



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

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

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Lehrte Z1

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.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and resolving any issues that may arise during the audit process.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year. This includes a breakdown of revenue, expenses, and net income, along with a comparison to the previous year's figures. The analysis highlights the company's growth and identifies areas where costs can be reduced to improve profitability. The author also discusses the impact of market conditions and industry trends on the company's performance.

The third section focuses on the company's budgeting and forecasting processes. It describes how the budget is developed and how it is used to monitor and control the company's financial activities. The author provides insights into the accuracy of the budget and the reasons for any variances. This section also includes a discussion on the company's long-term financial goals and the strategies being implemented to achieve them.

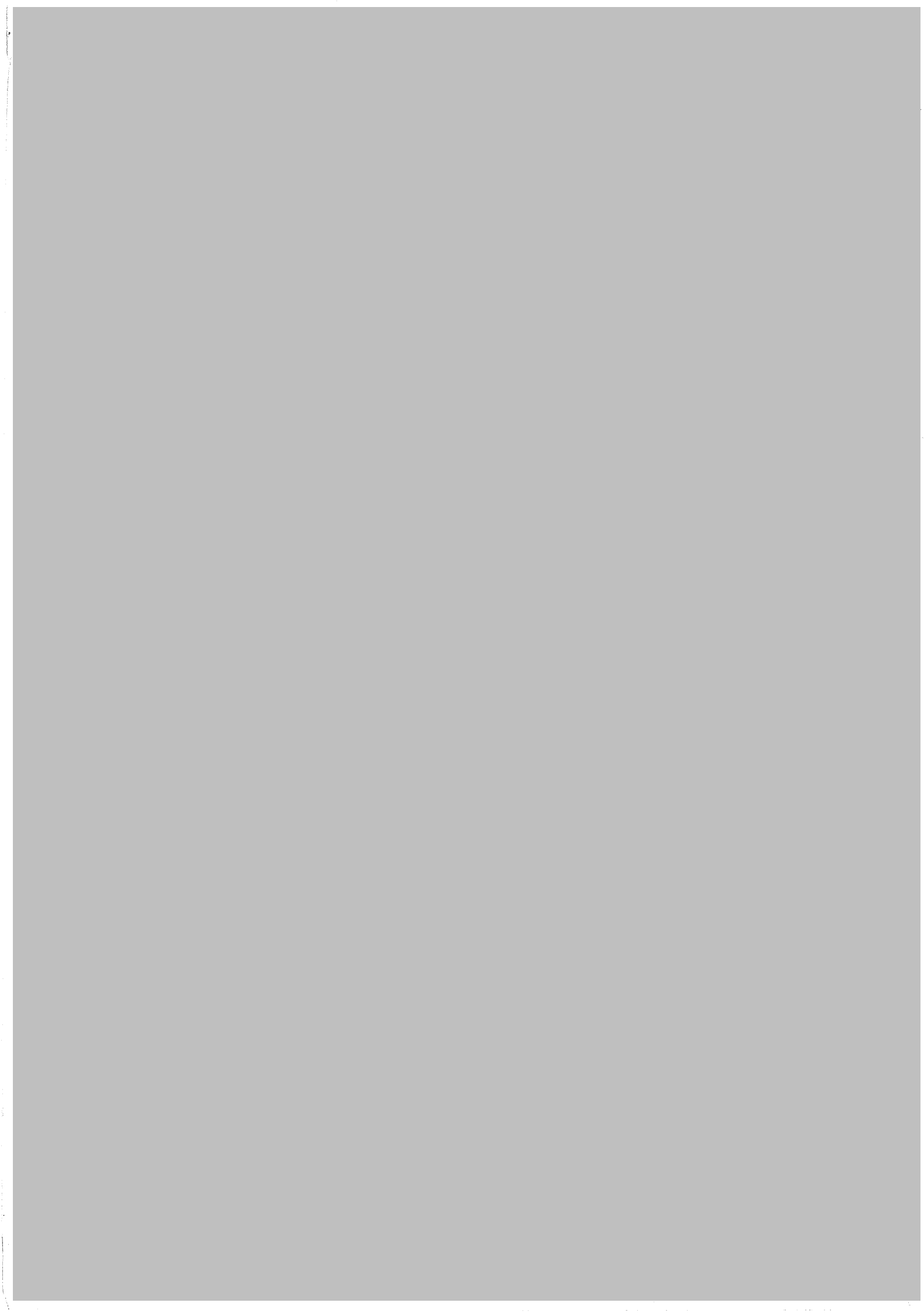
The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate financial records and provides suggestions for improving the company's financial management practices. The author expresses confidence in the company's future prospects and encourages the management to continue to focus on financial discipline and strategic planning.

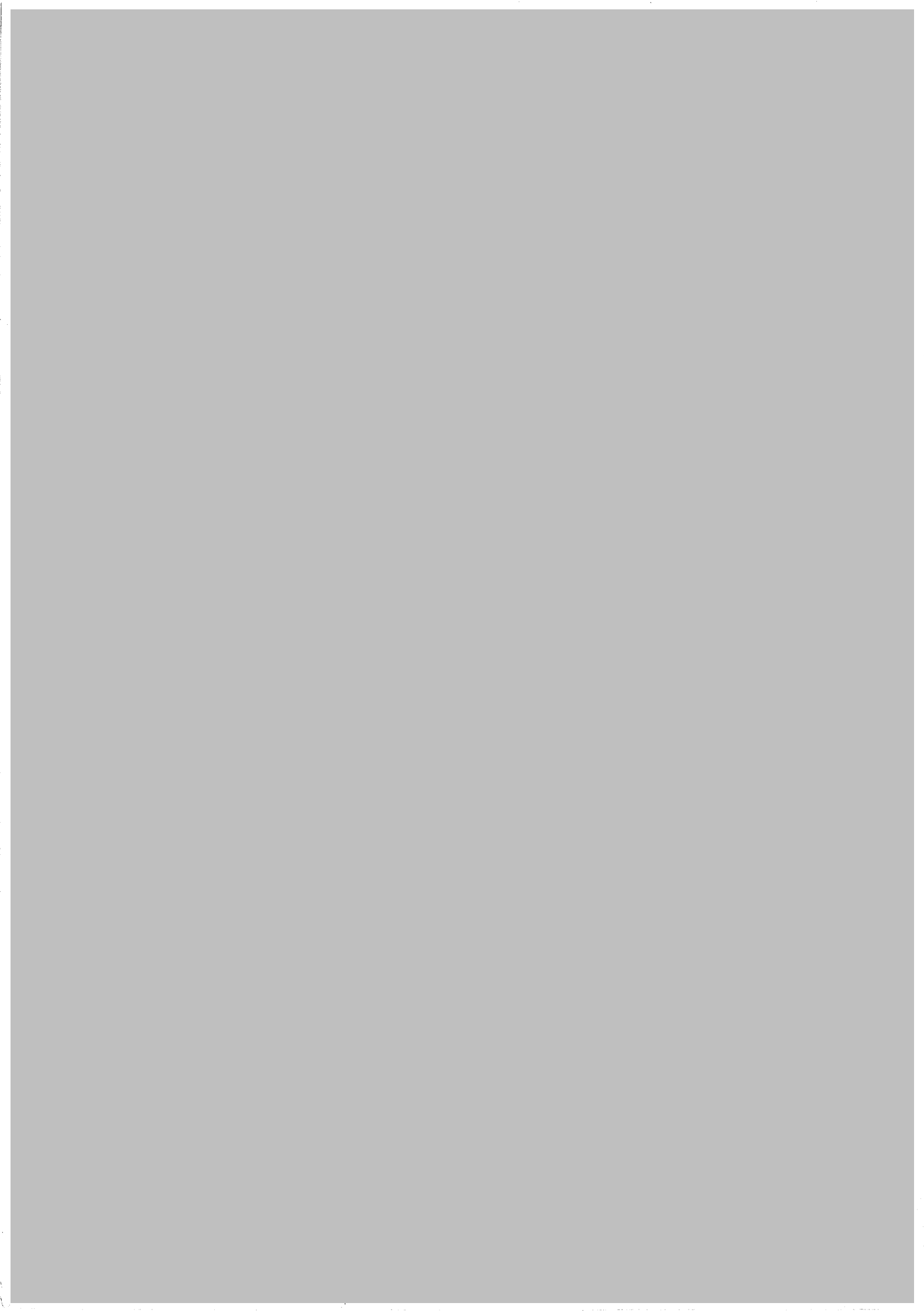
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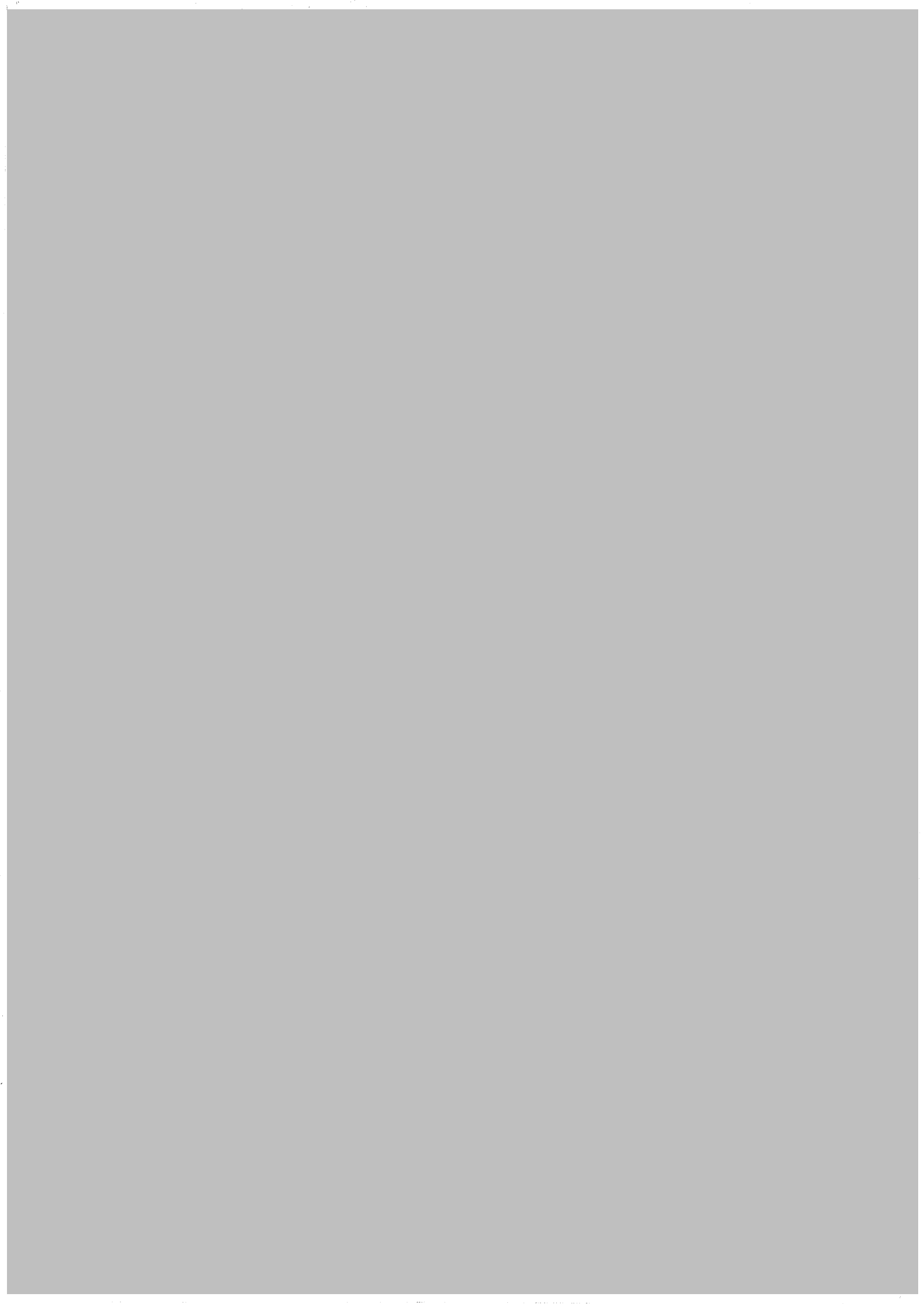
Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This involves comparing the bank's record of transactions with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for discrepancies include timing differences, such as deposits in transit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

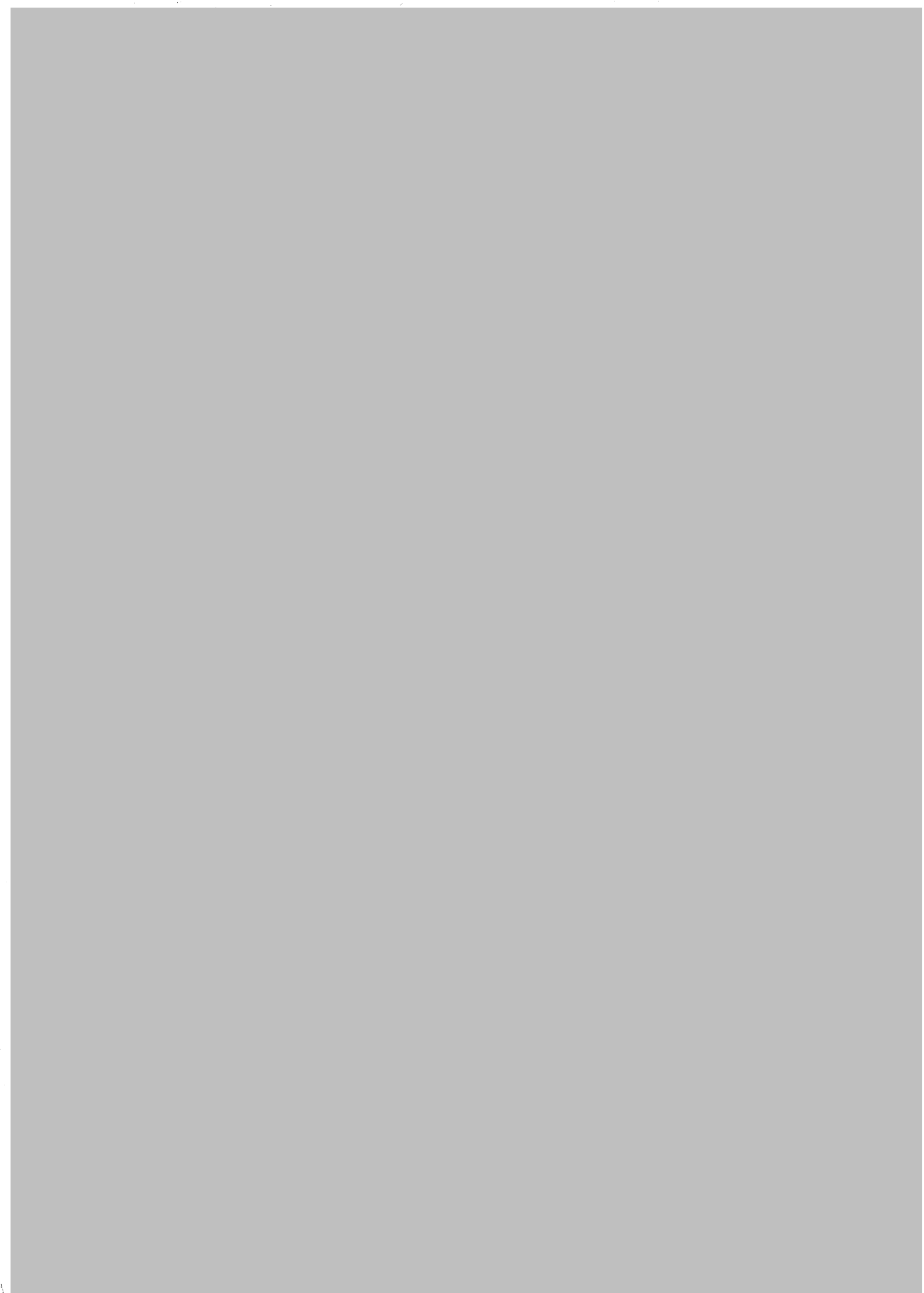
The document then provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: 1) identifying and recording transactions, 2) journalizing, 3) posting to the ledger, 4) determining debits and credits, 5) preparing a trial balance, 6) adjusting entries, 7) preparing financial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

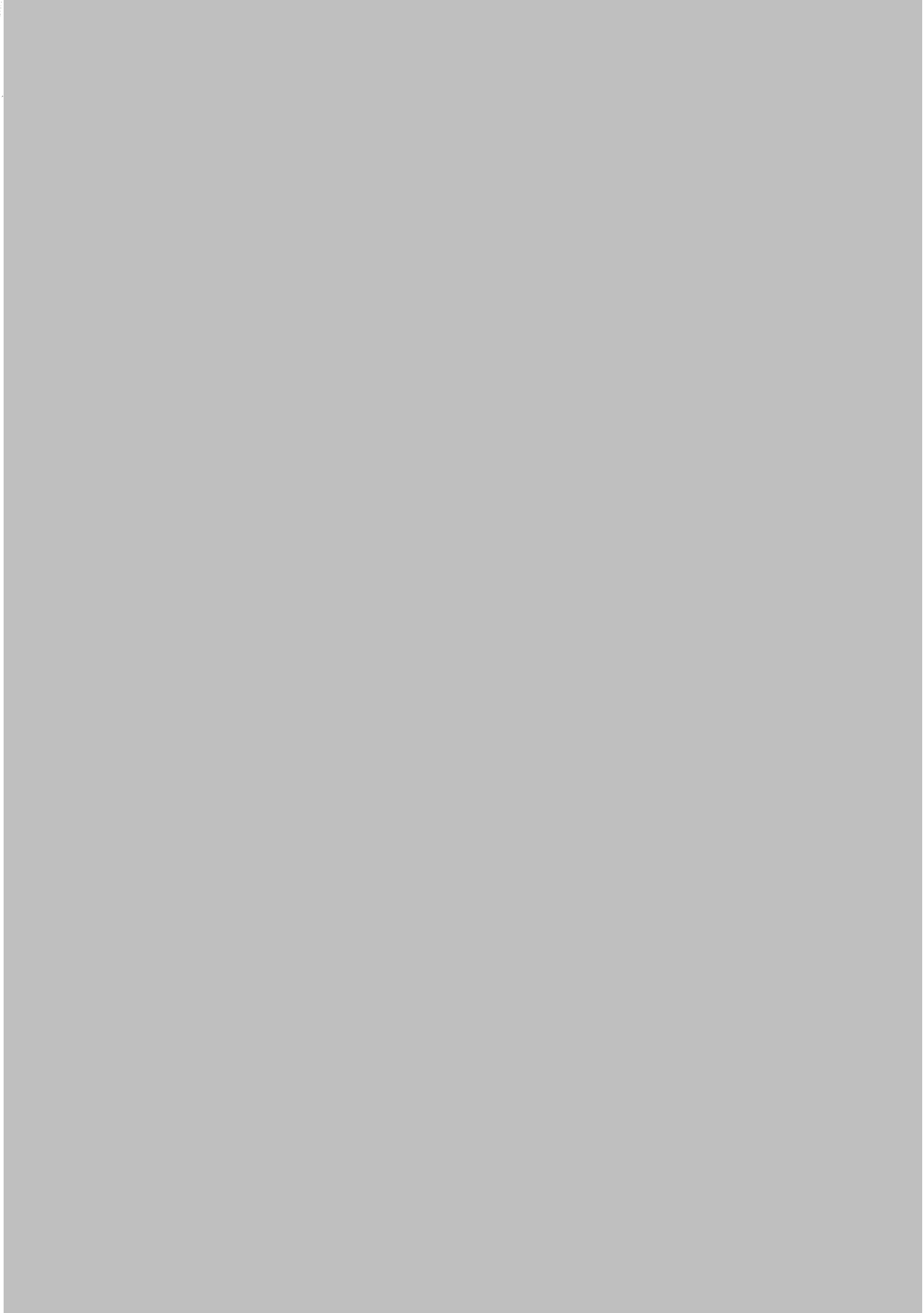
Finally, the document discusses the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It explains how these statements are derived from the accounting records and how they provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial performance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

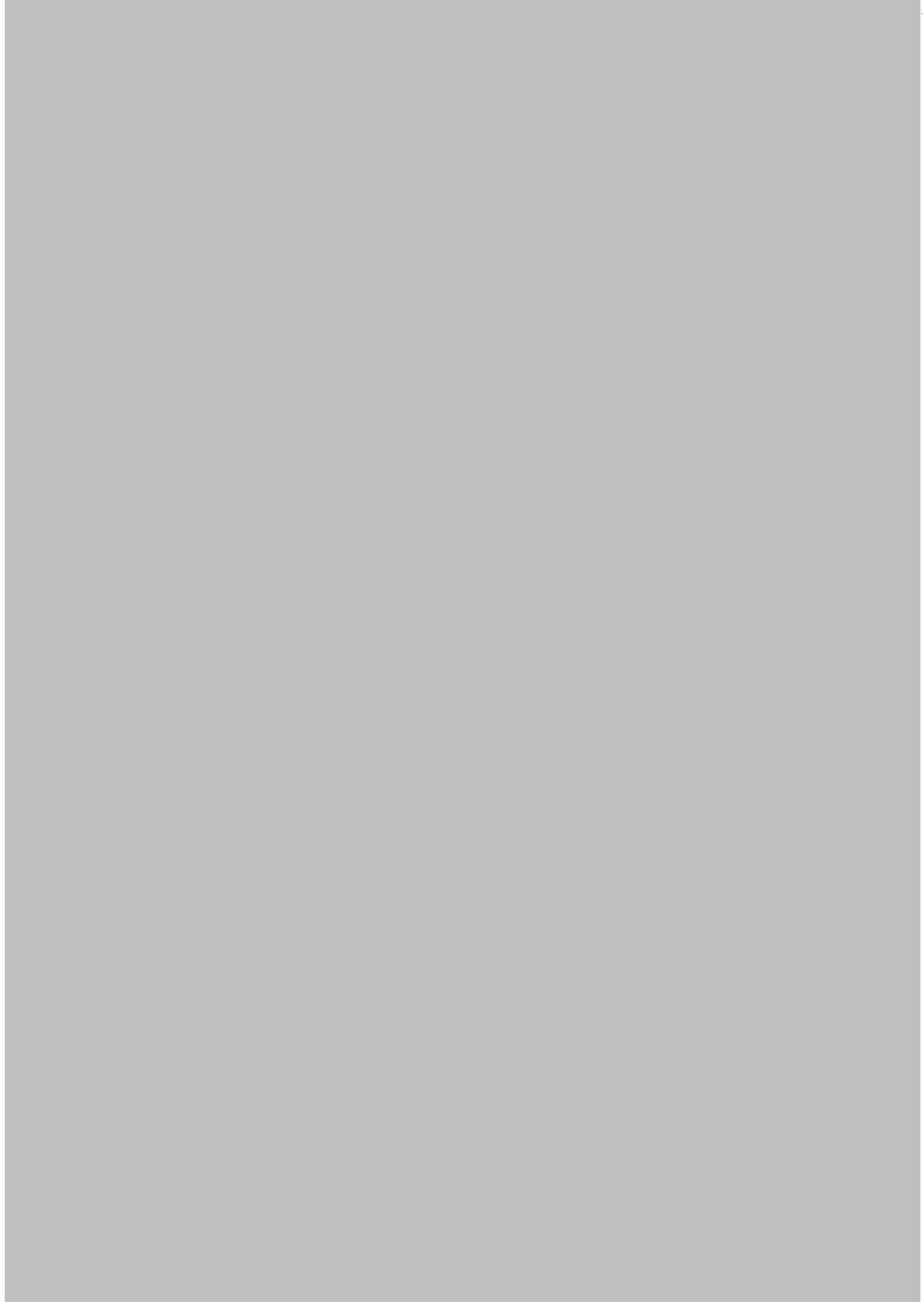


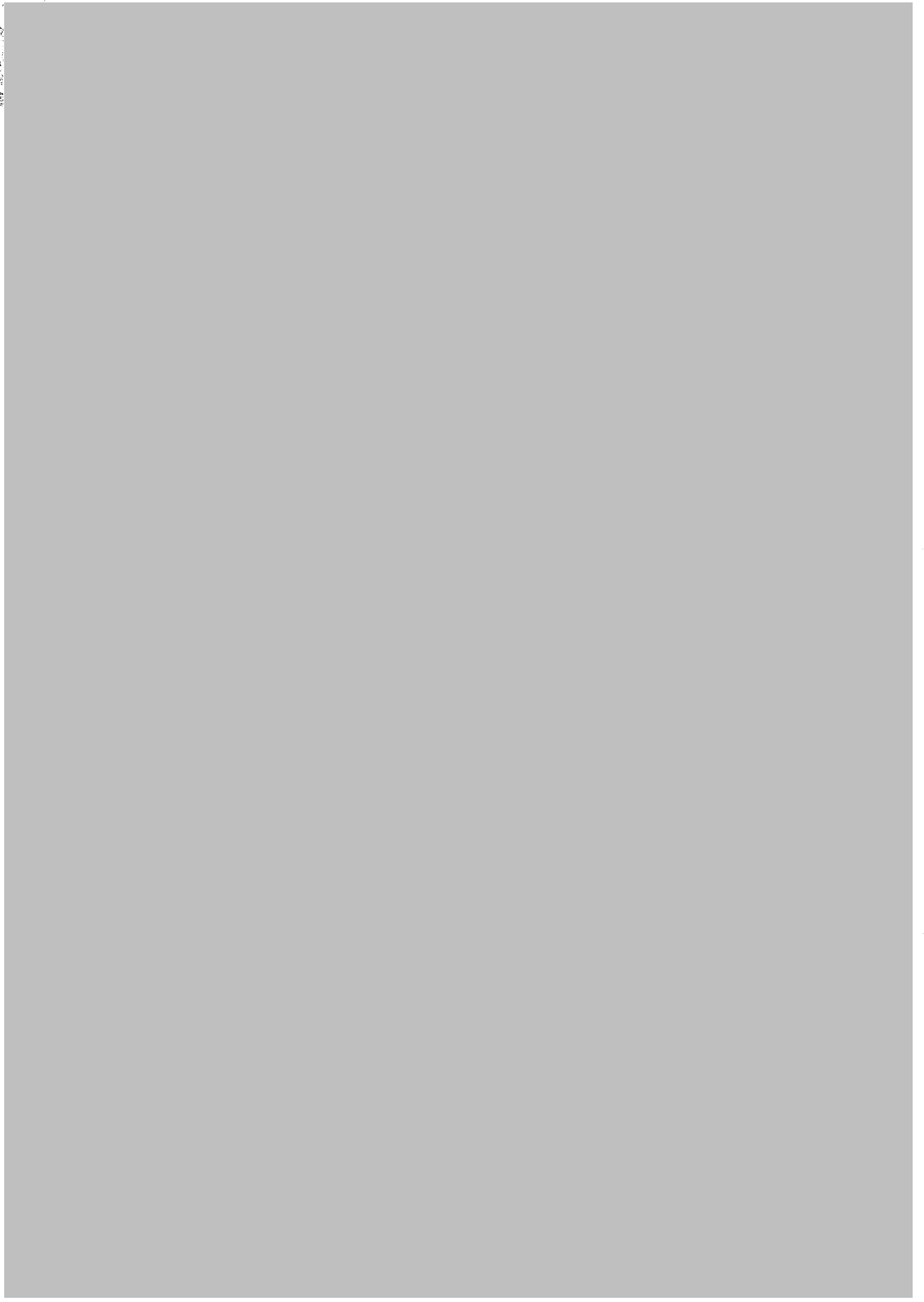












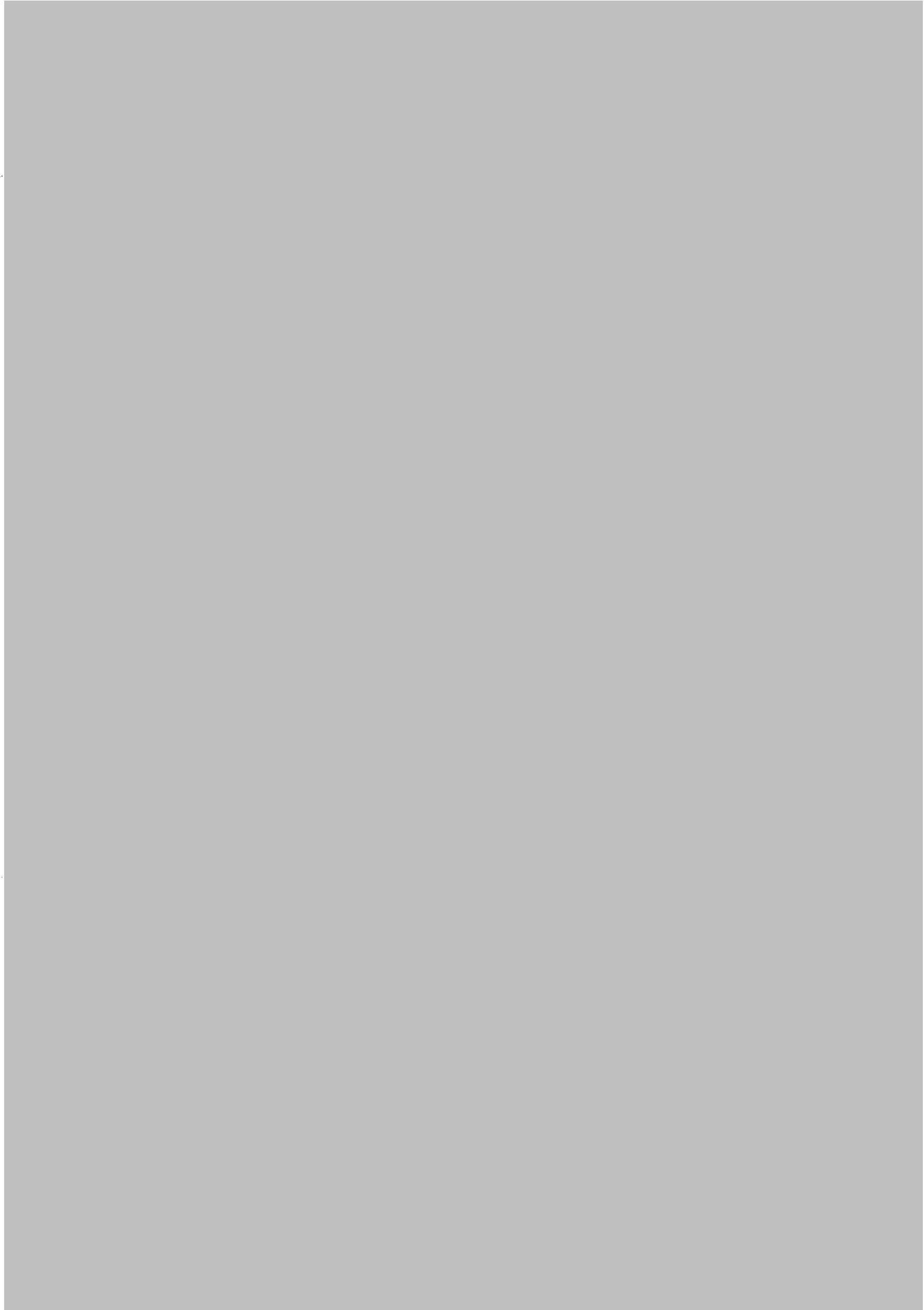
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. 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 balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, net profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the overall performance of the business and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the current period's performance against historical data and industry benchmarks to provide context for the results.

The final part of the document addresses the reporting requirements for the financial data. It outlines the format and content of the financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of providing clear and concise explanations for any significant changes or trends in the data. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting, and the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and reliable information to management and stakeholders.







The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

Next, the document outlines the various methods for collecting and organizing financial data. It suggests using spreadsheets or specialized accounting software to input and analyze data. Regularly updating these records is crucial to avoid discrepancies and to have a clear overview of the financial health of the organization.

The document also addresses the issue of budgeting and forecasting. It provides guidelines on how to set realistic financial goals and allocate resources effectively. By comparing actual performance against the budget, management can identify areas of overspending and take corrective actions.

Furthermore, it discusses the importance of transparency and communication in financial reporting. Regularly reporting financial status to stakeholders, such as investors and board members, builds trust and allows for informed decision-making. Clear communication of both successes and challenges is essential for long-term success.

In conclusion, the document stresses that effective financial management is a continuous process. It requires discipline, attention to detail, and a proactive approach to identifying and addressing financial issues. By following the outlined principles and practices, organizations can achieve better financial stability and growth.



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Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's internal records. This step is crucial for identifying any discrepancies and ensuring that the books are balanced. It involves comparing the ending balance of the bank statement with the ending balance of the company's cash account and investigating any differences.

The document also covers the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It provides a step-by-step guide on how to calculate each component and how to present the information in a clear and concise manner. The goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of the company's financial performance over a specific period.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains that these processes help to identify any errors or irregularities in the financial records and ensure that the company is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. It also highlights the role of management in overseeing the financial reporting process and ensuring its accuracy and reliability.

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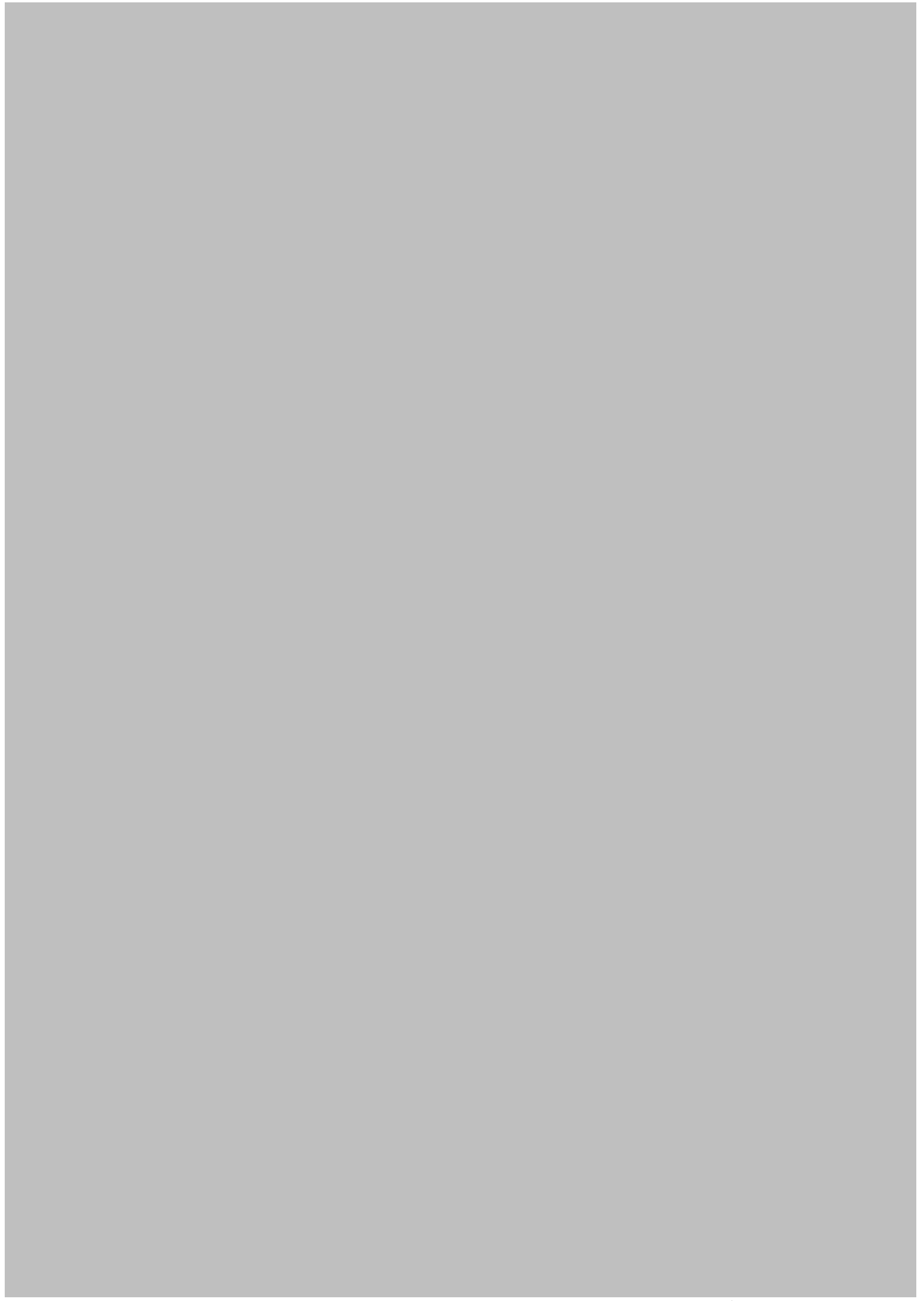
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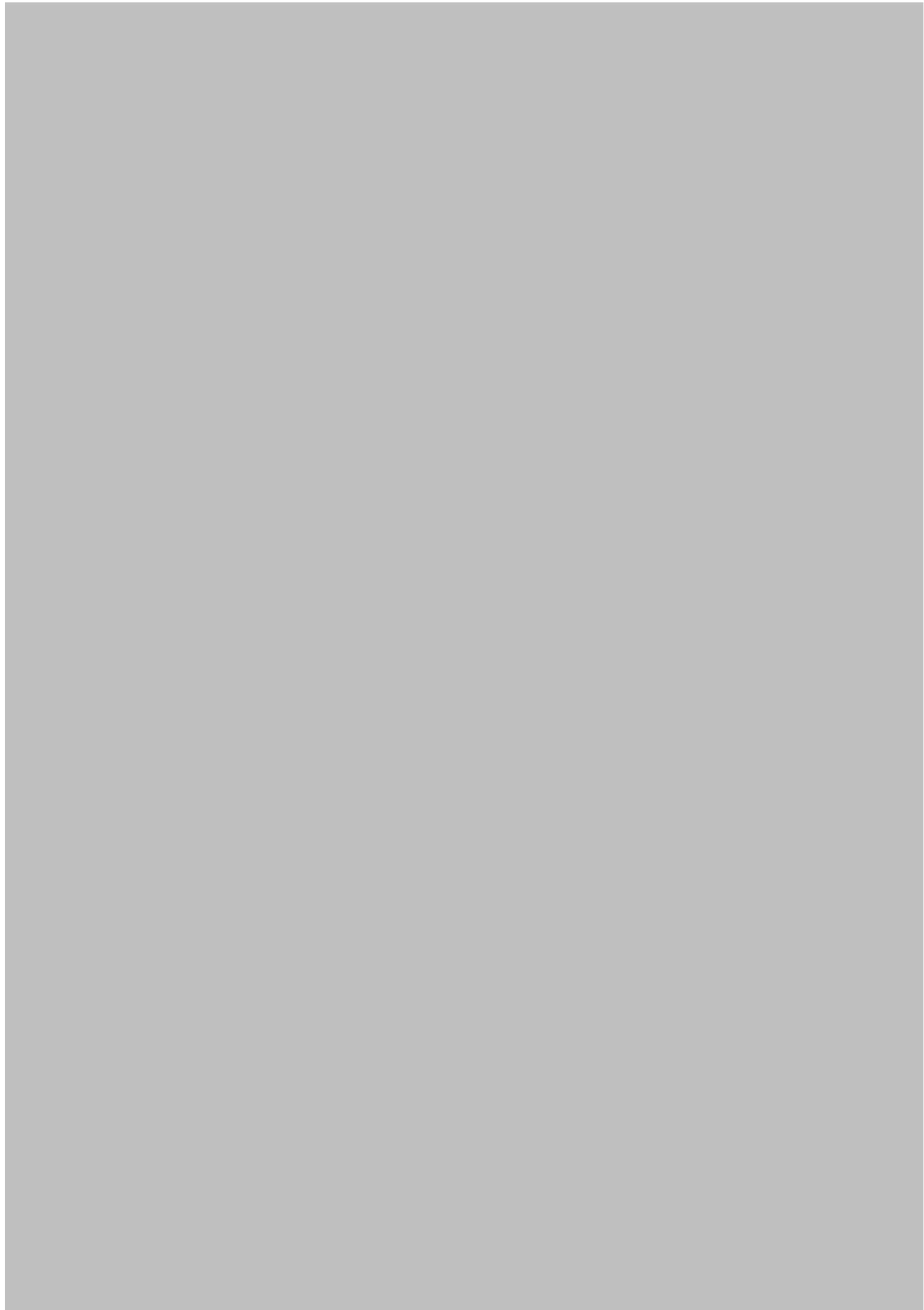
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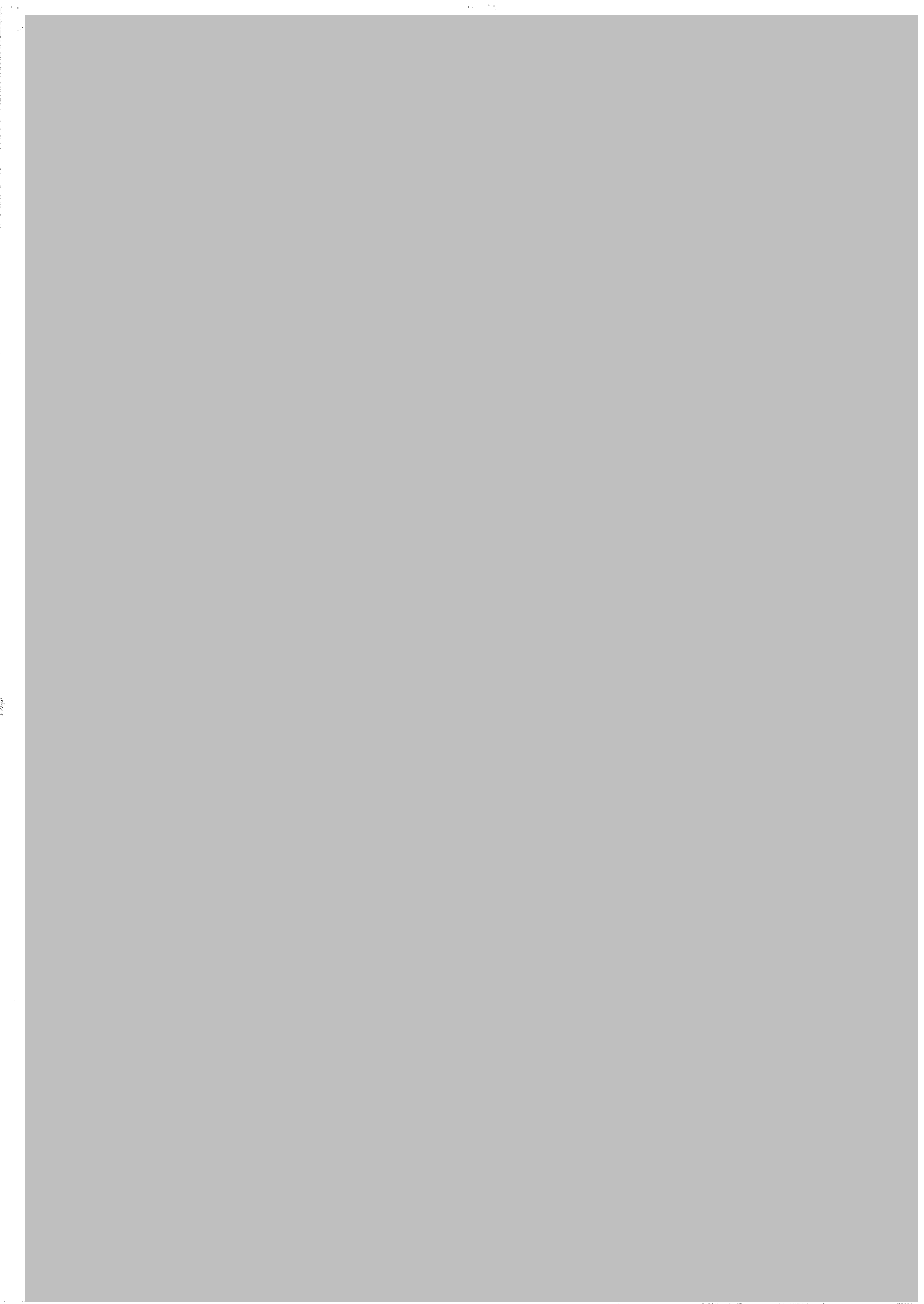
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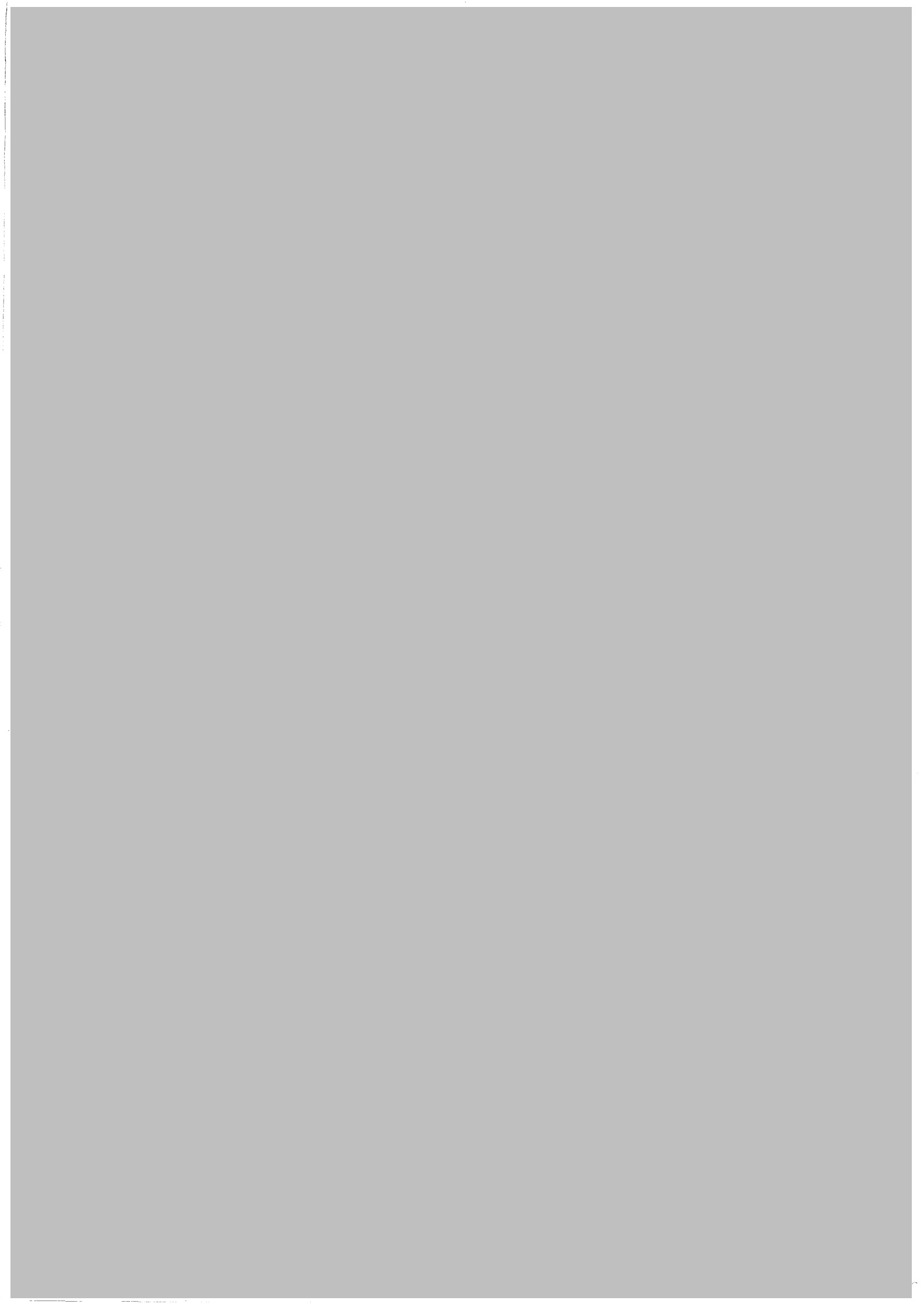




The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions correctly, ensuring they are recorded in the appropriate accounts. It also highlights the need for regular reconciliation to identify any discrepancies early on.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of the financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in calculating the net income, from determining the total revenue to subtracting all expenses. It provides a clear breakdown of the components of each statement, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. The document also discusses the importance of presenting the information in a clear and concise manner, using appropriate accounting conventions and standards.

The final part of the document addresses the audit process. It explains the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the financial statements and providing an independent opinion on their fairness. It discusses the different types of audits and the procedures involved in conducting one. The document also provides guidance on how to respond to audit findings and how to improve internal controls to prevent future issues.



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