

**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 one of her deputies 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 or she defines the guidelines for government policy and leads the *Land* administration together with his or her ministers. The *Landtag* monitors the work of the government. The members also decide on the *Land* budget. During the seventh legislative period, the *Land* government is supported by the SPD, CDU and GRÜNE/B90 parliamentary groups. Dr. Dietmar Woidke, SPD, was re-elected as Minister-President in November 2019.



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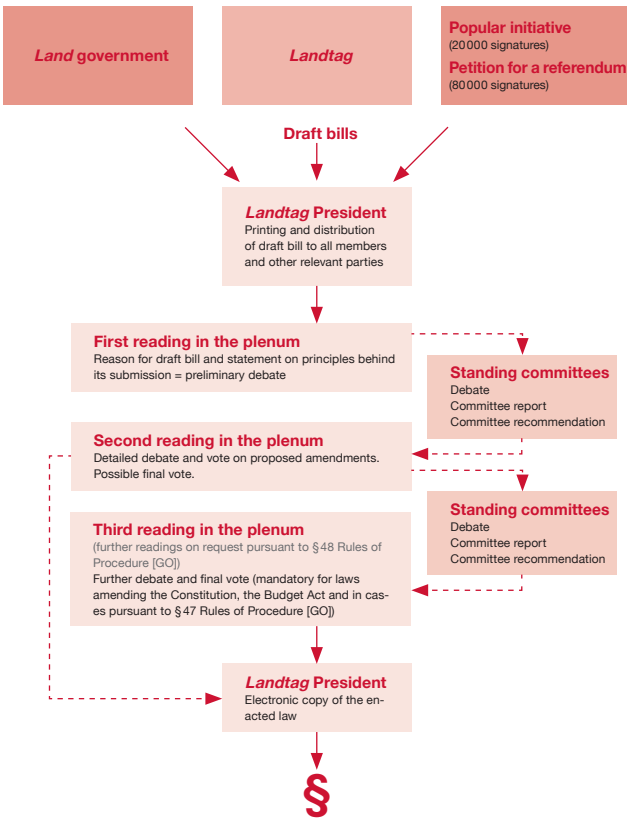
Seventh legislative term  
2019–2024



**The *Land* parliament**

The seventh Brandenburg *Landtag* consists of 88 members who were elected to serve a five-year term in the *Landtag* in 2019 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.

MP Minister President  
MCdS Minister and Head of the State Chancellery  
MIK Minister of the Interior and Municipals  
MSGIV Minister of Social Affairs, Health, Integration and Consumer Protection  
MdFE Minister of Finance and Europe Minister  
MWAE Minister of the Economy, Labor and Energy  
LRH President of the *Land* Court of Audit

*Land* commissioner for data protection and the right to view files  
Commissioner of the *Land* of Brandenburg appointed to assess the consequences of the Communist dictatorship  
Commissioner for Police Matters of the *Land* of Brandenburg

Land Com-  
missioners  
Land Com-  
missioners  
LRH

# Landtag Brandenburg – Seating Arrangements

MWFK Minister of Science, Research and Culture  
MBJS Minister of Education, Youth and Sport  
MdJ Minister of Justice  
MIL Minister of Infrastructure and Regional Planning  
MLUK Minister of Agriculture, the Environment and Climate Protection  
STS State Secretary



24 members

Parliamentary group chairman:  
Dr. Hans-Christoph Berndt  
Parliamentary secretary:  
Dennis Hohloch  
[www.afd-fraktion-brandenburg.de](http://www.afd-fraktion-brandenburg.de)



4 members

Group chairman:  
Péter Vida  
[www.bvb-fw-landtag.de](http://www.bvb-fw-landtag.de)



15 members

Parliamentary group chairman:  
Dr. Jan Redmann  
Parliamentary secretary:  
Steeven Bretz  
[www.cdu-fraktion-brandenburg.de](http://www.cdu-fraktion-brandenburg.de)

Recording clerk  
President  
Recording clerk  
Stenogra-  
pher  
Lectern  
Stenogra-  
pher



25 members

Parliamentary group chairman:  
Daniel Keller  
Parliamentary secretary:  
Ludwig Scheetz  
[www.spd-fraktion-brandenburg.de](http://www.spd-fraktion-brandenburg.de)



10 members

Parliamentary group chairman:  
Petra Budke, Benjamin Raschke  
Parliamentary secretary:  
Clemens Rostock  
[www.gruene-fraktion-brandenburg.de](http://www.gruene-fraktion-brandenburg.de)



10 members

Parliamentary group chairman:  
Sebastian Walter  
Parliamentary secretary:  
Thomas Domres  
[www.linksfraktion-brandenburg.de](http://www.linksfraktion-brandenburg.de)