

# ГАДААДЫН ЗАРИМ ОРНЫ ҮНДЭСНИЙ АЮУЛГҮЙ БАЙДЛЫГ ХАНГАХ ТӨРИЙН БОДЛОГО, ҮЙЛ АЖИЛЛАГААГ ЗОХИЦУУЛАХ БАЙГУУЛЛАГЫН ЧИГ ҮҮРЭГ

(Харьцуулсан судалгаа)

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## **Нэг. Гадаадын зарим орны үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын зөвлөлийн үндсэн чиг үүрэг**

Энэхүү лавлагаанд гадаадын 20 улс орны Үндэсний Аюулгүй байдлын Зөвлөл, түүнтэй адилтгах байгууллагын голлох чиг үүрэг болон харьяалах субъектийн талаар авч үзэв.

Тус байгууллагын чиг үүргийн хувьд газарзүйн байршил, түүх, Үндсэн хуулийн суурь үзэл баримтлал зэргээс шалтгаалаад улс орон бүрт харилцан адилгүй байх хэдий ч лавлагаанд хамрагдсан улс орнуудын хувьд голлох чиг үүрэг нь нийтлэг байна.

Эдгээр байгууллага нь ихэвчлэн Ерөнхийлөгч болон Ерөнхий сайдын харьяанд, цөөн тохиолдолд засгийн газрын бие даасан агентлаг хэлбэрээр үйл ажиллагаагаа хэрэгжүүлдэг байна.

Дэлхийн улс орнуудын Үндэсний Аюулгүй байдлын Зөвлөлийн голлох чиг үүрэг:

- Үндэсний аюулгүй байдалтай холбоотой асуудлуудыг хэлэлцэн, болзошгүй нөхцөл байдлыг дүгнэж, авах арга хэмжээг эрэмбэлэх;
- Ерөнхийлөгч болон Ерөнхий сайдад үндэсний аюулгүй байдал, гадаад бодлогын талаар шаардлагатай асуудлаар зөвлөгөө өгөх, зөвлөхийн үүрэг гүйцэтгэх;
- Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын асуудлаар бодлого боловсруулах, эсхүл бодлого боловсруулах үйл явцад санал, зөвлөмж гаргах;
- Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын асуудлыг хамаарсан яамдын үйл ажиллагааг нэгтгэн зангидах, зохицуулах үйл ажиллагааг хэрэгжүүлэх;
- Үйл ажиллагааны хэрэгжилт, гүйцэтгэлд хяналт тавих зэрэг болно.

### *Хүснэгт 1. Зарим улс орнуудын ҮАБЗ-ийг харьяалах субъект*

Д/д	Харьяалах субъект	Улсын нэр
1.	Ерөнхийлөгч	АНУ, Бразил, Гүрж, Иран, Кени, Сьерра-Леон, Өмнөд Африк, Серб, Франц, Эстони;
2.	Ерөнхий сайд	Австрали, Армени, Бангладеш, Израил, Их Британи, Словени, Тринидад-Тобаго;
3.	Засгийн газрын бие даасан агентлаг	Чех, Энэтхэг;
4.	Бусад	Канад <sup>146</sup> - Аюулгүй байдлын тодорхой асуудлыг хамаарсан

<sup>146</sup> Governance. Unlike the other four nations discussed above, Canada has multiple Cabinet committees responsible for various aspects of national security:

- The Cabinet Committee on Intelligence & Emergency Management is the only one chaired by the Prime Minister. Its vice-chair is the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and the members are the Ministers of: Global Affairs; Public Services and Procurement; Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness; Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard; Health; and National Defence;

		Засгийн газрын хороодыг Ерөнхий сайд болон салбарын сайд нар тэргүүлнэ.
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**Хоёр. Гадаадын зарим орны Үндсэн хуульд аюулгүй байдлын асуудал хариуцсан байгууллага (ҮАБЗ)-тай холбоотой асуудлыг зохицуулсан байдал**

Энэхүү судалгаанд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагатай холбоотой асуудлыг Үндсэн хуульдаа тусгасан 26 улсыг түүвэрлэн авч судалсан болно. (Хүснэгт 2.)

Судалгаанд хамрагдсан улс орнуудаас Үндсэн хуульдаа Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагыг Ерөнхийлөгч даргална гэж заасан 21 улс, Ерөнхий сайд тэргүүлнэ гэж заасан 3 улс (Армен, Косово, Непал) байна. (Хүснэгт 3.)

Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын тайлагнах процедуртай холбоотой зохицуулалтыг Үндсэн хуульдаа тусгасан 2 улс байгаагаас Кени Улсын холбогдох байгууллага нь жил бүр Парламентад тайлагнах бол Непал Улсын хувьд жил бүрийн тайлангаа Ерөнхийлөгчид хүргүүлж, Сайд нарын Зөвлөлөөр дамжуулан Парламентад танилцуулдаг байна. (Хүснэгт 4.)

Улс орнуудын Үндсэн хуульдаа холбогдох байгууллагын чиг үүргийг хэрхэн тусгасныг авч үзвэл судалгаанд хамрагдсан орнуудаас Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын бие даан болон бусад субьекттэй хамтран хэрэгжүүлэх чиг үүргийг тусгасан 19 улсаас бие даан хэрэгжүүлэх чиг үүргийг 17 улс, бусад субьекттэй хамтран хэрэгжүүлэх чиг үүргийг 6 улс тусгасан байна. Бие даан хэрэгжүүлэх чиг үүргийг ерөнхийд нь тоймловол:

- Ерөнхийлөгч болон Ерөнхий сайдад үндэсний аюулгүй байдал, гадаад бодлогын талаар шаардлагатай асуудлаар зөвлөгөө өгөх, зөвлөхийн үүрэг гүйцэтгэх;
- Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын асуудлаар бодлого боловсруулах, эсхүл бодлого боловсруулах үйл явцад санал, зөвлөмж гаргах;
- Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын асуудлыг хамаарсан яамдын үйл ажиллагааг

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- The Cabinet Committee on Canada in the World and Public Security is chaired by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and the vice-chair is the Minister of International Trade. Committee members include the Ministers of: International Development and La Francophonie; Global Affairs; Science; Transport; National Revenue; Agriculture and Agri-Food; Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship; Environment and Climate Change; and National Defence;
  - The Cabinet Committee on Canada-US Relations is chaired by the Minister of International Trade and the vice-chair is the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. Members are the Ministers of: Small Business and Tourism; Global Affairs; Science, Transport; Agriculture and Agri-Food; Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship; Environment and Climate Change; and National Defence; and
  - The Cabinet Committee on Defence Procurement also operates within what in most other nations would be considered the national security envelope, although clearly with a different focus than the others. This committee is made necessary by Canada's unique multi-department machine reference procurement and is chaired by the Minister of Natural Resources.

нэгтгэн зангидах, зохицуулах үйл ажиллагааг хэрэгжүүлэх зэрэг болно.

Үндсэн хуульдаа Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын бүтэц, үйл ажиллагааг тогтоох субъекттэй холбоотой зохицуулалтыг тусгасан улс орнуудын хувьд Ерөнхийлөгч тогтооно гэж заасан – 1 улс (Турк), хуулиар тогтооно гэж заасан 10 улс, Зөвлөл өөрөө тогтооно гэж заасан 2 улс (Чили, Гана) байна. (Хүснэгт 6.)

Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын гишүүдийг томилох субъектийг заасан 6 улс байгаагаас гишүүдийг Ерөнхийлөгч томилно гэж заасан 2 улс (Гүрж, Македон), Ерөнхийлөгч дэд Ерөнхийлөгчтэй хамтран, Парламент болон хуулиар гэж заасан тус бүр 1 улс байна. (Хүснэгт 7.)

*Хүснэгт 2. Гадаадын зарим улсын Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын нэр*

д/д	Улсын нэр	Нэр	Байгууллагын нэр
<i>Парламентын засагтай</i>			
1.	Албани	ҮАБЗ	The National Security Council
2.	Армен	АБЗ	Security Council
3.	Болгар	ЗҮАБЗ	The Consultative National Security Council
4.	Киргиз	АБЗ	Security Council
5.	Косово	АБЗ	Security Council
6.	Монтенегро	БХАБЗ	The Defense and Security Council
7.	Непал	ҮБХЗ	National Defense Council
8.	Тунис	ҮАБЗ	National Security Council
9.	Чех	ТАБЗ	The State Security Council
<i>Ерөнхийлөгчийн засагтай / Хагас Ерөнхийлөгчийн засагтай</i>			
10.	Азербайжан	АБЗ	Security Council
11.	Беларусь	АБЗ	Security Council
12.	БНСУ	ҮАБЗ	National Security Council
13.	Казахстан	АБЗ	The Security Council
14.	Кени	ҮАБЗ	The National Council of Security
15.	Македон	АБЗ	Security Council of the Republic
16.	Польш	ҮАБЗ	National Security Council
17.	Румын	ҮБХДЗ	The Supreme Council for National Defense
18.	Тажикистан	АБЗ	Security Council
19.	Турк	ҮАБЗ	National Security Council
20.	Туркменистан	ҮАБЗ	National Security Council
21.	Уганда	ҮАБЗ	National Security Council
22.	Украин	ҮАББХЗ	The Council of National Security and Defence
<i>Бусад (дуалист хаант засагтай, нэг намын засагтай, теократ, гм.)</i>			
23.	АНЭУ	БХДЗ	Supreme Defense Council
24.	Вьетнам	ҮБХАБЗ	National Defence and Security Council
25.	Иран	ҮАБДЗ	Supreme Council for National Security
26.	Мьянмар	ҮБХАБЗ	National Defence and Security Council

*Хүснэгт 3. Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын харьяаллыг тусгасан байдал*

д/д	Даргалагч	Зохицуулалт	Улсын нэр
1.	Ерөнхийлөгч	ҮАБЗ нь Ерөнхийлөгчийн дэргэдэх зөвлөх байгууллага	Албани, Украин

		Ерөнхийлөгч хуралдуулж, даргална	Чили
		Ерөнхийлөгч байгуулна	Азербайжан, Казахстан
		Ерөнхийлөгч байгуулж, даргална	Беларусь, ОХУ, Тажикистан, АНЭУ
		Ерөнхийлөгч даргална	Болгар, Египет, Гүрж, Иран, Кени, БНСУ, Македон <sup>147</sup> , Монтенегро, Мьянмар, Тунис, Уганда, Вьетнам <sup>148</sup>
2.	Ерөнхий сайд	Ерөнхий сайд тэргүүлнэ	Армен, Косово <sup>149</sup> , Непал

*Хүснэгт 4. Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын тайлагнахтай холбоотой зохицуулалтыг тусгасан байдал*

д/д	Тайлагнах	Зохицуулалт	Улсын нэр
1.	Парламентад	Зөвлөл нь улсын аюулгүй байдлын талаар жил бүр Парламентад тайлагнана.	Кени
2.	Ерөнхийлөгчөөр дамжуулан Парламентад	ҮБХЗ нь жил бүрийн тайлангаа Ерөнхийлөгчид өргөн мэдүүлнэ. Ерөнхийлөгч тайланг Сайд нарын Зөвлөл (ЗГ)-өөр дамжуулан Холбооны хууль тогтоох байгууллагад танилцуулна.	Непал

*Хүснэгт 5. Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын чиг үүргийг тусгасан байдал*

д/д	Улсын нэр	Байгууллагын чиг үүрэг	
		Үндсэн чиг үүрэг	Бусад субъекттэй хамтран хэрэгжүүлэх чиг үүрэг
1.	Чили	- Үндэсний аюулгүй байдалтай холбоотой бүхий л асуудлаар Ерөнхийлөгчид зөвлөнө	- Ерөнхийлөгч зөвлөлийг хуралдуулах хүсэлт гаргаж болно, онц байдлын үед Зөвлөлийг Ерөнхийлөгч даргална
2.	Армен	Батлан хамгаалах бодлогын ерөнхий удирдамжийг ҮАБЗ тодорхойлно. Тус ерөнхий удирдамжийн хүрээнд Батлан хамгаалахын сайд зэвсэгт хүчнийг командална.	
3.	Чех	ТАБЗ нь түүнд ЗГ-аас олгосон эрхийн хүрээнд улсын аюулгүй байдлыг хангахтай холбоотой арга хэмжээний Засгийн газрын саналыг бэлтгэнэ.	
4.	Египет	Зөвлөл нь улсын аюулгүй байдлыг хангах стратеги боловсруулж, төрөл бүрийн аюул заналыг арилгах, ҮАБ-д заналхийлэх гадаад, дотоод эх үүсвэрүүдийг тогтоох, тэдгээрийг арилгах шаардлагатай арга хэмжээ авах; -Зөвлөл хуралдаанд шаардлагатай экспертүүдийг оролцуулах ба тэдгээр нь саналын эрхгүй оролцоно.	
5.	Гүрж	ҮАБЗ-ийг улсын зэвсэгт хүчний хөгжил болон батлан хамгаалах	Ерөнхийлөгч ЗГ-ын хуралдаанаар тодорхой асуудлуудыг

<sup>147</sup> БНУ-ын Ерөнхийлөгч нь АБЗ-ийн Ерөнхийлөгч байна.

<sup>148</sup> Коллегийн зарчмаар ажиллаж, олонхийн саналаар асуудлыг шийдвэрлэнэ.

<sup>149</sup> Ерөнхийлөгч зөвлөлийг хуралдуулах хүсэлт гаргаж болно, онц байдлын үед Зөвлөлийг Ерөнхийлөгч даргална.


		ажлыг зохион байгуулах зорилгоор байгуулна.	хэлэлцүүлэх хүсэлт гаргах эрхтэй бөгөөд хэлэлцүүлэгт ҮАБЗ-ийн Нарийн бичгийн дарга болон бусад гишүүд оролцоно. - Зэвсэгт хүчний тоог Парламентын нийт гишүүдийн олонхын саналаар, ҮАБЗ-ийн зөвлөмжийн үндсэн дээр тогтооно.
6.	Иран	1. Удирдагч тодорхойлсон ерөнхий бодлогын хүрээнд батлан хамгаалах болон үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын бодлогыг тодорхойлох. 2. Ерөнхий батлан хамгаалах, аюулгүй байдлын бодлоготой холбогдуулан улс төр, тагнуул, нийгэм, соёл, эдийн засгийн чиглэлээр үйл ажиллагаагаа зохицуулах. 3. Дотоод болон гадаад аюул заналхийлж буй улс орны материалист болон оюуны нөөцийг ашиглах.	
7.	БНСУ	ҮАБЗ-ийг Төрийн зөвлөлөөр хэлэлцэхээс өмнө үндэсний аюулгүй байдалтай холбоотой цэрэг, гадаад, дотоод бодлогыг боловсруулахад Ерөнхийлөгчид зөвлөгөө өгөх зорилгоор байгуулна.	
8.	Косово	БНУ-ын АБЗ нь Ерөнхийлөгч, Засгийн газартай хамтран БНУ-ын аюулгүй байдлын стратегийг боловсруулна. БНУ-ын АБЗ нь мөн БНУ-ын аюулгүй байдалтай холбоотой бүхий л асуудлаар зөвлөх чиг үүрэгтэй байна.	Ерөнхийлөгч онц байдал зарлах: Онц байдлын үед АБЗ нь зөвхөн онц байдлын үед хамааралтай чиг үүргийг хэрэгжүүлэх бөгөөд хуульд заасны дагуу Ерөнхийлөгч даргална. Онц байдлын үед АБЗ нь Засгийн газар, Ассамблей болон олон улсын байгууллагуудтай нягт хамтран ажиллана.
9.	Македон	АБЗ нь БНУ-ын аюулгүй байдал, батлан хамгаалахтай холбоотой асуудлыг авч үзэж, Ассамблей болон Засгийн газар бодлогын санал боловсруулна.	
10.	Монтенегро	БХАБЗ нь: - Зэвсэгт хүчнийг командлах шийдвэр гаргах; - Улсын аюулгүй байдлын талаар шинжилгээ, үнэлгээ хийж холбогдох арга хэмжээ авах шийдвэр гаргах; - Зэвсэгт хүчний офицеруудыг томилох, дэвшүүлэх, үүргээс нь чөлөөлөх; - Онц болон дайны байдал зарлах саналыг Парламентад мэдүүлэх; - Зэвсэгт хүчнийг олон улсын	Ерөнхийлөгч БХАБЗ-ийн шийдвэрийн үндсэн дээр Зэвсэгт хүчнийг командална.

		ажиллагаанд ашиглах саналыг гаргах; - Үндсэн хууль болон бусад хуульд заасан чиг үүргийг хэрэгжүүлэх.	
11.	Мьянмар		Ерөнхийлөгч нь ҮБХАБЗ-ийн зөвлөмжийг үндэслэн өршөөл үзүүлэх эрхтэй байна. Ерөнхийлөгч нь ҮБХАБЗ-ийн зөвшөөрснөөр гадаад улстай дипломат харилцаа тогтоох, цуцлах эрхтэй байна.
12.	Непал	Непалын үндэсний нийтлэг эрх ашиг, аюулгүй байдал, батлан хамгаалах бодлогыг боловсруулж, Непалын Сайд нарын Зөвлөл, Засгийн газарт Непалын армийг дайчлах, эсхүл удирдахад зөвлөмж гаргах зорилго бүхий Үндэсний Батлан хамгаалах зөвлөл байна.	
13.	Польш	Улсын дотоод, гадаад аюулгүй байдалтай холбоотой асуудлаар Ерөнхийлөгчид зөвлөнө.	
14.	Румын	Үндэсний Батлан хамгаалах дээд зөвлөл нь үндэсний аюулгүй байдал, улс орны батлан хамгаалахтай холбоотой үйл ажиллагаа, цэргийн эвслийн олон улсын аюулгүй байдал, хамтын батлан хамгаалах, энхийг сахиулах ажиллагаанд оролцуулах, энх тайван байдлыг хангахад чиглэсэн үйл ажиллагааг нэгдсэн байдлаар зохион байгуулж, зохицуулна.	
15.	Тунис <sup>150</sup>		БНУ-ын Ерөнхийлөгч нь Засгийн газрын тэргүүнтэй зөвшилцсөний дараа улсын нутаг дэвсгэрийг бүх дотоод, гадаад аюулаас хамгаалахтай холбогдуулан батлан хамгаалах, гадаад харилцаа, үндэсний аюулгүй байдал зэрэг чиглэлээр төрийн ерөнхий чиг баримжаа тодорхойлох үүрэгтэй.
16.	Турк	ҮАБЗ нь улсын үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын бодлогыг боловсруулах,	

<sup>150</sup> The vagueness of Tunisia's system of government—neither presidential nor semi-presidential nor parliamentary, but mixed—is another factor that hindered security reform. Such ambiguity is reflected in how the tasks performed by the president and the prime minister are delineated in the constitution. For example, article 77 states that the president is responsible for setting general policies in the realms of defense and foreign and national security, but only after consulting with the prime minister, whereas article 89 grants the prime minister the right to select the ministers of foreign affairs and defense—but only after consulting with the president.<sup>[4]</sup> This overlap of constitutional powers between the two heads of the executive body could negatively impact the chain of command during wartime or when the country is facing threats that could disrupt its stability. However, this issue can be overcome if legislative mechanisms to control security and the armed forces are developed that explicitly elucidate the relationship between the heads of state, the government, the parliament, and the various security forces in terms of the distribution of powers.

<https://www.mei.edu/publications/security-tunisian-constitution>



		<p>тодорхойлох, хэрэгжүүлэхтэй холбогдсон зөвлөмжийн шийдвэр, шаардлагатай зохицуулалтыг хангах талаарх санал дүгнэлтийг БНУ-ын Ерөнхийлөгчид өргөн барина. БНУ-ын Ерөнхийлөгч нь улс орны оршин тогтнол, хараат бус байдал, нутаг дэвсгэрийн бүрэн бүтэн, нэгдмэл байдал, нийгмийн энх тайван, аюулгүй байдлыг хангахад шаардлагатай гэж үзсэн арга хэмжээний талаарх ҮАБЗ-ийн шийдвэрийг үнэлнэ. ҮАБЗ-ийн хэлэлцэх асуудлыг БНУ-ын Ерөнхийлөгч, БНУ-ын дэд Ерөнхийлөгч нар болон Ерөнхий штабын дарга нарын саналыг харгалзан боловсруулна.</p>	
17.	Уганда	<p>Үндэсний аюулгүй байдалтай холбоотой асуудлаар Ерөнхийлөгчид мэдээлэл, зөвлөгөө өгөх, Парламентаас тогтоосон бусад чиг үүргийг хэрэгжүүлнэ.</p>	
18.	Украин	<p>Украины ҮАБХЗ нь үндэсний аюулгүй байдал, батлан хамгаалахтай холбоотой асуудлаарх Ерөнхийлөгчийн дэргэдэх зохицуулах байгууллага юм.</p> <p>Украины ҮАБХЗ нь үндэсний аюулгүй байдал, батлан хамгаалах асуудал хариуцсан гүйцэтгэх засаглалын байгууллагуудын үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулж, хянан.</p> <p>Украины Ерөнхийлөгч Украины ҮАБХЗ-ийн бүрэлдэхүүнийг тогтооно.</p>	
19.	Вьетнам	<p>ҮБХАБЗ нь дайны байдал зарлахыг Үндэсний Ассамблейд санал болгож, Үндэсний Ассамблей хуралдаж чадахгүй байгаа тохиолдолд Үндэсний Ассамблейн шийдвэр гаргуулахыг санал болгоно, улс орны батлан хамгаалах үйлсэд бүхий л хүч, боломжийг дайчлах; дайны үед Үндэсний Ассамблейн хүлээлгэсэн тусгай үүрэг, бүрэн эрхийг хэрэгжүүлнэ; бүс нутаг болон дэлхийн энх тайван байдлыг хамгаалах үйлсэд хувь нэмрээ оруулах үйл ажиллагаанд зэвсэгт хүчний оролцоог хангах асуудлыг шийдвэрлэнэ.</p>	

Хүснэгт 6. Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын бүтэц, үйл ажиллагааг тогтоох субъектийг тусгасан байдал

д/д	Бүтэц, үйл ажиллагааг тогтоох субъект	Зохицуулалт	Улсын нэр
1.	Ерөнхийлөгч	Ерөнхийлөгчийн зарлигаар тогтооно	Турк (ҮАБЗ-ийн Ерөнхий нарийн бичгийн даргын алба)
2.	Хуулиар тогтооно	Хуулиар тогтооно	Армен, Болгар, Египет (бусад), Гүрж, БНСУ, Косово, Непал, ОХУ, Украин, АНЭУ
3.	Зөвлөл өөрөө тогтооно	Зөвлөл нь бүтэц, үйл ажиллагааны дүрмээ өөрөө батална	Чили <sup>151</sup>

Хүснэгт 7. Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын гишүүдийг томилох субъектийг заасан байдал

Д/д	Гишүүдийг томилох субъект	Улсын нэр
1.	Ерөнхийлөгч	Гүрж, Македон,
3.	Парламент	Уганда,
4.	Ерөнхийлөгч нэр дэвшүүлж, Парламент батална	Вьетнам
5.	Засгийн газар	Чех
6.	Хуулиар	Косово

Хүснэгт 8. Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын гишүүдийг Үндсэн хуульд заасан байдал

	Ерөнхийлөгч	Дэд Ерөнхийлөгч	Парламентын спикер /дээд/	Парламентын спикер /доод/	Парламентын холбогдох хорооны дарга /гишүүд/	Ерөнхий сайд	Гадаад хэргийн сайд	Батлан ​​хамгаалахын сайд	Дотоод хэргийн сайд	ЗГ-ын бусад гишүүд /сангийн сайд, хууль зүйн сайд	ЗГ-ын гишүүд	Үндсэн хуулийн шүүхийн дарга	Дээд шүүхийн дарга	Ерөнхий атторней/прокурор	Бусад албан тушаалтан /эрх бүхий субъектийн томилсон/	Цагдаагийн дарга	Ерөнхий аудитор	Таннуулын /аюулгүй байдлын/ албаны дарга	Зөвсгэт хүчний штабын дарга /бусад/
Чили																			
Чех																			
Египет																			
Македон																			
Монтенегро																			
Мьянмар																			
Непал																			
Тунис																			
Турк																			
Уганда																			
Украин																			
АНЭУ																			
Вьетнам																			

<sup>151</sup> Дийлэнх олонх хүрэлцэн ирснээр хурлыг хүчинтэйд тооцно. Гишүүдийн дийлэнх өөрөөр шийдвэрлэснээр бусад тохиолдолд Зөвлөлийн хурал нээлттэй явагдана.



*Хүснэгт 9. Үндсэн хуульд Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах төрийн бодлого, үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулах чиг үүрэг бүхий байгууллагын гишүүдийг Үндсэн хуульд заасан байдал*

д/д	Улсын нэр	ҮАБ-ын зөвлөлийн гишүүдийг Үндсэн хуульд заасан байдал
1.	<b>Беларусь</b>	АБЗ-ийн ТНБД-ыг Ерөнхийлөгч томилж чөлөөлнө
2.	<b>Чили</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч даргална Сенатын Ерөнхийлөгч Депутатуудын танхимын Ерөнхийлөгч Дээд шүүхий Ерөнхийлөгч Карабинер (цагдаагийн)-ын дарга Ерөнхий комптроллер буюу аудитор
3.	<b>Чех</b>	Ерөнхий сайд ба Засгийн газраас гаргасан шийдвэрийн дагуу Засгийн газрын бусад гишүүд орно Ерөнхийлөгч АБЗ-ийн хуралд оролцох, АБЗ, эсхүл түүний гишүүдээс тайлан гаргуулан авах, шийдвэр гаргах эрх бүхий асуудлыг хэлэлцэх эрхтэй байна.
4.	<b>Египет</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч даргална Ерөнхий сайд Төлөөлөгчдийн танхимын спикер Батлан хамгаалахын сайд Дотоод хэргийн сайд Гадаад хэргийн сайд Хууль зүйн сайд Эрүүл мэндийн сайд Тагнуулын ерөнхий албаны дарга Төлөөлөгчийн танхим дахь Батлан хамгаалах болон Үндэсний аюулгүй байдлын хороодын дарга нар
5.	<b>Македон</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч Ассамблейн Ерөнхийлөгч Ерөнхий сайд Аюулгүй байдал, батлан хамгаалах болон гадаад харилцааны асуудал эрхэлсэн сайд нар Ерөнхийлөгчийн томилсон гурван гишүүн <sup>152</sup>
6.	<b>Монтенегро</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч Парламентын спикер Ерөнхий сайд
7.	<b>Мьянмар</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч дэд Ерөнхийлөгч дэд Ерөнхийлөгч Парламентын дээд танхимын спикер Парламентын доод танхимын спикер Батлан хамгаалах албаны Ерөнхий командлагч Батлан хамгаалах албаны Дэд командлагч Батлан хамгаалахын сайд Гадаад хэргийн сайд Дотоод хэргийн сайд Хилийн асуудал хариуцсан сайд
8.	<b>Непал</b>	Ерөнхий сайд – даргалагч Батлан хамгаалахын сайд – Засгийн газар Дотоод хэргийн сайд – Засгийн газар Гадаад хэргийн сайд– Засгийн газар Сангийн сайд – Засгийн газар Засгийн газрын Нарийн бичгийн дарга Армийн штабын дарга Батлан хамгаалах яамны Нарийн бичгийн дарга нь ҮБХЗ-ийн Нарийн

<sup>152</sup> Гурван гишүүнийг томилохдоо Ерөнхийлөгч АБЗ-ийг Македон Улсын хүн амыг бүхэлд нь тэгш байдлаар төлөөлөх нөхцөлөөр хангана.

		бичгийн дарга байна
9.	<b>Тунис</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч Засгийн газрын тэргүүн Ассамблейн спикер Ардын төлөөлөгчид (депутат)
10.	<b>Турк</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч даргална Дэд Ерөнхийлөгч Хууль зүйн сайд Батлан хамгаалахын сайд Дотоод хэргийн сайд Гадаад хэргийн сайд Ерөнхий штабын дарга Газрын, тэнгисийн болон агаарын цэргийн командлагч Асуудлаас хамааран холбогдох бусад сайд болон холбогдох этгээдийг хуралдаанд оролцуулж, саналыг нь сонсож болно.
11.	<b>Уганда</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч даргална Бусад гишүүдийг Парламентаас тогтооно
12.	<b>Украин</b>	Ерөнхий сайд Батлан хамгаалахын сайд Украины аюулгүй байдлын албаны дарга Дотоод хэргийн сайд Гадаад хэргийн сайд Украины Дээд Рада (Парламент)-ийн дарга ҮАББХЗ-ийн хуралд оролцож болно.
13.	<b>АНЭУ</b>	Ерөнхийлөгч даргална Дэд Ерөнхийлөгч Ерөнхий сайд Гадаад хэргийн сайд Дотоод хэргийн сайд Батлан хамгаалахын сайд Ерөнхий командлагч, Ерөнхий штабын дарга Цэргийн зөвлөх, эксперт, эсхүл холбогдох бусад хүмүүсийг хуралд урьж оролцуулж болно. Тэдгээр нь саналын эрхгүй оролцоно.
14.	<b>Вьетнам</b>	Даргалагч Дэд Дарга Ерөнхийлөгчийн нэр дэвшүүлсэн Үндэсний Ассамблей баталсан бусад гишүүд

1.	<b>Albania 1998 (rev. 2016)</b>	<b>PART FIFTEEN. ARMED FORCES&gt; Article 168</b> 3.The National Security Council is an advisory body of the President of the Republic.
2.	<b>Algeria 1989 (reinst. 1996, rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>1. TITLE II &gt; CHAPTER I &gt; Article 105</b> In case of compelling necessity the President of the Republic, after having convened the High Council of Security and having consulted with the President of the People's National Assembly, the President of the People's National Assembly, the Prime Minister and the President of the Constitutional Council, shall decree the state of urgency or state of siege for a specified period and take all necessary measures for the restoration of the previous situation.</p> <p><b>2. TITLE II &gt; CHAPTER I &gt; Article 107</b> Such a measure shall only be taken after consultation with the President of the Council of the Nation, the President of the People's National Assembly, and the Constitutional Council and after hearing the High Council of Security and the Council of Ministers.</p> <p><b>3. TITLE II &gt; CHAPTER I &gt; Article 108</b> The President of the Republic shall decree the general mobilization in the Council of Ministers after having heard the High Council of Security and having consulted with the President of the Council of the Nation and the President of the People's National Assembly.</p> <p><b>4. TITLE II &gt; CHAPTER I &gt; Article 109</b> The President of the Republic, after having convened the Council of Ministers, having heard the High Council of Security, and having consulted with the President of the Council of the Nation and the President of the People's National Assembly, shall declare war in case of an effective or imminent aggression in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p><b>5. TITLE III &gt; CHAPTER III &gt; Article 197</b> A High Council of Security shall be established under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic. This body shall have the task of providing advice to the President on all questions relating to national security. The modalities of the organization and functioning of the High Council of Security shall be determined by the President of the Republic.</p>
3.	<b>Angola 2010</b>	<p><b>6. TITLE IV &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; SECTION III &gt; Article 119</b> As Head of State, the President of the Republic shall be responsible for: [...] v Appointing members of the Council of the Republic and the National Security Council;</p> <p><b>7. TITLE IV &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; SECTION III &gt; Article 122</b> As Commander-in-Chief of the Angolan Armed Forces the President of the Republic shall be responsible for: [...] Selection of active-duty commanders c Appointing and discharging from office the Chief of the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces and the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, in consultation with the National Security Council; Selection of active-duty commanders d Appointing and discharging from office the remaining commanders and heads of the Armed Forces, in consultation with the National Security Council; e Promoting and demoting general officers of the Angolan Armed Forces, in consultation with the National Security Council; f Appointing and discharging from office the General Commander of the National Police Force and the Deputy Commanders of the National Police Force, in consultation with the National Security Council; g Appointing and discharging from office the remaining commanders and heads of the National Police Force, in consultation with the National Security Council; h Promoting and demoting commissioners of the National Police Force, in consultation with the National Security Council; i Appointing and discharging from office officeholders, deputies and heads of departments of the state intelligence and security bodies, in consultation with the National Security Council;</p> <p><b>8. TITLE IV &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; SECTION III &gt; Article 123</b> With regard to national security, the President of the Republic shall be responsible for: [...] d Calling and presiding over meetings of the National Security Council;</p> <p><b>9. TITLE IV &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; SECTION V &gt; Article 136</b> (National Security Council) The National Security Council shall be a consultative body to the President of the Republic in matters relating to national security policies and strategies, in addition to the organisation, functioning and regulation of the Armed Forces, the National Police Force</p>

		<p>and other organs which guarantee the constitutional order and, in particular, the state intelligence and security bodies.</p> <p>Deputy executive</p> <p>The National Security Council shall be presided over by the President of the Republic and shall be composed of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Vice-President of the Republic;</li> <li>b. The President of the National Assembly;</li> <li>c. The President of the Constitutional Court;</li> <li>d. The President of the Supreme Court;</li> <li>e. The Attorney General of the Republic;</li> <li>f. Ministers of State and Ministers nominated by the President of the Republic;</li> <li>g. Other entities nominated by the President of the Republic.</li> </ul> <p>Head of state decree power</p> <p>The organisation and functioning of the National Security Council shall be defined by Presidential decree.</p>
4.	<b>Armenia 1995 (rev. 2015)</b>	<p><b>10. CHAPTER 6 &gt; Article 152</b></p> <p>1 The Prime Minister shall, within the framework of the Program of the Government, determine the general guidelines of the Government's policy, direct the activities of the Government, and coordinate the work of the Government members. On specific issues, the Prime Minister may give instructions to the Government members. The Prime Minister shall lead the Security Council, the procedure of formation and operation of which shall be stipulated by law.</p> <p>Designation of commander in chief , Establishment of cabinet/ministers</p> <p><b>11. CHAPTER 6 &gt; Article 155</b></p> <p>The Armed Forces</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2 The general guidelines of defense policy shall be stipulated by the Security Council. Within such general guidelines, the Minister of Defense shall conduct the command of the armed forces.</p>
5.	<b>Azerbaijan 1995 (rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>12. Third part &gt; Chapter VI &gt; Article 109</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><b>27</b> establishes the Security Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan;</p>
6.	<b>Belarus 1994 (rev. 2004)</b>	<p><b>13. Section 4 &gt; Chapter 3 &gt; Article 84</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic of Belarus shall:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><b>27</b> form and head the Security Council of the Republic of Belarus, and appoint and dismiss the State Secretary of the Security Council;</p>
7.	<b>Benin 1990</b>	<p><b>14. TITLE III &gt; ARTICLE 62</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic shall be the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He shall appoint from the Council of Ministers the members of the Superior Council of Defense and shall preside at the meetings of the said Council.</p> <p>The composition, the organization and the operation of the Superior Council of Defense shall be fixed by a law.</p>
8.	<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 2009</b>	<p><b>15. PART II &gt; TITLE VII &gt; CHAPTER I &gt; Article 248</b></p> <p>The Supreme Council of Defense of the Pluri-National State, the composition, organization and faculties of which are to be determined by law, shall be presided over by the Captain General of the Armed Forces.</p>
9.	<b>Brazil 1988 (rev. 2017)</b>	<p><b>16. TITLE IV &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; SECTION II &gt; Art 84</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic has the exclusive powers to:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><b>XVIII</b> convoke and preside over the Council of the Republic and the National Defense Council;</p> <p><b>TITLE IV &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; SECTION V &gt; Subsection II</b></p> <p>National Defense Council</p> <p><b>17. TITLE IV &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; SECTION V &gt; Subsection II &gt; Art 91</b></p> <p>The National Defense Council is the consultative body of the President of the Republic on matters related to national sovereignty and defense of the democratic State, and in which the following participate as original members;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The National Defense Council has the authority to:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The organization and operation of the National Defense Council shall be regulated by law.</p> <p><b>18. TITLE V &gt; CHAPTER I &gt; SECTION I &gt; Art 136</b></p> <p>After hearing from the Council of the Republic and the National Defense Council, the President of the Republic may decree a state of defense in specific restricted locations to preserve or promptly re-establish public order or social peace threatened by grave and imminent institutional instability or affected by large scale natural calamities.</p>

		<p>Emergency provisions</p> <p><b>19. TITLE V &gt; CHAPTER I &gt; SECTION II &gt; Art 137</b></p> <p>After having heard from the Council of the Republic and the National Defense Council, the President of the Republic may request authorization from the National Congress to decree a state of siege in the event of:</p>
10.	<b>Bulgaria 1991 (rev. 2015)</b>	<p><b>20. Chapter IV &gt; Article 100 &gt; 3</b></p> <p>The President shall preside over the Consultative National Security Council, the status of which shall be established by law.</p>
11.	<b>Burkina Faso 1991 (rev. 2012)</b>	<p><b>21. TITLE III &gt; Article 52</b></p> <p>The President of Faso is the Supreme Head of the National Armed Forces; in this capacity, he presides over the Superior Council of Defense.</p>
12.	<b>Burundi 2005</b>	<p><b>22. TITLE V &gt; 1 &gt; Article 110</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic is the Commander-in-Chief of the Corps of Defense and Security. He declares war and signs the armistice after consultation with the Government, with the Bureaus of the National Assembly and of the Senate and with the National Council of Security.</p> <p><b>23. TITLE XII &gt; 3 &gt; Article 277</b></p> <p>The National Council of Security is a consultative organ given the charge of assisting the President of the Republic and the Government in the elaboration of the policy in the matters of security, in the following of the situation of the country in the matter of security, in the following of the strategies of defense, of security and maintenance of order in the case of crisis.</p> <p>The Council follows attentively the status of the national unity and cohesion within the Corps of Defense and of Security.</p> <p><b>24. TITLE XIII &gt; Article 294</b></p> <p>The Corps of Defense and Security may participate in international operations for the maintenance of peace in the world. No Burundian force may be deployed exterior to the national frontiers without prior authorization of the President of the Republic after consultation with the Vice-Presidents of the Republic and with the National Council of Security.</p>
13.	<b>Cambodia 1993 (rev. 2008)</b>	<p><b>25. Chapter II &gt; Article 24</b></p> <p>The King shall serve as Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Defense, to be established by law.</p>
14.	<b>Central African Republic 2016</b>	<p><b>26. TITLE III &gt; Chapter 1 &gt; Article 33</b></p> <p>He presides over the Superior Council and Committee of National Defense.</p>
15.	<b>Chile 1980 (rev. 2015)</b>	<p><b>27. Chapter IV &gt; President of the Republic &gt; Article 32</b></p> <p>The special powers of the President of the Republic are:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><b>19</b> To declare war, subject to previous authorization by the law, having to place on record the fact of hearing the National Security Council, and</p> <p><b>28. Chapter XII</b></p> <p>National Security Council</p> <p><b>29. Chapter XII &gt; Article 106</b></p> <p>There will be a National Security Council in charge of advising the President of the Republic on matters related to national security and to exercise the other functions that this Constitution entrusts it with. It will be chaired by the Head of State and will be composed of the Presidents of the Senate, of the Chamber of Deputies and the Supreme Court, by the General Director of Carabineros and by the Comptroller General of the Republic.</p> <p><b>30. Chapter XII &gt; Article 107</b></p> <p>The National Security Council will meet when convened by the President of the Republic and will require a quorum for meeting of the absolute majority of its members.</p> <p>The Council will not adopt resolutions but for the issuing of the regulations to which the final paragraph of this provision refers to. In its sessions, any of its members may express their opinion on any fact, actor matter that has any relation with the bases of institutionality or national security.</p> <p>A regulation issued by the Council itself will establish the other provisions concerning its organization, functioning and publicity of its debates.</p>
16.	<b>Congo (Republic of the) 2015</b>	<p><b>TITLE IV &gt; SUB-TITLE I &gt; Article 90</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic is the Supreme Chief of the Armies. He presides over the Committee of Defense as well as the superior organs of orientation, of follow-up [suivi] and of strategic decision in matters of defense and of security.</p> <p><b>31. TITLE IV &gt; SUB-TITLE II &gt; Article 101</b></p> <p>Head of government powers, Selection of active-duty commanders</p> <p>The Prime Minister assures the execution of the laws and exercises the regulatory power in the matters other than those arising from the decrees in the Council of Ministers. He appoints to the civil and military employments other than those provided for in the Council of Ministers or by [a] simple decree of the President of the Republic.</p> <p>He substitutes the President of the Republic in the presidency of the Councils of</p>

		Defense as well as of the superior organs of orientation, of monitoring and of strategic decision in matters of defense and security.
17.	<b>Côte d'Ivoire 2016</b>	<b>32. TITLE III &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; Article 68</b> The President of the Republic is the Supreme Head of the Armed Forces. He presides over the Councils, Defense and Security Committees.
18.	<b>Czech Republic 1993 (rev. 2013)</b>	<b>33. Appendix B &gt; E</b> The State Security Council <b>34. Appendix B &gt; E &gt; Article 9 &gt; 1</b> The State Security Council is made up of the Prime Minister, as well as other members of the government pursuant to the decision of the government. [...] To the extent of its commission as designated for it by the government, the State Security Council shall prepare for the government proposals for measures to safeguard the Czech Republic's security. [...] The President of the Republic has the right to participate in meetings of the State Security Council, request reports of it or of its members, and to discuss with it or its members issues that fall within its decision-making competence.
19.	<b>Dominican Republic 2015</b>	<b>35. Title XII &gt; Chapter III &gt; Article 258</b> Council on Security and National Defense The Council of Security and National Defense is a consultative organ that assists the President of the Republic in the formulation of the policies and strategies on this subject and in any matter that the Executive Power submits for its consideration. The Executive Power shall regulate its composition and functioning.
20.	<b>Egypt 2014</b>	<b>36. Chapter Five &gt; Section Two &gt; Subsection One &gt; Article 152</b> The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President cannot declare war, or send the armed forces to combat outside state territory, except after consultation with the National Defense Council and the approval of the House of Representatives with a two-thirds majority of its members. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) must be consulted and the approval of the Cabinet and National Defense Council must be obtained. <b>Chapter Five &gt; Section Eight &gt; Subsection Two</b> The National Defense Council A National Defense Council is established, presided over by the President of the Republic and including in its membership the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Interior, the Chief of the General Intelligence Service, the Chief of Staff of the armed forces, the Commanders of the Navy, the Air Forces and Air Defense, the Chief of Operations for the armed forces and the Head of Military Intelligence. <b>37. Chapter Five &gt; Section Eight &gt; Subsection Four &gt; Article 205</b> Legislative committees The National Security Council is established. It is presided over by the President of the Republic and includes in its membership the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Health, the Chief of the General Intelligence Services, and the Heads of the Committees of Defense and National Security in the House of Representatives.
21.	<b>Estonia 1992 (rev. 2015)</b>	<b>38. CHAPTER X &gt; Article 127</b> The National Defense Council is an advisory body to the President of the Republic, and its membership and tasks shall be provided by law.
22.	<b>Gabon 1991 (rev. 2011)</b>	<b>39. TITLE II &gt; I &gt; Article 22</b> The President of the Republic presides over the Superior Council of National Defense and Public Security, and the committees of defense and security.
23.	<b>Gambia (The) 1996 (rev. 2004)</b>	<b>40. CHAPTER VI &gt; PART 3 &gt; 78</b> National security council There shall be a National Security Council which shall consist of- The National Security Council shall be responsible for advising the President on all matters relating to the security of The Gambia and the integration of domestic and foreign policies relating to its security, and, under the direction of the President, shall take appropriate measures to safeguard the internal and external security of The Gambia and to provide for the co-operation of the departments and agencies of the Government in that regard. <b>41. CHAPTER XII &gt; PART 2 &gt; 185 &gt; 1</b> The Commissioner of Prisons shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the National Security council. <b>42. CHAPTER XIII &gt; PART 1 &gt; 188 &gt; 3</b> In the exercise of his or her powers as Commander-in-chief, the President shall,



		<p>whenever practicable, consult the National Security Council.</p> <p><b>43. CHAPTER XIII &gt; PART 1 &gt; 190 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>The President shall, after consulting the National Security Council, appoint:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The President may, after consulting the National Security council, remove from office the Chief of Defence staff, the Armed Forces Chief of staff, or the Commander of the Army, the Navy or the Air Force.</p>
24.	Georgia 1995 (rev. 2013)	<p><b>44. CHAPTER FOUR &gt; Article 73 &gt; 3</b></p> <p>The President of Georgia shall appoint members of the National Security Council, also appoint and dismiss, in agreement with the Government, the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Georgia and other commanders.</p> <p><b>45. CHAPTER FOUR-1 &gt; Article 78 &gt; 6</b></p> <p>The President of Georgia shall have the right to request the particular matters to be discussed at the Government meeting and participate in the discussion. The Secretary and other members of the National Security Council shall also attend the discussion.</p> <p><b>46. CHAPTER SEVEN &gt; Article 98 &gt; 3</b></p> <p>The types and composition of the Armed Forces shall be determined by law. The President of Georgia shall approve the structure of the Armed Forces, while the Parliament of Georgia shall approve the number of the Armed Forces by a majority of the full list of MPs on the recommendation of the National Security Council.</p> <p><b>47. CHAPTER SEVEN &gt; Article 99 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>The National Security Council shall be set up to organise the military development and defence of the country. The President of Georgia shall head the National Security Council.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The composition, powers, and rules of operation of the National Security Council shall be determined by organic law.</p>
25.	Ghana 1992 (rev. 1996)	<p><b>48. CHAPTER 8 &gt; Part IV</b></p> <p>The National Security Council <b>83 84</b></p> <p>The functions of the National Security Council include-</p> <p><b>49. CHAPTER 8 &gt; Part IV &gt; 83 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>1. There shall be a National Security Council which shall consist of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.the President;</li> <li>b.the Vice-President;</li> <li>c.the Ministers for the time being holding the portfolios of foreign affairs, defence, interior, and finance and such other Ministers as the President may determine;</li> <li>d.the Chief of Defence Staff and two other members of the Armed Forces;</li> <li>e.the Inspector-General of Police and two other members of the Police Service, one of whom shall be the Commissioner of Police responsible for Criminal Investigations Department;</li> <li>f.the Director-General of the Prisons Service;</li> <li>g.the Director of External Intelligence;</li> <li>h.the Director of Internal Intelligence;</li> <li>i.the Director of Military Intelligence;</li> <li>j.the Commissioner of Customs, Excise and Preventive Service; and</li> <li>k.three persons appointed by the President.</li> </ul> <p>2. The President shall preside at meetings of the National Security Council and in his absence the Vice-President shall preside.</p> <p>3. The President may, acting in consultation with the National Security Council, invite such persons as he considers necessary for any deliberations of the Council.</p> <p>4. A person invited to participate in the deliberations of the Council under clause (3) of this article shall not vote on any matter for decision before the Council.</p> <p>5. The National Security Council shall regulate the procedure at its meetings.</p> <p>6. The Secretary to the Cabinet shall be the Secretary to the National Security Council.</p> <p><b>50. 84. FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL</b></p> <p>The functions of the National Security Council include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.considering and taking appropriate measures to safeguard the internal and external security of Ghana;</li> <li>b.ensuring the collection of information relating to the security of Ghana and the integration of the domestic, foreign and security policies relating to it so as to enable the security services and other departments and agencies of the Government to co-operate more effectively in matters relating to national security;</li> <li>c.assessing and appraising the objectives, commitments and risks of Ghana in relation to the actual and potential military power in the interest of national security; and</li> <li>d.taking appropriate measures regarding the consideration of policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with national security.</li> </ul>



		<p><b>51.CHAPTER 10 &gt; Part IV &gt; 121 &gt; 2</b></p> <p>2. A public officer shall not be required to produce before Parliament a document where- [...]</p> <p><b>b</b> the National Security Council certifies-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.that the document belongs to a class of documents, the production of which is prejudicial to the security of the State; or</li> <li>ii.that disclosure of the contents of the document will be prejudicial to the security of the State.</li> </ul> <p>Where there is a doubt as to the nature of a document such as is referred to in clause (2) of this article, the Speaker or the National Security Council, as the case may be, shall refer the matter to the Supreme Court for determination whether the production, or the disclosure of the, contents, of the document would be injurious to the public interest or, as the case may be, prejudicial to the security of the State.</p>
26.	<b>Honduras 1982 (rev. 2013)</b>	<p><b>52. TITLE V &gt; CHAPTER X &gt; Article 287</b></p> <p>The National Council on Defense and Security is hereby created; a special law shall regulate its organization and operation.</p>
27.	<b>Hungary 2011 (rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>53. THE STATE &gt; The Hungarian Defence Forces &gt; Article 45</b></p> <p>2. Unless otherwise provided in an international treaty, and within the framework determined in the Fundamental Law and in a cardinal Act, the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the National Defence Council, the Government or the Minister having the relevant functions and powers shall have the right to direct the Hungarian Defence Forces. The Hungarian Defence Forces shall operate under the direction of the Government.</p> <p><b>54. THE STATE &gt; Special legal orders &gt; Common rules for the state of national crisis and the state of emergency &gt; Article 48 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>1. The National Assembly:</p> <p><b>a</b> shall declare a state of national crisis and set up a National Defence Council in the event of the declaration of a state of war or an imminent danger of armed attack by a foreign power (danger of war); [...]</p> <p>3. If the National Assembly is prevented from taking such decisions, the President of the Republic shall have the right to declare a state of war, to declare a state of national crisis and set up the National Defence Council, or to declare a state of emergency. [...]</p> <p>8. The National Assembly that has dissolved itself or has been dissolved may be convened also by the National Defence Council during a state of national crisis, and by the President of the Republic during a state of emergency.</p> <p><b>55. THE STATE &gt; Special legal orders &gt; State of national crisis &gt; Article 49</b></p> <p>1. The President of the National Defence Council shall be the President of the Republic, and its members shall be the Speaker of the National Assembly, the leaders of parliamentary groups, the Prime Minister, the Ministers and - in a consultative capacity - the Chief of the National Defence Staff.</p> <p>2. The National Defence Council shall exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a</b> the powers delegated to it by the National Assembly,</li> <li><b>b</b> the powers of the President of the Republic,</li> <li><b>c</b> the powers of the Government.</li> </ul> <p>3. The National Defence Council shall decide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a</b> on the deployment of the Hungarian Defence Forces abroad or within Hungary, on their participation in peacekeeping, on their humanitarian activity in a foreign operational area, or on their stationing abroad,</li> <li><b>b</b> on the deployment of foreign armed forces in Hungary or departing from the territory of Hungary, or on their stationing in Hungary,</li> <li><b>c</b> on the introduction of extraordinary measures laid down in a cardinal Act.</li> </ul> <p>4. The National Defence Council may adopt decrees by means of which it may, as provided for by a cardinal Act, suspend the application of certain Acts, derogate from the provisions of Acts and take other extraordinary measures.</p> <p>5. Upon the termination of the state of national crisis, such decrees of the National Defence Council shall cease to have effect, unless the National Assembly extends those decrees.</p>
28.	<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of) 1979 (rev. 1989)</b>	<p><b>56. CHAPTER XIII</b></p> <p>Supreme Council for National Security</p> <p><b>57. CHAPTER XIII &gt; Article 176</b></p> <p>In order to safeguarding the national interests and preserving the Islamic Revolution, the territorial integrity and national sovereignty, a Supreme Council for National Security presided over by the President shall be constituted to fulfil the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determining the defence and national security policies within the framework of general policies determined by the Leader.</li> <li>2.Coordination of activities in the areas relating to politics, intelligence, social, cultural and economic fields in regard to general defence and security policies.</li> <li>3.Exploitation of materialistic and intellectual resources of the country for facing</li> </ul>

		<p>the internal and external threats.</p> <p>The Council shall consist of: heads of three branches of the government, chief of the Supreme Command Council of the Armed Forces, the officer in charge of the planning and budget affairs, two representatives nominated by the Leader, ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and information, a minister related with the subject, and the highest ranking officials from the Armed Forces and the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps.</p> <p>Commensurate with its duties, the Supreme Council for National Security shall form sub councils such as Defence Sub-council and National Security Sub-council. Each Sub council will be presided over by the President or a member of the Supreme Council for National Security appointed by the President.</p> <p>The scope of authority and responsibility of the Sub-councils will be determined by law and their organizational structure will be approved by the Supreme Council for National Defence.</p> <p>The decisions of the Supreme Council for National Security shall be effective after the confirmation by the Leader.</p>
29.	<b>Kazakhstan 1995 (rev. 2017)</b>	<p><b>58. Section III &gt; Article 44 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall:</p> <p><b>20</b> form the Security Council, the Higher Judicial Council and other consultative and advisory bodies;</p>
30.	<b>Kenya 2010</b>	<p><b>59. CHAPTER 9 &gt; Part 2 &gt; 131 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>1. The President-</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><b>d</b> is the chairperson of the National Security Council; and</p> <p><b>60. CHAPTER 14 &gt; Part 1 &gt; 240</b></p> <p>Establishment of the National Security Council</p> <p>There is established a National Security Council.</p> <p>The Council shall exercise supervisory control over national security organs and perform any other functions prescribed by national legislation.</p> <p>The Council shall report annually to Parliament on the state of the security of Kenya.</p>
31.	<b>Korea (Republic of) 1948 (rev. 1987)</b>	<p><b>61. CHAPTER IV &gt; PART 2 &gt; Section 2 &gt; Article 91 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>A National Security Council shall be established to advise the President on the formulation of foreign, military and domestic policies related to national security prior to their deliberation by the State Council.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The meetings of the National Security Council shall be presided over by the President.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The organization, function and other necessary matters pertaining to the National Security Council shall be determined by law.</p>
32.	<b>Kosovo 2008 (rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>62. Chapter V &gt; Article 84</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic of Kosovo:</p> <p><b>23</b> may request meetings of the Kosovo Security Council and chairs them during a State of Emergency;</p> <p><b>63. Chapter VI &gt; Article 94</b></p> <p>The Prime Minister has the following competencies:</p> <p><b>5</b> chairs the Kosovo Security Council;</p> <p><b>64. Chapter XI &gt; Article 127</b></p> <p>Kosovo Security Council</p> <p>The Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo in cooperation with the President of the Republic of Kosovo and the Government develops the security strategy for the Republic of Kosovo. The Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo shall also have an advisory role on all matters relating to security in the Republic of Kosovo.</p> <p>Emergency provisions</p> <p>The Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo shall be chaired by the Prime Minister with the support of the Government, except during a State of Emergency as provided by this Constitution.</p> <p>The President of the Republic of Kosovo may require meetings of the Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo and the Council is obliged to closely coordinate its work with the President. The Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo shall closely cooperate with international authorities.</p> <p>Members of the Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo shall be appointed and dismissed in a manner provided for by law.</p> <p><b>65. Chapter XI &gt; Article 131 &gt; 8</b></p> <p>The Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo, only during the State of Emergency, shall exercise executive functions which shall be limited to those functions which specifically relate to the State of Emergency. In a State of Emergency the Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo shall be chaired by the President of the Republic of Kosovo, as provided by law. During the State of Emergency, the Security Council of the Republic of Kosovo shall closely cooperate with the Government, the Assembly and international authorities.</p>

33.	<b>Kyrgyzstan 2010 (rev. 2016)</b>	<b>66. SECTION III &gt; Article 64 &gt; 9</b> 9. The President: 1 shall chair the Security council which is established in accordance with the law;
34.	<b>Lebanon 1926 (rev. 2004)</b>	<b>67. PART II &gt; Chapter Four &gt; First &gt; Article 49</b> The President of the Republic is the Chief of State, and the symbol of the unity of the Homeland. He ensures the respect of the Constitution, and the maintenance of Lebanon's independence, its unity, and its territorial integrity in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. He chairs the Higher Defence Council. He is the Commander in Chief of the armed forces which are subject to the authority of the Council of Ministers. <b>68. PART II &gt; Chapter Four &gt; Second &gt; Article 64</b> The Prime Minister is the Head of Government. He represents it, speaks in its name, and is responsible for executing the public policy made by the Council of Ministers. He assumes the following powers: 1 He presides over the Council of Ministers. By law, he is Vice President of the Supreme Council of Defense.
35.	<b>Macedonia (Republic of) 1991 (rev. 2011)</b>	<b>69. III &gt; 2 &gt; Article 84</b> The President of the Republic of Macedonia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[...]</li> <li>appoints three members to the Security Council of the Republic of Macedonia;</li> </ul> <b>70. III &gt; 2 &gt; Article 86</b> The President of the Republic is President of the Security Council of the Republic of Macedonia. The Security Council of the Republic is composed of the President of the Republic, the President of the Assembly, the Prime Minister, the Ministers heading the bodies of state administration in the fields of security, defence and foreign affairs and three members appointed by the President of the Republic. The Council considers issues relating to the security and defence of the Republic and makes policy proposals to the Assembly and the Government. <b>71. AMENDMENT XIII &gt; 1</b> In appointing the three members, the President shall ensure that the Security Council as a whole equitably reflects the composition of the population of Macedonia.
36.	<b>Montenegro 2007 (rev. 2013)</b>	<b>72. PART 3 &gt; 2 &gt; Article 95</b> The President of Montenegro: [...] 2 Commands over the Army on the basis of the decisions of the Defense and Security Council; 73. <b>PART 3 &gt; 7</b> 74. <b>ARTICLE 130. RESPONSIBILITY</b> The Defense and Security Council shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make decisions on commanding over the Army;</li> <li>2. Analyze and assess the security situation in Montenegro and decide to take adequate measures;</li> <li>3. Appoint, promote and discharge from duty the Army officers;</li> <li>4. Propose to the Parliament proclamation of the state of war and state of emergency;</li> <li>5. Propose the use of Army in international forces;</li> <li>6. Perform other duties stipulated by the Constitution and the law.</li> </ol> <b>ARTICLE 131. COMPOSITION</b> The Defense and Security Council of Montenegro shall consist of the President of Montenegro, the Speaker of the Parliament and the Prime Minister. The President of Montenegro shall act as the President of the Defense and Security Council. <b>ARTICLE 132. PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE OF WAR</b> The state of war shall be proclaimed when there is direct danger of war for Montenegro, when Montenegro is attacked or war is declared against it. If the Parliament is not able to meet, the Defense and Security Council shall adopt the decision to proclaim the state of war and submit it to the Parliament for confirmation as soon as the Parliament is able to meet. <b>ARTICLE 133. PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY</b> The state of emergency may be proclaimed in the territory or part of the territory of Montenegro in case of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Big natural disasters;</li> <li>2. Technical-technological and environmental disasters and epidemics;</li> <li>3. Greater disruption of public peace and order;</li> <li>4. Violation or attempt to abolish the constitutional order.</li> </ol> If the Parliament is not able to meet, the Defense and Security Council shall adopt the decision to proclaim the state of emergency and submit it to the Parliament for confirmation as soon as it is able to meet.

		<p>The state of emergency shall last until the circumstances that have caused it have ceased to exist.</p> <p><b>75. APPENDIX &gt; Article 4</b></p> <p>The Defence and Security Council shall be constituted within 10 days as of the day when this Law enters into force.</p>
37.	<b>Mozambique 2004 (rev. 2007)</b>	<p><b>76. TITLE VI &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; Article 161</b></p> <p>In matters of national defence and of public order, the President of the Republic shall have power to:</p> <p><b>d</b> preside over the National Council of Defence and Security;</p> <p><b>77. TITLE VII &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; Article 179 &gt; 2</b></p> <p>2. The Assembly of the Republic shall have exclusive power to:</p> <p><b>n</b> define defence and security policy, after consulting the National Defence and Security Council;</p> <p><b>78. TITLE XIII</b></p> <p>NATIONAL DEFENCE AND NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>79. TITLE XIII &gt; CHAPTER II</b></p> <p>NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY COUNCIL</p> <p><b>80. TITLE XIII &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; Article 268 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>The National Defence and Security Council shall be the State consultative body for matters pertaining to national sovereignty, territorial integrity, the defence of democratically established authority, and security.</p> <p>The National Defence and Security Council shall be presided over by the President of the Republic and the law shall determine its composition, which shall include two members appointed by the President of the Republic and five members appointed by the Assembly of the Republic.</p> <p><b>81. TITLE XIII &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; Article 270</b></p> <p>The organisation and functioning of the National Defence and Security Council shall be established by law.</p>
38.	<b>Myanmar 2008</b>	<p><b>82. Chapter V &gt; A &gt; Part 2</b></p> <p>Formation of the National Defence and Security Council</p> <p>The National Defence and Security Council led by the President, to enable it to discharge the duties assigned by the Constitution or any law, shall be formed with the following persons:</p> <p><b>83. Chapter V &gt; A &gt; Part 3 &gt; 204</b></p> <p>204. The President has:</p> <p><b>b</b> the power to grant amnesty in accord with the recommendation of the National Defence and Security Council.</p> <p>The President may establish or sever diplomatic relations with foreign countries with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. However, in situation which requires immediate action, the President may sever diplomatic relations with any foreign country after coordination with the National Defence and Security Council. The President shall submit that action to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for its approval.</p> <p>213. The President:</p> <p><b>a</b> shall have the right to take appropriate military action, in co-ordination with the National Defence and Security Council formed in accord with the Constitution, in case of aggression against the Union;</p> <p><b>84. Chapter VII &gt; 340</b></p> <p>With the approval of the National Defence and Security Council, the Defence Services has the authority to administer the participation of the entire people in the Security and Defence of the Union. The strategy of the people's militia shall be carried out under the leadership of the Defence Services.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The President shall appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services with the proposal and approval of the National Defence and Security Council.</p>
39.	<b>Nepal 2015 (rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>85. PART 28 &gt; 266 &gt; 1</b></p> <p>There shall be a National Defense Council to formulate policies for Nepal's overall national interests, security and defense, and in order to make recommendations to the Council of Ministers, Government of Nepal on mobilization or control of Nepal Army comprising following Chairperson and members:-</p> <p><b>86. PART 28 &gt; 267 &gt; 6</b></p> <p>Powers of cabinet, Designation of commander in chief</p> <p>Mobilization of Nepal Army shall be declared by the President according to the decision by Council of Ministers, Government of Nepal on recommendation of National Defense Council during wars on security of any parts, territorial integrity or sovereignty of Nepal, external attacks, armed insurgency or serious crisis arisen due to extreme economic breakdown. Decision of mobilization of Nepal Army shall have to be approved by the House of Representatives within a month of the declaration.</p>
40.	<b>Niger 2010 (rev. 2017)</b>	<p><b>87. Title III &gt; Section 1 &gt; Article 63</b></p> <p>He is assisted by the Superior Council of National Defense [Conseil supérieur de la défense] and by the National Council of Security [Conseil nationale de sécurité].</p>

		<p><b>88. Title III &gt; Section 1 &gt; Article 65</b> The National Council of Security gives its opinion on matters related to the security of the Nation, to the defense of the Nation, to the foreign policy and[,] in a general manner[,] on all matters related to the strategic and vital interests of the country. A law determines the composition, the attributions and the functioning of the National Council of Security.</p>
41.	<b>Poland 1997 (rev. 2009)</b>	<p><b>89. Chapter V &gt; Article 135</b> The advisory organ to the President of the Republic regarding internal and external security of the State shall be the National Security Council.</p>
42.	<b>Portugal 1976 (rev. 2005)</b>	<p><b>90. Part III &gt; Title X &gt; Article 274</b> Supreme National Defence Council 1. The Supreme National Defence Council shall be chaired by the President of the Republic and shall be composed as laid down by law. The said composition shall include members elected by the Assembly of the Republic. 2. The Supreme National Defence Council shall be the specific consultative body for matters concerning national defence and the organisation, operation and discipline of the Armed Forces. It may possess such administrative responsibilities as the law may confer upon it.</p>
43.	<b>Romania 1991 (rev. 2003)</b>	<p><b>91. TITLE III &gt; CHAPTER V &gt; Section 1 &gt; Article 119</b> The Supreme Council for National Defense organizes and coordinates, in a uniform manner, the activities related to national security and the defense of the country, its participation in the maintenance of international security and collective defense in military alliance systems, as well as in peace keeping or peace restoring operations.</p>
44.	<b>Russian Federation 1993 (rev. 2014)</b>	<p><b>92. SECTION ONE &gt; CHAPTER 4 &gt; Article 83</b> The President of the Russian Federation: [...] g shall form and head the Security Council of the Russian Federation, the status of which shall be determined by federal law;</p>
45.	<b>Senegal 2001 (rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>93. TITLE III &gt; Article 45</b> The President of the Republic is responsible for the National Defense. He presides over the Superior Council of the National Defense and the National Council of Security.</p>
46.	<b>Tajikistan 1994 (rev. 2003)</b>	<p><b>94. Chapter 4 &gt; Article 69</b> Powers of the President:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[...]</li> <li>Creates the Security Council and leads it;</li> </ul> </p>
47.	<b>Tunisia 2014</b>	<p><b>95. Title Four &gt; Part One &gt; Article 77</b> He/she also has the following powers:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[...]</li> </ul> Chairing the National Security Council, to which the Head of Government and Speaker of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People are invited;  <b>96. Title Four &gt; Part Two &gt; Article 93</b> It is mandatory for the President of the Republic to preside over the Council of Ministers on issues relating to defence, foreign policy, and national security as concerns the protection of the state and of the national territory from internal and external threats. The President may also attend the Council of Ministers' other meetings, and if so, he/she presides over the meeting.</p>
48.	<b>Turkey 1982 (rev. 2017)</b>	<p><b>97. PART THREE &gt; CHAPTER TWO &gt; II &gt; I &gt; 2 &gt; ARTICLE 118</b> The National Security Council shall be composed of Vice-Presidents of the Republic, ministers of Justice, National Defence, Internal Affairs, and Foreign Affairs, the Chief of the General Staff, the commanders of the Land, Naval and Air Forces under the chairpersonship of the President of the Republic. The National Security Council shall submit to the President of the Republic the advisory decisions taken with regard to the formulation, determination, and implementation of the national security policy of the State and its views on ensuring the necessary coordination. The President of the Republic shall evaluate decisions of the National Security Council concerning the measures that it deems necessary for the preservation of the existence and independence of the State, the integrity and indivisibility of the country, and the peace and security of society. The agenda of the National Security Council shall be drawn up by the President of the Republic taking into account the proposals of the Vice-Presidents of the Republic and the Chief of the General Staff. In the absence of the President of the Republic, the National Security Council shall convene under the chairpersonship of the Vice-President of the Republic. The organization and duties of the General Secretariat of the National Security Council shall be regulated by presidential decree.</p>
49.	<b>Turkmenistan 2008 (rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>98. SECTION III &gt; CHAPTER II &gt; Article 71</b> The President of Turkmenistan shall: [...] Advisory bodies to the head of state</p>



		7 form and preside over the National Security Council of Turkmenistan;
50.	<b>Uganda 1995 (rev. 2017)</b>	<p><b>99. CHAPTER 12 &gt; National Security Council &gt; 219</b> There shall be a National Security Council which shall consist of the President as Chairperson and such other members as Parliament may determine.</p> <p><b>100. CHAPTER 12 &gt; General &gt; 221</b> It shall be the duty of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces and any other armed force established in Uganda, the Uganda Police Force and any other police force, the Uganda Prisons Service, all intelligence services and the National Security Council to observe and respect human rights and freedoms in the performance of their functions.</p>
51.	<b>Ukraine 1996 (rev. 2016)</b>	<p><b>101. Chapter V &gt; Article 106</b> The President of Ukraine: <b>18</b> heads the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine;</p> <p><b>102. Chapter V &gt; Article 107</b> The Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine is the co-ordinating body to the President of Ukraine on issues of national security and defence. The Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine co-ordinates and controls the activity of bodies of executive power in the sphere of national security and defence. The President of Ukraine is the Chairman of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine. The President of Ukraine forms the personal composition of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine. The Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, are ex officio members of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine. The Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may take part in the meetings of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine. Head of state decree power Decisions of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine are put into effect by decrees of the President of Ukraine. The competence and functions of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine are determined by law.</p>
52.	<b>United Arab Emirates 1971 (rev. 2009)</b>	<p><b>103. PART IV &gt; CHAPTER 3 &gt; Article 65</b> At the beginning of every financial year, the Council of Ministers submits to the President of the UAE a detailed report on the internal achievements and on the UAE's relations with other states and international organizations. The President of the UAE then submits the report to the Supreme Council. The report also contains the recommendations of the Cabinet on the best ways to strengthen the foundations of the UAE, consolidate its security and stability, and achieve its goals and progress in all fields.</p> <p><b>104. PART IX &gt; Article 141</b> A Supreme Defense Council shall be set up under the chairmanship of the President of the UAE. Among its members shall be the Vice President of the UAE, the Prime Minister of the UAE, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Finance, Interior, the Commander in Chief and the Chief of the General Staff. It shall advise and offer views on all matters pertaining to defense maintenance of the peace and security of the UAE, forming of the armed forces, their equipment and development and the determination of their posts and camps.</p> <p><b>105. PART IX &gt; Article 143</b> Any Emirate shall have the right to request the assistance of the Federal Armed Forces or the Security Forces in order to maintain security and order within its territories whenever it is exposed to danger. Such a request shall be submitted immediately to the Federal Supreme Council for decision.</p>
53.	<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 1999 (rev. 2009)</b>	<p><b>106. TITLE VII &gt; Chapter I &gt; Article 323</b> The National Defense Council is the highest consultative organ for planning and advising the Public Power as to matters relating to the overall defense of the Nation, its sovereignty and the integrity of its geographical space. To this end, it is also charged with establishing the Nation's strategic concept. Presided over by the President of the Republic, it also includes the Executive Vice President, the President of the National Assembly, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the Chairman of the Republican Ethic Council and the Ministers of Defense, Internal Security, Foreign Relations and Planning, and any others whose participation may be deemed appropriate. The pertinent organic law shall determine the organization and attributions of the National Defense Council.</p>
54.	<b>Viet Nam 1992 (rev. 2013)</b>	<p><b>107. CHAPTER V &gt; Article 70</b> The National Assembly has the following duties and powers: [...] Advisory bodies to the head of state, Leader of first chamber, Attorney general, Head of state selection, Electoral commission, Supreme/ordinary court judge removal, Head of government selection, Head of government removal, Deputy executive, Standing</p>

		<p>committees, Head of state removal, Cabinet removal, Supreme court selection, Cabinet selection</p> <p><b>7</b> To elect, release from duty, remove from office the State President and Vice-President, the Chairman of the National Assembly, the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, the President of the Supreme People's Court, the Head of the Supreme People's Procuracy, the President of the National Council of Election, the Head of the State Audit, and the heads of other organs created by the National Assembly; to sanction the proposals of appointment, release from duty, remove from office the Vice-Prime Minister, Ministers and other members of the Government, judges of the People's Supreme Court; sanction the list of members of the Defence and Security Council and of the National Council of Election.</p> <p><b>108. CHAPTER VI &gt; Article 89</b></p> <p><b>1</b> The National Defence and Security Council consists of a Chairman, Vice Chairmen and other members who are approved by the National Assembly under the nomination of the State President.</p> <p><b>2</b> The National Defence and Security Council shall operate as a collegium and take its decisions by a vote of the majority.</p> <p>Power to declare/approve war</p> <p><b>3</b> The National Defence and Security Council proposes to the National Assembly to decide on the state of war, and in case the National Assembly cannot meet, proposes to the National Assembly's Standing to decide on that; mobilizes all forces and potentialities of the country for national defence; exercises special duties and powers entrusted by the National Assembly in case of war; decides on the participation of the armed forces in activities contributing to the protections of peace in the region and in the world.</p>
55.	<b>Yemen 1991 (rev. 2015)</b>	<p><b>109. PART ONE &gt; Chapter IV &gt; Article 38</b></p> <p>The National Defense Council, headed by the President of the Republic, will exist to attend to matters pertaining to means of safeguarding the Republic and its security. The law shall determine its composition, duties and other functions.</p> <p><b>110. PART THREE &gt; Chapter II &gt; The First Branch &gt; Article 119</b></p> <p>The responsibilities of the President of the Republic are as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><b>7</b> To name the members of the National Defense Council according to the law.</p>
56.	<b>Zimbabwe 2013 (rev. 2017)</b>	<p><b>111. CHAPTER 11 &gt; PART 1 &gt; 209</b></p> <p>National Security Councilы</p> <p>There is a National Security Council consisting of the President as chairperson, the Vice-Presidents and such Ministers and members of the security services and other persons as may be determined in an Act of Parliament.</p> <p>The functions of the National Security Council are--</p> <p>The commanders of the security services must provide the National Security Council with such reports on the security situation in Zimbabwe as the Council may reasonably require.</p>



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