



WELCOME TO THE STATE PARLIAMENT

EN


LANDTAG VON
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG



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Haus des Landtags, Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 3, 70173 Stuttgart
Tel.: +49 711 2063-2008
E-Mail: landtagspressestelle@landtag-bw.de, www.landtag-bw.de

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FOREWORD



Dear Readers,

The State Parliament of Baden-Württemberg is the very heart of democracy in our wonderful state. It is here that the freely elected Members of the State Parliament make decisions that have an impact on many areas of our lives. In the process, opinions and viewpoints clash and debates are often lively. Yet, behind every discussion and every resolution lies the Parliament's central aim: to improve people's lives in this state.

This booklet offers you an initial overview of the responsibilities and organisation of the state's central constitutional body. From fundamental aspects such as the key functions of the Landtag, through information on the 157 Members of the 18th legislative term, to ways in which you too can play an active part in democracy in our state: this guide brings the Landtag of Baden-Württemberg a little closer to you.

It is of secondary importance whether the brochure serves as an informative supplement to an on-site visit or whether it simply sparks your interest in finding out more about the State Parliament – be it through a guided tour organised by the Visitors' Service, discussions with Members of the State Parliament or our numerous information resources available in both printed and digital formats. In any case, I am delighted by your interest in this central hub of state politics and hope you find this brochure informative.

Thomas Strobl MP

President of the State Parliament of Baden-Württemberg



Front-runner in many fields

THE STATE OF BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Baden-Württemberg is situated at the very heart of Europe. The State borders on France to the west, and to Switzerland and – across Lake Constance – to Austria in the south. It is the third largest of the country's sixteen states in terms of area (35,751 km²) and population (more than 11 million inhabitants).

Germany's southwest is one of the leading economic regions in the country and in Europe. The region is home to industry giants and thousands of small and medium-sized enterprises, many of which are market leaders in their product fields. Today, roughly 32 per cent of industrial revenues in the region are generated by Baden-Württemberg's key automotive engineering industry and its large supplier network, followed by mechanical and plant engineering (around 19 per cent) and the metal and electrical industries (each accounting for around 7 per cent). Equally significant are the manufacturing of data processing equipment as well as electronic and optical products, the production of food and animal feed and the chemical industry. In terms of the number of people employed, Baden-Württemberg is also Germany's leading location for the space industry. Baden-Württemberg typically enjoys high levels of labour productivity and consistently low unemployment. Despite a recent slowdown in economic growth, the state's economic strength also remains well above the EU average.

Southwest Germany is also at the forefront of innovation. More homespun ingenuity is invested in products and processes in southwest Germany than anywhere else in Europe. Baden-Württemberg invests more than 5 per cent of its gross domestic product in research and development, well ahead in the European comparison by a large margin. The fruits of these investments are evident

in the number of patents – more relative to the size of the population than anywhere else in Germany – registered in Baden-Württemberg.

This success would be unthinkable without the many qualified minds in the southwest. The region is home to a broad spectrum of institutions of higher learning: 9 general state universities, 6 universities of education, 23 state universities of applied science, the Cooperative State University, 8 art schools and colleges of music, the Academy of Performing Arts, the Film Academy and Pop Academy and more than 25 recognised private and ecclesiastical universities. Moreover, two federal universities have campuses in the southwest. Baden-Württemberg also has a state-of-the-art research infrastructure and is home to many leading research institutions, such as the Max Planck Society or the German Aerospace Centre in Stuttgart. Baden-Württemberg has not only produced numerous inventors and entrepreneurs, it is also the land of thinkers and poets – the home of Schiller, Hölderlin, Hegel, Mörike, Hesse and many more famous names.

The State of Baden-Württemberg was created almost 75 years ago. Following a referendum held in 1951, the States of Baden, Württemberg-Baden and Württemberg-Hohenzollern merged to form the single cohesive State of Baden-Württemberg on 25 April 1952. The new constitution was adopted on 19 November 1953. Stuttgart is the seat of the State Government, home to the State Parliament and the state's political hub. The first President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Theodor Heuss, paid tribute to the political and economic success of the newly emerged State of Baden-Württemberg when he pithily described the state as a "model of German possibilities".



Space for encounters

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

The world's first television tower is a piece of contemporary classic architecture. Constructed in 1956, its timeless aesthetic is very much part of Stuttgart's identity and one of the city's main features. The same goes for the State Parliament building which was opened in 1961 as the first genuine new parliament building to be constructed in the 20th century on the European continent.

The cube-shaped building (12m high and built on an area of 55 x 55m) is constructed around the Debating Chamber. Following its general refurbishment (between autumn 2013 and spring 2016) the Debating Chamber now has a glass façade which faces the rose garden. Grouped around the Debating Chamber on the main and first floors are smaller committee rooms and the offices of the parliamentary groups, the State Government and the State Parliament Administration. Furthermore, a quiet room was installed in the basement in July 2019.

The structural alteration work included both technical and energy measures. The building has been modernised and



THE STATE COAT OF ARMS

Baden-Württemberg's coat of arms eloquently expresses the state's unity in diversity. The escutcheon bears the ancient coat of arms of the Hohenstaufen duchy of Swabia. The three black lions on a gold field recall the period of the high Middle Ages between 1079 and 1268 when the history of the holy Roman Empire was dominated by the Staufer dynasty. The supporters are the stag of Württemberg and the heraldic griffin of Baden. The circlet represents the former constituent territories of the state: the historic coat of arms of eastern Franconia (the silver-tipped "Franconian rake"), Hohenzollern (white and black quartered escutcheon), Baden (red bars on a gold field), Württemberg (three black stag antlers on a gold field), the Palatinate (golden lion in black) and anterior Austria (red-white-red bordered escutcheon).

now complies with all the applicable building, technical and design standards on fire protection, accessibility, lighting, architectural acoustics, building services, thermal insulation, security technology and energy efficiency.

The fossils embedded in the great slate wall in the entrance hall are from the area around Holzmaden at the foot of the Swabian Alb. The triptych "Paraphrases on the national colours" was painted by the Stuttgart-based artist Otto Herbert Hajek. The lobby hall on the main floor – graced by an equestrian statue by the Italian sculptor Marino Marini – offers an ideal arena for meetings and formal events.

The "Haus der Abgeordneten" on the other side of Konrad-Adenauer Straße has been in use since 1987 and is linked to the Parliament building by a tunnel. The eight-storey building houses offices, meeting rooms and rooms for the use of the parliamentary groups. The State Parliament also uses the Queen Olga Building in Stauffenbergstraße and other buildings in Königstraße, Ulrichstraße and Urbanstraße.



Key functions

LEGISLATIVE, VOTING AND SUPERVISORY POWERS

Making laws is the most important task of any democratically elected parliament. The State Parliament exercises legislative power and monitors the State Government's use of its executive powers. The third branch of government, the judiciary, is independent and its powers are exercised by judges who are answerable only to the law.

The State Parliament is able to pass laws by simple majority of the MPs present. The State Parliament has the power to pass amendments to the state constitution by two thirds majority (but at least half of all MPs) if at least two thirds of the Parliament's members are present. Another fundamental duty of the State Parliament is to elect the holders of other constitutional offices: it elects the Minister President in a secret ballot and confirms the State Government in office. The Parliament also elects the President and the members of the Constitutional Court (formerly State Court of Justice). Appointments to the presidency of the State Court of Audit, the state's Ombudsman and the State Commissioner for Data Protection also require the approval of Parliament.

The work of the State Parliament has changed in response to an array of new political challenges. In the period after 1952, when the administrative foundations of the new state were being laid, Parliament focused squarely on passing legislation. Today, in contrast, Parliament concentrates on scrutinizing the work of the government and the administration.

PARLIAMENTARY INITIATIVES

The State Parliament has a number of initiative and control instruments available to it in the form of parliamentary motions and questions which enable it to examine the work of the government.

Draft law

Draft laws are introduced by MPs and must be signed by at least eight MPs or a parliamentary group. Draft legislation is debated in two or three readings in the Chamber. Bills pass into law by majority vote, with the exception of constitutional amendments which require a two thirds majority.

Debate

One or two debates can be initiated on issues of current or general interest by motions tabled on an alternating basis by the parliamentary groups.

Motion

Motions are proposals that make the government take specific action. Motions can be tabled by five MPs or a parliamentary group.

Minor interpellation

All MPs are able to direct minor interpellations to the government, which responds to these questions in writing.

Major interpellation

Major interpellations can be submitted by a group of fifteen MPs or a parliamentary group and are used to elicit statements from the State Government or to trigger a parliamentary debate.

Question time

All MPs are able to put formal verbal questions to the government. Questions must be submitted to the President at least three days before the parliamentary session begins and are answered briefly by the government in the Chamber.

Questions for the government

MPs can also direct questions about issues of current interest to the government during special questions for the government sessions. The parliamentary groups must state the subject of their questions and the ministry responsible for answering them by 5 p.m. the day before the session.



Getting the finances right

BUDGETARY POWERS

The Parliament's budgetary powers – or as is often said, its “royal prerogative” – allow the State Parliament to decide how the money derived from taxes, duties and charges should be spent. The State's budget, which details its revenue and spending, is approved by the State Parliament. In addition to its approval or rejection rights, the Parliament's budgetary powers also include the right to monitor government spending. The State Parliament scrutinises the financial activities of the state authorities by examining the budget accounts submitted at the end of the year by the Ministry of Finance.

Citizens' petitions and complaints

RIGHT OF PETITION

Anyone is entitled to send written petitions or complaints to Members of Parliament. This basic right is held by citizens and non-citizens alike, as well as by minors and those in prison. Concerns expressed in this way are dealt with by the State Parliament's Petitions Committee which examines the facts in each case by reviewing particular decisions which have been taken by public authorities. The Petitions Committee consequently has special statutory powers, such as the right to demand the submission of files, the disclosure of information, or access to state institutions. After completing its examinations the Committee submits proposals which it believes are in the interest of all parties involved. Since 2011 it has also been possible to submit petitions online and since 2025, public petitions can be submitted via a petition portal and supported directly on the state parliament's website.

During the last (17th) legislative period 22 committee members dealt with around 5,700 petitions, most of which concerned

- **The rights of non-nationals**
- **Building issues**
- **Municipal affairs**
- **Traffic**
- **Healthcare**

Several times a year, the Petitions Committee holds consultation sessions for members of the public. You can find the dates at www.landtag-bw.de.



THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The people of Baden-Württemberg elect their parliamentary representatives every five years. In 2022, the State Parliament lowered the minimum age for the right to vote to 16 years. Furthermore, voters have to be German citizens who, on the day of the election, have lived, had their main residence, or have otherwise been permanent residents in Baden-Württemberg for the previous three months as a minimum. To stand for election, one must be at least 18 years old.

No special qualifications are required in order to become a Member of Parliament. The political parties have the final say on who ultimately stands as a candidate for election and their main criteria for choosing a candidate at the party's internal selection conferences is the ability to do the job, commitment to political activism in the community and life experience. At the end of the day, however, it is the voter who decides on election day which of the parties' candidates is given a mandate to represent them in the State Parliament.

The current voting system was also established by the amendment of the State Parliament Election Act in 2022 and first used at the election of 2026.

Members of the State Parliament are elected through a system that combines the election of individual candidates with the principles of proportional representation. As a result, every voter has two votes: The first vote is used to elect a Member of the State Parliament personally in one of the 70

constituencies. The second vote determines the distribution of seats amongst the parties in the State Parliament.

In total, the state parliament consists of at least 120 members. The current Landtag has 157 members. Each member represents, on average, around 71,600 residents of the state.

The 18th legislative period

VOTES AND PERCENTAGES

The official results of the State Parliament elections held on 8 March 2026:

Electorate	→ 7,764,858
Number of votes	→ 5,406,737
Turn out	→ 69,6 %
Valid first votes	→ 5,359,187
Valid second votes	→ 5,375,109

Party	Share of votes	Seats
GRÜNE (The Greens)	30,2 %	56
CDU (Christian Democrats)	29,7 %	56
AfD (Alternative for Germany)	18,8 %	35
SPD (Social Democrats)	5,5 %	10
FDP/DVP (Liberals)	4,4 %	
Linke (The Left)	4,4 %	
Others	7,0 %	
Total		157

THE 157 MEMBERS OF THE 18TH STATE PARLIAMENT OF BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Gudula Achterberg, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Muhterem Aras, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Stuttgart I)

Andreas Auer, **AfD**
List mandate

Anton Baron, **AfD**
List mandate

Benjamin Bauer, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Karlsruhe II)

Dr. Andre Baumann, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Hans-Peter Baur, **AfD**
List mandate

Gerd Bayer, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Dr. Alexander Becker, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Rastatt)

Dr. Daniel Belling, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Sascha Binder, **SPD**
List mandate

Ilona Boos, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Sigmaringen)

Sandra Boser, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Nikolaos Boutakoglou, **AfD**
List mandate

Andreas Braun, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Villingen-Schwenningen)

Martina Braun, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Dr. Tim Breitkreuz, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Hohenlohe)

Prof. Dr. Alexander Bruns, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Bodensee)

Tim Bückner, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Schwäbisch Gmünd)

Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Andreas Deuschle, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Esslingen)

Thomas Dörflinger, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Biberach)

Regina Dvořák-Vučetić, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Böblingen)

Artur Eichin, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Bernhard Eisenhut, **AfD**
List mandate

Konrad Eppele, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Vaihingen)

Nese Erikli, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Konstanz)

Rüdiger Ernst, **AfD**
List mandate

Daniela Evers, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Freiburg I)

Nicolas Fink, **SPD**
List mandate

Saskia Frank, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Dr. Stefan Fulst-Blei, **SPD**
List mandate

Christian Gehring, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Schorndorf)

Lea Geldner, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Marion Gentges, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Lahr)

Silke Gericke, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Maximilian Gerner, **AfD**
List mandate

Andreas Grammel, **AfD**
List mandate

Meike Günter, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Berat Gürbüz, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Nico Gunzelmann, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Enz)

Manuel Hagel, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Ehingen)

Pascal Haggenmüller, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Sarah Hagmann, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Lörrach)

Martin Hahn, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Manuel Hailfinger, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Hechingen-Münsingen)

Raimund Haser, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Wangen)

Florian Haßler, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Carmen Haug, **AfD**
List mandate

Peter Hauk, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Neckar-Odenwald)

Chris Hegel, **AfD**
List mandate

Thomas Hentschel, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Kurt Hermann, **AfD**
List mandate

Simon Herzog, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Waldshut)

Oliver Hildenbrand, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Stuttgart III)

Carl Christian Hirsch, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Calw)

Hans-Peter Hörner, **AfD**
List mandate

Dr. Nicole Hoffmeister-Kraut, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Balingen)

Cindy Holmberg, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Isabell Huber, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Neckarsulm)

Michael Joukov, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Hermann Katzenstein, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Kai Keune, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Simone Kirschbaum, **SPD**
List mandate

Miguel Klauß, **AfD**
List mandate

Dennis Klecker, **AfD**
List mandate

Dr. Dorothea Kliche-Behnke, **SPD**
List mandate

Emely Knorr, **AfD**
List mandate

Christian Köhler, **AfD**
List mandate

Erwin Köhler, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Stephan Köthe, **AfD**
List mandate

Karlheinz Kolb, **AfD**
List mandate

Michael Kolb, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Heidenheim)

Florian Kollmann, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Heidelberg)

Petra Krebs, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Joachim Kuhs, **AfD**
List mandate

Daniel Lede Abal, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Tübingen)

Dr. Ute Leidig, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Karlsruhe I)

Daniel Lindenschmid, **AfD**
List mandate

Andrea Lindlohr, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Cornelia von Loga, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Baden-Baden)

Siegfried Lorek, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Waiblingen)

Winfried Mack, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Aalen)

Ansgar Mayr, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Bretten)

Dr. Maximilian Menton, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Reutlingen)

Dr. Katrin Merkel, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Kehl)

Bernd Mettenleiter, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Jens Metzger, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Ralf Nentwich, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Niklas Nüsse, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Cem Özdemir, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Stuttgart II)

Petra Olschowski, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Stuttgart IV)

Dr. Mariska Ott, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Dr. Bernhard Pepperl, **AfD**
Direct mandate (Mannheim I)

Dr. Natalie Pfau-Weller, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Kirchheim)

Thomas Poreski, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Dr. Michael Preusch, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Eppingen)

Dr. Patrick Rapp, **CDU**
List mandate (Breisgau)

Isabell Rathgeb, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Schwäbisch Hall)

Nicole Razavi, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Geislingen)

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reinhart, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Main-Tauber)

Andreas Renner, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Pforzheim)

Clara Resch, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Kay Rittweg, **AfD**
List mandate

Antje Rommelspacher, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Ravensburg)

Martin Rothweiler, **AfD**
List mandate

Daniel Rottmann, **AfD**
List mandate

Sebastian van Ryt, **AfD**
List mandate

Emil Sänze, **AfD**
List mandate

Nadyne Saint-Cast, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Freiburg II)

Lorenzo Saladino, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Ettlingen)

Christian Schäfer, **AfD**
List mandate

Christine Schäfer, **AfD**
List mandate

Volker Schebesta, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Offenburg)

Sandro Scheer, **AfD**
List mandate

Katrin Schindele, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Freudenstadt)

Dr. Bastian Schneider, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Weinheim)

Mario Schneider, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Ulm)

Dr. Albrecht Schütte, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Sinsheim)

Andreas Schwarz, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Stephan Schwarz, **AfD**
List mandate

Dr. Thorsten Schwarz, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Bruchsal)

Clara Schweizer, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Sarah Schweizer, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Göppingen)

Stefanie Seemann, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Maren Seifert, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Peter Seimer, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Viviane Sigg, **SPD**
List mandate

Swantje Sperling, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Christiane Staab, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Wiesloch)

Maren Steege, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Nürtingen)

Udo Stein, **AfD**
List mandate

Dr. Jens Steinat, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Backnang)

Katrin Steinhilb-Joos, **SPD**
List mandate

Christoph Stetter, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Singen)

Albrecht Stickel, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Leonberg)

Andreas Stoch, **SPD**
List mandate

Thomas Strobl, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Heilbronn)

Andreas Sturm, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Schwetzingen)

Stefan Teufel, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Rottweil)

Lukas Tietze, **CDU**
Direct mandate (Ludwigsburg)

Tayfun Tok, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Rüdiger Tonojan, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Christoforos Tsouloupoulos, **AfD**
List mandate

Fadime Tuncer, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Yannick Veits, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Tobias Vogt, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Bietigheim-Bissingen)

Thekla Walker, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Uwe Freiherr von Wangenheim, **AfD**
List mandate

Dr. Boris Weirauch, **SPD**
List mandate

Stefanie Wernet, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Emmendingen)

Anna Wiech, **GRÜNE**
List mandate

Guido Wolf, **CDU**
Direct mandate
(Tuttlingen-Donaueschingen)

Carola Wolle, **AfD**
List mandate

Annkathrin Wulff, **SPD**
List mandate

Alexsei Zimmer, **AfD**
List mandate

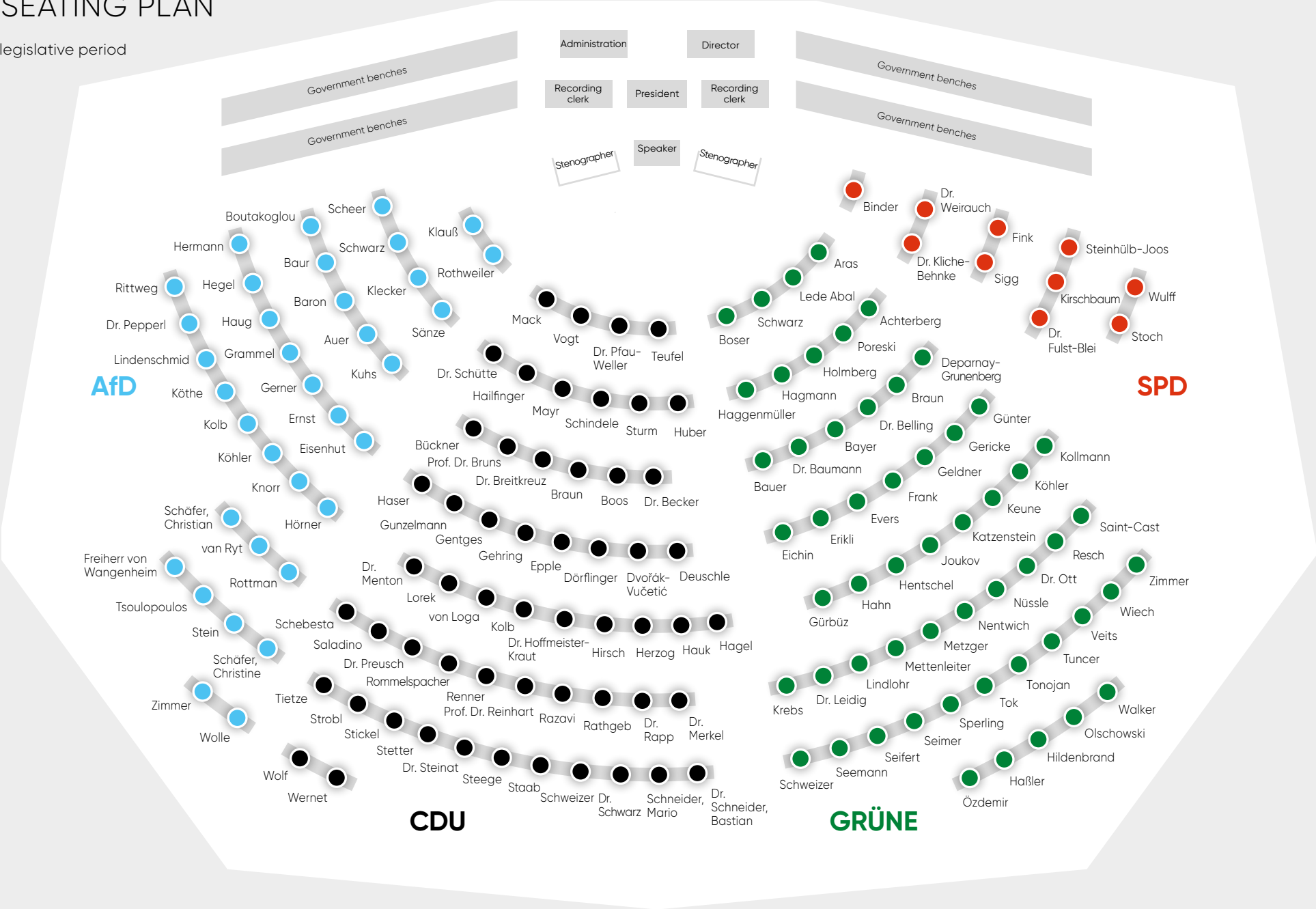
Elke Zimmer, **GRÜNE**
Direct mandate (Mannheim II)



When Parliament is in session

THE SEATING PLAN

The 18th legislative period





By age

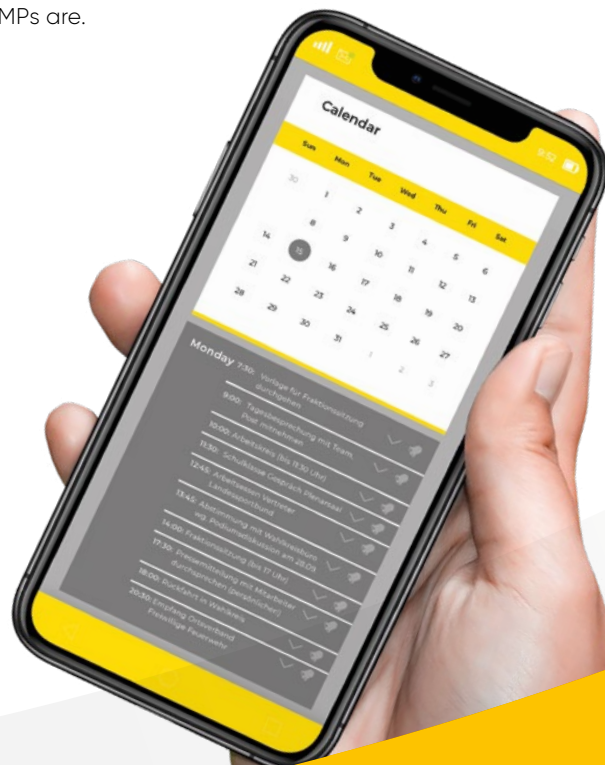
By gender

Safeguarding representatives' independence

MPs are paid a flat rate amount of 2,804 euros to cover general costs, such as for their constituency office, postage costs, additional costs incurred during their work in the parliament and for parliamentary travel. Travel costs are reimbursed against receipts. MPs are responsible for making their own provision for their retirement and receive an additional monthly taxable amount for this purpose.

Diverse challenges

The other, equally time-consuming, part is their constituency work. Being available to voters, engaging in discussions with institutions, taking part in negotiations and working to solve local problems, speaking at all sorts of local events – the challenges are broad and diverse. A glance at a typical page of one parliamentarian's full diary shows just how busy MPs are.





An open forum

PLENARY SESSIONS

Decisions are taken by the State Parliament in the Chamber where all the MPs meet and discuss bills. The Chamber is the venue for political debate and the forum at which important political statements are made by parliamentary groups and the government.

Verbatim minutes of parliamentary proceedings – which are always open to the public – are recorded by the official stenographers. The minutes of proceedings and consultative papers (parliamentary journals and publications) are all made available to the general public.

Proceedings in the Chamber are chaired by the President or the Vice-President. The President is flanked by two MPs who act as recording clerks and provide support maintaining order and directing voting proceedings. When deciding who should be called to speak in a debate, the President must not only take account of the order in which requests to speak have been received, but must also try to ensure that a balance of political views is represented during a debate. Official spokesmen or -women of the government must be called to speak on request even if they are not included on the list of speakers or in the agenda. Details are governed by the State Parliament's standing orders.

Preparation is crucial

THE PARLIAMENTARY AGENDA

Matters which are debated and decided in the Chamber represent only the visible aspect of the work of the Parliament. The Chamber is where final decisions are taken, often after months of detailed preparatory work by the parliamentary groups and the State Parliament's select committees. This also explains why some items of the agenda can be dealt with very quickly. The programme of business laid down by the Executive Committee can also be changed at short notice.

Outside the Debating Chamber

AWAY FROM THE FLOOR

Everything on the Parliamentary Agenda goes through several stages before being considered in the Chamber. This enables MPs to use some sitting days to deal with other work. When not taking direct part in debates, for example, they may hold discussions away from the floor with speakers from government ministries, give press interviews, receive visitors from their constituencies, meet school classes or prepare speeches or contributions to discussions in their parliamentary offices. To make sure they have the very best information possible about issues being debated, some MPs access press clippings from within the Chamber itself or use smartphones or tablet PCs to find information on the Internet – sometimes up to the last minute before they give a speech.

The diverse duties which MPs have on sitting days – which frequently continue for over 8 hours – as well as their other work, explain why MPs are not always present in the Debating Chamber. However, a public address system ensures they are always aware of what is currently being debated on the floor of the house.



Impartial representatives

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DEPUTY



President:
Thomas Strobl
CDU



Vice-President:
Muhterem Aras
GRÜNE

The President of the State Parliament (in Brit. and US parl. systems: Speaker) and the Vice-President are elected by the State Parliament in a secret ballot. The President conducts parliamentary business and represents the State Parliament in its relations with outside bodies. The President must protect the authority of the State Parliament and act with impartiality to ensure that debates and deliberations are conducted in an orderly way. In the State Parliament buildings, the word of the President is final.

Planning and coordination

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The 23 members of the Executive Committee include the President of the State Parliament, the Vice-President and the chairpersons and several leading members of the parliamentary groups. The State Government is also represented. The Executive Committee holds the main responsibility for managing and directing the activities of the Parliament. The Committee sets dates for the plenary sessions in the year ahead, as well for the committees, the parliamentary groups and their working parties. It also schedules the business to be dealt with in the Chamber and agrees how much time will be granted to individual speakers. The Committee discusses all the fundamental issues concerning relations between the Parliament and the State Government and agrees the Parliament's staff and materials budget. What does the State Parliament cost every year? Around 135.3 million euros, or approximately 12.03 euros a year per inhabitant.



Political actors

THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

A parliamentary group is an organisational structure formed by MPs from the same political party. The political positions represented by a party's MPs are mediated and focused in the Debating Chamber and committee decision making by the parliamentary groups. A large share of the political initiatives started in Parliament originate from the parliamentary groups, which are supported – according to their size – by a staff of specialists provided by the parliamentary advice and support service.

The parliamentary groups have the right to propose or nominate individuals to various positions, such as the State Parliament committees, committee chairs, or for the positions of President and Vice-President. The parliamentary groups can introduce draft laws and other motions signed on their behalf by the chairperson of the group.

The parliamentary groups form working parties which focus on particular policy areas or issues. The main task of the working parties is to prepare the initiatives submitted by the parliamentary groups and to help bring them successfully through the committees.

CHAIRPERSONS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS



Andreas Schwarz
GRÜNE



Tobias Vogt
CDU



Martin Rothweiler
AfD



Sascha Binder
SPD



Efficient division of labour

THE COMMITTEES

The State Parliament sets up a number of committees in order to achieve an efficient division of labour and to ensure that the necessary groundwork is laid for its deliberations and decisions. The parliamentary groups send specialists in areas such as financial policy, education policy or environmental issues to be members of the relevant committees.

The committees discuss and produce recommendations on specific issues which are usually sent to them for consideration by the Chamber. Committees are also empowered to discuss other issues appropriate to their subject matter and to submit recommendations to the State Parliament. Most committees are made up of 16 members. Only the Finance Committee and the Petitions Committee have 23 members each.

Standing Committee

Convener: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Reinhart, **CDU**
Deputy Convener: Meike Günter, **GRÜNE**

Interior and Digitalization Committee

Convener: Dr. Bastian Schneider, **CDU**
Deputy Convener: Maren Seifert, **GRÜNE**

Finance Committee

Convener: Nicolas Fink, **SPD**
Deputy Convener: not selected

Education Committee

Convener: Andreas Renner, **CDU**
Deputy Convener: Ralf Nentwich, **GRÜNE**

Science, Research and Arts Committee

Convener: not selected
Deputy Convener: Dr. Ute Leidig, **GRÜNE**

Environment, Climate and Energy Policy Committee

Convener: Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg, **GRÜNE**
Deputy Convener: Andreas Braun, **CDU**

Economic Affairs, Trade and Tourism Committee

Convener: not selected
Deputy Convener: Carl Christian Hirsch, **CDU**

Social Affairs, Labour and Health Committee

Convener: not selected
Deputy Convener: Dr. Dorothea Kliche-Behnke, **SPD**

Transport Committee

Convener: Isabell Rathgeb, **CDU**
Deputy Convener: Thomas Hentschel, **GRÜNE**

Rural Development, Agriculture and Local Heritage Committee

Convener: Martin Hahn, **GRÜNE**
Deputy Convener: not selected

Regional Development and Housing Committee

Convener: Tayfun Tok, **GRÜNE**
Deputy Convener: not selected

Europe and International Committee

Convener: Peter Hauk, **CDU**
Deputy Convener: Saskia Frank, **GRÜNE**

Petitions Committee

Convener: Gudula Achterberg, **GRÜNE**
Deputy Convener: Maren Steege, **CDU**



Confirmed by Parliament

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The members of State Government

Minister President

Cem Özdemir (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

Deputy Minister President, Minister of Internal Affairs, Digitalization and Europe and the State's Representative to the European Union

Manuel Hagel (CDU) MP

Minister of Finance

Dr. Danyal Bayaz (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)

Minister of Education

Andreas Jung (CDU)

Minister of Science, Research and the Arts

Petra Olschowski (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

Minister for the Environment, Climate and Energy Policy

Thekla Walker (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

Minister of Economic Affairs, Trade and Tourism

Dr. Nicole Hoffmeister-Kraut (CDU) MP

Minister of Social Affairs, Labour and Health

Oliver Hildenbrand (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

Minister of Justice and Migration

Moritz Oppelt (CDU)

Minister of Transport

Nicole Razavi (CDU) MP

Minister of Rural Development, Agriculture and Local Heritage

Marion Gentges (CDU) MP

Minister of Regional Development and Housing

Theresa Schopper (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)

State Secretary for Media Policy and Plenipotentiary of the State at the Federal Government

Rudolf Hoogvliet (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)

State Secretary at the Ministry of Justice and Migration

Siegfried Lorek (CDU) MP

POLITICAL STATE SECRETARIES

State Secretary in the State Ministry

Florian Haßler (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Digitalization and Europe

Cornelia von Loga (CDU) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Finance

Andrea Lindlohr (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Education

Andreas Deuschle (CDU) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts

Nese Erikli (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Energy Policy

Dr. Andre Baumann (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Trade and Tourism

Thomas Dörflinger (CDU) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour and Health

Petra Krebs (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Transport

Raimund Haser (CDU) MP

State Secretary in the Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and Local Heritage

Sarah Schweizer (CDU) MP



Services for the Parliament

THE STATE PARLIAMENT ADMINISTRATION

The State Parliament Administration is responsible for the smooth performance of parliamentary business and supports the work of MPs and the parliamentary groups. The Administration is headed by the State Parliament Director and is directly accountable to the President of the State Parliament. It currently has 335.5 positions – including the parliamentary advisory positions for the parliamentary groups – and is the highest government agency in Baden-Württemberg.

The State Parliament Administration implements decisions taken by the Executive Committee, lays the business and organisational foundations for the Parliament’s plenary sessions and helps committee conveners to prepare for meetings.

The Parliament’s legal service is available to provide assistance on legal issues, such as constitutional matters or standing orders. In response to the growing impact of European policy at the regional level, the Parliament has set up its own European affairs office.

The Public Relations Department is the mouthpiece of the State Parliament and its President. While the Parliament’s special visitor section takes care of the protocol for visiting dignitaries, the needs of our many other guests are looked after by our Visitors’ Service.

Event management takes care of numerous events and exhibitions.

The Parliament’s administration and all MPs’ offices are, of course, equipped with modern IT. The Information Centre provides material in book and magazine form, as well as statutes, minutes and publications.



President
of the State
Parliament
**Thomas
Strobl**



Director
of the State
Parliament
**Christine
Werner**

PARLIAMENTARY SERVICES	ADMINISTRATION	DEMOCRACY PROMOTION AND COMMUNICATION
European Affairs and Regional Cooperation	Budget	Principles and Concepts
Legal Services, Petitions	Staff	Event Management, Exhibitions, Youth Projects
Chamber and Committee Service, Publications	Information and Communication	Press and Public Relations, Social Media
Stenographic Services	Facility Management, Organisation	Political Education, Visitors’ Service, Protocol, Remembrance
MP Support, Employee Compensation	Records Management, Archive, Documentation, Library	



Curiosity abounds

VISITORS TO THE STATE PARLIAMENT

The State Parliament of Baden-Württemberg is visited by large numbers of people from Germany and abroad every year. Visitors include high-ranking delegations, school children and students – in fact, interest in the work of the State Parliament is expressed by people from almost every walk of life. The new Civic and Media Centre opened in June 2017. The refurbished State Parliament and the Civic and Media Centre have enhanced the transparency of parliamentary democracy and the work of our parliamentarians. The multifunctional underground extension is also used for events, committee meetings, press conferences and seminars. A permanent exhibition with analogue, digital and playful elements provides information about the Parliament's work, tasks and functions.

Visitors wishing to book a visit may contact the State Parliament's Visitors' Service.

Visitor registration

Landtag von Baden-Württemberg

Besucherdienst

Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 3

70173 Stuttgart

Phone: +49 711 2063-2009

E-mail: bsd@landtag-bw.de



Our Parliament and the wider world

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The State Parliament maintains many links with regions in other parts of the world and, in particular, promotes cooperation with our immediate neighbours.

The 71 members of the Upper Rhine Council from Alsace, Baden-Württemberg, north-west Switzerland and Rhineland-Palatinate include 16 MPs from the State Parliament in Stuttgart, for example. In a similar venture, the parliaments of the countries bordering Lake Constance have agreed on a joint "parliamentary conference".

The State Parliament has also established close ties with other European regions, such as Vorarlberg in Austria, Swiss border cantons such as St. Gallen, the provinces of south Tyrol and Trento in Italy, the northern Finnish region of Oulu and the autonomous province of Vojvodina in Serbia. There is also a Baden-Württemberg Parliamentary Friendship Group with members from Turkey's Grand National Assembly.

The State Parliament also maintains relations beyond Europe. For example, the Parliament attaches particular importance to developing the partnership between Baden-Württemberg and the Republic of Burundi.

Printed and online

FURTHER INFORMATION

→ Volkshandbuch – Manual

The 2nd pre-release edition provides an initial overview of the newly elected State Parliament, its President and Vice-President, its parliamentary groups and the new State Government

→ Reise in den Landtag – Journey to the State Parliament

Children's booklet, coloured, 28 pages

→ Grundgesetz/Landesverfassung – Basic Law/State Constitution

Paperback

→ Landtagsspiegel – Magazine

The State Parliament's annual report, supplemented by background reports on regional studies and contemporary history

→ Das Petitionsrecht – Right of Petition

Information flyer

Orders

These publications can be ordered free of charge from: Presse- und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, Haus des Landtags, Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 3, 70173 Stuttgart, Phone: +49 711 2063-2008, E-mail: post@landtag-bw.de
www.ltbw.de/informationmaterial

→ Visitor Registration

Landtag von Baden-Württemberg

Besucherdienst

Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 3

70173 Stuttgart

Phone: +49 711 2063-2009

E-mail: bsd@landtag-bw.de



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