



XX CT.

France

***State-legal
development***



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In the twentieth century state development France has passed three stages:

- the period of the Third Republic in 1870-1940**
- the period of the Fourth Republic from 1946 to 1958**
- the period of the Fifth Republic 1958-present**



Society

Features of the socio-economic development of France in the early twentieth century.

France became the world's creditor.

Local capitalists have considered it profitable to invest in industry and agriculture of their own country, and in foreign loans, which gave huge profit.

In conditions of stagnation of industry, trade, sea transport, the decline in living standards of the people of the country became rich.

France was an agrarian-industrial country: 43% of its inhabitants were engaged in agriculture.

A significant role in the economy of France played banks.

Five of their main representatives, headed "French Bank" has concentrated in their hands 73% of the total deposits.

200 major shareholders "of the Bank of France" (two hundred families) controlled almost the entire economy of the state

Socio-political situation in the postwar period

**In June 1949
France
became
member of
NATO.**

In the political arena came a new social-political associations. Influential force was the Union of degallos. Major political parties became the French Communist party (PCF) French socialist party (FSP)

In April 1951 it was a co-founder of the European coal and steel community. The formation of this Association has strengthened the international position of France, contributed to the establishment of trade, economic, cultural cooperation.

In 1957 in Rome signed an agreement of creation of a Common market, leading role in which was played by France.

The French society in the late twentieth century .

- **At the end of XX century industrial society in France gives way to the postindustrial, information society in which the leading role played by information systems and management, and computerization.**
- **The countries belonging to the European Union abolished border control at internal inter-state borders and amplify it to the boundaries with other countries.**



The state

Features of government of the country in the beginning of the century



*Падіння Другої імперії,
проголошення Третьої
республіки.*

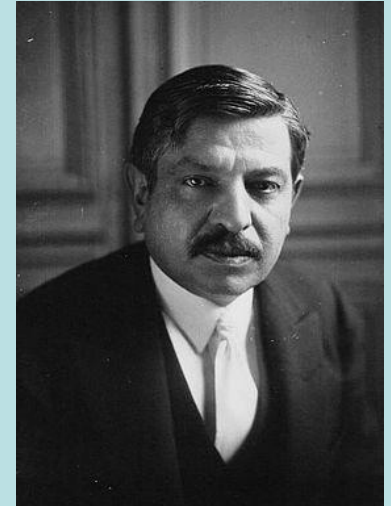
Changes in the political system of France in the period between the two world wars were insignificant. The state system of the Third Republic, as before, determined by the Constitutional laws of 1875.

The main levers of Executive power in the conditions of the Third Republic were concentrated in the hands of the government. The actual role of the head of state the President of the Republic remained low.



***Albert Lebrun
The Last President
of the third
Republic***

Despite the characteristic of the Third Republic, a government crisis and resignation of offices in the state government system of France at this time, there was a further strengthening of the role of the government and its leader — Chairman of the Council of Ministers.



***Pierre Laval
Chairman
Of The
Council Of
Ministers***

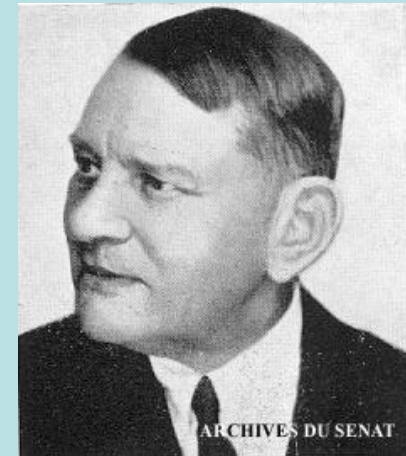
State development of France in the postwar period

Before post-war France there were many important issues: economic, social, political.

However, the Central issue of the political life of the country, around which a fierce struggle, was the question of a new political system, the problem of the new Constitution of France.

With the adoption of the Constitution of 1946, France began the period of the Fourth Republic.

In the form of government, France has become a “secular, democratic and social” parliamentary Republic.



***René Coty
President of The fourth
Republic***

The Constitution of 1946

The Constitution established the universal right to work, recreation, social welfare and education.

France was proclaimed a parliamentary Republic.

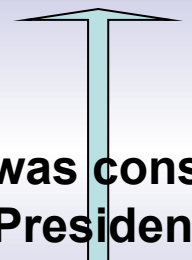
A major role in political life was supposed to play a bicameral Parliament, he was elected President, which had limited rights.



The state system of the Fifth Republic (1958 - present)

**October 6, 1958, entered into force the
Constitution of the Fifth Republic.**

**Political system
combines elements
of presidential and
parliamentary
republics.**



**The Constitution was constructed according
to this scheme: President – government –
Parliament.**

In 1954 was held on constitutional reform. There has been an actual strengthening of the role and influence of the President of the Republic has significantly expanded the rights and opportunities of the government, more simple was the process of its formation.

The Constitution of 1958

In September 1958 the French referendum approved the new Constitution by de Gaulle. The Constitution provided for the change of the form of government. France became a presidential Republic. The President, who was elected for 7 years by General election, had the authority of the President, the chief Executive and commander in chief of the armed forces;



The regime of the Fifth Republic was distinguished by the increasing state interference in the economy and social relations.



The first President of the Fifth Republic was Charles de Gaulle

In foreign policy, de Gaulle pursued three main objectives: to revive the greatness of France, to strengthen its independence and autonomy, to weaken US influence in Europe.



The modern structure of France

The system of state bodies

The head of state is the President. The President is elected by direct universal suffrage for a period of 5 years

The constitutional Council - the highest body that oversees observance of the Constitution.

Legislative power is exercised by Parliament which consists of two chambers: the national Assembly (lower house) and the Senate (upper house).

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers (government). The President appoints the Prime Minister and in his view Ministers.

The President Of France

Central part in the system of state bodies of France belongs to the President. He was elected by universal and direct elections. In September of 2000. the referendum was decided on the constitutional reduction of presidential term from 7 to 5 years. The powers of the President in all spheres of public life was extremely extensive. He presided at the meetings of the Council of Ministers, they discussed signs decrees and ordinances, appoints the Prime Minister and at his suggestion, the other members of the Government, accepts the resignation of the Prime Minister and Ministers.

The constitutional Council

The constitutional Council - a special body supervising compliance with the Constitution.

In the Board of 9 people appointed for 9 years. 3 members of the Council are appointed by the President, 3 President by the Senate and 3 by the speaker of the national Assembly.

The French Parliament

The Parliament consists of two chambers - the national Assembly and the Senate. National Assembly consists of 577 deputies elected for 5 years. By law, the 1985 National Assembly elections held through the proportional electoral system. In the Senate includes representatives of the departments, "overseas France" and the French living abroad. In the composition of the Senate 321 people, is elected by indirect elections for 9 years. Every 3 years the Senate is renewed by 1/3.

The Council of Ministers – the government of France

The French government - Council of Ministers, according to article 20 of the Constitution, "determines and conducts the policy of the nation." The Government consists of the Prime Minister - the head of Government, Ministers, heads of ministries and state secretaries in charge of departments of individual ministries. The functions of Government the Constitution defines, in the most condensed form.



The *law*

The main trends in the development of the law

In the system of current French legislation remains imposed during the Napoleonic codification a clear separation laws in 2 areas of law - civil and commercial.

France in the twentieth century. the dominant source of law, as before, remains the law, especially the code.

In the modern system of sources of law the Central place occupied by the French Constitution, 1958, Declaration of the rights of man and citizen of 1789, and also contains detailed discussion of democratic rights and freedoms of citizens the preamble to the Constitution of 1946, together with the Declaration of 1789 proclaimed a constituent part of the Constitution.

Branches of law

- The FRENCH CIVIL CODE (FCC) of 1804 occupies a Central place in the system codes.
 - FCC has suffered many changes and additions especially in the twentieth century, during which from it were often removed whole sections or include additional chapters, re-reglamentary major legal institutions.
- The largest transformations has been the first book of ftsk in the regulation of marriage and family relations.

- In the field of CRIMINAL LAW for a long time acted in the penal code of 1810, which had been amended several times.
- In the twentieth century, the most significant reform of the criminal code of France was conducted on the basis of the Constitution of 1958 In 1994, entered into force the new criminal code of France.
- The code continues a course on strengthening of criminal responsibility for major crimes.
- Death penalty commuted to life imprisonment.