

Chapter 1 : Merkel says Germany making contingency plans for no-deal Brexit | Politics | The Guardian

The Bundestag (German pronunciation: [ˈbʊndɛstʰaːk], "Federal Diet") is the German federal parliament. It can be compared to the lower house of parliament along the lines of the United States House of Representatives, the Irish Dáil Éireann or the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, with the Bundesrat, though a separate institution.

Enjoy a fascinating guided tour of the parliament quarter See the House of Representatives and the Chancellery Listen to a presentation in the plenary hall of the German Bundestag offered in German only Visit the glass dome and viewing terrace of the Reichstag building Marvel at the panoramic view and discover the top sights of the capital Full description Experience an informative tour perfectly suited for the politically interested. At the beginning of the tour, hear stories about the Brandenburg Gate, Pariser Platz and the embassies from your guide. Get ready for an entertaining experience and travel back in time. See the impressive buildings of the parliament quarter along the banks of the Spree, while you stroll down the streets to the Reichstag. On this part of the tour with a length of meters, you will learn a lot about the surroundings and history of the headquarter of the German parliament. After this tour you will enjoy a free presentation in the plenary hall, with a seat under the dome. Learn more about the tasks and duties of the parliament as well as the story behind a building that has played such a significant role in German history. The viewing terrace and the glass dome are definitely the highlights of this tour. When the tour is over, you may stay in the dome or on the viewing terrace and enjoy some free time. The building of the Reichstag may only be visited if all participants register for it prior to the activity. Please provide the following details for each participant: The visitor centre staff will only process requests when they include full, correct information. Visiting the building is subject to the current working situation of the parliament as well as weather and security conditions. Even after confirmation, your booking may be cancelled on site. If a tour is set to take place and the Bundestag cancels the visit to the dome on short notice, no refunds can be made. The parliament, the Bundestag and the services of the visitor centre are tax-funded, which is why no entry fees will be charged. The Bundestag inside the Reichstags building, the glass dome and the roof-top terrace can be visited for free. The price for the tour includes a tour with a professional guide, organisational matters and the registration at the Bundestag. See more See less Tour of the parliament quarter with professional guide Registration to visit the Bundestag Free visit to the Reichstag building Informative speech in the plenary hall depending on political working situation - not guaranteed! Visit to the dome and the roof-top terrace depending on weather conditions, safety and working situation of the Bundestag - not guaranteed!

Chapter 2 : Politician kicked out of a German parliament for bringing baby - CNN

Homepage of the German Bundestag, the national parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In fact, it was not even in session when the war began. Ironically, Haase had argued against this decision in the previous internal SPD debates. Until the end of the war, no general election would be held and unavoidable by-elections would be non-competitive. Consequently, the composition of the Reichstag did not change during the war. The consensus of August was soon challenged at both ends of the political spectrum. As in most nations at war, the war boosted nationalist feelings in Germany. Their demands included more or less extensive annexations of French, Belgian and Russian territories. Thus, the conditions under which Social Democrats and left liberals had supported the war were not accepted by large segments of the political class. A peace treaty as the result of negotiations instead of complete victory was not acceptable to the new majority in the Reichstag, which included conservatives, National Liberals, the Centre Party and even parts of the left liberal group. Behind the facade of Burgfrieden a new nationalistic majority had isolated the SPD once again. In December, Karl Liebknecht became the first SPD member of the Reichstag who did not feel compelled to submit to party discipline and voted against the second war credits bill. One year later, in December, there were already twenty dissenters in the SPD parliamentary group, and in March the anti-war dissenters were excluded from the SPD group and formed the Socialist Working Group Sozialistische Arbeitsgemeinschaft in the Reichstag. Since the issue over which the party split occurred was support for the war and not the previous struggle over party strategy, the USPD was almost as heterogeneous as the SPD had been before the war. Already in the latter two had founded Die Internationale group, renamed Spartacus League in, which joined the USPD in and formed the core of the Communist Party founded at the beginning of. The Spartacus League, which was of course banned under the state of emergency, worked neither for a peace through victory nor through negotiations but instead tried to agitate the masses in order to bring about a revolutionary peace made by the working class in all nations at war. The revolutionary strategy won support within the party after the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and the January strikes in Germany. Any breach of national unity "so was the general conviction not only in Germany " would be perceived as a sign of weakness by the enemy and would encourage their will to fight on. As a result, Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg had to pander to both the annexationist majority in the Reichstag as well as to the SPD in order to keep up appearances of Burgfrieden. This is one of the reasons why it is so difficult for historians to determine what his own intentions really were. Once the war began, the balance within the government tipped more and more in favour of military leadership. This entailed a great expansion of administration and regulation. In consequence, an administrative system of controlling prices, requisitioning and rationing provisions was introduced and could not prevent " and in some instances its ineptness even increased " food shortages. The fact that those parts of the population who could not afford to buy on the black market had to suffer from starvation, particularly in the winters of, , and , was widely attributed to the British blockade. In the face of popular dissatisfaction the government felt an increasing need to pander to the Reichstag as the representative of the people. However, all this did not mean that the Reichstag, or even its majority, had a consistent strategy to expand and exert its influence. The struggles within the different branches of government over the issue of submarine warfare can illustrate this. In order to prevent German overseas trade, the British navy did not blockade German ports but closed the entire North Sea to German shipping. This was done by blockading the Channel and the strait between Scotland and Norway. The German battle fleet that had been created by the secretary of the navy, Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, was unable to do anything against this kind of blockade and remained in port for most of the war. In this aggravating situation Tirpitz devised a solution that had hardly been thought of before the war. He suggested declaring a counter-blockade against Britain by threatening to sink all ships, regardless of whether they were British, Entente, or neutral, by submarines. By February this new strategy was adopted and announced to all neutral powers. As had been anticipated by Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, the United States, as the most important neutral power, immediately protested against the possible destruction of American ships and lives. The American ultimatum that Germany should either revert to forms of naval warfare in

accordance with international law or face the consequences resulted in a bitter conflict within Germany on how to react to the American demand. The navy, particularly Tirpitz, wanted to refuse flatly while Bethmann Hollweg feared that American entry into the war would definitely tip the scale in favour of the Entente. He was therefore ready to abandon unrestricted submarine warfare. As the Reichstag, particularly the Main Committee Hauptausschuss, which was formed in and remained in session throughout the war, had gained political clout, both sides tried to win its support. Tirpitz was more successful; the war aims majority strongly opposed any concession to US interests, only the SPD sided with Bethmann Hollweg. In August, when another American ship, the *Arabic*, was sunk, it was not the Reichstag but military leadership whose voice proved decisive. Erich von Falkenhayn convinced the emperor that American entry into the war could be crucial and the Kaiser ordered an end to unrestricted submarine warfare. Early in, Falkenhayn changed his mind and demanded the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare. Under these circumstances Bethmann Hollweg looked for support in the Reichstag. He could count on the SPD and the FVP, which shared his view that the chances of drawing the United States into the war were high if submarine warfare was indeed resumed. Whether he could win a majority for his position depended on the Centre Party, which had so far gone along with the war aims majority. However, on this particular issue a politician of a younger generation, Matthias Erzberger, proved influential. He had been associated with Tirpitz in the past and was expected to support him. Thus, in February he was able to convince the Centre Reichstag faction not to support the conservatives and National Liberals, and thereby Tirpitz. This came as a shock to the nationalist public. But again, a resolution drafted by the conservatives and National Liberals, which amounted to a declaration of no confidence against the chancellor, was not supported by the Centre. The nationalist right was not ready to accept defeat. The chancellor was attacked as weak and even defeatist by a plethora of pamphlets during the summer of. Under the strain of this propaganda, Bethmann Hollweg hoped to profit from the enormous popularity of Paul von Hindenburg, which is one of the reasons why he agreed when Hindenburg replaced Falkenhayn as chief of the Supreme Army Command Oberste Heeresleitung, or OHL. Another reason was that Hindenburg had also counselled that the risks of unrestricted submarine warfare with regard to the neutral powers outweighed possible benefits. When within three months, after the fall of Romania, Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff reversed their position and demanded the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, neither the chancellor nor the Kaiser put up any resistance and accepted their demand. This is indicative of the changed power relations within the imperial government, of the strong position of the Third OHL, and of the way the Reichstag had forfeited all influence on strategic decision-making. In order to keep up morale, the SPD pushed the issue of the Prussian three-class suffrage. The imperial chancellor, who also held the office of Prussian prime minister, realized that soldiers returning from the front could not be denied equal voting rights. But he was not strong enough to overcome the resistance of Prussian conservatives against constitutional reform; all he could do was to convince the Kaiser "as the king of Prussia" to promise constitutional reforms after the war in his Easter message of. When at the beginning of July the Reichstag Main Committee had to debate a new bill for financing the war, Erzberger again took the initiative. However, the pacifist left, the USPD, also opposed the Peace Resolution by questioning its sincerity and its chances of success. The latter had lost most of his support among the Reichstag factions because he had failed to bring about constitutional reform and because he was tainted with the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare. Although Michaelis lasted only a little more than three months in office he managed to inflict lasting damage. The obfuscating German reply to the papal mediation effort of September, [20] which made no mention of any renunciation of annexations comparable to the Peace Resolution, clearly showed that. From October to October. The latter, a Bavarian Catholic and Centre Party politician, had been a member of the Reichstag for many years before being appointed Bavarian prime minister in. Yet he accepted that he was expected to lead the government in accordance with the new Reichstag majority. And when the OHL decided to risk a decisive offensive on the Western Front instead of calling for a peace of understanding from a strong defensive position after having been victorious on the Eastern Front, neither Hertling nor the IFA were able to do anything against it. In fact, when the military situation seemed to have turned in favour of Germany, the Reichstag majority did not actually disintegrate, but it did not pursue its Peace Resolution very consistently either. At

that point, the former war aims majority seemed more of a reality than the new Peace Resolution majority. That a few politicians from the IFA parties were granted positions in government was more a fig leaf than a true step in the direction of a parliamentary government. On 29 September, Hindenburg and Ludendorff finally disclosed to the Kaiser that the military situation was desperate and that the war could not be won. In the face of this admission of defeat they demanded two things: The civilian government was to ask US President Wilson for the terms of an armistice on the basis of his Fourteen Points and, at the same time, the imperial constitution should be reformed to include the political parties in government responsibility. In the face of defeat the OHL, which had dominated German politics for such a long time, shied away from the responsibility for ending the war and burdened others with it. Chancellor Hertling did not accept the demands for democratic reform and handed in his resignation. On 3 October, his successor, Prince Maximilian von Baden, was appointed and formed a cabinet in which several party leaders became state secretaries, including, for the first time in German history, two from the SPD: Philipp Scheidemann and Gustav Bauer. The constitutional reforms that were prepared by the new government and adopted by the Reichstag on 26 October which was coincidentally the same day on which Ludendorff was dismissed from the OHL consisted of four different aspects. First, membership in the Reichstag and a government office were made compatible. Second, a vote of no confidence against the chancellor in the Reichstag would result in his dismissal, meaning that full parliamentary control was established. Third, the separation of civilian and military government was abolished so that the chancellor would be fully responsible to the Reichstag for all executive decisions. Finally, a declaration of war as well as a peace treaty would need the consent of the Reichstag. These four provisions were intended to establish Germany as parliamentary monarchy. However, the reforms came too late to save the German monarchy. This sparked mutiny and revolution. The longer the war lasted, the more military authorities dominated politics in Germany – in contrast to Entente powers such as Britain or France, let alone the United States. The Kaiser proved unable to provide a balance between civilian and military leadership. The legislative body, the Reichstag, gained political stature during the war. The political truce between the parties was a powerful symbol of a people united in the war effort that the government worked hard to maintain. However, underneath the truce, political differences lingered. The nationalist right demanded an annexationist peace of victory and opposed constitutional reform. Moderate liberals and social democrats advocated constitutional reforms and stood for a negotiated peace of international reconciliation. The Centre Party, true to its name, stood closer to the nationalist side during the first years of the war and helped to forge the war aims majority. When the situation both on the military and on the home front deteriorated in 1918, the Centre Party came under the influence of its left wing, changed its position, and helped to create a new majority which drafted the Peace Resolution of July. Only when Hindenburg and Ludendorff decided to disburden themselves of their political dominance and their responsibility in the face of military defeat in September, reforms leading toward parliamentary government were introduced in a rush. Even if the majority parties had not been able to force a parliamentary system on the other institutions, their cooperation was not futile. That was, among other things, the result of the social democratic experience of close and trusting cooperation with FVP and Centre Party politicians in the IFA.

Chapter 3 : German Parliament Police - Wikipedia

Germany German parliament rows over UN Migration Compact. The Alternative for Germany (AfD) has demanded that Germany follow the US example and withdraw from the UN Migration Compact.

The Reichstag was controversial before its construction even began. Another controversy over the selection of a half-Russian Architect in the Design Competition, delayed progress even more. Photography of Bundesarchiv Since its completion, the building has played many supporting roles in the World History, starting with the Fire in , allegedly set by a Dutch Communist, allowed Hitler to seize Power. As World War II came to an end in Europe, the Soviets used the heavily-damaged Reichstag as a setting for propaganda photos to reenact their capture of the city. Restoration efforts were carried on slowly after the War, as the building was located on the front lines of the Cold War, just on the Western side of Berlin Wall. Finally in , plans to restore the building for eventual parliamentary were stalled, when the West German Government agreed not to hold any Bundestag federal constitutional and legislative body sessions at the Reichstag in exchange for East Germany easing access to West Berlin. Prior to the beginning of the construction by Foster and Partners in , the entire building was wrapped in an enormous strips of fabric in Art Piece by the Artists Christo and Jean Claude. After the German reunification, two close votes in the Parliament confirmed the relocation of the Capital to Berlin. The Reichstag was the home of the German Parliament or the Bundestag federal constitutional and legislative body. In Foster and Partners was one of the fourteen non-German Firms invited to participate in a design competition. Lord Foster was skeptical that there will be less chances for a non-German architect to win the competition. But the results were breath-taking, the last three finalists were all non-German: Photography of Matthew Field But as the illumination of the Reunification got dimmer, the financial realities of rebuilding national infrastructure began to step in, and the three finalists were asked to reduce the costs of their proposals in the Second round of the Competition. Despite this request, the competition committee refused to supply a Budget for the proposed building. And one of these schemes was selected finally for the construction. But it was just the beginning of a very lengthy process, as the home of the German Parliament, nearly every major to the minute design decision was based on a political significance. After the dome, Chancellor Helmut Kohl insisted on a brighter color scheme for the interiors than the neutral palette of whites and greys that Lord Foster had originally proposed. So many things including the sculpture of the eagle in the Parliamentary chamber was the subject of a considerable debate. The symbolic landmark glass dome brings natural light and ventilation down to the parliament floors and into its own entrance, reflected by its mirrored core. Helical ramps inside the Dome allows people to climb up to the top and enjoy a degree view of the Berlin city. There is also a restaurant on the roof terrace. A mechanism fitted in the Dome to track the movement of the sun and blocks direct sunlight to avoid excess heat and uncomfortable glaze. The design was able to consolidate the functional spaces of the Parliament back into a single building. Lord Foster was also intent to enrich the history of the building, through preserving the Cyrillic graffiti Soviet soldiers scribbled on the stone walls at the end of the World War II, the one of the most notable example of it. One of main important aspects of the Reichstag is that it runs on renewable bio-fuel and refined vegetable oil, this system is far cleaner than burning fossil fuels. So energy requirements of the building allow it to perform as a local power station by supplying power to the nearby government buildings. In winter, stored water is used to heat the building or pump to an absorption cooling plant that produces cold water. This water also being stored below the ground and withdrawn in hot weather to provide cooling via chilled ceilings. Photography of oh-berlin At the end, despite of compromises, Lord Foster gave us a fantastic outcome, moreover in situations like this, it would be really difficult for anyone to control the design outcome after an extend. And with the whips of the clients, it is more difficult to control the demand and the final product, which we can surely learn to maintain from Lord Foster!

Chapter 4 : German Parliament - Bundestag - opening hours

Germany's federal system comprises 16 state parliaments (the German terms are: Landtag in large states, BÃ¼rgerschaft in Bremen and Hamburg, Abgeordnetenhaus in Berlin), each including directly elected representatives.

Germany German parliament commemorates Holocaust The Bundestag has commemorated the Holocaust, for the first time with the far-right AfD present. Anita Lasker-Wallfisch was 17 when she arrived at Auschwitz "In Auschwitz, it is hard to believe, there was music," said Lasker-Wallfisch, who was born in Breslau, now Wroclaw in Poland. I saw that too. That date has been marked as International Holocaust Remembrance Day since Any form of hatred against Jews is unacceptable, especially in our country. Fifteen members of the Nazi government and the SS Schutzstaffel met here on January 20, to plan what became known as the "Final Solution," the deportation and extermination of all Jews in German-occupied territory. In , the villa where the Wannsee Conference was held was turned into a memorial and museum. Memorials of terror Dachau The Nazi regime opened the first concentration camp in Dauchau, not far from Munich. Just a few weeks after Adolf Hitler came to power it was used by the paramilitary SS "Schutzstaffel" to imprison, torture and kill political opponents to the regime. Dachau also served as a prototype and model for the other Nazi camps that followed. Memorials of terror Nazi party rally grounds Nuremberg hosted the biggest Nazi party propaganda rallies from until the start of the Second World War. Today, the unfinished Congress Hall building serves as a documentation center and a museum. Memorials of terror Bergen-Belsen The Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Lower Saxony was initially established as a prisoner of war camp before becoming a concentration camp. Prisoners too sick to work were brought here from other concentration camps, so many also died of disease. One of the 50, killed here was Anne Frank, a Jewish girl who gained international fame posthumously after her diary was published. Memorials of terror Memorial to the German Resistance The Bendlerblock building in Berlin was the headquarters of a military resistance group. On July 20, , a group of Wehrmacht officers around Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg carried out an assassination attempt on Adolf Hitler that failed. The leaders of the conspiracy were summarily shot the same night in the courtyard of the Bendlerblock, which is today the German Resistance Memorial Center. Memorials of terror Hadamar Euthanasia Center From people with physical and mental disabilities were killed at a psychiatric hospital in Hadamar in Hesse. Declared "undesirables" by the Nazis, some 15, people were murdered here by asphyxiation with carbon monoxide or by being injected with lethal drug overdoses. Across Germany some 70, were killed as part of the Nazi euthanasia program. Today Hadamar is a memorial to those victims. Architect Peter Eisenman created a field with 2, concrete slabs. An attached underground "Place of Information" holds the names of all known Jewish Holocaust victims. Memorials of terror Memorial to persecuted homosexuals Not too far from the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, another concrete memorial honors the thousands of homosexuals persecuted by the Nazis between and Memorials of terror Sinti and Roma Memorial Opposite the Reichstag parliament building in Berlin, a park inaugurated in serves as a memorial to the , Sinti and Roma people killed by the Nazi regime. Brass-covered concrete cubes placed in front of the former houses of Nazi victims, provide details about the people and their date of deportation and death, if known. A white cube now occupies its former location. A new "Documentation Center for the History of National Socialism" opened on April 30, , 70 years after the liberation from the Nazi regime, uncovering further dark chapters of history.

Chapter 5 : German Parliament: Latest News, Photos, Videos on German Parliament - calendrierdelascien

The lower house of German parliament devoted its early afternoon session on Wednesday to the annual commemoration of the victims of the Nazi regime, a few days after the 73rd anniversary of the.

What is the Global Migration Compact? Fleeing war and poverty In late , with the war in Syria approaching its fourth year and Islamic State making gains in the north of the country, the exodus of Syrians intensified. At the same time, others were fleeing violence and poverty in countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Somalia, Niger and Kosovo. Seeking refuge over the border Vast numbers of Syrian refugees had been gathering in border-town camps in neighboring Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan since By , with the camps full to bursting and residents often unable to find work or educate their children, more and more people decided to seek asylum further afield. A long journey on foot In an estimated 1. The Schengen Agreement, which allows passport-free travel within much of the EU, was called into question as refugees headed towards the wealthier European nations. Desperate sea crossings Tens of thousands of refugees were also attempting the perilous journey across the Mediterranean on overcrowded boats. In April , people of various nationalities drowned when a boat traveling from Libya capsized off the Italian coast. This was to be just one of many similar tragedies - by the end of the year, nearly 4, refugees were reported to have died attempting the crossing. Fences were erected in Hungary, Slovenia, Macedonia and Austria. Asylum laws were tightened and several Schengen area countries introduced temporary border controls. By September , Germany had also introduced temporary checks on its border with Austria. Striking a deal with Turkey In early , the EU and Turkey signed an agreement under which refugees arriving in Greece could be sent back to Turkey. No end in sight With anti-immigration sentiment in Europe growing, governments are still struggling to reach a consensus on how to handle the continuing refugee crisis. Attempts to introduce quotas for the distribution of refugees among EU member states have largely failed. Conflicts in the Middle East and elsewhere show no signs coming to an end, and the death toll from refugee sea crossings is on the rise. You were silent for too long, and that allowed these conspiracy theories to start in the first place," said Stamp, a member of the opposition Free Democratic Party FDP. Sevim Dagdelen said the compact did not do enough to fight the causes of migration Harbarth argued that international forces like migration could only be dealt with at an international level by multilateral agreements. But Dagdelen complained that the UN compact was also flawed, because it did not address essential causes of migration:

Chapter 6 : Bundestag - Wikipedia

Members of Parliament in Germany have concluded that the presence of the United States military in Syria is illegal. Alexander Neu, a Member of Parliament for the Left Party in Germany, requested an opinion on the legality of the military presence and operations by U.S., Russia and Israel in Syria.

Together with the Bundesrat, the Bundestag is the legislative branch of the German political system. The committees see below play a prominent role in this process. Plenary sessions provide a forum for members to engage in public debate on legislative issues before them, but they tend to be well attended only when significant legislation is being considered. The Bundestag members are the only federal officials directly elected by the public; the Bundestag in turn elects the Chancellor and, in addition, exercises oversight of the executive branch on issues of both substantive policy and routine administration. This check on executive power can be employed through binding legislation, public debates on government policy, investigations, and direct questioning of the chancellor or cabinet officials. For example, the Bundestag can conduct a question hour *Fragestunde*, in which a government representative responds to a previously submitted written question from a member. Members can ask related questions during the question hour. Use of the question hour has increased markedly over the past forty years, with more than 20, questions being posed during the term. Understandably, the opposition parties are active in exercising the parliamentary right to scrutinize government actions. Constituent service does also take place in the form of the Petition Committee. In 2005, the Petition Committee received over 18, complaints from citizens and was able to negotiate a mutually satisfactory solution to more than half of them. In 2007, as a pilot of the potential of internet petitions, a version of e-Petitioner was produced for the Bundestag. The system was formally launched on 1 September 2007, and in the Bundestag moved to a new system based on its evaluation. Unless the Bundestag is dissolved prematurely, its term ends when the next Bundestag convenes, which must occur within 30 days of the election. The Bundestag can be dissolved by the president on the recommendation of the chancellor if the latter has lost a vote of confidence in the Bundestag, if the recommendation is made and accepted before the Bundestag acts to elect a new Chancellor. This has happened three times: The procedures for these situations are governed by Articles 67 and 68 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The election uses the MMP electoral system. Thus, small minority parties cannot easily enter the Bundestag and prevent the formation of stable majority governments as they could under the Weimar constitution. The most recent election, the German federal election, 2017, was held on 24 September 2017. Distribution of seats in the Bundestag[edit] See also: List of German Bundestag constituencies Bundestag ballot: Accordingly, each voter has two votes in the elections to the Bundestag. The first vote, allowing voters to elect their local representatives to the Bundestag, decides which candidates are sent to Parliament from the constituencies. The second vote is cast for a party list; it determines the relative strengths of the parties represented in the Bundestag. At least Members of the Bundestag are elected in this way. In addition to this, there are certain circumstances in which some candidates win what are known as overhang seats when the seats are being distributed. If a party has gained more direct mandates in a Land than it is entitled to according to the results of the second vote, it does not forfeit these mandates because all directly elected candidates are guaranteed a seat in the Bundestag. The other parties are then compensated by getting additional seats as well, the balance seats, so proportionality is preserved. Election result[edit] The last Federal elections were held on Sunday, 24 September 2017, to elect the members of the 19th Bundestag. Alternative for Germany AfD – which was previously unrepresented in the Bundestag – became the third party in the Bundestag with 13 seats. No party won an outright majority in any state, including Bavaria, where the CSU often wins majorities and won a majority of the vote in

Chapter 7 : Reichstag - The German Parliament | Foster and Partners - calendrierdelascience.com

Germany's parliament held a rambunctious debate on Thursday about the United Nations Global Compact for Migration, after the Alternative for Germany (AfD) brought a motion calling for Germany to withdraw from the agreement, following

the US and Australia among others.

Chapter 8 : bÃ¼ro uebele // german parliament brochures, folders, posters berlin

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 9 : Composition of the German state parliaments - Wikipedia

"Praying is prohibited, mosques are demolished. The goal of all these measures is to systematically eliminate the culture and identity of the Muslim minority in Xinjiang," Green lawmaker Margarete Bausesaid. BERLIN (AA) â€” Government and opposition lawmakers of Germany urged China on Thursday.