



Уставноправна комисија
Уставноправно повјеренство



Број: 01/1-50-1-1-106/10
Сарајево, 25. 6. 2010.

PRIMLJENO:	Organizaciona jedinica	Kur. Mjesna oznaka	Redni broj	Broj priloga
5. 7. 2010.	01/1, 08/11		- 05-127/10	

POVJERENSTVU ZA VANJSKE POSLOVE ZASTUPNIČKOG DOMA

**ZAJEDNIČKOM POVJERENSTVU ZA EUROPSKE INTEGRACIJE
PARLAMENTARNE SKUPŠTINE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE**

PREDMET: Izvješće o studijskom posjetu izaslanika PSBiH
Bundestagu, Parlamentu Saxonije i drugim
vladinim institucijama Savezne Republike Njemačke
od 7. do 11. lipnja 2010. godine

Izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH činili su: Šefik Džaferović, predsjedatelj Ustavnoправnog povjerenstva Zastupničkog doma, Ivo Miro Jović, predsjedatelj Ustavnoправnog povjerenstva Doma naroda, Drago Kalabić, prvi zamjenik predsjedatelja Ustavnoправnog povjerenstva Zastupničkog doma, Velimir Jukić, član Ustavnoправnog povjerenstva Zastupničkog doma, Zoran Koprivica, član Ustavnoправnog povjerenstva Doma naroda, Hazim Rančić, predsjedatelj Kluba bošnjačkoga naroda u Domu naroda, Marin Vukoja, tajnik Doma naroda, Igor Bajić, tajnik Ustavnoправnog povjerenstva Zastupničkog doma, Zijad Hasić, tajnik Ustavnoправnog povjerenstva Doma naroda, Alma Salkić Mijić, viša stručna suradnica u Zakonodavno-pravnom sektoru PSBiH, Alma Močić Mujakić, viša stručna suradnica u Odjelu za izradbu i objavu pravnih akata Doma naroda, i Zoran Brkić iz Sektora za odnose s javnošću PSBiH. Studijski posjet organizirao je i sufinancirao USAID - PSP u BiH i OSSE Misija u BiH, te su uz članove izaslanstva Parlamentarne skupštine BiH u studijskom posjetu Njemačkoj bili i Christian Haupt, direktor USAID-ovog Projekta podrške parlamentu u BiH, Imelin Imširević, specijalist za informacijske tehnologije u USAID-u (PSP u BiH) i Nermin Tipura, pravni savjetnik u Sekciji za podršku i praćenje parlamenta Misije OESS-a u BiH.

Prema programu studijskoga posjeta Njemačkoj, izaslanstvo je na put krenulo u ponedjeljak 7. 6. 2010. u 13 sati, redovnim letom za München odnosno za Berlin.

U utorak 8. 6. 2010. programom posjeta bilo je predviđeno da izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH posjeti Veleposlanstvo Bosne i Hercegovine i Savezno ministarstvo pravde Njemačke, gdje je dogovoren susret s Marcusom Buchom iz Saveznog ministarstva pravde Njemačke.

Za srijedu 9. 6. 2010. planiran je posjet Reichstagu i Bundestagu, sastanak sa Siegfriedom Kauderom, predsjedateljem Povjerenstva za pravo, sastanak s Marieluisom Beck, predsjedateljicom parlamentarne skupine za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, te sastanak s Karsten Steinke, predsjedateljicom Povjerenstva za peticije Bundestaga.

Nakon obilaska Bundestaga programom studijskog posjeta planiran je odlazak izaslanstva Parlamentarne skupštine BiH iz Berlina za Dresden. Po dolasku u Dresden planirano je da

parlamentarci - članovi izaslanstva - organiziraju večeru u čast g. Weichertera, počasnoga konzula Bosne i Hercegovine.

U četvrtak 10. 6. 2010. izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH, prema navedenom programu, u Dresdenu su očekivali susreti s Andreom Dombois, potpredsjednicom Parlamenta Saxonije, te sastanci i razgovori s voditeljima odjela: Andreasom Meinelom na temu „Sustav elektroničkog dokumentiranja i arhiviranja Parlamenta Saxonije“ (EDAS), Dirkom Forsterom na temu „Status zastupnika, primanja zastupnika i ostvarivanje prava nakon isteka mandata“ i Thomasom Geyom na temu „Proces donošenja zakona i uloga pravne službe“. Također su bili planirani razgovori s: Andreasom Schurigom, ravnateljem Agencije za zaštitu osobnih podataka Saxonije, na temu „Zadaci Agencije za zaštitu osobnih podataka Saxonije, posebice u procesu donošenja zakona“, Martinom Modschidlerom, predsjedateljem Ustavnoopravnog povjerenstva i Povjerenstva za Europu, na temu „Zadaci i status predsjedatelja ustavnopravnog povjerenstva“ i Maxom Winterom, čelnikom Kluba zastupnika CDU-a, na temu „Struktura, zadaci i odgovornost parlamentarne službe za savjetovanje jedne političke skupine“.

Za petak 11. 6. 2010. programom je planiran svršetak studijskoga posjeta i povratak redovnim letom iz Dresdena odnosno Münchena.

Posjet Veleposlanstvu Bosne i Hercegovine 8. 6. 2010. godine

Prvoga dana izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH posjetilo je Veleposlanstvo Bosne i Hercegovine u Saveznoj Republici Njemačkoj. Izaslanstvo se susrelo s Nj.E. Tomislavom Limovim, veleposlanikom Bosne i Hercegovine u Saveznoj Republici Njemačkoj, i njegovim suradnicima: Amerom Kapetanovićem, prvim zamjenikom, Sabinom Hasanefendić, savjetnicom za ekonomsku diplomaciju, Nericom Bender Adilagić, trećom tajnicom Veleposlanstva, Milanom Krsmanovićem, prvim tajnikom Veleposlanstva, i Dijanom Dujmić, tehničkom tajnicom. Veleposlanik Limov kratko je informirao članove izaslanstva o radu diplomatskog predstavništva i diplomatskim odnosima dviju zemalja. U razgovoru je istaknuto da je diplomatska misija Bosne i Hercegovine u Njemačkoj najbrojnija. Osim veleposlanstva, Bosna i Hercegovina ima i tri konzularna predstavništva u Münchenu, Stuttgartu i Frankfurtu, te počasnog konzula u Leipzigu, jer u Njemačkoj živi više od 150.000 građana BiH. Konstatirano je da je Njemačka, koju čine 16 saveznih država, s obzirom na veličinu i ekonomsku snagu, država koja je indikator mnogih događanja u Europskoj uniji. Odnosi dviju država ocjenjenjeni su vrlo dobrima, ali se u gotovo svim područjima, pogotovo s naše strane, mogu i moraju unaprijediti. Zahvaljujući izravnim kontaktima našega veleposlanstva sa zastupnicima u Bundestagu, formirana je parlamentarna skupina za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, te je Njemačka za svega tri mjeseca ratificirala Sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju EU s Bosnom i Hercegovinom.

Posjet Saveznom ministarstvu pravde 8. 6. 2010. godine

Izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH posjetilo je Savezno ministarstvo pravde Njemačke i razgovaralo s g. Marcusom Buchom šefom Referata za odnose sa kabinetom i parlamentom. Tijekom razgovora s g. Buchom istaknuto je da je Savezno ministarstvo pravde (*Bundesministerium der Justiz*) primarno nadležno za zakonodavstvo i pripremu prijedloga zakona na području civilnoga, gospodarskoga i trgovinskoga prava, zakona na području ekonomskih odnosa, kaznenoga prava i kaznenoga postupka. Zadaća ministarstva je pomoći u pripremi nacрта zakona za druga ministarstva radi ostvarivanja usklađenosti s njemačkim ustavom i pravnim sustavom. Budući da je temeljem njemačkoga ustava (Osnovni zakon) jasno podijeljena nadležnost između saveznih država

i države Njemačke na saveznoj razini, uz Savezni ustavni sud, kao neovisno ustavno tijelo savezne države, osnovano je još pet vrhovnih saveznih sudova (članak 95. Osnovnoga zakona), tj. Savezni sud pravde, Savezni upravni sud, Savezni financijski sud, Savezni sud za radne odnose, Savezni sud za socijalne odnose i Savezni patentni sud koji su u nadležnosti Saveznoga ministarstva pravde.

Izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH informirano je da ministarstvo uz uobičajene nadležnosti za sva ministarstva pravde provodi i upravnu kontrolu saveznih sudova, a unutar ministarstva formirana je i prizivna instancija za žalbe na temelju Saveznog akta o središnjem kaznenom registru. Ministarstvo izdaje i službene novine saveznih tijela (*Savezne pravne novine* i *Savezne novine*).

U sastavu Saveznoga ministarstva pravde su: Savezni sud pravde, sa sjedištem u Karlsruheu i odjelom u Leipzigu, Savezni upravni sud u Leipzigu i Savezni financijski sud u Münchenu. Dio ministarstva čini i savezni glavni tužitelj Saveznoga suda pravde, sa sjedištem u Karlsruheu, a djeluje i područni ured saveznog glavnog tužitelja u Leipzigu. U njegovom sastavu je i Savezni patentni sud, kao sud prve instancije za patentno pravo i prava u vezi s trgovinskim oznakama, sa sjedištem u Münchenu, gdje je i njemački ured za patente i trgovinske oznake, te odjel ovoga ureda u Jeni. Centar za tehničke informacije u Berlinu također je dio ministarstva. Osnovan je i Ured Saveznog ministarstva pravde u Bonnu. Izaslanstvo je informirano o posebnoj nadležnosti ministarstva. Naime, ministarstvo je nadležno za izbor sudaca Saveznog ustavnog suda u pripreмноj fazi. Polovinu sudaca bira Bundestag, a drugu polovinu Bundesrat. Ministarstvo provodi i izbor sudaca za tri suda u njegovom sastavu. Suce bira ministar pravde zajedno s Povjerenstvom za izbor sudaca, u kojem su nadležni ministri iz 16 saveznih država i isto toliko članova koje bira Bundestag. Na kraju posjeta, u ime izaslanstva Parlamentarne skupštine BiH, Ivo Miro Jović uručio je g. Buchu na poklon plaketu Parlamentarne skupštine Bosne i Hercegovine.

Posjet Reichstagu - Bundestagu 9. 6. 2010. godine

Sastanak s g. Siegfriedom Kauderom, predsjedateljem Povjerenstva za pravo i Istražnog povjerenstva

U srijedu, drugoga dana studijskoga posjeta Saveznoj Republici Njemačkoj, izaslanstvo je obišlo Reichstag. Potom se susrelo sa Siegfriedom Kauderom, predsjedateljem Povjerenstva za pravo i istodobno predsjedateljem Istražnoga povjerenstva Bundestaga. U razgovoru s predsjedateljima ustavnopravnih povjerenstava i ostalim članovima izaslanstva razmijenjena su iskustva o zakonodavnom postupku u Bundestagu i Parlamentarnoj skupštini BiH, te je konstatirano da je priprema i donošenje novih zakona težak posao, osobito stoga što javnost inzistira da zakonski tekstovi moraju biti razumljivi svim građanima, a parlamenti koji biraju vladu, a ne vlada parlament, često su u prilici da zakone usvajaju aklamacijom, bez razmatranja alternativnih prijedloga. Istaknuto je da i u Bundestagu parlamentarcima stižu loše pripremljene informacije i izvješća o provedbi usvojenih zakona, za koje je vlada inzistirala da se usvoje aklamacijom, bez mogućnosti rasprave o alternativnim prijedlozima.

Na kraju posjeta, u ime izaslanstva Parlamentarne skupštine BiH, Ivo Miro Jović uručio je Siegfriedu Kauderu na poklon plaketu Parlamentarne skupštine Bosne i Hercegovine. Gospodin Kauder je svim članovima izaslanstva uručio primjerke Osnovnog zakona Njemačke te poslovničke Bundestaga i Bundesrata i poziv za konferenciju ustavnopravnih povjerenstava koju planira.

Sastanak s Mariehuisom Beck, predsjedateljicom parlamentarne skupine za Bosnu i Hercegovinu

Izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH susrelo se s Marie-Luise Beck, predsjedateljicom parlamentarne skupine Bundestaga za Bosnu i Hercegovinu. U razgovoru su razmijenjena mišljenja o napretku Bosne i Hercegovine u vezi s ispunjavanjem uvjeta za bezvizni režim s Europskom unijom kao i o drugim pitanjima. Spomenuta je i potreba promjene Ustava Bosne i Hercegovine u vezi s nedavnom presudom Europskog suda za ljudska prava iz Strasbourga.

Sastanak s Karsten Steinke, predsjedateljicom Povjerenstva za peticije Bundestaga

U susretu s Karsten Steinke, predsjedateljicom Povjerenstva za peticije Bundestaga, izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH informirano je o institutu peticije u Bundestagu koji svakom građaninu Njemačke daje pravo upućivanja zahtjeva – peticije Bundestagu iz nadležnosti savezne države. Bundestag godišnje zaprimi oko 20.000 peticija. Pojedine peticije potpiše veliki broj građana Njemačke. Povjerenstvo za peticije obradi zahtjeve građana, a o nekima se vodi i rasprava u Bundestagu kada podnositelj iznosi argumente u prilog svoga zahtjeva. Usvajanje peticije može rezultirati donošenjem novih propisa.

Posjet Parlamentu Saxonije 10. 6. 2010. godine

Trećega dana studijskoga posjeta Njemačkoj izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH obišlo je Parlament Saxonije u Dresdenu. Potpredsjednica parlamenta Andrea Dombois tijekom je susreta ukratko informirala članove izaslanstva o funkcioniranju parlamenta ove savezne države nakon ujedinjenja 1989. godine.

Razgovor članova izaslanstva s Andreasom Meinelom protekao je uz zanimljivu prezentaciju o sustavu elektroničkog dokumentiranja i arhiviranja pismena unutar saxonskoga parlamenta (EDAS), koji omogućuje mnogostruke uštede uz punu sigurnost i zaštitu elektroničkih potpisa. Međutim, i pored postojećeg sustava, akti se istodobno arhiviraju i na uobičajeni način, koji uskoro treba prestati.

Voditelj odjela Dirk Forster izvijestio je izaslanstvo o statusu, primanjima i pravima zastupnika nakon prestanka mandata. Istaknuto je da status i povlastice zastupnika i u Njemačkoj izazivaju mnogo polemika među građanima. Gospodin Forster također je istaknuo da rukovodeći službenici i zastupnici u parlamentu imaju sličnu osnovnu plaću, ali zastupnici uz osnovnu plaću imaju i dodatna primanja za odvojeni život, stanarinu, primanja za angažiranje savjetnika, izobrazbu, pa čak i besplatan prijevoz njemačkom željeznicom. Posebice je bilo govora o naknadi za povratak na prijašnji posao nakon prestanka mandata, koja može biti ostvarena i za razdoblje do godinu dana nakon prestanka mandata.

U razgovoru s voditeljem odjela Thomasom Geyom o procesu donošenja zakona i ulozi pravne službe, razmijenjena su mišljenja, u biti, o sličnim radnim procesima parlamentarnih povjerenstava i službi obiju zemalja, o ulozi tajnika povjerenstava i službenika zakonodavno-pravnog odjela, te o nadležnostima pravne službe u parlamentu. Znakovito je da zastupnici imaju savjetnike, za čije angažiranje primaju odgovarajući iznos naknade, a čiji je zadatak da pripreme prijedloge zakona i amandmane na zakone koje podnose zastupnici.

Nakon ovih razgovora gđa Dombois pozvala je članove izaslanstva Parlamentarne skupštine BiH na svečani ručak u restoran „Chiaveri“ u Parlamentu Saxonije. Nakon ručka su Ivo Miro Jović i Šefik Džaferović uručili potpredsjednici Parlamenta Saxonije prigodan dar - primjerke kovanoga novca

srednjovjekovne bosanske države. Gospođa Andrea Dombois je, u znak zahvalnosti, svakom članu izaslanstva uručila plaketu s amblemom parlamenta Saxonije.

Bosanskohercegovačko izaslanstvo u Dresdenu primili su Andreas Schurig, ravnatelj Agencije za zaštitu osobnih podataka Saxonije, i Bernard Bannasch. S njima su članovi izaslanstva razgovorali o zadaći Agencije za zaštitu podataka Saxonije, posebice u procesu donošenja zakona.

Izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH informirano je o značaju zaštite osobnih podataka, što je jedno od ustavom zajamčenih prava svakoga građanina. Agencija za zaštitu osobnih podataka Saxonije ostvarila je iznimnu suradnju s Agencijom za zaštitu osobnih podataka Bosne i Hercegovine posredstvom g. Banacha, koji je šest mjeseci boravio u Sarajevu.

Izaslanstvo se susrelo i s Martinom Modschidlerom, predsjedateljem Ustavnopravnog povjerenstva i Povjerenstva za Europu, s kojim je razgovaralo o zadacima i statusu predsjedatelja ustavnopravnog povjerenstva. Razmijenjena su mišljenja i iskustva u radu ovih povjerenstava u parlamentima Bosne i Hercegovine i Saxonije.

Na kraju studijskoga posjeta izaslanstvo Parlamentarne skupštine BiH razgovoralo je i s Maxom Winterom, predsjedateljem Kluba zastupnika CDU-a, o strukturi, zadacima i odgovornosti parlamentarne službe za savjetovanje jedne političke skupine. Tijekom razgovora je Max Winter upoznao članove izaslanstva s načinom rada službe za savjetovanje Kluba zastupnika CDU-a i značaju koji dobro organizirani klub jedne stranke ima u političkom sustavu države i potpori koju pruža političarima.

Na kraju studijskoga posjeta Saxoniji su Andreas Schurig, ravnatelj Agencije za zaštitu osobnih podataka Saxonije, i g. Bernard Bannasch organizirali večeru za članove izaslanstva Parlamentarne skupštine BiH. Tom su prilikom razmijenjeni prigodni darovi u znak sjećanja na posjet saxonskome parlamentu i institucijama. Ustavnopravna povjerenstva primila su dvije grafike s motivima Dresdena.

TAJNIK
USTAVNOPRAVNOG POVJERENSTVA

Igor Bajić, v.r.



Prilog:

Prilog Izvješću čine prezentacije i drugi materijali uručeni izaslanstvu Parlamentarne skupštine BiH prigodom ovoga studijskog posjeta.



**FEDERAL MINISTRY
of JUSTICE**

Organisation Chart (Information correct as of 1. March 2010)

Competence address:
10115 Berlin
Mohrenstraße 101, 10117 Berlin
Tel: (030) 18 55-0
Fax: (030) 18 55-43 25
http://www.bmi.bund.de
post@mail.bmi.bund.de

Bonn Office
Competence address:
Adenauerallee 19 - 151, 53114 Bonn
(0228) 98 9 10-4
102281 94 58032 35

Minister's office	Political Coordination Unit	Protocol section
Office for external & internal relations	Political contacts; Speech writing	Personal Secretary
Legislation	Legislation	
Programme, planning		

Parliamentary State Secretary

Press and public relations office

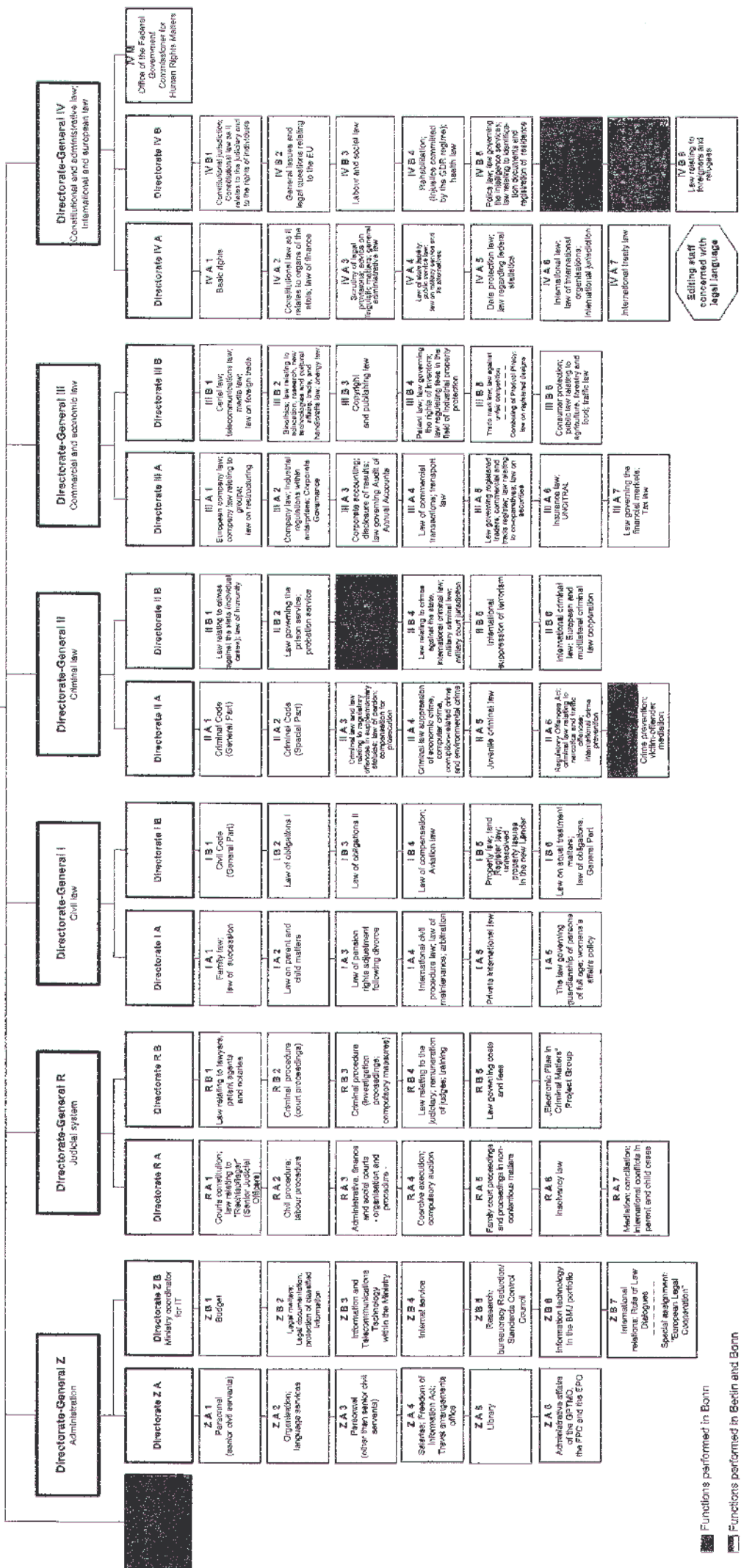
Minister

State Secretary

Co-ordination of co-operation in the EU for the BMJ

German liaison officer at the French Ministry of Justice

Personal Secretary



Organigramm der
Verwaltung des Deutschen Bundestages
(Stand: 1. November 2009)

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Telefax: 030 / 257 22 77 und 257 22 03 (F)e-Mail: wahl@bundeswahl.de

Präsident des Deutschen Bundestages
Prof. Dr. Norbert Lammert
F 1942
T 2326

Der Präsident des Deutschen Bundestages
Prof. Dr. Norbert Lammert
F 1942
T 2326

Der Direktor beim Deutschen Bundestag
Stefan Dr. Hans-Joachim Stelz
F 1939
T 2330/2331/2332

Der Wehrbeauftragte
des Deutschen Bundestages
Reinhold Rabbe
F 1938
T 2333/2334

Referat PA 1
Präsidentenbüro
F 1938
T 2333/2334

Referat PA 2
Präsidentenbüro
F 1938
T 2333/2334

Referat PA 3
Tiere, Natur
F 1938
T 2333/2334

Referat PA 4
Präsidentenbüro
F 1938
T 2333/2334

Presse und
Kommunikation
MfG Dr. Helmut
T 2333/2334

Präsidentenbüro
F 1938
T 2333/2334

Präsidentenbüro
F 1938
T 2333/2334

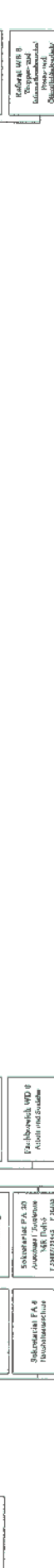
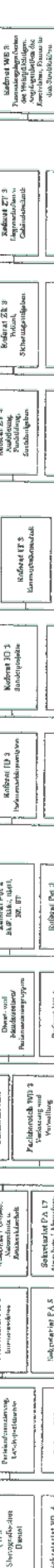
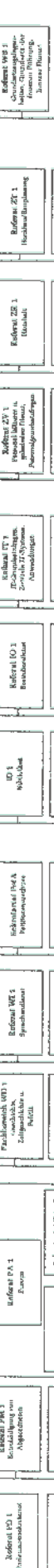
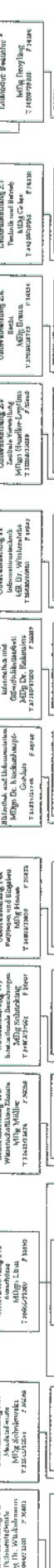
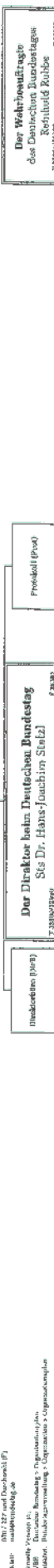
Präsidentenbüro
F 1938
T 2333/2334

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T 2333/2334

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F 1938
T 2333/2334



Telefonnummern sind
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Vereine, Verbände
der nichtverpflichteten
Mitglieder

Personen mit
Ingenieur- und
Architektqualifikation

Organigramm der
Verwaltung des Deutschen Bundestages

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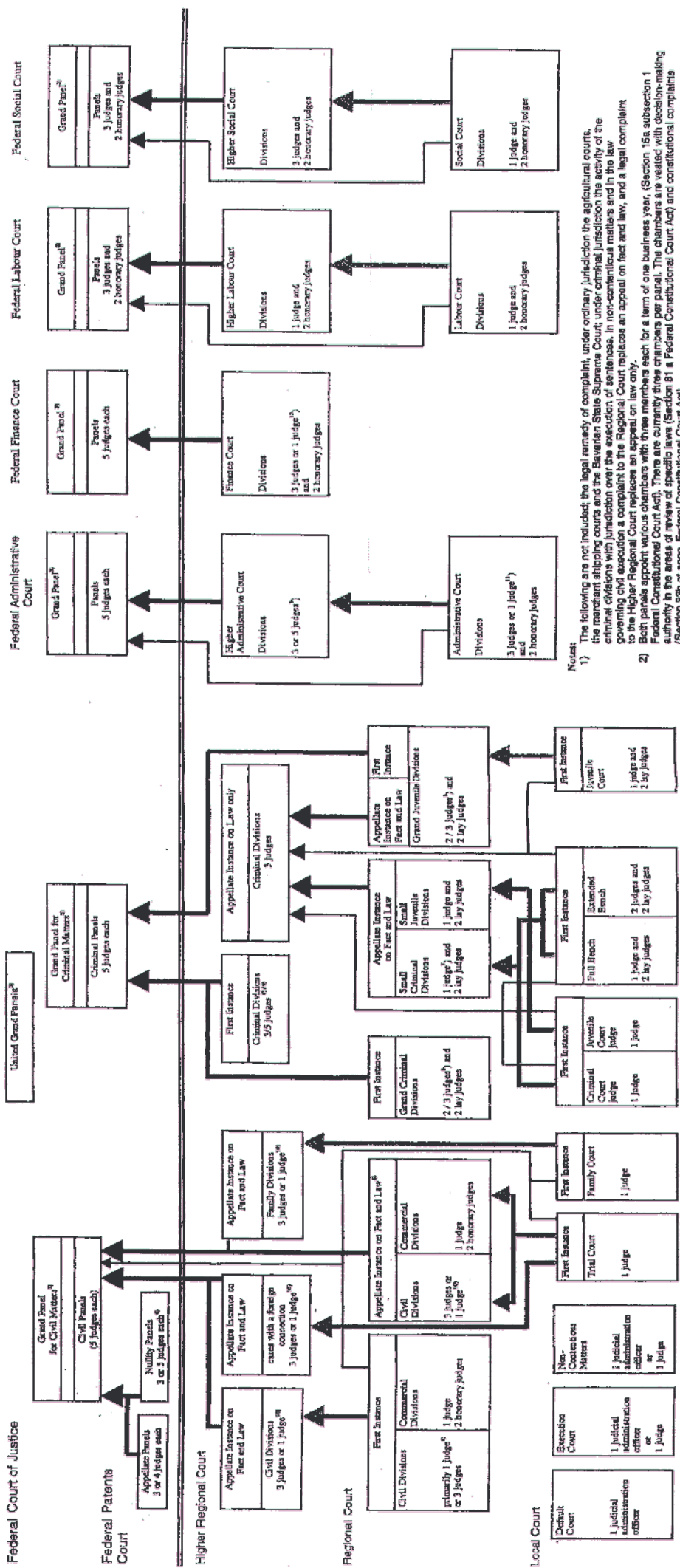
The Courts of Law in the Federal Republic of Germany¹⁾

Information correct as of April 2025

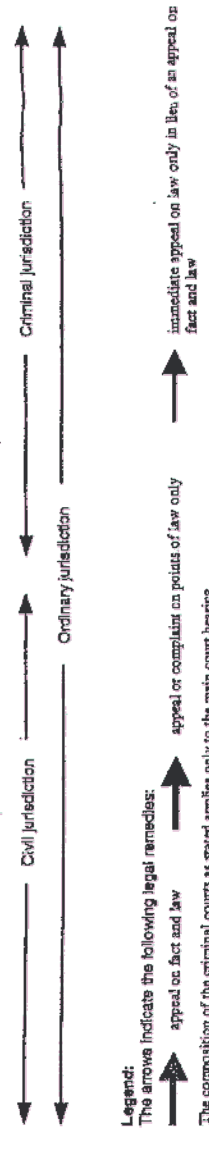
FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT 2 Panels²⁾ (8 Judges each)

Constitutional Courts of the States

Joint Panel of the highest Federal courts³⁾



- Notes:
- 1) The following are not included: the legal remedy of complaint, under ordinary jurisdiction the agricultural courts, the merchant shipping courts and the Bavarian State Supreme Court, under criminal jurisdiction the activity of the criminal divisions with jurisdiction over the execution of sentences, in non-commercial matters and in the law governing civil aviation a complaint to the Regional Court replaces an appeal on fact and law, and a legal complaint to the Higher Regional Court replaces an appeal on law only.
 - 2) Both panels appoint two members each for a term of one business year. (Section 16a subsection 1 Federal Constitutional Court Act). There are currently three members per panel. The chambers are vested with decision-making authority in the areas of appeal (Section 81 a Federal Constitutional Court Act) and constitutional complaints (Section 90 a secq. Federal Constitutional Court Act).
 - 3) Decides only in exceptional cases; composition will depend on the relevant number of Panels.
 - 4) Composition is governed by jurisdiction (lawyers and technical experts).
 - 5) Composition - in some of the Länder with 2 Honorary Judges as well - is regulated by Land law.
 - 6) Decision given principally by a judge sitting alone; exceptions in Sections 34b, 348a Civil Procedure Code. In complex cases and in cases of fundamental importance the decision will be given by the full Civil Division in cases of an appeal on fact and law against judgment by the extended bench a second professional judge must be brought in.
 - 7) Composition depends on the scale and complexity of the case.
 - 8) Land legislation may stipulate that the LRC shall have jurisdiction; over all appeals on fact and law and over complaints filed in respect of Local Court decisions.
 - 9) Panels and Civil Divisions may transfer cases that are not particularly complex and not of fundamental importance to a judge sitting alone if the contested decision was given by a judge sitting alone and there has not already been a trial on the merits.
 - 10) The decision will be given by a judge sitting alone in cases that are not particularly complex or of fundamental importance.
 - 11) The decision will be given by a judge sitting alone in cases that are not particularly complex or of fundamental importance.



Legend:
 The double-headed arrow indicates the following legal remedies:
 → appeal on fact and law
 ↔ immediate appeal on law only in lieu of an appeal on fact and law
 The composition of the criminal courts as stated applies only to the main court hearing.



Federal Ministry
of Justice

Tasks and Organisation of the Federal Ministry of Justice



1. Tasks of the Federal Ministry of Justice

The Federal Ministry of Justice [*Bundesministerium der Justiz* (BMJ)] is primarily a ministry of legislation and advice. It drafts legislation in the fields of law assigned to its remit, mainly in the fields of civil law, commercial and economic law, criminal law and procedural law of the different jurisdictions. The tasks of the Federal Ministry of Justice also include performing legal scrutiny of legislation drafted by other Ministries in terms of compatibility with constitutional law and the legal system as a whole, as well as in terms of compliance with formal drafting requirements to ensure uniformity.

Responsibility for the administration of justice, i.e. for the courts and public prosecution offices, lies mainly with the individual Federal *Länder*. This follows from the general principle of Article 30 of the Basic Law, the German constitution. It provides that the exercise of state authority and the discharge of state functions are the responsibility of the Federal *Länder*, to the extent that the Basic Law does not mandate or allow a different rule. Article 92 of the Basic Law places this in concrete terms for the judiciary.

At the Federal level, in addition to the Federal Constitutional Court, which is an independent constitutional body of the Federation, five supreme Federal courts (Article 95 of the Basic Law) have been established, of which three are within the remit of the Federal Ministry of Justice (see 1.3). Primarily, they constitute the respective supreme appellate instance for the courts of ordinary jurisdiction, as well as in the administrative, finance, labour and social jurisdictions (Federal Court of Justice, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Finance Court, Federal Labour Court and Federal Social Court). Furthermore, there is the Federal Patent Court, a Federal court which adjudicates at first instance (Article 96 para. 1 of the Basic Law), and which is also within the remit of the Federal Ministry of Justice.

1.1 Tasks of the Federal Ministry of Justice in the Field of Legislation

The Federal Ministry of Justice has overall responsibility within the Federal Government above all for the "classical" areas of law. They include:

- civil law (law of obligations, property law, family law, law of succession),
- commercial and company law, the law on protection of industrial property and copyright law,
- criminal law,
- courts constitution law and procedural law for the individual jurisdictions (except labour and social jurisdiction, in respect of which the Ministry adopts a merely advisory role),
- service or professional law for judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, patent lawyers and "*Rechtspfleger*" (senior judicial officers).

Furthermore, in its capacity as Ministry with responsibility for constitutional matters, the Federal Ministry of Justice, along with the Federal Ministry of the Interior, must always be consulted in respect of issues of constitutional law as well as in proceedings before the Federal Constitutional Court. The Federal Ministry of Justice also has the task in this context of performing the scrutiny of legislation drafted by all other Federal Ministries, as well as international agreements, in terms of their compatibility with constitutional law, international law, European Union law and existing Federal law, before such draft legislation is adopted by the Federal Government. The scrutiny of draft legislation also extends to an examination of the drafting methodology and to ensuring that a uniform style and unambiguous legal language has been adopted. The Ministry's divisions are also increasingly involved in preparing EU legislation within their respective legal fields.

1.2 Tasks of the Federal Ministry of Justice in the Field of Administration

The administrative tasks of the Federal Ministry of Justice include

- establishing the organisational, budgetary and staffing conditions, as well as the infrastructure, for the work of the Ministry and the Federal courts and authorities within the remit of the Federal Ministry of Justice, and
- performing administrative supervision of the Federal courts, as well as administrative and substantive supervision of the authorities within its remit (see 1.3.); the Federal Ministry of Justice also constitutes the "appellate instance" for appeals ("complaints") filed under the Federal Central Criminal Register Act in respect of official notices issued by the Federal Office of Justice.

Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Justice publishes the Federation's official organs of publication (the Federal Law Gazette and the Federal Gazette)

1.3 Remit of the Federal Ministry of Justice

The remit of the Federal Ministry of Justice includes three of the total of five supreme Federal courts, which are:

- the Federal Court of Justice based in Karlsruhe (with a panel in Leipzig),
- the Federal Administrative Court based in Leipzig, and
- the Federal Finance Court based in Munich.

Furthermore, the following are also part of the Federal Ministry of Justice's remit:

- the Federal Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice, based in Karlsruhe, with a sub-office in Leipzig,
- the Federal Patent Court in Munich as the court of first instance in patent and trade mark matters,
- the German Patent and Trade Mark Office in Munich with its office in Jena and the Technical Information Centre in Berlin, and
- the Federal Office of Justice in Bonn.

The Ministry is involved at the preparatory stage leading up to the selection of the judges for the Federal Constitutional Court. Half of the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat (Article 94 para. 1 of the Basic Law). The Ministry also prepares the selection of the judges for the three Federal courts within the Federal Ministry of Justice's remit, i.e. for the Federal Court of Justice, the Federal Administrative Court and the Federal Finance Court. Federal judges are chosen jointly by the Minister and a judge selection committee, comprising the competent ministers from the sixteen Federal *Länder* and an equal number of members elected by the Bundestag (Article 95 para. 2 of the Basic Law).

2. Organisational Structure of the Federal Ministry of Justice

The broad range of tasks of the Federal Ministry of Justice is reflected in the organisation of the Ministry.

2.1 Political Leadership of the Federal Ministry of Justice

At the head of the Ministry is the Federal Minister of Justice, Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger. She participates in the political decisions of the Federal Government as a member of the Cabinet. She bears political responsibility for her own department. The Minister is assisted in her work by her Parliamentary State Secretary, Dr. Max Stadler, and her State Secretary, Dr. Birgit Grundmann, a civil servant. In particular, the Parliamentary State Secretary looks after links with the Bundestag, the Bundesrat and the political parties. The civil servant State Secretary represents the Minister in her capacity as head of the Ministry, both internally and externally. The Minister and the two State Secretaries thus form the so-called "political directorate" of the Ministry.

2.2 Directorates-General, Directorates and Divisions

The Ministry is divided into six Directorates-General, which are, in turn, subdivided into Directorates and Divisions. Tasks of related content are always grouped together within one Directorate-General. Thus, for example, there is a Directorate-General for the Judicial System that deals, among other things, with procedural law, the law relating to the judiciary and the law relating to "*Rechtspfleger*" (senior judicial officers); there is also a Directorate-General for Criminal Law, in which, among other things, substantive criminal law, juvenile criminal law and international criminal law are dealt with. A Directorate-General is usually headed by a "political civil servant" with the rank of "*Ministerialdirektor*", who – like the civil servant State Secretary – can be transferred to provisional retirement at any time. After the Minister and the State Secretaries, the Head of Directorate-General is the highest substantive decision-making instance. He or she supervises and coordinates the work within the Directorate-General and ensures the two-way flow of information between the political directorate and the Directorate-General. The Directorates-General are subdivided into two Directorates. The Head of Directorate is

responsible for management and planning in respect of the Divisions assigned to him or her.

The Divisions are the basic organisational units of the Federal Ministry of Justice and they carry out the substantive work. The heads of Division are assigned employees of graduate level ("higher service") – mainly trained lawyers – as desk officers, as well as clerical and secretarial staff, depending on requirements. The distribution of work within a Division is determined by the Head of Division.

2.3 Tasks of the Individual Directorates-General in the Federal Ministry of Justice

The Federal Ministry of Justice has six Directorates-General. The breakdown reflects the Ministry's fields of responsibility. With the exception of the Directorate-General Z, the Directorates-General are, as a rule, competent for specific areas of law:

Directorate-General Z	Administration (Central Affairs)
Directorate-General R	Judicial System
Directorate-General I	Civil Law
Directorate-General II	Criminal Law
Directorate-General III	Commercial & Economic Law
Directorate-General IV	Constitutional and Administrative Law; European and International Law

2.3.1 Directorate-General Z (Administration) has the task of establishing the staffing, organisational and budgetary conditions as well as the infrastructure for the work of the Ministry and of the Federal courts and authorities within the remit of the Federal Ministry of Justice. The Ministry attaches great importance to increased use of IT in order to rationalise working processes, as well as to improve the effectiveness of communication and the flow of information both internally and externally. In addition, Directorate-General Z supervises various projects aimed at using modern IT in access to the Federal Courts and authorities within the remit of the Federal Ministry of Justice ("*eJustice*"), as well as in internal communication and the management of documents, and also at coordinating IT standards both nationally and internationally.

Directorate-General Z is also responsible for advancing the use of electronic tools as an aid in the legislative process at Federal level. For instance, the "eNorm" software application is designed to make it possible for one and the same electronic document to be worked on from the first draft of an instrument right through to its promulgation, thus helping to avoid the use of multiple media, duplication of work and numerous different sources of error. A further focal point is facilitation of electronic access to Federal law. Current and former versions of all Federal laws and statutory ordinances, as well as all amendments, are made available to subscribers via the computer-based legal information system "*juris*", whilst a collection of laws currently in force can also be accessed on the Internet site "Gesetze-im-Internet.de", a service provided to the public free of charge. Directorate-General Z is also responsible for the administration of the Federation's participatory interests in the company "*juris GmbH*".

Finally, responsibility for fostering international relations also falls within the remit of Directorate-General Z. Within this framework Directorate-General Z is responsible inter alia for the German-Chinese Dialogue on the Rule of Law, and also performs tasks of the Federal Ministry of Justice as provided for in the Statutes of the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation and the Institute for the Law of Countries of Eastern Europe, based in Munich.

- 2.3.2** Directorate-General R (Judicial System) is responsible for the courts constitutions – i.e. for Federal law regulations on the structure and organisation of the courts and the public prosecution offices (also in the Federal *Länder*). It also has responsibility for the provisions of procedural law for the different jurisdictions, including the law governing costs and fees and the rules on investigation proceedings in criminal matters. It also deals with the law on judicial procedure in the field of non-contentious proceedings, especially the procedure in guardianship cases, matters relating to the custody of persons of full age, probate cases and register cases – as well as the law relating to debt enforcement and insolvency law. Lastly, it is also competent for the law governing the legal professions (above all, judges, public prosecutors, *Rechtspfleger* (senior judicial officers), lawyers and notaries), including the law governing lawyers' fees. Directorate-General R provides assistance for the further training of judges and public prosecutors, notably within the framework of the

Deutsche Richterakademie (German Judicial Academy). Current focal points include fundamental issues relating to pre-court and extrajudicial dispute settlement at national and international level, as well as promoting the use of mediation procedures.

2.3.3 The work in Directorate-General I (Civil Law) centres on civil law, which governs the legal framework for private legal relationships between citizens in our liberal society. The core of German civil law has been laid down in just under 2,400 sections of the German Civil Code [*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch* (BGB)]. The Civil Code contains comprehensive general regulations governing legal transactions as well as provisions governing specific types of contract, for example contracts of sale, tenancy agreements, loan agreements and tourist travel contracts. The Civil Code regulates property law (including real estate law and mortgage law), the law of succession, and family law including matrimonial law (marriage, matrimonial property regimes, divorce and the legal consequences of divorce), the law relating to parent and child matters (parentage, custody, rights of access, guardianship, adoption), maintenance law and provisions on the legal custody of adult persons in need of protection.

The tasks of Directorate-General I also encompass the protection of consumers against legal disadvantages by means of a balanced shaping of provisions of private law, for example the law on standard terms and conditions, the law governing tourist travel contracts and the law on consumer credit. This Directorate-General also deals with provisions that provide for reasonable compensation, for example, for injuries in road, rail or air traffic or for damages resulting from products or environmentally hazardous facilities. Further, great importance is attached to the harmonisation of European and international civil law as well as international private law. International private law determines which legal system should apply in cases that affect more than one state. Other important international activities include mutual legal assistance with foreign countries. Lastly, the Directorate-General deals with the field of the law relating to the regulation of unresolved property claims in connection with German reunification.

2.3.4 Directorate-General II (Criminal Law) is responsible for criminal law, including juvenile criminal law, for the law on regulatory offences, the law governing the Federal Central Criminal Register, the law on compensation for measures of criminal prosecution, the law on pardon and amnesty, as well as statistics on criminal prosecution. This Directorate-General is also competent for the law relating to crimes against the state, including the suppression of terrorism at both international and international level, as well as the criminal law in respect of traffic offences, economic crime, computer crime and environmental protection; the prevention of crime also comes within the remit of this Directorate-General. The work of this Directorate-General focuses on adapting criminal law to cover new manifestations of crime as well as ensuring the accommodation of victims' interests, in particular through provisions on compensation of the victim and on offender-victim mediation. Directorate-General II also performs the legal scrutiny of draft legislation of all the other Ministries which relates to criminal law or the law governing regulatory offences. Furthermore, Directorate-General II exercises substantive supervision over the Federal Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice, as well as over the Federal Central Criminal Register and the Central Trade and Industry Register within the Federal Office of Justice. Responsibility for the public prosecution offices of the Federal *Länder* as well as for execution of sentences lies with the individual *Länder*. Directorate-General II is also competent for tasks in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters, including extradition and mutual assistance. This involves both the negotiation of agreements under international law as well as substantive supervision over the Federal Office of Justice in respect of the processing of individual cases. Both cooperation in criminal-law matters and substantive criminal law are being increasingly influenced by requirements under European law. These primarily focus on harmonisation of the national legal systems and recognition of the judicial decisions of other EU Member States.

2.3.5 Directorate-General III (Commercial & Economic Law) is responsible for legislation in the area of commercial and company law, accounting and reporting law, insurance contract law, industrial property protection (patent law, utility model law, the law on industrial designs, trade mark law, the law against unfair competition) as well as copyright law. Furthermore, it is also responsible for performing the scrutiny of draft legislation of all other Ministries in the fields of economic law, law of public

finance and tax law. The work in the field of the law on new communications technologies and new technologies in the natural sciences is due particular emphasis. The remit of Directorate-General III is anchored in international developments and its work determined by these developments more than that of any other Directorate-General. That is why a major focus of Directorate-General III is on participation in the work of the European Communities and the European Patent Organisation, as well as that of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. The tasks of modernising company law, reforming accounting rules and the law against unfair competition, establishing a Community patent and a European patent jurisdiction, as well as the issue of combating product piracy are currently at the fore.

2.3.6 Directorate-General IV (Constitutional and Administrative Law; European and International Law) is responsible for constitutional law, reparation for injustice committed by the regime of the former German Democratic Republic (GDR), and the scrutiny of legal provisions, which encompasses the examination of draft legislation in terms of systematic legal logic and compliance with formal requirements. It participates in cases before the Federal Constitutional Court where the Federal Government is one of the parties or is entitled to present an opinion, and has overall responsibility for the Federal Constitutional Court Act.

As part of its task to carry out the scrutiny of legal provisions, it examines draft legislation from the other Federal Ministries as well as from the specialist Directorates-General of the Federal Ministry of Justice as to its conformity with constitutional law and its compatibility with existing national law. Furthermore, it is examined whether the systematic logic of laws and the principles of legal logic have been adhered to and whether clear and uniform language has been used. Recommendations on the standard formal structure and wording of legislation are contained in the "Handbook on Formal Requirements for Drafting Legislation" published by the Federal Ministry of Justice; the third edition is due to be published in 2009.

Directorate-General IV also brings together competencies of the Federal Ministry of Justice for those areas that extend beyond the national legal system. In the fields of

public international law and European law it is responsible for the legal scrutiny of proposed legal instruments under public international law or the law of the European Union which involve the Federal Republic of Germany, and also takes a drafting role and carries out scrutiny in respect of legislation to implement such instruments into domestic law. It takes part in drafting and negotiating international treaties and it plays an active part in the implementation, development and extension of cooperation within the European Union in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs.

The Agent of the Federal Government for Matters Relating to Human Rights also belongs to Directorate-General IV; she is responsible for drafting and implementation of the international human rights treaties of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. In addition, as the Agent of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, she represents the Federal Republic of Germany before the European Court of Human Rights and before the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Committee against Torture of the United Nations. She is a member of the Steering Committee for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, and its subcommittees European Commission against Racism and Intolerance as well as of the. The Agent is also a member of the board of trustees of the German Institute for Human Rights.

3. *Employees of the Federal Ministry of Justice*

In 1949 the Federal Ministry of Justice started work with approximately 80 members of staff; it now has 651 employees (as of 3 November 2009). There are 261 lawyers, 107 of whom are women. The lawyers include 82 judges, public prosecutors and other public officials of the *Länder*, who are seconded to the Federal Ministry of Justice for a fixed period of time – usually for two to three years. The seconded judges do not perform any judicial responsibilities during this time; rather, they take on expert tasks within the Ministry's Divisions. The interests of the staff of the Federal Ministry of Justice are represented by the Staff Council, the Equality Commissioner and the Disabled Persons' Representative.

Since the move of the Federal Government from Bonn to Berlin in 1999, most of the Ministry's employees work at its headquarters in Berlin. A sub-office of the Federal Ministry of Justice with 22 employees has remained in Bonn.

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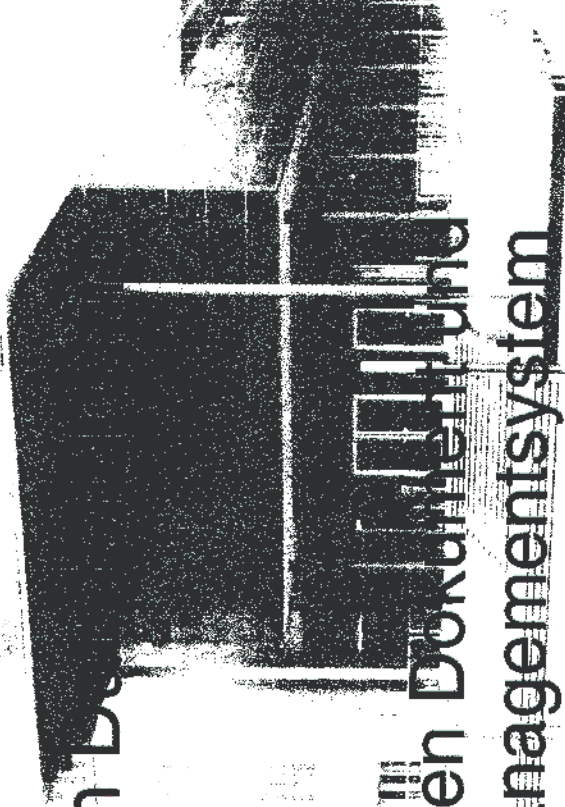


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Sächsischer Landtag
5. Wahlperiode

DRUCKSACHE 5/

Antrag

der / des **Fraktionsrat: Dieboldstein**

Thema: **Neuwahlen in Sachsen**

Der Landtag möge beschließen:

Im Dezember 2010 soll es Neuwahlen für den Landtag geben.

Begründung:

Die aktuelle politische Lage begründet dieses Vorgehen

Dresden, 03.05.2010

Max Dieboldstein

Max Dieboldstein
Fraktionsvorsitzender der Fraktion der Demokraten



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Gesetz über die landesrechtliche Geltung des Gesetzes über Versammlungen und Aufzüge

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Übersetzung: Federf. Ausschuss:
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Landesgesetz Nr. 100 vom 10.09.2009

Übersetzung RE-34.10.2009

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Dipl.-Verw.Wiss. Kilian Kindler
Referatsleiter Haushalt, Organisation, Informationstechnik



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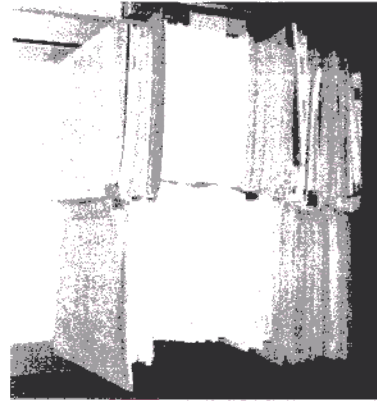




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Sächsischer Landtag
Parlamentsdokumentation

Parlamentsdokumentation | **Parlamentaria** | Treffertiste
Sie haben gesucht nach:
(Dokumentnummer (von) = 130-UND (Dokumentnummer (bis) = 1036) UND (Dokumentname = Drs)

141 bis 160 | 5 Wahlperiode: 29.09.2009 | Treffer von 1 bis 901

Gedenkstätte Ehrenhain Zeithain II
Kl-nfr Karl-Heinz Gerstenberg GRUNE 29.10.2009 Drs 5.270

Gedenkstätte Ehrenhain Zeithain III
Kl-nfr Karl-Heinz Gerstenberg GRUNE 29.10.2009 Drs 5.271

Gedenkstättenkonzipation der Stiftung Sächsischen Gedenkstätten
Kl-nfr Karl-Heinz Gerstenberg GRUNE 29.10.2009 Drs 5.272

Parlamentsdokumentation | **Parlamentaria** | Treffertiste
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Gedenkstättenkonzipation der Stiftung Sächsischen Gedenkstätten
Kl-nfr Karl-Heinz Gerstenberg GRUNE 29.10.2009 Drs 5.272



EDAS „heute“

• Lösung heute 1(2):

The screenshot shows the EDAS interface with a document list on the left and a detailed view of a document on the right. The document list includes:

- Parlamentsdokumente
- Sie haben gesucht
- Dokumententyp
- Drs 5/270
- Gedenkstätte Eth
- Kladr Karl-Heinz
- Drs 5/271
- Gedenkstätte Eth
- Kladr Karl-Heinz
- Drs 5/272
- Gedenkstättenko
- Kladr Karl-Heinz
- Drs 5/273
- Geschäftsrun
- Kladr Karl-Heinz
- Drs 5/274
- Verschreibung w
- Kladr Horst Weh
- Drs 5/275
- Neues Rundfunk
- Kladr Falk Neube
- Drs 5/276
- Rechtsstreit vor

The detailed view of the document 'Gedenkstätte Eth' (Drs 5/271) shows the following text:

Fragen an die Staatsregierung

- In welcher Höhe wurden seitens der Stiftung Sachliche Gedenkstätten (StSG) bzw. der Staatsregierung für das Haushaltsjahr 2010 für die Stiftung und die in ihrer Trägerschaft befindlichen bzw. die ihr angegliederten Gedenkstätten Bundesfördermittel beantragt und in welcher Höhe wurden sie bewilligt? Bitte aufschlüsseln nach institutioneller, Forerung und Projektförderung insgesamt sowie für die einzelnen Gedenkstätten und für Verwaltungsaufgaben/Verwaltungspersonal)
- Wenn erstmals auch für die Gedenkstätte Ehrenrain Zeitbau Bundesförderung beantragt wurde, welche konzeptionelle Begründung wurde diesem Antrag zu Grunde gelegt?
- Würden die Leitung der Gedenkstätte Ehrenrain Zeitbau sowie der Förderverein Ehrenrain Zeitbau in dem Antragsprozess einbezogen und wenn ja, in welcher Form?

Dresden, den 27. Oktober 2009

Karl-Heinz Gostenberg
Dir Karl-Heinz Gostenberg Mdl

Scan des Originals mit Unterschrift

» Fenster schließen

EDAS „heute“

• Lösung heute 2(2):

Übersicht | Hilfe | Nutzung des EDAS für Dritte

Sächsischer Landtag
Parlamentarische Dokumentation

Parlamentarische Dokumentation
Sie haben gesucht nach:
Parlamentaria
Suchmaske
Dokumentenartentypen
urn:ber
reports
Sachgebiet
Gesetzgebungsverfahren
Sprachbeiträge
Volltextrecherche
Statistik
Hilfe

Parlamentaria | 141 bis 160 | 5. Wahlperiode: 29.09.2009
Treffer von 1 bis 901 | Dokumentenart = Drs | Drs 5270

Gedenkstätte Ehrenhain Zeithain II
Klwinfr Karl-Heinz Gerstenberg GRÜNE 29.10.2009 Drs 5/270

5_Drs_270_101_1_1.doc (Schreibgeschützt) - Microsoft Word

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

2. Wenn erstmals auch nur die Gedenkstätte Ehrenhain Zeithain Bundesförderung beantragt wurde, welche kantonale Bewandlung wurde diesem Antrag zu Grunde gelegt?

3. Würden die Leitung des Ehrenhain Zeithain in Form(?)

Ausschließen
Kopieren
Einfügen
Neu nummerieren
Nummerierung fortsetzen
Einzug verkleinern
Einzug vergrößern
Zeichen...
Absatz...
Nummerierung und Aufzählungszeichen...
Hyperlink...
Nachschlagen...
Synonyme
Übersetzen
Text mit ähnlicher Formatierung markieren

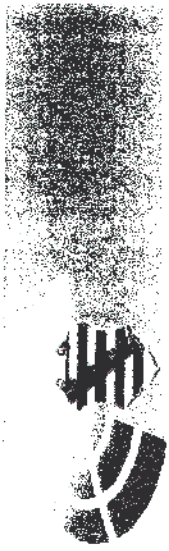
2. Datei als WORD-Datei weiter verarbeitbar

Hinweis: nur Original ist gültig!






Wichtig ist auch die JE-Ladung durchsuche (Nummer siehe oben) gedruckt und wichtige Fassungen!

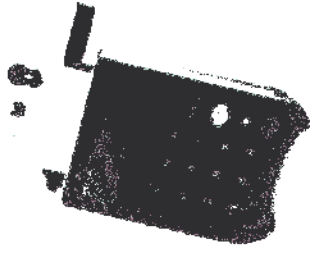
Vorgang

100%



EDASinput

- Sie könnten „morgen“ sehen 1(2):
 - Texte werden *weiterhin* als Datei erstellt
 -   ✓
 - Texte werden *nicht* gedruckt
 -  sondern in  gewandelt
 - Das Papier wird *nicht* von Hand unterschrieben
 -  sondern elektronisch signiert



→ Beispiel



Elektronische Signatur

Dieses Dokument wurde von Sachsen-Anhalt -Edelstadt- mit Hilfe von EIT erstellt

Unterschriften anzeigen

Überprüfen und kommentieren

Elektronische Signatur

Kleine Anfrage

Frage von: Abgeordnete Cornelia Fuchs (LINKE)

Thema: **Ausschreibung von Dresdner UKW-Frequenzen durch die Sächsische Landesanstalt für privaten Rundfunk und neue Medien (SLM)**

Im Sächsischen Amtsblatt vom 2. August 2017 hat die SLM zwei UKW-Frequenzen für den Hörfunk freigegeben und 40 Stunden ausgeschrieben. Dabei sind die Städte gemeint:

1. Wittenberg (Wittenberg) mit einer Länge von 10 Minuten und 40 Stunden
2. Wittenberg (Wittenberg)
3. Wittenberg (Wittenberg)
4. Wittenberg (Wittenberg) mit einer Länge von 10 Minuten und 40 Stunden
5. Wittenberg (Wittenberg) mit einer Länge von 10 Minuten und 40 Stunden

Bitte um eine Antwort bis zum 15. September 2017.

Beantwortet am 15. September 2017

Das ist noch nicht unterschrieben

Klick für elektronische Unterschrift (Zum Unterschriften klicken)

Abgeordnete Cornelia Fuchs (LINKE) hat dieses Dokument unterschrieben

Abgeordnete Cornelia Fuchs (LINKE) hat dieses Dokument unterschrieben



Elektronische Signatur

Die Daten werden mit dem privaten Schlüssel des Cryptobjekts

Kleine Anfrage

der Seite: Angezeigener Hinweis mit
Fraktion der LINKS

Die Daten werden mit dem privaten Schlüssel des Cryptobjekts

Unterschreiben mit PIN *****

Private Schlüssel des Cryptobjekts

Kennwort speichern

Erstellen (1) - 1. Oktober 2007

PDF
Mitarbeiter Internet

Landgericht Sachsen-Anhalt
Eröffnungsamt 03 19 2007

Ausgabe: Jochen am






Unterstützungseigenschaften

Feilder markieren







EDASinput

- Sie könnten „morgen“ sehen 2(2):
 - Das Papier wird *nicht* per Post verschickt
 - * sondern @ elektronisch übermittelt
 - Das Papier wird *nicht* als .tiff eingescannt
 - gedruckt  und verteilt 
 - Der Text wird *nicht* als „Bild“ veröffentlicht
 -  =  → 





EDASinput

- Sie könnten „morgen“ sehen 2 (2):
 - Das Papier wird *nicht* per Post verschickt
 - elektronisch übermittelt
 - Der Text wird *nicht* als .tiff eingescannt
 - gedruckt  und verteilt 
 - Der Text wird *nicht* als „Bild“ veröffentlicht




EDASinput

- Sie könnten „morgen“ sehen 2 (2):

- Das Papier wird *nicht* per Post verschickt

● elektronisch übermittelt

Der Text wird *nicht* als .tiff eingescannt

gedruckt  und verteilt 

- Der Text wird *nicht* als „Bild“ veröffentlicht





EDASinput

- Sie könnten „morgen“ sehen 2 (2):

– Das Papier wird *nicht* per Post verschickt

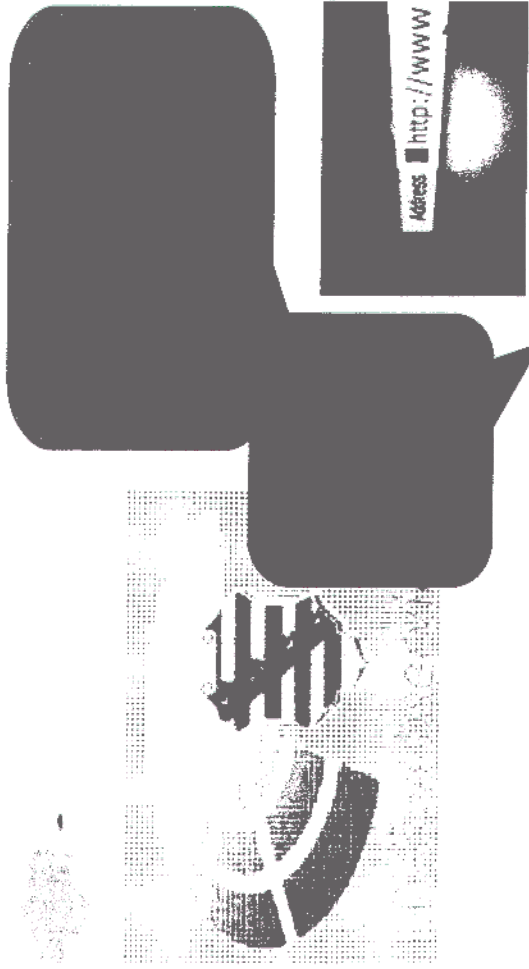
 elektronisch übermittelt

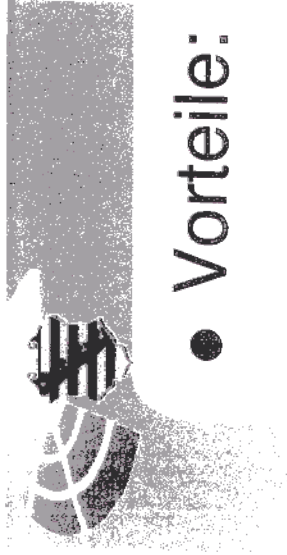
nicht als .tiff eingescannt

gedruckt  und verteilt 

– Der Text wird *nicht* als „Bild“ veröffentlicht




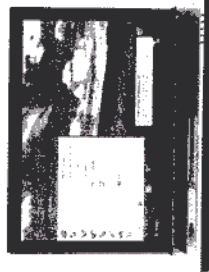

A | =  →

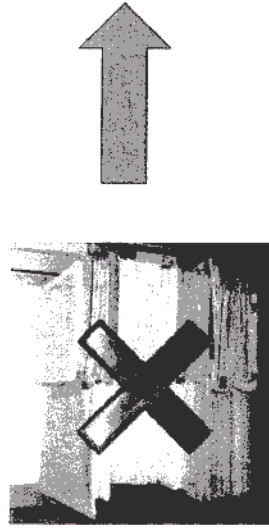




EDASinput

- Vorteile:

- Zeitgewinn 
 - Suche nach Text möglich 
 - Text kann verarbeitet werden (codet information – ci) 
 - Verzicht auf Papier möglich
- arbeiten:  archivieren: 



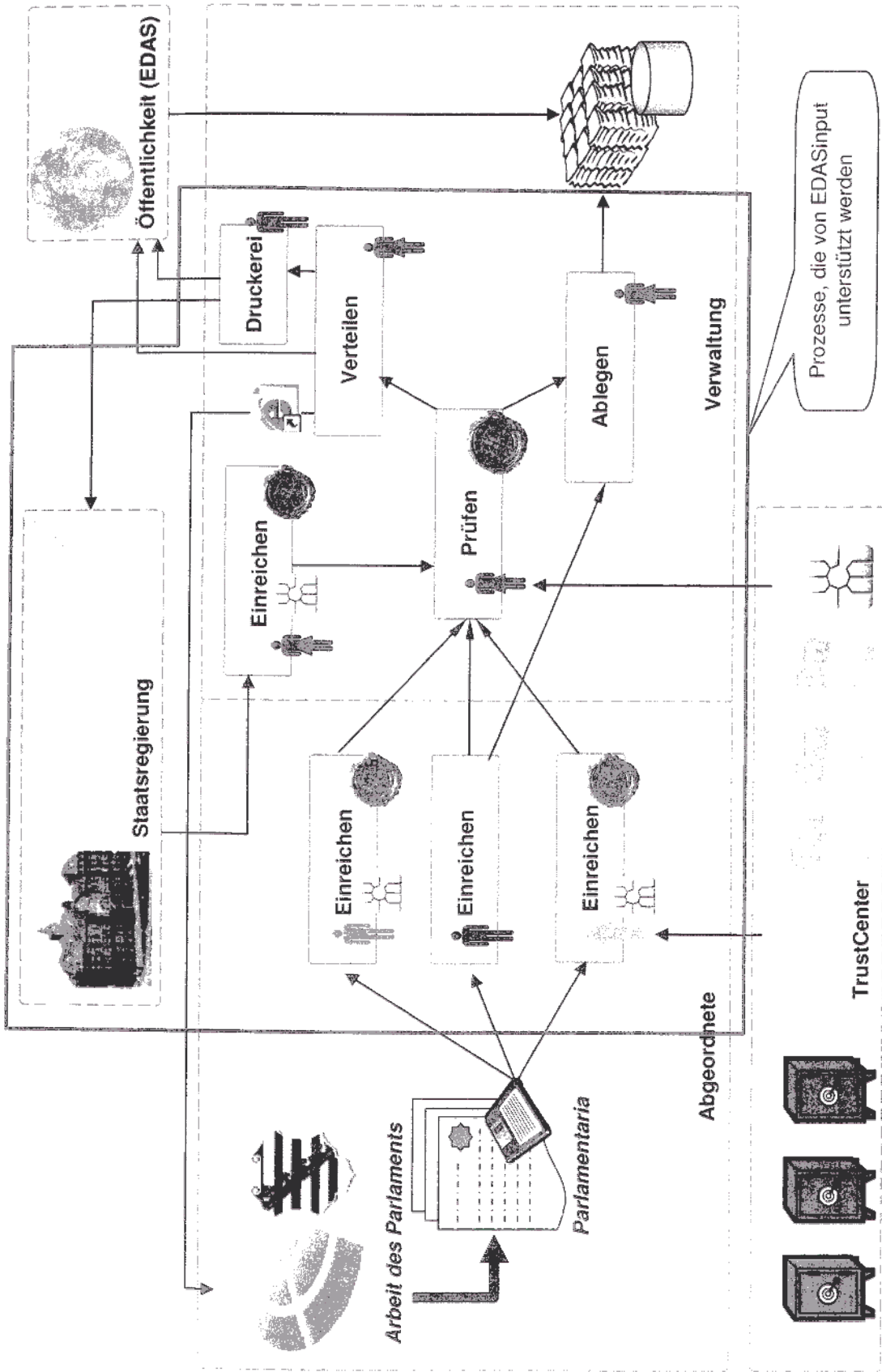


EDASinput

- Realisierung...
 - technisch möglich?



Technische Realisierung





EDASinput

- Realisierung...
 - technisch möglich? ✓





EDASinput

- Realisierung...
 - technisch möglich?  ✓
 - finanziell sinnvoll? 





Wirtschaftlichkeit

bisheriges Verfahren - mit EDASinput

Papier

Investitionen (~ 170.000€)

Druckkosten

laufende Kosten

Speicherbedarf



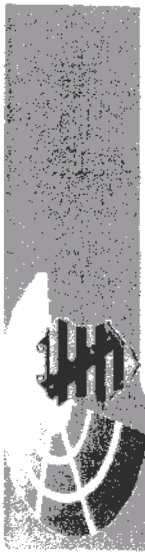
(19.000 – 27.000 €/a)

Raumbedarf

Personalaufwand

...

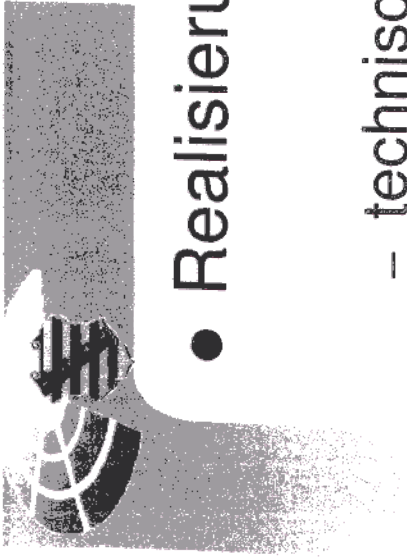








EDASinput

- Realisierung...
 - technisch möglich? ✓
 - finanziell sinnvoll? ✓





EDASinput

- Realisierung...
 - technisch möglich?  ✓
 - finanziell sinnvoll?  ✓
 - rechtlich möglich?  



RICHTLINIE 1999/93/EG DES EUROPÄISCHEN PARLAMENTS UND DES RATES vom 13. Dezember 1999 über gemeinschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen für elektronische Signaturen

DAS EUROPÄISCHE PARLAMENT UND DER RAT DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION —

gestützt auf den Vertrag zur Gründung der Europäischen Gemeinschaft, insbesondere auf Artikel 47 Absatz 2, Artikel 55 und 95,

auf Vorschlag der Kommission (1),

nach Stellungnahme des Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses (2),

nach Stellungnahme des Ausschusses der Regionen (3),

gemäß dem Verfahren des Artikels 251 des Vertrags (4),

in Erwägung nachstehender Gründe:

- (1) Am 16. April 1997 hat die Kommission dem Europäischen Parlament, dem Rat, dem Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und dem Ausschuss der Regionen eine Mitteilung mit dem Titel „Europäische Initiative für den elektronischen Geschäftsverkehr“ vorgelegt.


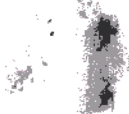
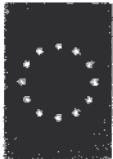
erfüllen, die speziell für Produkte für elektronische Signaturen gelten, um so den freien Verkehr im Binnenmarkt zu gewährleisten und das Vertrauen in digitale Signaturen zu fördern, wobei die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 3381/94 des Rates vom 19. Dezember 1994 über eine Gemeinschaftsregelung der Ausfuhrkontrolle von Gütern mit doppeltem Verwendungszweck (5) und der Beschluss 94/942/GASP des Rates vom 19. Dezember 1994 über die vom Rat angenommene gemeinsame Aktion zur Ausfuhrkontrolle von Gütern mit doppeltem Verwendungszweck (6) unberührt bleiben.

Mit der vorliegenden Richtlinie wird die Erbringung von Dienstleistungen im Bereich der Vertraulichkeit von Informationen nicht harmonisiert, wenn für derartige Dienstleistungen einzelstaatliche Vorschriften hinsichtlich der öffentlichen Ordnung oder Sicherheit gelten.

Der Binnenmarkt gewährleistet die Freizügigkeit von



EDASinput

- Realisierung...
 - technisch möglich?  ✓
 - finanziell sinnvoll?  ✓
 - rechtlich möglich?  ✓





EDASinput

- Realisierung...

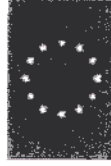
- technisch möglich?



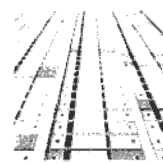
- finanziell sinnvoll?



- rechtlich möglich?



- archivarisch sinnvoll?



vs.



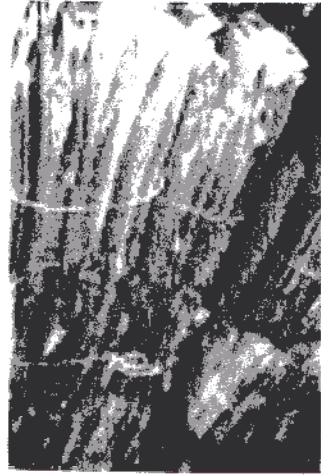


Archivierung

als Papier

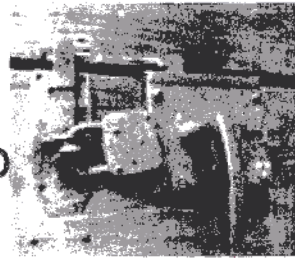
Haltbarkeit

endlich



Verfügbarkeit

begrenzt



digital

Haltbarkeit

ewig



Verfügbarkeit

unbegrenzt





EDASinput

- Realisierung...

- technisch möglich?



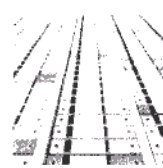
- finanziell sinnvoll?



- rechtlich möglich?



- archivarisch sinnvoll?

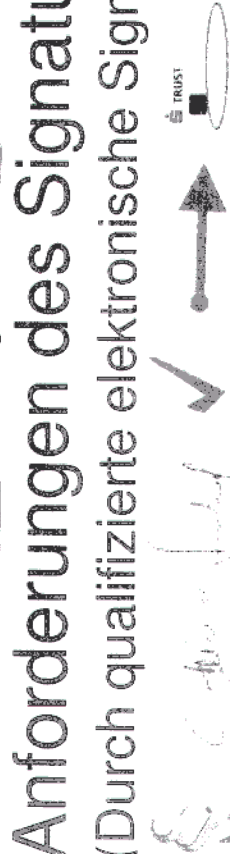


vs.







Hauptmerkmale von EDASinput 1(2)

- Elektronisches Dokument ist das Original
- Medienbruchfreier Prozess
- Anforderungen des Signaturgesetzes erfüllt
(Durch qualifizierte elektronische Signatur gerichtsfest)
- Langzeitarchivierung umsetzbar



Hauptmerkmale von EDASinput 2(2)

- Gesicherter Zugriff durch berechnigte Nutzer

- Moderne, integrierte Webanwendung

- Zukunftssicherheit durch Nutzung von Softwarekomponenten namhafter Hersteller
 :    ...
- Minimierung von Papierkopien, aber bei Bedarf immer möglich



Bestellung

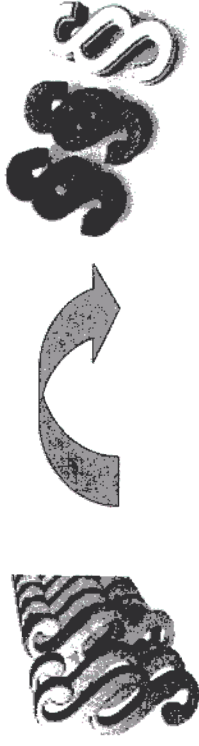
Druckwerk	
X	5002
X	5003
X	5004
X	5005
X	5006
X	5007
X	5008
X	5009
X	5010



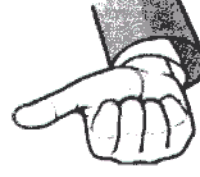
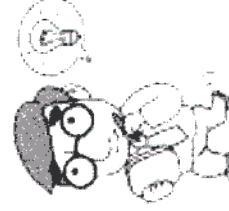
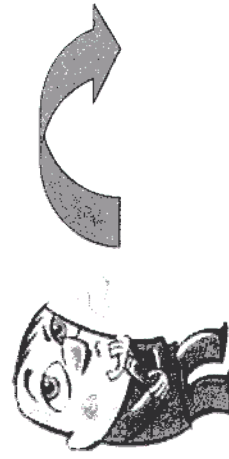


EDASinput

- Voraussetzungen:
 - Änderung der Geschäftsordnung des Landtages



- Umdenken der Nutzer



- Akzeptanz





Herzlichen Dank für Ihre
Aufmerksamkeit!

Hvala vam na pozornosti !