



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 4 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Rühme 69

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.

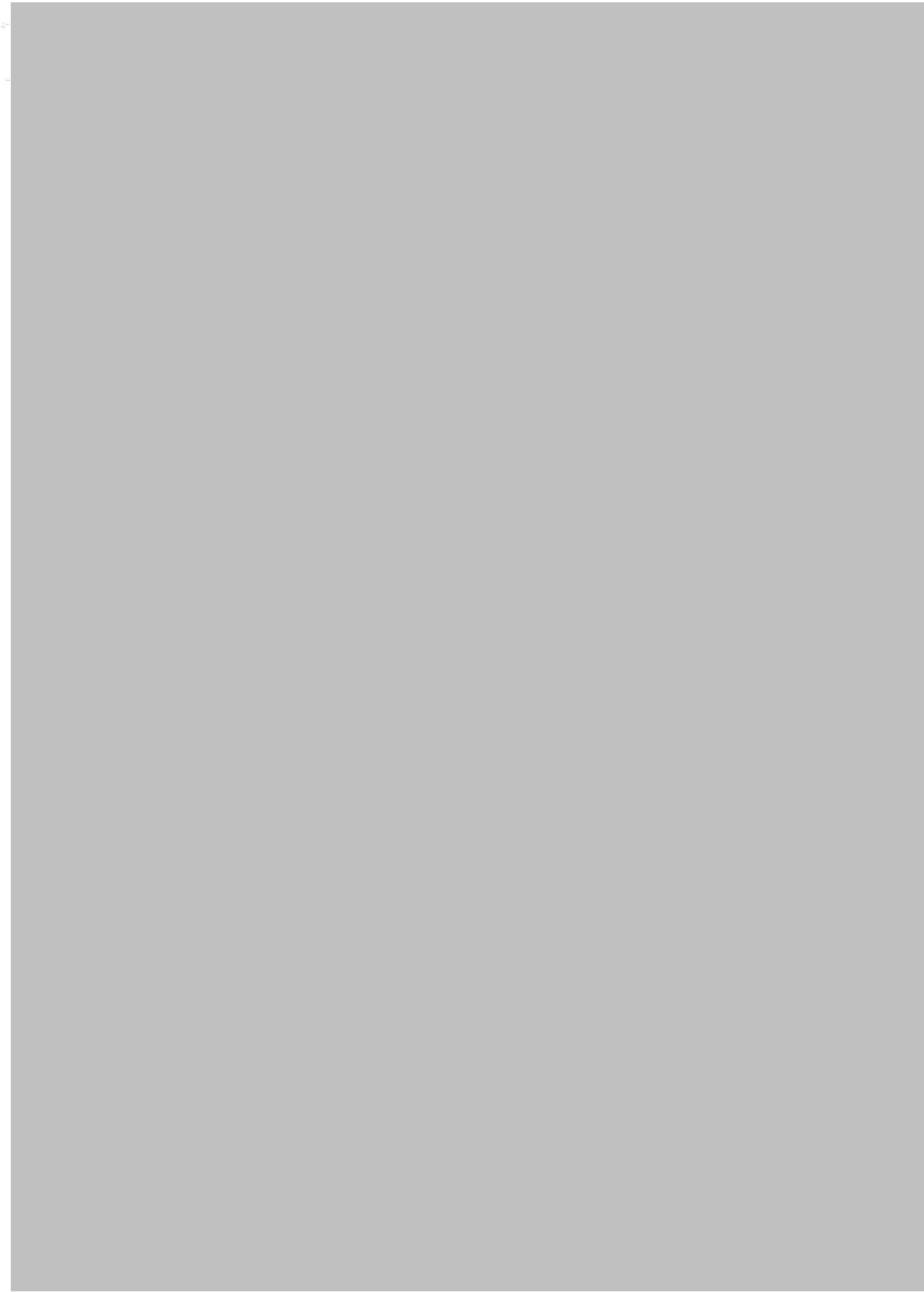
Entscheidungserhebliche Daten und Tatsachen für die geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien

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 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).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the public sector has become a major employer of young people. In 1990, only 1.5 million young people were employed in the public sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 3.5 million (25% of all young people in the UK).

Another reason for the increase is that the public sector has become a major employer of women. In 1990, only 4.5 million women were employed in the public sector, but by 2000, this number had risen to 7.5 million (30% of all women in the UK).

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every sale, purchase, and payment must be properly documented to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes recording the date, amount, and purpose of each transaction.

Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's internal 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 addresses the issue of depreciation and amortization. It explains how these non-cash expenses are calculated and recorded, and how they affect the company's net income and asset values over time. Properly calculating and recording these expenses is crucial for an accurate representation of the company's financial position.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of regular financial reviews and audits. It stresses that management should conduct periodic reviews of the financial statements to ensure they are free from errors and fraud. External audits by independent accountants can also provide an objective assessment of the company's financial health and compliance with accounting standards.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every sale, purchase, and payment must be properly documented to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes keeping receipts, invoices, and bank statements in a secure and organized manner.

Next, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It describes how data is gathered from different sources, such as sales reports, inventory records, and customer feedback. The analysis involves identifying trends, patterns, and anomalies that can provide valuable insights into the company's performance and market position.

The document also addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for consistent data entry, the importance of data validation, and the potential for errors in data processing. Solutions are provided to minimize these risks, such as implementing data quality checks and using automated data entry systems.

Finally, the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of regular data review and reporting to management. It also suggests ways to improve data collection and analysis processes, such as investing in better data management software and training staff on data handling procedures.

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