

**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

**2015 TURKISH NATIONAL DRUG REPORT
(2014 Data)**

ANKARA-2017

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PREFACE

In order to fight against drugs effectively, it is clear that success can be fully achieved a coordinated and collaborative way through collaborative work of many institutions and organizations such as fight against drug supply, legislative regulations, preparation of national drug policies, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Accordingly, 2015 Turkish Drug Report was prepared with the contribution of all the national institutions involved in fight against drugs by coordination of TUBİM which carries out its activities under Counter Narcotics Department.

The report, which is one of the leading sources for representatives of public institution as well as scientists will carry out academic studies, clearly reveals situation of the country's drug problem and activities carried out through the data analysis and evaluations related to 2014.

I would like to thank to TUBİM staff who have contributed efforts for the preparation of 2015 Turkish Drug Report as well as all persons and institutions that contributed to this report with their research, findings, ideas and lastly I hope the report will support and strengthen the activities currently being carried out.



İbrahim H. SEYDİOĐULLARI
Head of TNP Counter Narcotics Department

1.CHAPTER

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK, DRUG POLICY AND COORDINATION

1.1. Legislative Framework

Even legislative regulations in Turkey related to fight against drugs take place in many different laws in Turkey, it is possible to examine basic legislative regulations prepared in this area under three main titles;

Turkish Penal Code dated 26.09.2004 and numbered 5237,

Law on Control of Drugs dated 12.06.1933 and numbered,

Law on Drugs dated 03.06.1986 and numbered 3298.

1.2. Drug Policy and Coordination

The High Council of Fight Against Drugs has been established under the presidency of the Deputy Prime Minister who will be appointed by the Prime Minister and with the participation of the high-ranking representatives that will be approved by the Ministers of Justice, Family and Social Policies, Labour and Social Security, Youth and Sports, Customs and Trade, Interior, National education and Health and the President in order to provide collaboration and coordination between the foundations, identify the basic strategies and have the action plans prepared, approve them, amend them if required, to monitor their implementations and evaluate them for the fight against drugs.

In addition, in order to make real the strategic goals designed in National Drug Policy and Strategy Document (2013-2018) National Drug Action Plan (2013-2015) was prepared with the contribution and agreement of relevant.

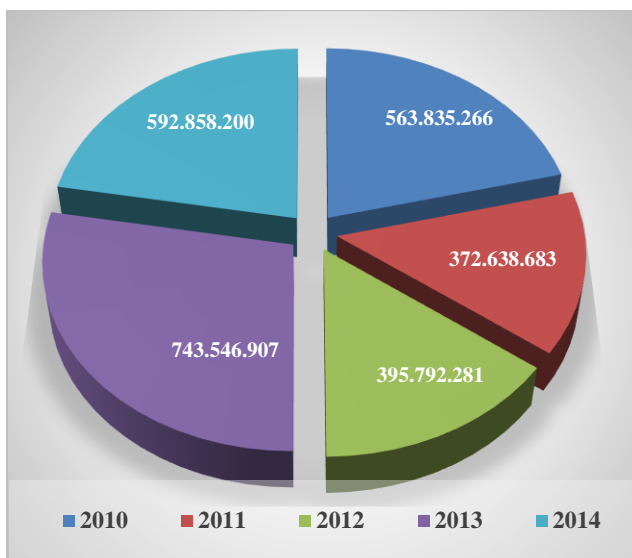
Coordination structure within the scope of activities on the field of fight against drugs in Turkey was restructured in 2014 and within this context the High Council of Fight Against Drugs, the Board of Fight Against Drugs and the Technical Board of Fight Against Drugs as central organization and the Provincial and District Boards of Fight Against Drugs were established. The secretariat role of the aforementioned boards is performed by the the Ministry of Health, Directorate of the Public Health Agency of Turkey at central level, and Provincial Directorates of Public Health and Public Health Centres at local level.

National Policy and Strategy Document on Drugs and Emergency Action Plan on Drugs, preparatory studies initiated in 2014, came into force with signing of High Council of Fight Against Drugs in 09.03.2015.

Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBİM), which is responsible for the collection of drug data from relevant institutions and reporting them at national/international level has been continuing its activities within Turkish National Police/Counter Narcotics Department.

1.3. Drug Related Public Expenditures

Since the public expenditures spent in the area of fight against drugs in Turkey are allocated from the general budgets of the institutions, it is quite hard to identify how much of these expenditures allocated from the general budgets of the institutions have been spent in the area of fight against drugs. Therefore, the public expenditures mentioned in this chapter have been allocated from the relevant institutions as approximate expenditure.



Graph 1 Breakdown of Drug Related Public Expenditures by Years (TL).Source: TUBİM, 2015.

The public expenditures of 2014 decreased by 20.27% compared to the previous year. It is estimated that the reason for this decline is due to the fact that the expenditures of equipment and infrastructure in 2013 are higher than in 2014

Table 1 Central Structuring of the Coordination Boards for Fight Against Drugs

Name of the Board	Chairman of the Board	Participating Institution / Participant	Secretariat	Number of Annual Meetings
High Council of Fight Against Drugs	Deputy Prime Minister	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Health Directorate of Public Health Agency of Turkey	The convening has been planned to be held by the board once in 6 months.
		Minister of Family and Social Policies		
		Minister of Labour and Social Security		
		Minister of Youth and Sports		
		Minister of Customs and Trade		
		Minister of Interior		
		Minister of National Education		
		Minister of Health		
Board of Fight Against Drugs	The Head of the Commission of Health, Family, Labour and Social Affairs	Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Health Directorate of Public Health Agency of Turkey	The convening has been planned to be held by the board quarterly.
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Family and Social Policies		
		Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Labour 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		
Technical Board of Fight Against Drugs	Deputy Undersecretary of Ministry of Health	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Health Directorate of Public Health Agency of Turkey	The convening has been planned to be held by the board once in a month with the participation of the experts in charge in Ministries.
		Ministry of Family and Social Policies		
		Ministry of Labour 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, Public Health Agency of Turkey, 2015.

2. CHAPTER

DIMENSION OF DRUG SUPPLY

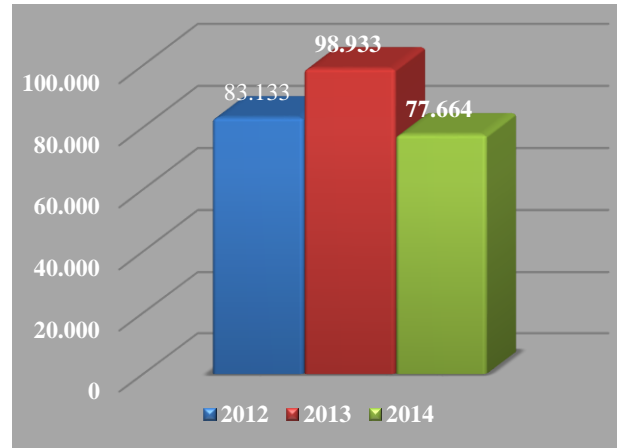
Because of its topography and dynamic population, Turkey is among the countries that are affected by drug trafficking directly. Our being a transit country in the course of the transportation of heroin from the Asian Bloc to Eastern Countries and the transportation of synthetic drugs and precursor produced in Europe to Arab countries is a handicap for us in this matter.

2.1. Drug Related Crimes

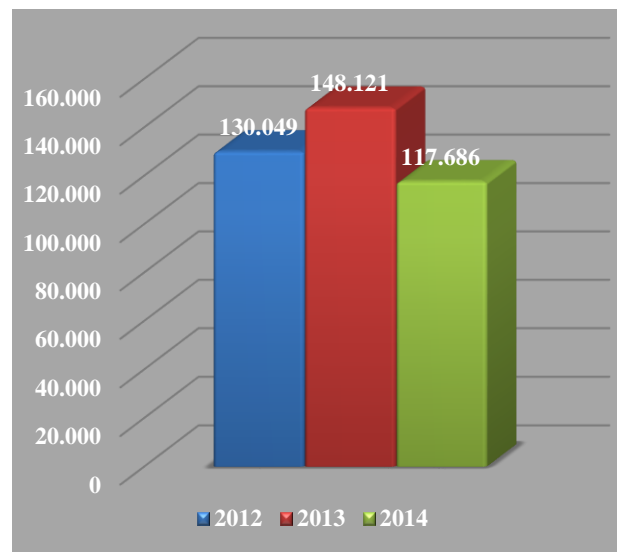
Turkish National Police (TNP), the Gendarmerie General Command (JGK), the Turkish Coast Guard Command and the General Directorate of Customs Enforcement (GMGM) are the institutions that actively fight against drug trafficking in Turkey. Including these institutions, the Turkish Grain Board (TMO), the Forensic Medicine Institute, the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK), the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Administration of Turkey (TİTCK) have also important role in drug monitoring. The institutions' duties and responsibilities are determined by laws and protocols signed by the institutions.

2.2. Total Number of Incidents and Suspects

In 2014, 77.664 drug incidents (Graph 2.1) were occurred and 117.686 suspects (Graph 2.2) involved in these incidents were arrested.

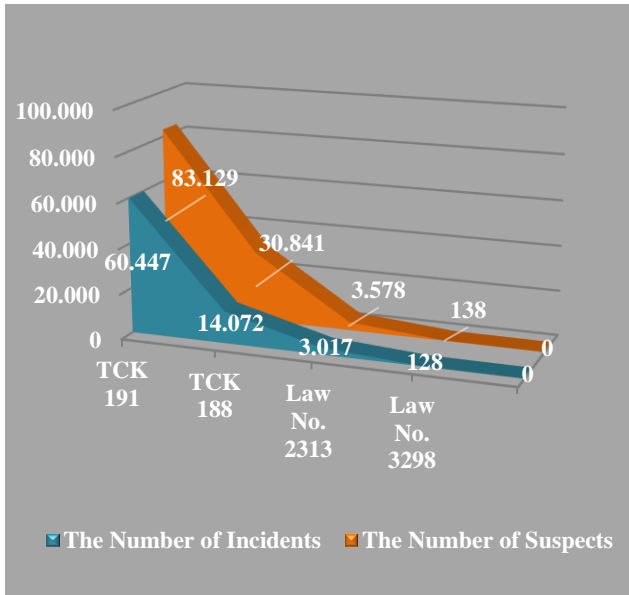


Graph 2.1 The Number of incidents by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.



Graph 2.2 The Number of Suspects by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

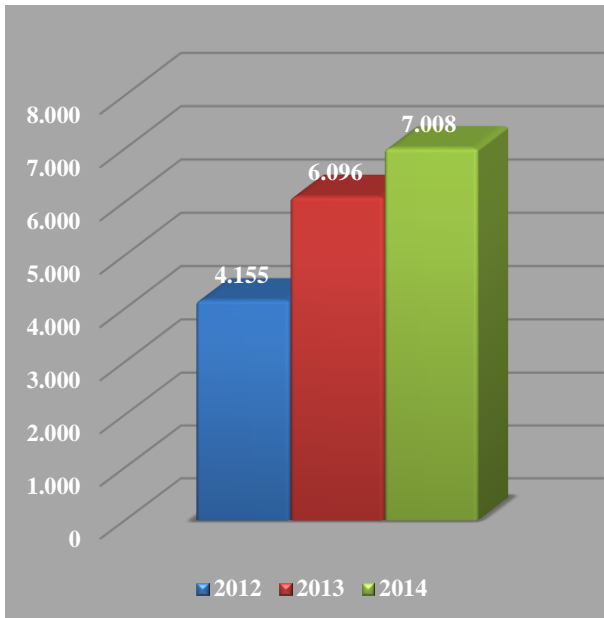
In 2014, both the number of incidents and the number of suspects decreased compared to the previous year. When we look at the rates; the number of incidents decreased by 21.50% and the number of suspects decreased by 20.55% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.1), (Graph 2.2).



Graph 2.3 Breakdown of the Number of Incidents and Suspects in 2014 by Type of Crimes.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Heroin

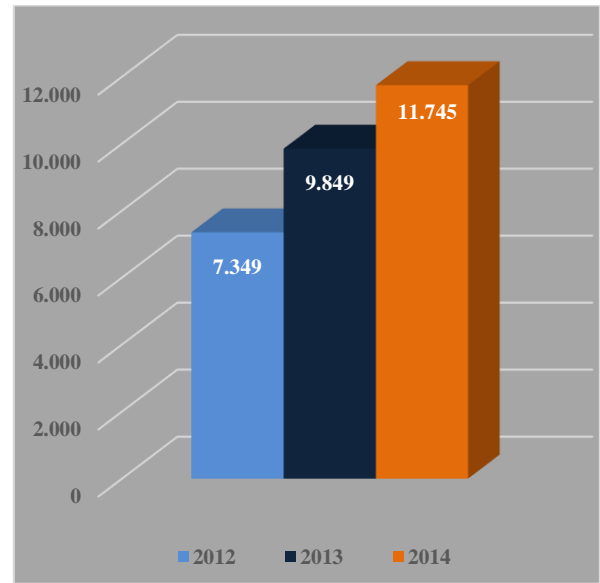
In 2014, 7.008 heroin incidents were reported in Turkey; 11.745 suspects were arrested related these incidents and 12.756 kg of heroin was seized (Graph 2.4), (Graph 2.5), (Graph 2.6).



Graph 2.4 The Number of Heroin Incidents by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

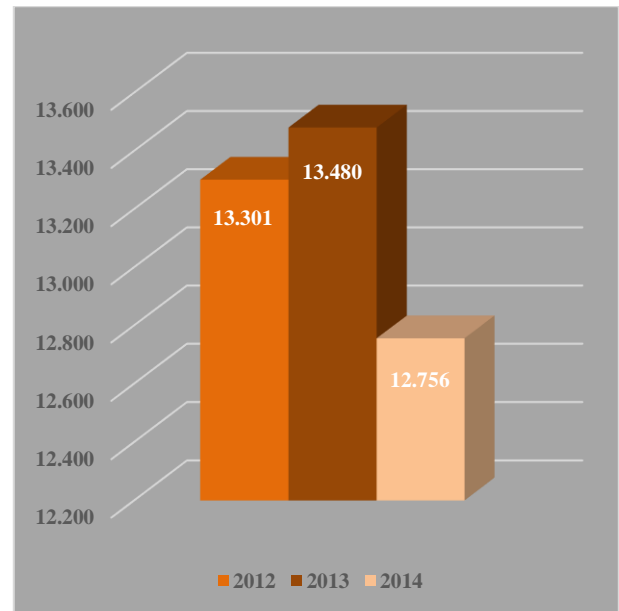
As can be seen from the graph, there is a steady increase in the number of heroin incidents. Within

this scope, when 2013 and 2014 are compared, there is an increase by 14.96% (Graph 2.4).



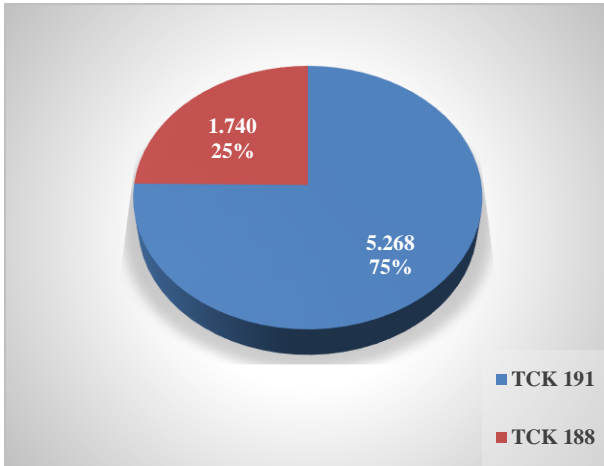
Graph 2.5 The Number of Heroin Suspects by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Along with the increase in the number of heroin incidents in 2014, the number of suspects also increased by 19.25% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.5).



Graph 2.6 The Amount of Seized Heroin by Years (kg).
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

In 2013, the amount of heroine (13.480 kg) seized in Turkey equals to 2,41 fold of the total amount of heroine seized (5.593 kg) by all EU member states (2015 European Drug Report).



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

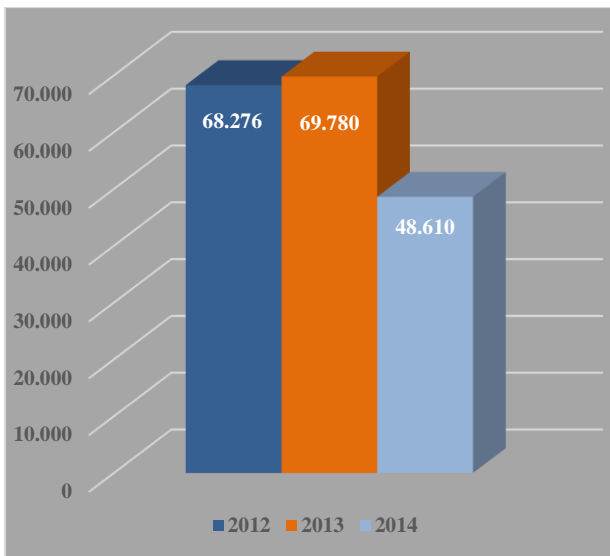
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.7 Breakdown of the Number of Heroin Incidents in 2014 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Cannabis

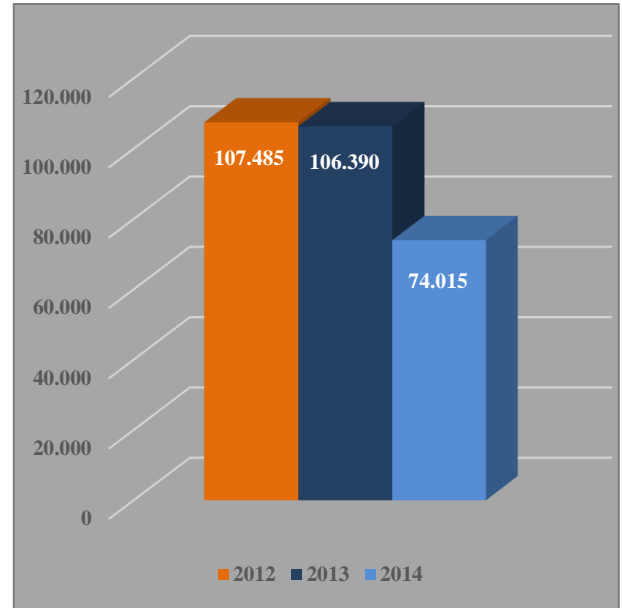
74.015 suspects were arrested related to 48.610 cannabis incidents occurred in Turkey in 2014 and 123.116 kg of cannabis was seized (Graph 2.8), (Graph 2.9), (Graph 2.10).



Graph 2.8 The Number of Cannabis Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

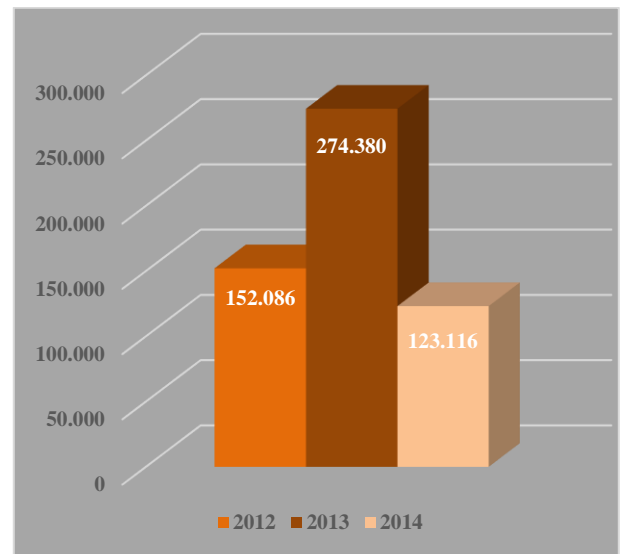
The majority of drug incidents in Turkey are the incidents related to cannabis (62.59%), there is a decrease by 30.34% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.8).



Graph 2.9 The Number of Cannabis Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

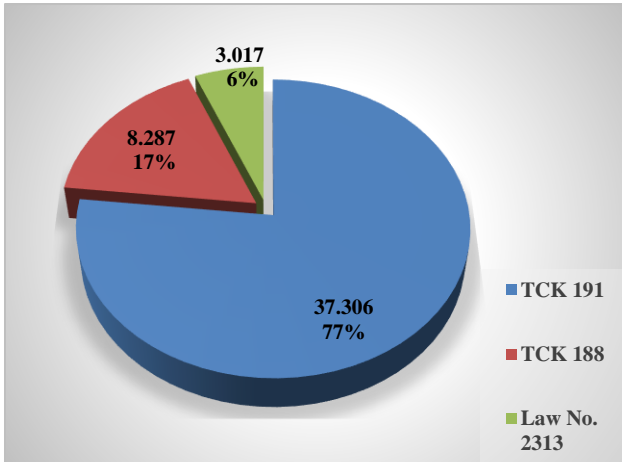
Along with the decrease in the number of cannabis incidents, in terms of the number of suspects, there is also a decrease by 30.43% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.9).



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

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

In terms of cannabis seized in 2014, there is a decrease by 55.13% 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.

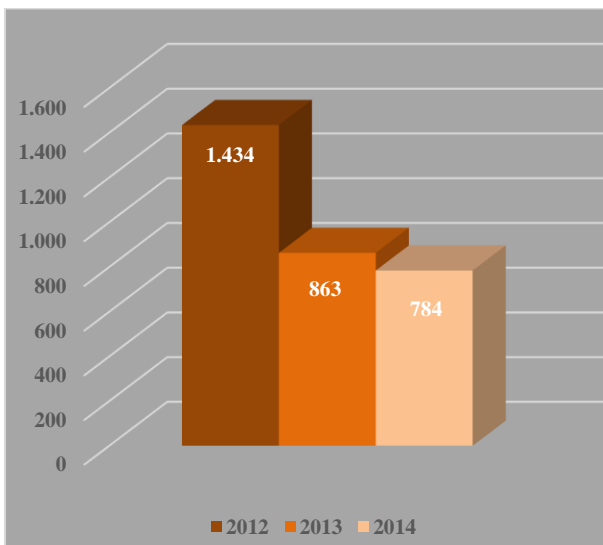
Graph 2.11 Breakdown of the Number of Cannabis Incidents in 2014 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

The underlying reason for the most of cannabis incidents in Turkey occur as purchasing/possession for use is domestic consumption of produced cannabis. There is no finding that cannabis produced in Turkey has been shipped to abroad.

Cocaine

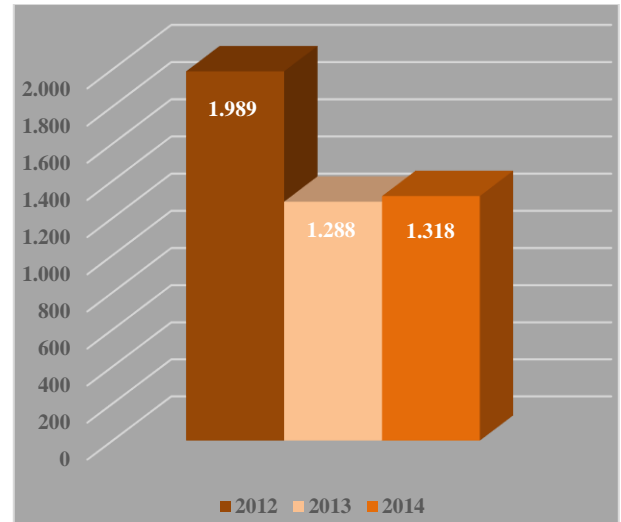
1.318 suspects were arrested related to 784 cocaine incidents occurred in Turkey in 2014 and 393 kg of cannabis was seized (Graph 2.12), (Graph 2.13), (Graph 2.14).



Graph 2.12 The Number of Cocaine Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

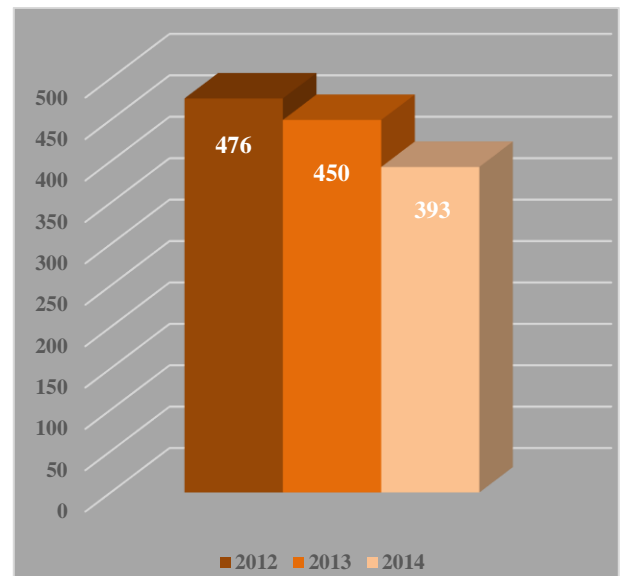
There has been a decrease in the number of cocaine incidents in recent years. The number of cocaine incidents in 2014 decreased by 9.15% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.12).



Graph 2.13 The Number of Cocaine Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

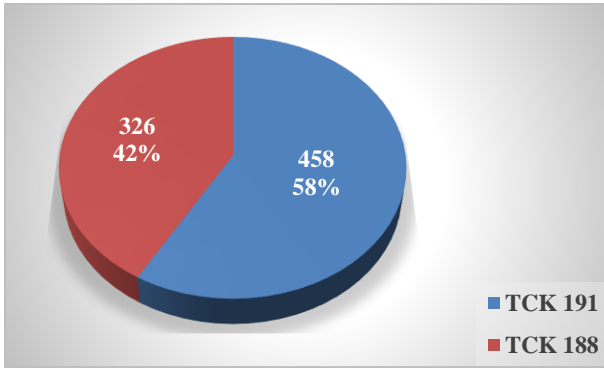
Contrary to this decline in the number of cocaine seizures in 2014, the number of suspects increased by 2.33% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.13).



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

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

The amount of cocaine seizure decreased by 12.67% in 2014 compared to the previous year (Graph 2.14).



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

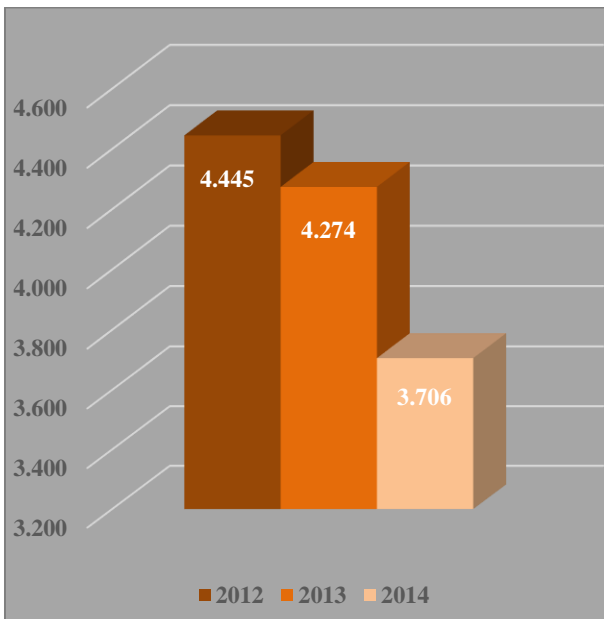
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.15 Breakdown of the Number of Cocaine Incidents in 2014 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Ecstasy

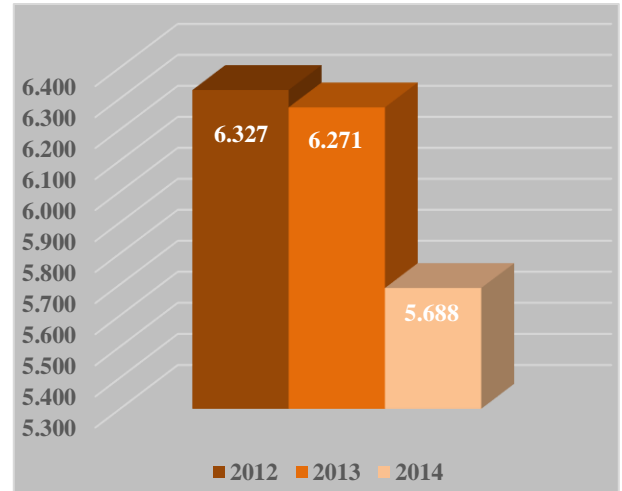
5.688 suspects were arrested related to 3.706 ecstasy incidents occurred in Turkey in 2014 and 3.600.831 ecstasy tablets were seized (Graph 2.16), (Graph 2.17), (Graph 2.18).



Graph 2.16 The Number of Ecstasy Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

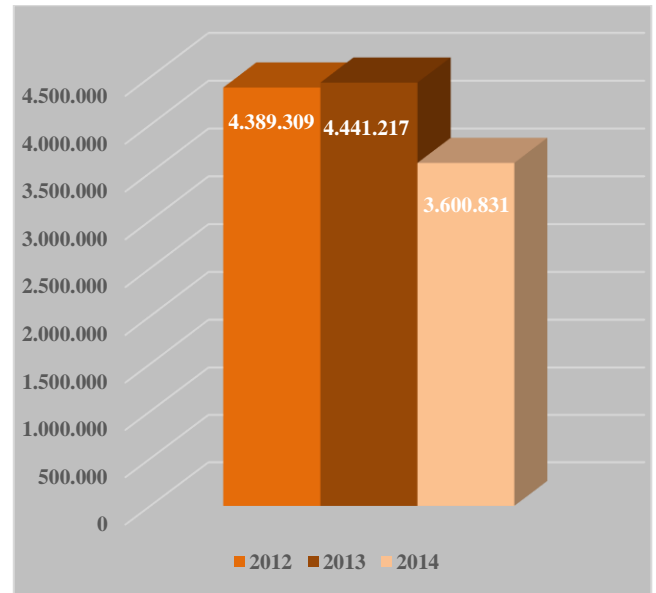
As can be seen in the graph, the number of ecstasy seizures has been decreased in the last three years. In this context, when the number of incidents in 2014 and the number of incidents in the previous year are compared, there is a decrease of 13.3% (Graph 2.16).



Graph 2.17 The Number of Ecstasy Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

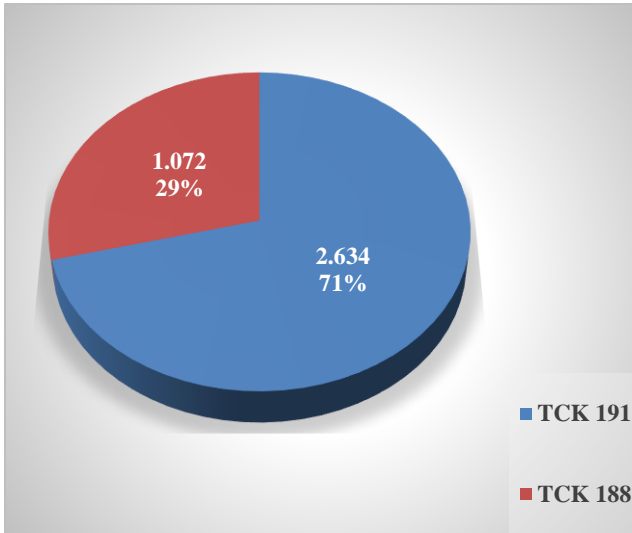
Along with the decline in the number of ecstasy incidents in 2014, the number of suspects decreased by 9.30% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.17).



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

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

The number of ecstasy tablets seized in 2014 decreased by 18.92% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.18).



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

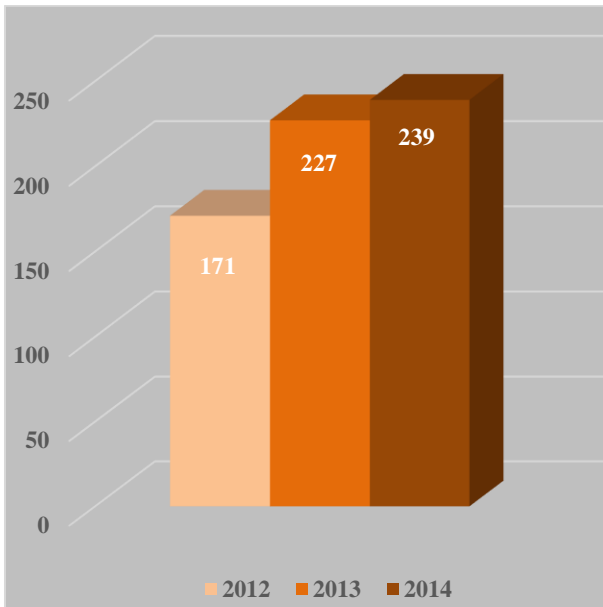
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.19 Breakdown of Ecstasy Incidents in 2014 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Captagon

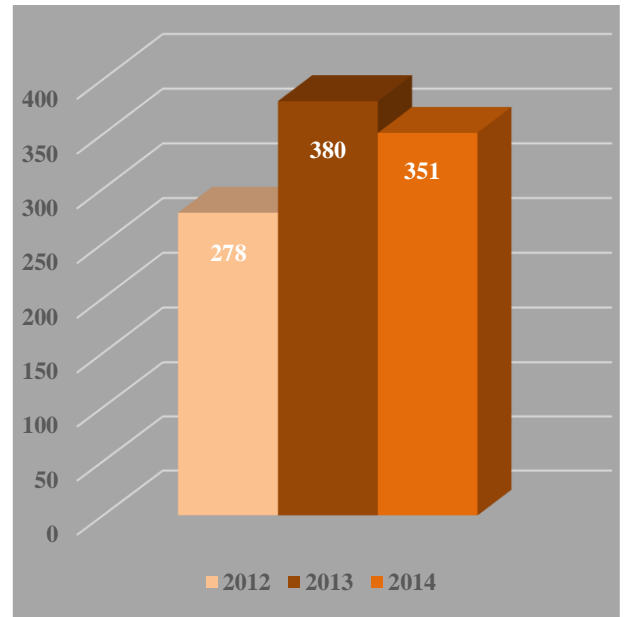
351 suspects were arrested involved in 239 captagon incidents occurred in 2014 and 652.000 captagon tablets were seized as a result of these incidents (Graph 2.20, (Graph 2.21), (Graph 2.22).



Graph 2.20 Breakdown of Captagon Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

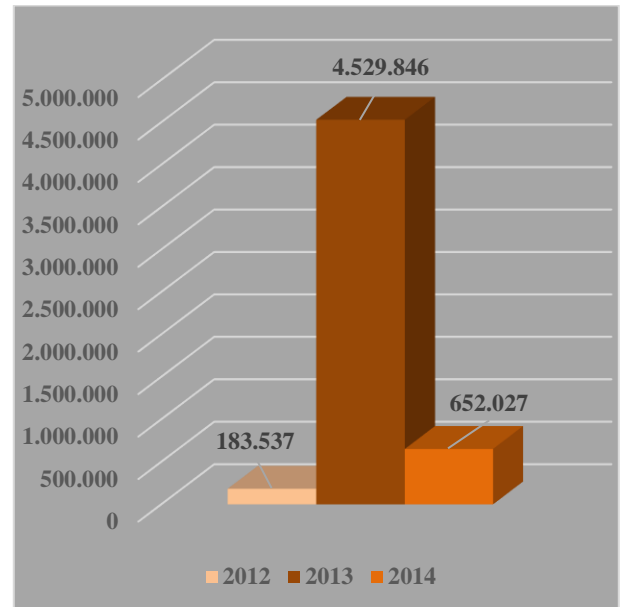
There has been a steady increase in the number of captagon incidents since 2012. There is an increase by 5,29% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.20).



Graph 2.21 The Number of Captagon Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Contrary to the increase in the number of incidents in 2014, the number of suspects decreased by 7,63% (Graph 2.21).



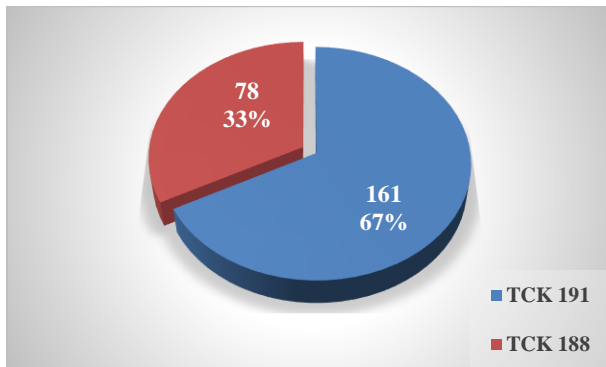
Graph 2.22 The Amount of Seized Captagon (Tablet) by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

When the seizures of captagon in Turkey are examined; it can be seen that the quantities of the

seizures vary according to years. When the quantities are compared to the previous year, while there is an increase by 23,68 times in 2013, this figure decreased by 85,61% in 2014.

The reason for the significant increase of 23,68 fold in 2013 is the seizure of 4.200.000 captagon tablets in a single operation in Hatay. It has been determined that captagon seized in this operation was produced in Syria and aimed at shipping to the Arabian Peninsula via Turkey (Graph 2.22).



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

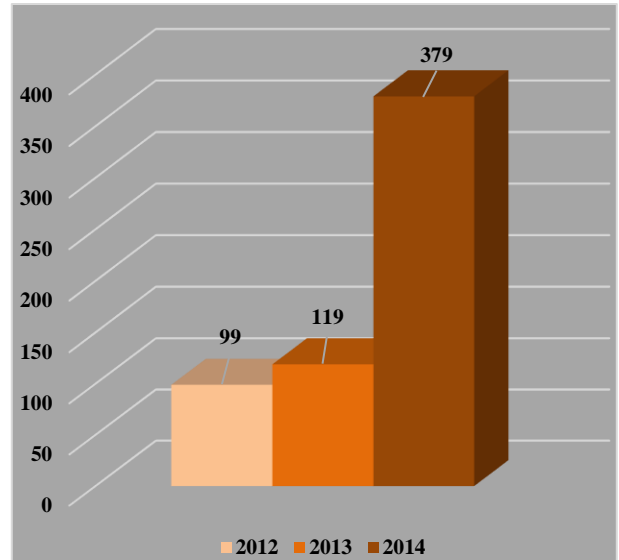
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.23 Breakdown of the Number of Captagon Incidents in 2014 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

Methamphetamine

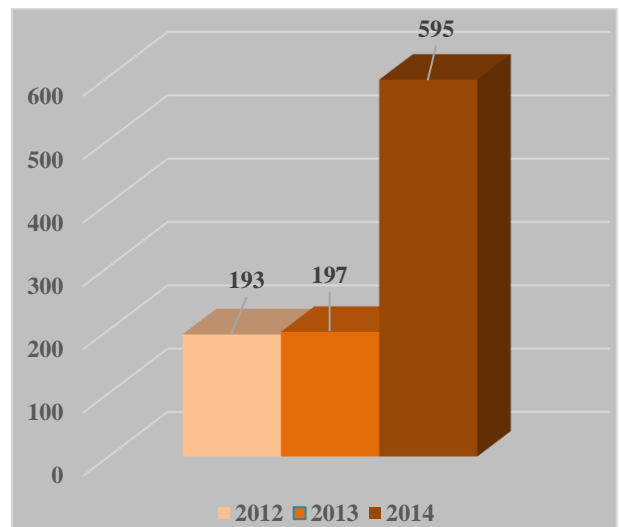
In 2014, 595 suspects were arrested involved in 379 methamphetamine incidents, 128 kg of methamphetamine was seized related to these cases (Graph 2.24), (Graph 2.25), (Graph 2.26).



Graph 2.24 The Number of Methamphetamine Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

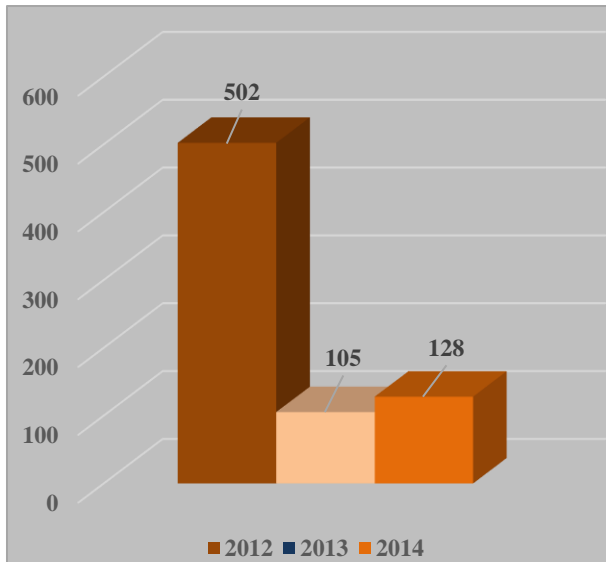
In Turkey, methamphetamine was first detected in 2009. There has been a steady increase in the number of incidents and in 2014, there was a fold of 2.18 increase compared to the previous year (Graph 2.24).



Graph 2.25 The Number of Methamphetamine Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

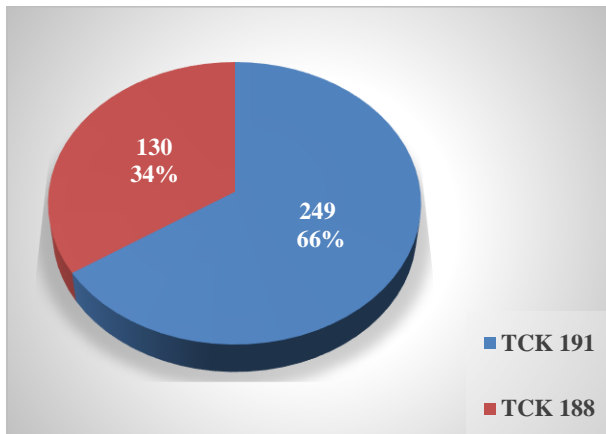
The number of methamphetamine suspects has increased steadily in connection with the number of incidents. In 2014, the number of methamphetamine suspects increased 2,02 times compared to the previous year (Graph 2.25).



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

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

The amount of seized methamphetamine decreased by 79.08% in 2013 compared to the previous year. In 2014, there was an increase by 21.90% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.26).



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

TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.27 Breakdown of Methamphetamine Incidents in 2014 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2015.

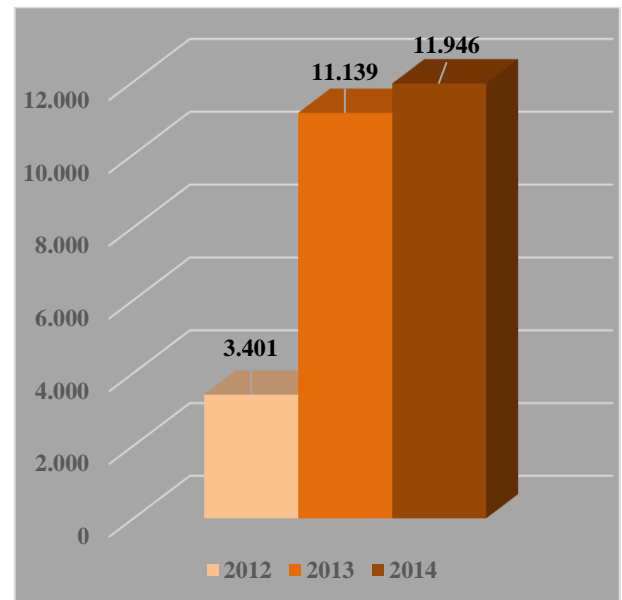
Synthetic Cannabinoids

The synthetic cannabinoids, which first came into appearance in mid of 2010, Turkey with its street name "Bonzai" (JWH-018) and started to spread over the country fast in different varieties since then, was brought with appropriate legal coverage

first in 2011, with due inclusion in the context of Law No: 2313 on the Law on Drugs dated June 12th, 1933 in the beginning of 2011, as a result of the efforts by the National Working Group on Early Warning System, under coordination of TUBİM.

Totally 125 synthetic cannabinoid derivatives were brought within the scope of Law No. 2313, from 2011 till the end of 2014.

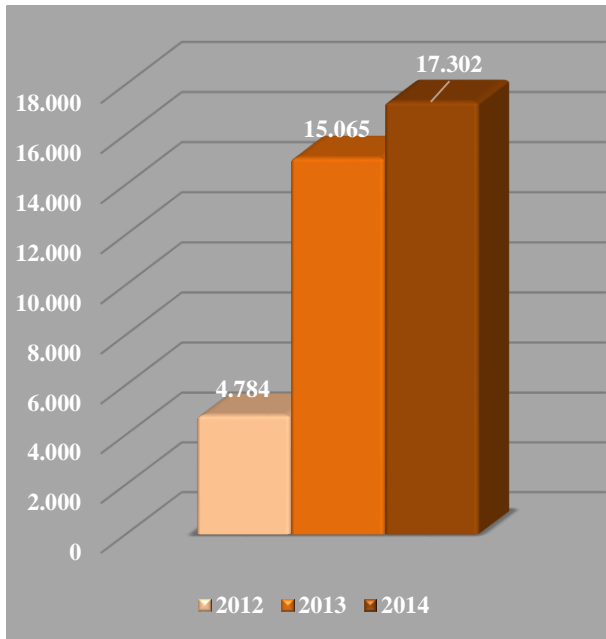
During 2014, there had been 11,946 reported incidents of synthetic cannabinoid, 17,302 suspects were arrasted and 734 kg of synthetic cannabinoid was seized in Turkey (Graph 2.28), (Graph 2.29), (Graph 2.30).



Graph 2.28 The Number of Synthetic Cannabinoids Incidents by Years.

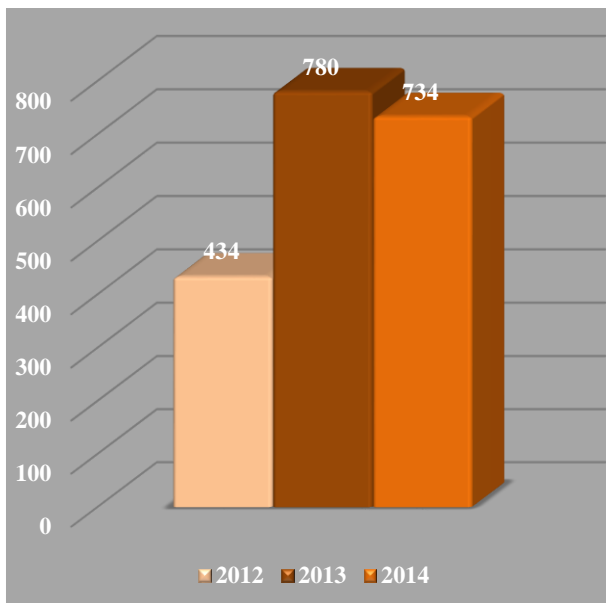
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

In 2014, the number of synthetic cannabinoids incidents has increased 70,96 times since first seized in 2011, increased by 7.24% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.28).



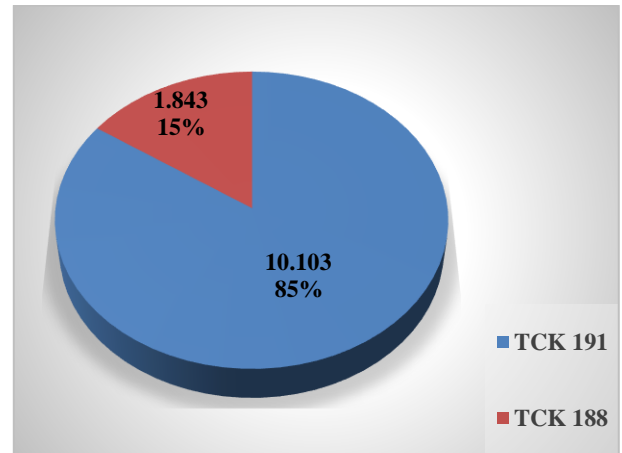
Graph 2.29 The Number of the Synthetic Cannabinoids Suspects by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

In 2014, the number of suspects detained in synthetic cannabinoid incidents was increased by 210 times the figures of 2011, when the substance was first captured by law enforcement and by 14.85%, compared to the preceding year. (Graph 2.29).



Graph 2.30 The Amount of Seized Synthetic Cannabinoids by Years (kg).
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

The amount of seized synthetic cannabinoids in 2014 decreased by 5.90% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.30).



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

TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.31 Breakdown of the Number of Synthetic Cannabinoids Incidents in 2014 by Type of Crimes.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

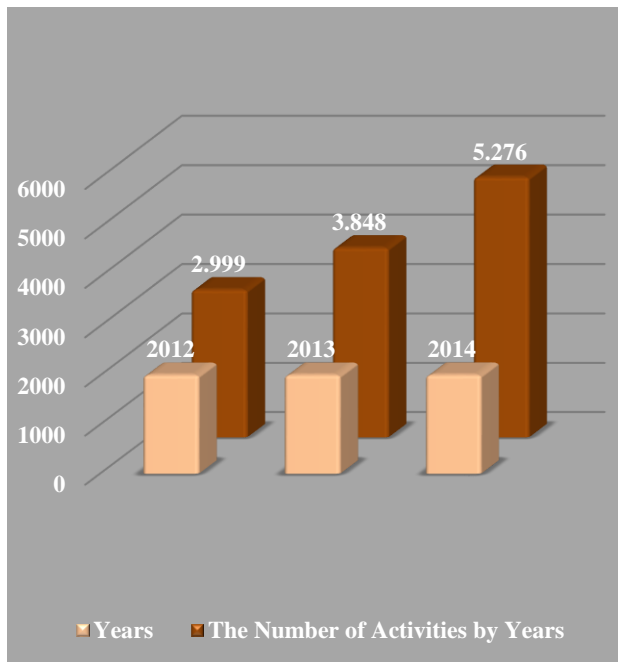
3.CHAPTER

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

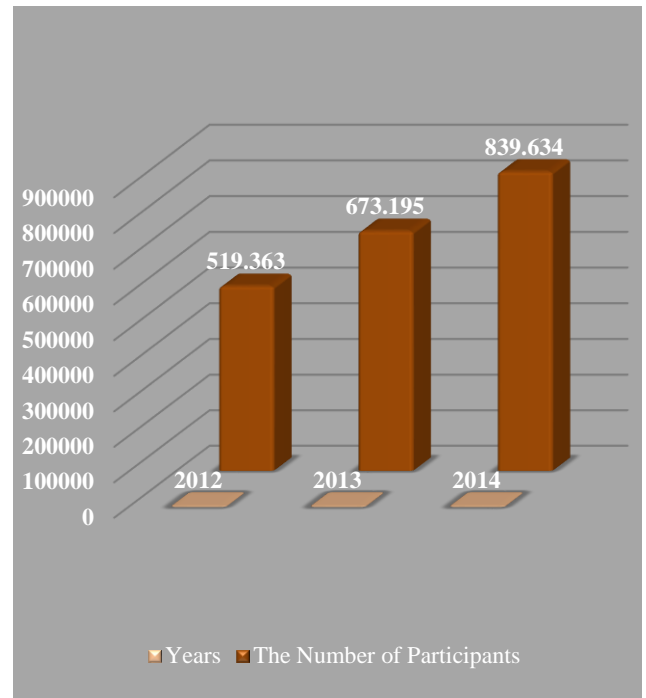
3.1 Prevention

The prevention activities against drug crimes carried out in Turkey basically depends on the provision of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey stipulating 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.”

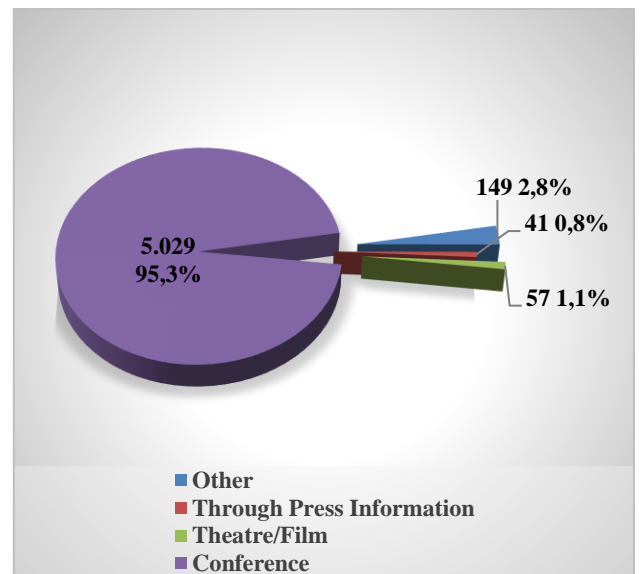
In this context, TUBİM carries out prevention activities targeting many sections of the society including students and parents. When the number of preventive activities carried out targeting different groups by the provincial contact points of TUBİM affiliated to Department of Fight Against Drug Use are evaluated; it is observed that in 2014 5.276 awareness raising activities carried out and during these activities 839.634 people have been contacted (Graph 3.1), (Graph 3.2).



Graph 3.1 Breakdown of the Activities Carried Out by the Staff Affiliated to Department of Fight Against Drug Use by Years. Source: TUBİM, 2015.

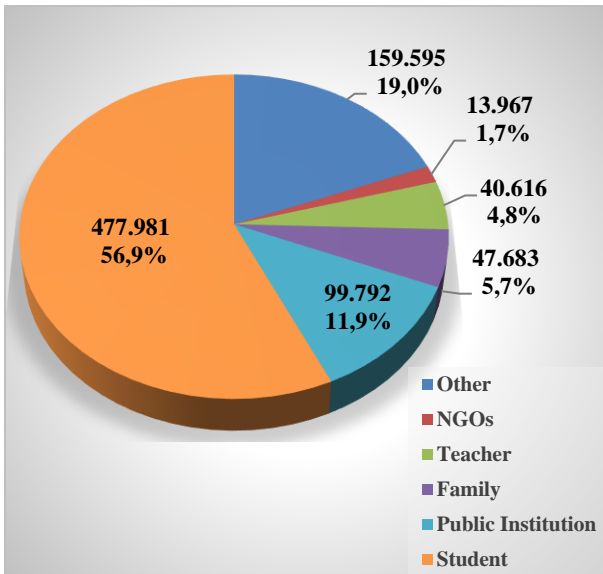


Graph 3.2 Breakdown of the Activities Carried Out by the Staff Affiliated to Department of Fight Against Drug Use by the Number of the Participants. Source: TUBİM, 2015.



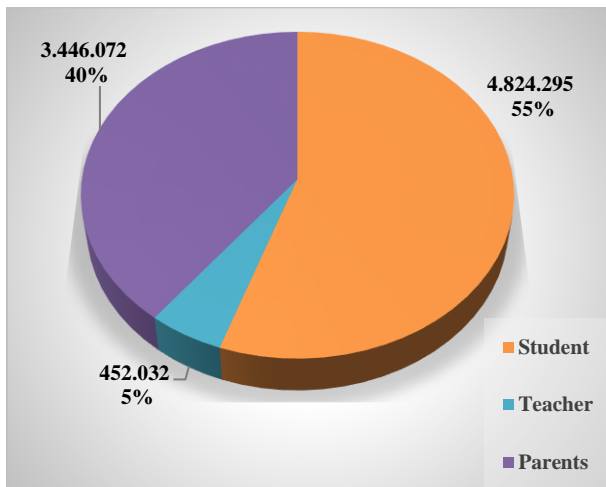
Graph 3.3 Breakdown of the Activities Carried Out by the Staff Affiliated to Department of Fight Against Drug Use in 2014 by Type of Activities. Source: TUBİM, 2015.

It is observed that 95.32% of all activities conducted by TUBİM in 2014 were conferences (Graph 3.3).



Graph 3.4 Breakdown of the Activities Carried Out by the Staff Affiliated to Department of Fight Against Drug Use in 2014 by the Profile of the Participants.
Source: TUBİM, 2015.

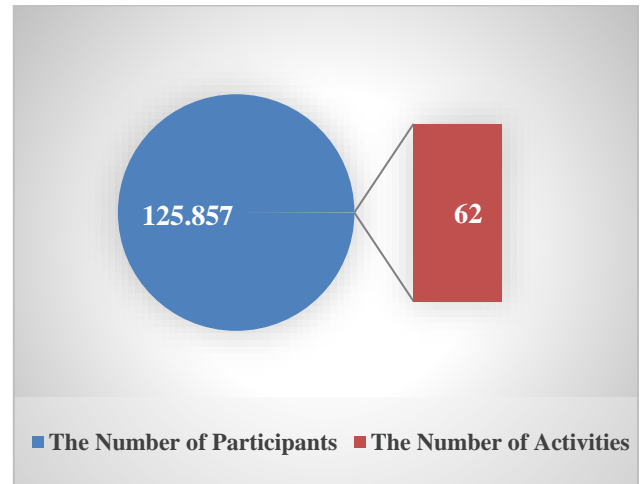
It is observed that more than half of the participants (56.93%) contacted during the activities of TUBİM are students (Graph 3.4).



Graph 3.5 Breakdown of the Activities Carried Out by the Ministry of National Education for the Schools Affiliated the Ministry in 2014 by the Profile of the Participants.
Source: Ministry of National Education, 2015.

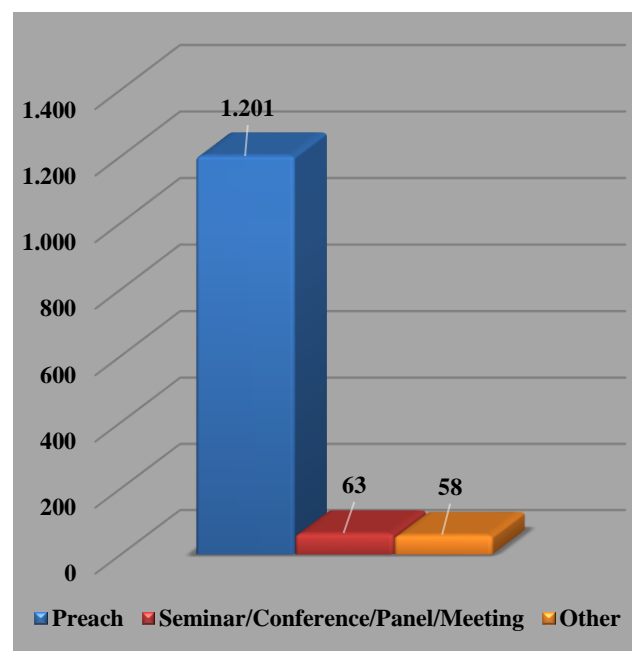
In 2014, at the schools under *the Ministry of National Education* 4.824.295 students, 3.446.072 parents and 452.032 teachers were informed through activities of the seminars, meetings, commission works, film and drama shows, painting and essay competitions in the area of substance addiction and fight against drugs, and their

awareness were raised in terms of substance abuse and struggling (Ministry of National Education, 2015).



Graph 3.6 The Number of the Activities Carried Out by the Central Organization of Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2014 and Number of Participants Attended.
Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2015.

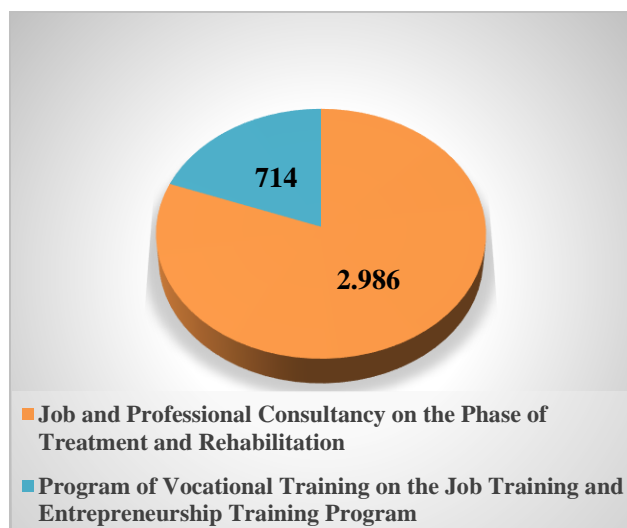
In 2014, *the Ministry of Youth and Sports* carried out 62 events such as youth awareness rising activities, symposium, theatre, personnel training, rehabilitation works, training of the trainers, camping activities, surveys and conferences etc. in the area of fight against drug addiction and also provided contribution for the projects of 20 NGOs. It is observed that 125,857 people benefited from these activities (Ministry of Youth and Sports).



Graph 3.7 Breakdown of the Activities Carried Out by Presidency of Religious Affairs in 2014 by Type of Activities.

Source: Presidency of Religious Affairs, 2015.

In 2014, *The Presidency of Religious Affairs* carried out the activities of 1.201 preaches, 6 sermons, 27 seminars, 7 conferences, 7 panels, 10 visits, 1 TV program, 41 chat and 10 meetings in the area of prevention of drug addiction. In addition to these activities, 2 photographic exhibitions opened, the booklet named “I protect my family from addiction” has been prepared and in the Religious Affairs monthly articles on the protection from harmful habits are published (Presidency of Religious Affairs, 2015).



Graph 3.8 Breakdown of the Number of Participants Attended the Activities Carried Out by İŞKUR.

Source: Turkish Employment Agency, 2015.

Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) provides work or professional consultancy, participation to active workforce, and work placement services to those in drug addiction treatment.

In this context, from 2013 to the end of 2014, 2.986 individuals at the process of drugs addiction treatment or at the rehabilitation phase have benefited from the job and professional consultancy services and 714 persons attended the programs of vocational training, on the job training and entrepreneurship training programs. (İŞKUR, 2015).

3.2. Treatment

3.2.1. National Profile

3.2.1.1. Policy

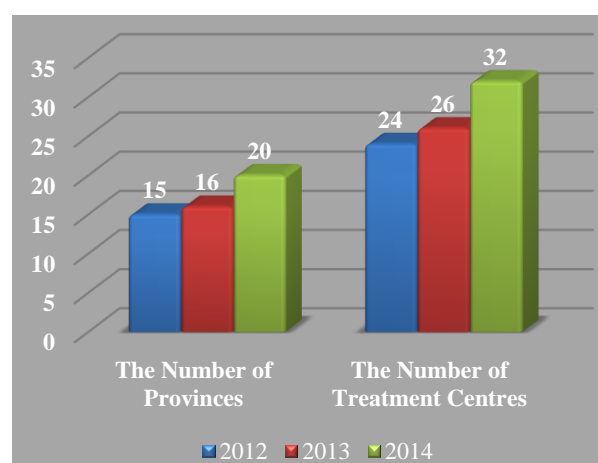
In the "National Strategy Document for Fight Against Drugs 2015" where there are provisions on the treatment of drugs addiction;

The purpose of “Facilitation of the access of drugs addicts to the treatment services, increasing the success rate of the treatment through strengthening of the treatment mechanisms” was included.

3.2.1.2. Treatment Data

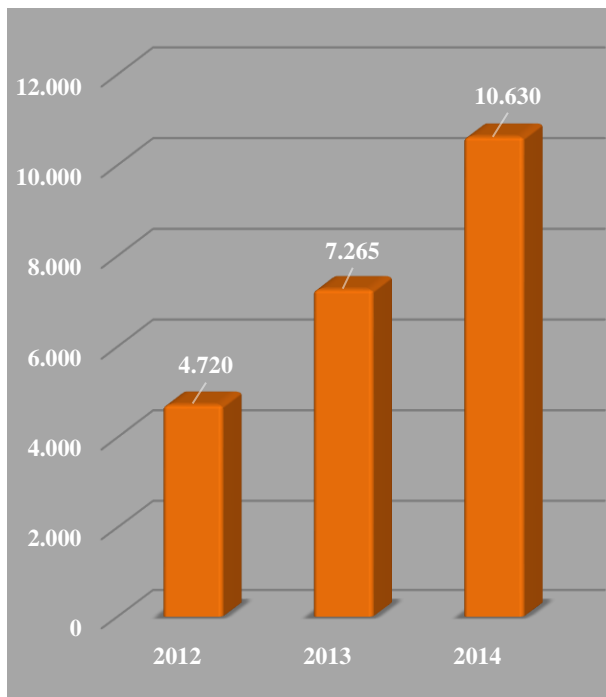
Drug addiction treatment is provided by state hospitals of the Ministry of Health, psychiatry clinics of the medical schools of the universities and partner university hospitals of the Ministry of Health and some private hospitals.

The drugs treatment services in Turkey are provided as outpatient treatment and inpatient treatment by 2014, there are 32 drug addiction treatment centres in total. All these treatment centres provides outpatient treatment and 30 of them provides inpatient treatment. The capacity of the treatment centres is 706 beds (Graph 3.8).



Graph 3.9 Breakdown of the Number of Treatment Centres and Provinces Where Treatment Centre are Available by Years.

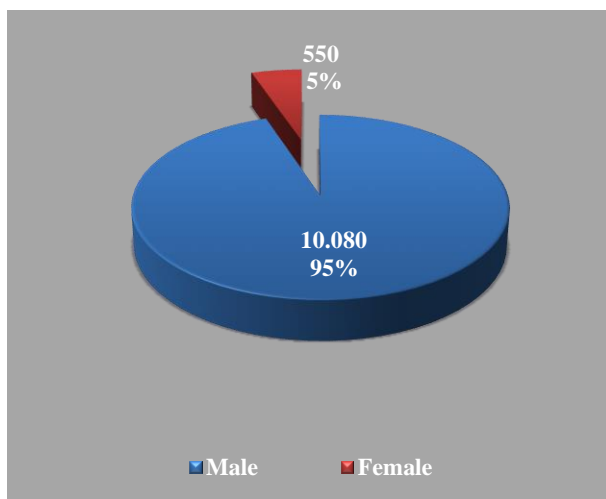
Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.



Graph 3.10 Breakdown of the Number of the Clients Received Inpatient Treatment by Years.

Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.

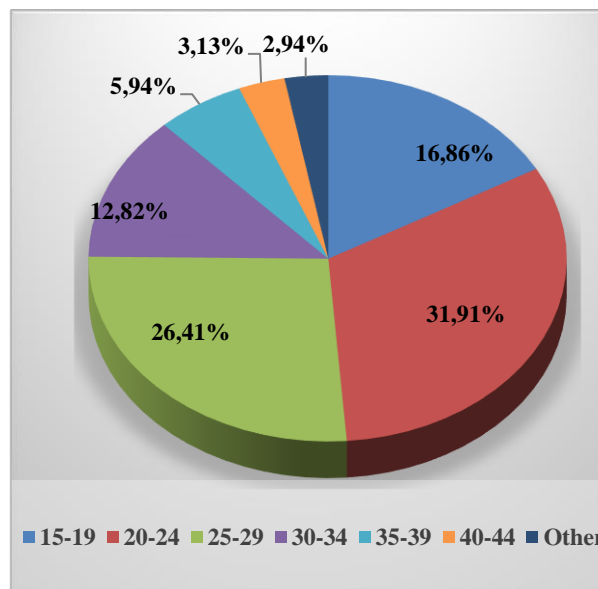
In 2014, the number of the clients received inpatient treatment and the forms filled is 10,630 (Graph 3.10) and 233,892 clients received outpatient treatment.



Graph 3.11 Breakdown of the Clients by Gender (%).

Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.

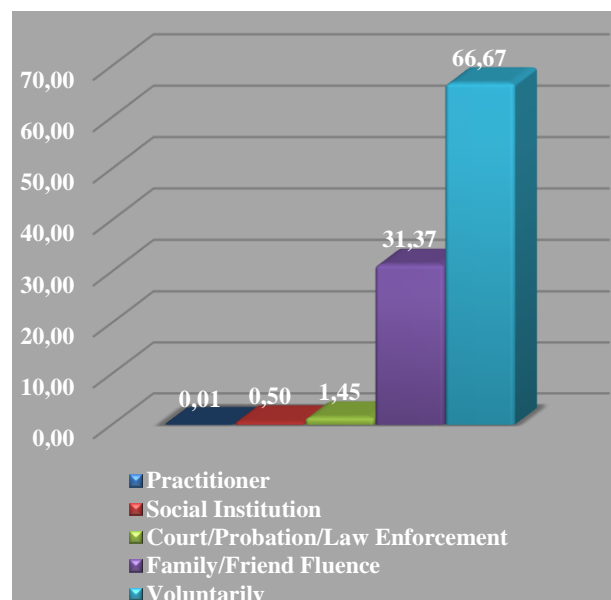
When the gender distribution of the inpatients is examined; it is observed that in 2014, while 94.83% (10080) of the inpatients were male, 5.17% (550) were female (Graph 3.11).



Graph 3.12 Breakdown of the Clients by Ages (%).

Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.

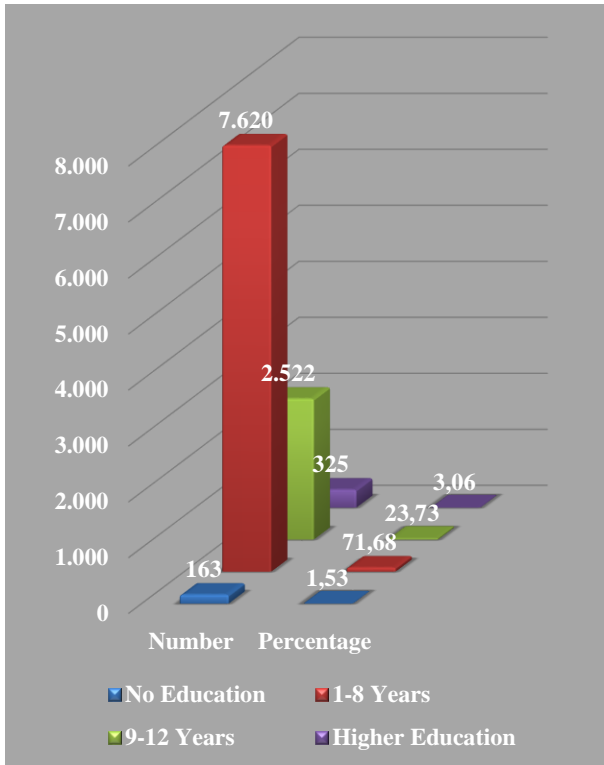
When the distribution of patients by age is examined; it is observed that the patient population is concentrated between the ages of 20 and 29. The ratio of the patients in the age group of 20-29 to all patients in total was 58.32% (Graph 3.12).



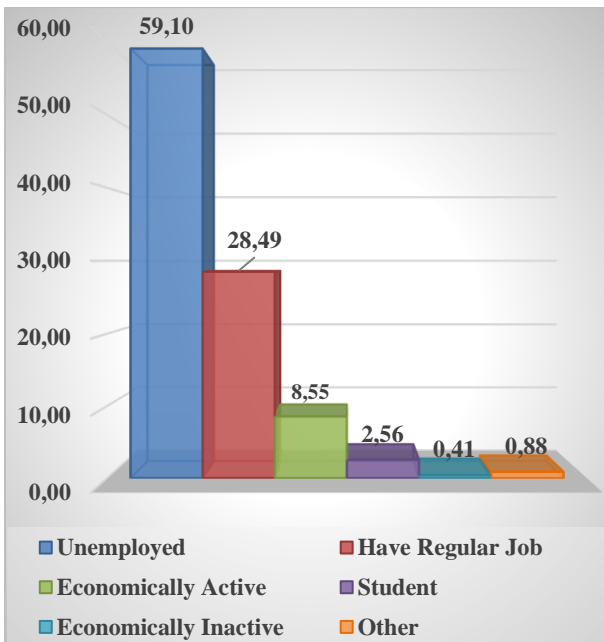
Graph 3.13 Breakdown of the Clients by the Ways of Referral to Treatment (%).

Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.

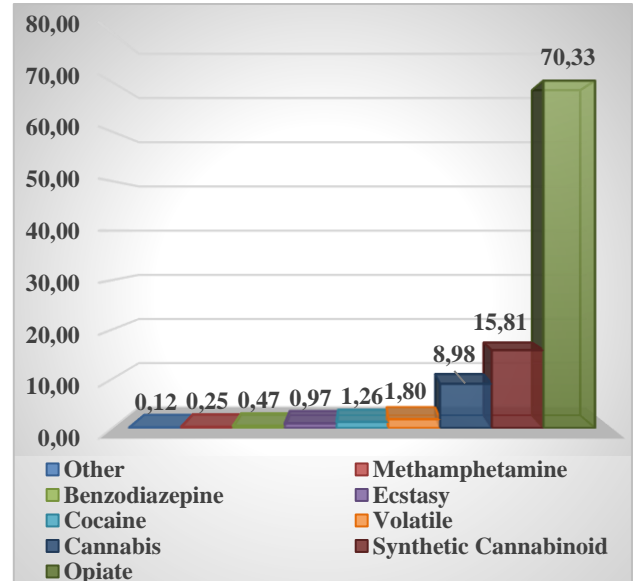
Among the 10,630 clients received inpatient treatment in 2014, 66.67% applied with his/her own will (Graph 3.13).



Graph 3.14 Breakdown of The Clients by Their Education Level (%).
Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.



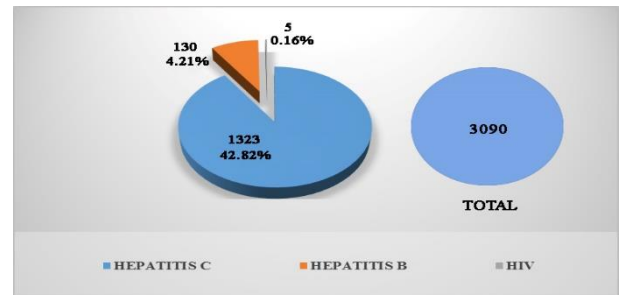
Graph 3.15 Breakdown of The Clients by Their Employment Status (%).
Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.



Graph 3.16 Breakdown of The Clients by the Main Substance Used (%).
Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.

It is understood that 70.33 % of the clients (7,476) received treatment in 2014 used opiates, mainly heroin (Graph 3.16).

In 2014, among 10,630 clients, 3,090 out of 3,119 persons of intravenous drug users having treatment at the addiction treatment centres have been tested for HIV and viral hepatitis for screening purposes.



Graph 3.17 Breakdown of The Patients Those are Injecting Drug Users by the Results of Screening Test.
Source: Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services, 2015.

When the results are examined, it is identified that;

- 130 out of 3,090 persons tested for Hepatitis B (4.21%) (Table 3-1)
 - 1,323 out of 3,090 persons tested for Hepatitis C (42.82%) (Table 3-6),
 - 5 out of 3,090 persons tested for HIV (0.16%) (Table 3-19) are positive.
- (Graph 3.17)

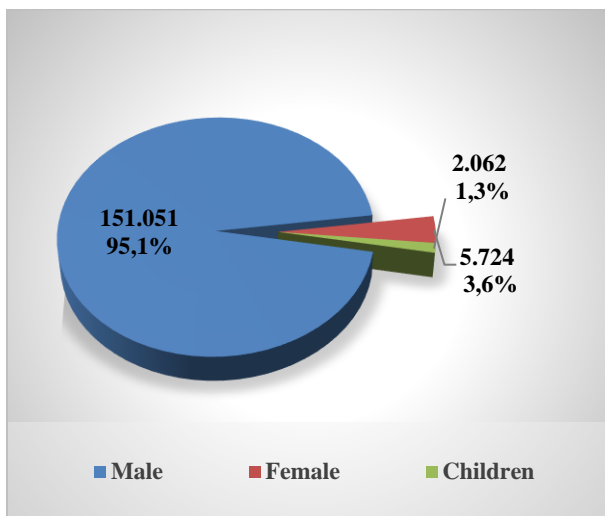
4. CHAPTER

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

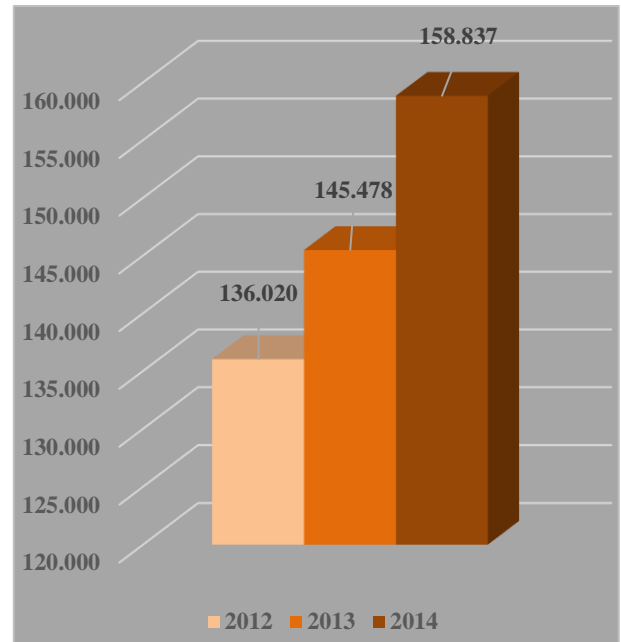
4.1. National Profile

According to data from the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses of the Ministry of Justice, there are 355 penal institutions in Turkey as of 2014. The total number of convicts and detainees in these institutions is 158,837.



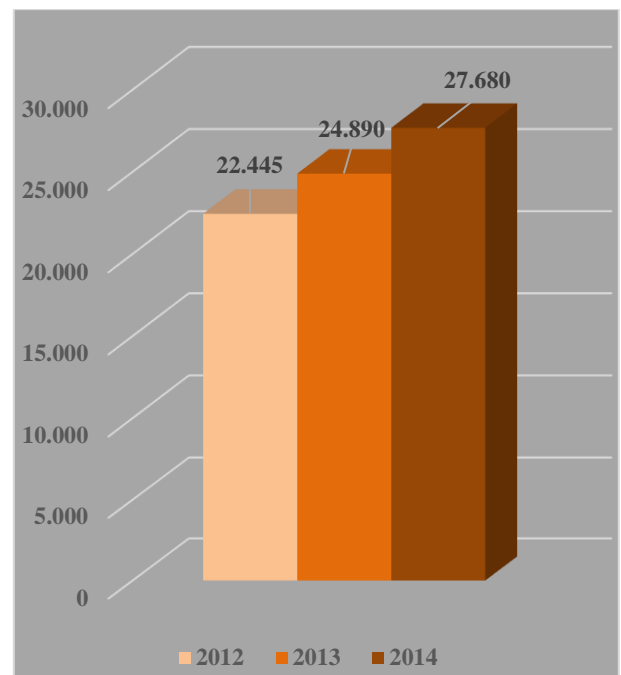
Graph 4.1 Breakdown of the Prisoners in Penal Institutions. Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2015.

As of 2014, 95.1% (151,051) of the convicts and detainees in penal institutions are male, while 3.6% (5,724) are female and 1.3% (2,062) are children.



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

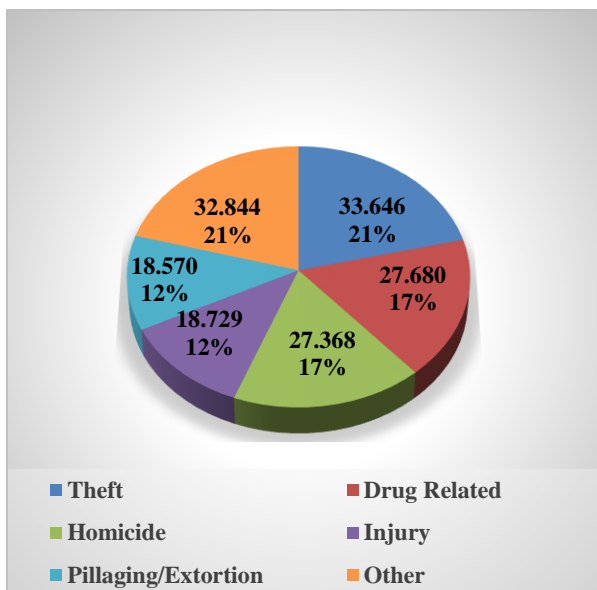
Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2015.



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, 2015.

According to statistical data, there has been a significant increase in the number of convicts and detainees in the penal institutions (Graph 4.2), (Graph 4.3).



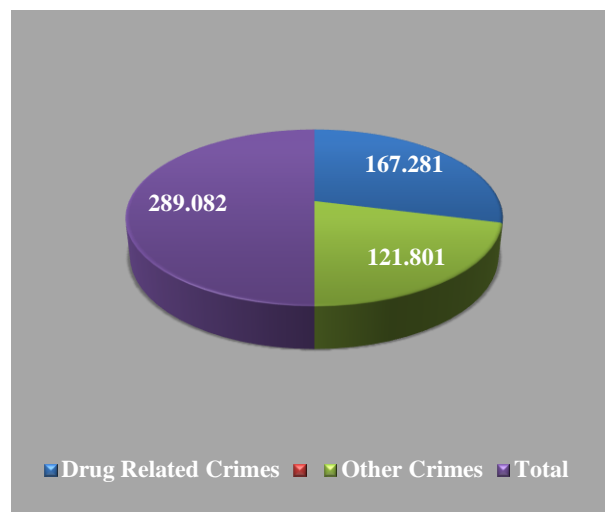
Graph 4.4 Breakdown of the Convicts in Penal Institutions in 2014 by Type of Crimes.

Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2015.

4.2. Probation

Article 191 of the Turkish Penal Code number 5237 defines the act of “purchasing, accepting or possessing narcotics or stimulants for use, and using narcotics or stimulants” as a crime. However, it is well-known that persons who use narcotics or stimulants are actually individuals in need of treatment. For this reason, the same article of the law also includes a provision that present an alternative to being detained in penal institutions. This provision envisages, first of all, the treatment of the individual, and the implementation of probation to prevent the person from using narcotic or stimulant substances once again. In case the person accepts treatment and adheres to his probation, his/her sentence for purchasing, accepting or possessing narcotics or stimulants for use, or for using narcotics or stimulants, will not be carried out.

As of 2014, probation offices are implementing probation measures for 289,082 suspects and convicted individuals across Turkey. The number of dossiers on probation measures for drug-related offenses is 167,287.



Graph 4.5 Breakdown of the Dossiers on Probation Measures in 2014.

Source: General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Ministry of Justice, 2015.

Probation measures for drug-related offenses account for 57.87% of the total number of probation measures.

5. CHAPTER

NARCO-TERROR

Drugs are one of the most important problems that threaten the 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 shipments 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.