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3 Kasım 2002 Türkiye Genel Seçim Sonuçları

Parti Oy Oranı
 Üye Sayısı AKP
 34.43%
 365
 CHP
 19.41%
 177
 Bağımsız
 0.96%
 8
 Meclis Dışı
 45.20%
 0

Detaylı Seçim Sonuçları için buraya tıklayınız. -----

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-----Politics of Turkey (ingilizce)Politics of Turkey takes place in a framework of a secular parliamentary representative democratic republic, whereby the Prime Minister of Turkey is the head of government, and of a pluriform multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. The Judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Its current constitution was adopted on November 7, 1982 after a period of military rule, and enshrines the principle of secularism.

Turkey's political system is based on a separation of powers. Its constitution is called Anayasa (Constitution). Turkey's president is elected for a seven-year term by the parliament. The term of current President Ahmet Necdet Sezer expires on 16 May 2007. The president holds the highest office in Turkey and fulfils mainly representative functions. He retains the right to reject a parliament bill, which can then only pass if it is voted by a simple majority and the president also appoints the judiciary and other state bodies. However, considerable symbolic importance is attached to the post.

The president is elected in a secret ballot by the parliament, requiring a two-thirds majority in the assembly in the first and second round (367 of 550) and a simple majority (276) in the third round. The outcome of the presidential elections will also directly influence the general elections.

Turkey's 550 members of the Grand National Assembly are elected for a five-year term by a system of proportional representation. A nationwide 10% threshold is observed in the general elections. Political parties need to win 10% of votes throughout the country and in an electoral milieu in by-elections. The d'Hont system applies for the distribution of deputies among the parties, according to the election results. Latest:

- 24 April 2007: The AK Party, which currently holds the majority in the parliament, announced Foreign Minister Abdullah Gül as their candidate for the presidential elections.
- 3 May 2007: The Turkish Parliament approved 22 July as the date for new general elections, following a government crisis.
- 27 April 2007: first round of ballots in the parliament failed. Gül fell short by only ten votes of reaching the necessary two-thirds majority in the parliament. The main secular opposition party boycotted the vote. The constitutional court declared the vote invalid.
- 16 May 2007: The mandate of President Ahmet Necdet Sezer runs out.
- 22 July 2007: Turkey holds early Parliamentary elections (originally foreseen 4 November 2007)