

Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Verkehr, Arbeit, Technologie und
Tourismus | Düsternbrooker Weg 94 | 24105 Kiel

Staatssekretärin

An den
Vorsitzenden
des Wirtschafts- und
Digitalisierungsausschusses des
Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landtages
Herrn Claus Christian Claussen, MdL
Landeshaus
24105 Kiel

Schleswig-Holsteinischer Landtag
Umdruck 20/5116

An den
Vorsitzenden
des Finanzausschusses des Schleswig-
Holsteinischen Landtages
Herrn Christian Dirschauer, MdL
Landeshaus
24105 Kiel

nachrichtlich:
Frau Präsidentin des
Landesrechnungshofs Schleswig-Holstein
Dr. Gaby Schäfer
Berliner Platz 2
24103 Kiel

über das
Finanzministerium des
Landes Schleswig-Holstein
24105 Kiel

gesehen
und weitergeleitet
Kiel, den 08.08.2025
gez. Staatssekretärin Dr. Silke Torp

08. August 2025

**Aktenvorlagebegehren Northvolt; Entstufung von Akten und Unterlagen;
- hier: Umdruck 20/4043**

Sehr geehrte Herren Vorsitzende,

die beiden Ausschüsse haben in der gemeinsamen Sitzung am 02. Juli 2025 beschlossen, verschiedene Umdrucke mit Schwärzungen öffentlich zur Verfügung zu stellen. Entsprechend des zwischen dem Landtag und der Landesregierung vereinbarten Verfahrens (vgl. Umdruck 20/4481 und Umdruck 20/4679) hat die Landesregierung eine vertiefte Prüfung des Umdrucks 20/4043 vorgenommen. Nach Prüfung kann der angehangene Umdruck mit Schwärzungen öffentlich gestellt werden. Die vorgenommenen Schwärzungen berücksichtigen dabei die neue Bewertungsgrundlage, die sich durch die öffentliche Bereitstellung des PwC-Gutachtens in geschwärzter Fassung durch den Bund (Umdruck 20/4945) ergeben hat.

Wie im Ausschuss vereinbart, ist der Umdruck zur besseren Nachvollziehbarkeit unterschiedlich farblich geschwärzt. Folgende Farbe wurde verwendet:

- blau – Betriebs- und Geschäftsgeheimnisse

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

gez.

Julia Carstens

Anlage:

- Umdruck 20/4043

Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Verkehr, Arbeit, Technologie
und Tourismus | Postfach 71 28 | 24171 Kiel

Minister

Herrn Vorsitzenden des
Finanzausschusses des
Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landtages
Lars Harms, MdL
Landeshaus
24105 Kiel

Schleswig-Holsteinischer Landtag
Umdruck 20/4043
VERTRAULICH

Herrn Vorsitzenden des
Wirtschafts- und Digitalisierungsausschusses des
Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landtages
Herrn Claus Christian Claussen, MdL
Landeshaus
24105 Kiel

VERTRAULICH

nachrichtlich:
Frau Präsidentin des
Landesrechnungshofes Schleswig-Holstein
Dr. Gaby Schäfer
Berliner Platz 2
24103 Kiel

gesehen
und weitergeleitet
Kiel, den 29.11.2024
gez. Staatssekretär
Oliver Rabe

über das
Finanzministerium des
Landes Schleswig-Holstein
24105 Kiel

29. November 2024

Information zu den Auswirkungen des Chapter-11-Verfahrens der Northvolt AB auf die KfW-Wandelanleihe

Sehr geehrte Herren Vorsitzenden,

ich möchte den Wirtschafts- und Digitalisierungsausschuss sowie den Finanzausschuss über den aktuellen Stand zur Wandelanleihe im Kontext des Chapter-11-Verfahrens nach US-amerikanischem Recht der Northvolt AB unterrichten.

Am 21. November 2023 hat die Northvolt AB ein Chapter-11-Verfahren nach US-amerikanischem Recht in den Vereinigten Staaten eingeleitet. Nicht von dem Verfahren betroffen sind die deutschen Gesellschaften, damit auch nicht die deutsche Projektgesellschaft in Heide, die Northvolt Drei Project GmbH.

Das BMWK informierte uns am 28. November 2024, dass nach dessen Einschätzung mit Eröffnung des Restrukturierungsverfahrens nach Chapter 11 alle Verbindlichkeiten der Schuldnerin Northvolt AB sofort fällig wurden, darunter der Rückzahlungsanspruch der KfW aus der Wandelanleihe. Allerdings hindert das Chapter-11-Vollstreckungsverbot („automatic stay“) Northvolt AB daran, die Forderung zu bedienen. Auf Grundlage der Verwaltungs- und Freistellungsvereinbarung (VuFV) zwischen dem Bund und der KfW würde daraus eine Zahlungspflicht des Bundes resultieren. Das BMWK rechnet damit, dass die KfW dem Bund am 29. November 2024 eine Zahlungsanforderung übermitteln wird.

Da der Eintritt eines Haftungsfalls nicht absehbar gewesen sei, habe der Bund im Haushaltsjahr 2024 keine Ausgaben zur Leistung von Entschädigungszahlungen nach der VuFV veranschlagt. Daher liegen aus Sicht des BMWK die Voraussetzungen für eine Notbewilligung gem. Art. 112 GG vor, denn der Bedarf sei unvorhergesehen sowie sachlich und zeitlich unabweisbar. Der Bund habe daher die notwendigen Prozesse für die Genehmigung einer überplanmäßigen Ausgabe gestartet und will in der kommenden Woche den Haushaltsausschuss des Bundes informieren.

Falls der Bund durch die KfW berechtigterweise in Anspruch genommen wird, würde das Land gemäß der Gewährleistungserklärung vom 5. Februar 2024 zur anteiligen Risikoübernahme in Höhe von 300.000.000 Euro gegenüber dem Bund herangezogen werden.

Das BMWK hat uns darüber hinaus mitgeteilt, dass eventuelle Rückflüsse aus dem Chapter-11-Verfahren nach Kompensation der KfW im Rahmen der Garantie von der KfW treuhänderisch an den Bund durchgeleitet und nach den Regelungen der zwischen Bund und Land unterzeichneten Verwaltungsvereinbarung mit dem Land geteilt würden.

Die Landesregierung hat sich zu dieser Mitteilung des BMWKs am 28. November 2024 intern beraten und erste Schritte zur Prüfung sowie zur möglichen Anerkennung der Forderung eingeleitet.

Vor dem Hintergrund der Sensibilität der im Schreiben enthaltenen Informationen ist diese Vorlage nebst Anlage vertraulich zu behandeln.

Abschließend bittet das Wirtschaftsministerium, eine gemeinsame Sitzung von Wirtschafts- und Finanzausschuss vorzusehen, in der zum weiteren Vorgehen berichtet werden kann.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

gez. Claus Ruhe Madsen

Anlage: Verwaltungs- und Freistellungsvereinbarung im Zusammenhang mit der Zeichnung einer von der Northvolt AB begebenen Wandelanleihe durch die KfW

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the current state of the field and the challenges that researchers face. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the data sources and the analytical techniques employed. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the implications for practice and policy. The final part of the paper concludes the study and provides recommendations for future research.

The research was conducted using a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data was collected through a survey of 1000 participants, while the qualitative data was collected through interviews with 20 experts in the field. The data was analyzed using a combination of statistical analysis and thematic analysis.

The results of the study show that there is a significant gap in the current understanding of the field. The quantitative data indicates that 75% of participants are unaware of the current state of the field, while the qualitative data indicates that experts in the field are also unaware of the current state of the field. This suggests that there is a need for a comprehensive review of the field.

The implications of the study are significant. The findings suggest that there is a need for a comprehensive review of the field, which could help to identify the current state of the field and the challenges that researchers face. This could also help to identify the areas that need further research and the resources that are needed to conduct this research.

In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of the research and the need for a comprehensive understanding of the current state of the field. The findings suggest that there is a need for a comprehensive review of the field, which could help to identify the current state of the field and the challenges that researchers face. This could also help to identify the areas that need further research and the resources that are needed to conduct this research.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, and the data was collected from a sample of participants. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The findings have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the topic.

In conclusion, the study has shown that the research objectives have been achieved, and the findings are consistent with the hypotheses. The results of the study provide a clear understanding of the relationship between the variables, and they have important implications for the field of research.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, which show that the research objectives have been achieved. The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, which involved the collection of data from a large sample of participants. The data was then analyzed using statistical methods to identify patterns and trends. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied, and that the research objectives have been achieved.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research, and provide valuable insights into the topic. The research also highlights the need for further studies in this area, and provides recommendations for future research.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 4.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1998, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1998, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish Republic. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Scottish Highlands and Islands. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Scottish Highlands and Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Welsh Mountains. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Welsh Mountains were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Northern Ireland. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Northern Ireland were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Channel Islands. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Channel Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Isle of Man. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Isle of Man were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Gibraltar. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Gibraltar were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Falkland Islands. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Falkland Islands were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Jersey. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Jersey were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Guernsey. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Guernsey were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Manx. In 1998, 1.5 million people from the Manx were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948, and the creation of the Department of Health in 1998.

The NHS is a public sector organization that provides health care to the population of the UK. It is funded by the government, and its services are free at the point of use. The Department of Health is responsible for the overall management of the NHS, and for ensuring that it is able to meet the needs of the population.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of social care services, which are designed to support people who are unable to care for themselves. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of education services, which are designed to provide people with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in life. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of housing services, which are designed to provide people with a safe and secure place to live. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of transport services, which are designed to provide people with a safe and efficient way to travel. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of cultural services, which are designed to provide people with access to the arts and other cultural activities. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of leisure services, which are designed to provide people with opportunities for recreation and leisure activities. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of environmental services, which are designed to protect the environment and improve the quality of life. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of fire and rescue services, which are designed to protect people and property from fire and other hazards. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of police services, which are designed to protect people and property from crime and other threats. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of prison services, which are designed to provide a safe and secure environment for people who are serving a sentence. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of probation services, which are designed to provide support and supervision for people who are on probation. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of mental health services, which are designed to provide support and treatment for people who have a mental health problem. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of substance misuse services, which are designed to provide support and treatment for people who have a substance misuse problem. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of domestic violence services, which are designed to provide support and protection for people who are experiencing domestic violence. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

The public sector is also responsible for the provision of child protection services, which are designed to protect children from abuse and neglect. These services are funded by the government, and are provided by local authorities.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from ethnic minorities, with 1.5 million people from ethnic minorities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Caribbean, with 1.5 million people from the Caribbean employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Indian subcontinent, with 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Chinese community, with 1.5 million people from the Chinese community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Pakistani community, with 1.5 million people from the Pakistani community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Bangladeshi community, with 1.5 million people from the Bangladeshi community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the African community, with 1.5 million people from the African community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Black British community, with 1.5 million people from the Black British community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Black African community, with 1.5 million people from the Black African community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Black Caribbean community, with 1.5 million people from the Black Caribbean community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Black Asian community, with 1.5 million people from the Black Asian community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Black Chinese community, with 1.5 million people from the Black Chinese community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Black Bangladeshi community, with 1.5 million people from the Black Bangladeshi community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people from the Black African community, with 1.5 million people from the Black African community employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

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The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected from a sample of 100 participants using a survey questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to measure the variables of interest in the study. The data was then analyzed using statistical software to determine the relationships between the variables.

The results of the study show that there is a significant positive relationship between the variables of interest. This finding is consistent with the previous research in the field. The study also found that there are some limitations to the research, and further research is needed to explore the topic in more depth.

The conclusions of the study suggest that the findings have important implications for practice and policy. The study also identifies some areas for future research, and provides a framework for further investigation of the topic.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also mentions the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity of the information.

2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights the importance of clear and concise communication, both internally and externally. The text provides examples of effective communication strategies, such as regular team meetings, open-door policies, and the use of various communication channels like email, phone, and face-to-face interactions. It also discusses the importance of listening and understanding the needs and concerns of others.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing time and resources efficiently. It suggests several techniques for prioritizing tasks and managing deadlines, such as the use of to-do lists, time-blocking, and delegation. The text also discusses the importance of resource allocation and the need to make the most of available resources. It mentions the importance of staying organized and keeping track of time spent on different tasks.

4. The fourth section discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. It encourages individuals to stay up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies in their field. The text suggests various ways to achieve this, such as attending conferences, taking courses, and seeking mentorship. It also mentions the importance of networking and building relationships with colleagues and industry professionals.

5. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records, effective communication, efficient time and resource management, and continuous learning. The text ends with a call to action, encouraging readers to implement the strategies discussed and to strive for excellence in their work.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of performance indicators, the establishment of public sector bodies, and the implementation of various reforms. The aim of this paper is to review the literature on the public sector and to discuss the implications for the future of the public sector.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the role of the public sector in the provision of health care services. Section 3 discusses the challenges facing the public sector. Section 4 discusses the initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector. Section 5 discusses the implications for the future of the public sector.

2. The role of the public sector in the provision of health care services. The public sector plays a central role in the provision of health care services in the UK. The public sector is responsible for the majority of the health care services provided in the UK, and for the majority of the health care expenditure. The public sector is also responsible for the majority of the health care workforce, and for the majority of the health care infrastructure.

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