

Members of the parliament due to the electoral district and the parties

- ◆ SPD
- CDU

- Region 1**
- 1 Betzdorf / Kirchen
 - 2 Altenkirchen
 - 3 Linz am Rhein / Rengsdorf
 - 4 Neuwied
 - 5 Bad Marienberg / Westerburg
 - 6 Montabaur
 - 7 Diez / Nassau
 - 8 Koblenz / Lahnstein
 - 9 Koblenz
 - 10 Bendorf / Weißenthurm
 - 11 Andernach
 - 12 Mayen
 - 13 Remagen / Sinzig
 - 14 Bad Neuenahr / Ahrweiler

- Region 2**
- 15 Cochem-Zell
 - 16 Rhein-Hunsrück
 - 17 Bad Kreuznach
 - 18 Kirn / Bad Sobernheim
 - 19 Birkenfeld
 - 20 Vulkaneifel
 - 21 Bitburg-Prüm
 - 22 Wittlich
 - 23 Bernkastel-Kues / Morbach / Kirchberg
 - 24 Trier / Schweich
 - 25 Trier
 - 26 Konz / Saarburg

- Region 3**
- 27 Mainz I
 - 28 Mainz II
 - 29 Bingen am Rhein
 - 30 Ingelheim am Rhein
 - 31 Nierstein / Oppenheim
 - 32 Worms
 - 33 Alzey
 - 34 Frankenthal
 - 35 Ludwigshafen am Rhein I
 - 36 Ludwigshafen am Rhein II
 - 37 Mutterstadt
 - 38 Speyer

- Region 4**
- 39 Donnersberg
 - 40 Kusel
 - 41 Bad Dürkheim
 - 42 Neustadt an der Weinstraße
 - 43 Kaiserslautern I
 - 44 Kaiserslautern II
 - 45 Kaiserslautern-Land
 - 46 Zweibrücken
 - 47 Pirmasens-Land
 - 48 Pirmasens
 - 49 Südliche Weinstraße
 - 50 Landau in der Pfalz
 - 51 Germersheim

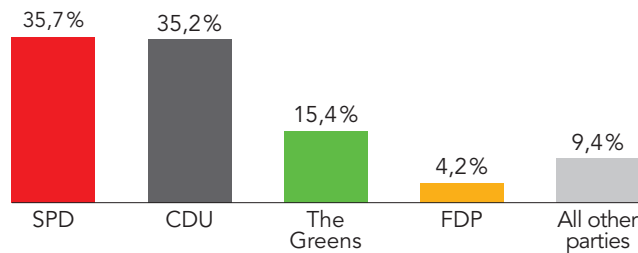
Elections of the 16th State Parliament

The 16th state parliament has been elected on March 27th, 2011 for the term of 5 years. In this election SPD gained 37.7 %, CDU gained 35.2 %, Alliance 90/The Greens gained 15.4 %, FDP gained 4.2 %, other parties gained 9.5 % of the votes. Therefore the parliamentary group of SPD has 42 members, the parliamentary group of CDU has 41 members, and the parliamentary group of Alliance 90/The Greens has 18 members in the state parliament. These results are based on the following election system: There are 51 electoral districts. Every person entitled to vote in Rhineland-Palatinate has two votes. 51 seats are assigned by the first vote (direct vote) and 50 seats by the second vote (list vote). With the first vote, 51 local candidates are elected in a majority voting from single member districts (direct election). The second vote is a vote for the party list (list vote).

Results of the Election 2011

	Direct Vote		List Vote	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Persons entitled to vote	3.088.199		3.088.199	
Electors	1.908.734	61,8	1.908.734	61,8
Invalid Votes	53.598	2,8	40.547	2,1
Valid Votes	1.855.136	97,2	1.868.187	97,9
SPD	699.572	37,7	666.817	35,7
CDU	684.065	36,9	658.474	35,2
The Greens	263.703	14,2	288.489	15,4
FDP	82.340	4,4	79.343	4,2
All other parties	125.456	6,8	175.064	9,4

Due to rounding differences the amount of the percentage of the votes does not always result in 100%.



Edited by

Editor: President of the State Parliament of Rhineland-Palatinate – Department of Public Relations, Deutschhausplatz 12, 55116 Mainz
 Telephone: 06131/208-2206, Fax: 06131/208 2263
www.landtag.rheinland-pfalz.de
 1st Edition: July 2011

Contacts

Parliamentary group of SPD	Telephone: 208-3226	Fax: 208-4224
Parliamentary group of CDU	Telephone: 208-3309	Fax: 208-4309
Parliamentary group of Alliance 90/The Greens	Telephone: 208-3130	Fax: 208-4131



english version



STATE PARLIAMENT OF RHINELAND-PALATINATE

16th legislative period
 2011–2016

LANDTAG
 RHEINLAND-PFALZ



Functions of the State Parliament

The state parliament has several functions, such as the election of the State Prime Minister as well as the elections of the President of the Court of Auditors and the Citizens' Commissioner. Besides of these elections the state parliament also takes care of the legislation, because it has to consult and enact the state laws.

The law of budget belongs to the special rights of the state parliament. The members of the parliament decide whether money will be given to a matter as well as the amount of money that will finally be given to the matter. The monitoring of the government is getting more and more important. Therefore the government has to justify oneself to the state parliament at any time.

Another important function of the state parliament is its public function. In comparison to the administration and the courts of justice, which do not make their decisions in public, the state parliament consults and makes its decisions publicly, so that the citizens are able to form their own opinions about the matters which are dealt in the parliament.



Organization of the State Parliament

The heart of the state parliament is the plenary session, which means the assembly of all 101 members of the parliament. There are approximately 25 plenary sessions a year.

Furthermore there are 13 specific committees. For instance the Budget and Finance Committee, the Committee on Internal Affairs as well as the Committee on Labor, Social and Family Affairs and Health belong to them. Next to the 25 plenary sessions approximately 145 committee meetings take place in the same period of time.

The head of the leading institution is the President of the state parliament. He represents the parliament and leads the plenary sessions. Together with three Vice-Presidents he forms the executive of the state parliament. One of the duties of the executive is to appoint and to lay off parliament servants.



Executive board of the state parliament: Vice-President Heinz-Hermann Schnabel (CDU), President Joachim Mertes (SPD), Vice-President Hannelore Klamm (SPD), Vice-President Dr. Bernhard Braun (Alliance 90/The Greens)



The Council of Elders, which consists of the executive of the state parliament and furthermore of 11 members of the parliament, has regularly meetings a week before the plenary session takes place. In these meetings the agenda and the speaking time of the plenary session will be determined.

Parliamentary Groups of the State Parliament

The members of the parliament, who belong to the same party, are forming a parliamentary group. At the moment there are three parliamentary groups in the state parliament: the parliamentary group of SPD, which consists of 42 members of the parliament, the parliamentary group of CDU, which consists of 41 members of the parliament, the parliamentary group of Alliance 90/The Greens, which consists of 18 members of the parliament. The duty and function of the parliamentary groups are the coordination of the parliamentary work of their members as well as the monitoring of the procedure of the parliamentary work.



Executive board of the parliamentary group of SPD: deputy chairman Günther Ramsauer, deputy chairlady Astrid Schmitt, legal counsel Clemens Hoch, chairman Hendrik Hering, parliamentary secretary Barbara Schleicher-Rothmund, deputy chairman Alexander Fuhr, deputy chairman Carsten Pörksen, deputy chairlady Ulla Brede-Hoffmann



Executive board of the parliamentary group of CDU: deputy chairman Dr. Adolf Weiland, parliamentary secretary Hans-Josef Bracht, deputy chairman Marlies Köhne-Gros, chairlady Julia Klöckner, deputy chairman Christian Baldauf, deputy chairman Dr. Josef Rosenbauer, deputy chairman Alexander Licht



Executive board of the parliamentary group of Alliance 90/The Greens: parliamentary secretary Nils Wiechmann, deputy chairlady Jutta Blatthorn-Roegler, chairman Daniel Köbler, deputy chairlady Anne Spiegel