

Abstract: We investigate whether the recently approved reforms of the apportionment of parliamentary seats to parties in the German Bundestag affects the parties' political influence measured by power indices. We find that under neither reform the underlying simple game, which describes the possibilities to form governments, remains unchanged and as a result the Shapley-Shubik and the Banzhaf index are unaltered. As a consequence, the major change from the reforms is the size reduction in the Bundestag by currently 106 legislators to 630.