

## French National Assembly: Composition, Powers & Position

### Introduction

The French National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) is the lower house of the bicameral French Parliament, the upper house being the Senate. It plays a central role in France's semi-presidential system, as established under the Fifth Republic Constitution of 1958. The National Assembly is not only the main legislative body but also acts as a key institution in maintaining democratic accountability, lawmaking, and oversight in the French Republic.

### Composition of the National Assembly

The French National Assembly is composed of 577 deputies, each elected for a 5-year term through direct universal suffrage. France uses a two-round system for elections: if no candidate wins an absolute majority in the first round, a second round is held between the top contenders. The Assembly represents constituencies across metropolitan France, as well as overseas departments and territories.

To be eligible as a deputy, one must be at least 18 years of age and a French citizen. The Assembly is led by a President (Speaker), elected by the members, who oversees debates, maintains order, and represents the Assembly in state matters. Various commissions and committees operate within the Assembly to examine legislation and perform specialized functions.

### Legislative Powers

The National Assembly holds extensive legislative powers:

1. Law-making: It can introduce, amend, and vote on laws in nearly all areas including finance, defence, education, labor, and civil liberties.
2. Budget Approval: The Assembly has the power of the purse, meaning all financial bills must be introduced first in the lower house. It scrutinizes and approves the Finance Act.
3. Initiative in Legislation: Both the government and members of Parliament can initiate legislation. However, government-sponsored bills often take precedence.
4. Amendment Power: The Assembly can amend or reject bills proposed by the Senate or government, though certain limits are placed to ensure executive efficiency.

5. Constitutional Laws: In cooperation with the Senate, the Assembly participates in constitutional amendments, though such changes require a joint sitting of Parliament or a referendum.

## **Control and Oversight Powers**

The Assembly plays a vital role in checking the executive:

1. Interpellation and Questions: Deputies have the right to ask written or oral questions to ministers, holding them accountable.

2. Votes of Confidence and No-Confidence: The Assembly can force the resignation of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers through a motion of no-confidence. This provides a critical democratic safeguard.

3. Committees of Inquiry: It can form investigative committees to probe into issues of public concern or governmental mismanagement.

4. Approval of Treaties and Declarations of War: While the President plays a major role in foreign affairs, certain international agreements and military actions must be ratified or debated in the Assembly.

## **Position in the Political System**

Although the French President holds strong powers under the Fifth Republic, the National Assembly retains significant influence, especially in times of cohabitation—when the President and the majority in the Assembly come from opposing political parties. In such cases, the Prime Minister must emerge from the majority in the Assembly, increasing its power.

Under Article 49(3) of the Constitution, the government can force the passage of a bill unless a motion of no-confidence is adopted—highlighting the balance of power between executive efficiency and parliamentary authority.

The Senate, as the upper house, has limited power compared to the Assembly. If the two chambers disagree on a bill, the National Assembly has the final say, making it the dominant legislative body.

## **Recent Trends and Influence**

In recent years, the National Assembly has witnessed increasing demands for transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement. With the rise of multiple political parties, the traditional dominance of two-party coalitions has eroded, making the Assembly a more

diverse and pluralistic forum. It has also been active in scrutinizing government actions, especially during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic and pension reforms.

## **Conclusion**

The French National Assembly stands as a cornerstone of democratic governance in the Fifth Republic. While the Constitution gives significant powers to the executive, especially the President, the Assembly plays a pivotal role in legislation, oversight, and political accountability. Its ability to check the executive, represent the people, and legislate independently makes it one of the most important institutions in the French political system. In the modern context, its role continues to evolve, reflecting changing political dynamics and public expectations in a democratic society.