



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 21 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Lauenau 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

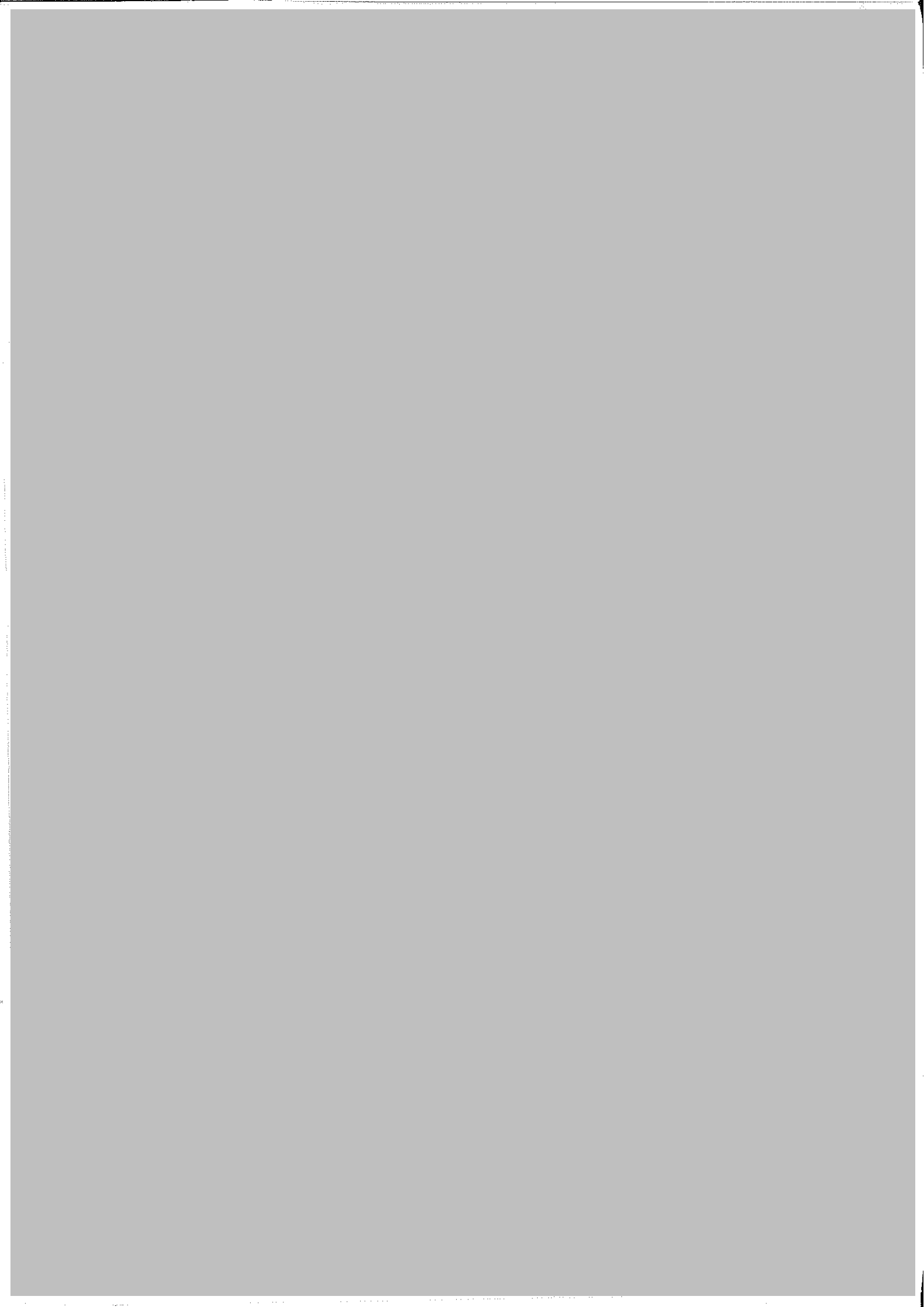
Die Veröffentlichung von entscheidungserheblichen Tatsachen und Erwägungen, hier geologische Daten, erfolgt nach dem Gesetz zur staatlichen geologischen Landesaufnahme sowie zur Übermittlung, Sicherung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten und zur Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten 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.

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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 dated. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also provides a clear audit trail for tax purposes. The author notes that many small businesses struggle with this, often losing receipts or failing to record them at all. This can lead to significant discrepancies between reported income and actual income, which may result in penalties or audits from tax authorities.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It suggests that businesses should create a monthly budget that accounts for all fixed and variable costs. This helps in identifying areas where costs can be reduced and ensures that the business remains profitable. The author provides a simple template for a budget, including categories for rent, utilities, salaries, and marketing. It is stressed that the budget should be reviewed regularly to adjust for changes in the market or the business's needs.

The third section focuses on cash flow management. It explains that a business can be profitable on paper but still face cash flow problems if it doesn't manage its receivables and payables effectively. The author recommends implementing strict policies for invoicing and collections. For example, invoices should be sent out immediately, and payment terms should be clearly stated. Additionally, it is advised to negotiate longer payment terms with suppliers to help maintain a healthy cash flow.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of having a contingency plan. It suggests that businesses should set aside a portion of their profits to cover unexpected expenses or downturns in the market. This provides a safety net and allows the business to continue operating during difficult times. The author also mentions that having a contingency plan can be a key factor in attracting investors or lenders, as it demonstrates the business owner's foresight and risk management skills.



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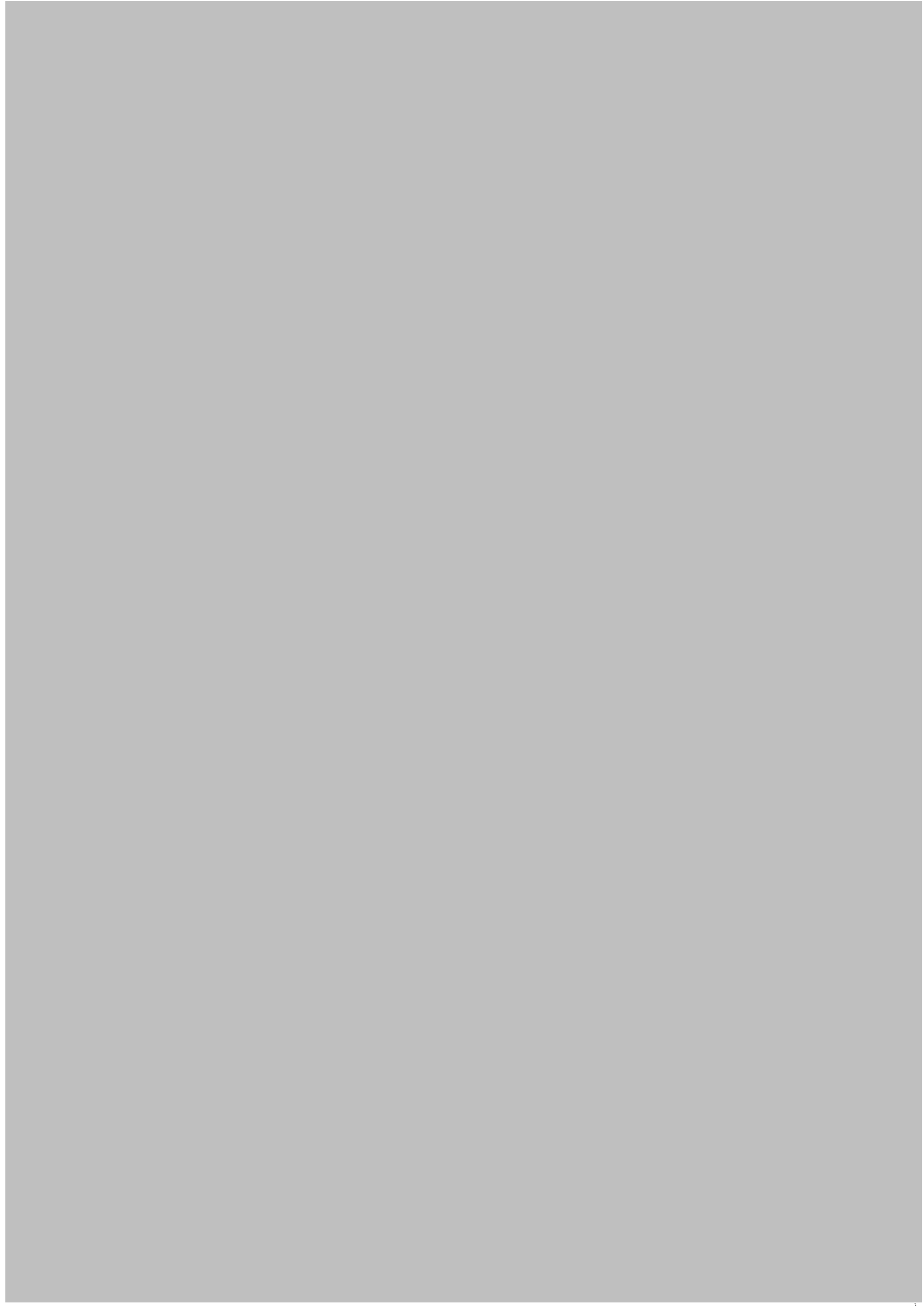
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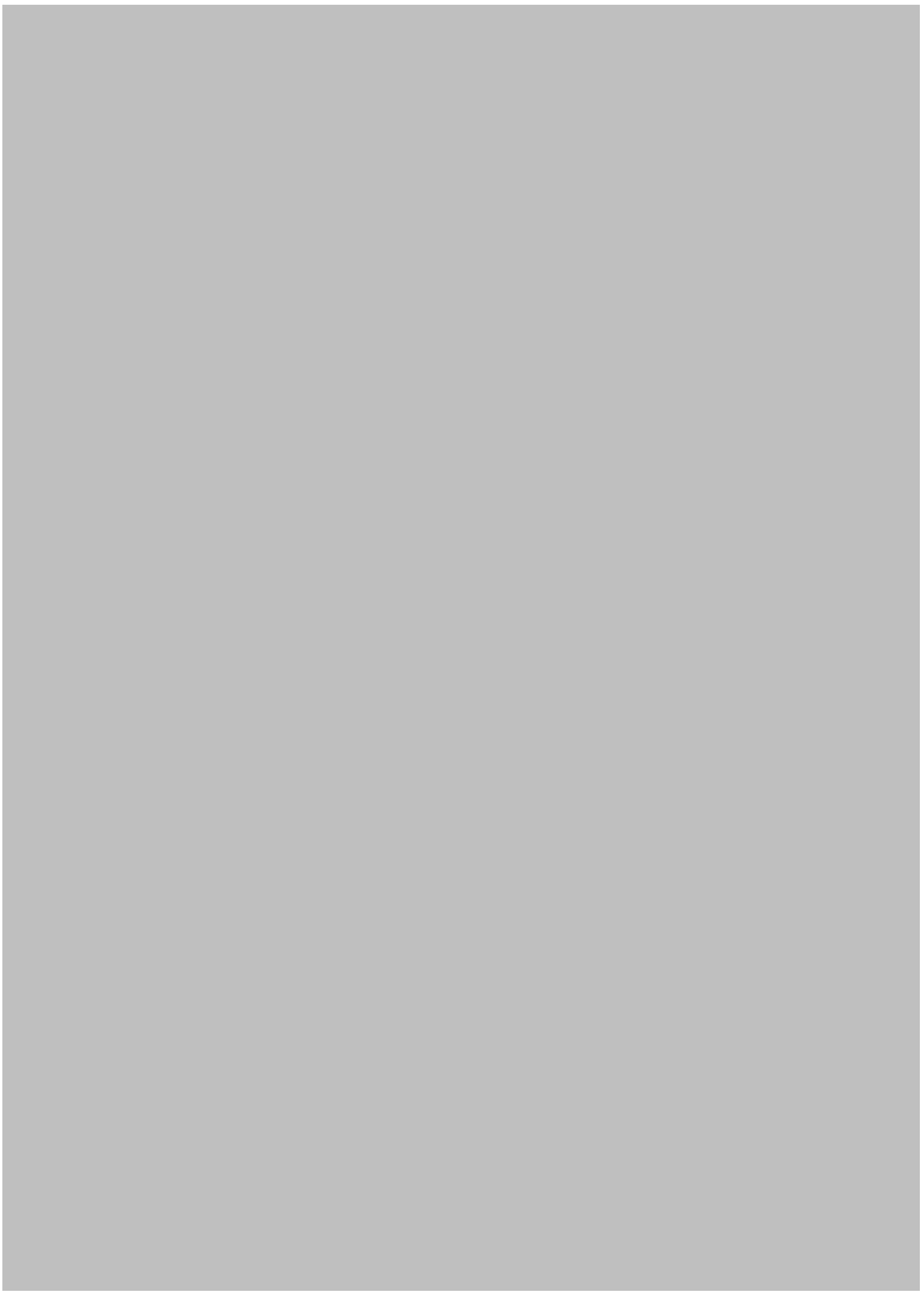
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- (i) older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes;
- (ii) older people should be able to live in their own communities;
- (iii) older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

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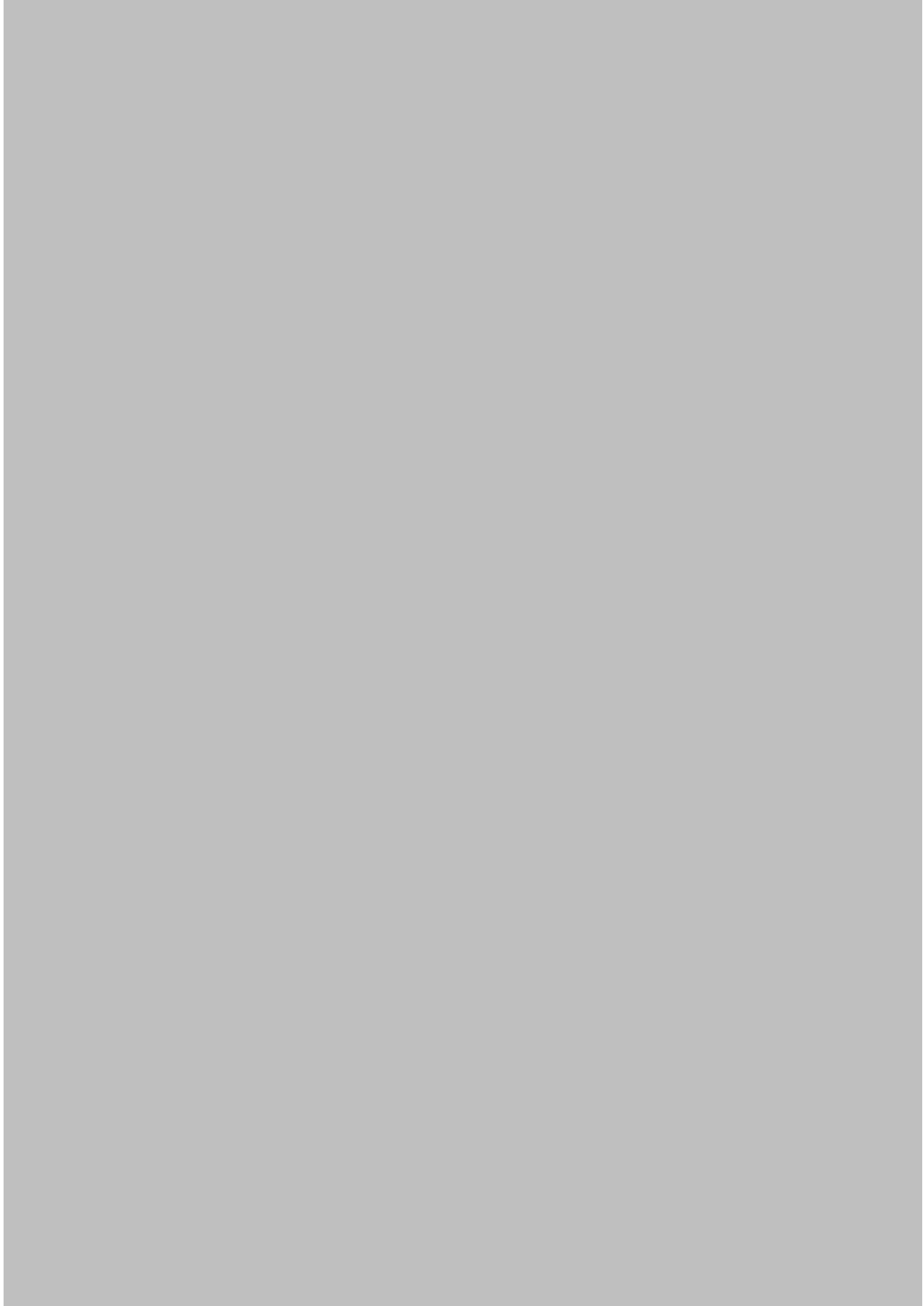
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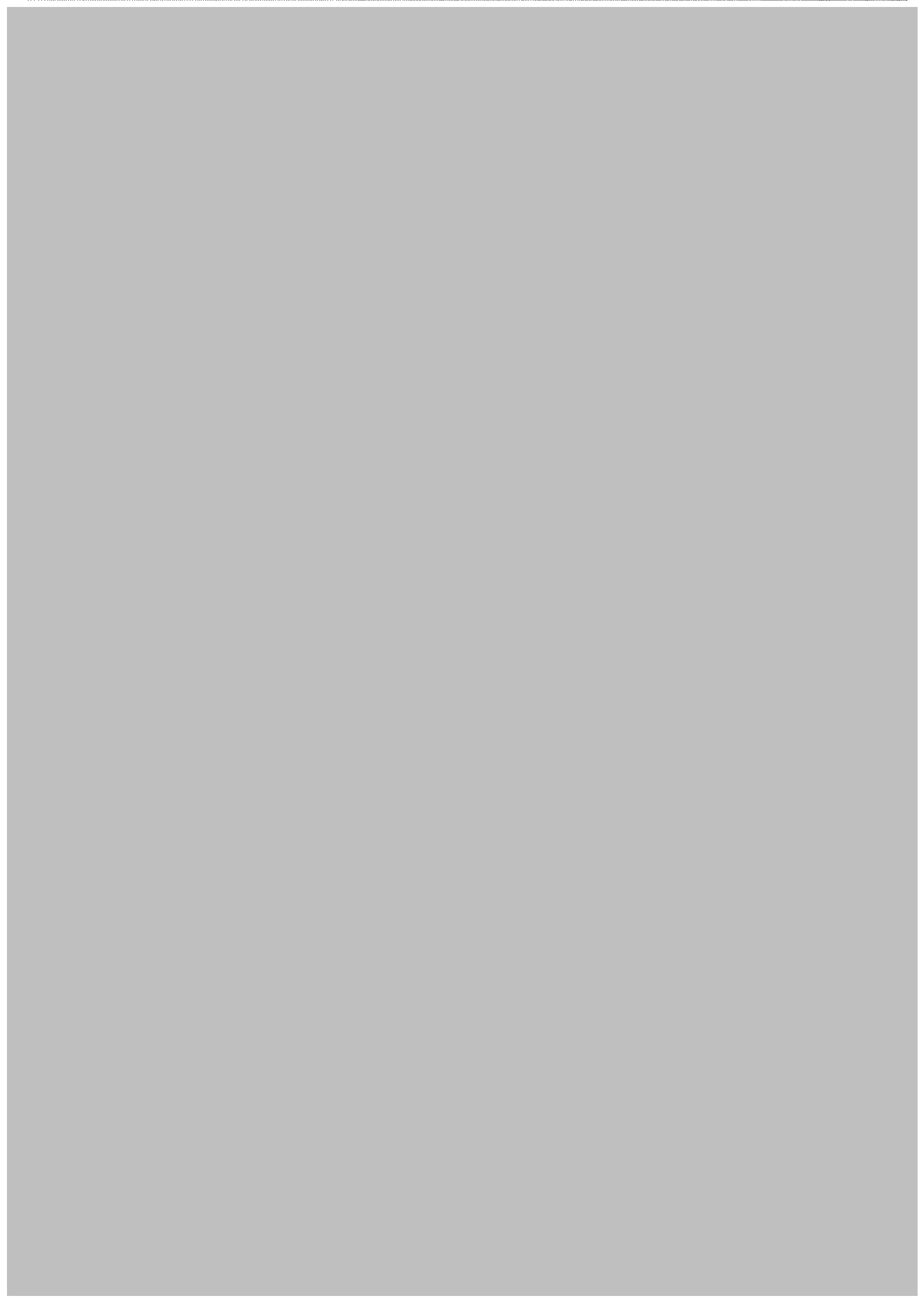
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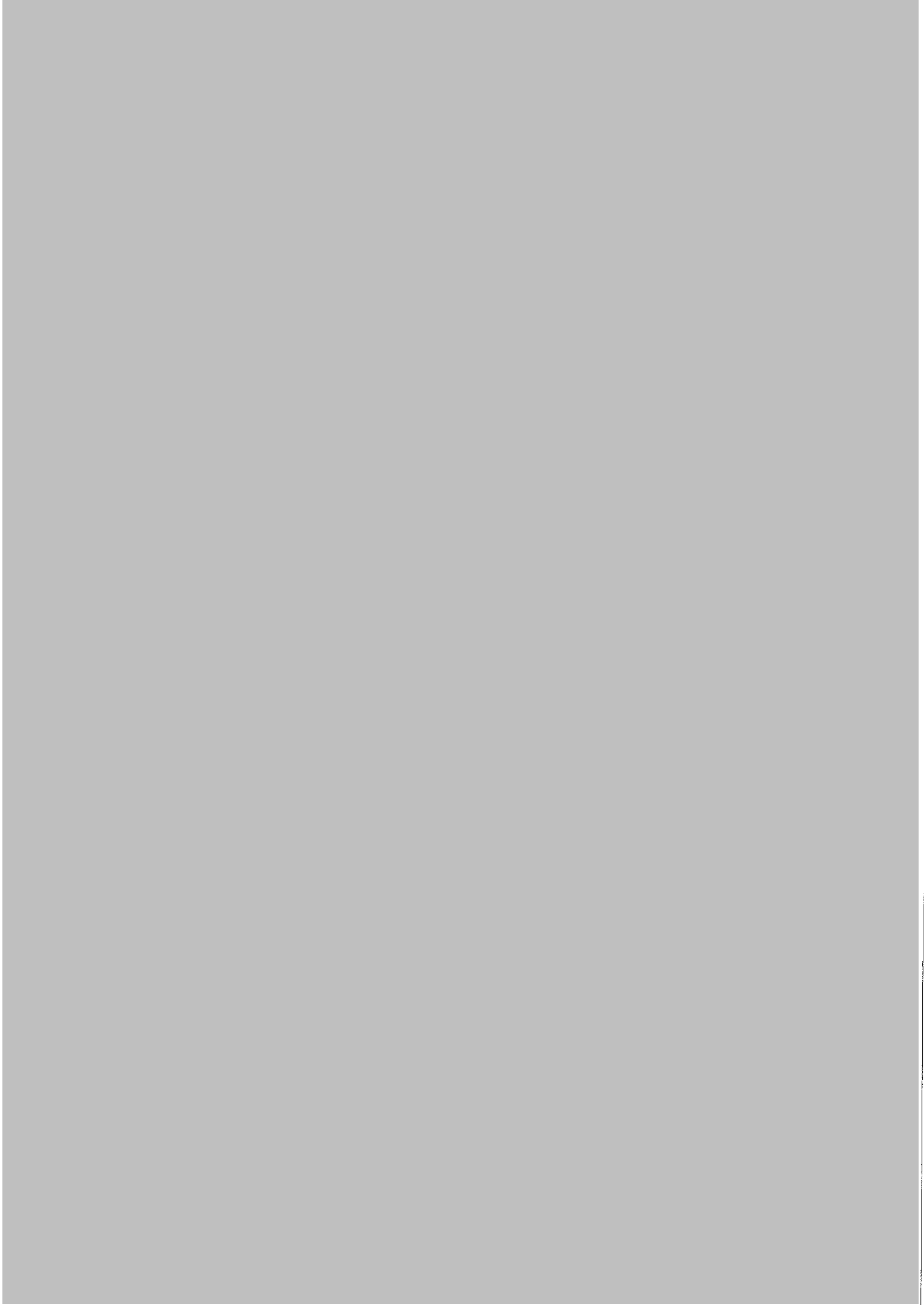
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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial performance. This includes comparing current data with historical data, as well as benchmarking against industry standards. The document also discusses the importance of regular reviews and audits to ensure that the records are accurate and up-to-date. It provides a step-by-step guide for conducting these reviews, from the initial data collection to the final reporting and analysis.

The final part of the document discusses the implications of the financial data for the overall business strategy. It explains how the information can be used to make informed decisions about resource allocation, pricing, and marketing. The document also highlights the importance of transparency and communication in the financial reporting process, ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the necessary information to make their own assessments.







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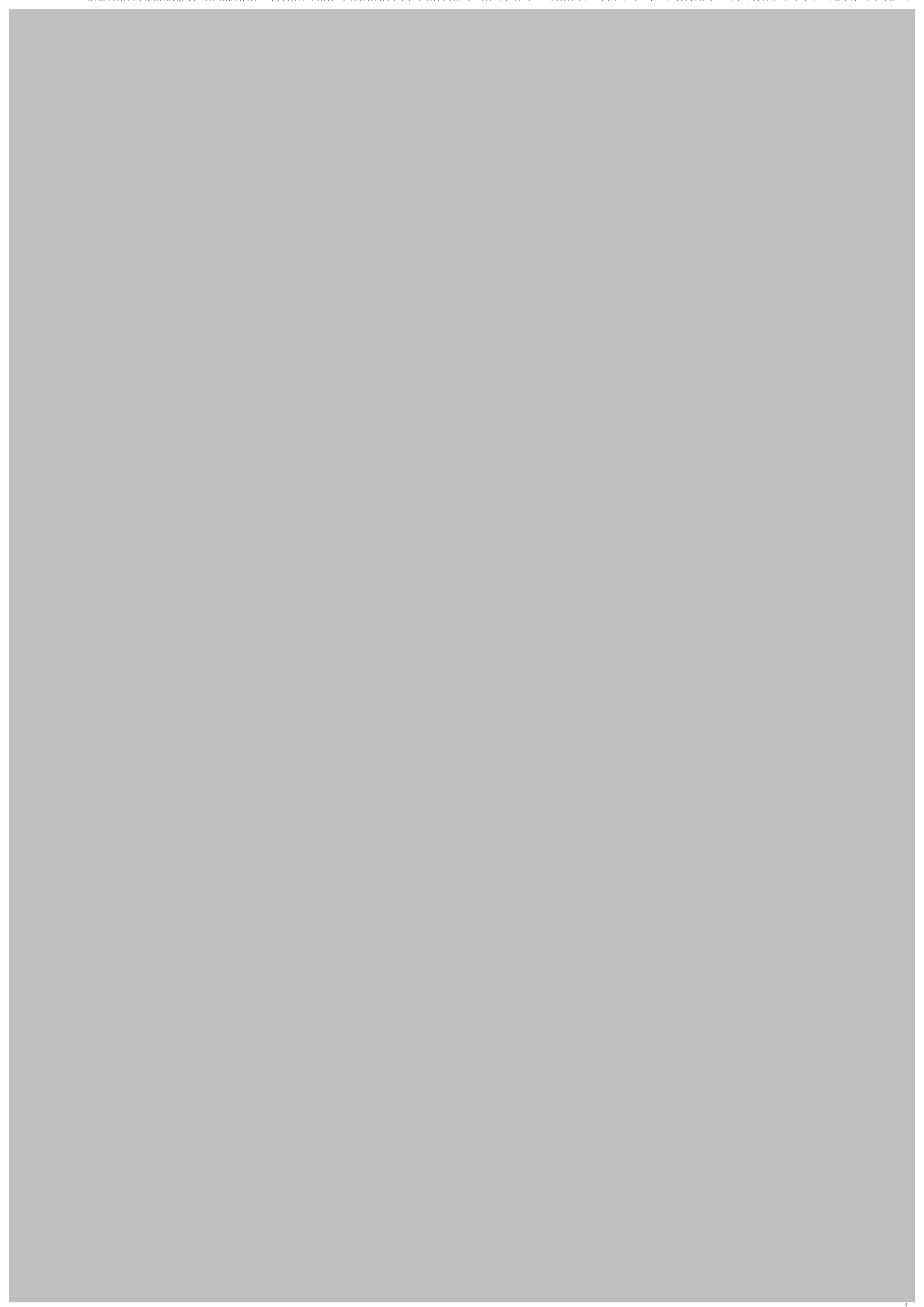
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt and invoice should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This is particularly crucial for businesses that deal with a high volume of transactions, as it helps in identifying discrepancies and ensuring compliance with tax regulations.

Next, the document outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. It mentions the use of both manual and automated systems, highlighting the benefits of automation in reducing human error and increasing the speed of data processing. The text also touches upon the importance of data security, advising on best practices for protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access.

The following section focuses on the integration of different data sources. It explains how data from various departments can be combined to provide a more comprehensive view of the organization's performance. This involves the use of data integration tools and the establishment of clear protocols for data sharing and ownership.

In the final part of the document, the author discusses the role of data in strategic decision-making. It argues that data-driven insights are essential for identifying trends, forecasting future performance, and making informed decisions that align with the organization's long-term goals. The text concludes by encouraging a culture of data literacy, where all employees are encouraged to use data effectively in their daily work.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population). The public sector has also become a major employer of young people, with 1.5 million young people employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of women, with 6.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 5.5 million in 1990.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from low-income backgrounds, with 1.5 million people from low-income backgrounds employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low qualifications, with 1.5 million people with low qualifications employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low skills, with 1.5 million people with low skills employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low experience, with 1.5 million people with low experience employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low motivation, with 1.5 million people with low motivation employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low commitment, with 1.5 million people with low commitment employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low loyalty, with 1.5 million people with low loyalty employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low integrity, with 1.5 million people with low integrity employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low honesty, with 1.5 million people with low honesty employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low respectfulness, with 1.5 million people with low respectfulness employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low responsibility, with 1.5 million people with low responsibility employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low reliability, with 1.5 million people with low reliability employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low trustworthiness, with 1.5 million people with low trustworthiness employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low competence, with 1.5 million people with low competence employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low performance, with 1.5 million people with low performance employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990. The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low productivity, with 1.5 million people with low productivity employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1.1 million in 1990.

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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 mentions how automation tools can reduce manual errors and save time. However, it also cautions against over-reliance on technology, suggesting that human oversight remains crucial for quality control and problem-solving.

Finally, the document concludes by discussing the importance of data privacy and security. It references various regulations and standards that businesses must adhere to. The text stresses that protecting sensitive information is not only a legal requirement but also a key to building customer trust and maintaining a competitive edge.

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