



Waste-to-energy in Germany 2030

Available Waste Amounts, Plant Capacities and Prices

- Status quo and forecast: Market, quantities and pricing
- Analysis of Waste streams per Federal State
- Profiles of Existing and Planned Facilities/ Project Ranking

- Marketvolume und Competition
- Profils of Stakeholders
- Trends, Opportunities and Risks
- Strategies
- Market-Specific Case Studies
- Outlook

At times of growing dependency on imports of fossil fuels and thus the rising price of primary fuels, alternative regional energy resources are gaining in significance. Waste-to-energy combines the generation of energy with the disposal of wastes and residues.

Since the implementation of the EU Directive on Landfills in Germany, the waste management market has changed fundamentally. Extensive restructuring has been and continues to be undertaken. In the next few years, the market will be determined by discussions on the continuity of temporary storage, the efficiency of mechanical-biological treatment, Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) production and the German Green-Dot system. Knowledge of waste streams, quantities and RDF prices resulting from them are fundamental for positioning within the volatile market. Equally important is an increasingly competitive orientation with information on facilities, stakeholders and their options.

The current edition of the Market Potential Study, "Waste-to-energy in Germany 2030", covers the entire spectrum of energy production from waste and (biogenous) residues, and examines mono- as well as co-incineration activities (see Fig. 1). Future waste streams in Germany are determined through consideration of the emergence and availability of wastes and residues potentially usable for thermal treatment and the connected capacity developments of energy recovery facilities with new buildings, continued use, or closure.

Average price developments are stated for individual materials on the basis of waste stream analyses and the identification of an excess or in-sufficient supply of RDF in terms of specific scenarios. The study provides answers on the development of competition structures and market participants as well as on specific trends, opportunities, risks and strategies.

The following questions provide some examples as to the content of the study:

- How much suitable waste and residue is available and what developments are predicted for Germany up until 2030?
- Which plant capacities will be employed for energy recovery in the future?
- Which waste streams are suitable for the individual fractions?
- Which technologies are used and what are the reasons?
- What capacities will the co-incineration in coal-fired power plants and cement kilns have in future?
- Which trends, opportunities and risks are relevant for the individual market participants?
- Which strategies are successful on the market and how are they developed?
- How much energy is produced from waste in Germany?

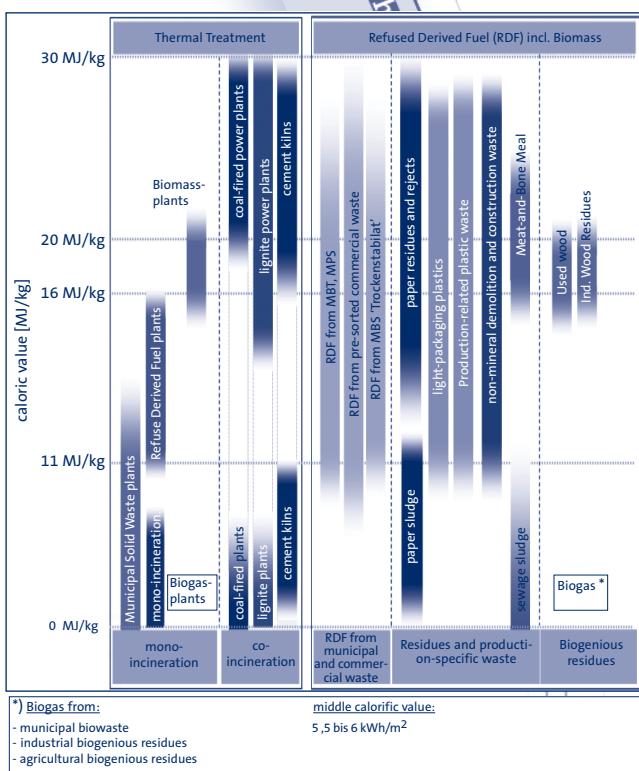


Fig. 1: Initial situation in the Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) market

The study provides answers to these and other questions. Besides providing a theoretical foundation and practical advice, it also presents specific market data within clear-cut, premises-based scenarios. The study also shows the demands of existing and future market participants and describes experiences within the market.

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WASTE - TO- ENERGY IN GERMANY 2030

Planned Content of the Study

Aims and benefits of the study

On the basis of the current developments and discussions within Germany, the study demonstrates and analyses the future development of the Waste-to-Energy market up until 2030 in terms of different scenarios. Alongside the quantitative analysis of the market, (e.g. quantities and price developments), the market will be portrayed via a qualitative depiction (e.g., competitor intensity, opportunities and risks, etc.). Based on these data and forecasts, the study enables its readers to assess the plausibility of their own strategies and market data. Furthermore, the analysis of trends, opportunities and risks within the market contributes towards optimum market positioning in decisions pertaining to strategy and investment.

Methodology

trend:research implements a variety of field and desk research methods. Alongside extensive intranet and internet database analyses (including journals, publications, conferences, company reports, etc.), the market potential study comprises approximately 100 structured interviews with the following target groups:

- Operators of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) plants (for mainly low-calorific waste)
- Operators of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) plants (for mainly middle-calorific waste)
- Operators of mono-incineration plants
- Operators of coal and lignite-fired power plants
- Operators of cement works
- Producers of RDF
- Operators of biomass plants
- Transport companies (waste, RDF)
- Other service providers and consultants

The analysis of field and desk research data leads to reliable conclusions regarding markets, trends, competition and dealing with the options within the Waste-to Energy market. By means of the multivariate Trend-Impact-Analysis™, data and information are quantified and structured into a knowledge database. This is then used to build scenarios and deduce accurate market predictions.

For whom is the study intended?

The market potential study is aimed at all stakeholders within the market of energy production from wastes and residues, thus providing a fundamental view of all data, discussions and market movements relevant to this market. By means of detailed analyses of waste streams, pricing and the market itself, the study offers an overview for stakeholders in the waste management industry, operators of power plants and energy facilities and investors. The study is also aimed at facility constructors and planners, as well as further service providers from the waste management industry.

The study is of particular use and relevance to committee chairs, management boards, industrial strategy developers, marketing and sales representatives.

1 Management Summary		4.2.2.1 Municipal Waste
2 General Basics		4.2.2.2 Commercial Waste of municipal nature
2.1 Introduction and Study Design		4.2.2.3 Commercial Waste for Recovery ('Verwertung')
2.2 Methodology		4.2.2.4 Mixed Waste Produced by the Demolition and Construction Industries
2.3 Aims and Benefits of the Study		4.2.3 Supply of Refuse Derived Fuels (RDF) from Municipal and Commercial Waste
2.4 Definitions and Limitations of Terms		4.2.3.1 RDF from Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) and Mechanical Physical Stabilisation (MPS)
2.4.1 Waste-to-energy		4.2.3.2 RDF from Mechanical Biological Stabilisation (MBS) ('Trockenstabilat')
2.4.2 RDF and Secondary Fuels		4.2.3.3 RDF from pre-sorted commercial waste (Mechanical Treatment - MT)
2.4.3 Recovery ('Verwertung') and Disposal ('Beseitigung')		4.2.3.4 Non-mineral Mixed Waste Produced by the Demolition and Construction Industries
2.4.4 Co-incineration and mono-incineration		4.2.4 Waste Treatment Facilities (MBT, MPS, MBS and MT)
3 Conditions in Germany		4.2.4.1 Input Capacities
3.1 General Conditions		4.2.4.2 Exploitation of RDF/ Possible Depths of RDF Production
3.1.1 Population development		4.2.5 Wastes and Residues - separately collected
3.1.2 Market Forecast (German GDP)		4.2.5.1 Light Packaging/ Plastics ('German Green-Dot System')
3.2 Conditions within the Waste Management Industry		4.2.5.2 Production-specific Plastic Fractions
3.2.1 Overview: EU Waste Legislation		4.2.5.3 Wastes and Residues from the Paper Industry
3.2.2 National Implementation		4.2.5.3.1 Paper Sludge
3.2.2.1 „Kreislaufwirtschafts-/Abfallgesetz (KrW/AfG)" - General Waste legislation		4.2.5.3.2 Rejects and Residues
3.2.2.2 'TA Siedlungsabfall (TASI)' - Implementation of the EU landfill directive		4.2.5.4 Sewage Sludge (Thermally Dried/ Mechanically Treated)
3.2.2.3 'AbfallIV' - Ordinance on Landfill		4.2.5.5 Meat-and-Bone Meal
3.2.2.4 'Deponieverordnung' - Ordinance on Landfill		4.2.6 Biogenous Residues
3.2.2.5 'Deponieverwertungsverordnung' - Ordinance on Recovery from Landfill		4.2.6.1 Used Wood (Classes I to IV)
3.2.2.6 'AVV' - Regulations on catalogue of Waste types		4.2.6.2 Industrial Wood Residues
3.2.2.7 'AbfallverbringungsV' - Regulations on shipping of waste		4.2.6.3 Municipal Biological Waste
3.2.2.10 'GewerbeabfallIV' - Ordinance on Commercial Waste		4.2.6.4 Industrial biogenous Residues
3.2.2.11 'BiomasseV' - Ordinance on Biomass		4.2.6.5 Agricultural biogenous Residues
3.2.2.12 'AltholzV' - Ordinance on Used Wood		4.2.7 Current Capacities of Facilities for Energy Production from Wastes and Residues
3.2.2.13 '13. und 17. BImSchV' - Federal Immission Control Ordinance: 13 and 17.		4.2.7.1 MSW Plants (for mainly low-calorific waste)
3.2.2.14 RDF Certification according to the German Institute for Quality Assurance and Certification e.V. (RAL)		4.2.7.2 RDF Plants (for mainly middle-calorific waste)
3.3 General Conditions of the Energy Industry		4.2.7.3 Mono-Incineration Facilities
3.3.1 Current Forecasts on the Price of Electricity and Gas		4.2.7.3.1 Sewage Sludge
3.3.2 Liberalisation Status of the Energy Market ('Unbundling')		4.2.7.3.2 Meat-and-Bone Meal
3.3.3 Development of Remuneration in the Renewable Energies Act		4.2.7.4 Co-Incineration
3.3.4 Development of Remuneration for Grid Usage		4.2.7.4.1 Coal-fired Power Plants
3.3.5 Overview: The Energy Mix in Germany		4.2.7.4.2 Lignite Power Plants
3.3.5.1 Scenario 1: Adherence to the Originally Planned Phasing-Out of Nuclear Energy		4.2.7.4.3 Cement Works
3.3.5.2 Scenario 2: Extending the Deadline for Phasing out Nuclear Energy, while Fulfilling Aims set by the Kyoto Protocol.		4.2.7.5 Biomass Plants
3.3.5.3 Scenario 3: Drastic Reduction in CO2 Emissions through Reducing the Use of Fossil Fuels and Continuing to Use Nuclear Energy		4.2.7.6 Biogas Facilities
3.3.6 Development in the Energy Requirement of Selected Industries		4.2.8 Competing Waste Streams (of substances from 4.2.3, 4.2.5 and 4.2.6)
3.3.6.1 The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry		4.2.8.1 Temporary Storage, including Clay Pits, Approved/Tolerated
3.3.6.2 The Food Industry		4.2.8.2 Exports/ Imports
3.3.6.3 The Metal Industry		4.2.8.3 Recycling ("Material Recovery")
3.3.6.4 The Paper Industry		4.2.9 Further Issues
3.3.6.5 The Plastics Industry		4.2.10 Supply of Fuel Currently Available to Facilities for Energy Recovery (from 4.2.7) in view of Competing Waste Streams
3.3.6.6 The Cement Industry		4.3 Index Analysis of RDF Prices and Waste Facilities
3.3.6.7 Further Industries		4.3.1 RDF Prices
4 Status Quo: The Market, Quantities and Pricing		4.3.1.1 Price Mechanisms
4.1 Current Status of Movement and Discussions within the German Market		4.3.1.1.1 Price Development Models
4.1.1 Continuity of Temporary Storage/ Clay Pits		4.3.1.1.2 The 'Pig Cycle' of Price
4.1.2 Effectiveness and Continuity of Waste Treatment (MBT)		4.3.1.1.3 Price Elasticity in view of Supply and Demand
4.1.3 Developments and Competition within the German Green-Dot System		4.3.1.2 Price Fixing/ Limiting for Selected Substances
4.1.4 Introduction of Emission Trade for Waste-to-energy plants		4.3.1.2.1 Definition of Substance-specific Best- and Worst-Case Scenarios
4.1.5 Differentiating between Recovery ('Verwertung') and Disposal ('Beseitigung')		4.3.1.2.2 Medium Price Segments in Germany
4.1.6 Further Issues		4.3.1.2.3 Recognisable Regional Price Differences
4.2 Waste Stream Analysis per Federal State		<u>Substances under Consideration:</u>
4.2.1 General Overview		• RDF from MBT and MPS
4.2.2 Accumulation of Municipal and Commercial Waste (Mixed waste collection)		• RDF from MBS ('Trockenstabilat')
		• RDF from pre-sorted commercial waste (MT)
		• Sewage Sludge
		• Meat-and-Bone Meal
		• Paper Sludge
		• Rejects and Residues of the paper industry
		• Used Wood (Classes I to IV)

<p>4.3.2 Index: RDF Production 4.3.2.1 Investment Costs 4.3.2.2 Operational costs 4.3.2.3 Treatment Costs 4.3.2.4 Revenues on Accepting Waste 4.3.3 Index: Facilities for Energy Recovery from Wastes and Residues 4.3.4 Investment Costs (for Facilities from 4.2.7) 4.3.5 Personnel Costs 4.3.6 The Relationship between RDF Revenues or Costs, Plant Efficiency and Energy Revenues (cf. 'Dark Spread')</p> <p>5 Analysis of the Project and Facilities 5.1 Profiles of Existing and Planned Facilities for Energy Recovery from Wastes and Residues</p> <p>Contents of Profile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Status (Planning, Approval, Under Construction, Operating, Planning Abandoned) • Quantity and Type of RDF/ Calorific Value • Performance of Electricity and Heat • Total Investment • Investors/ Participants' Shares • Those Involved in the Project (Planners, Facility Constructors, Facility Operators, Financers) • Logistical Aspect of Supply and Disposal (Harbours, Rail Tracks, Roads) <p>Facilities in Germany under Consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSW Plants (for mainly low-calorific waste) • RDF Plants (for mainly middle-calorific waste) • Mono-incineration Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sewage Sludge - Meat-and-Bone Meal • Co-incineration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coal-fired Power Plants - Lignite Power Plants - Cement Works • Biomass Plants <p>5.2 Implementation Probability of Planned Projects/ Project Ranking 5.2.1 Definition of Evaluation Criteria and Scales A: Project Status B: Fuel Availability C: Availability of Facility Constructor D: Project Development Experience in Energy Production 5.2.1.5 E: Project Development Experience in Waste Management 5.2.1.6 F: Implemented Firing Technology 5.2.1.7 Further Criteria if applicable 5.2.2 Weighting of the Selected Evaluation Criteria 5.2.3 Determining the Implementation Probability/ Project Ranking</p> <p>6 Market Forecast: Waste-to-Energy in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030 6.1 Introduction and Methodology 6.2 Defining market-specific premises (from Chapters 3 and 4) 6.3 Forecast Assumptions for all Scenarios 6.4 Scenario-specific Forecast Assumptions 6.4.1 Assumptions for the Reference Scenario ('Most Probable Case'; Scenario 2) 6.4.2 Assumptions for Scenario 1 ('Conservative Development of the Waste Management Market') 6.4.3 Assumptions for Scenario 3 (Progressive Development of the Waste Management Market) 6.5 Energy Production from Wastes and Residues (Waste-to-Energy) by Years (2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030) in Germany 6.6 Quantity Forecast by Years (2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030) in Germany 6.6.1 Prognosis of Waste amounts (for Substances from 4.2.3, 4.2.5 and 4.2.6) 6.6.2 Supply and Demand of RDF under Consideration of Competing Waste Streams (Temporary Storage, Export/Import, etc.; for Facilities in 4.2.7)</p>	<p>6.6.3 Input Quantities of Co-incineration in Coal-Fired Power Stations and Cement Works Substances under Consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal and Commercial Waste • Sewage Sludge • Meat-and-Bone Meal • Paper Sludge • Others </p> <p>6.7 Forecast of RDF Prices in Years (2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030) in Germany (Substances considered in 4.3.1)</p> <p>6.8 Forecast of Market Volumes in Years (2010, 2015, 2020 and 2030) in Germany</p> <p>6.8.1 Market Volume for Operators of Facilities for Energy Recovery from Wastes and Residues (from 4.2.7) – Revenues from Disposal and Energy Production</p> <p>6.8.2 Market Volume for Operators of Treatment Facilities – Revenues from Waste Acceptance and RDF Production</p> <p>6.8.3 Market Volume for Transporters in the Waste Management Market</p> <p>6.8.4 Market Volume for Facility Constructors (listed according to facility; from 4.2.7)</p> <p>7 Competition</p> <p>7.1 Structure of the Market and Competitors 7.1.1 Number of Stakeholders and their Relationships 7.1.1.1 Operators of MSW Plants 7.1.1.2 Operators of RDF Plants 7.1.1.3 Operators of Coal-Fired Power Plants 7.1.1.4 Operators of Cement Works 7.1.1.5 Operators of Treatment Facilities 7.1.1.6 Logisticians and Transporters on the Waste Management Market 7.1.1.7 Facility Constructors and Planners 7.1.2 Market Segments of Shareholders (cf. 7.1.1) 7.2 Intensity of Competition 7.2.1 Competitor Analysis regarding RDF per Federal State 7.2.2 Medium Catchment Areas/ Radius of Reference of Facility Operators 7.2.3 Influences from Neighbouring Federal States 7.2.4 Evaluating the Regional Competitor Intensity 7.3 Stakeholders' Success Factors (from 7.1.1) 7.4 Stakeholders' Market Entrance Barriers (from 7.1.1)</p> <p>8 Company Profiles of Selected Competitors (Activities as operators of Energy Facilities, operators of treatment plants, plant constructors and planners, or other similar services)</p> <p>8.1 Energy Providers in Germany 8.1.1 EnBW Kraftwerke AG 8.1.2 E.ON Kraftwerke GmbH 8.1.3 Mark-E AG 8.1.4 Mibrag Mitteldeutsche Braunkohlen-gesellschaft mbH 8.1.5 MVV Energie AG 8.1.6 RWE Power AG 8.1.7 Stadtwerke Duisburg AG 8.1.8 Stadtwerke Flensburg GmbH 8.1.9 Steag AG 8.1.10 swb AG 8.1.11 Vattenfall Europe AG & Co. KG</p> <p>8.2 Cement Producers in Germany 8.2.1 Cemex Deutschland AG 8.2.2 Dyckerhoff AG 8.2.3 Heidelberg Cement AG 8.2.4 Holcim (Deutschland) AG 8.2.5 Lafarge Zement GmbH</p> <p>8.3 Waste Management Companies in Germany 8.3.1 ALBA AG / U-plus 8.3.2 BKB AG 8.3.3 ECOWEST Entsorgungsverbund Westfalen GmbH 8.3.4 Jakob Becker GmbH & Co. KG 8.3.5 Nehlsen AG 8.3.6 Remondis AG & Co. KG 8.3.7 SITA Deutschland GmbH 8.3.8 Sulzer Gruppe / Veolia Environment 8.3.9 Tönsmeier Dienstleistung GmbH & Co. KG 8.3.10 USB Umweltservice Bochum GmbH</p>	<p>8.4 Facility Constructors and Planners on the German Market 8.4.1 Alstom Power AG 8.4.2 Austrian Energy & Environment AG/ Von Roll Inova GmbH 8.4.3 Babcock & Wilcox Vølund ApS 8.4.4 Fisia Babcock Environment GmbH 8.4.5 ThyssenKrupp Xervon Energy GmbH 8.4.6 Lentjes GmbH 8.4.7 MARTIN GmbH 8.4.8 Oschatz GmbH 8.4.9 Standardkessel Power Systems Holding GmbH (Baumgarte) 8.4.10 Kab Takuma GmbH 8.4.11 Keppel Seghers</p> <p>9 Trends, Opportunities and Risks</p> <p>9.1 Market Trends 9.2 Technology Trends 9.3 Competition Trends 9.4 Opportunities and Risks 9.4.1 Operators of MSW Plants 9.4.2 Operators of RDF Plants 9.4.3 Operators of Coal-Fired Power Plants 9.4.4 Operators of Cement Works 9.4.5 Operators of Treatment Facilities 9.4.6 Logisticians and Transporters on the Waste Management Market 9.4.7 Facility Constructors and Planners</p> <p>10 Strategies</p> <p>10.1 Introduction and Strategy Definition 10.1.1 Strategic Options... 10.1.1.1 ...for Operators of Energy Recovery Plants (from 4.2.7) 10.1.1.2 ...for RDF Producers 10.1.1.3 ...for Logisticians and Transporters on the Waste Management Market 10.1.1.4 ...for Facility Planners</p> <p>Strategic Options to be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leader in Technology - Leader in Cost Efficiency - Leader in Price - Leader in Quality - Regional Focus - Focus on High-volume Business/Standardising - Cooperation Strategy/Building Networks <p>10.1.2 Criteria-Based Evaluation of Significant Strategic Options (for Stakeholders from 10.1.1)</p> <p>11 Market-Specific Case Studies from the Areas of Operation and Planning</p> <p>11.1 MSW Plant 11.2 RDF Plant 11.3 Coal-Fired Power Plant (Co-incineration) 11.4 Cement Work (Co-incineration) 11.5 Treatment Facility 11.6 Logisticians and Transporters on the Waste Management Market 11.7 Facility Constructors and Planners</p> <p>12 Outlook</p> <p>12.1 Developments in Energy Production in Germany from 2030 onwards 12.2 Developments in the Waste Management Industry in Germany from 2030 onwards 12.3 Developments in the Share of Energy Produced through Waste-to-Energy from 2030 onwards</p>
<p><i>The study consists of approximately 800 pages. Ongoing developments in the field can cause changes and amendments.</i></p>		

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