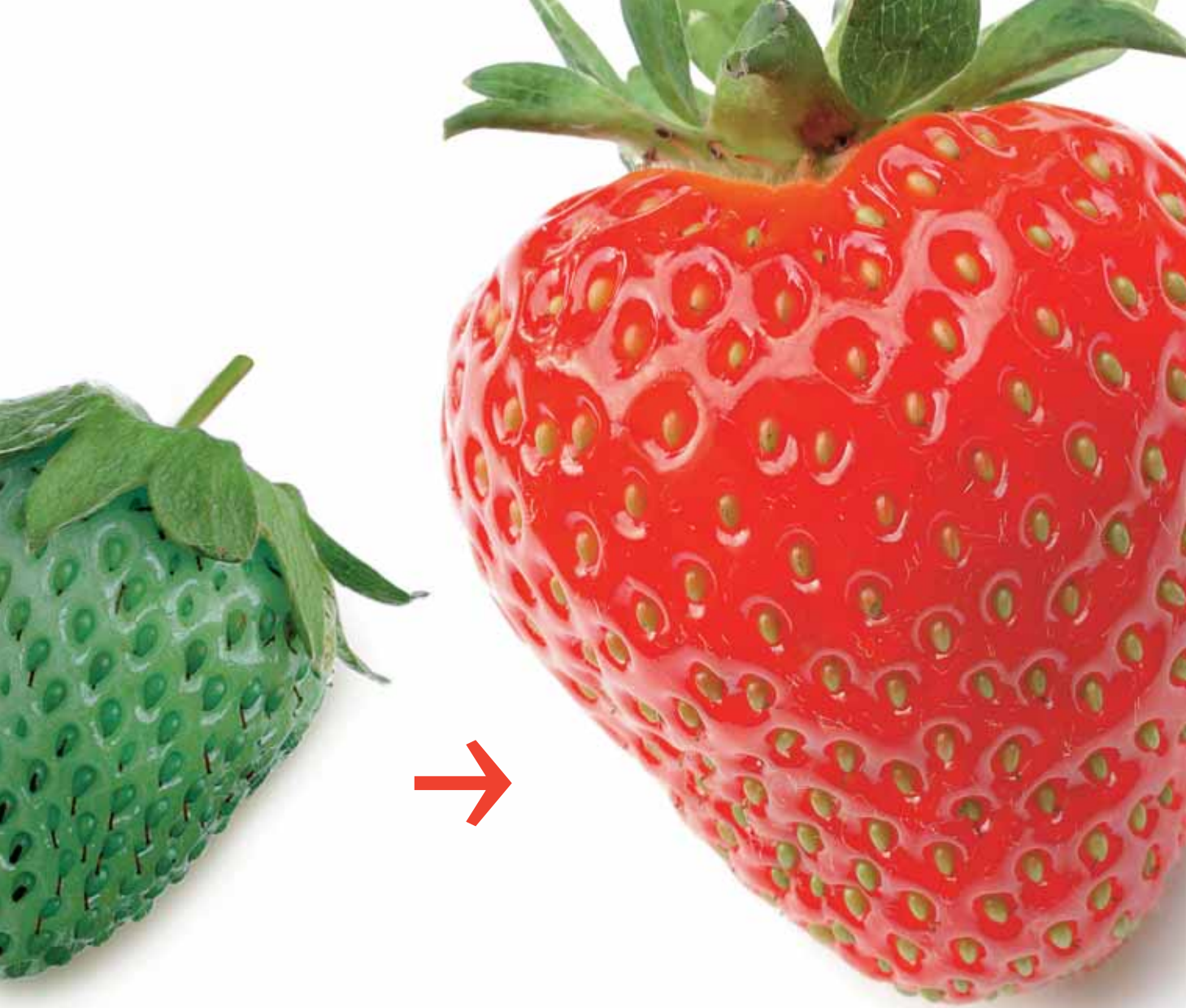


E.ON Energy from Waste

2007 Annual Report

e.on



BKB has changed its name to E.ON Energy from Waste. We're Germany's leading company for waste incineration and the production of electricity and heat from waste.

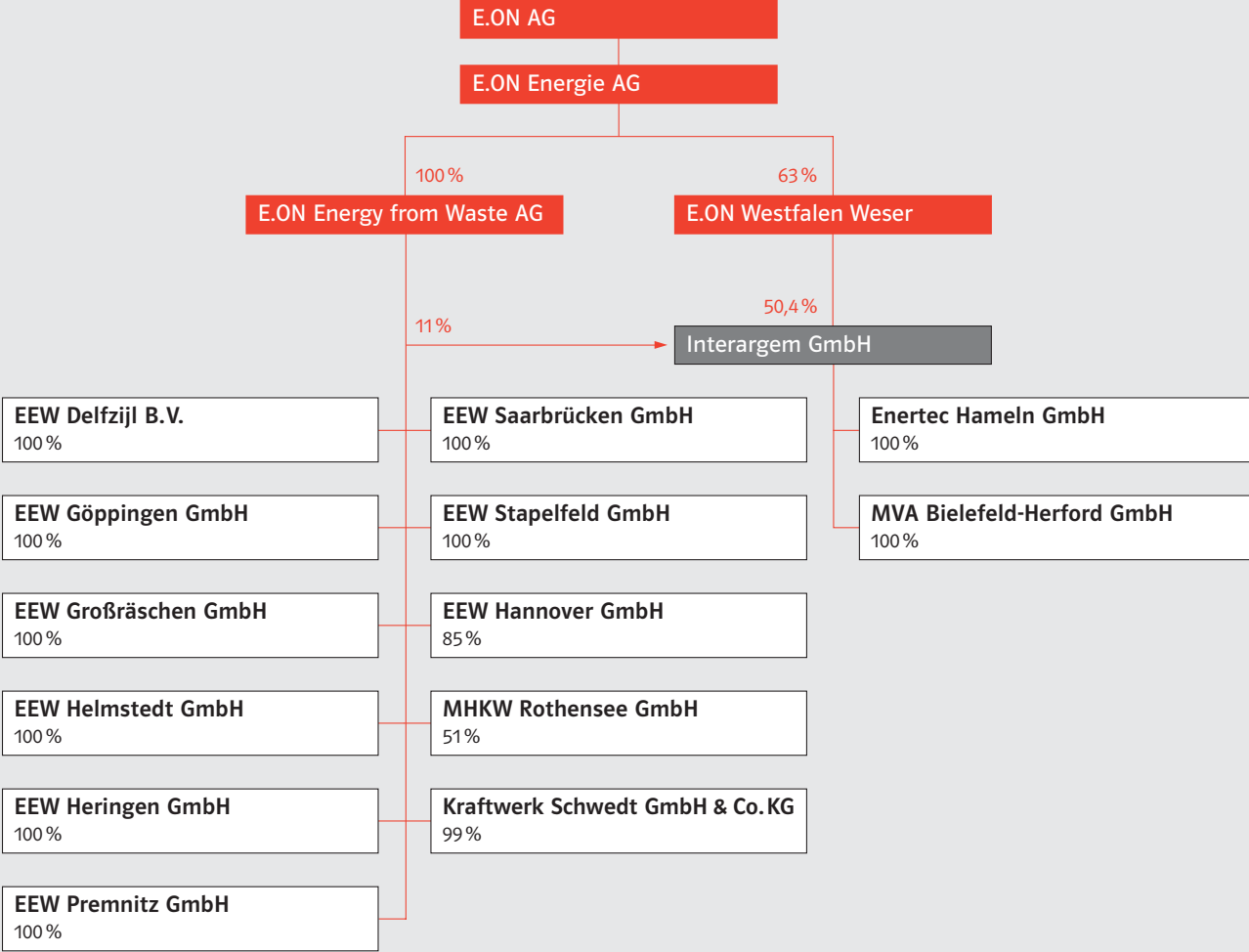
We operate and install state-of-the-art waste incineration plants that help to protect the environment by using cutting edge technology, such as gas cleaning systems that safely remove hazardous substances from the environmental cycle.

BKB facts and figures

		2007	2006
Waste incineration operational business sector			
Turnover	€ mill.	254	236
Waste collection for incineration	t (,000s)	2012	1901
Electricity sales	GWh	966	837
District heating sales	GWh	730	662
BKB AG			
Power generation (TRV / Block D)	GWh	2915	2524
Coal output	t (,000s)	2163	1795
Excavated material	Cbm (,000s)	9587	13990
Turnover	€ mill.	192	157
Workforce			
BKB Group ¹⁾		1173	1117
BKB AG		699	676

¹⁾ without companies MSB Schwandorf, Terrakomp, Norgam, Energos Deutschland, EZS, Sotec, Interagem

Structure of the waste incineration operational business sector



We are abbreviating E.ON Energy from Waste to EEW.

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Highlights of 2007 – the year at BKB

January

February

March

April

May

June

22.1.2007

Federal Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel visits BKB

"Energy from waste is an important and environmentally friendly element in the energy mix. This type of energy production allows much lower CO₂ emissions to be achieved because of the regenerative components in the fuel," said Gabriel during his visit to the TRV Buschhaus.

8.3.2007

First diplomas for BKB students in work placements

The first BKB-sponsored students to take part in a program run together with Fachhochschule Braunschweig/Wolfenbüttel's electrical engineering department are awarded their diplomas. The purpose of the program, which began almost five years ago, is to enable secondary school students the chance to get a professional qualification as well as a diploma.

28.3.2007

Kassel Regional Authority grants approval for Heringen combined heat and power station

District President Lutz Klein transfers the authorisation for installing and operating an incineration plant for the thermal utilisation of substitute fuels and residual waste on the factory premises of K + S KALI GmbH in Heringen to BKB. The scheme is expected to safeguard a substantial part of the power supply to the factory buildings at the site.

1.4.2007

Handover: Carsten Stäblein replaces Dr Henrich Wilckens as the new chairman of the board at BKB

The Supervisory Board of BKB AG appoints Carsten Stäblein as the company's chairman of the board with effect from 1st April 2007. He replaces Dr Henrich Wilckens, who takes over the chair at E.ON Mitte AG in Kassel. Wilckens has been on the board at BKB since 1996, of which he spent many years as chairman. Stäblein relinquishes his place on the BKB Supervisory Board at the same time. Bernhard Fischer is named as the new Supervisory Board chairman.

7.6.2007

"Energy from wastes protects the climate" – Federal Environment Minister visits BKB Hanover

For the second time this year, Sigmar Gabriel visits a BKB plant when he tours the waste incineration plant in Hanover-Lahe. Speaking at the site, Gabriel says that June 1st 2005, the day on which the nationwide ban on sending untreated residential waste to landfill came into effect, was not only a historic date for the waste business, but also for climate protection. Gabriel says, "The generation of electricity and heat from waste is growing in importance in view of the finite supply of fossil fuels and problems with emissions."

8.6.2007

MHKW Rothensee officially opened

With many big names from business and politics in attendance, the Rothensee waste incineration plant near Magdeburg celebrates the official opening of two new lines. In his speech, the First Minister of Saxony-Anhalt Wolfgang Böhmer stresses that the household and commercial waste from more than a million people will be recycled in an ecologically meaningful way.



July August September October November December

14.6.2007**Approval given for waste incineration plant in the Dutch town of Delfzijl**

BKB is granted permission by the province of Groningen to build and operate a waste incineration plant for sorted commercial and household waste at the Oosterhorn industrial estate in Delfzijl. The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture also awards the necessary conservation approval.

22.8.2007**Federal Foreign Minister Steinmeier visits the BKB Premnitz building site**

"What is being built here is intelligent and oriented towards the future. It serves the Premnitz industrial location in two respects – it reliably safeguards the power supply over the long term and at the same time makes an effective contribution to environmental and climate protection," emphasised Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier during his flying visit.

2.10.2007**BKB enables dual study in business management**

The training on offer at BKB is extended with a new course in business management. At the signing of the cooperation agreement, the President of the Fachhochschule Braunschweig/Wolfenbüttel, Professor Wolf-Rüdiger Umbach, refers to the partnership with BKB as business-oriented and forward-looking. Speaking about the new program, BKB Chairman Carsten Stäblein adds: "We are enabling school leavers who have qualified for university the chance to enter the career world while they study."

1.11.2007**First oil burning at BKB Grossräschen**

The Grossräschen waste incineration plant comes to life for the first time. After concluding the work to fit the boilers, the green light is given to start up the pilot and back-up burners. Final commissioning is planned for the start of April 2008 after a 20-month construction period.

19.11.2007**Ground-breaking ceremony at Delfzijl**

The building phase for the waste incineration plant at the Oosterhorn industrial estate in Delfzijl begins with an official groundbreaking ceremony. Work on the € 155 million project take place through 2008, with commissioning planned for the end of 2009.

6.12.2007**BKB becomes E.ON Energy from Waste – change of name on 31 March 2008**

E.ON Energy from Waste is announced as the new name of BKB Aktiengesellschaft. The company is using the separation of the business sectors – brown coal power generation and waste incineration – for the purpose of changing its name and assuming the E.ON brand identity. The waste incineration division will be directly managed by Munich-based E.ON Energie AG. "Energy production from waste incineration is part of the core business. The new name and colour of our company make it clear who we belong to," says Carsten Stäblein, Chairman of BKB Aktiengesellschaft.



Carsten Stäblein, Veronika Keller-Lauscher, Dr Roland Scharf

2007 – a year marked by change

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have put a year full of changes behind us. BKB said farewell to a long-time companion and pathfinder, Dr Henrich Wilckens, who went to E.ON Mitte. Furthermore, the reorganisation has brought a completely new era to our door. Let's open it! The change of name to E.ON Energy from Waste is a logical, consequential and positive step. The new name reflects the family connection with our parent group as well as our commitment to the fully integrated energy-from-waste business sector.

The growth opportunities and concrete projects are more promising than ever. Following the upheaval after 1 June 2005, the market has now stabilised. Yet new project plans are still mushrooming all over the country. Many gloomy market analysts are forecasting overcapacity as a result. We will not allow ourselves to stray from our path of expansion because all our construction plans are and will be safeguarded by fixed requirements planning. We also managed to take our first steps abroad in 2007. The ground-breaking ceremony for a new waste incineration plant took place in November in the Dutch town of Delfzijl.

The fact that the waste incineration industry is on the right path and is of great significance for climate protection was acknowledged several times last year by Federal Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel. We were proud to present him with examples of advanced plant engineering during his visits to Helmstedt and Hanover.

But what would the best technology be without the skill of our employees? Without the outstanding performances of each and every one of them, our company would not be where it is today. And this success points the way – in 2007 over 100 people started a new career at BKB. We therefore have every reason to look forward to the challenges that we face – together we will reach ambitious goals.



Carsten Stäblein



Veronika Keller-Lauscher



Dr Roland Scharf



Report of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board has watched over and advised the Board of Directors during the reporting period. It was regularly informed about the course of business and the company situation by the Board of Directors via verbal and written reports. The chairman of the Supervisory Board was also given regular and thorough instructions about all important business transactions both verbally and in writing.

In the 2007 financial year, two general meetings and one extraordinary meeting took place as well as a meeting to elect the new chairman of the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board Steering Committee met three times.

The Supervisory Board dealt with the projects already set in motion and planned for the waste incineration business sector. It focused its attention on the BKB projects at Grossräschen, Premnitz, Schwedt, Heringen, and on the additional projects obtained from the acquisition of Sotec shares, at Knapsack and Leudelage. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board agreed to the construction of a two-line grate firing plant at the Delfzijl in the Netherlands and to the financing and company foundation associated with it. Decisions were also taken to finance the plant expansion in Hameln and Bielefeld as well as to refinance a company loan to increase the BKB Stapelfeld liquidity arrangement. In addition, the Supervisory Board decided on the conclusion of a controlling and profit transfer agreement for BKB Grossräschen backdated to 1 January 2007. Besides these affairs, the object of the deliberations in the Supervisory Board was the investment, finance and personnel planning for the medium term up to 2010.

Moreover, a key subject for the Supervisory Board was the reorganisation of BKB Aktiengesellschaft. The Supervisory Board agreed to the basics of the restructuring, with the corresponding resolutions expected to be made in Spring 2008. The approval of the Supervisory Board to sell the 98% stake held by BKB Aktiengesellschaft in WBG GmbH to EEA was already granted in advance.

In the course of the financial year, there have been changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors. Mr Carsten Stäblein left the Supervisory Board on 21 March 2007. At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the same day, Mr Bernhard Fischer was elected to the Supervisory Board in his place. At a subsequent meeting of the Supervisory Board, the Supervisory Board elected Mr Bernhard Fischer as its new chairman. Mr Fischer was also elected onto the steering committee in place of Mr Carsten Stäblein. Furthermore, Mr Hans-Jürgen Uhl and Mr Manfred Peters

left the Supervisory Board on 3 June 2007 and 31 July 2007 respectively. The Supervisory Board thanks the members who have left for their achievements at work and their good collaboration at all times. The forthcoming Supervisory Board re-elections made on a rotational basis will take place in spring 2008.

In addition, there was a change to the BKB Board of Directors. Dr Henrich Wilckens left the board on 31 March 2007. The Supervisory Board thanks Dr Henrich Wilckens for his many years of successful service. In his place, Mr Carsten Stäblein was nominated as a member of the board from 1 April 2007 and appointed as the Chairman.

The Annual Statement of Accounts of BKB Aktiengesellschaft at 31.12.2007 and the Management Report was audited by the auditors chosen by the General Assembly and appointed by the Supervisory Board, PricewaterhouseCoopers Aktiengesellschaft, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt/Main, and given an unqualified audit opinion.

The audit of the early warning system by the auditor showed that this system is meeting its tasks.

The Annual Statement of Accounts, the Management Report and the Audit Report from the auditor were handed out to all the members of the Supervisory Board. They were discussed thoroughly at the Supervisory Board meeting in the presence of the auditor. The Supervisory Board checked the Annual Statement of Accounts of BKB Aktiengesellschaft and the Management Report. There were no objections. The report by the auditor was met with approval. The Supervisory Board approves the Annual Statement of Accounts at 31.12.2007 compiled by the Board of Directors, thereby ultimately establishing the accounts.

The Supervisory Board thanks the Board of Directors, the works councils and all employees of BKB Aktiengesellschaft and of its associated companies for their commitment and achievements.

Helmstedt, 13.2.2008



Bernhard Fischer

E.ON Energy from Waste

A new business unit emerges in the E.ON Group

The BKB Group, particularly the energy-from-waste business unit, has had a very successful financial year. The increase in turnover by € 25 million, double-digit growth, the start of several new construction projects and a new direction in the E.ON Group set new standards. The management sees its line of approach as affirmed.

2007 is over. Was it a successful year? How do you assess the turnover and growth in the waste incineration business unit?

Stäblein: Overall the BKB Group can look back on a successful 2007. Particularly in the energy production from waste incineration business unit, where we generated a turnover of € 260 million. This is an increase of 10 per cent compared to the previous year (€ 235.5 million). A result that we are very happy with and one that affirms the direction we have set for our business activities in the coming years.

A growth of 10 per cent in an almost saturated German market is astounding. In the meantime, numerous enterprises and competitors are sharing a very uncomplicated arena. Will it not become increasingly difficult to work in this market and

grow? How do you expect to drive business development forward in the waste incineration sector in Germany and Europe in the next few years?

Stäblein: In the past, besides generating power from brown coal, BKB developed a second string to its bow with energy production from waste. We pressed ahead with this so successfully that we are now the market leader in Germany and we are now aiming to develop our business activities in Europe. We want to become the leading enterprise in the production of electricity and heat from waste, particularly in the markets we have selected.

We are planning acquisitions, new construction and plant expansions particularly abroad and are aiming for a market share of 20 per cent for the European target markets, as well as for Germany. Our vision is to reach the billion-euro turnover mark by 2015.

“It was a successful financial year with a turnover achieved of € 260 million combined with double-digit growth.”

Stäblein



Bernhard Fischer und Carsten Stäblein

And that kept at a solid pace. How much waste do you expect to be generated at home and abroad over the next couple of years in order to achieve this planned growth?

Stäblein: We know the German market very well. We have a total annual supply of waste of around 340 million tonnes. Of that, almost 25 million tonnes are available for treatment in waste incineration plants. In comparison, there is a current capacity of around 18.5 million tonnes in 70 plants. At the beginning of 2008, as BKB we now have nine waste incineration plants in Germany with an annual capacity of around 3 million tonnes. Furthermore, other participants in the market are building or planning considerable new capacities. We too have started to build four plants with an incineration capacity of around 1 million tonnes.

We have already analysed our defined target markets in the rest of Europe very precisely and calculated the potential there.

In the Netherlands there is a capacity deficit of around 2 million tonnes, which is being compensated by exporting to neighbouring countries or landfills. Landfill, in particular, with an additional tax of over € 80 per tonne, is not viable in the long term. We are currently constructing our first waste incineration plant outside Germany in Delfzijl, in the Dutch province of Groningen.

The Polish market is much more interesting, which generates around 11 million tonnes in the household rubbish and residential waste sector. This is mainly being sent to landfill. There is just one waste incineration plant in Warsaw, which operates with a capacity

“We want to grow at home and abroad with acquisitions, new constructions and plant extensions.” Stäblein

of 80,000 tonnes per year. With Poland’s entry into the EU, no untreated waste will be allowed to be sent to landfill within the foreseeable future. This market therefore features a potential for thermal waste treatment, which we will handle.

We have found similar circumstances in Turkey. The towns and districts there are disposing an annual accumulation of waste of over 25 million tonnes to inadequate landfill sites. This promises attractive business opportunities for us.

In Great Britain, 90 per cent of its accumulated waste (29 million tonnes) is currently sent to landfill. The rest is taken care of in existing incineration plants. The government wants to promote the use of energy from waste and is in favour of building more waste incineration plants. New projects could emerge here in collaboration with E.ON UK.

“Generating electricity and heat from waste is part of the core business at E.ON.” Fischer

How is the planned expansion of BKB in the E.ON Group seen? What significance does the waste incineration business unit have in the overall Group?

Fischer: Generating electricity and heat, which is produced from waste or solid recovered fuels, is part of the core business at E.ON. Waste incineration plants should be seen as small power stations, whose existing and future activities make a positive, stable and secure contribution to the profit and value of the Group performance. Energy production from waste makes a very positive contribution to the energy mix from an ecological point of view and complements the power and heat generation capacities in the E.ON Group.

Expanding the business activities of BKB and E.ON Energy from Waste will be focussed on in the Group, as energy from waste is gaining in significance due to additional reasons.

You mention additional reasons here which make energy from waste interesting. What reasons are these?

Fischer: I’m thinking foremost about a broad and balanced energy mix in the E.ON Group. We achieve our power and heat generation with the aid of coal, gas, water, nuclear, wind and solar power stations as well as with waste incineration plants. Such a mix ensures that a reliable supply, cost-effectiveness and sustainability are achieved all at the same time. Every individual source of energy offers advantages and disadvantages:

coal, for example, will still be available for several decades but contributes to the greenhouse effect because of CO₂ emissions. This is a drawback, because at the moment we are not in a position to commercially separate CO₂ from the smoke gas and store it. We are working at full speed to make developments in this area. Wind power as an alternative source of energy does not generate any CO₂ emissions, but is also irregular and cannot be planned.

Natural gas is one of the climate-friendly fuels in the energy mix. Due to its low carbon content, natural gas only makes a low contribution to the greenhouse effect when burnt. Extreme price increases in the import of natural gas in recent years have led to a

“Waste incineration plants belong to a broad and balanced energy mix in the E.ON Group.” Fischer





drop in its share in the E.ON Group energy mix. Waste on the other hand is moving at a relatively stable price level. At the moment, and in the future, we are assuming availability that can be planned. Small power stations, which are run on waste, are therefore good for use as baseload power stations. However, this source of energy is underrepresented in the energy mix. This is expected to change in future through growth.

As you can see, E.ON already has a broad energy mix, which will also be adhered to in future. It would be irresponsible to drop one source of energy in order not to put availability and viability at risk.

Mention CO₂ emissions. This term along with environmental impact is on everyone's lips. To what extent does the energy-from-waste business unit have an impact on the environment and climate through CO₂ emissions?

Stäblein: I almost take the question as a compliment, as environmental impact and climate protection are subjects very close to my heart. Energy production from domestic waste is kind to the environment, as no primary energy sources, such as oil, coal or gas are used to generate electricity and heat. The use of energy from waste saves a large amount of fossil fuels each year – equivalent to that which would be consumed by more than 700,000 citizens. Waste incineration in our plants saves alone over 400 million litres of heating oil or 2.5 million tonnes of brown coal for producing electricity annually. That is environmental protection in practice.

“Energy production from domestic waste is kind to the environment.” Stäblein

Our raw material, waste, partly consists of sustainable materials such as wood. During its formation, plants have already absorbed CO₂ from the atmosphere and thus removed it from the environment. When it is burnt, the stored CO₂ is released once again, creating no additional CO₂ emissions. Waste incineration is therefore climate neutral for this part at least.

The “green” BKB is becoming the “red” company on 31 March 2008, with a new name and integration with the parent group E.ON Energie. How is the valuation of BKB and E.ON Energy from Waste seen in the overall Group? What role will the business play?

Fischer: As already mentioned, the new unit, E.ON Energy from Waste, is being founded with the restructuring of BKB. This adds to the electricity and heat production capacity in the E.ON Group and increases the overall value of the Group. The growth rate and turnover targets of E.ON Energy from Waste also adds to the growth of the Group turnover. The new business unit is highly valued by the Group. We support its strategic aims across the Group.



With so many positives arguments for waste utilisation, what is the reaction among the population when it comes to new buildings or expanding existing plants?

Stäblein: Yes, well, acceptance among the population varies.

Thanks to their architecture, there are waste incineration plants that belong to the urban landscape and are marketed as landmarks. I'm thinking of the waste incineration plant in Vienna in particular, which was designed by the artist, Hundertwasser, and is a tourist attraction.

Other sites have a neutral image. This is usually the case if the plants are located outside the city or on an industrial estate. They do not disturb any residents there and therefore give little cause for negative opinions.

Operators who build or expand plants in the vicinity of residential areas provoke plenty of protest and resistance among the population. Residents here are often afraid of nuisance from noise and smells, as well as of damage to health and the environment. Protest groups and sometimes even environmental associations create a "bad mood" to prevent the project from happening. This negative attitude is often attributed to uncertainty, unfounded fears and emotional reasoning.

What must be done to give waste incineration a better image and to portray it more positively in the public eye?

Stäblein: In the past, waste incineration plants were dismissed as something that threw out dioxins, represented transition technology or a complete concept against rubbish prevention. Residents and politicians tried to portray waste incineration plants as being environmentally unfriendly and therefore harmful. We must counteract this portrayal and build confidence in the population and the political world. We will only manage this if we can bring transparency to our business and our processes. The "glass chimney" has a symbolic character here. Ideally we will select environmental advisers, who in each case consist of representatives from local organisations. Members of this advisory committee can come from politics, environmental organisations, churches and local associations. We want to give them information about our plants that is relevant to the environment.

In the case of new construction projects and expansion, we want to conduct information exchanges at a very early stage with citizens, parties, authorities and churches in order to make projects transparent right from the start.

The sense and purpose of these meetings is to provide project information on a personal basis through leading representatives of our company, such as managing directors, and to answer questions openly and thoroughly.

It is simply a matter of getting away from the image of waste incineration plants as the picture of polluting

“E.ON Energy from Waste should become a leader, taking the future in its own hands, actively shaping it and making investments.” Fischer

monsters and to show them for what they are: clean environmental technology and the solution to a problem. It is my vision to instil the idea in the public that our plants do not make the quality of the air worse.

At the same time, it is our job to bring the terms energy production, waste recycling and ecology in line. We want to open up the dialogue with citizens and politicians by means of extensive publicity work, in order to counteract the prejudices and stoked-up fears among the population.

Our actions will be aided by numerous internal and external communications, press conferences, the daily publication of emission values, open days and extensive information on our website.

What strategy will E.ON Energy from Waste follow over the next few years? What does the company want to achieve by 2015?

Fischer: It should become a “leading” company!

What does “leading” mean here?

Stäblein: “Leading” for us means taking the future in our own hands, actively shaping it and making investments.

We want to set standards at E.ON Energy from Waste with respect to occupational health and safety, environmental protection, customer and employee satisfaction, as well as efficiency, to name just a few categories where we want to be the leaders.

We have the market leadership in the whole of Europe in our sights and want to spearhead the industry with new ideas. We are improving and refining our incineration methods in order to be able to produce electricity and heat from waste even more efficiently. This is an important contribution to environmental protection and a careful use of resources

Fischer: ... and we are providing the framework for this with the strong community of the E.ON family.

The interview was held with BKB Supervisory Board Chairman Bernhard Fischer, a board member of E.ON Energie, and BKB Chairman of the Board Carsten Stäblein.



Economic growth was 15 per cent between 1996 and 2006 – the supply of household waste changed by zero per cent.



Energy from waste – protection for the environment

In Germany, there is currently a total supply of household waste and household-like commercial waste as well as industrial waste for recycling of almost 25 million tonnes per year, which represents the amount available for thermal treatment. There are current waste incineration capacities in operation of around 18.5 million tonnes per year – and this is increasing.

How it all started

The history of burning waste began as far back as several thousand years ago. Large mounds of waste made up of bones, pot, ashes and organic substances, which were lit on fire from time to time, were found in Stone Age settlements. In 1870 and 1874 the world's first waste incineration plants were put into operation in Paddington and Nottingham. A cholera epidemic in Germany led to the first waste incineration plant being built on the European mainland in Hamburg in 1892.

The slag was used to cover paths and streets. The energy produced with the aid of steam was already used back then to operate the plant; many plants even delivered heat to neighbouring buildings. Scrap iron was separated from the slag using a magnet and sold. The flue ash was valued as a filling material because of its good insulation properties.

Thinking it over for the environment

Yet it was not until the 1970s that the subject of environmental protection entered into the public's consciousness. When the 17th Federal Emissions Protection Directive (17. BimSchV) came into force in 1990, Germany's waste incineration plants were prescribed emission limits that are among the strictest in the world.

People also realised that untreated waste causes climate-changing emissions, contaminates groundwater and should therefore not be dumped. The population became increasingly committed to recycling materials by separating their household waste. Yet the majority of all residential waste was still sent to landfill.



The landfill area saved by BKB waste incineration equates to 280 football pitches*.

*with a waste height of one metre

We recognise waste as a sustainable raw material, as a valuable, locally available resource for power generation, which can reduce the dependency on other sources of energy, in short: as a renewable energy. Using the energy potential of waste helps to preserve fossil resources and contributes to climate protection.

Waste incineration versus landfill

The Technical Instruction on Municipal Waste (TASi) came into force in Germany in 1993, which became legally binding in the form of the Landfill Directive and was finally implemented on 1 June 2005 after a transition period of twelve years – a watershed in the whole waste management sector. Legislation used TASi to ensure that all landfills across Germany are withdrawn as a source of danger to mankind and the environment. After this cut-off date, only pretreated or inert waste may be sent to landfill. Within this context, thermal treatment of waste has proved to an ideal solution.

Political opinions: "Thermal waste treatment in Germany is one of the supporting pillars of waste disposal. [...] As well as disposing of waste, the power is also used in nearly all plants and delivered as electricity, heat and/or process steam."
(www.umweltbundesamt.de)

"Waste incineration is enormously important in the waste management of the Federal Republic. This importance will increase in coming years due to the necessary expansion." (Federal Government, answer to a small question, printed paper 16/4261)

Full use of energy potential

The long-term political strategy goes a significant step further in this respect: catchword "Objective 2020". By this year, treatment technologies are expected to be so developed and extended that municipal waste will be utilised in an almost complete and environmentally friendly manner. Disposing waste will be ruled out as an option in future, municipal waste landfill sites will die out. This will take the idea of sustainability into account, as even landfill operated with the latest technology will have an impact on future generations.

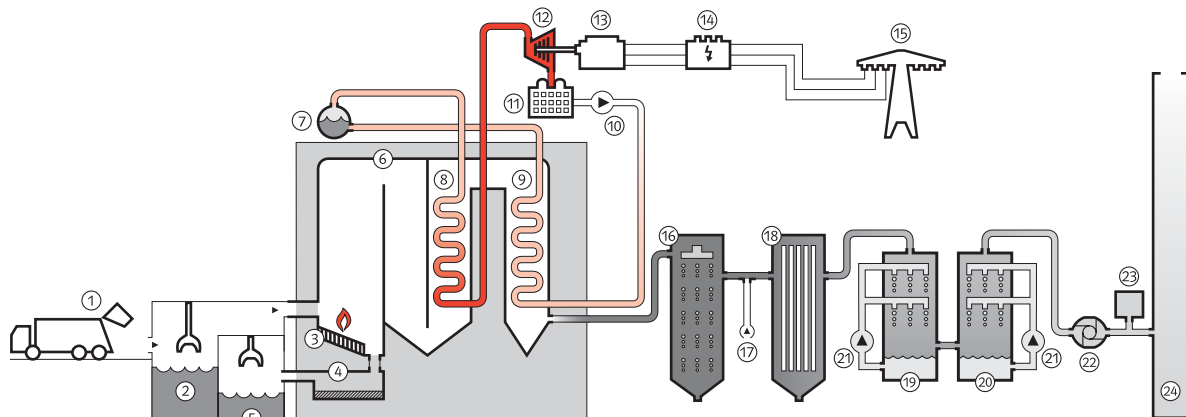
This objective can already be achieved with the procedure currently employed. A study by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety comes to the conclusion, however, that incineration will remain the most important part of various combinations of treatment techniques over the long term.

The quantity of waste taken by BKB in 2007 equates to more than 50,000 goods wagons*. Placed in a line approx. 800 km = about the distance from Hamburg to Munich.



Helmstedt waste incineration plant

Technical overview of plant stations



— Steam circulation
— Incineration gases

1	Delivery	9	Economiser	17	HOK injection
2	Waste bunker	10	Feed-water pump	18	Hose filter
3	Combustion grate	11	Condenser	19	Wet washing HCl
4	Wet ash extractor	12	Turbine	20	Wet washing SO ₂
5	Ash bunker	13	Generator	21	Washing pumps
6	Boiler	14	Transformer	22	Extraction
7	Steam drum	15	Public electricity network	23	Emission measuring point
8	Overheater	16	Spray dryer	24	Furnace

The waste route

The majority of waste is actually transported to BKB waste incineration plants by rail – a particularly environmentally friendly concept preferred by us. The waste is automatically weighed and tipped into the waste bunkers through chutes. The amount stored here is enough for several days of operation at full throttle.

In the bunker, grabbers mix the delivered waste into a homogenous fuel, which will burn evenly in the boilers. The rubbish is then brought to the feeding hopper. Each grabber has a capacity of up to five tonnes. The combustion air from the boiler is extracted from the waste bunker so that low pressure is created here and no smell can escape outside.

Full steam ahead

Incineration takes place without any fossil sources of energy being added. The burners are only switched on when starting up and shutting down the boilers in order to guarantee a minimum temperature of 850 degrees Celsius. After up to 60 minutes the waste is completely burnt – all that remains is ash. This

corresponds to just 10 per cent of the volume of the original waste and is a usable end-product after its preparation. For example, it is used as shingle and ballast substitute in road construction and civil engineering. Other valuable secondary raw materials such as metal are separated and recycled.

In the boiler house, the resulting heat energy is first delivered to the vaporiser pipes in the combustion chamber. The rising steam is overheated so that it can be used to drive the turbines in the turbine house with a temperature of around 400 degrees Celsius and a pressure of 40 bar.

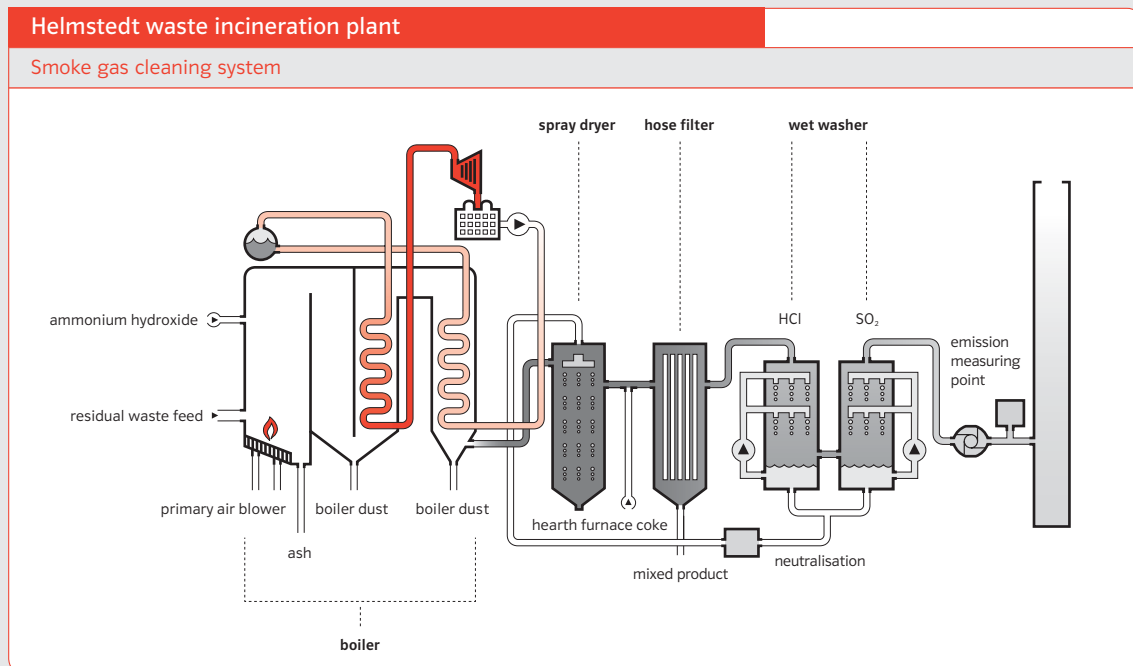
Environmental protection from the very start

When assessing the environmental friendliness of a waste incineration plant, only the smoke gas purification plant is generally considered. Yet to look at this without the upstream incineration process would be short-sighted. Ideal operating conditions back in the boiler's combustion chamber have an effect on reducing two emission components, carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x).



The energy produced by BKB in 2007 covers the annual consumption of around 350,000 households.*

* Equivalent of Frankfurt/Main.



A clean affair

The emission limits prescribed for waste incineration plants in the 17th Federal Emissions Protection Directive (17. BimSchV) have been completely complied to since 1996. All modern plants operated by BKB are designed for this with a highly efficient smoke gas purification system, which partly guaranteed that levels stay well below the permitted upper limits. Indeed, an installation with as many stages as possible is seen as evidence of particular quality. Yet thanks to technical progress, modern plants achieve virtually the same effect with just four components and almost completely eliminate harmful substances from the smoke gas.

By means of dust filtration, combined processes of condensation, absorption and adsorption as well as through chemical reaction, dust, gaseous substances and heavy metals are extracted from the exhaust gases in the smoke gas purification plant. The separation of heavy metals, dioxins and mercury is done in nearly all plants by means of a fabric filter charged with coke or active carbon. Levels here also usually fall well below the limits.

Strong performance

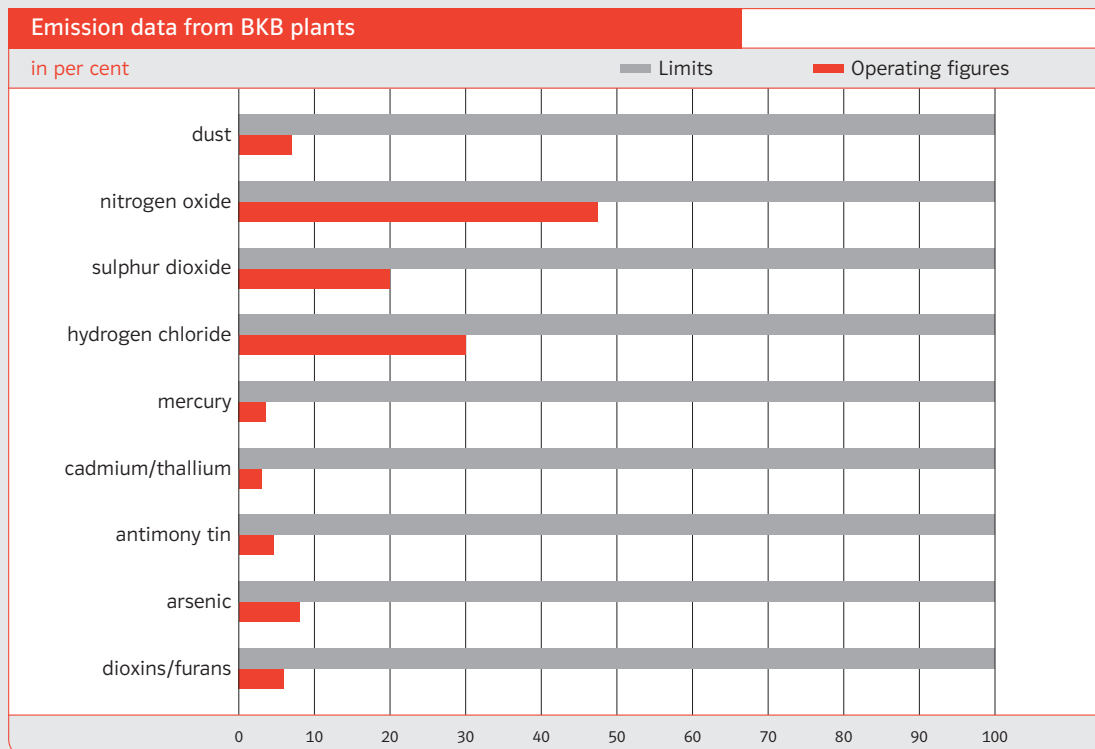
In most plants, the particularly energy-efficient power-heat coupling process is used. District heat is produced here with the residual steam, downstream from the electricity generation.

The plants run by the BKB Group generate electricity, district heat and process steam, which can also be used for cooling purposes. In the plant network, we ensure that around 3.5 million tonnes of waste a year are incinerated in an environmentally friendly manner. We can also guarantee power generation with increasing success in this way. The plants in our group of companies produce around 1.3 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and around 1.2 billion kilowatt hours of district heat.

The ecological balance sheet. Altogether, the operation of all plants at BKB replaces the use of over 250 million litres of heating oil for generating heat and more than 1 million tonnes of brown coal for producing electricity.

Modern waste incineration plants remove nearly all hazardous substances from waste or its incineration for the good of the environment.





Ecologically sound treatment

By incinerating in furnaces at over 850 degrees Celsius, organic bonds are safely broken down and the volume of waste reduced by approximately 90 per cent. Nearly all the resulting hazardous substances are then filtered out by the gas purification plants and safely removed from the economic cycle in this way for ever.

Waste incineration actively protects the environmental

The quantity of emissions from waste incineration plants has long been negligibly small compared with other emission sources. Viewed across Germany, according to a study by the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IFEU), dioxin emissions, for example, have been reduced to one thousandth of its 1990 level. Even in areas directly surrounding incineration plants, completely harmless levels of hazardous substances have been measured in the air according to the IFEU.

Residential waste consists of over 50 per cent biogenic materials on average. This part is called "climate-neutral" in the burning process, as the carbon it contains has already been absorbed from the air during the growth process of biogenic materials. Using the

energy potential from waste saves fossil fuels and generates 36 per cent less carbon dioxide in comparison. This means a reduction of the carbon dioxide equivalent allowed for according to the Kyoto protocol, which makes a difference for Germany of about 1 per cent or 3.5 million tonnes. This figure ought to rise by another 2.5 million tonnes due to increased efficiency and the expected capacity expansion.

Building trust through transparency

Using the plant in Hanover-Lahe as an example, the current emissions are published on the Internet daily at www.bkb-hannover.de. Furthermore, all BKB plants publish their annual actual values in regional newspapers. As an additional control measure, the responsible supervisory bodies always monitor the quality of the purified gases. They have access to the current emission levels at all times via a permanent data feed. In order to further meet the public demand for more transparent information, the plants in the BKB Group offer visiting appointments on site.

*with an LCD flat screen

1 tonne of waste = 600 kilowatts = Four months of solid television*.



The use of alternative sources of energy is the best possible way to protect the climate. This is the only way of reducing the consumption of fossil fuels such as oil and coal. Waste largely consists of material of a biological origin and should therefore be seen as a regenerative energy source. Its energy content is comparable with that of brown coal: around 11,000 kilojoules per kilogramme on average. The high calorific value of the material makes it ideal for energy utilisation. One tonne of waste supplies around 600 kilowatt hours of electricity when burnt.

Good alternatives

Although the incineration of waste only contributes one per cent of the total electricity produced in Germany, it has become a fixed feature of the energy mix. All the same, waste ranks in third place among the alternative sources of energy – without taking the extra production of district heat and process steam into account.

The net efficiency level of modern plants in electrification compared with other power stations is considerably lower at an average of 23 per cent due to the nature of the operation. Raising the energy efficiency of waste incineration plants simultaneously increases climate protection and reduces treatment costs. By cleverly combining existing measures, the net efficiency level of power generation at grate firing plants

can be increased from 24 per cent to over 35 per cent. These measures include reducing the loss of waste gas through gasification on the grate, optimising electricity generation through external overheating of the steam, as well as recycling heat similar to a condensing boiler.

If the heat production is now taken into consideration, the overall energy utilisation level can rise to over 60 per cent. A consistent utilisation of power-heat coupling is therefore much more efficient than concentrating on electrification. Waste incineration could replace up to 3 per cent of the consumption of primary energy in this way, which is a considerable proportion for what was originally a by-product of waste disposal.

Our dream pair: flexibility and vision

BKB has a flexible and centrally-controlled material flow management system, which serves all plants in the BKB Group very efficiently. It includes both waste acquisition and the exact, long-term planning of quantities for the waste treatment plants. An interactive database reflects availability and volumes on hand at the BKB plants. This makes it possible to spot free space but also overloading early and to act accordingly. The current expansion of our activities adds even greater significance to our central material flow management.

Waste incineration – the market and BKB

Although last year was defined by a very controversially conducted discussion about the growth in capacity of waste incineration plants, our industry was also caught up in the general climate debate. The interest of the political world can be judged not least by the two visits to our plants by the Federal Environment Minister. The underlying message is that waste incineration is gaining tremendously in significance against the background of emissions problems.

Moderate capacity expansion

We are still convinced that a stable market will reign in the waste incineration industry in the coming years. It cannot be assumed, however, that the announcement of a new project will be the same as its realisation. The bottlenecks, which became apparent after 1 June 2005 due to the ban on sending untreated waste to landfill as part of the Technical Instruction on Municipal Waste (TASi), will ease by around 2012. Only then are we expecting the supply of waste to be matched by treatment capacity.

As part of market dynamics, we also foresee older incineration plants being shut down in the next few years. There will also be a drop in capacity at mechanical-biological plants (MBA), which do not meet the performance requirements and will therefore become uneconomical.

Short-term effects of TASi implementation

The deficit in incineration capacity prevailing since 1 June 2005 of around 7 million tonnes was able to be slightly reduced last year by growth in capacity. Furthermore, in the meantime it has even been possible in part to cut back the intermediate storage centres that have emerged in many places.

In the past two and a half years, after TASi came into force, it has long been confirmed that the thermal treatment of residual waste is of central importance. We are assuming that the demand for free thermal treatment capacity will stay at a high level over the long-term. We at BKB will make the most of this demand to further expand our waste incineration business – across Europe.



Strategic direction

In order to further expand our position in the market, there are currently several plants owned by BKB and our partner companies in Grossräschen, Premnitz, Cologne-Knapsack and Heringen as well as in Delfzijl in the Netherlands, which are being built or about to be commissioned (further information is contained in the "Investments" section). Other projects, for example in Schwedt, are currently in the phase of being approved by the local authorities.

Besides this, acquisition projects are part of our focus. Above all last year, the purchase of the remaining shares in Sotec GmbH played an important role. The reorganisation of our corporate group under the roof of E.ON Energie also belongs to our focus on the business sector of producing energy from waste incineration.

Quality assurance

At BKB we are guided by values that are important for our success. This includes meeting the demands of our customers every day with consistently high performance. At the same time we keep a close eye on the positive development of our company and our employees and cultivate successful and trusting partnerships.

We permanently set high targets for ourselves to achieve even more: BKB guarantees the best possible disposal safety through its network of plants. BKB only operates efficient plant technology to protect the environment. BKB creates optimal cost-effectiveness through synergies within the alliance.



Distribution and technology

BKB has direct and indirect access to capacities of around 3.5 million tonnes of waste a year. We have brought additional technical expertise into our company by taking over Sotec GmbH. Therefore, we can maintain our market leadership in Germany and ensure that residual waste is disposed of in an environmental manner, and that its energy potential is utilised.

We safeguard the capacity utilisation of our plants with long-term supply contracts. Since the implementation of TASI on 1 June 2005 and the resulting capacity bottlenecks in the waste disposal sector, all our waste incineration plants at the BKB Group have been working at full capacity. They are distinguished – as they were last year – by permanently high availability. Nevertheless, the plants in our association had to post a slightly lower overall waste throughput in 2007 due to the increasing trend in the calorific value of the waste – whilst the amount of waste supplied increased by 5.8 per cent compared to the previous year.

Reliability for our customers

Detailed distribution planning enables us to guarantee our customers a continually high degree of reliability, in terms of planning and waste removal. We overcome these requirements by using complex material flow management. Should the capacity of a plant not be available for a short time – for example, during annual inspections, we plan ahead and divert the corresponding volume within the plant network.

The material flow management system covering the plant network includes both waste acquisition and the exact, long-term planning of quantities for waste treatment plants. An interactive database reflects availability and volumes on hand at the BKB plants. This makes it possible to spot both free space and overloading early, and to act accordingly. The current expansion of our activities adds even greater significance to our central material flow management.



Technological progress

The BKB plants manage to keep up with even the highest technical requirements. We use the latest technology for the smooth running of our highly complex plants. In addition, we foster the development of current incineration technology in close collaboration with the plant suppliers and universities. We immediately put innovations into practice, thus increasing energy efficiency, reducing costs and protecting the environment.

High demands on technology

Only when all controllable factors work perfectly together can we achieve optimum capacity utilisation. This also includes the maximum availability of our plants, which are regularly checked and certified by independent assessors. Just as important is the use of the latest technology, which can be relied on at all times and which is being continually developed. For example, BKB Stapelfeld was able to significantly increase its efficiency by installing a new turbine last year.

This meant that we were also able to increase energy production overall. In 2007, the plants in our Group supplied the network with over a billion kilowatt hours for E.ON Energie.

Investments and forecast

The investments introduced in 2006 were successfully driven forward by us last year. Several plants will be put into operation in the coming years. This will reinforce our position at the top in Germany. Now that the building phase has started at the new Delfzijl site in the Netherlands, we have also set foot in the European market.

Generating energy from waste will increase in significance as an element in a broad energy mix in the future. In the package of measures on energy and climate policy decided by the federal government in early December 2007, two main points stand out in particular: more efficient use of energy and increase utilisation of renewable sources of energy or those low in carbon dioxide. Both aspects argue for increased use of waste incineration plants to generate power.

Start of a new era

Securing the future of BKB is based on further expanding its waste incineration activities at home and abroad. In the future, expertise in the waste incineration sector will be bundled to form a new business unit under the roof of E.ON Energie AG. Once the intended reorganisation is implemented at the start of 2008, BKB will continue the waste incineration business sector as the leading operational company.

This step will be accompanied by a change of name, which will bear witness to its activities and the family association with the E.ON Group. BKB is changing its name on 31.3.08 to E.ON Energy from Waste. All subsidiaries will adopt this name suffixed by their location, for example, E.ON Energy from Waste Hannover GmbH.



Everything done right

A high level of dynamism can still be felt surrounding project development in the incineration market. BKB will participate considerably in the high demand for incineration capacity, which remains unchanged. At present, construction projects are underway or about to be commissioned at sites including Grossräschen, Premnitz and Heringen as well as in Delfzijl in the Netherlands. The project in Schwedt is currently in the phase of being approved by the local authorities. From the projects under construction alone, the BKB Group's incineration capacity will increase by well over a million tonnes per year.

Site with a new future

One of the two new construction projects in Brandenburg is at Grossräschen. Construction of the new plant started in April 2006 and commissioning has now been completed. The first waste incineration is planned for January 2008, which will be followed by improvements and performance tests. Normal operations will probably start in April 2008.

With a throughput of 240,000 tonnes a year, the plant will supply 38,000 homes on average with electricity. When the alternative fuel power station goes into operation for high calorific fractions, Grossräschen will be able to look back on a 110-year history of power generation.

Growth through successful acquisition

In the New Year the sale of the remaining shares in Sotec GmbH will go ahead as agreed in 2006, with effect on 1 January 2008. BKB will then hold all shares in the company. Together with Sotec, three more plants in South-west Germany and the alternative fuel plant in Cologne-Knapsack are added to the BKB Group.



Sotec relies on over 30 years of experience in the areas of waste incineration and energy from waste. The company is responsible in Germany for running the waste incineration plants at sites in Freiburg, Neunkirchen and Pirmasens. The capacity of these plants for local customers, who are obliged to dispose of their waste, covers 480,000 tonnes a year.

Expansion at home and abroad

Over and above these investments, we are always checking the domestic and foreign market for new commercial locations for incineration plants. BKB will pursue the realisation of these projects intensely in the coming year as well. In the medium term we have mainly pinpointed a prevailing demand for capacity for medium and high calorific alternative fuels. In this regard, above all BKB relies directly linking an existing industrial site with guaranteed power consumers.

Unlike almost any other competitor, we will be in a position in the waste incineration business sector to achieve beneficial synergies from the network of different plants. This particularly applies to the commercial operation of the plants and to the control of the waste quantities by the cross-plant material flow management system, which allows all plants within the network to be run at optimum capacity. Altogether, after the reorganisation BKB will be well prepared for the future challenges of the European waste market.



Available capacity

- in operation
- at implementation stage
- ▼ in planning

Plant management

- in operation
- at implementation stage
- ▽ in planning



Energy from brown coal

In 2007 German brown coal was, as always, a reliable, plentiful and consistently priced resource in the energy mix. Around a quarter of all energy production is based on the most important domestic source of energy, which is delivered on short routes straight to the power stations without subsidies.

Up until the end of March 2008, BKB will continue to operate the Buschhaus power station outside the waste incineration sector and deliver the remaining supply of brown coal there from the Helmstedt region. From 31 March 2008 onwards the flag of the E.ON power stations will then fly above the site, which is steeped in a tradition of over 100 years of extracting brown coal and generating power from burning it.

With a calorific value of approximately 10,500 kilojoules per kilogramme, the 50-million-year-old brown coal from Helmstedt is of good quality. The extraction capacity from the Schöningen opencast mine is over 2 million tonnes of coal a year on average and more than 10 million cubic metres of earth. The commercially exploitable reserves of brown coal are expected to last until 2017.

Increased efficiency

At the Buschhaus power station the mined brown coal is converted into electricity in Block D in the baseload operation with a net output of 352 megawatts. The plant used to be at the disposal of the power station control room with a high degree of reliability. Block D generated over 2.3 billion kilowatt hours of net electrical power (prior year: around 2.0 billion kilowatt hours).

According to demand, brown coal extraction was around 2.2 million tonnes (prior year: 1.8 million tonnes). The amount of alternative fuels supplied such as feed sludge and bone meal was 145,000 tonnes, an increase of 30,000 tonnes compared to the previous year.

As in previous years, power produced from the Helmstedt region brown coal made a notable contribution to the reliability of supply. Power generation increased due to the major inspection and performance enhancement carried out in 2006.

Constant improvement of the power station

At the Buschhaus site we are continually implementing measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. In 2006, we installed a new low pressure turbine with much higher efficiency in order to make a further reduction in the amount of carbon dioxide. Our expectations about the performance of the new turbine were completely fulfilled. As a result it was possible to raise the level of efficiency by 1 per cent to 36 per cent.



A major factor towards the location of power stations is the availability of cooling water. In order to always ensure smooth running of operations, even at the height of summer, we have improved our supply of cooling water. By improving the water feed and installing reservoirs and wells, we have been able to reduce consumption per generated megawatt hour by 7 per cent.

Showing responsibility with recultivation

It is impossible to mine brown coal without temporarily damaging the landscape. We have taken extensive recultivation measures to create useful areas of landscape and forest, as well as lakes and habitats in the Helmstedt region, which ensure a safe environment for indigenous animal and plant life as well as the local population.

We also took on a completely new responsibility last year. One of only two pairs of peregrine falcons in Lower Saxony made its nest in the 300-metre high chimney stack at the Buschhaus power station. But because the size of the nesting box there was not designed for peregrine falcons, we arranged for a bigger place to nest at short notice and had it set up professionally. It remains unknown whether or not they have made their home there.





Facts about brown coal:

- Brown coal is supplied in large quantities over the long-term without subsidies at competitive terms.
- With over 180 million tonnes (2007) extracted, it makes a contribution of more than 40 per cent of the primary power generated in Germany, making it the most important domestic source of energy.
- High-quality recultivation takes place in Germany, which leads the way for the rest of the world.
- Plants that use brown coal offer a high degree of supply reliability due to the combination of opencast mining and power station. There are no transport risks.
- In 2007, brown coal power stations generated around 156 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. More than every fourth kilowatt hour consumed in Germany is based on the use of domestic brown coal.
- In Germany, brown coal mining and power generation safeguards more than 50,000 competitive jobs.



Employees and personnel development

The decision to focus on expanding the waste incineration business sector has long since proved fully justified for BKB. The successes of the past year would not have been at all possible without our highly motivated employees. Moreover, they feel an unusually strong sense of commitment to their company. Even if it is about to change its name.

Their opinion is important to us

The employee survey conducted recently clearly revealed the interest of employees to actively express their opinions and help shape the working environment, therefore resulting in identification with the company. Participation within the BKB Group was 82.2 per cent, significantly higher than the rate of 75.4 per cent in 2005. 86 per cent of all those questioned confirmed the current route taken by BKB: they identify themselves with "their" BKB and/or with the company where they work.

Shaping the future

The signs at BKB still point to growth. A large demand for highly specialised power station workers is emerging from new construction projects alone. As these can hardly be found in the normal labour market, however, we train suitable candidates from certain technical professions ourselves for the work in our high-tech plants. Consequently, the workforce in the BKB Group rose last year from 1,117 to 1,173 employees. In total, 1,315 people applied to our company either in reply to job advertisements or speculatively.

In order to cover our increased need for practically trained engineers and to meet the high demands of a well-qualified younger generation, we have been cooperating with the Fachhochschule Braunschweig/Wolfenbüttel for several years. Last year the first students received their diplomas as part of the work placement arrangement.



Learning for life and for BKB

We view the training of young people as elementary in our company. We take this social responsibility very seriously and achieve an above-average training ratio of 10 per cent. We even train more people than we need ourselves and also give young workers the year-long opportunity of obtaining further qualification for the job market at BKB.

In the 2007 financial year, 21 trainees finished their professional training at BKB and were taken on by us initially on short-term employment contracts. In September 2007, 17 young people started their careers as trainees with us. As at 31 December 2007 we counted a total of 69 trainees plus 9 students on work placements with the Fachhochschule Braunschweig/Wolfenbüttel.

Really good ideas

Our employees are our most valuable potential. BKB develops skills and abilities in a targeted manner by means of qualification measures. We take advantage of this to constantly expand our pool of knowledge and make sure - for example, by means of intranet - that it is efficiently utilised. Our operational idea management system shows that employees can be encouraged to use their own minds. For they are the first ones to recognise potential for innovations and savings.

Idea management was introduced at BKB on 1 January 2007 - a tried-and-tested system from our parent company. Above all, the benefits are of a time-saving nature. Consequently, suggestions by our employees are studied and implemented much more directly. The employees in question are given quick feedback and an appropriate bonus payment. This incentive resulted in suggestions from the ranks of BBK staff rising in the system's first year from 15 in 2006 to 112 in 2007.

Company institutions

Supervisory Board (as at 31 December 2007)

Bernhard Fischer, Munich

Chairman

Member of the E.ON Energie AG Board of Directors

Jörg Liebermann, Wolfenbüttel

1st Deputy Chairman

Regional Manager of the Mining, Chemical and Energy Industrial Union

Dr Ingo Luge, Hanover

2nd Deputy Chairman

Chairman of the Management Board at E.ON Kraftwerke GmbH

Fred Gronde, Helmstedt

Deputy Chairman of the Works Council at BKB AG

Andreas Schneider, Helmstedt

Chairman of the Works Council at BKB AG

Dr Lothar Hageböiling, Hanover

Head of the Lower Saxony State Chamber since 1.5.2006

Jörg Rüdiger, Hanover

Managing Director of the Niedersächsischen Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH (Lower Saxony company for the disposal of hazardous waste)

Dr Erich Schmitz, Hanover

Mitglied der Geschäftsführung der E.ON Kraftwerke GmbH

Manfred Warda, Brussels

General Secretary of the Mining, Chemical and Energy Industrial Union

Board of Directors (as at 31 December 2007)

Dr Henrich Wilckens, Helmstedt
Chairman, until 31 March 2007

Carsten Stäblein, Helmstedt
Chairman, from 31 March 2007

Veronika Keller-Lauscher, Helmstedt
Personnel

Dr Roland Scharf, Helmstedt
Marketing and technology

Balance Sheet of BKB AG

Assets		
in € mill.	31.12.2007	31.12.2006
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	111.9	123.0
Financial assets	358.6	463.8
	470.5	586.8
Current assets		
Stock	51.5	50.8
Receivables and miscellaneous assets	289.0	149.7
Securities	-	0.1
Cash and bank balances	0.1	-
	340.6	200.6
	811.1	787.4

Liabilities		
in € mill.	31.12.2007	31.12.2006
Equity		
Subscribed capital	77.0	77.0
Capital reserves	25.4	24.1
Retained earnings	257.2	257.1
Net profit	-	-
	359.6	358.2
Special reserve	6.5	7.2
Accruals and deferrals	104.3	125.3
Debts	340.7	296.7
	811.1	787.4

BKB AG Profit and Loss Statement

Profit and loss statement		
in € mill.	2007	2006
Net sales	191.7	156.7
Change in stock of finished and unfinished goods and services including mine spoils	- 0.7	3.2
Other own work capitalised	-	-
Miscellaneous operating income	36.6	18.6
Cost of materials	50.4	57.4
Personnel costs	51.7	69.9
Depreciation of tangible assets	22.6	21.7
Miscellaneous operating expenses	28.0	31.8
Financial result	18.0	28.9
Result from ordinary operations	92.9	26.6
Extraordinary profit/loss	66.3	-
Income tax	30.7	4.3
Annual profit or loss	128.5	22.3
Profit transferred bases on a profit transfer agreement	128.5	-
Annual surplus	-	22.3
Allocation to other revenue reserves	-	22.3
Net profit	-	-

Shareholdings

Company ownership	
Companies (as at 31 December 2007)	in per cent
BKB Delfzijl B.V.	100
BKB Großräschen GmbH	100
BKB Heringen GmbH	100
BKB Premnitz GmbH	100
BKB Stapelfeld GmbH	100
MHKW Göppingen GmbH	100
BKB TRV GmbH	100
BKB Hannover GmbH	85
MHKW Rothensee GmbH	51
Sotec GmbH	49.9
Interargem GmbH	11
Norddeutsche Gesellschaft zur Ablagerung von Mineralstoffen mbH (Norgam)	51
Entsorgungszentrum Salzgitter GmbH	50
Terrakomp GmbH	100
Energos Deutschland GmbH	50
Müllverwertung Borsigstraße GmbH	14.5
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH	2
E.ON Netz GmbH	1.49

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