

REMONDIS



REMONDIS Headquarter – Lippewerk – Gemany

REMONDIS Assets & Services
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RETHMANN-Group – Activities and Key Figures

RETHMANN-Group

- Turnover 2017 (€ mn): 14,500*
- Employees 2017: ca. 72,000
- Equity 2017 (€ mn): > 3,000



REMONDIS®

- Recycling
- Services
- Water

- Turnover 2017 (€ mn): 7,380 *
- Employees 2017: ca. 34,000

RHENUS LOGISTICS

- Contract Logistics
- Freight Logistics
- Port Logistics
- Public Transport

- Turnover 2017 (€ mn): 4,800 *
- Employees 2017: ca. 29,000

SARIA®

- High-quality goods from animal by-products
- Producer of renewable energy
- Service provider for the agricultural and food sector

- Turnover 2017 (€ mn): 2,460*
- Employees 2017: ca. 9,000

* provisional Figures,
Differences due to consolidation

Present Company Figures

Results of Competence, Performance and Capacity



7.380 billion Total revenue (in Euro)

33.000 Employees

approx. **800** Sites

in **34** Countries

More than **800** Plants and installations

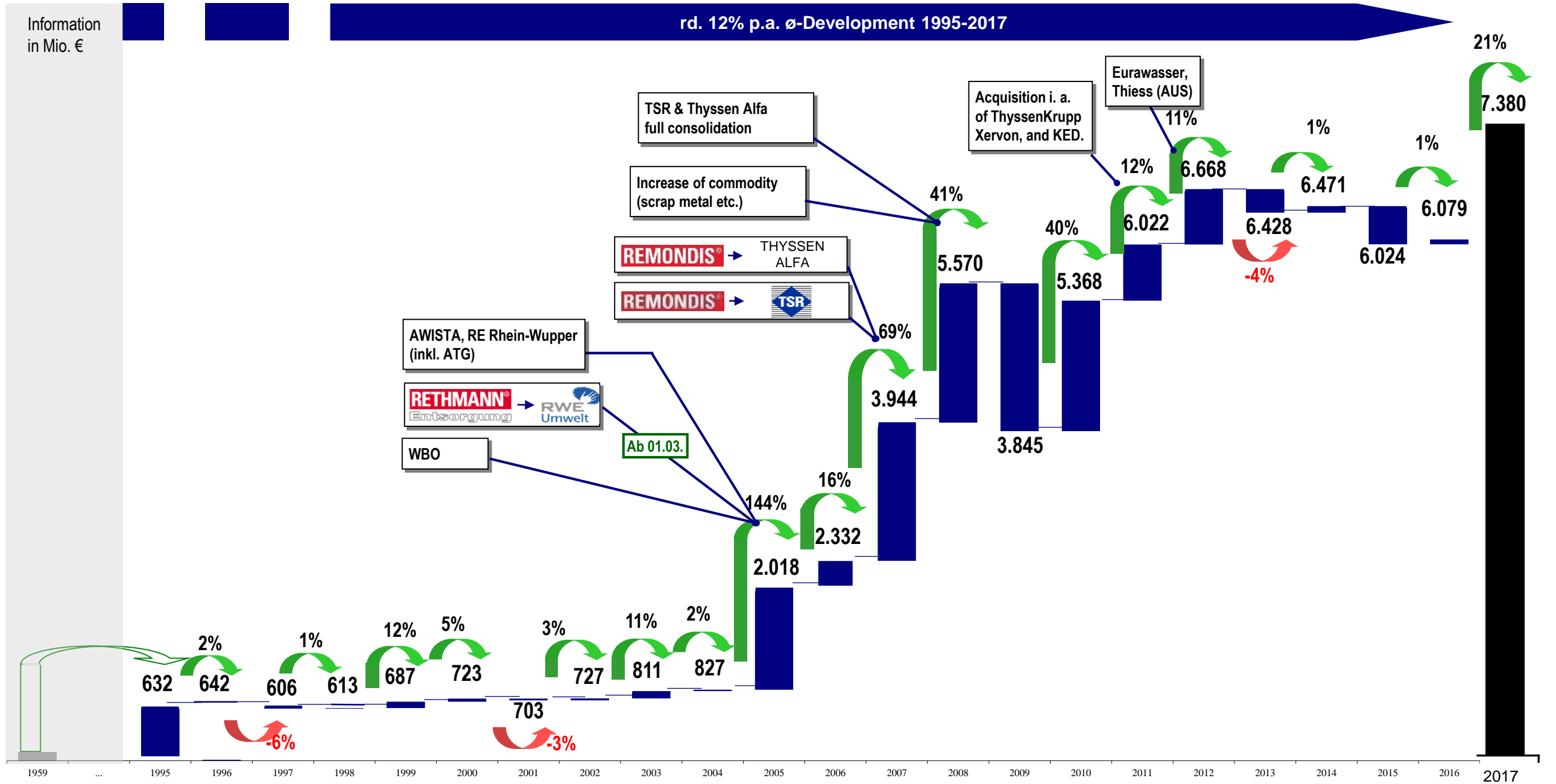
10.700 Vehicles

30 million Tonnes of Commodities from recycling



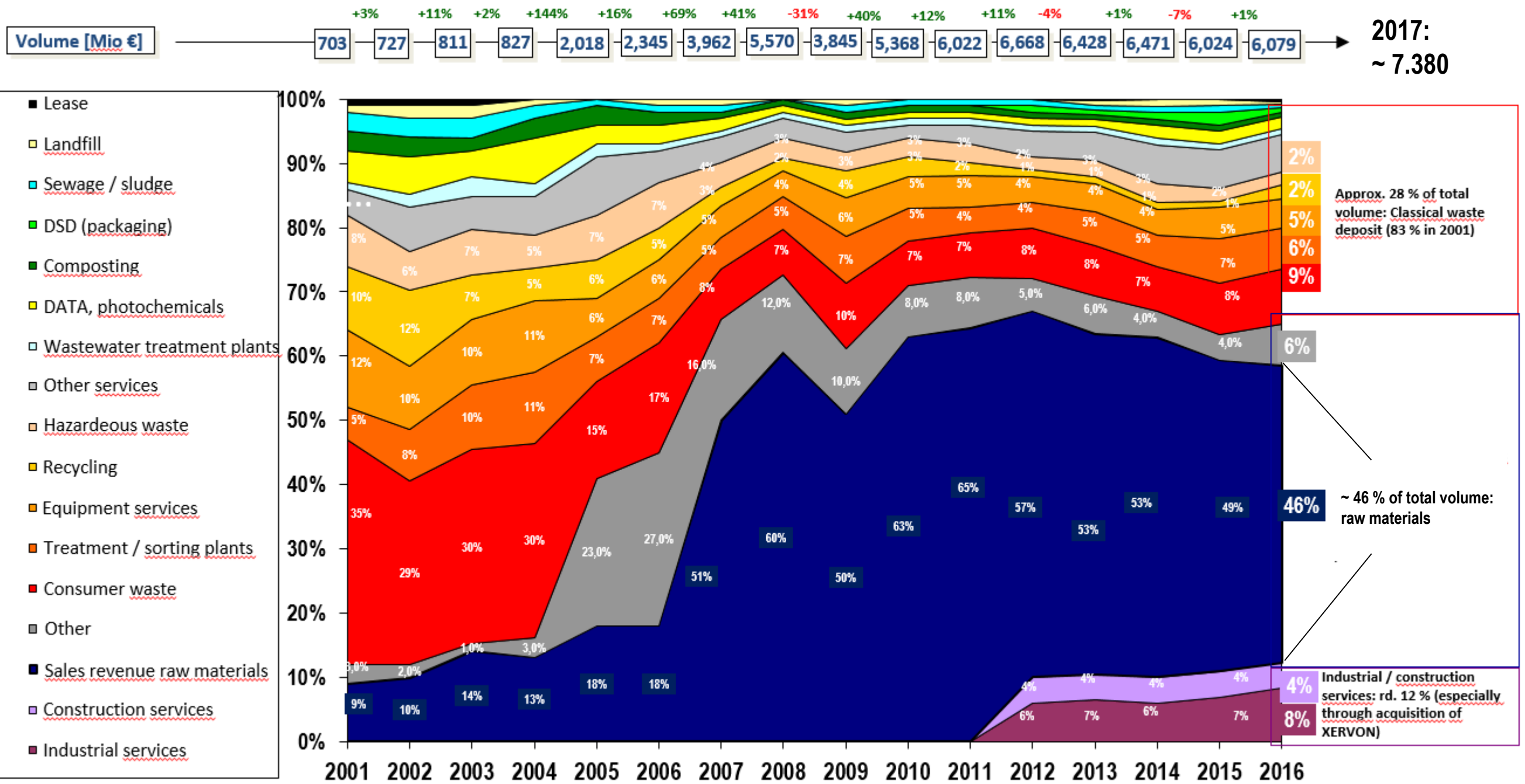
REMONDIS

Development of turnover 1995 – 2017, consolidated



Company Figures

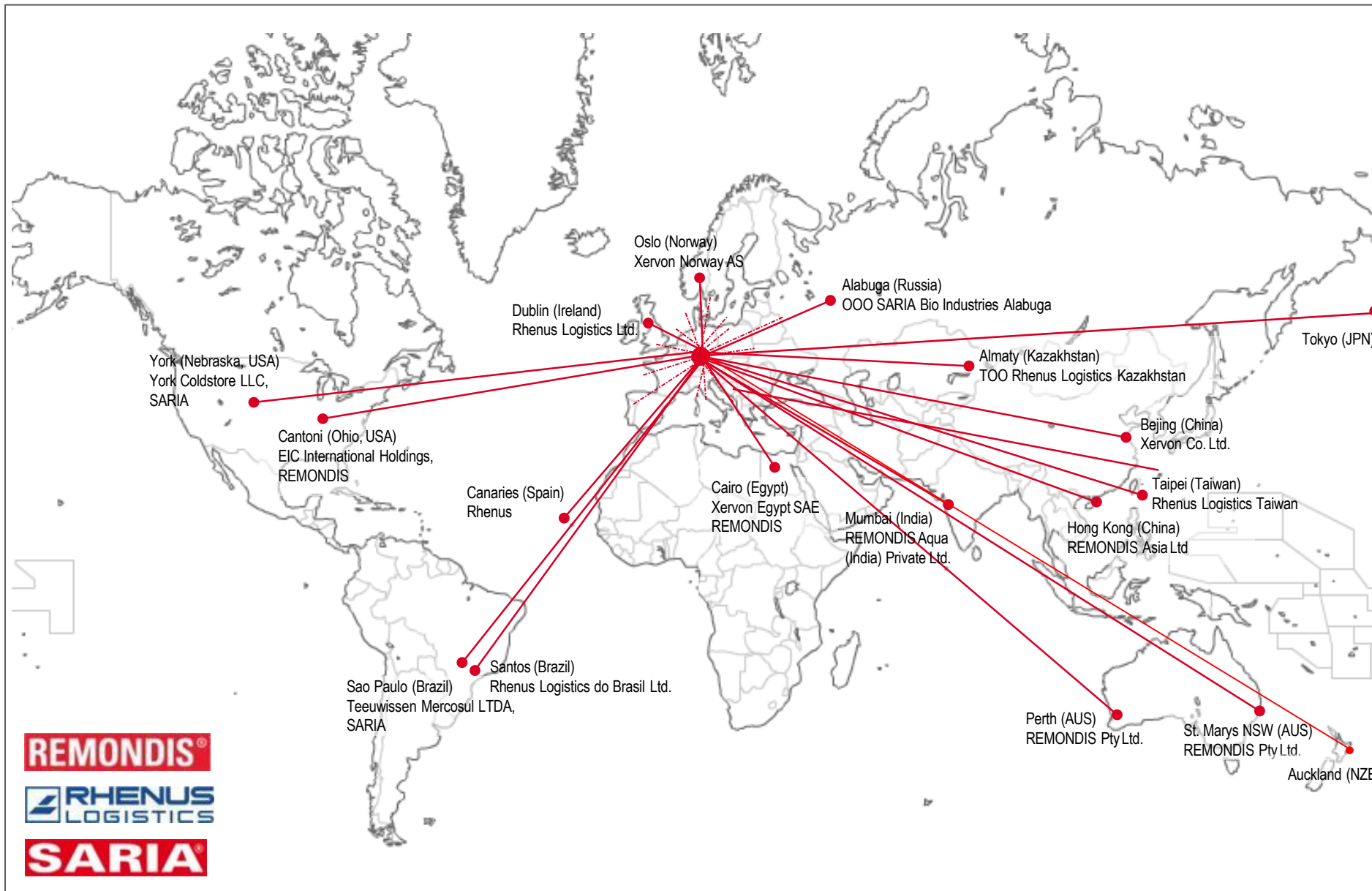
From Disposal to Raw Materials



The RETHMANN Group

Activities in over 50 countries

A selection of locations worldwide



1. North & South America

- Brazil
- USA

2. Asia

- China
- Hong Kong
- India
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Malaysia
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

3. Oceania

- Australia,
- New Zealand

4. Africa & Middle East

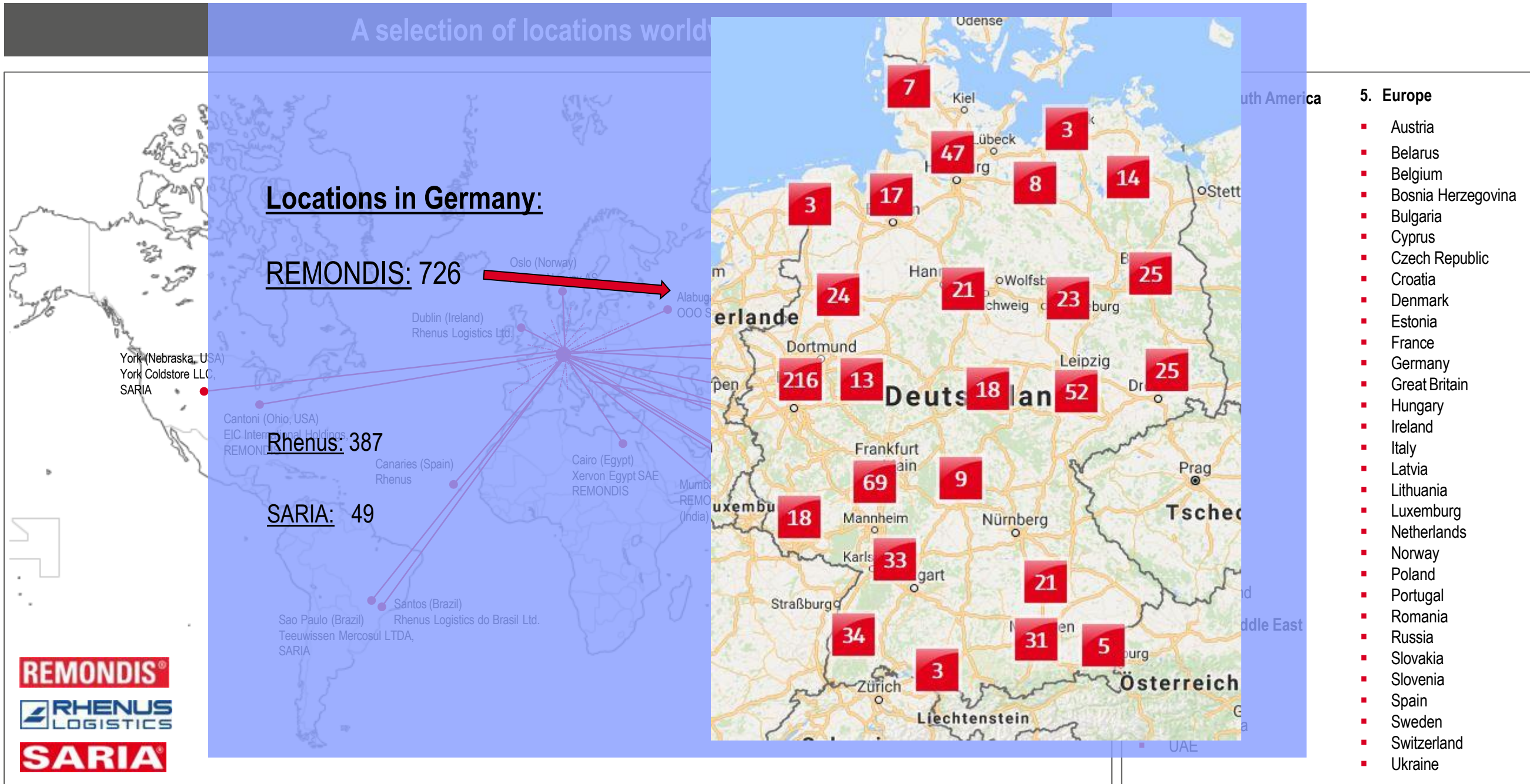
- Bahrain
- Egypt
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- UAE

5. Europe

- Austria
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Croatia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- France
- Germany
- Great Britain
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxemburg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Ukraine

The RETHMANN Group

Activities in over 50 countries



Services

Collection, Processing, Production, Energy



Logistics



- **Services:** collection, handling, transport
- **Materials:** recyclables, residuals, hazardous materials

Processing



- Mechanical and biological treatment
- Separation of recyclable fractions
- Separation of hazardous materials

Recycling



- Classification
- Conditioning
- Supply of materials, separated according to type, for marketing and further processing

Energy



- Use of energy
- Conditioning
- Supply
- Removal of hazardous materials

Legislative / Legal Conditions (Packaging)



EU

- 2025: min. 65 % Recycling, 2030: 70 %
- Plastics from packaging: 2025: min. 50 %, 2030: 55 %
- Unified system / methodology for determination of recycling rates



Germany, 2018

- Recycling / Recovery: 60 %
- From this: 60 % material recycling
- → 36 % total for material recycling



Germany, from 2019

- Recycling / Recovery: 90 %
- From this: 65 % material recycling (2022: 70 %)
- → 58.5 % total for material recycling (2022: 63 %)

All figures in mass-%

Motivation...

Deutschlands dreckiger Rest
Die Müll-Lüge

SPIEGEL 



theoceancleanup.com

Die Welt erstickt am Abfall. Und die Deutschen, angeblich Recyclingweltmeister, sind mit daran schuld. Lesen Sie hier die aktuelle SPIEGEL-Titelgeschichte. *Von Philip Bethge, Annette Bruhns, Nils Klawitter und Simone Salden mehr...*

spiegel.de, 2019/01/21

- Politically driven
- However, concerning recycling, there is room for improvement (quite a lot, actually)

Challenges – Example: Packaging Diversity, Functionality

■ Diversity: Tailored materials for every application, frequently hundreds to thousands of individual products



Fraunhofer IVV

Skin packaging, compound or lacquer coatings, benzoic or sorbic acid

■ Functional materials: Coatings / additives
- Additional materials in very low concentrations

Growing complexity
Recycling: reduction of complexity

■ Information: Communication devices (e.g. RFIDs) are applied or directly integrated into the packaging → further increase of material diversity

- Mechanical treatment is no longer sufficient, separation grows more difficult (purity of materials, additives)
- Long term: fundamentally different treatment methods needed, but:
- **Very high capital intensity – distribution channels must be secured and logistics must be manageable!**

Collection of data sheets (large compounder): 2777 entries!

PDF	Produkttype	Polymer
📄	ABS 4124 90/04	ABS
📄	ABS 4134 90/04	ABS
📄	ALCOM AWL 10/3 WT1308-05LB	ABS
📄	ALCOM AWL 109/15 WT1217-11LB	(ABS+PC)
📄	ALCOM AWL 113/15 WT1013-12LB	(ABS+PC)
📄	ALCOM AWL 15/1 WT1471-04LB	ABS
📄	ALCOM AWL 15/2 WT1471-04LB	ABS
📄	ALCOM CFX ABS 1000 16012 SV1017-16MC	ABS
📄	ALCOM CFX ABS 1000 UV 16013 GY1018-16MC	ABS
📄	ALCOM LD2 PC 1000 14008 WT1009-14	PC

Eintrag 1 bis 10 von 2777
Limit 10 | Anfang | Zurück | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Weiter | Ende



Verpackungsrundschau.de

RFID labels, glued to or directly printed on packaging

Entropy & Complexity



kinderverwirrbuch.de

Nursery, typical condition: Maximum entropy principle



Reduction of entropy requires **energy** (not only in thermodynamics)

Nursery after huge invest of (nerve) energy



- ἔντροπία (Greek: εν~ [en~] – in~ and τροπή [tropē] – change, evolution)¹:

Boltzmann's constant

$$k_B = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{J}{K}$$

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega$$

Partition function (= Number of accessible states of a system)

Reduction of complexity requires energy

¹ T. Fließbach, Statistische Physik, Springer

Entropy reduction

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega$$

Entropy – needs to be reduced.

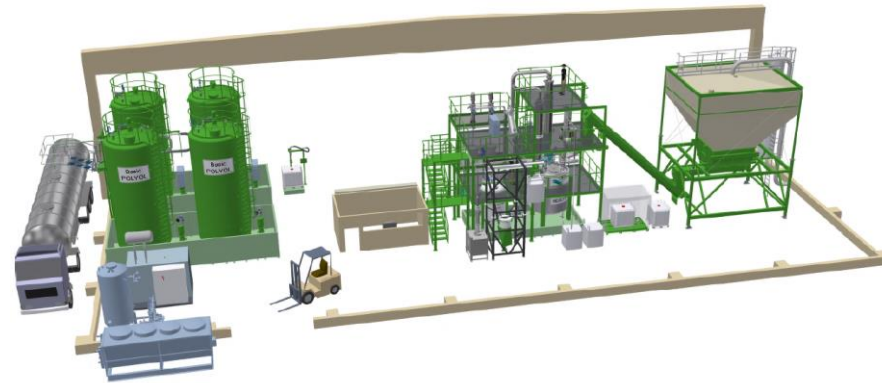


Mechanical



- Comminution
- Sorting/separation
- Cleaning
- (Extrusion, etc.)
- Approved technologies, commonly applied

Chemical



- Mechanical pre-Treatment (see left)
- + Solvolytic Process, etc.
- Mainly lab-/pilot stage

Thermo-chemical



- Mechanical pre-Treatment (see left)
- Thermo-chemical process (pyrolysis, gasification, etc.)
- Economically feasible technologies not available

Energy demand, complexity of process, invest, ...

- Technical limits: the higher the entropy reduction of a given process, the higher its complexity – especially, this means high demands on input streams
- Economical limits: complex processes require large invests and tend to have high variable costs
- → Market acceptance is essential – customers must be willing finance complex recycling processes through product prices – can only be achieved through product quality

Legislative / Legal Conditions (Packaging) Consequences

- REMONDIS: 45-53 % of revenue from raw materials
- Plastics increasingly important (political background, China, increasing volume, ...)
- Mechanical treatment is limited ((energetic) effort vs. value added)
- **Technological alternatives indispensable**



Thank You