cost?

An annual fee of \$350 +GST.

How do I join?

Ring CRL Energy 04 570 3715 for the details.



LOWER HUTT

68 Gracefield Road
PO Box 31-244, Lower Hutt
Tel: +64 4 570 3700
Fax: +64 4 570 3701

HAMILTON

C/- Ruakura Research Centre
East Street
Private Bag 3123, Hamilton
Tel: +64 7 838 5261
Fax: +64 7 838 5252

CHRISTCHURCH

123 Blenheim Road
PO Box 29-415
Christchurch
Tel: +64 3 341 2120
Fax: +64 3 341 5500

GREYMOOUTH

43 Arney Street
PO Box 290, Greymouth
Tel: +64 3 768 0586
Fax: +64 3 768 0587

