The Saxon State Parliament
Everything you need to know
Dear Reader,

I am glad that you are interested in our Saxon State Parliament. This information booklet will tell you all you need to know about the Saxon State Parliament and its composition in the 6th legislative term.

“All state authority is derived from the people.” This statement from the Saxon Constitution reminds us that parliamentary democracy, and Saxony as a constitutional state, were restored thanks to the peaceful revolution of 1989.

It also reminds us that parliamentary democracy allows the greatest amount of freedom, but is also the most difficult form of government. It depends on the active involvement of its citizens. A prerequisite for this involvement is knowledge about the workings of democratic organisations and institutions. Through this short guide, we offer you an overview of the composition and functions of the Saxon State Parliament.

I would be pleased if this booklet were to improve your understanding of the Saxon State Parliament. But do get involved as well! Our state needs civic engagement and society requires everyone’s participation if we wish to achieve a situation in which every individual can enjoy the fruits of liberty and prosperity.

Dr. Matthias Rößler
President of the Saxon State Parliament

“All state authority is derived from the people.”

Saxon Constitution, Art. 3 para. 1
The election and composition of the State Parliament

The Saxon State Parliament is the only constitutional body directly elected by the people in the Free State of Saxony. Elections to the State Parliament are held every five years. Since the restoration of the Free State, there have so far been six elections to the State Parliament.

The latest election took place on 31 August 2014, when the people of Saxony were called upon to vote for their representatives and thus determine the composition of the 6th Saxon State Parliament. Just under half of those eligible to vote (49.1%) took advantage of this opportunity. A total of 39.4% of the second votes went to the CDU, 18.9% to DIE LINKE, 12.4% to the SPD, 9.7% to the AfD and 5.7% to DIE GRÜNE.

In the 6th legislative term, the Saxon State Parliament is composed of 126 members (normally: 120 members), who are divided into five parliamentary party groups (CDU, DIE LINKE, SPD, AfD, DIE GRÜNE). Owing to the election results, there are three overhang seats for the CDU as well as one additional balancing seat each for DIE LINKE, SPD and AfD.

Distribution of seats in the 6th Saxon State Parliament

Owing to the resignation of individual members of parliamentary party groups, there was a redistribution of seats in the autumn of 2017.

59 seats
CDU
27 seats
DIE LINKE

18 seats
SPD

9 seats
AfD

8 seats
GRÜNE

5 seats
Independent

Did you know

that the 6th Saxon State Parliament has 126 members?

The members of the State Parliament are elected in universal, direct, free, equal, and secret elections.

All German citizens aged 18 and over whose main residence is in Saxony are entitled to vote. Any individual who is entitled to vote and who has had their main residence in Saxony for at least twelve months is eligible to stand for election.

Each voter has two votes, one direct vote (first vote) for the election of a constituency representative (direct candidate) and one list vote (second vote) for the state list of a political party. One half of the members are elected directly in the 60 constituencies and the other half are elected according to state lists. It is the list votes that have the greatest influence on the distribution of seats, however, since these are used for calculating the proportional composition of the State Parliament.

Only those parties receiving at least 5% of the second votes cast (‘five per cent clause’) or attaining direct seats in at least two constituencies (‘alternative clause’) are considered when allocating seats.
The President of the State Parliament is the highest-ranking representative of the State Parliament. The President and his or her deputies, the Vice Presidents, are elected by the State Parliament at the beginning of each legislative term. The largest parliamentary party group is entitled to propose a candidate for the position of President. Since 2009 the office of President has been held by Dr. Matthias Rößler.

Functions:
• The President represents the State Parliament to the outside world, whilst also protecting the dignity and rights of the State Parliament.
• He conducts his duties in a non-partisan and just manner.
• Inside the State Parliament building, the President exercises domestic authority and police powers.
• The President convenes the sessions of the State Parliament and leads them with the assistance of two recording clerks. In doing so, he or she is responsible for ensuring that the rules of procedure are adhered to.
• The President heads the State Parliament Administration and manages the financial affairs of the State Parliament in accordance with the Budget Act.
• The President is responsible for the State Parliament’s official communications, e.g. with the Federal State Government.

The Presidium

The Presidium is the State Parliament’s central coordinating and steering body.

Its 21 members are: the President, the two Vice Presidents, the chairpersons of the five parliamentary party groups, and 13 additional members of parliament who are appointed by the parties in proportion to their number of seats.

The Presidium assists the President in managing parliamentary business as well as in administering the State Parliament.

Did you know that the President of the State Parliament annually confers the Saxon Constitutional Medal?
The parliamentary party groups and their working groups

Members of parliament who belong to the same party can form a parliamentary party group within the State Parliament, provided there are at least seven members. The parliamentary party groups serve the process of political decision-making in the Saxon State Parliament and have considerable influence on the work done in the State Parliament. They can form coalitions, i.e. cooperate with each other in order to form a majority government or they can work in opposition to the government. The course of debate in the plenum is also largely determined by the parliamentary party groups, for example, when a speaker is allowed to take the floor on behalf of a parliamentary party group as part of that group’s allotted speaking time.

Opportunities for parliamentary party groups to exert influence:
• They have the right to initiate legislation, i.e. they can introduce bills and motions in the State Parliament.
• They decide how they wish to respond to bills introduced by the State Government or by other parliamentary party groups.
• They have right to make proposals or nominations for various roles, such as:
  – the election of the President and Vice Presidents,
  – the composition of the Presidium,
  – the composition of the State Parliament committees,
  – the chairing of the State Parliament committees.

Not all the members of a parliamentary party group can be well-informed about every political issue. Therefore, the parliamentary party groups have formed working groups which deal with different policy areas. There, members specialising in specific fields prepare in detail for the meetings of the parliamentary committees.
The parliamentary party groups and their working groups

Working Group VIII
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Aline Fiedler, MdL
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Working Group VII
Social Welfare and Consumer Protection, Equal Opportunities and Integration
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Working Group IX
Europe
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Working Group X
Petitions
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Press officer
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Parliamentary secretary
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16 | Fraktionen und ihre Working Groupe

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spdfraktion@slt.sachsen.de | www.spd-fraktion-sachsen.de

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Parliamentary secretary
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Working Group I
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Working Group II
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The parliamentary party groups and their working groups | 17 |
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The standing committees and their chairpersons

In order to properly manage its many duties, the State Parliament has set up nine select committees and four additional standing committees for the duration of the 6th legislative term.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee</td>
<td>Klaus Bartl, DIE LINKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget and Finance Committee</td>
<td>Klaus Tischendorf, DIE LINKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Policy Committee</td>
<td>Patrick Schreiber, CDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petitions Committee</td>
<td>Hanka Kliese, SPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee for Business, Employment and Transport</td>
<td>Jan Hippold, CDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee for the Environment and Agriculture</td>
<td>Sebastian Fischer, CDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Europe</td>
<td>Frank Uwe Hirche, CDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee for Social Welfare and Consumer Protection, Equal Opportunities and Integration</td>
<td>André Wendt, AfD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee for Science and Higher Education, Culture and Media</td>
<td>Oliver Fritzsche, CDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Scrutiny Committee</td>
<td>Marko Schiemann, CDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appraisal Committee</td>
<td>Christine Ursula Claus, CDU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here, the members consult on bills and motions. In this way, the committees conduct subject- and policy-related preparations for consultation and decision-making in the plenary sessions of the State Parliament. The parliamentary party groups are represented in the committees in proportion to their number of seats in the State Parliament. However, each parliamentary party group appoints at least one member. The proportional strength of the parliamentary party groups in the State Parliament is likewise reflected in the number of committee chairpersons and their deputies.

Committees have the right to conduct investigations on additional subjects within their area of responsibility and may question the State Government or hold hearings with experts, which – unlike the committee meetings – are public as a matter of principle.

Investigation committees
The State Parliament can form temporary committees. These include, in particular, investigation committees. The State Parliament has the right – and with a motion by one-fifth of its members, the duty – to set up investigation committees. Since April 2015 the 1st Investigation Committee, entitled “Neo-Nazi Terror Networks in Saxony” has been studying possible failures on the part of the authorities in dealing with the NSU terrorist group.

Committees of inquiry
In order to investigate highly complex and far-reaching matters, the State Parliament can set up committees of inquiry (called ‘Enquete-Kommissionen’). As well as members of the State Parliament, they usually also include external specialists who bring their expertise to bear in the investigations. Currently, such a committee of inquiry is working on the issue of “Securing the availability and developing the quality of care provision for elderly people in the Free State of Saxony”.

1st Investigation Committee
Lars Rohwer, CDU

Committee of Inquiry
Oliver Wehner, CDU

Appraisal Committee
Hanka Kliese, SPD

Committee for Science and Higher Education, Culture and Media
Oliver Fritzsche, CDU

Petitions Committee
Kerstin Lauterbach, DIE LINKE

Committee for Rules of Procedure and Immunity Matters
Christine Ursula Claus, CDU

Election Scrutiny Committee
Marko Schiemann, CDU
The members of the State Parliament have a wide range of duties in the plenary sessions, in the committees, in the parliamentary party groups and their subsidiary working groups. They also have responsibilities in public life and in their constituencies, where local people can contact their members of parliament to discuss any concerns they have.

In addition to actual parliamentary work (such as plenary sessions, committee meetings, parliamentary group consultations, working groups), the members’ tasks include dealing with matters in their constituency as well as other activities associated with their position, particularly on behalf of their own party.

Parliamentary work – especially activities relating to legislation – is mostly carried out at the seat of the Saxon State Parliament in Dresden. Each member has an office of their own inside the building.

For dealing with matters in their constituency, most members have an office there (called a ‘Bürgerbüro’), where they hold regular surgeries. Particularly through their constituency work, the members function as links between the citizens and the State Parliament.

Members of the State Parliament are entitled to appropriate remuneration that will secure their independence. This comprises a basic salary and a flat rate for expenses.

**Basic salary (as at 1 August 2018)**
The basic monthly salary (subject to taxation) is adjusted annually on 1 August in relation to the development of incomes in the Free State of Saxony. It is currently € 5,804.20.

**Flat rate for expenses (as at 1 April 2018)**
The flat rate for expenses (tax-exempt) is part of the official expense allowance. It varies depending on the distance between the member’s main residence and the seat of the State Parliament in Dresden. The flat rate for expenses covers, for example, the constituency work and travel within the constituency, the costs of travelling to the State Parliament and rent for the member’s constituency office.

The flat rate for expenses is also adjusted annually (on 1 April) in accordance with the development of the cost of living price index for private households in the Free State of Saxony.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main residence in Dresden</th>
<th>€ 3,223.38</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main residence – seat of the State Parliament</td>
<td>up to 50 km</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51 – 100 km</td>
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<td></td>
<td>more than 100 km</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Did you know that the first parliament in Saxony was convened in 1438?
The functions of the State Parliament

The Saxon State Parliament is the place where the foundations of our community life are laid. It is the most important political institution in Saxony. The Saxon State Parliament enacts legislation and scrutinises the work of the government. Furthermore, the Parliament decides on the state budget and is responsible for numerous elections (including the election of the Prime Minister). Not least, the State Parliament is a central location for political debate and communication in the Free State of Saxony.

Legislation

Its authority to enact legislation gives the State Parliament far-reaching opportunities to shape policy and implement concepts at the federal state level, for example with regard to state organisation, in the cultural sphere, in the field of schools and education, with regard to police law and the right to assembly, in media policy and in matters relating to local government. As well as being able to shape policy, the State Parliament also has the right to draw up regulations on the implementation of federal law, in so far as the Federal Government has left these matters to Federal State legislation.

The members of the Saxon State Parliament also decide on the State Budget. Every two years the State Parliament passes a biennial budget which sets out the framework for the state’s income and expenses and how they are to be used, thus defining the scope for action available to the State Government and the administration.

Scrutiny of the government

The Saxon State Parliament is also responsible for scrutinising the work of the government. The State Government is obliged to provide information and answers to the State Parliament. Thus, the State Parliament has the opportunity to clarify facts and exert political influence. This form of parliamentary power to keep the government in check is an indispensable element of a parliamentary system of government.

Elections in the State Parliament

A further important duty is conducting elections, above all the election of the Prime Minister. This highlights the prominent status of the State Parliament. The State Government’s legitimacy is thus derived solely from the State Parliament. The members of the Saxon State Parliament elect not only their own representatives (the President and Vice Presidents of the State Parliament) but also a large number of other individuals (e.g. the members of the Saxon Constitutional Court).

Public debate

The State Parliament’s function as a public forum for political debate is also of importance. As many different opinions as possible should be expressed here and should contribute to the political decision-making process. In the plenary sessions, the members discuss the different political standpoints, which they have already agreed in their parliamentary party groups. Citizens can watch debates directly from the visitors’ gallery or inform themselves about political controversies via reports in the media.

Did you know

that the State Government can derive its democratic legitimacy solely from the people via the State Parliament?

Did you know

that the plenary sessions of the Saxon State Parliament are broadcast live on the internet?
The Saxon State Parliament enacts legislation. Members of parliament (at least seven), the individual parliamentary party groups, the State Government or the people (through a Volksantrag or “people’s motion”) can introduce bills to parliament. All bills are submitted to the President of the State Parliament. He ensures that all members are informed about the bill and refers it to a committee. In this case, there is no first reading of the bill in a plenary session and hence no public presentation of the reasons for the bill.

Consultation in a committee meeting In the relevant committee (or committees), the specialist politicians then consult intensively on the bill and may suggest amendments. The committee may request advice from external experts (public hearing). Finally, following a resolution adopted by majority vote, the committee recommends either that the State Parliament should adopt the bill with or without amendments, or that the bill should be rejected.

Second reading/vote in a plenary session In the second reading, the bill and the committee’s recommendations are discussed in detail in a plenary session in a way that is comprehensible to the general public. After this general debate, the members vote. If the majority of members votes in favour, the President of the State Parliament transfers the adopted resolution to the Prime Minister and the relevant State Minister for countersigning. The President of the State Parliament then issues the law and passes it to the State Government for promulgation in the Official Journal (Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt) of the Free State of Saxony. The law is thus enacted.

Did you know

that the President of the State Parliament and Prime Minister are elected by the members of the Saxon State Parliament?
Parliamentary scrutiny

A key role of the Saxon State Parliament is scrutinising the work of the government. It has a diverse range of instruments, procedures and bodies available for this task.

- Individual members have the following opportunities:

  **Minor interpellations**
  Each Member of the State Parliament can put questions to the State Government in written form. Besides providing information to members, these also serve as a means of scrutinising the work of the State Government. They must set out brief and clear facts regarding the information requested. Minor interpellations are answered in writing by the government or are otherwise dealt with in plenary sessions.

  **Question time**
  Each member of the State Parliament is entitled to direct brief oral questions to the State Government and thus demand an immediate response. At least half an hour must be set aside for this on one plenary day each week when plenary sessions are taking place.

- Parliamentary party groups, or a group of at least seven members of parliament, have the following opportunities:

  **Motions for parliamentary resolutions**
  With these straightforward resolutions – outside of the legislative process – the State Parliament can influence political decisions by demanding, for example, that the State Government take certain measures or develop planning concepts.

  **Major interpellations**
  These address problems of significant or fundamental political importance. They are answered in writing by the State Government and can be debated in a plenary session or in a committee.

  **Current Affairs hour**
  A parliamentary party group can request a Current Affairs hour for debate on a specifically defined issue in state politics of general or current interest. Usually there is a Current Affairs hour including two debates at the beginning of each plenary day. The distribution of debates among the parliamentary party groups reflects their respective number of seats in the State Parliament.

  **Questioning State Ministers**
  The questioning of State Ministers takes place on the second plenary day of each week when plenary sessions are taking place. After a short introductory statement (lasting no more than ten minutes) by the relevant Minister on a subject of his or her choice, the parliamentary party groups have 35 minutes to ask questions on this or one other subject.

  **Establishment of investigation committees**
  The State Parliament has the right – and with a motion by one-fifth of its members, the duty – to set up investigation committees. Their task is to investigate matters whose clarification is in the public interest.

Did you know
that State Parliament elections are held every five years in Saxony?
Affiliated to the Saxon State Parliament are three State Commissioners with special tasks and powers: the Saxon Data Protection Commissioner, the Saxon Commissioner for Foreigners’ Affairs and, since 1 January 2017, the Saxon Commissioner for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship.

**Saxon Data Protection Commissioner**
The Saxon Data Protection Commissioner works on behalf of the citizens of the Free State of Saxony to ensure the responsible use of personal data. He or she is elected by the State Parliament for a term of six years. This office is currently held by Andreas Schurig. As of 26 May 2018, the Commissioner and his department will no longer be affiliated to the State Parliament (owing to changes in European law).

**Saxon Commissioner for Foreigners’ Affairs**
The Saxon Commissioner for Foreigners’ Affairs promotes the integration of foreigners living in Saxony and protects their interests. At the start of each legislative term, the State Parliament elects a State Commissioner from among its members. This office is currently held by Geert Mackenroth.

**Saxon Commissioner for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship**
The Saxon Commissioner for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship provides advice to citizens, public bodies, the media and academic institutions and informs them about the structure and working methods of the GDR’s State Security Service (Stasi) as part of the SED regime. Each Commissioner is elected by the State Parliament for a term of five years. The current holder of this office is Lutz Rathenow.

The President of the State Parliament is responsible for the interests of the entire State Parliament and represents it in its external relations. Creating optimum conditions for official and representational events is the responsibility of the Protocol Department. By complying with rules of ceremony, the host acknowledges the rank and importance of guests. The Protocol Department therefore creates an atmosphere conducive to successful political talks when the President of the State Parliament welcomes the presidents of other parliaments or foreign delegations.

The Protocol Department prepares not only incoming and outgoing official visits but also events and scheduled appointments for the President and Vice Presidents of the State Parliament, in which they represent the Saxon State Parliament to the outside world. These include Parliamentary Evenings (in which various interest groups cultivate contacts and exchange views with members of the parliament), commemorative events, anniversaries of clubs and societies, exhibitions or official openings of institutions.

Among the most important events to be organised each year are the Act of Remembrance for the Victims of National Socialism on 27 January, the awarding of the Saxon Constitutional Medal in May and the official ceremony marking German Unity Day on 3 October.

Did you know
that the Saxon State Parliament is the only federal state parliament to hold its own official ceremony marking German Unity Day?
Act of Remembrance for the Victims of National Socialism
On 27 January the Saxon State Parliament and the Saxon State Government observe the Day of Remembrance for the Victims of National Socialism in a joint Act of Remembrance. Every year around 350 guests pay tribute to the memory of those who were disenfranchised, persecuted, tortured and murdered.

Awarding of the Saxon Constitutional Medal
The Saxon Constitutional Medal was instituted by the then President of the State Parliament, Erich Iltgen, on 26 May 1997, five years after the final resolution approving the Constitution of the Free State of Saxony in 1992. Since then, it has been awarded annually to citizens who have rendered outstanding services to the free and democratic constitutional order in the Free State of Saxony.

Official ceremony marking German Unity Day
On 3 October, the anniversary of German reunification is marked in an official ceremony in the Saxon State Parliament. The main event is a ceremonial address delivered by a significant figure in contemporary history.

Open Day
Each year on the afternoon of German Unity Day on 3 October, the Saxon State Parliament opens its doors to the public.

Did you know
that the term “Free State” is another word for “republic”, thus emphasizing the democratic tradition of Saxony?

The Central Europe Forum
The Central Europe Forum of the Saxon State Parliament was initiated by the President of the State Parliament in 2011 with the purpose of promoting cooperation in Central Europe and developing a Central European view of various areas of concern. The Forum organises regular meetings between partners from Saxony, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia.

Dresden Discussion Groups
As part of the series of events known as “Dresden Discussion Groups in the Ständehaus”, figures from the spheres of politics and society are invited to stimulate public discussion of current social and political issues.

Youth Debate Forum
The Youth Debate Forum is a rhetoric contest that, since 2003, has taken place annually in November and is held in the Plenary Chamber under the patronage of the President of the State Parliament.

Youth History Days
Young people who are interested in history meet annually at the end of November for Youth History Days under the patronage of the President of the State Parliament.

Exhibitions
Changing exhibitions take place all year round in the Citizens’ Foyer of the State Parliament. Visitors are very welcome.

Did you know
that the square in front of the State Parliament is named after Bernhard von Lindenau (1779–1854), the main drafter of the first liberal Constitution, which came into force on 4 September 1831?
The State Parliament’s website and social media

On its website at www.landtag.sachsen.de/en the Saxon State Parliament provides clear, comprehensive and up-to-date information on the political and social happenings in parliament.

The most important information is prominently positioned on the home page: When do committee meetings and plenary sessions take place? What is on the agenda? What events are taking place in the State Parliament? What were the subjects of debate in the latest plenary session? On days when plenary sessions are taking place, you can watch the livestream on which all plenary sessions are broadcast in html5 format. You can also take a virtual tour including 360° panoramic views from twelve locations in the parliament building. In addition, the Saxon State Parliament is active on social media.

On Twitter (@sax_lt) and Instagram (sachsen_landtag) interested members of the public can follow the State Parliament in order to keep up to date with what is going on in parliament. There is also a new channel entitled “Sächsischer Landtag” (Saxon State Parliament) on Youtube.

Detailed information about the structure, workings and responsibilities of the State Parliament, as well as about its history and all the members, is also available on the website: www.landtag.sachsen.de/en

Did you know
that the parliamentary documentation from all legislative terms since 1990 can be researched online at www.landtag.sachsen.de/en?

Visiting the State Parliament

Would you like to visit the State Parliament? Subject to prior appointment, Visitor Services staff are pleased to guide groups of visitors around the new parliament building. School groups are welcome from as early as Year 4 of primary school. Guided tours are possible both during periods when parliament is not sitting and when plenary sessions are taking place. These tours provide information on the history and architecture of the building as well as the functions and working procedures of the parliament. After the tour, a discussion with members of parliament from up to three parliamentary party groups can be arranged. During plenary sessions, it is of course possible to follow the debates live from the visitor’s gallery as part of the visit.

A special activity is available for students of all types of school from Year 9 upwards: through role-play, adolescents can get a taste of life as a parliamentarian, conducting their own plenary session in the “genuine setting”.

All the activities offered are free of charge. Under certain circumstances school classes may be granted a travel allowance. For details, please see our website.

From Monday to Friday between 10 am and 6 pm, individual visitors may also visit the Citizens’ Foyer in the new Saxon State Parliament building.

From July 2018 there will also be open guided tours of the new State Parliament building at 4 pm on the second Friday of each month (except in December 2018). Registration is not necessary. Meeting point: in the Citizens’ Foyer (Bürgerfoyer) of the new State Parliament building.

During plenary sessions it is possible to observe the debate from the visitor’s gallery. A valid identity card must be shown upon entry.

Registration
Groups of visitors wishing to visit when plenary sessions are not taking place should register by phone no later than one month prior to the desired date.

For visits to plenary sessions, we recommend registering about six months in advance.

Group size
10 to 50 persons (except for role-play activities)

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State Parliament publications

The magazine entitled “Landtagskurier” provides regular information about the parliamentary work of the members of the State Parliament. A new edition appears after each period of plenary sessions, i.e. nine to ten times per year.

It contains up-to-date reports on parliamentary debates, the individuals involved and background information. Along with articles about the workings of the parliament, the magazine contains information about current exhibitions and events, as well as guests and delegations who have visited the Saxon State Parliament.

Under the rubric “A day with...” readers can get a glimpse of the everyday working lives of members of parliament. For this, a reporter usually accompanies the chair of a parliamentary committee for one day, showing not only their activities at the seat of the State Parliament in Dresden but also the diverse range of their work in their constituencies and “behind the scenes”. The magazine also includes articles about the history of parliaments in Saxony.

The Landtagskurier can be obtained by free subscription or it can be read online on the State Parliament’s website: www.landtag.sachsen.de.

Did you know

Did you know that the average age of all the Members is 48 and that one third of the members are women?

Did you know that the first Prime Minister of the Free State of Saxony after the peaceful revolution was Professor Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf?
Did you know

that here in the Free State of Saxony we can look back on a history of political participation going back more than 700 years?

Leaflet on Visitor Services
Contains the most important information about visiting the Saxon State Parliament (guided tours, discussions with members of parliament) and about who to contact.

Leaflet on the Petitions Committee
Provides an overview of the composition and work of the Petitions Committee of the Saxon State Parliament and information about the right to submit petitions.

Leaflet about the Council for Sorbian Affairs
Provides an overview of the activities and composition of the Council for Sorbian Affairs.

Leaflet on the Gallery of State Parliament Presidents
Portraits of State Parliament Presidents in the Ständehaus, brief biographies of the various Presidents of Saxon parliaments since 1833.

DIALOG
Documents the "Dresden Discussions in the Ständehaus" for which the President of the State Parliament, Dr. Matthias Rößler, regularly invites prominent personalities to Dresden.

FESTAKT und GEDENKEN
Documents the ceremonies and acts of remembrance held in the Saxon State Parliament; contains all addresses and welcoming speeches, including the events celebrating German Unity Day on 3 October and the Acts of Remembrance for the Victims of National Socialism on 27 January.

Aspekte sächsischer Landtagsgeschichte (Geschichte)
Three volumes documenting in detail and with a lot of pictures the individuals involved in specific periods of history from the 17th century up to 1952, supplemented by high-quality maps; one copy only per purchaser.

Aspekte sächsischer Landtagsgeschichte (Personen)
Four volumes documenting in detail specific periods in the history of Saxon state parliaments from the 17th century up to 1952; one copy only per purchaser.

FORUM
Documents the events of the "Central Europe Forum of the Saxon State Parliament", for example the regular meetings between partners from Saxony, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia.

PLEASE NOTE:
These publications are only available in German. For their German titles, please see the German version of this booklet.

You are welcome to order individual issues from each series (please cite title). Information about the individual titles and our complete range of publications can be found on our website at www.landtag.sachsen.de/de/service/publikationen.

You can also order the publications online there.
Visitor Services
To register for guided tours and for viewing plenary sessions, please phone +49 351 493-5132.
besucherdienst@slt.sachsen.de

Publications
Publications of the Saxon State Parliament can be ordered here:
Tel. +49 351 493-5133
publikation@slt.sachsen.de
Individual issues can also be obtained from Monday to Friday between 10 am and 6 pm at the reception of the Citizens’ Foyer in the new State Parliament building.

Parliamentary party groups:
CDU Tel. +49 351 493-5521 www.cdu-sachsen-fraktion.de
DIE LINKE Tel. +49 351 493-5800 www.linksfraktionen-sachsen.de
SPD Tel. +49 351 493-5700 www.spd-fraktion-sachsen.de
AfD Tel. +49 351 493-4201 www.afd-fraktion-sachsen.de
GRÜNE Tel. +49 351 493-4800 www.gruene-fraktion-sachsen.de
Non-attached members Tel. +49 351 493-4284

Citizens’ Foyer in the new State Parliament building
Free access for visitors, changing exhibitions on the first floor
Opening hours: Monday to Friday from 10 am to 6 pm

Open guided tours of the new State Parliament building:
From July 2018 on the second Friday of each month at 4 pm (except in December 2018)

CHIAVERI – public restaurant in the Saxon State Parliament
Opening hours: Mondays to Saturdays
(Sundays only on public holidays)
from 11 am to 11 pm
Tel. +49 351 496-0399
www.chiaveri.de

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