

In the plenum

Members have agreed on procedural arrangements for the plenary session in the Rules of Procedure of the *Landtag*. The *Landtag* President or her deputy presides over the meeting to ensure that the rules are duly observed. Two members assist her as recording clerks. The following basic procedure is followed for the plenary session:

1. Debate of matters of topical interest ('Aktuelle Stunde')

The members discuss a current political topic in depth. The right of petition alternates between the parliamentary groups.

2. Question time

The duty of the *Land* government to answer questions from members helps to monitor the work done by the *Land* administration. This gives members of the *Landtag* the opportunity to air any grievances in public at short notice.

3. Reading of draft bills

Priority is given to laws on which a final vote is needed after being debated by the committees. Newly introduced draft bills are then dealt with.

4. Major interpellations and reports by the *Land* government

The *Land* government reports on a subject in detail. The report is then discussed in the plenum.

5. Motions and independent motions for a resolution

By using motions, the parliament attempts to move the *Land* government towards a specific course of action. Opposition groups often use motions to make it clear that, should they come to power, they would implement the measures in question in a different way to the government.

The **speech times** of the parliamentary groups are determined by the procedural arrangements. Extra time is given to someone introducing a subject for debate.

Parliamentary groups

The members of a party form a parliamentary group. Each group consists as a general rule of at least 5 members. Smaller Groups of 3-4 members may be formed, although their special status does not provide the full set of rights and funding larger Parliamentary groups enjoy. Groupings enable members to specialise in certain subjects and give structure to the work done by parliament.

The *Land* government

The members of the *Landtag* elect the Minister-President. He defines the guidelines for government policy and leads the *Land* administration together with his ministers. The *Landtag* monitors the work of the government. The members also decide on the *Land* budget. During the sixth legislative period, the *Land* government is supported by the SPD and DIE LINKE parliamentary groups. Dr. Dietmar Woidke, SPD, was re-elected as Minister-President in November 2014.



Landtag Brandenburg
Alter Markt 1, 14467 Potsdam

Telephone +49 331 966-0
Fax +49 331 966-1210
post@landtag.brandenburg.de
www.landtag.brandenburg.de

Status: February 1, 2019

In the plenum

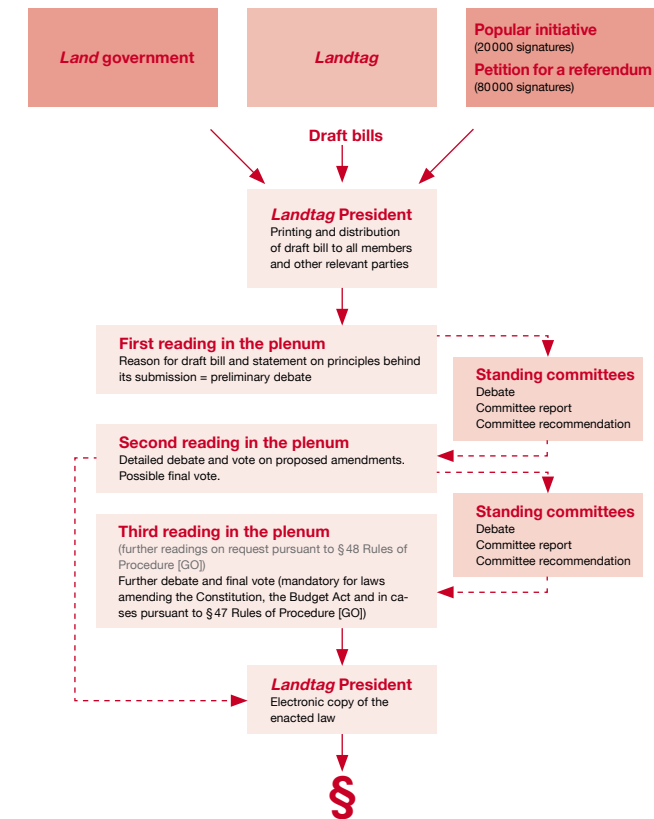
Sixth legislative term
2014–2019



The *Land* parliament

The sixth *Landtag* Brandenburg consists of 88 members who were elected to serve a five-year term in the *Landtag* in 2014 by voters in 44 electoral districts and by means of lists of candidates at *Land* level. In Germany, jurisdiction is shared between the authorities at federal (*Bundestag*) and state (*Landtag*) level, as well as the local authorities (*Kreistag* [county council], *Stadtverordnetenversammlung* [city assembly] and *Gemeindevertretung* [municipal council]). Examples of issues dealt with by the Brandenburg *Landtag* are schools and nurseries, the police, the courts and penal system, economic development, transport infrastructure and consumer protection.

The legislative process

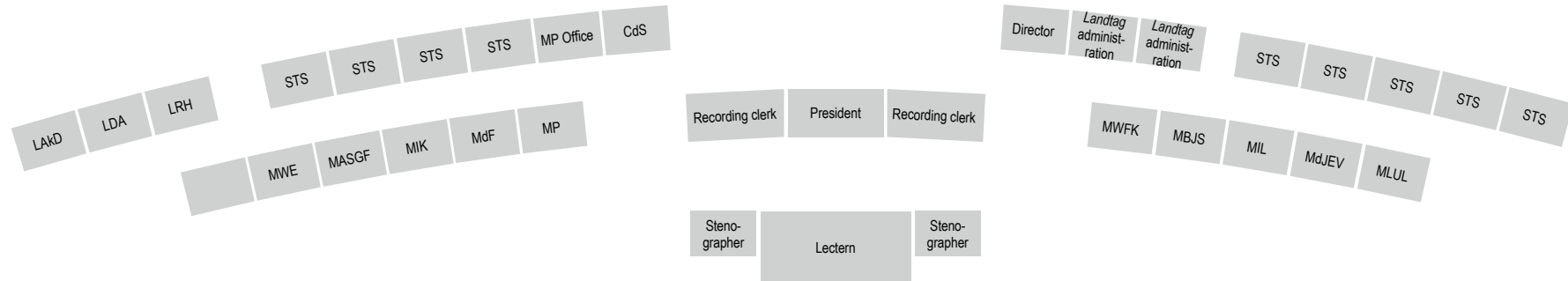


The fundamental principles of draft bills are discussed during the first reading. Politicians then debate possible amendments in standing committees whose meetings are open to the public. They listen to the representatives of interest groups at the same time. The laws, including any amendments, are then approved or rejected by all the members in the plenum.

Landtag Brandenburg – Seating Arrangements

- MP Minister President
- MdF Minister of Finance
- MIK Minister of the Interior and Municipals
- MASGF Minister of Employment, Social Affairs, Health, Women and Family
- MWE Minister of Economic and Energy
- CdS Head of the State Chancellery
- LRH President of the *Land* Court of Audit
- LDA *Land* commissioner for data protection and the right to view files
- LAKD Commissioner of the *Land* of Brandenburg appointed to assess the consequences of the Communist dictatorship

- MWFK Minister of Science, Research and Culture
- MBJS Minister of Education, Youth and Sport
- MIL Minister of Infrastructure and Regional Planning
- MdJEV Minister of Justice, Europe and Consumer Protection
- MLUL Minister of Rural Development, Environment and Agriculture
- STS State Secretary



Alternative für Deutschland
FRAKTION IM BRANDENBURGISCHEN LANDTAG

9 members

Parliamentary group chairman:
Andreas Kalbitz

Parliamentary secretary:
Andreas Galau

www.afd-fraktion-brandenburg.de

CDU FRAKTION IM LANDTAG BRANDENBURG

21 members

Parliamentary group chairman:
Ingo Senftleben

Parliamentary secretary:
Dr. Jan Redmann

www.cdu-fraktion-brandenburg.de

SPD Landtagsfraktion Brandenburg

30 members

Parliamentary group chairman: Mike Bischoff

Parliamentary secretary: Björn Lüttmann

www.spd-fraktion-brandenburg.de

DIE LINKE.
Fraktion im Landtag Brandenburg

17 members

Parliamentary group chairman:
Ralf Christoffers

Parliamentary secretary:
Thomas Domres

www.linksfraktion-brandenburg.de

BÜNDNIS 90 DIE GRÜNEN
IM BRANDENBURGER LANDTAG

6 members

Parliamentary group chairman:
Axel Vogel

Parliamentary secretary:
Ursula Nonnemacher

www.gruene-fraktion-brandenburg.de

2 independent members