

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE
COUNTER NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT**



European Monitoring Centre for Drugs
and Drug Addiction



Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs
and Drug Addiction

**2016 TURKISH NATIONAL DRUG REPORT
(2015 Data)**

ANKARA-2017

CONTENTS	
PREFACE	3
1.CHAPTER	4
LEGAL FRAMEWORK, DRUG POLICY AND COORDINATION	4
1.1.Legal framework	4
1.2.Drug Policy and Coordination	4
1.3. Drug Related Public Expenditure.....	4
2. CHAPTER	6
DIMENSION OF DRUGS SUPPLY	6
2.1. Drug Related Crimes.....	6
2.1.1. Total Number of Incidents and Suspects	6
3. CHAPTER	15
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.....	15
3.1 Prevention	15
3.2. Treatment	18
3.2.1. National Profile	18
4. CHAPTER	21
PUNISHMENT, PRISON AND PROBATION	21
4.1. National Profile.....	21
4.2. Probation.....	22
5. CHAPTER	23
NARCO-TERROR.....	23

PREFACE

It is known that with the development of technology, the diversity of the crimes and methods vary. It appears that criminals carry out their activities in a more organized manner, on the other hand, they gain an international dimension to their illegal activities by moving them beyond the country's borders.

With this consciousness, drug smuggling is considered as a crime against humanity by our country, our fight against drugs is carried out effectively under various headings toward supply reduction as well as prevention of drug.

The nationally and internationally recognized success of Turkey in fight against drugs is a result of self sacrificing and applaudable efforts against drugs and a clear indication of the fighting capacity. The real success is not only to seize drugs in large quantities, but also is to decipher and to bring down the crime organizations that involved in drug trafficking with all components.



Considering the fact that coordinating of drug-fighting activities in a coordinated manner between institutions in both supply and demand dimensions is prerequisite for success, monitoring the current developments and trends in the fight against drugs by the staff of institutions of relevant ministries and NGOs, being attentive for use of the latest technological opportunities and increase the knowledge of the staff involved in the fight against drugs and drug addiction have an important role.

In this direction, “2016 Turkish Drug Report” that prepared with the contribution of our relevant institutions, recommendations of the members of TUBİM Scientific Committee and 2015 data is an example of the coordination between institutions. I would like to thank everyone who contributed for the preparation of the report, I hope it will be useful to all institutions and organizations that are responsible for the fight against drugs.

İbrahim H. SEYDİOĞULLARI
Head of TNP Counter Narcotics Department

1.CHAPTER

LEGAL FRAMEWORK, DRUG POLICY AND COORDINATION

1.1. Legal framework

Although certain legislative regulations related to the fight against drugs can be found in various codes, the principle legislative regulations in this field can be categorized under three main headings:

- Turkish Penal Code dated 26 September 2004 and numbered 5237,
- The Law on Control of Drugs dated 12 June 1933 and numbered 2313,
- The Law on Drugs dated 03 June 1986 and numbered 3298.

1.2. Drug Policy and Coordination

In Turkey, the coordination of the fight against drugs involves both central coordination and local coordination. The structure of the central coordination comprises three organizations, which include the Fight Against Drugs High Council, the Fight Against Drugs Board and the Fight Against Drugs Technical Board.

Coordination at local level is undertaken by the Provincial and District Boards of Fight Against Drugs and their secretarial duties are carried out by Provincial Public Health Directorates.

The District Governor chairs meetings at the District Boards for Fight Against Drugs. The secretarial duties of the Board are carried out by the Public Health Centres.

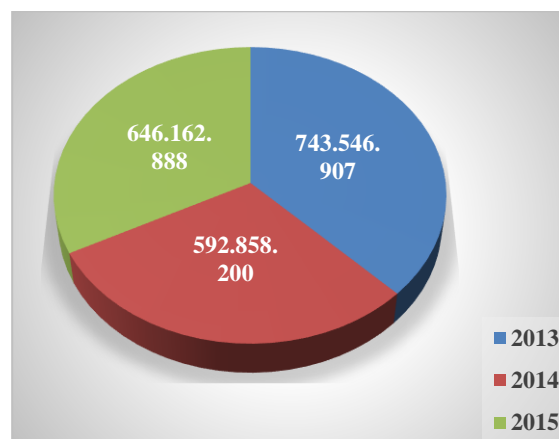
Web based collaborative software, i.e. the “Fight Against Drugs Data Tracking System” was established in order to ensure fast and reliable coordination between the established boards and the Ministry of Health. The system is coordinated by the Ministry of Health. This system enables the headquarters to track the

activities of all institutions, including provincial ones, and ensures safe data flow.

Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBİM), which is responsible for collecting national drug data from the relevant institutions in Turkey and ensuring reporting and coordination to national/international platforms, carries on its works within Turkish National Police/Counter Narcotics Department.

1.3. Drug Related Public Expenditures

In Turkey, as public expenditure in the field of fight against drugs is allocated from the general budgets of the institutions, it is quite difficult to determine how much of the expenditure allocated from the general budgets of the institutions has been spent on the fight against drugs. Therefore, the public expenditure data obtained from the relevant institutions, mentioned in this section, are approximate values.



Graph 1 Breakdown of the Drug Related Public Expenditures by Years (Million TL).

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

In 2015 public expenditure increased by 9%, amounting to 646.192.888 TL when compared with the previous year.

Table 1.1 Central Structure of the Coordination Boards of the Fight Against Drugs

Name of the Board	Chairman of the Board	Participating Institution/Participant	Secretariat	Number of Annual Meetings
Fight Against Drugs High Council	Deputy Prime Minister	Minister of Justice	Ministry of Health Directorate of Public Health Agency of Turkey	The Board is planned to hold meetings once every six (6) months.
		Minister of Family and Social Policies		
		Minister of Labor and Social Security		
		Minister of Youth and Sports		
		Minister of Customs and Trade		
		Minister of Interior		
		Minister of National Education		
		Minister of Health		
Fight Against Drugs Board	The Chairman of the Commission of Health, Family, Labor and Social Affairs	Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Health Directorate of Public Health Agency of Turkey	The Board is planned to hold meetings once every three (3) months.
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Family and Social Policies		
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Labor and Social Security		
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Youth and Sports		
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Customs and Trade		
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Interior		
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of National Education		
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Health		
Fight Against Drugs Technical Board	Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Health	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Health Directorate of Public Health Agency of Turkey	The Board is scheduled to hold meetings once a month with the participation of experts from the Ministries.
		Ministry of Family and Social Policies		
		Ministry of Labor and Social Security		
		Ministry of Youth and Sports		
		Ministry of Customs and Trade		
		Ministry of Interior		
		Ministry of National Education		
		Ministry of Health		

Source: Ministry of Health, Directorate of Public Health Agency of Turkey, 2016.

2. CHAPTER

DIMENSION OF DRUG SUPPLY

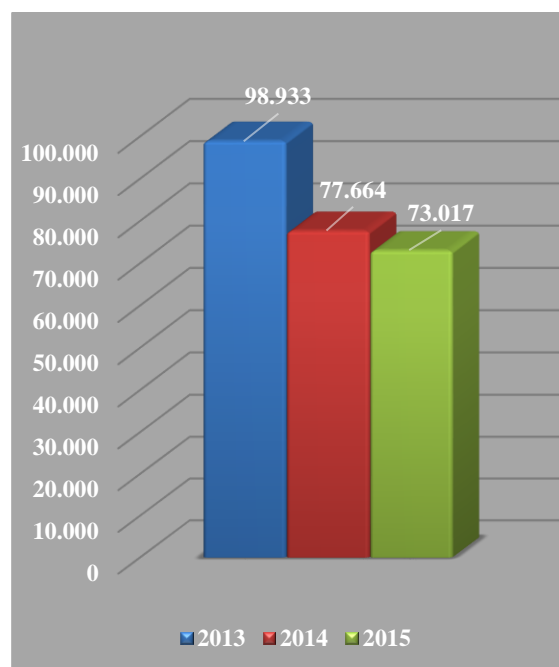
Due to its geographical location and young population, Turkey is among the countries directly affected by drugs. Turkey's transit positions in terms of shipment of the heroin produced in Asian Bloc to western countries and also in terms of shipment of the synthetic drugs and precursors produced in Europe to Arabian Peninsula, reveal the handicap in this regard.

2.1. Drug Related Crimes

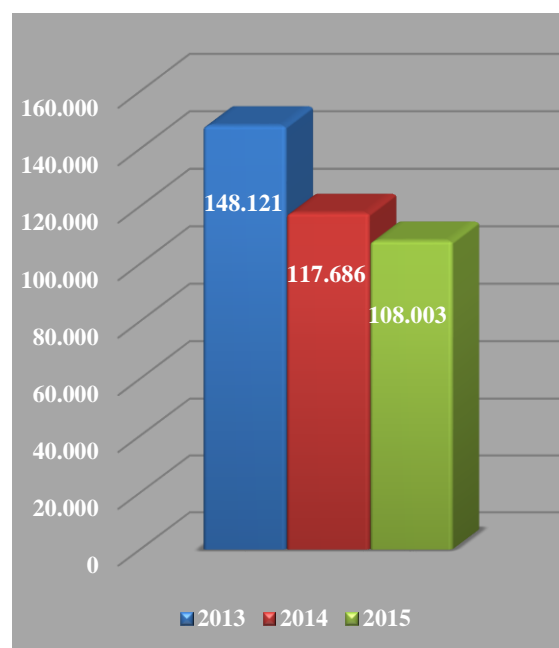
The most important institutions that lead the fight against drug production and trade in Turkey are the Turkish National Police, the General Command of Gendarmerie, the Turkish Coast Guard Command and the General Directorate of Customs Enforcement. Furthermore, such institutions as the Turkish Grain Board (TMO), the Forensic Medicine Institute, the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK) and the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Administration of Turkey (TİTCK) also play an important role in the monitoring drugs. These institutions' duties and responsibilities are determined by laws and protocols signed between institutions.

2.1.1. Total Number of Incidents and Suspects

In 2015 a total of 73,017 drug related incidents occurred in Turkey, 108,003 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents (Graph 2.1, Graph 2.2).

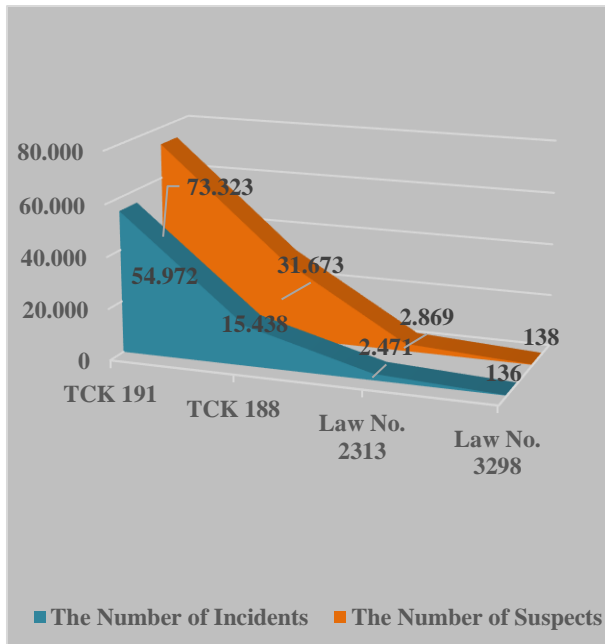


Graph 2.1 The Number of Incidents by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2016.



Graph 2.2 The Number of Suspects by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

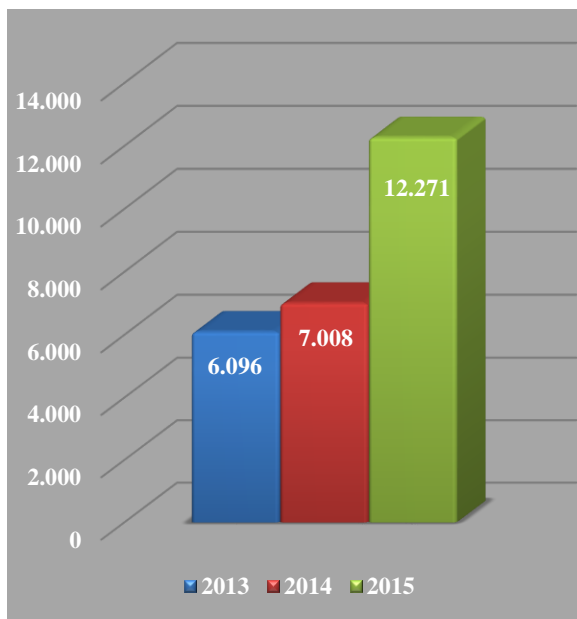
Compared to the previous year, there has been a decrease in 2015 in both the number of incidents and the number of suspects. The number of incidents decreased by 5.98%, while the number of suspects decreased by 8.22% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.1), (Graph 2.2).



Graph 2.3 Breakdown of The Number of Incidents and Suspects in 2015 by Type of Crimes.
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

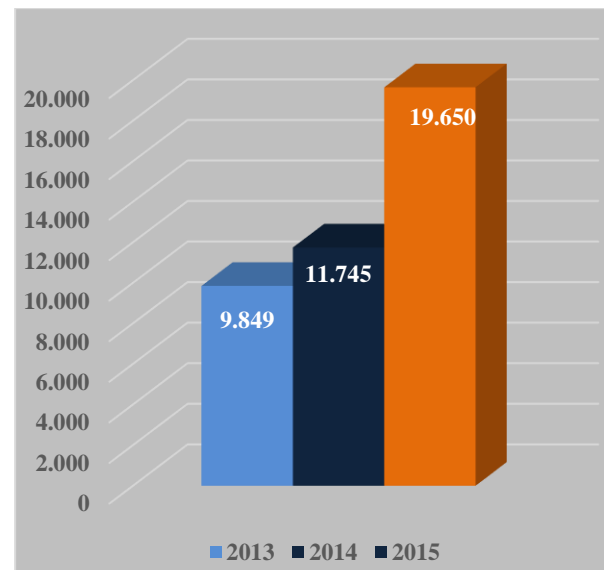
Heroin

In 2015 a total of 12,271 heroin incidents occurred in Turkey, 19,650 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents and 8.294 kg of heroin was seized (Graph 2.4), (Graph 2.5), (Graph 2.6).



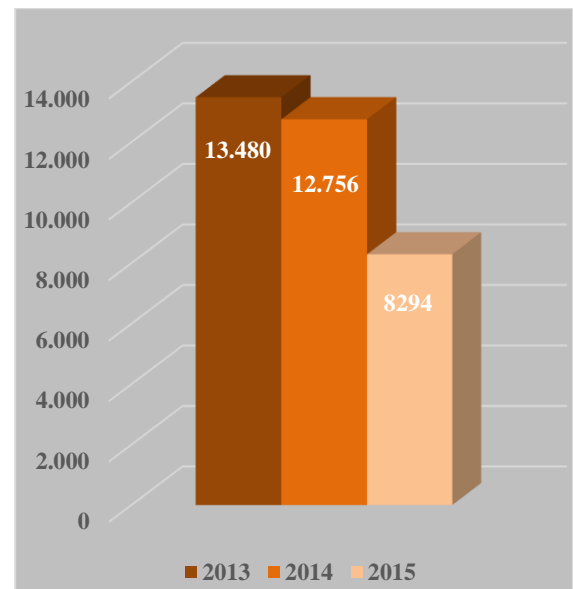
Graph 2.4 The Number of Heroin Incidents by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

In 2015, the number of heroin incidents increased by 75.1% compared to 2014 (Graph 2.4).



Graph 2.5 Breakdown of The Number of Heroin Suspects by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

In line with the increase of the number of heroin incidents during 2014, the number of suspects involved in heroin incidents increased by 67.3% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.5).

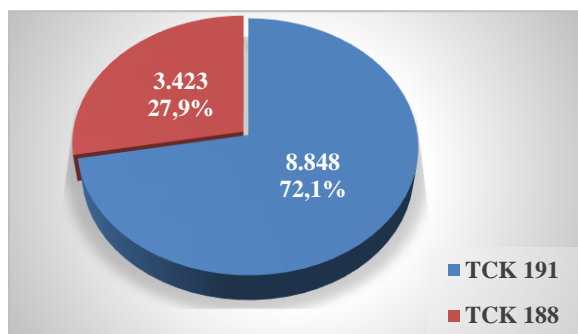


Graph 2.6 The Amount of Seized Heroin by Years (kg).
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The decline in 2015 is considered to be the result of the 38% decrease in opium production

compared with the previous year, and the general decline in opium production to the levels observed in the late 1990s (2016 World Drug Report).

In 2014, 8.9 tons of heroin was seized in European Union member countries and Norway, while 12.7 tons of heroin was seized in Turkey alone (2016 European Drug Report).



TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.

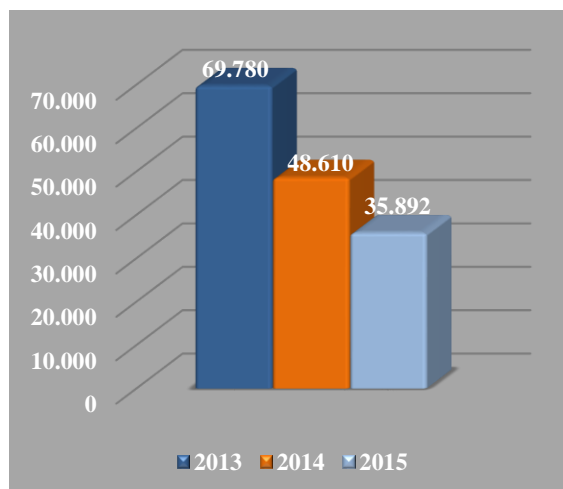
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.7 Breakdown of The Number of Heroin Incidents in 2015 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2016

Cannabis

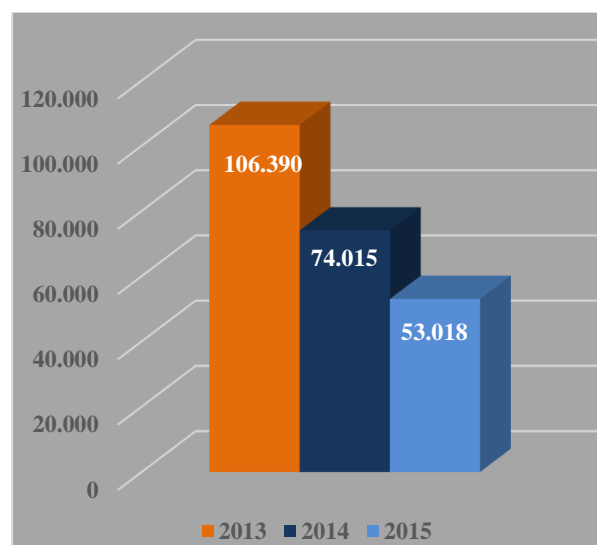
In 2015 a total of 12,271 cannabis incidents occurred in Turkey, 53,018 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents and 53.682 kg of cannabis was seized (Graph 2.8), (Graph 2.9), (Graph 2.10).



Graph 2.8 The Number of Cannabis Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

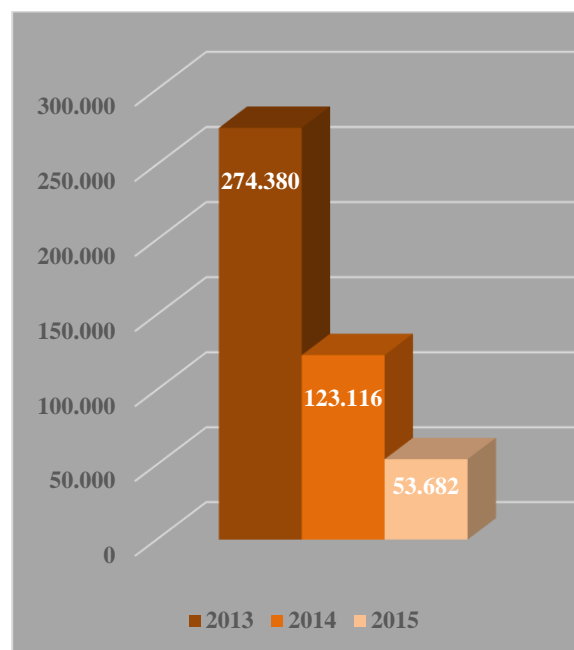
49.1% of drug incidents in Turkey are related to cannabis. In 2015, there was a decrease by 26.16% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.8).



Graph 2.9 The Number of Cannabis Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

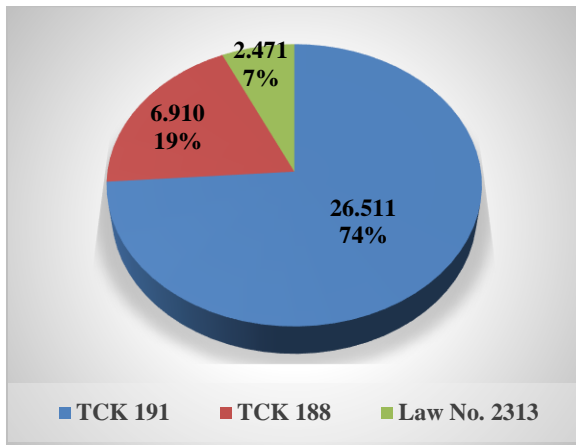
Along with the decline in the number of cannabis incidents in 2015, the number of suspects also decreased by 28.36% compared the previous year (Graph 2.9).



Graph 2.10 The Amount of Seized Cannabis by Years (kg).

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The amount of seized cannabis in 2015 decreased by 56.36% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.10).



TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.

TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

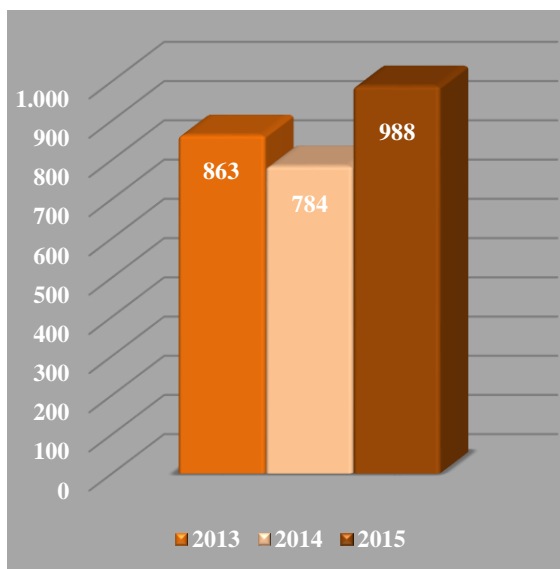
Law No. 2313: The Law on Control of Drugs.

Graph 2.11 Breakdown of the Number of Cannabis Incidents in 2015 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

Cocaine

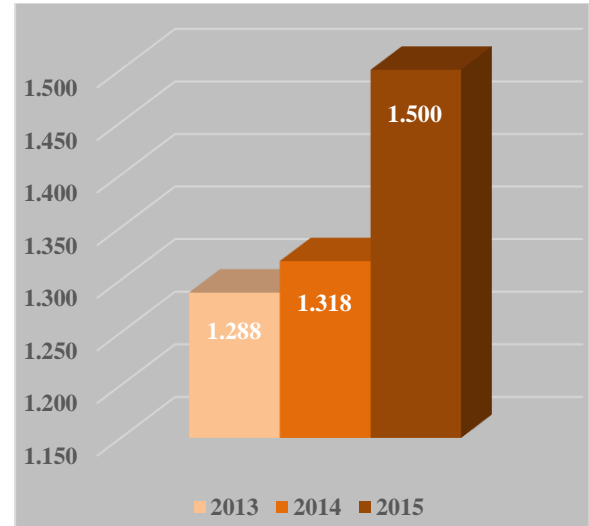
In 2015 a total of 988 cocaine incidents occurred in Turkey, 1,500 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents and 556 kg of cocaine was seized (Graph 2.12), (Graph 2.13), (Graph 2.14).



Graph 2.12 The Number of Cocaine Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

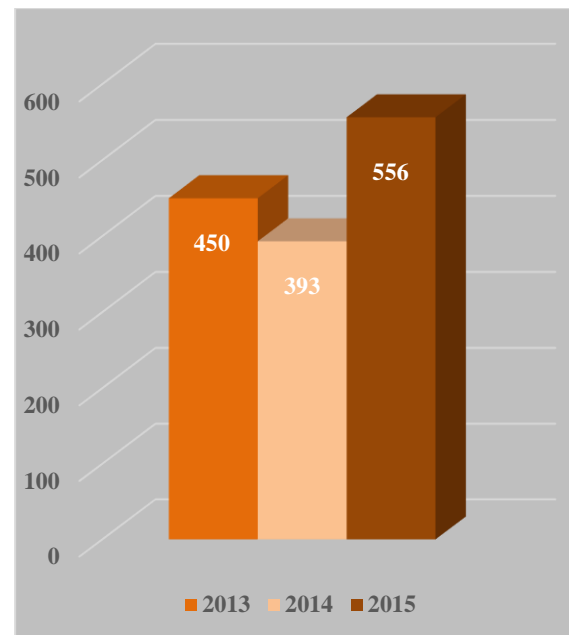
While the number of cocaine incidents in Turkey decreased in 2013 and 2014, it increased by 26.02% in 2015 compared to the previous year (Graph 2.12).



Graph 2.13 The Number of Cocaine Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

As in the number of cocaine incidents in 2015, the number of suspects also increased by 13.8% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.13).

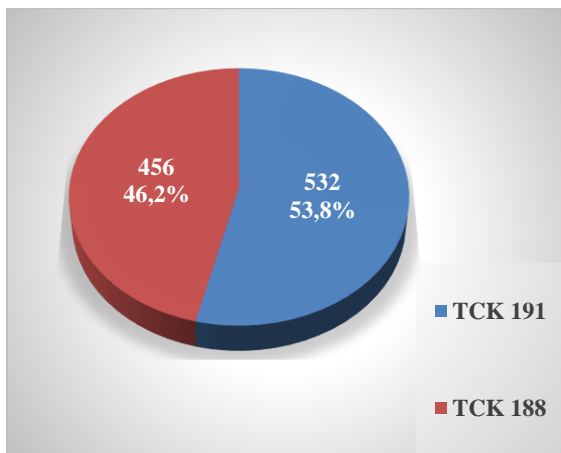


Graph 2.14 The Amount of Seized Cocaine by Years (kg).

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The increase in the number of incidents and suspects in 2015 was also reflected in the

amount of seizure. The amount of seized cocaine in 2015 increased by 41.48% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.14).



TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.

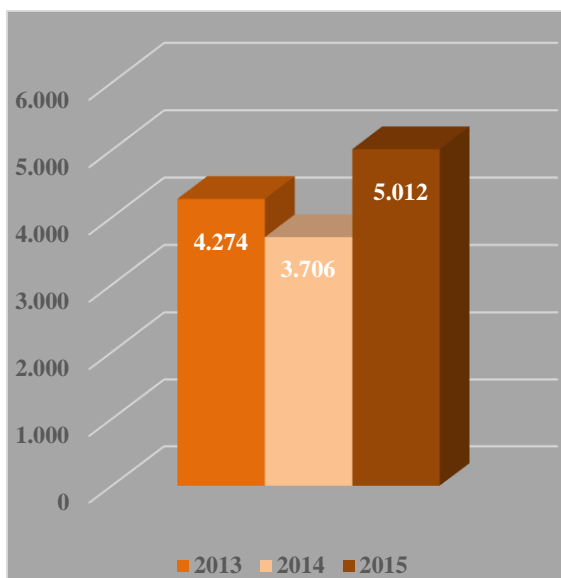
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.15 Breakdown of Cocaine Incidents in 2015 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

Ecstasy

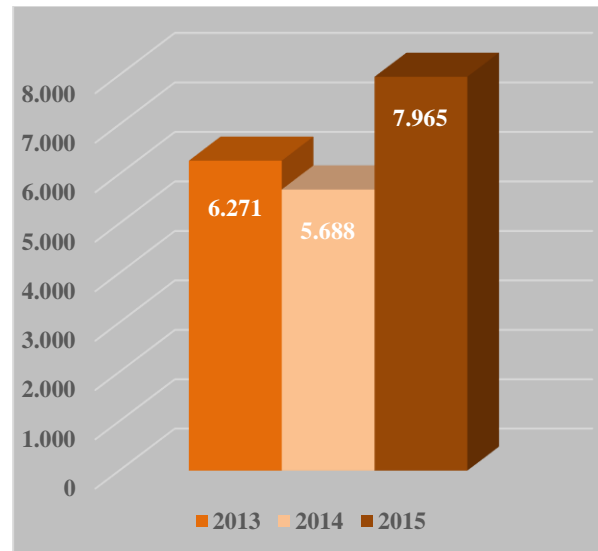
In 2015 a total of 5,012 ecstasy incidents occurred in Turkey, 7,965 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents and 5,673,901 of ecstasy tablets were seized (Graph 2.16), (Graph 2.17), (Graph 2.18).



Graph 2.16 The Number of Ecstasy Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

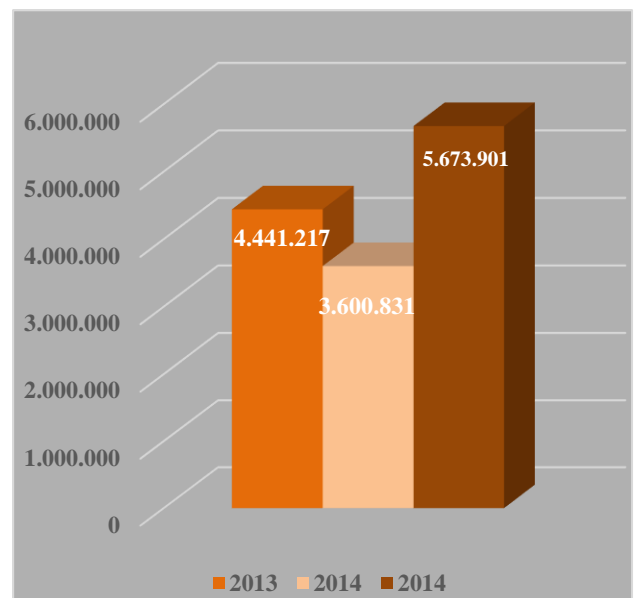
The number of ecstasy incidents in the last 3 years is variable. The number of ecstasy incidents in 2015 increased by 35.24% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.16).



Graph 2.17 The Number of Ecstasy Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

Along with the increase in the number of ecstasy incidents in 2015, the number of suspects also increased by 40% compared to with the previous year (Graph 2.17).

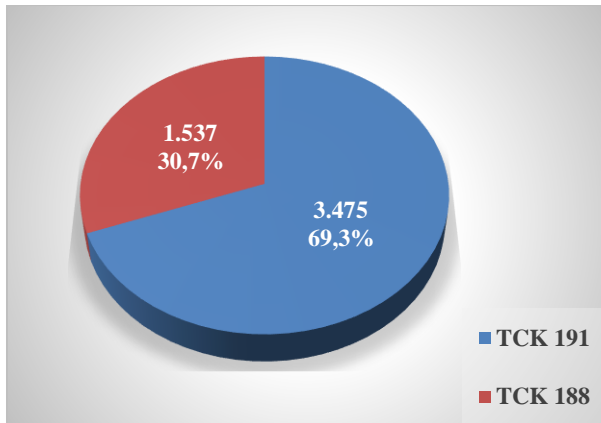


Graph 2.18 The Amount of Seized Ecstasy (Tablet) by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The increase in the number of incidents and suspects in 2015 was also reflected in the

seizures. The amount of seized ecstasy in 2015 increased by 57.57% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.18).



TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.

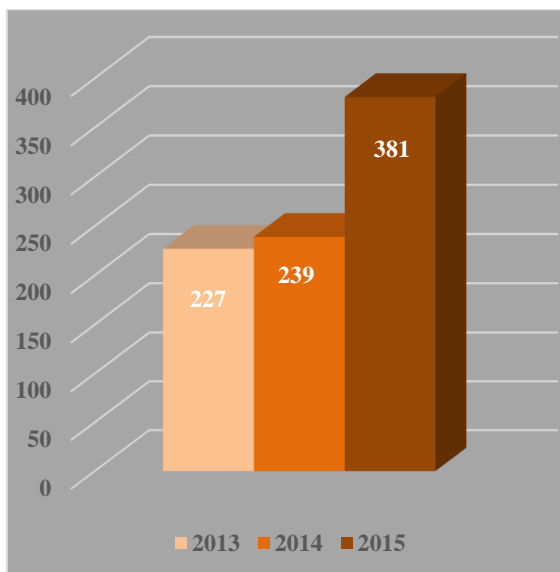
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.19 Breakdown of Ecstasy Incidents in 2015 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Captagon

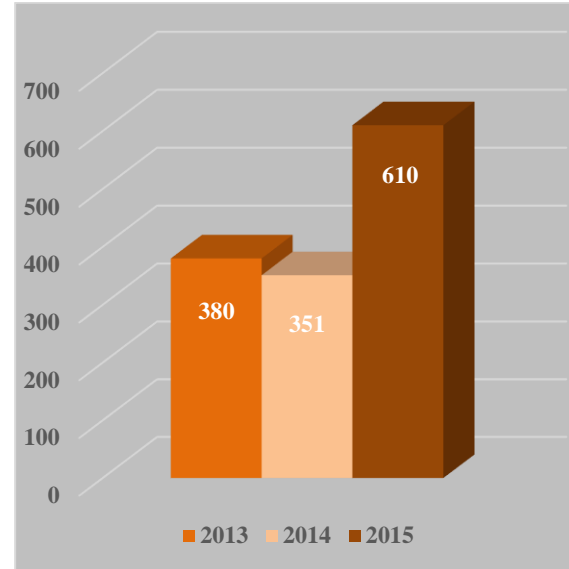
In 2015, a total of 381 captagon incidents occurred, 610 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents and 15,089,579 captagon tablets were seized (Graph 2.20), (Graph 2.21), (Graph 2.22).



Graph 2.20 The Number of Captagon Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

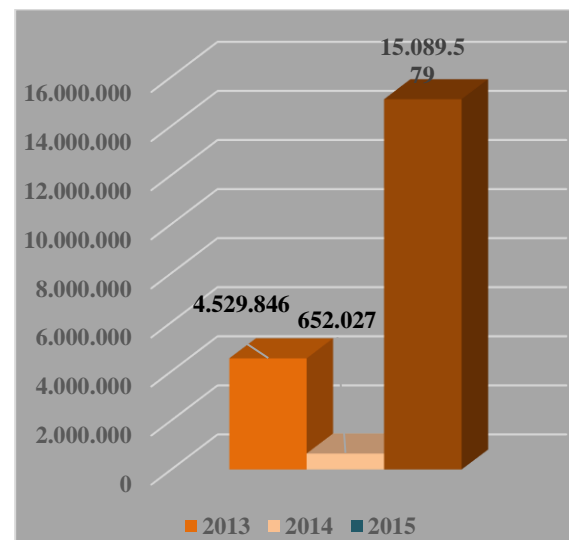
The number of captagon incidents in 2015 increased by 59.41% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.20).



Graph 2.21 The Number of Captagon Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The increase in the number of incidents in 2015 was also reflected in the number of suspects and it increased by 73.79% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.21).



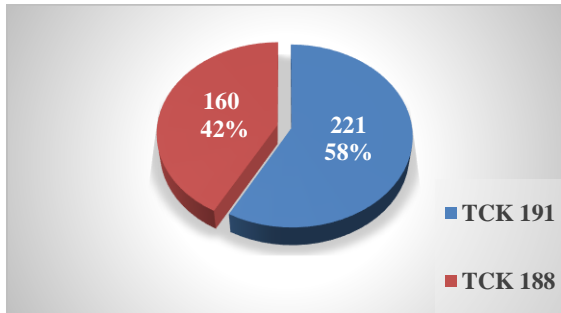
Graph 2.22 The Amount of Seized Captagon (Tablet) by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

When the amounts of captagon seizures in Turkey are examined; it can be seen that the seizures are variable. Especially in 2014, while there was a decrease of 85.61 compared to the

previous year, in 2015 there was a big increase (23,14 times) compared to the previous year.

The reason for the increase in the rate of 23,14 times in 2015; the seizure of around 12,000,000 captagon tablets resulted from two-stage operation carried out in Hatay province. In this two-stage operation, the seized captagon tablets were manufactured in Syria and destined to Europe through Turkey by sea (Graph 2.22).



TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.

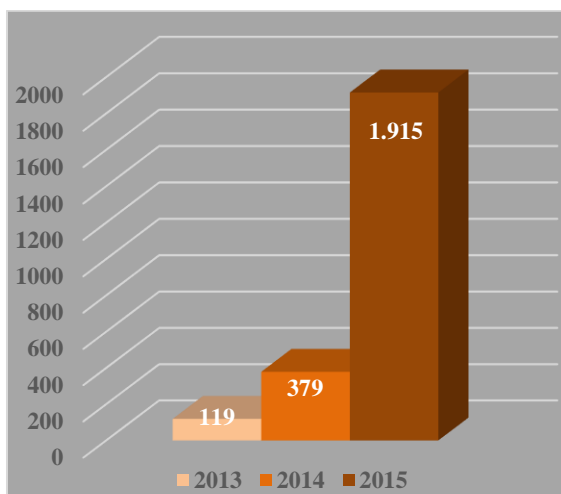
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.23 Breakdown of the Number of Captagon Incidents in 2015 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

Methamphetamine

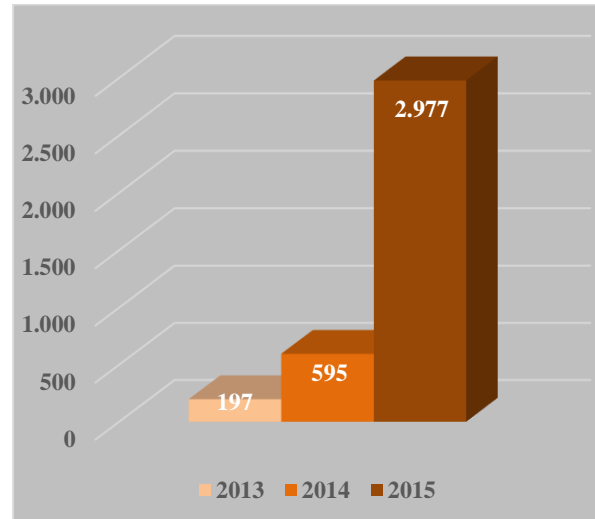
In 2015, 1,195 captagon incidents occurred in Turkey, 2,977 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents and 260 kg of methamphetamine was seized (Graph 2.24), (Graph 2.25), (Graph 2.26).



Graph 2.24 The Number of Methamphetamine Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

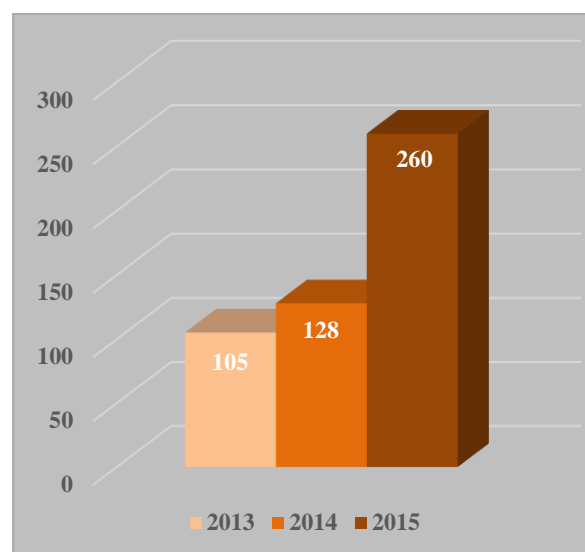
In Turkey, methamphetamine was first seen in 2009 and the number of incidents has increased since this year. The number of methamphetamine incidents in 2015 increased 4-fold compared to the previous year (Graph 2.24).



Graph 2.25 The Number of Methamphetamine Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

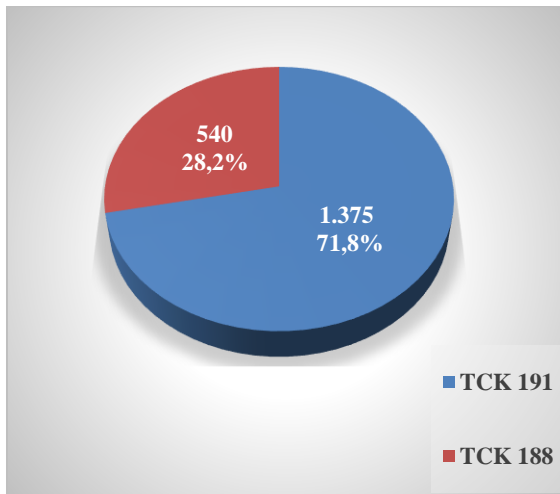
Depending on the number of incidents, the number of methamphetamine suspects has increased. The number of arrested suspects in methamphetamine incidents in 2015 also increased 4-fold compared to the previous year (Graph 2.25).



Graph 2.26 The Amount of Seized Methamphetamine (kg) by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The quantities of seized methamphetamine in 2015 increased by 103.13% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.26).



TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.

TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.27 Breakdown of Methamphetamine Incidents in 2015 by Type of Crimes.

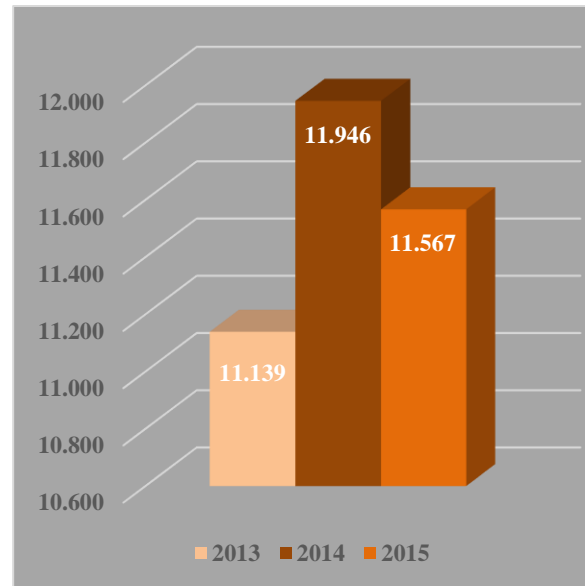
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

Synthetic Cannabinoids

Synthetic cannabinoids, which first appeared in Turkey during the mid-2010s under the street name "Bonzai" (JWH-018), were first brought into appropriate legal coverage in 2011 following their inclusion into the context of the Law No: 2313 on the Control of Drugs dated 12.06.1933, as a result of the dedicated efforts of the National Working Group on Early Warning System (EWS) under the coordination of TUBİM.

From 2011 until the end of 2015, a total of 142 synthetic cannabinoid varieties were brought within the scope of Law No. 2313.

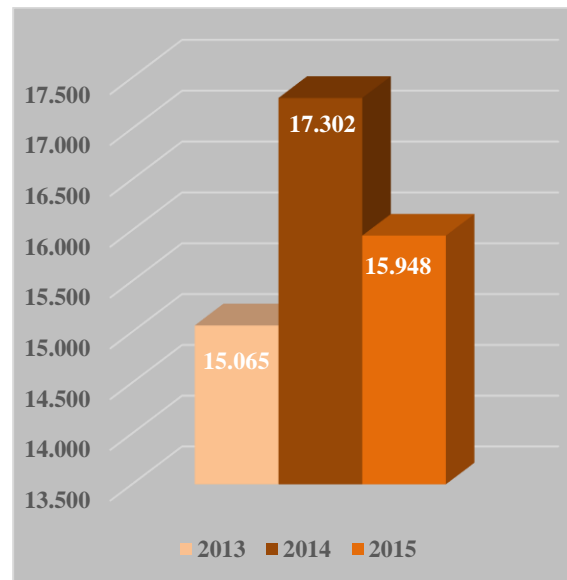
In Turkey, 11,567 synthetic cannabinoid incidents occurred in 2015; 15,948 suspects were arrested in these incidents and 544 kg of synthetic cannabinoid was seized (Graph 2.28), (Graph 2.29), (Graph 2.30).



Graph 2.28 The Number of Synthetic Cannabinoid Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2016.

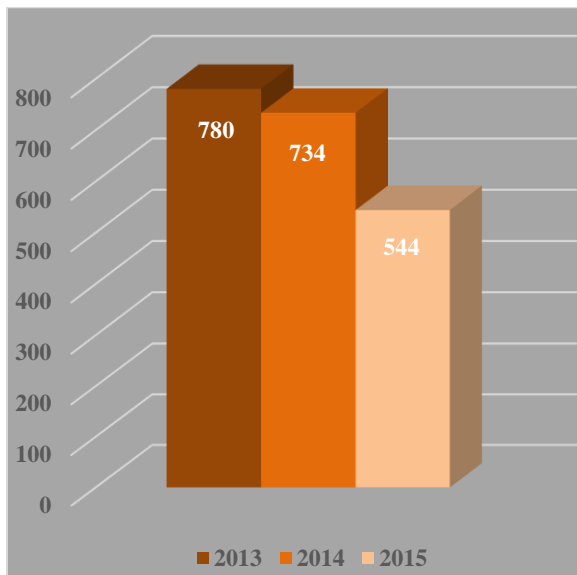
By 2015, the number of synthetic cannabinoid incidents have increased 69 times compared with the figures of 2011, the year when the substance was seized for the first time in Turkey. However, the number of incidents in 2015 is still 3.17% lower compared to the preceding year (Graph 2.28).



Graph 2.29 The Number of Synthetic Cannabinoid Suspects by Years.

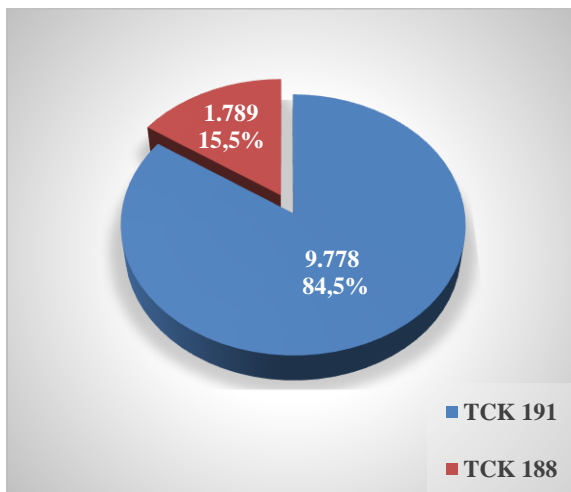
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The number of the suspects of synthetic cannabinoids in 2015 decreased by 7,82% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.29).



Graph 2.30 *The Amount of Seized Synthetic Cannabinoids (kg) by Years.*
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

The amount of seized synthetic cannabinoids in 2015 decreased by 25.8% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.30).



TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use an possession.

TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.31 *Breakdown of the Number of Synthetic Cannabinoids in 2015 by Type of Crimes.*
Source: TUBİM, 2016.

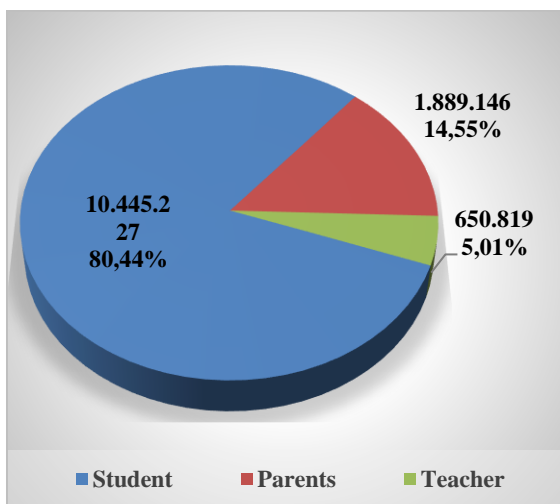
3. CHAPTER

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

3.1 Prevention

The fight against drugs in Turkey is mainly based on Article 58 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, which stipulates that “*The State takes the necessary measures in order to protect the country’s youth from addiction to alcohol, drugs, criminality, gambling, similar vices and ignorance.*”

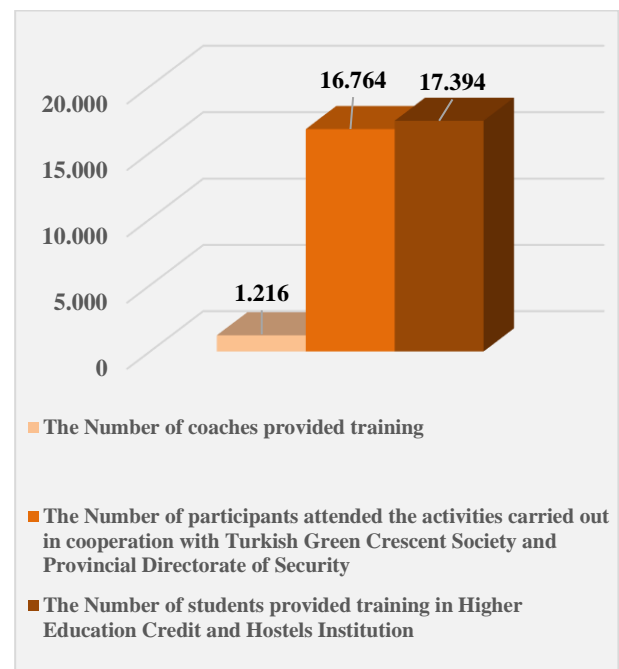
Within the context of 2015 Emergency Action Plan on Fight Against Drugs, preventive actions regarding drugs are coordinated by the Ministry of Education (MEB) and carried out by the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Contact Point of European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) in Turkey, Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBİM) under the Counter Narcotics Department (CND) of Turkish National Police (TNP) and the Turkish Green Crescent.



Graph 3.1 Breakdown of the Activities Carried Out by the Ministry of National Education in the Schools Affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in 2015 by the Profile of the Participants.

In 2015, 10,445,227 students, 1,889,146 parents and 650,819 teachers participated in the seminar, meeting, film, theater, painting/composition contest that organized on fight against substance addiction. Participants were informed with the activities and events mentioned and tried to gain awareness and attitude within the scope of combating substance addiction (Ministry of National Education, 2016).

As part of the Fight Against Addiction Protocol signed between **Turkish Green Crescent** and **the Ministry of National Education**, trainings were provided to parents, students and teachers by a total of 498 Guidance Teachers and 28,000 practicing teachers responsible for implementing The Addiction Training Program of Turkey (TBM) (Ministry of National Education, 2016).



Graph 3.2 The Number of Participants Attended the Activities Carried Out by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2015.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports has provided Fight Against Addiction Awareness Training to 1,316 coaches. A total of 16,764 young people have attended seminars, conferences, informative meetings and theatre activities organized by **the Ministry of Youth and Sports**

in Youth Centres across 81 provinces with the coordination of the Green Crescent and Provincial Security Directorates. Furthermore, 17.394 students have attended a **“Youth Problems and Addiction”** education program in 218 dormitories of the General Directorate of Higher Education Credit and Hostels Institution within the scope of the Youth Projects Support Program (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2016).

In cooperation with **Presidency of Religious Affairs** and **Turkish Religious Foundation**, in order to support youth to keep them out of all kinds of addiction, to increase their motivation and to encourage them to save from difficult situation they are in, Umrah Program was planned for the first time in 2015, 10 days Umrah program between 25 May 2015 and 4 June 2015 was prepared for the youth who completed their treatment in AMATEMs (Alcohol and Substance Addiction Treatment Center). A total of 30 young people from the province of Adana (2), Ankara (6), Aydın (1), Balıkesir (1), Bursa (2), Elazığ (3), Diyarbakır (1), Gaziantep (3), İstanbul (4), Kayseri (1), Manisa (1), Mersin (2), Samsun (1), Sivas (1), and Tokat (1) participated in Umrah program.

Iftar programs were held during Ramadan for the person who completed their treatment in AMATEMs in the provinces of Adana, Ankara, Manisa, Samsun, Gaziantep, Elazığ, Kayseri and İzmir.

On Tuesday, October 24, 2015, the program titled “Çılgılık” was broadcasted on Diyanet TV, life of a substance addicted young person was narrated ,experts opinions were included and periodically the importance of raising children was emphasized.

Within the scope of the protocol signed between **Presidency of Religious Affairs** and **Turkish Green Crescent Society** dated 18.09.2014; Turkish Training Program on Fight Against Addiction” was organized for the personel assigned as “Coordinator Religious Officer for

Fight Against Addiction” between 23 and 26 November 2015.

The lectures and experiences on the subjects of combatting addiction were provided and for 86 religious officials who are preachers, Religious Service Experts, Education Experts, Quran Course Teachers as well as Religious Vocational High School in 81 provinces (Presidency Religious Affairs, 2016).



Graph 3.3 Breakdown of the Participants Attended the Activities Carried Out by İŞKUR.

Turkish Employment Agency provides work and professional consultancy services, vocational course, on – the – job and entrepreneurship trainings and work placement services for substance addicts.

In this context; In 2015, 681 person in drug treatment and rehabilitation phase benefited from work and Professional consultancy services, 420 person participated in vocational course, on – the – job and entrepreneurship training programs, 211 person were involved in programs for benefit of society and 21 person were employed (Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Turkish Employment Agency, 2016).

The Basic Principles and Broadcast Rules section of **the Turkish Radio Television Code** numbered 2954 includes the provision “the

exclusion of subjects that may harm society's physical and mental health". In this context; In 2015; 33 programs in types of documentary, drama, education-culture, health and news were broadcasted on **Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT)** radio and television channels, the harms of alcohol-cigarette use, the fight against drug use and trafficking, the deaths caused by substance abuse, the environmental factors affecting young people and children were explained in these programs and the views of experts and narcotics police were also included in these programs. In addition, with 18 different public service announcements, awareness has been created in society by drawing attention to the issue.

The training on fight against addiction were provided by **Turkish General Staff** for more than 430,000 soldiers including privates.

In 2015, 494,984 individual interviews and 5,138 group studies were conducted by specialists working in **Departments of Probation, the Ministry of Justice**. New intervention programs have been developed in the areas where they are needed, and preparations for more customized guidance and improvement programs continue (the Ministry of Justice General Directorate Of Prisons And Detention Houses, 2016).

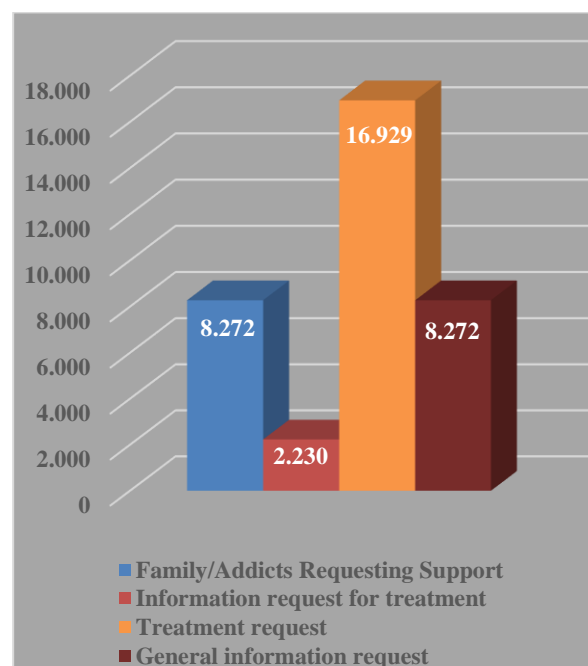
In 2015, 1,736 staff participated in 49 trainings and workshops organized in terms of SAMBA (Smoking, Alcohol and Substance Addiction), Anger Control Program, Change for Life, Young SAMBA as well as other related subjects. In addition, 13,998 seminars were organized on topics such as " Say No", Reconizing Emotions, Ways of Thinking, Overcoming Stress, Family Communication, Parental Attitudes, Addiction, Recognizing Anger, Conflict Resolutuion and Motivation (Ministry of Justice General Directorate Of Prisons And Detention Houses, 2016).

The Fight Against Drugs Advisory and Support Hotline (Alo 191)

Article 4 of 2015 Emergency Action Plan Fight on Against Drugs contains information about the Advisory Units for Fight Against Drugs.

This heading relates to the establishment of units for people who believe that they or their relatives are under risk and who want to take precautions; for users, addicts (who want to quit or face to absence of drugs), and the addicts' relatives may apply to determine their algorithm.

On 8 July 2015, the Alo 191 Advisory and Support Hotline For Fight Against Drugs was established. It operates 24/7 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) basis and is run by professionals.



Graph 3.4 Breakdown of the Incalls to the Alo 191 Advisory and Support Hotline For Fight Against Drugs by Requested Services Between July 2015 and December 2015.

3.2. Treatment

3.2.1. National Profile

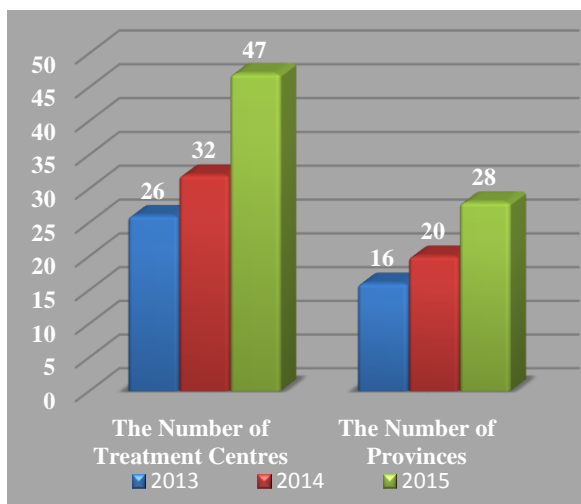
3.2.1.1. Policy

In 2015 National strategy Document on Fight Against Drugs, which consists of provisions for the treatment of drug addiction: The purpose of “facilitating access to treatment services for drug addicts, increasing treatment success rates through the strengthening of the treatment mechanisms” was included.

3.2.1.2. Organization and Provision of Drug Treatment

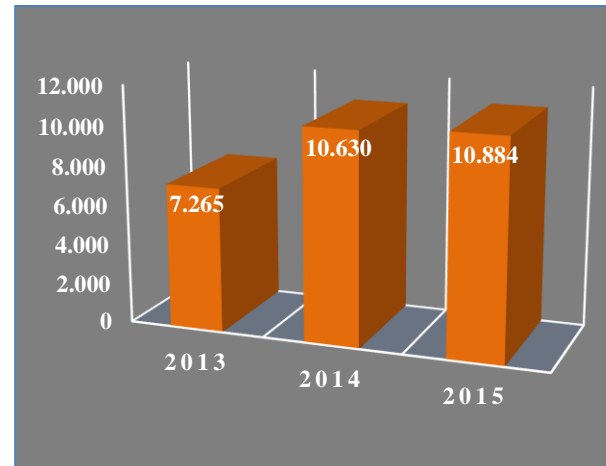
Drug addiction treatment is provided by state hospitals of the Ministry of Health, psychiatry clinics of the medical schools of the universities and some private hospitals.

By 2015, there are a total of 47 treatment centres in Turkey. All of these treatment centres provide outpatient treatment service, 34 of treatment centres also provide inpatient treatment service. The bed capacity of treatment centres is 793 (Graph 3.5).



Graph 3.5 Breakdown of the Number of Treatment Centres and Provinces Where Treatment Centres are Available by Years.

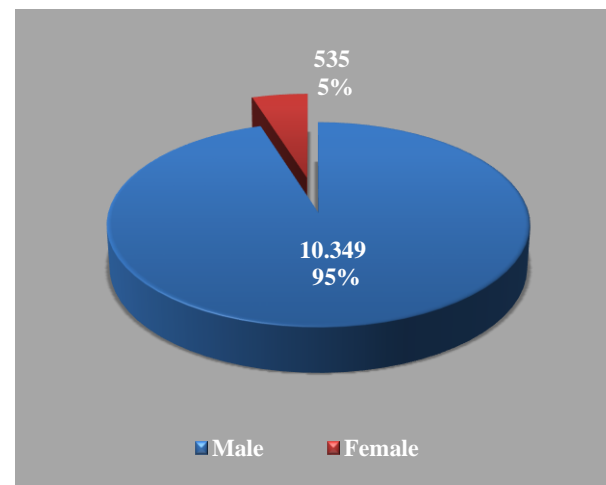
Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.



Graph 3.6 Breakdown of the Number of the Clients Received Inpatient Treatment by Years.

Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.

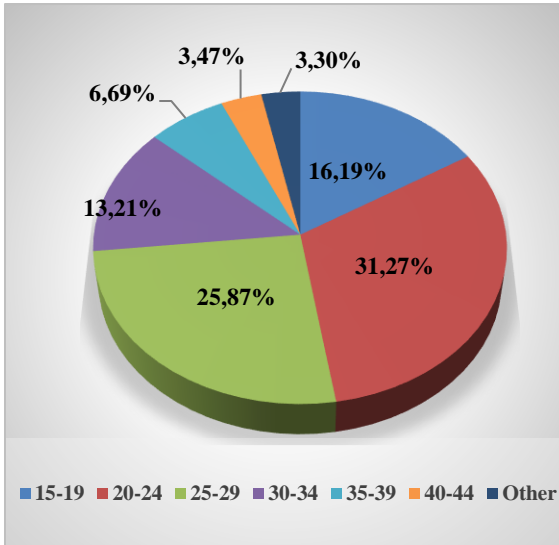
The number of the clients received inpatient treatment in 2015 is 10,884 and the number of the forms filled up is 181,622, the number of the clients received outpatient treatment is 181,622.



Graph 3.7 Breakdown of the Clients by Gender (%)

Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.

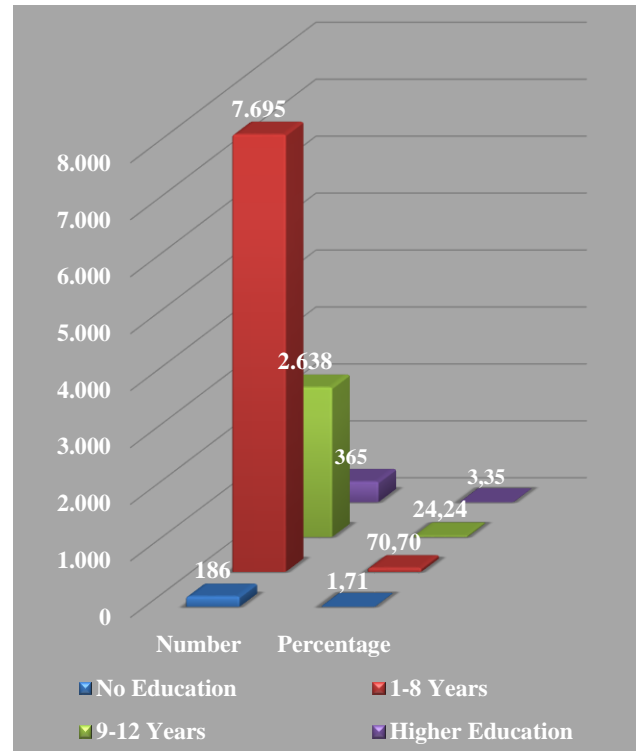
When the number of clients received inpatient treatment in 2015 is examined; 95.08% (10,349) were male, 4.92% (535) were female (Graph 3.7).



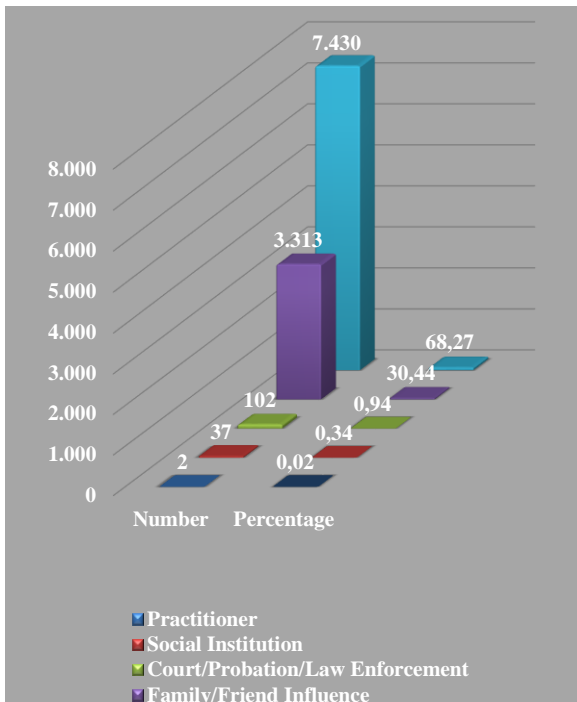
Graph 3.8 Breakdown of the Clients by Ages (%).
 Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.

The number of clients in treatment are concentrated in the 20-29 age group. The proportion of clients in the 20-29 age group is 57.14% (Graph 3.8).

encouraged to apply by family/friends (Graph 3.9).

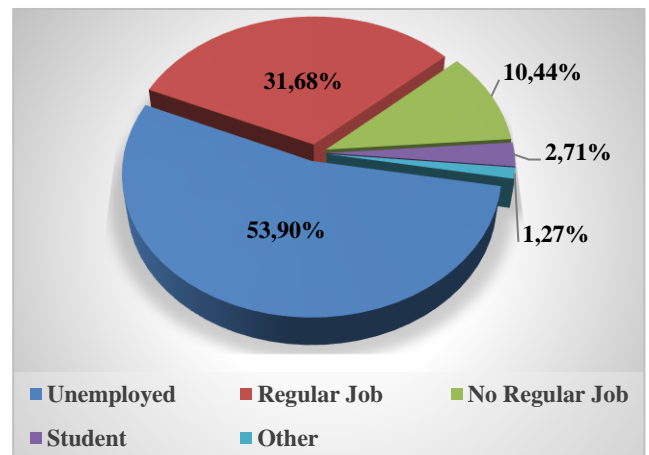


Graph 3.10 Breakdown of The Clients by Their Education Level (%).
 Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.

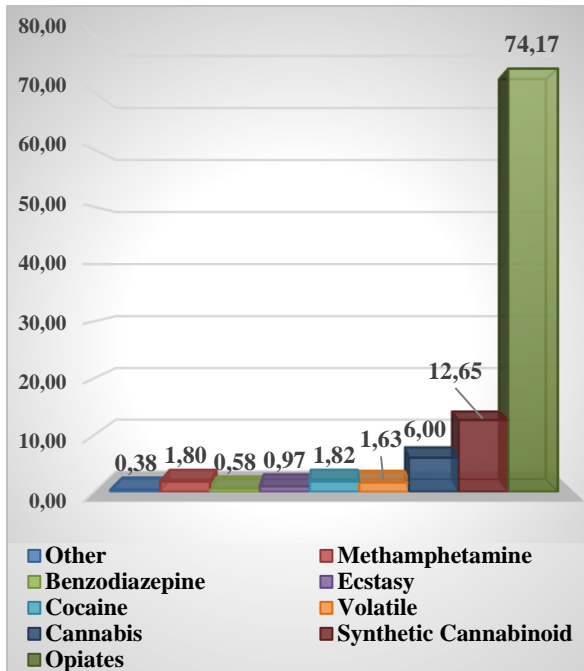


Graph 3.9 Breakdown of the Clients by the Ways of Referral to Treatment (%).
 Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.

Among the 10,884 people who had inpatient treatment in 2015, 68.27% (7430) were self-motivated while 30.44% (3313) were



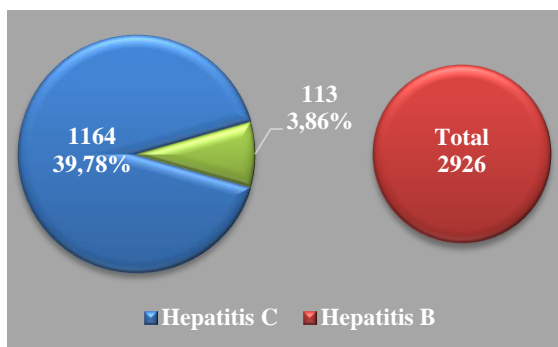
Graph 3.11 Breakdown of The Clients by Their Employment Status (%).
 Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.



Graph 3.12 Breakdown of The Clients by the Main Substance Used (%).
 Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.

In 2015, 74.17% (8,073) of inpatients are opiate users (mainly heroin) (Graph 3.12).

In 2015, 2.926 out of 2.929 injecting drug users among 10.884 inpatients were screened for HIV and viral hepatitis.



Graph 3.13 Breakdown of The Patients Those are Injecting Drug Users by the Results of Screening Test.
 Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2016.

When the results of the screening test for 2,926 injecting drug users are examined;

113 out of 2,926 injecting drug users tested for Hepatitis B (3.86%) are positive, 1164 out of 2926 injecting drug users tested for Hepatitis C

(39.78%) are positive. None of 2926 injecting drug users tested for HIV are positive (Table 3.13).

4. CHAPTER

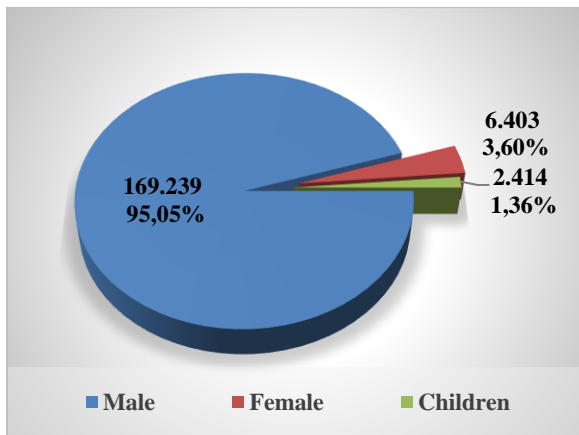
PUNISHMENT, PRISON AND PROBATION

It is known that crimes and punishments have differed at the regional or even local from the existence of mankind to today. Even though, the fact that every crime has its punishment has never changed in any period of history.

Penalties for crimes defined by legislation in Turkey are applied without distinction in terms of race, language, religion, sect, belief, origin, political or economic power or social positions and without any privilege.

4.1. National Profile

According to data received from the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses of the Ministry of Justice, there are 364 penal institutions in Turkey as of 2015. The total number of convicts and prisoners in these institutions is 178,056.

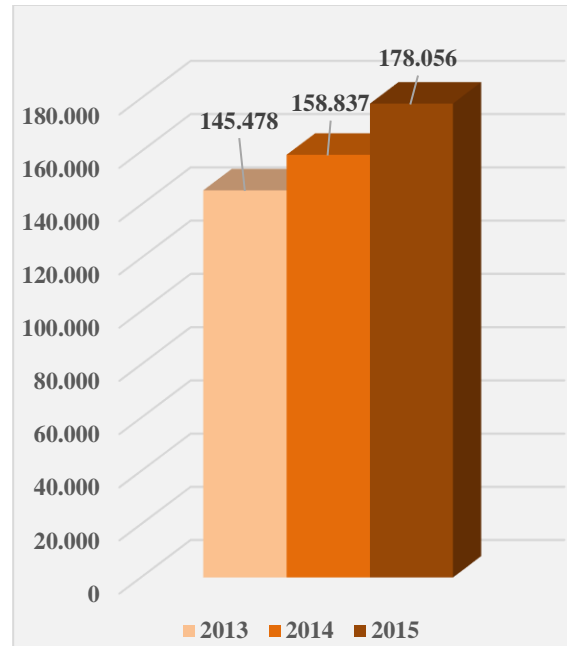


Graph 4.1 Breakdown of the Convicts in Penal Institutions in 2015.

Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2016.

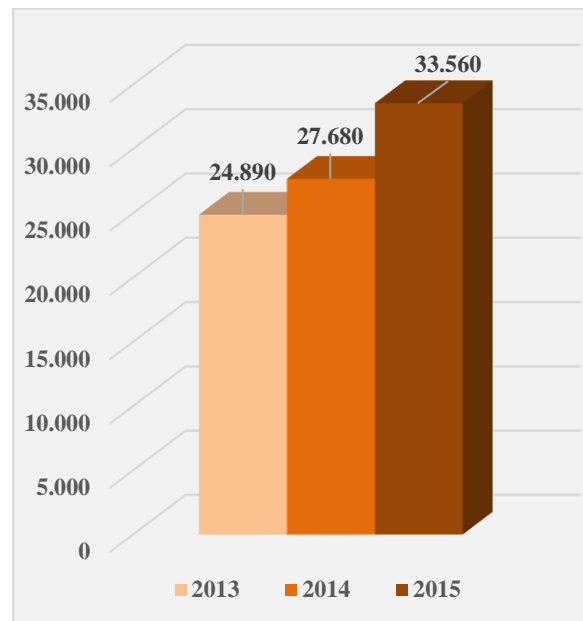
As of 2015, 95.04% (169,239) of the convicts and prisoners in penal institutions are male,

while 3.60% (6,403) are women and 1.36% (2,414) are children.



Graph 4.2 Breakdown of the Convicts in Penal Institutions by Years.

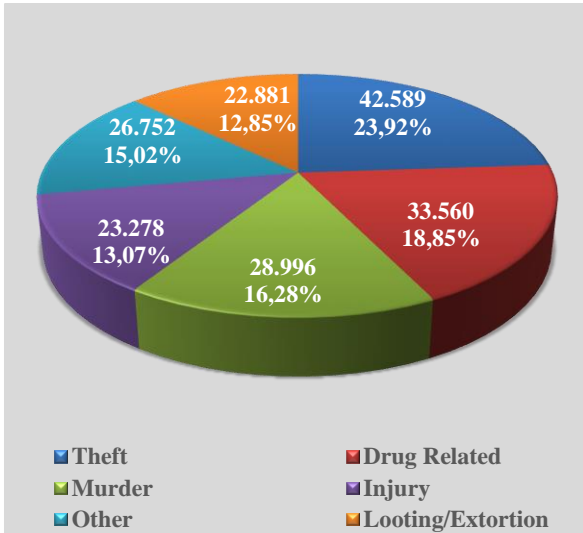
Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2016.



Graph 4.3 Breakdown of the Convicts Committed Drug Related Crimes in Penal Institutions by Years.

Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2016..

According to statistical data, there is an increase in the number of convicts and prisoners in penal institutions (Graph 4.2),(Graph 4.3).



Graph 4.4 Breakdown of the Convicts in Penal Institutions in 2015 by Type of Crimes.
 Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2016.

4.2. Probation

Article 191 of Turkish Penal Code numbered 5237 defines the act of “purchasing, receiving or possessing drugs or stimulants for use, and using drugs or stimulants” as a crime.

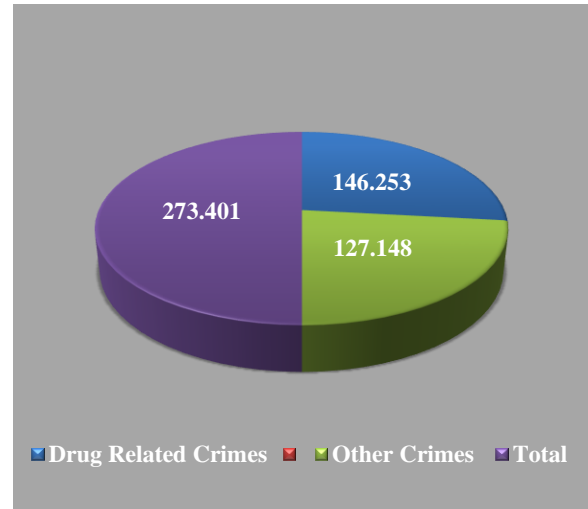
However, it is in fact well-known that people who use drugs or stimulants are actually individuals in need of treatment. For this reason, the same article of the law also includes a provision that presents an alternative to being detained in penal institutions.

Basically, this arrangement envisages the treatment of the individual and the implementation of probation to deter the person from again using drugs or stimulant substances.

In cases where the person accepts treatment and acts in accordance with the probation measures, his/her sentence for purchasing, receiving or possessing drugs or stimulants for use, or for using drugs or stimulants, will not be carried out.

As of 2015, probation offices are continuing to implement probation measures for 273,401

suspects and convicted individuals across Turkey. The number of dossiers on probation measures for drug-related offenses is 146,253.



Graph 4.5 Breakdown of the Dossiers on Probation Measures in 2015.
 Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2016.

Probation measures for drug-related offenses account for 53.49% of the total number of probation measures in Turkey.

5. CHAPTER

NARCO-TERROR

Drugs are one of the most important problems that threaten Turkey as well as the whole world. The risks and dangers of the drugs for whether today's youth or future generations clearly show the dimensions of the problem.

The findings that drug crimes are the most important financial source of the terrorist organizations reveal the link between these two crimes against humanity, which Turkey continues to fight against.

In some international reports, it is reported that *about \$ 1,6 trillion of illicit money is laundered around the world every year and \$ 320 billion of this amount is generated through drug trafficking* (UNODC and IMF, 2012).

The value of European drugs market in 2013 was estimated about € 24 billion (EMCDDA, EUROPOL).

It was reported in Consolidated Economic Committee Meeting Report of NATO dated 2007 that; *illicit narcotics industry is the most lucrative criminal activity of the PKK/KCK, from the crude production of the drugs in Pakistan, to the distillation in Iraq, marketing in the streets, taxation of the drugs in Europe, PKK/ KCK terrorist organization is involved in every stage of illicit narcotics trade "*.

It was reported in EUROPOL 2013 EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report that; *Turkish investigation reports suggest that the PKK is involved in drug trafficking to finance its terrorist activities. The PKK is believed to collect money, via 'taxes' from drug traffickers crossing the Turkish border. Moreover, the group takes a share of profits at each phase, including the shipment of drugs to and from Turkey, transportation to the EU, and the*

distribution and sale of drugs in the EU. In return, the traffickers are offered protection from the PKK and arbitration in disputes.

PKK/KCK terrorist organization has been producing heroin with unprocessed morphine smuggling from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the production facilities in the training camps established in Northern of Iraq. Besides, the statements of the arrested suspects have revealed that PKK/KCK terrorist organization has taken a share from heroin production per kilo in the villages in Iran and Iraq.

The money obtained under the name of tax from drug transfers in the regions under the control of the PKK/KCK in neighboring countries and income generated from drug traffickers are important financial sources for the PKK/KCK terrorist organization. Besides, the PKK/KCK has an important role in drug shipment from Iraq and Iran to Europe.

The members of the PKK/KCK terrorist organization have also an important role in European drug markets. According to some international reports published at different times; 80% of European drug market is under control of the PKK/KCK (Interpol, EMCDDA).

It is evaluated that PKK/KCK terrorist organization has income about \$ 1,5 billion annually through taking part in every stage of drug trafficking.

In 2014, as a result of the operation conducted against the PKK/KCK terrorist organization in rural area of Diyarbakır province; a security officer was injured as a result of the fire opened by the members of the PKK/KCK terrorist organization. 4 tons 700 kg of cannabis resin was seized in the search operation conducted in the cave used as shelter by the members of the terrorist organization.

In 2015, 1 kg of heroin and 2 unlicensed firearms were seized in the operation conducted

for the vehicle transporting the drugs supplied for sale on the street in the province of Diyarbakır. In the firefight that occurred during the operation; one of the members of PKK/KCK terrorist organization was killed, 5 members of the terrorist organization were arrested (two of them as wounded).

During the Barricade/Pit Acts of PKK terrorist organization in the province of Diyarbakır as well as in neighboring provinces and districts in the period of 2015 and 2016, in the joint operations conducted by Turkish security forces in order to remove the barricades established by the members of the terrorist organization, to disposal hand-made explosives trapped in the roads and to ensure the security of life and property of the citizens, it was detected that 34 members of the terrorist organization were also involved in drug trafficking, 50 kg of cannabis, 5784 ecstasy pills, 3 gr of heroin and 2 gr of cocaine were seized in these operations.

As a result of the operations conducted confidentially by Turkish security forces for 2 years against the suspects who were identified linked with PKK/KCK and FETÖ/PDY terrorist organizations and act on behalf of these two terrorist organizations and smuggled the synthetic drugs that they produced in abroad and supplied the drug market in gulf countries; under coordination of Turkish authorities, in the joint operations with security forces in Iran, Dubai and Saudi Arabia;

800,000 captagon pills were seized in Dubai on 26.04.2015, three persons, including the leader of the organization, were arrested.

On 25.05.2015, a large amount of precursor used in the production of drugs was seized in Iran and 2 suspects were arrested related to this incident (one of them is Iranian).