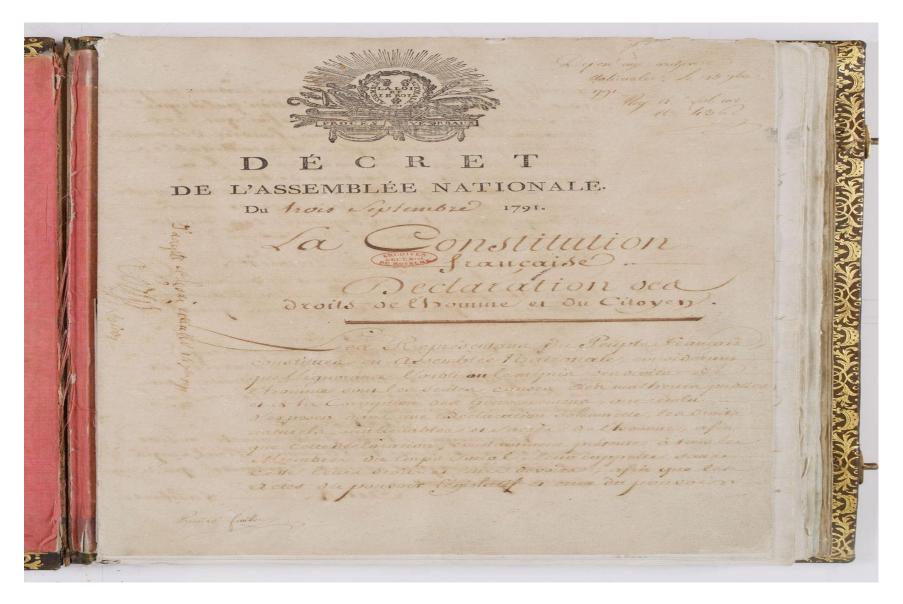
## **Constitution of France**



# History

France's first constitution was adopted after the great French Revolution on September 3 in 1791

The last constitution was adopted in 1958 by Charles de Gaulle

#### Structure of constitution

- French constitution consists of a preamble 16 sections 89 articles
  Section I. On Sovereignty (Articles 2-4)
  Section II. President of the Republic (Articles 5 to 19)
  Section III. Government (Articles 20 to 23)
  Section IV. Parliament (Articles 24 33)
- Section VII. Constitutional Council (Articles 56 -63)
- Section VIII. On the judiciary (Articles 64 66)

## Preamble of France

- The French people solemnly proclaim their commitment to human rights and the principles of national sovereignty, as defined by the 1789
   Declaration, reaffirmed and supplemented in the preamble to the 1946 Constitution.
  - Based on these principles, as well as on the principle of free self-determination of peoples, the Republic offers the peoples of the overseas territories that express a desire to join it new institutions based on the joint ideal of freedom, equality and fraternity and aimed at their democratic development.

#### Constitution establishment

Human rights and freedoms, new institutions based on the ideal of: freedom of equality and fraternity.



# Law

## Equality before the law.



### President



- president guarantor constitution.
- guarantor national independence.
- territorial integrity.
- compliance with international treaties.

#### Government

Defines and implements a nation's policy.
 At his disposal are the administration and the armed forces.



# Interesting facts

- В Конституции США не упомянуто слово «демократия». Кроме того, американская Конституция рекордно короткая — она состоит из 4,4 тысяч слов.
- Эквадор стал первой в мире страной, закрепивший права природы на уровне Конституции.
- Конституция Мальты провозглашает свою страну нейтральной, стремящейся к миру.