

THE NSC AND THE SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE NSC WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF 1982 CONSTITUTION (2003 -)

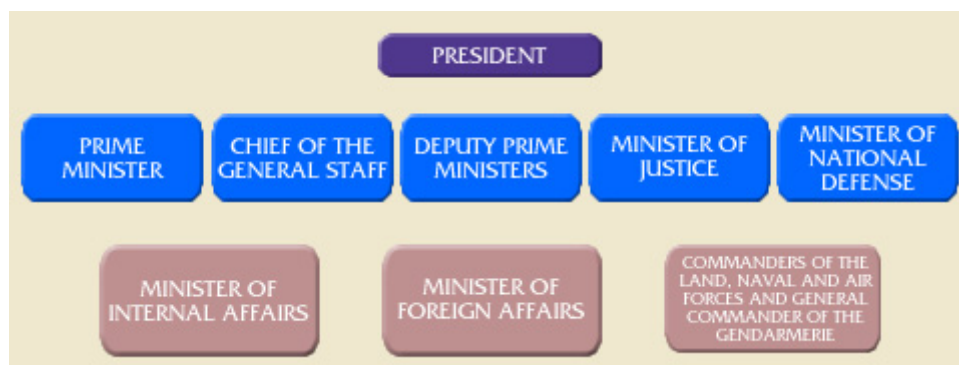
1. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

(a) Formation

The National Security Council was formed with Law No. 2945 dated 09 November 1983, in accordance with the 1982 Constitution.

According to the article No. 118 of the 1982 Constitution (Amendment: 03.10.2001-4709/ No. 32) and the article No. 3 of the Law No. 2945 (Amendment: 15.01.2003-4789/ No. 1), the NSC, under the chairmanship of the President, consists of Prime Minister, Chief of General Staff, Minister of Defense, Minister of Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Commanders of Land, Naval and Air Forces and the General Commander of the Gendarmerie.

Depending on the agenda, related ministers and persons can be called to attend the council meetings for their views. The Secretary General of the National Security Council also participates at the meetings of the council with no right to vote.



(b) Duties

According to the article No. 118 of the 1982 Constitution (Amendment: 03.10.2001-4709/ No. 32), the NSC, submits its views to the Council of Ministers, on the issues of the advisory decisions pertaining to the formulation, establishment and implementation of the national security policy and ensuring the necessary coordination. Decisions of the National Security Council, pertaining to the necessary measures that have to be taken in order to preserve the existence and independence of the State, the integrity and indivisibility of the country and the peace and the security of society, are evaluated by the Council of Ministers.

In the article No. 4 of the Law No. 2945 (Amendment 07.08.2003-4963/ No. 24), the duties of National Security Council are stated as follows:

"The National Security Council shall, within the framework of the definitions on national security and the national security policy of the State as stated in Article 2, take advisory decisions on issues pertaining to the formulation, establishment and implementation of the national security policy of the State, and shall provide its views with a view to ensuring the necessary coordination; it shall submit these advisory decisions and views to the Council of Ministers, and fulfill duties given by laws. The Prime Minister may entrust a Deputy Prime Minister with responsibility of submitting to the Council of Ministers the advisory decisions and views of the National Security Council to be evaluated, as well as coordinating and following up the implementation of these advisory decisions should they are approved by the Council of Ministers.

(c) The Methods of Study

The Council convenes once every two months. If necessary, the Council may convene upon the proposal of the Prime Minister or by direct request of the President of the Re-public. The Council meetings are held under the chairmanship of the President. The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister in the absence of the President. The Council takes its decisions with majority vote. In a case of a tie, the side including the Chairman is assumed to form the majority. Decisions of the National Security Council are taken into the agenda of the Council of Ministers and discussed with priority and the necessary decisions are made.

2. THE SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

(a) Structure

(1) The organization of the Secretariat General of National Security Council was established with the Law No. 2945 under the authority of the Prime Minister.

(2) The formation, duties, competences and the other related issues about the units of the Secretariat General were organized under The Secretariat General of National Security Council Regulation approved by the Council of Ministers Decision 29.12.2003 No. 6688.

