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## PRESS RELEASE

### SECURES MAJOR CONSULTING ROLE IN CHINESE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT

Summary:

- Project Development & Management (In the Phase 1 and Phase 2 building process)
- CDM/JI consulting and broking

ALPHA AUCTUS PTY LTD ("AAPL") Managing Director William TIEN has announced the first major Project Development for ALPHA AUCTUS PTY LTD ("AAPL") in establishing its presence in the China Biomass Power Plant permits and process.

The Biomass Power Plant project which is based in the JIYANG City, HENAN Province and will be developed by ALPHA GREEN ENERGY LTD a related and soon to be US listed, has appointed ALPHA AUCTUS PTY LTD to undertake a key developmental and strategic planning role in the power plant process.

This is the opportunity to build up ALPHA AUCTUS PTY LTD's reputation in the region; the company will be able to generate the following revenue:

- US\$200,000 consultant fee in the JIYANG City, HENAN Province project development from C8R ASIA LTD (to be acquired 100% by ALPHA GREEN ENERGY LTD)
- A gross 3% project management fee on the phase 1 of the JIYANG City, HENAN Province, China Biomass Power Plant US\$25 million contract through C8R ASIA LTD (estimated fee US\$750,000)
- Based on total emission credits, a 20% Clean Development Mechanism/ Joint Implementation (CDM/JI) consulting and Certified Emission Reductions (CER) broking fee through C8R ASIA LTD. (estimated on the 50 MWh Biomass Power Plant when completed about 100,000 tons in CERs)

TIEN further noted that this earlier than expected success by ALPHA AUCTUS PTY LTD bodes well for the finalization of AAPL into Australian listed company: Cape Range Wireless Limited (ASX:CAG)

For further information please go to [www.alphaauctus.com](http://www.alphaauctus.com) and [www.alphagreenenergy.com](http://www.alphagreenenergy.com)

#### **Note:**

##### **Kyoto Protocol**

The Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding agreement that arose out of the UNFCCC to tackle climate change through a reduction of green house gas emissions. Countries (those listed in Annex I) are legally bound to reduce man-made green house gases emissions by a certain percentage. Individual countries have their own reduction targets outlined in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol.

The **Clean Development Mechanism** (CDM) is one of three Kyoto protocol Flexibility mechanisms. The other two are Joint Implementation and International Emissions Trading. CDM helps Annex I (industrialized) countries meet their emission reduction targets. By paying for green house gas emission reduction in non-Annex (developing) countries.

All Annex-I countries (Except Belarus and Turkey) have legally binding green house gas emission reduction requirements under the Kyoto Protocol. Instead of countries reducing emissions of their own companies, Annex I countries can "buy" emission reductions in non-Annex I countries. For example a CDM project such

as a company switching fuels from coal to biomass results in a reduction of 100,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year in the atmosphere. If an Annex I country buys these credits, it can be counted for its Kyoto reduction target.

**Joint Implementation (JI)** is like CDM but with projects in other Annex I countries instead of developing countries. (Typically Eastern European countries).

**Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)** are a "certificate" just like a stock. A CER is given by the CDM Executive Board to projects in developing countries to certify they have reduced green house gas emissions by one ton of carbon dioxide per year. For example, if a project generates energy using wind power instead of burning coal, it can save 50 tons of carbon dioxide per year. There it can claim 50 CERs (as one CER is equivalent to one ton of carbon dioxide reduced). Developed countries buy CER's from developing countries under the CDM process to help them achieve their Kyoto targets.

### **International Emissions trading**

Each Annex I country has a certain number of emission allowances (amount of carbon dioxide it can emit) in line with its Kyoto reduction targets. If a country's GHG emissions are below their emission allowances(i.e. meeting Kyoto targets) they can sell these allowances to other Annex I countries who are emitting above the allowance(i.e. not meeting their Kyoto targets).

### **Electricity from Biomass Retrofit**

The term "biomass" encompasses diverse fuels derived from timber, agriculture and food processing wastes or from fuel crops that are specifically grown or reserved for electricity generation. Biomass fuel can also include sewage sludge and animal manure. Some biomass fuels are derived from trees. Given the capacity of trees to regenerate, these fuels are considered renewable.

Most biomass power plants burn agricultural wastes. Direct Combustion power plants burn the biomass fuel directly in boilers that supply steam for the same kind of steam-electric generators used to burn fossil fuels. Retrofit refers to the replacement of fossil fuels like coal with environment-friendly agricultural wastes. Because biomass technologies use combustion processes to produce electricity, they can generate electricity at any time.

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