

# RULES OF PROCEDURE



ISTANBUL OKAN UNIVERSITY  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
YASIN YILDIRIM

french parliament  
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french parliament







## I. General Provisions

### Scope and Purpose

These rules govern the proceedings of the French National Assembly. They aim to replicate, as closely as feasible for a simulation, the actual functioning of the Assemblée nationale of the Fifth Republic of France.

### Official Language

The official language of the Assembly is English.

### Delegations

Each delegate represents a Deputy (Député) from a political party. Party affiliations, the Government (Cabinet), and the Opposition are predefined.

## II. Rules of Governing

### Article 1. Roll Call (participation à l'appel nominal)

The President of the Assembly must conduct a Roll Call before every session. Deputies shall orally respond “Present” when their name is called; otherwise, they will be considered not present and, therefore, unable to join any parliamentary proceedings and debate.

**Quorum:** The Minimum number of Deputies required to commence a session is 1/3 of the seats filled in the Assembly

A quorum of 50%+1 of the total deputies is required for final votes on bills and censure motions.

Deputies who missed the Roll Call shall send a message to the President stating their presence.

## **Article 2. Agenda**

The Agenda Topic of the Assembly can be assigned by the President or the Conference of Presidents.

Deputies can give motions to set the agenda to another topic if the President decides so and opens the floor.

A motion to set the agenda shall immediately be put to a vote and requires a simple majority to pass. The debate on the proposed agendas is out of order.

## **Article 3. Plenary Sessions**

After the agenda is set, the President of the Assembly can allocate a total time for a Plenary Session. A maximum of 30 minutes is allowed for Plenary Sessions.

Deputies can speak for a specified amount of time decided by the President.

%60 of the total time shall be allocated for the speeches from the opposition side.

The President can establish a speakers' list starting with a Deputy from the Government side and alternating between other political groups or parties.



#### **Article 4. Questions for the Government Ministers**

When the floor is open, a motion to have a Question-and-Answer Session (Q&A) can be raised. This motion requires a simple majority vote to pass.

Deputies from the Opposition side submit their questions for the Government Ministers and the Prime Minister to the President of the Assembly orally or in writing.

Government Ministers can use the time specified by the President to answer questions.

The President of the Assembly can allocate a time or a maximum number of questions for the Q&A Session. A motion to terminate the session is in order whenever the floor is open.

#### **Article 5. Committee's Workings**

The National Assembly has eight standing committees:

Constitutional Laws, Legislation, and General Administration

Finance

Social Affairs

Cultural and Education Affairs

Economic Affairs

Sustainable Development

Foreign Affairs

National Defence

Each Deputy is appointed to only one of eight standing committees.

The National Assembly can establish new committees to address specific issues. Any Deputy can draft a committee, and with the signature of 1/10 total deputies, submit their draft to the President of the Assembly. The President, if deemed valid, can put the submitted draft for the establishment of a new committee to a vote, which requires a simple majority to pass.

A motion to move on with committee workings is in order whenever the floor is open, requires a simple majority to pass. A total time of a maximum of 20 minutes for the committee's workings shall be specified by the Deputy raising the motion

In the committee's workings, Deputies can stand up and roam the room. The usage of electronic devices is only allowed for the drafting of a bill.

## **Article 6. Legislation**

The National Assembly, along with the Senate (the upper house), debates, amends, and passes laws.

A legislative proposal (a bill) can be introduced by Government Ministers and Deputies. The government's legislative proposals are called "projets de loi". Any legislative proposal made by Deputies who are not from the Government side is called "proposition de loi".

Bills are drafted during the committee working sessions. A Deputy is appointed as the Rapporteur responsible for the draft bill. The draft bill is debated and amended during the sessions by the committee.



The rapporteur writes a report explaining the bill and its impact. The committee holds hearings with experts or ministers.

Once the committee reviews and accepts the draft bill, it is submitted to the President of the Assembly. The President places the bill on the Parliamentary Agenda and allocates time for the debate and amendments on the bill.

### **Article 7. Introduction of a Bill**

Once a bill is submitted to the President and placed on the agenda, a motion to introduce the bill can be given whenever the floor is open and requires a simple majority to pass.

Once a bill has been introduced, a general debate called the First Reading will take place with the speeches of the Rapporteur of the Bill, the Government side and other political groups. Upon the finalisation of the first speeches, a speakers' list consisting of proponents and opponents will be established. The debate will continue with alternating speakers from both sides until the time specified by the President elapses.

A motion to move on to the amendment procedure for the bill is in order when the debate is completed. The bill is read article by article, and every article is amended and voted on separately. Must be submitted in writing before or during the debate on the relevant article. The President may group similar amendments.

Adoption of the amendments and articles requires a simple majority. The same procedure applies for the second and third readings.

After all articles are voted on, the final bill is submitted to a vote.

### **Article 8. Navette Parlementaire**

After the Assembly completes the First Reading of the bill and makes amendments, the final version of the bill is sent to the Senate. The Senate reviews the bill and amends it if deemed necessary.

The amended bill is sent back to the Assembly for the Second Reading. The Assembly can amend the bill as well on the Second Reading.

This process can only be repeated three times, and in case of a disagreement between the Senate and the Assembly, the Assembly has the final and decisive say under Article 45 of the Constitution.

### **Article 9. Constitutional Review and Promulgation**

Before promulgation, the President, Prime Minister, or 60 Deputies can request a review of the bill by the Constitutional Council. The entirety of the bill or parts of it are struck down if deemed unconstitutional by the Council.

A request for a Constitutional Review must be submitted to the President in writing.

Once adopted, the President of the Republic signs (promulgates) the law within 15 days. The law is then published in the Official Journal (Journal Officiel)



### **Article 10. Commitment of Responsibility (engagement de responsabilité)**

Under Article 49 of the French Constitution, the Government has the right to pass a bill without a vote by linking their existence to it. Governments can only practise this legal manoeuvre once per legislative year.

In the case of Government practising the Commitment of Responsibility, the Opposition may submit a motion of no confidence (motion de censure) to the President of the Assembly in writing. The motion of no confidence must be submitted on the same day of Government's practising the engagement de responsabilité.

### **Article 11. Motion of No Confidence (motion de censure)**

The National Assembly, believing that the legitimacy of the current Government is undermined and is no longer functional or does not represent the people of France, can submit a motion of no confidence.

1/10 of the total number of Deputies must sign the motion of no confidence. The motion must be submitted to the President of the Assembly in writing including the reasoning.

A simple majority is required for the introduction and the debate on the motion of no confidence. A speakers' list of in favour and against will be established and speeches from Deputies shall be heard in alternating order.

A motion to move on with the voting can be given any time the floor is open. The motion of no confidence requires an absolute majority ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ).

If the voting is successful, The Prime Minister and its cabinet must resign. Following the resignations, the President of the Republic can either assign a new Prime Minister or call for elections.



## Article 12. Structuring a Bill

Deputies working on a bill must follow the formatting rules of following:

There should be a title page with the cantered title as “Proposition de loi” or “Projets de loi”.

Title should be followed with a subtitle including the subject. Names of the Deputies who have contributed to the writing of the bill must be listed in author(s) part following the subtitle.

The second part of the bill is called “Exposé des motifs (Explanatory Statement)”. Though not legally binding, Deputies can explain the reason, political context and purpose of the bill. References to existing laws, statistics, court rulings, or EU directives can be used to justify the bill.

Third part of a bill is called “Dispositif (Body of the Bill)”. Dispositif is the normative part of the bill and contains the actual legal provisions proposed by Deputies. Language should follow standard legislative drafting style—formal, concise, and prescriptive. Each legal provision is numbered and called Article.

Use present tense, passive voice, and impersonal constructions. Avoid vague terms. Be as precise and measurable as possible. Ensure internal consistency with existing codes and laws.



EXAMPLE TITLE



No. 1406

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTION OF OCTOBER 4, 1958

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Registered with the Presidency of the National Assembly on May 13, 2025.

PROPOSED LAW

*aimed at promoting the sustainable development of territories ,*

(Referred to the Committee on Economic Affairs, in the absence of the establishment of a special commit





## Example explanatory memorandum

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### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Ladies AND Gentlemen ,

The previous legislature paid great attention to the territories, through government initiatives, parliamentary work in both chambers, as well as revitalization of territorialization policies, which include, for example, Ardennes Pact.

These various approaches have revealed in recent months the opportunity of three legislative initiatives to revitalize territories, but which have not been able to find their place in the texts under discussion.

Pragmatism and efficiency lead us to hope that these widely shared proposals will quickly become part of positive law, so that the stakeholders of these territories can take hold of them.

**Article 1 offers an additional possibility of sustainable development of our agriculture . Indeed, a large number of agricultural holdings include a diffuse plot, some plots sometimes being located a few <sup>dozen</sup> kilometers from the headquarters of the holding.**

These are land acquisition opportunities seized by the operator or previous operators, sometimes following family inheritances.

Finding a farmer who has exactly the opposite need to repatriate hectares cultivated near the operating headquarters of his colleague and whose operating headquarters is located in the municipality where the latter's remote hectares are located is extremely rare.

Digitalization now makes it possible to operate algorithms that allow



## Example Dispositif

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### BILL

1

#### Article

At the end of the first phase of the second paragraph of Article L. 124-3 the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code, the words: "either in the same canton, or a canton and in a commune bordering it" are replaced by the words: "in the sa department".

#### Article 2

- ① Article L. 126-2 of the Construction and Housing Code is supplemented three paragraphs worded as follows:
- ② "The facades of buildings must be kept constantly in a good state cleanliness in all or part of the competent municipalities or groups municipalities having deliberated to this effect.
- ③ "The deliberation, and where appropriate, the delimitation of the sector: provides for, is motivated with regard to the strategy of attractiveness & revitalization of the territory and centralities, of enhancement of heritage quality of the living environment as well as the measures of support for own planned or envisaged in the territory.





## HOW A BILL IS MADE IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

