



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT  
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

# Anlage 31 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

## Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Cismar 3

Stand 21.09.2020

### Hinweis:

Vorliegender Datenbericht zeigt alle entscheidungserheblichen Daten, die mit Stand 07.09.2020 gemäß den Regelungen und Verfahren nach dem Geologiedatengesetz veröffentlicht werden können. Siehe auch BGE 2020I Teil 3 von 4.

## **Entscheidungserhebliche Daten und Tatsachen für die geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien**

Die Veröffentlichung von entscheidungserheblichen Tatsachen und Erwägungen, hier geologische Daten, erfolgt nach dem Gesetz zur staatlichen geologischen Landesaufnahme sowie zur Übermittlung, Sicherung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten und zur Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben (Geologiedatengesetz – GeolDG).

Das GeolDG löst das Lagerstättengesetz ab und nach § 1 GeolDG (GeolDG) regelt es die staatliche geologische Landesaufnahme, die Übermittlung, die dauerhafte Sicherung und die öffentliche Bereitstellung geologischer Daten sowie die Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben, um den nachhaltigen Umgang mit dem geologischen Untergrund gewährleisten und Geogefahren erkennen und bewerten zu können. Geologische Daten werden insbesondere auch für das Standortauswahlverfahren nach dem Standortauswahlgesetz (StandAG) benötigt.

Das GeolDG trat mit dem 30.06.2020 in Kraft, so dass seitens der BGE, den Landesministerien und Landesbehörden ab diesem Zeitpunkt mit den Verfahren nach dem GeolDG zur Kategorisierung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten begonnen werden konnte. Die erforderlichen Verfahren waren aufgrund ihres Umfangs nicht in dem bis zur Veröffentlichung bestehenden Zeitraum umzusetzen. Insofern werden nach dem 28.09.2020 weitere geologische Daten veröffentlicht werden. Die Veröffentlichung erfolgt mit Hilfe einer Revision des vorliegenden Datenberichtes. Dabei werden die bisher im vorliegenden Bericht weiß abgedeckten Bereiche nicht weiter abgedeckt, sondern die „darunter liegenden“ Daten sichtbar gemacht.

Mit diesen Anlagen sind der untersetzenden Unterlage (BGE 2020I) die entscheidungserheblichen Daten zu den Mindestanforderungen und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien angefügt. Die darin angegebenen Koordinaten beziehen sich dabei immer auf die den identifizierten Gebieten und Teilgebieten zugrundeliegenden Daten und beschreiben damit nicht zwingend das Teilgebiet selbst.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software solutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of tools used for project management, customer relationship management, and accounting are provided.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the need for continuous learning and adaptation. As technology and market conditions evolve, businesses must stay informed and be willing to adopt new practices to remain competitive and successful.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books are balanced.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These metrics are used to evaluate the company's performance and identify areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any variances.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for the future.

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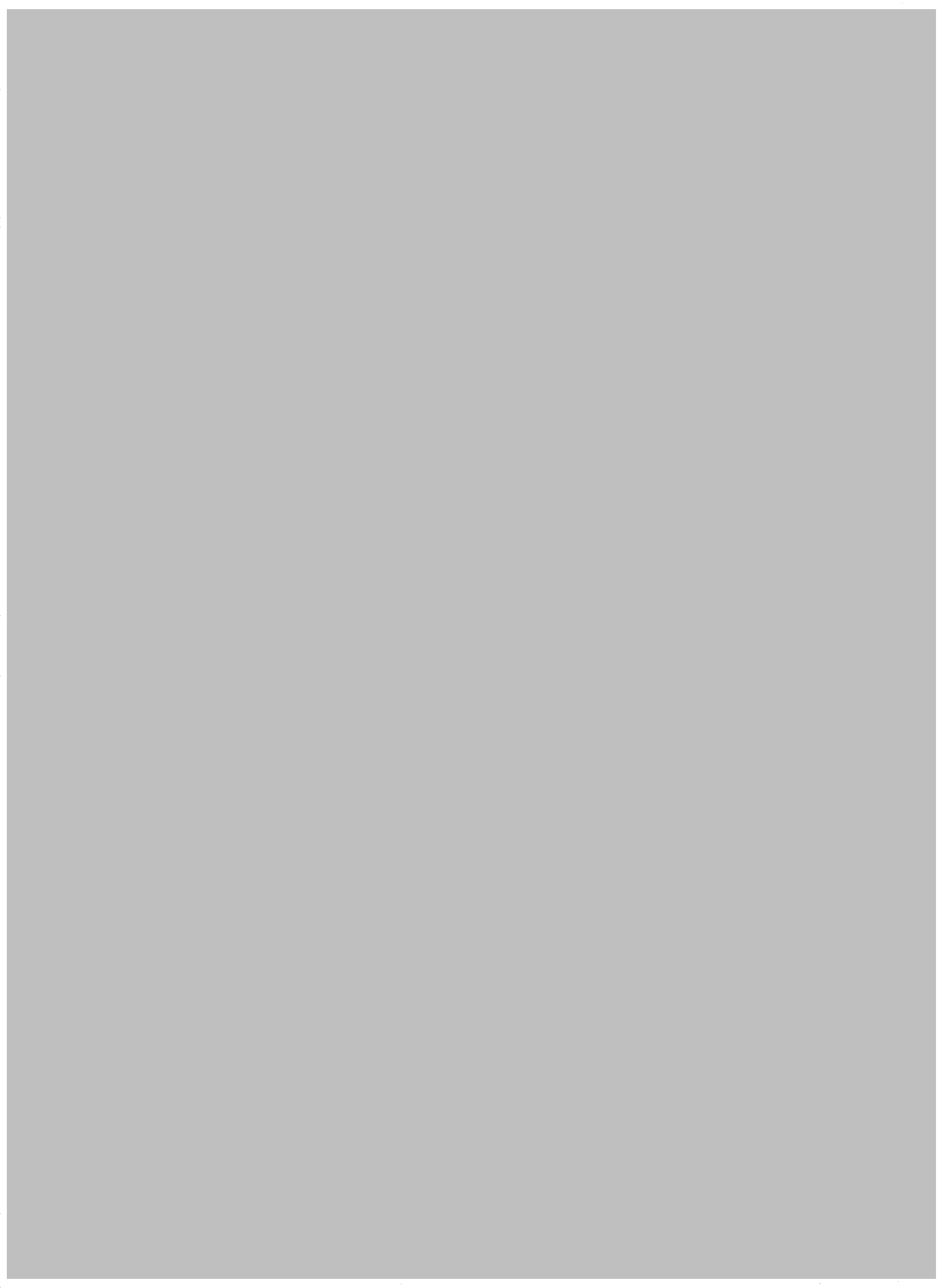
Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience and scalability, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. The author suggests implementing robust backup strategies, access controls, and regular data audits to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in enhancing record-keeping processes. It explores various software solutions and automation tools that can streamline data entry, reduce errors, and improve the overall efficiency of the record-keeping system. The text also touches upon the importance of training employees to effectively use these technologies.

Finally, the document concludes by reinforcing the long-term benefits of a well-maintained record-keeping system. It states that consistent and accurate records are essential for the growth and sustainability of any organization, providing a clear historical perspective and supporting strategic planning.







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Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This involves comparing the bank's record of transactions with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for discrepancies include timing differences, such as deposits in transit or outstanding checks, as well as errors in recording or bank charges.

The document then provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: 1) identifying and recording transactions, 2) journalizing, 3) posting to the ledger, 4) determining debits and credits, 5) preparing a trial balance, 6) adjusting entries, 7) preparing financial statements, and 8) closing the books. Each step is described in detail, including the necessary journal entries and ledger postings.

Finally, the document discusses the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It explains how these statements are derived from the accounting records and how they provide a comprehensive overview of the company's financial performance and position.

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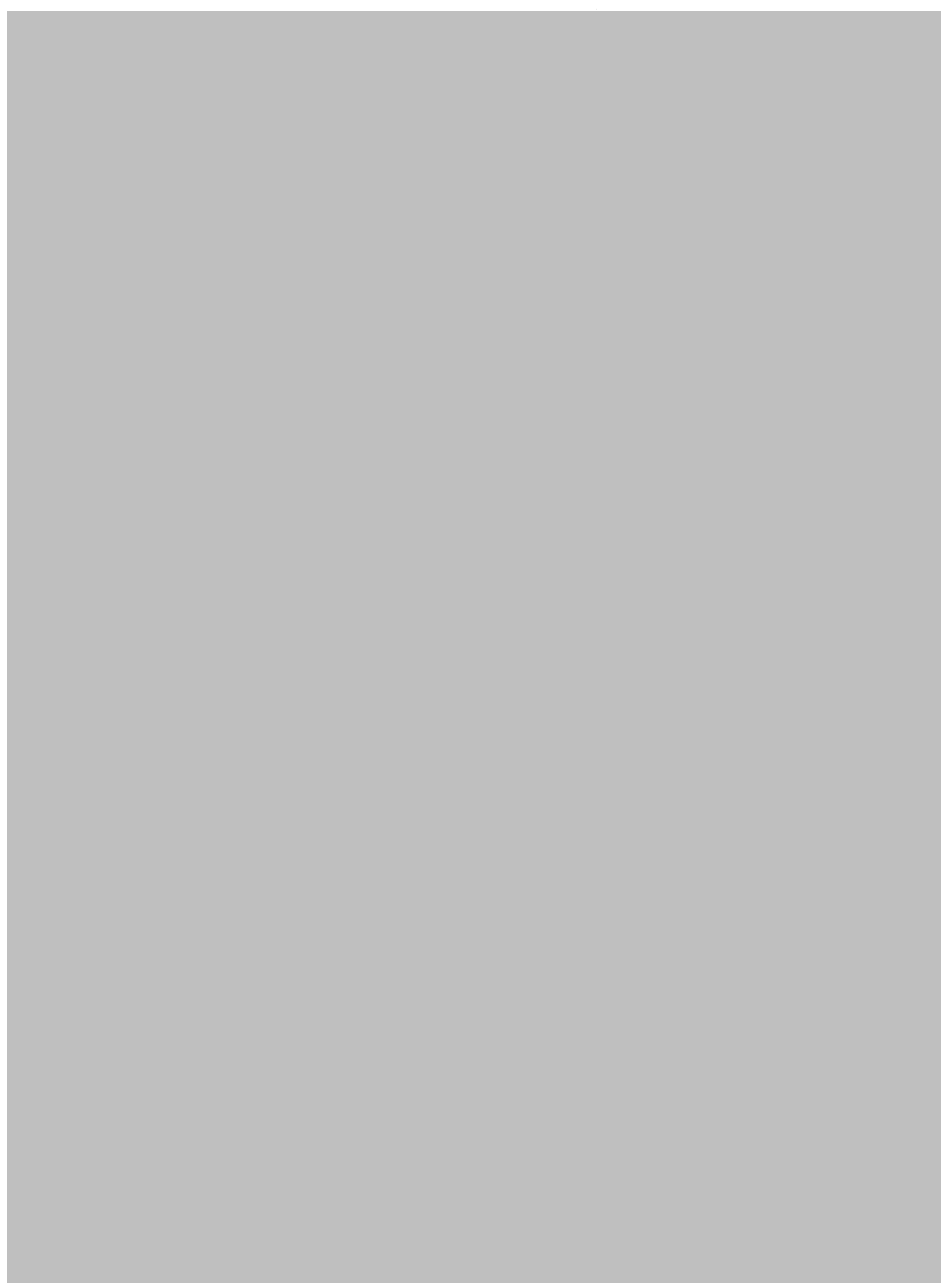
Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling the books. This involves comparing the company's internal records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. If there are differences, the company must investigate the cause and make the necessary adjustments to the accounts. Regular reconciliation is essential for catching errors early and ensuring that the books are balanced.

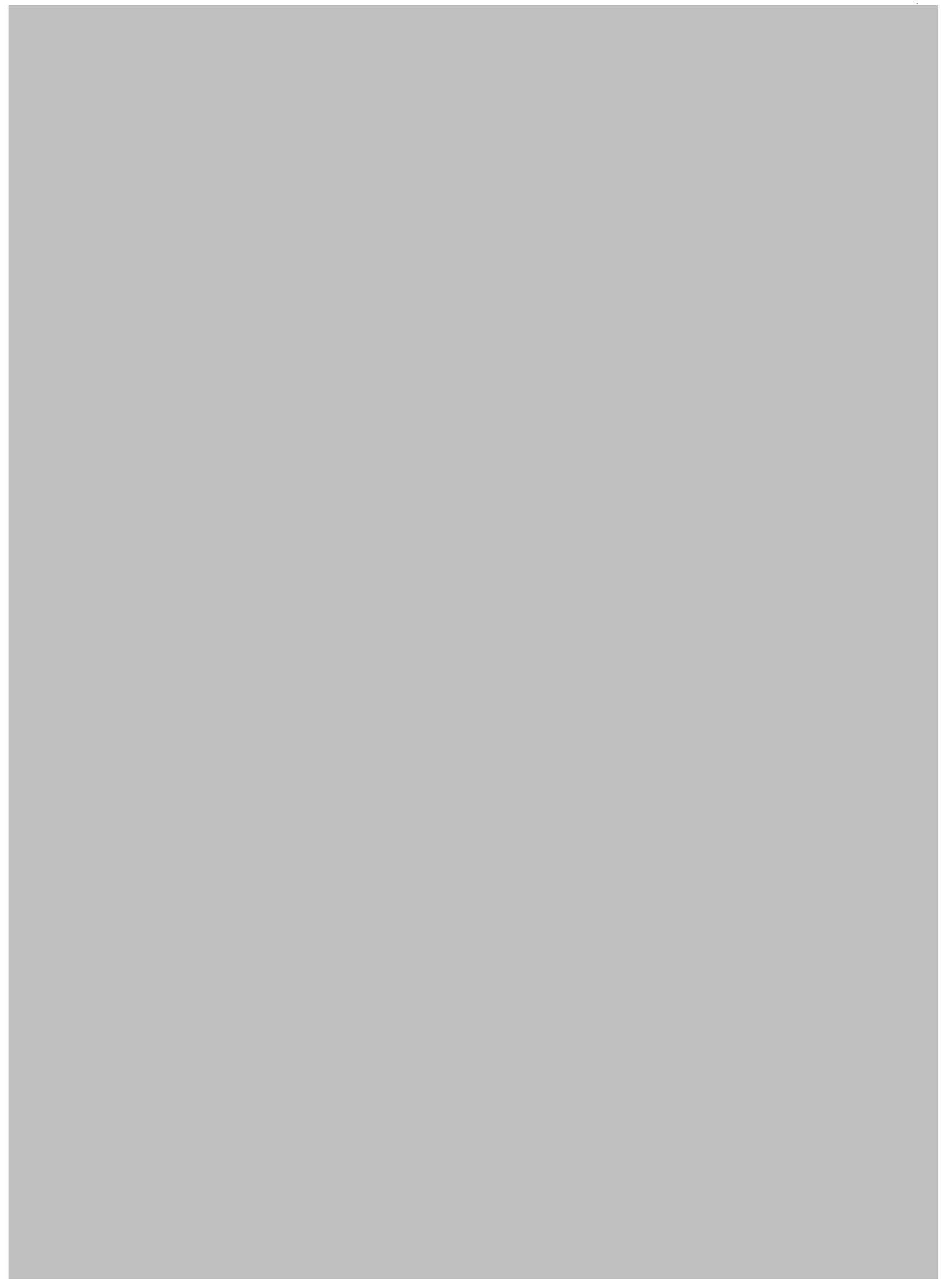
The document also covers the preparation of the financial statements. This includes the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. Each statement provides a different perspective on the company's financial performance and position. The income statement shows the company's profitability over a period, the balance sheet shows the company's assets and liabilities at a specific point in time, and the cash flow statement shows the company's ability to generate and manage cash.

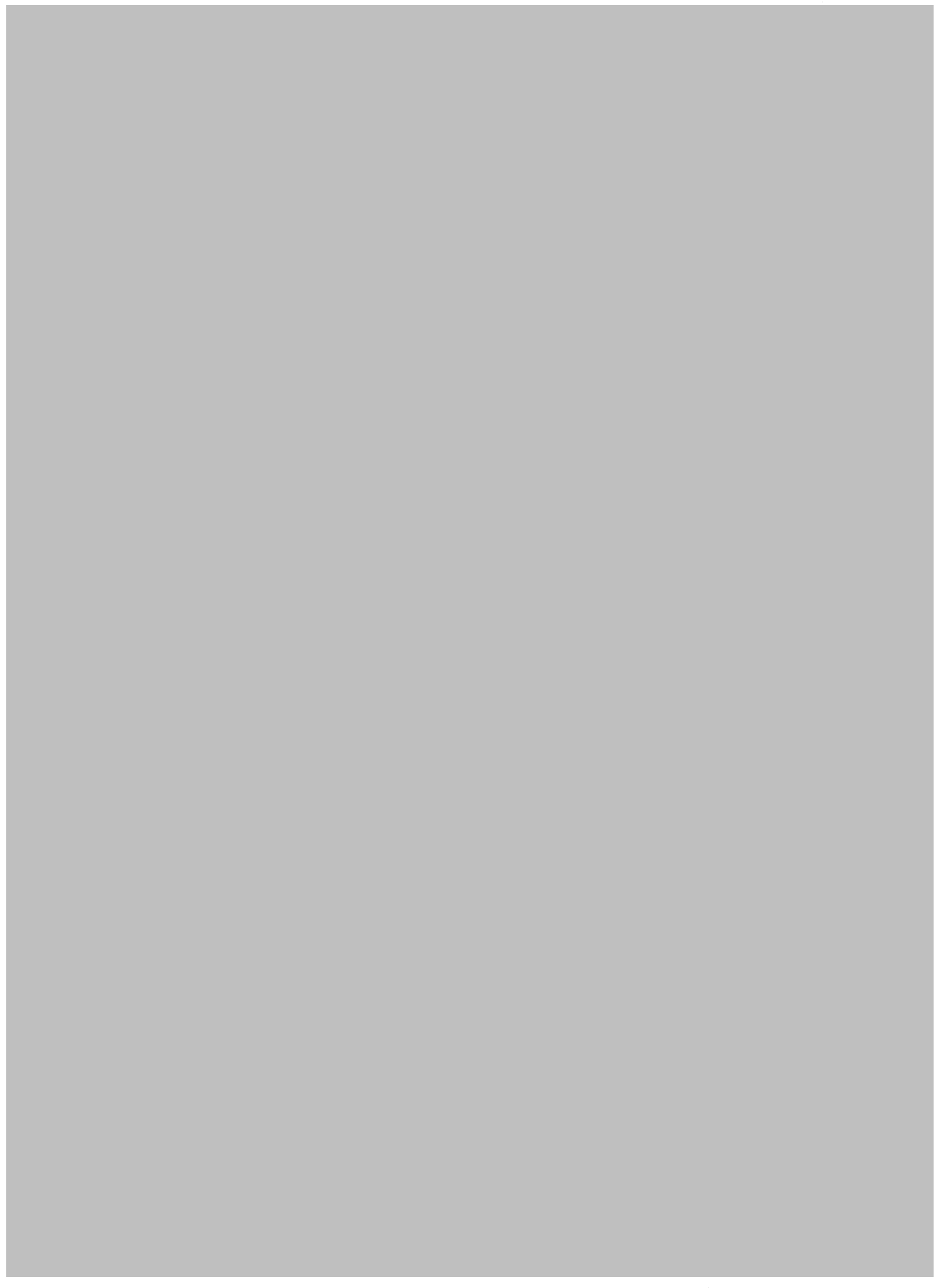
Finally, the document discusses the importance of reviewing the financial statements with management and the board of directors. This review should focus on understanding the trends and variances in the data, identifying areas of concern, and making informed decisions about the company's future. Regular financial reviews are a key component of effective financial management.

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The second section focuses on the role of budgeting in financial management. It describes how a well-defined budget can help individuals and organizations allocate resources effectively, prioritize spending, and avoid unnecessary costs. The text provides practical advice on how to create a realistic budget, including the importance of tracking actual spending against the budgeted amounts. It also discusses the benefits of regular budget reviews, which allow for adjustments to be made in response to changing circumstances. The document concludes by stating that budgeting is a key tool for achieving financial goals and maintaining long-term stability.







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Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of employee training and awareness. It suggests that investing in education and providing clear guidelines can ensure that all staff members understand the correct procedures for handling data and records, leading to a more professional and organized organization.



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