The Assembly

The French National Assembly is a political institution of the French Republic. It is the lower house of the French bicameral legislative system, which also includes the French Senate. The Assembly represents the people in the governance of the country.

To Represent

The people of France are represented at all levels of government and to ensure a more democratic decision-taking place. The French Constitution states the rules which govern society.

The Finance Act is the budget

Every year, the French Finance Act is adopted by the National Assembly by a vote in the Chamber. This involves two stages: in the first, the Chamber of Deputies debates the draft budget, and in the second, the Senate debates the Chamber’s amendments. The Act is the result of the decisions made by the Government and the National Assembly. It contains provisions for the budget of the State, including all revenue and expenditure. The Act is promulgated (official publication of the Realm) in the Journal Officiel du Palais Bourbon.

To Make Legislation

1. The Drawing-up of Legislation

Every year, the French Government presents a Bill to the National Assembly, and each year the Assembly debates and votes on the Bill. The Bill may go through four main stages.

2. Procedure in Parliament

In the Chamber, the Bill is first introduced by a member of the French Government. The member of the French Government must then present the Bill to the French National Assembly. If the Bill is adopted, it becomes law.

3. Consideration of Projects

In the Chamber, the Bill is considered by different commissions, which are made up of senators and members of the French National Assembly. These commissions examine the laws of the Republic, including the declaration of rights, and make recommendations to the French National Assembly.

The Assembly's role in the legislative process is to ensure that the laws which are adopted are in line with the interests of the French people. The Assembly also ensures that the laws are in line with the French Constitution, and that they are in line with the principles of democracy.

To Scrutinize

The third important task of the Assembly is to scrutinize Government action. The main aim of the Assembly is to guarantee the freedoms of citizens.

Questions to the Government

Every Tuesday and Wednesday, the French Prime Minister and members of the French Government answer questions from members of the National Assembly. The Assembly may force the latter to resign. For this to happen a motion of censure must be proposed by the Assembly, and if the majority of M.P.s disagree with the Prime Minister, he must resign. For this to happen a motion of censure must be proposed by the Assembly, and if the majority of M.P.s disagree with the Prime Minister, he must resign. For this to happen a motion of censure must be proposed by the Assembly, and if the majority of M.P.s disagree with the Prime Minister, he must resign. For this to happen a motion of censure must be proposed by the Assembly, and if the majority of M.P.s disagree with the Prime Minister, he must resign.