

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

2017 TURKISH NATIONAL DRUG REPORT
(2016 Data)

ANKARA-2017

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PREFACE

Drug trafficking is considered as a crime against humanity by Turkey, our fight is being actively continued under many headings to prevent the use of drugs as well as their supply.

It is obvious that effective fighting against drugs can be accomplished in full coordination and co-operation with the joint efforts of relevant institutions and organizations.

In this direction, “2017 Turkish Drug Report” was prepared under coordination of Counter Narcotics Department, Division of TUBİM and with the contributions of all national institutions involved in fight against drugs.

It is believed that the report, aiming to clearly present situation of Turkey’s drug problem and the efforts carried out, will make a significant contribution to the ongoing operational efforts and academic studies with its 2016 data analysis and evaluations.

I would like to thank to TUBİM’s staff and all persons and institutions that made a contribution to this report with their research, findings and ideas, I hope the report will strength the efforts have been carried out.



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Head of TNP Counter Narcotics Department

1.CHAPTER

LEGAL FRAMEWORK, DRUG POLICY AND COORDINATION

1.1. Legislative 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. Provincial Board of Fight Against Drugs is assembled under the chairmanship of the Governor or the Deputy Governor that the Governor may deem suitable. Secretarial duties of the board are carried out by the Provincial Directorates of Public Health.

District Boards of Fight Against Drugs are assembled under the chairmanship of the District Governor. Secretarial duties of the board are carried out by the Provincial Directorates of Public Health.

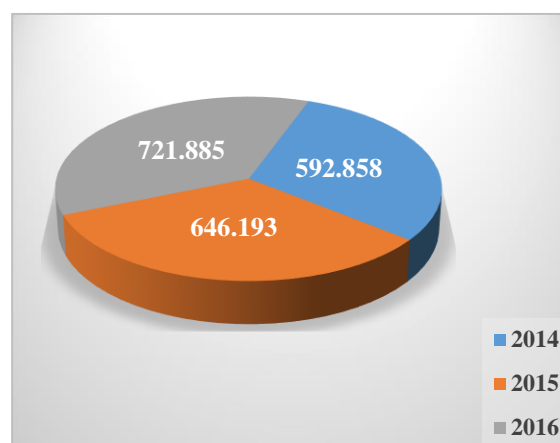
In order to ensure that the coordination among the boards and ministries is quick and healthy, “Fight Against Drugs Data Monitoring

System”, a web based joint software system coordinated by the Ministry of Health, was created. With this system, the works carried out by all organizations as well as provinces can be monitored centrally and a safe data flow can be ensured.

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 Expenditure by Years (Million TL).

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

In 2016 public expenditure increased by 11.7%, amounting to 721.885 Milyon 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 semi-annually.
		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 quarterly.
		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 monthly 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, Department of Public Health Agency of Turkey, 2017.

2. CHAPTER

DIMENSION OF DRUG SUPPLY

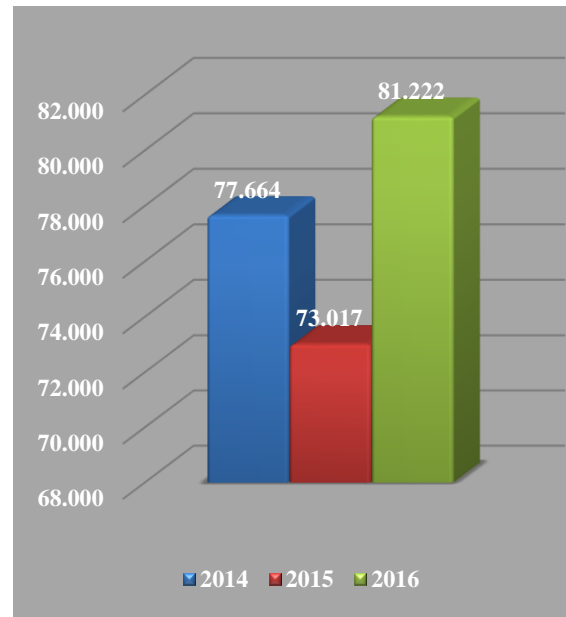
Geographically, Turkey is among production and consumption regions and also located on “Balkan Route, which is called as the most important route for illegal drugs trade. As destination and transit country, Turkey is affected by the trafficking of opium and its derivatives originating from Afghanistan and psychotropic substances and precursors used in manufacture originating from Europe.

2.1. Drug Related Crimes

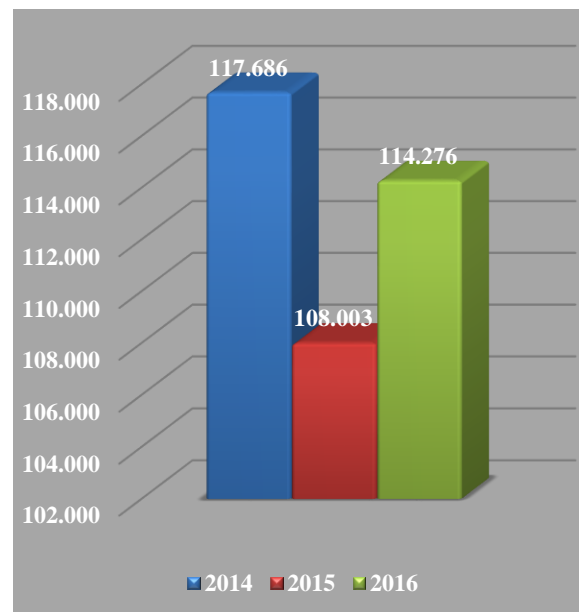
The most important institutions that lead the fight against drug production and trade in Turkey are the Turkish National Police, the General Command of Gendarmerie, the Turkish Coast Guard Command and the General Directorate of Customs Enforcement. Furthermore, such institutions as the Turkish Grain 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 among institutions.

2.1.1. Total Number of Incidents and Suspects

In 2016 a total of 81,222 drug related incidents occurred in Turkey and 114,276 suspects were arrested in connection with these incidents (Graph 2.1, Graph 2.2).

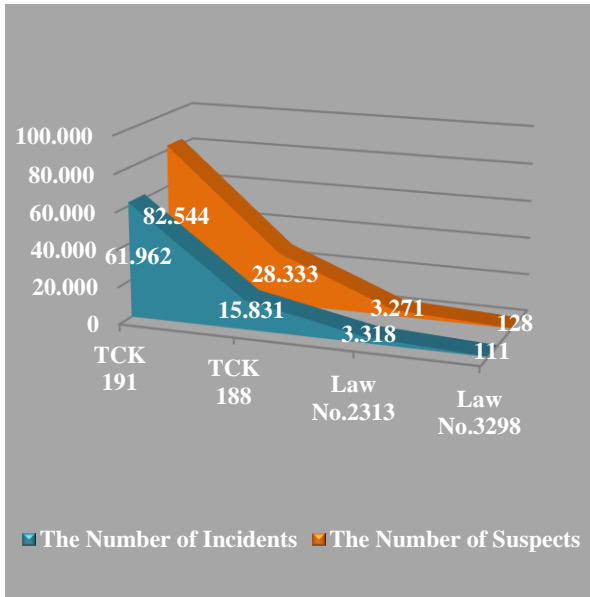


Graph 2.1 Total Number of Incidents by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2017.



Graph 2.2 Total Number of Suspects by Years.
Source: TUBİM, 2017.

There is an increase in both the number of incidents and suspects in 2016 compared to the previous year. The number of incidents increased by 11.24% and the number of suspects increased by 5.81% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.1), (Graph 2.2).

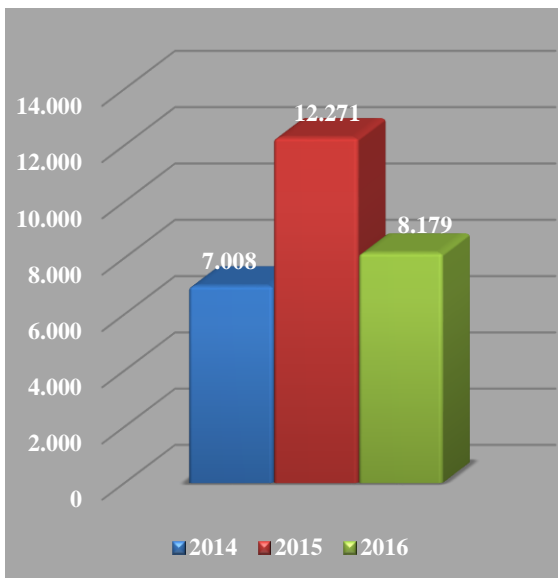


Graph 2.3 Breakdown of Total Number of Incidents and Suspects in 2016 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Heroin

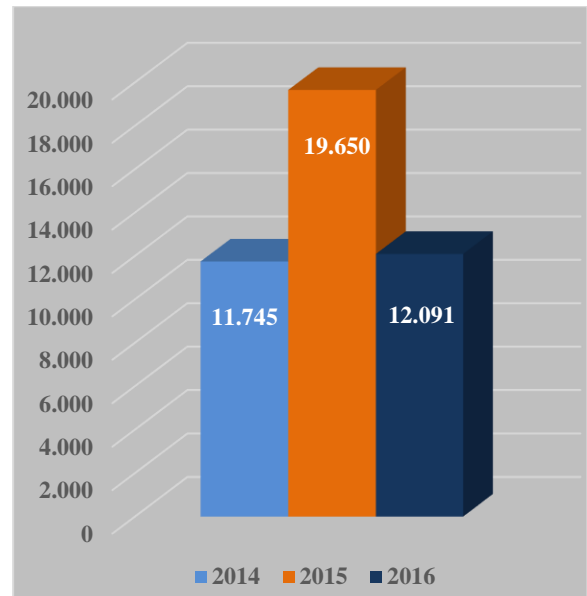
The number of heroin incidents in 2016 is 8,179; 12,091 suspects were arrested related to these incidents and 5.585 kg of heroin was seized (Graph 2.4), (Graph 2.5), (Graph 2.6).



Graph 2.4 The Number of Heroin Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

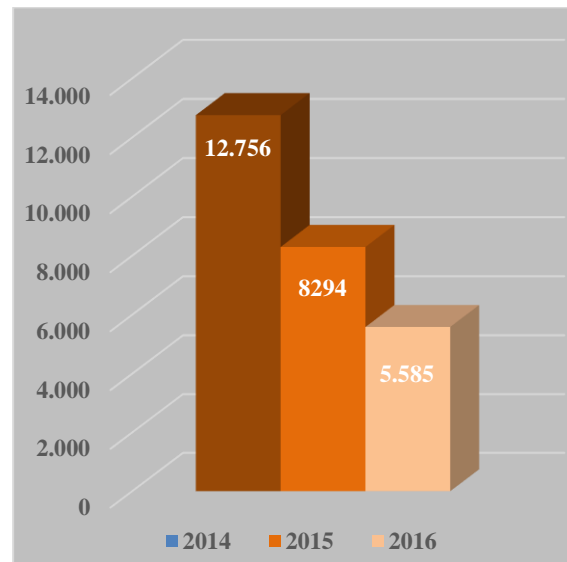
The number of heroin incidents in 2016 decreased by 33.4% compared to 2015 (Graph 2.4).



Graph 2.5 The Number of Heroin Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

With the decline in heroin incidents in 2016, the number of suspects also decreased by 38.5% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.5).



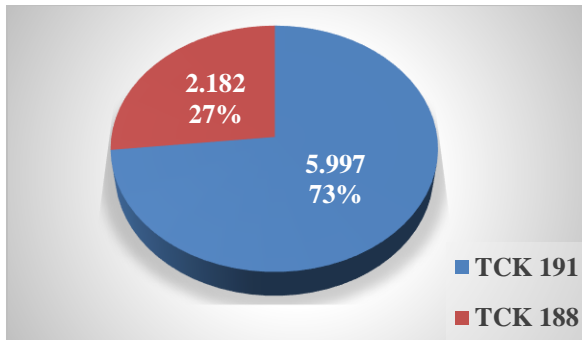
Graph 2.6 The Amount of Seized Heroin (kg) by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Except the decline in 2011, the quantities of heroin seizures were close to each other until

2015. With a decrease of 32.66% compared to 2015, 5.858 kg of heroin was seized in 2016.

The decline in opium production by 38% in Afghanistan compared to the previous year and the decline in levels seen in the late 1990s are attributed to the decline in 2015 (2016 World Drug Report). The decline continued in 2016 as well.



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

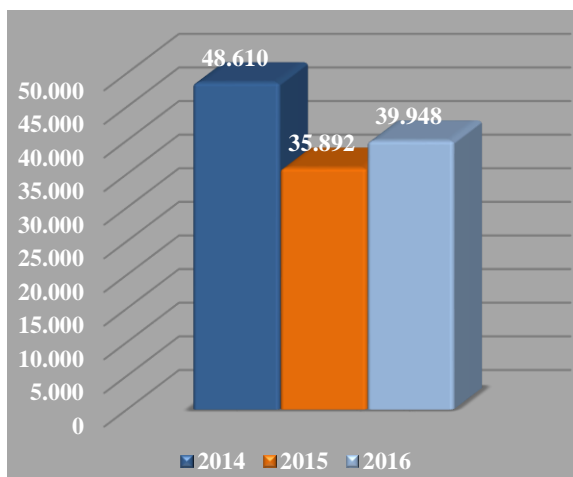
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.7 Breakdown of Heroin Incidents in 2016 by Type of Crimes

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Cannabis

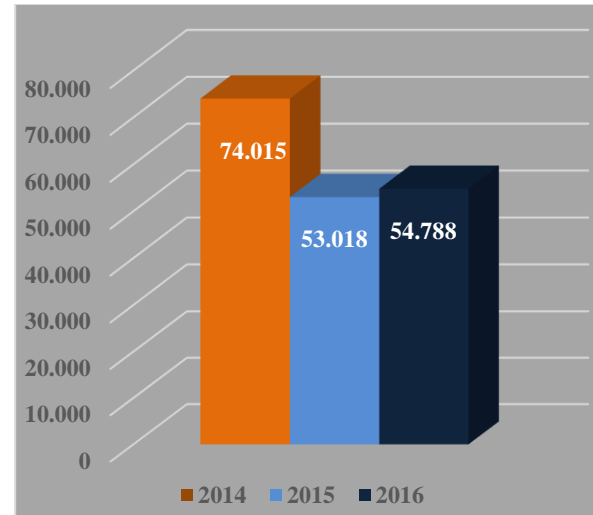
The number of cannabis incidents in 2016 is 39,948; 54,788 suspects were arrested related to these incidents and 146.954 kg of cannabis was seized (Graph 2.8), (Graph 2.9), (Graph 2.10).



Graph 2.8 The number of Cannabis Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

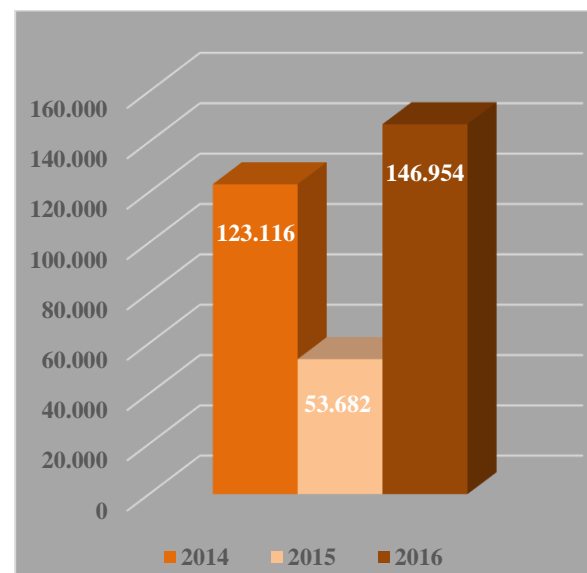
49.2% of drug crimes in Turkey is cannabis incidents. In 2016, the number of incidents increased by 11.3% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.8).



Graph 2.9 The Number of Cannabis Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

With the increase in cannabis incidents in 2016, the number of suspects also increased by 3.3% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.9).



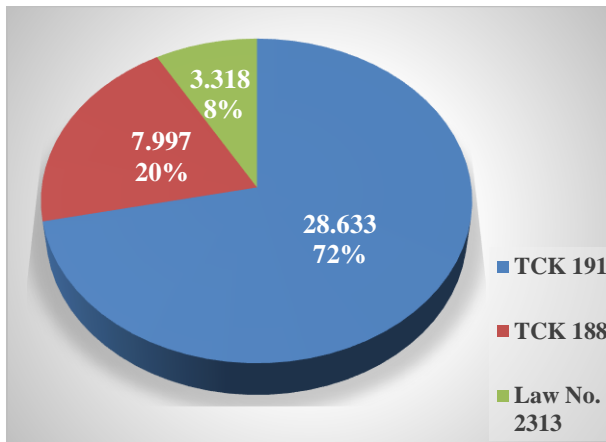
TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.

TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

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

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

In 2016, the amount of cannabis seizures increased by 174% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.10).



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

TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

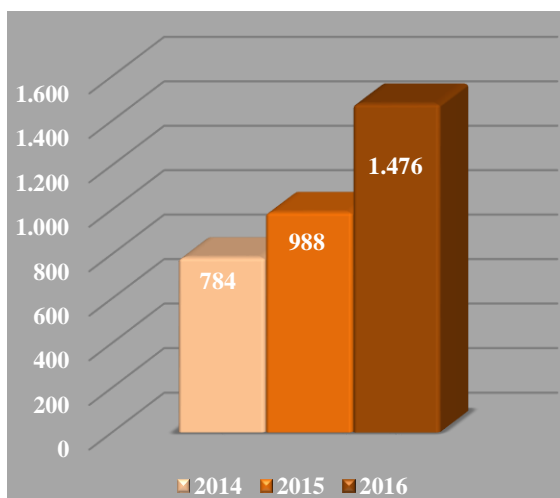
Law No. 2313: The Law on Control of Drugs.

Graph 2.11 Breakdown of Cannabis Incidents in 2016 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Cocaine

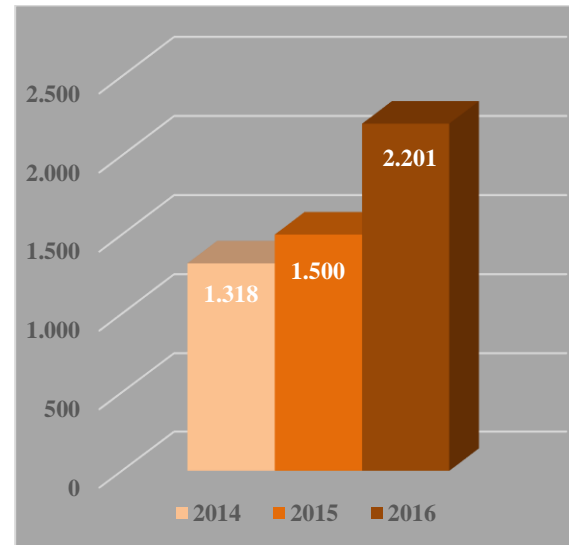
In 2016, the number of cocaine incidents in Turkey is 1.476; 2.201 suspects were arrested related to these incidents and 845 kg of cocaine was seized (Graph 2.12), (Graph 2.13), (Graph 2.14).



Graph 2.12 The Number of Cocaine Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

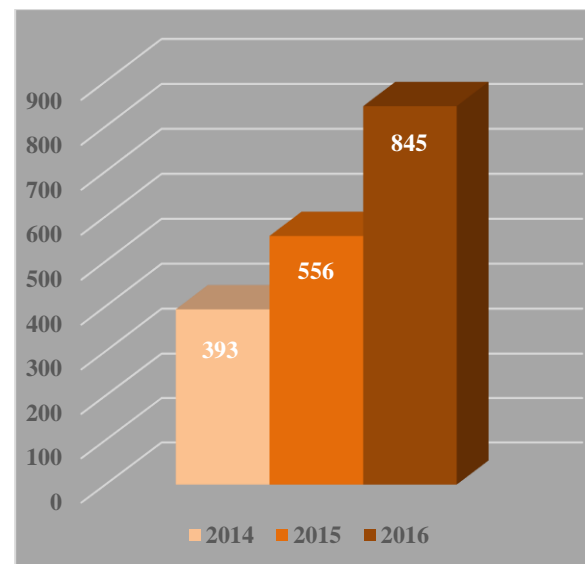
In 2016, the number of cocaine incidents increased by 49% compared to 2015 (Graph 2.12).



Graph 2.13 The Number of Cocaine Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

As seen in the number of cocaine incidents, the number of suspects also increased in 2016. The number of suspects in 2016 increased by 46.7% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.13).

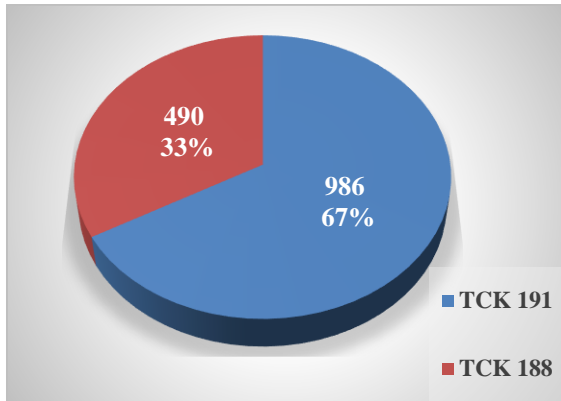


TCK 191 contains crimes of drug use an possession.
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

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

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

The increase in the number of incidents and suspects in 2016 was also reflected in the amount of seizure. The amount of cocaine seizures in 2016 increased by 52% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.14).



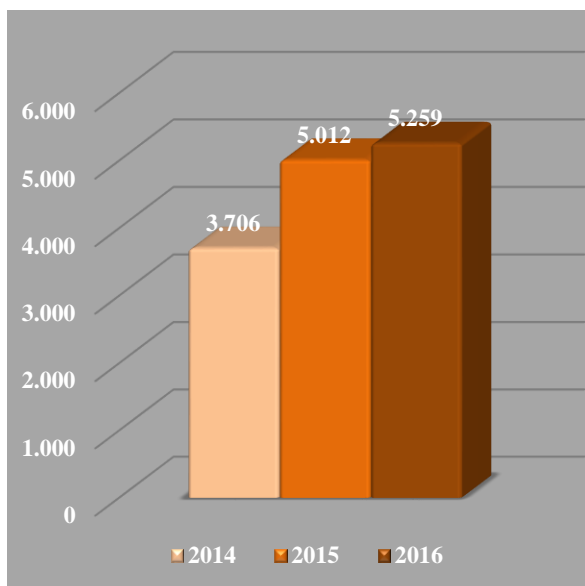
TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.15 Breakdown of Cocaine Incidents in 2016 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Ecstasy

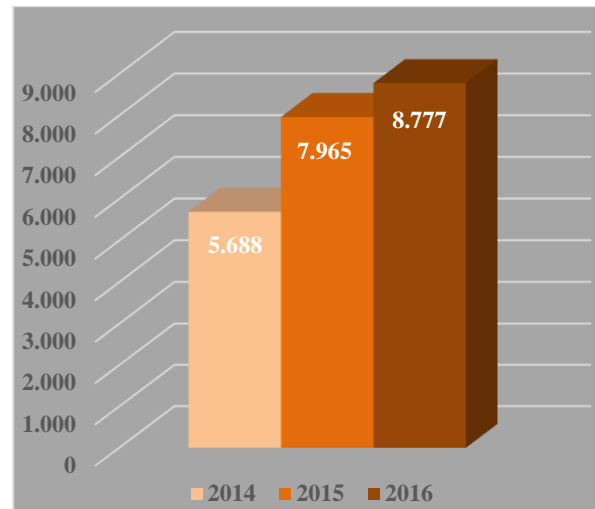
The number of ecstasy incidents in 2016 is 5,259; 8,777 suspects were arrested related to these incidents and 3,783,737 ecstasy tablets were seized (Graph 2.16), (Graph 2.17), (Graph 2.18).



Graph 2.16 The Number of Ecstasy Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

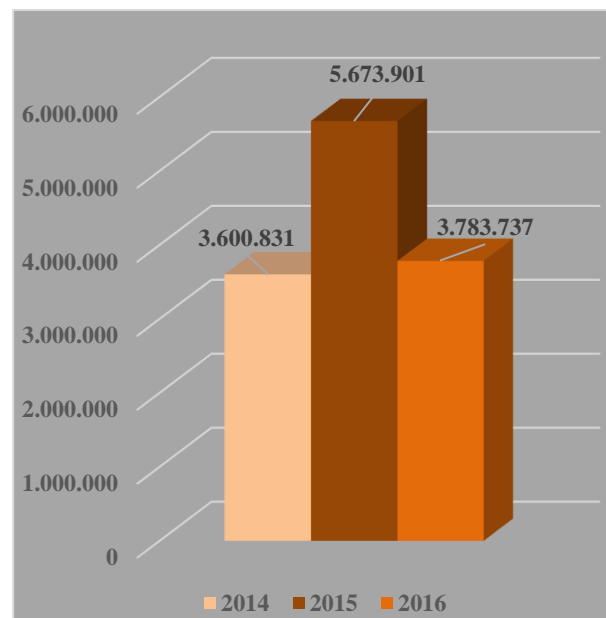
The number of ecstasy incidents in 2016 increased by 4.9% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.16).



Graph 2.17 The Number of Ecstasy Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

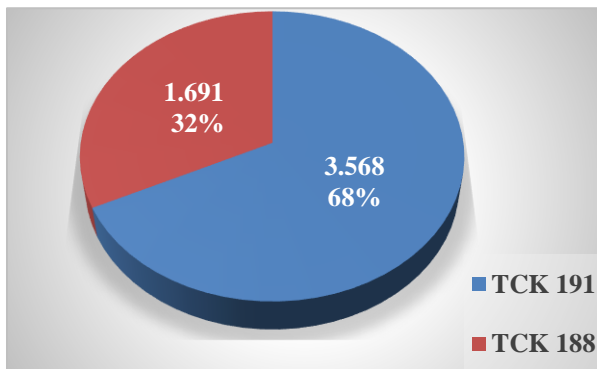
With the increase in the number of ecstasy incidents in 2016, the number of suspects also increased by 10.2% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.17).



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

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

The amount of ecstasy seizures in 2016 decreased by 33.3% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.18).



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

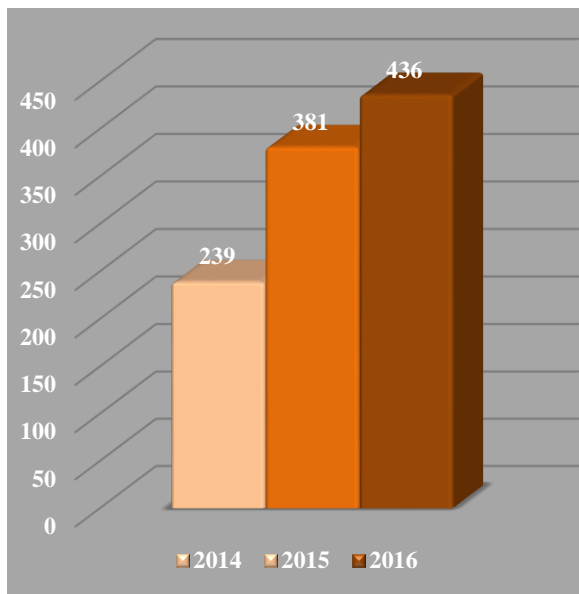
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.19 Breakdown of Ecstasy Incidents in 2016 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Captagon

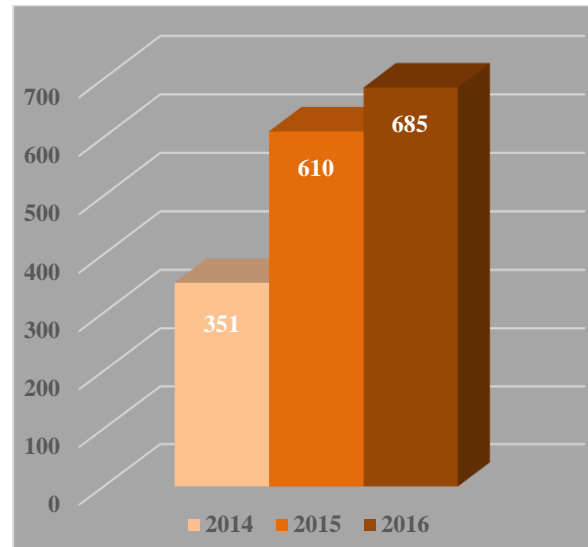
The number of captagon incidents in 2016 is 436. A total of 685 suspects were arrested related to these incidents and 12,918,309 captagon tablets were seized (Graph 2.20), (Graph 2.21), (Graph 2.22).



Graph 2.20 The Number of Captagon Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

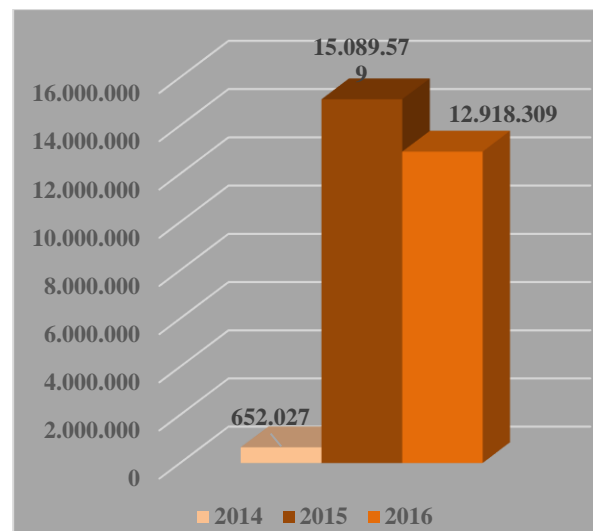
The number of captagon incidents increased by 14.4% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.20).



Graph 2.21 The Number of Captagon Suspects by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

The increase in the number of incidents in 2016 was also reflected in the number of suspects and the number of suspects increased by 12.3% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.21).



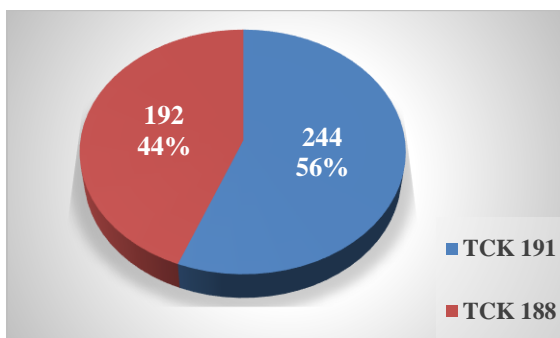
Graph 2.22 The Amount of Seized Captagon by Years (Tablet).

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

When the amounts of captagon seizures in Turkey are examined; it can be seen that the seizures vary by years. 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. There is a decrease of 14.4% in 2016 compared to the previous year (Graph 2.22).



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

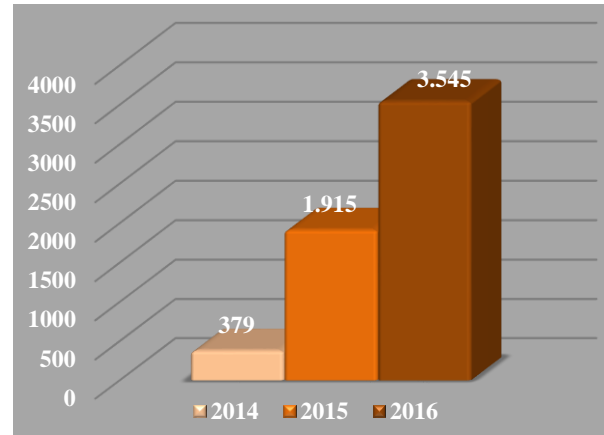
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.

Graph 2.23 Breakdown of Captagon Incidents in 2016 by Type of Crimes.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Methamphetamine

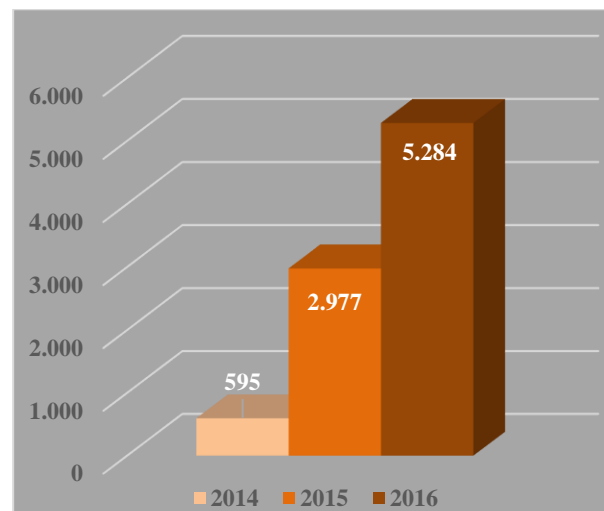
In 2016, the number of captagon incidents is 3,545; a total of 5,284 suspects were arrested related to these incidents and 251 kg of methamphetamine was seized (Graph 2.24), (Graph 2.25), (Graph 2.26).



Graph 2.24 The Number of Methamphetamine Incidents by Years.

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

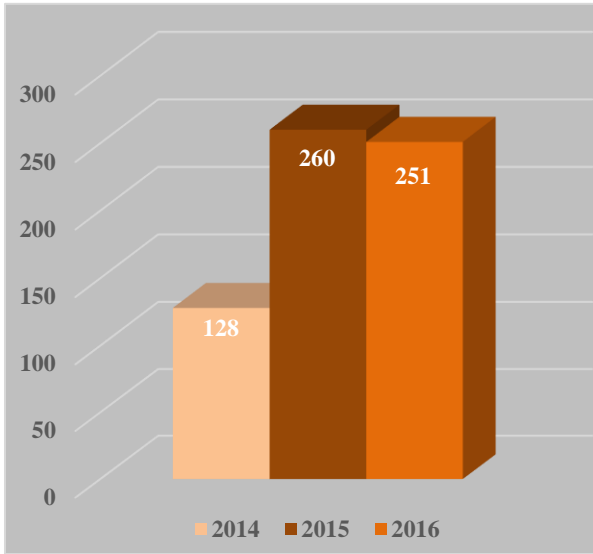
In Turkey, methamphetamine was first seen in 2009 and the number of incidents has increased since this year. The number of methamphetamine incidents in 2016 increased by 85.1% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.24).



Graph 2.25 The Number of Methamphetamine Suspects by Years.

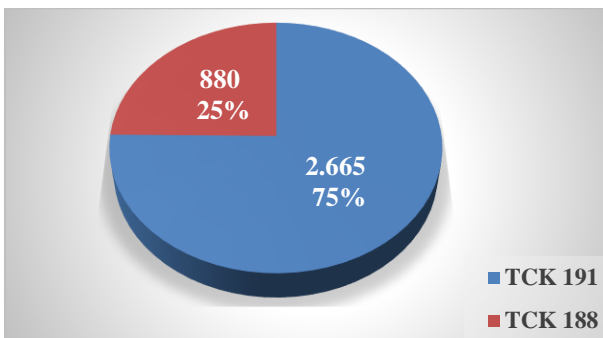
Source: TUBİM, 2017.

The number of suspects in methamphetamine seizures in 2016 increased by 77.5% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.25).



Graph 2.26 *The Amount of Seized Methamphetamine by Years (kg).*
 Source: TUBİM, 2017.

The amount of methamphetamine seizures in 2016 decreased by 3.5% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.26).



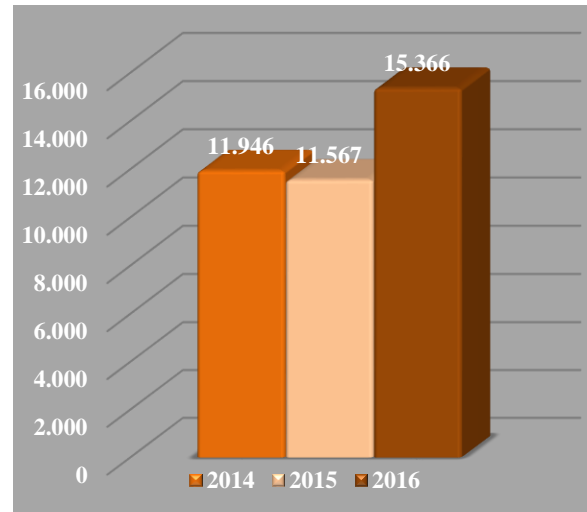
TCK (Turkish Penal Code) 191 contains crimes of drug use and possession.
TCK 188 contains crimes of drug supply.
Graph 2.27 *Breakdown of Methamphetamine Incidents in 2016 by Type of Crimes.*
 Source: TUBİM, 2017.

Synthetic Cannabinoids

Synthetic cannabinoids, which first appeared in Turkey during the mid-2010s under the street name "Bonzaï" (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

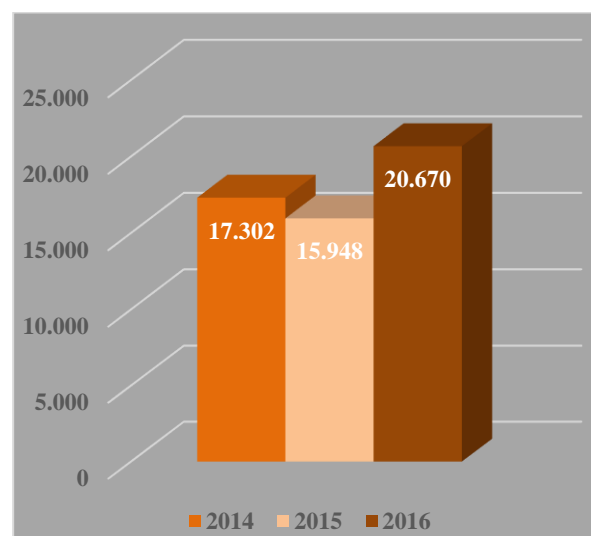
of the National Working Group on Early Warning System (EWS) under the coordination of TUBİM.

The number of synthetic cannabinoids incidents in 2016 is 15,366; a total of 20,670 suspects were arrested related to these incidents and 626 kg of synthetic Cannabinoids was seized (Graph 2.28), (Graph 2.29), (Graph 2.30).



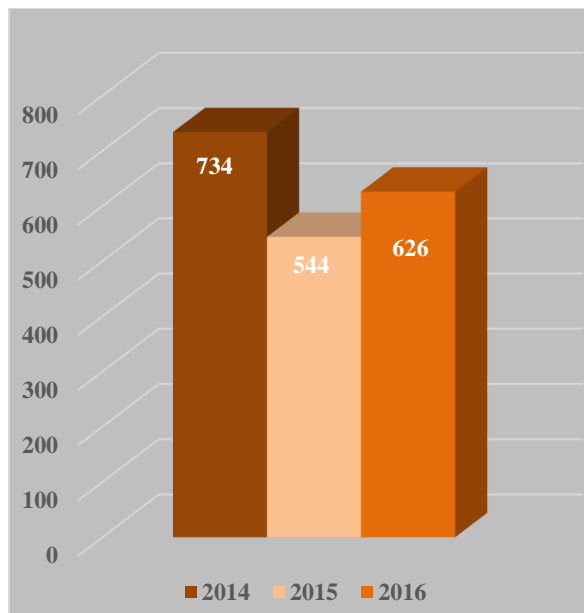
Graph 2.28 *The Number of Synthetic Cannabinoids Incidents by Years.*
 Source: TUBİM, 2017.

The number of synthetic cannabinoids incidents in 2016 increased by 32.8% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.28).



Graph 2.29 *The Number of Synthetic Cannabinoids Suspects by Years.*
 Source: TUBİM, 2017.

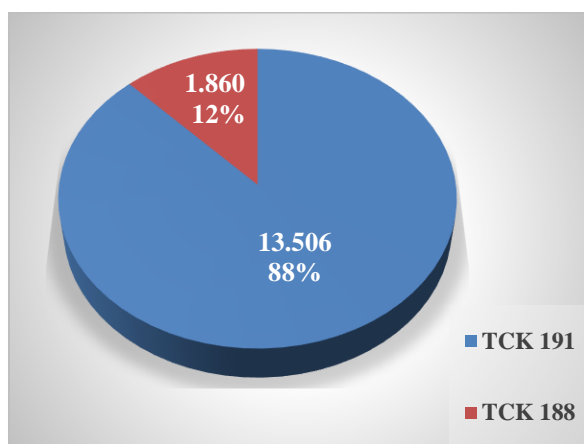
The number of synthetic cannabinoids suspects in 2016 increased by 29.6% compared to the previous year (Graph 2.29).



Graph 2.30 *The Amount of Seized Synthetic Cannabinoids by Years (kg).*

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

The amount of seized synthetic cannabinoids in 2016 increased by 15.1% 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 Synthetic Cannabinoids Incidents in 2016 by Type of Crimes.*

Source: TUBİM, 2017.

3. CHAPTER

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.”*

“National Fight Against Drugs Strategy Document (2016-2018)” and “National Action Plan on Fight Against Drugs (2016-2018)” which were drawn up under the coordination of the Ministry of Health took effect with the decision of the High Board of Fight Against Drugs dated 18 April 2016.

Within the scope of this document, prevention activities in Turkey regarding drugs are carried out with the participation of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Turkish Green Crescent Society under the coordination of the Ministry of National Education (MEB).

The most significant part of the prevention activities in Turkey consists of conferences, seminars, public service ads, advertisements, flyers and brochures that describe the damages of drugs on public and individual health which are prepared by various official and civil organizations. These activities which aim to raise public awareness and prevent substance abuse before it starts, target the individuals at ages in which the drug addiction is acquired in general. In that respect public officials, teachers, families, students, related organization and institutions’ staff and military personnel are informed.

Prevention activities carried out by the institutions in 2016 are summarized below;

The trainings on fight against drugs for the community are provided within the scope of The Addiction Training Program of Turkey (TBM). The fact that the training given has been scientifically prepared, the same standard and facilitation of training availability is an important step for prevention activities in Turkey. TBM is prepared and put into service depending upon the protocol between Turkish Green Crescent Society and Ministry of National Education. Within this scope, the number of students reached by the end of 2016-2017 academic year is 9,205,302, the number of parents is 2,070,427 and the number of teachers is 612,654.

During the 2015-2016 academic year 1,084,618 brochures and 21,068 banners were distributed in the schools. In addition, the number of TBM formators reached to 665 in 2016.

The www.tbm.org.tr site, which was established within the scope of TBM, served 216,128 people during 2015-2016 academic year. The relevant site has been revised and made suitable for mobile use. Adult training within the scope of TBM is provided through the Public Training Centres of the Ministry of National Education and is also included in the curricula of the Ministry of National Education.

In order to provide easy access to the treatment centres for drug users, **the Ministry of Health** trained 742 psychiatrists with in-service trainings for adult and child-adolescent psychiatrists with the purpose of strengthening the capacity of psychiatry clinics and ensuring that they take a more active role in treatment of drug addiction. Within the scope of Action Plan, 5015 healthcare professionals in total, 4860 doctors and 155 other healthcare professionals were trained in in-service trainings for hospital emergency crew and 112 personnel who respond to emergency situations for addicts.

“Training Program on Fight Against Addiction” was prepared with the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the services offered on the first step within the framework of Fight Against Drugs Emergency Action Plan and ensuring that family doctors are equipped to make necessary interventions to the drug users or addicts and their relatives. Within the framework of this training program, trainings were completed in 81 provinces in 2015-2016 and 193 persons had training of trainers to train the family doctors. Trainers who had this training have trained 19,187 family doctors so far. Family doctors had anti-addiction training and it was ensured that they offer early diagnosis and consultancy services to the population they are responsible for and conduct outpatient treatments where applicable (patients who are not highly addicted).

SAMBA (Smoking, Alcohol and Substance Addiction) training is given to the personnel working at substance addiction treatment centres within the scope of in-service trainings. Trainings were also provided as of 2014 within the scope of “Certified Training Program for the Personnel to be Assigned for Treatment of Substance Addiction”. These trainings were given to 353 professionals consisting of psychologists, social workers, nurses and medical officers.

An auditor group was formed of medical laboratory specialists. 45 medical laboratory specialists were trained on works and procedures of the related laboratories since 2014.

Within the scope of probation service within the Ministry of Justice, in 2014-2016, the number of individual interviews with the convicts with drug history for whom treatment and probation verdict were passed is 493,164; number of group works is 291,947 and the number of people participated in seminars is 299,225.

“Psycho-social Support and Intervention Programs” were developed to be implemented by Psycho-social Help Service Specialists working in penal institutions (social service specialists and psychologists). Addiction intervention program is also included within the scope of this program and it is implemented in the form of group works. Children with addiction history benefit from the addiction intervention program and risk analysis form is used to determine. The trainings of this intervention program have been given regularly since 2013 to the psychologists and social workers who work with children at training centres and 611 children benefited from this program in 2016. In addition, ***“Project for Improving Mental Health and Addiction Services in Prisons”*** was developed for the convicts and prisoners who have mental health issues at prisons. It is carried out with the purpose of enabling early recognition by the related personnel and training of psycho-social help and health service personnel and ***Scanning Evaluation (TA-DE) and “Structured Mental Evaluation and Intervention Program (YARDM)”*** were established within the scope of the project. 72 psycho-social help service specialists and 140 psycho-social help service officers and institution admittance officers had executive trainings in 2016.

Ministry of Family and Social Policies, General Directorate of Family and Community Services has initiated a new module work for parents and adolescents within the framework of ***Family Training Program (AEP) and “Substance Usage Risk and Protection from Substance Addiction”*** book was prepared and published by the experts and academicians working on the subject. Within the scope of Family Training Program, 49,201 people were trained in 541 public trainings in the period of 2014-2016. 541 public trainings carried out by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in the period of 2014-2016 (Substance Use Risk and Protection from Substance

Addiction Module), 49.201 people were reached.

Within the framework of *Ministry of Family and Social Policies Anka Child Support Program*, a professional consultant assigned to each child admitted to the centres and individual need and risk evaluation form (BİRDEF) is filled in for each child. In the form, the child's way of coming to the centre, the reason of coming to the centre, educational status, the family's economic status, the place where he/she lives, friend relationships, physical state, mental state, substance use, abuse and criminal inclination, personal traits, behavioural problems and family traits are asked in the form. After the evaluation of the form, needs and risks are identified and group works are carried out for the child and his/her family and individual consultancy service is provided. Within the scope of Anka Child Support Program, executive training was provided to 873 personnel in total in the period of 2014-2016.

Basic Personnel Training Program; it is essential that the personnel serving children who are under protection and care at Child Support Centres contribute in the rehabilitation program for children by increasing their service capacity. Anka Basic Personnel Training Program was developed and put into practice in 2015. Within the scope of Anka Basic Personnel Training, 1900 personnel were trained in total; 56 professionals who had training of trainers and 811 personnel in 2015 and 1089 personnel in 2016.

Within the scope of on-site and applied **“Advanced Level Fight Against Drugs Trainings”** given to the Ministry of Customs and Trade personnel; 121 personnel were trained in İstanbul, Edirne, Hatay and Mersin Provinces in 2014-2016 and applications were performed on customs bonded areas with the participation of related personnel. In addition, courses on Fight Against Drugs are given in all of the basic training programs for Candidate

Customs Enforcement and Examination Officers.

In-service courses, given by the *Gendarmerie General Command* within the scope of fighting drug smuggling increased significantly in 2014-2016 and in relation to fight against drugs, 915 personnel were trained at centre and 1660 personnel were trained on-site with mobile training vehicles.

Gendarmerie General Command organized **Basic Training Program on Fight Against Substance Use** for 124.225 personnel in 2014, 76.029 personnel in 2015 and 96.672 personnel in 2016.

The Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK) has trained law enforcement officers about how to conduct an ideal financial investigation which allows detecting, monitoring and controlling the income generated from drugs in accordance with the purpose of reducing drug supply.

Years	Training (Number)	Duration (Hours)	Participants (Number)
2014	2	12	81
2015	9	43	378
2016	6	44	467

Table 3.1 The Number of Trainings Provided by MASAK by Years.

Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) included the opinions of the experts and narcotic police about the following matters in 224 documentary, drama, education-culture, health and news programs broadcasted on TRT radio and television channels in 2016;

- World No Smoking Day
- International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
- Harms of Smoking in Pregnant Women
- Substance Abuse
- Harms of Alcohol Use-Smoking

- Fight Against Drug Use and Smuggling
- Substance Related Deaths
- Environmental Factors which affect the Youth and Children
- Governmental and Non-Governmental Projects carried out in various provinces
- Narcoterrorism Operation News

In addition, a seminar was organized for TRT personnel to raise awareness about the substance abuse and fight against drugs within the scope of prevention activities. Public awareness was raised about fighting against substance addiction and preventing substance abuse with 8 public service ads to be broadcasted on all television and radio channels in Turkey.

Within the scope of the protocol signed between *Directorate General of Press and Information* and *Turkish Green Crescent Society*, “Project on Local Media Capacity Building Against Addiction” was realized. In that respect, Local Media Addiction Awareness Trainings were held in 7 provinces. Regional trainings were organized in İzmir, Erzurum, Samsun, Antalya, Gaziantep, İstanbul and Ankara provinces. In these trainings, it was aimed that the capacity of the press members to be increased in relation to contributing in preventing addiction and fight against addiction. In addition, the press and public relations staff of the related government agencies were also included in the trainings and 1,300 participants were reached from 39 provinces.

“*Communication Strategy Guide*” was created with the purpose of ensuring that all shareholders included in active fight against drugs address the matter sensitively while building the media leg. This guide contains information about the expressions to be used and points to be noted while creating media content.

In addition, news analysis is made which constitute the most important activity of the public opinion works. As a result of the analyses made by a professional team, the matters which require urgent intervention are communicated to the related public institutions. In that respect, it was seen that the number of total news increased by 3% in the scanning which covers 2015 and 2016. The highest increase was “operations by law enforcement officers” by 54%. This indicates that the operations are still the most eye-catching headlines.

The content analysis is also made for the news. In that respect, these analyses are especially important to prevent stigmatizing.

Similarly, avoiding dramatizing expressions used for the family members of the drug users such as “victim of violence, hopeless/aggrieved, in shame” is also important to prevent stigmatizing.

One of the most striking data of the analysis is that the major criticisms covered in the media about drugs reduced by 55% in 2016 compared to 2015.

Within the scope of fight against addiction, *Presidency of the Religious Affairs* has made 836 preaches and 417 conferences throughout the country. Religious officials were informed about fight against addiction with 239 meetings. 190 courses were made in prisons and probation institutions within the scope of fight against addiction. 290 programs were organized for the students at the dormitories of Higher Education Student Loans and Dormitories Institution. In addition, 25 different events were held at AMATEM’s.

In addition, *Values Training Program* was prepared as a joint effort of the Presidency of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Family and Social Policies. Values Training Program is the training program prepared for eliminating the moral and social deprivations of the children

who are protected and cared for in institutions, supporting their social, personal and emotional development and increasing their awareness about fundamental social and moral values. The program consists of 90 sessions under 21 topics.

Trainings were organized in 9 regions within the scope of “Fight Against Addiction Trainings” for trainers by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Turkish Green Crescent Society. 444 trainers benefited from these trainings in 2016.

It is very important to provide a job in terms of reintegraton of people who used drugs and had treatment. In this context, **Turkish Employment Agency** provides the service. Since the person’s drug addiction treatment is handled within the context of personal data, the data were tried to be kept within the verbal declaration of the persons who came. In addition, Turkish Green Crescent Society and Turkish Employment Agency organized an Online Basic Addiction Training on 11-14 October 2016 for the business and vocational consultants working at the Turkish Employment Agency As a result of the 9 sessions held on virtual classrooms, 1282 business and vocational consultants had Basic Addiction Training.

Year	Business and Vocational Constultancy	Active Labour Services	Programs for Benefit of Society (TYP) and Job Placement
2015	1051	498	240
2016	1675	275	201
Total	3574	856	478

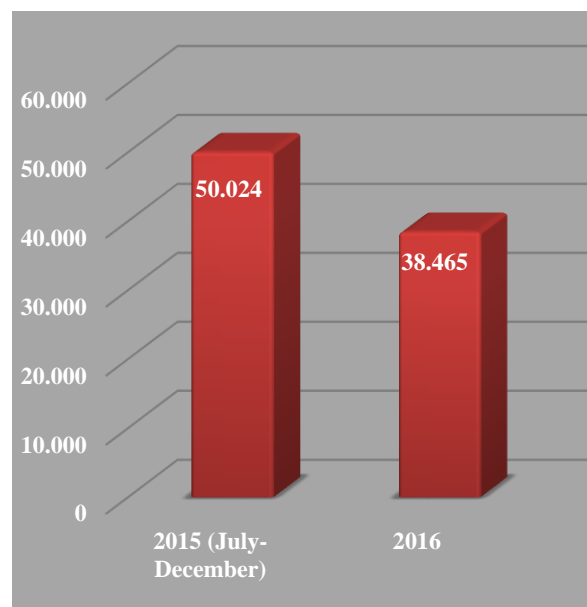
Table 3.4 *The Services Provided by Turkish Employment Agency in 2015–2016.*

Turkish Employment Agency Cooperation Protocol was signed with the Turkish Green Crescent Society. Within the scope of the protocol, Business and Vocational Consultants

were assigned to work at Green Crescent Consultancy Centres (YEDAM) on certain days. In the social adaptation process of the drug addicts whose medical treatment is completed, services are offered at YEDAM’s and **Turkish Employment Agency Service Centres** such as preparing a CV, Career Planning, Guidance for On-the-Job Training Programs, Vocational Training Courses and Entrepreneurship Programs and Job Guidance.

Fight Against Drugs Information and Support Hotline (191)

191 Fight Against Drugs Information and Support Hotline, which is available 24/7, was launched on 8 July 2015. Serving with personnel who successfully completed an intensive training program, 191 hotline has 160 employees currently. Applicants call for themselves or on behalf of their relatives and they are not obliged to share personal information. In addition, feedback calls are also made at the end of first week, fifteen days, first month, third month, sixth month and twelfth month if the applicant requests.



Graph 3.1 *The Number of Services are Used on Fight Against Drugs Information and Support Hotline Between July-December 2015 and 2016.*

The topics and numbers informed in Fight Against Drugs Information and Support Hotline are in 2016;

- Consultancy and Support Requests for Individuals Younger than 18 (1080),
- AMATEM/ÇEMATEM (1453),
- Probation (174),
- Family/Addict Requesting Support (7499),
- Training Request (48),
- Report (smuggling, dealing or using substances, 386)
- Request Following Substance Addiction Treatment (job etc. 203),
- Getting Information on Substances (615),
- Occurrence of Medical Emergency (880),
- Social Security / Social Security Institution / Financial Problems (1004),
- Complaint (361),
- Treatment Request (22507),
- Appreciation (195),
- Compulsory Treatment (1940),
- Other (120).

4. CHAPTER

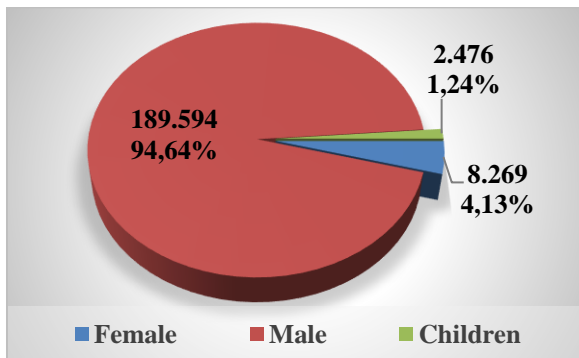
PUNISHMENT, PRISON AND PROBATION

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.

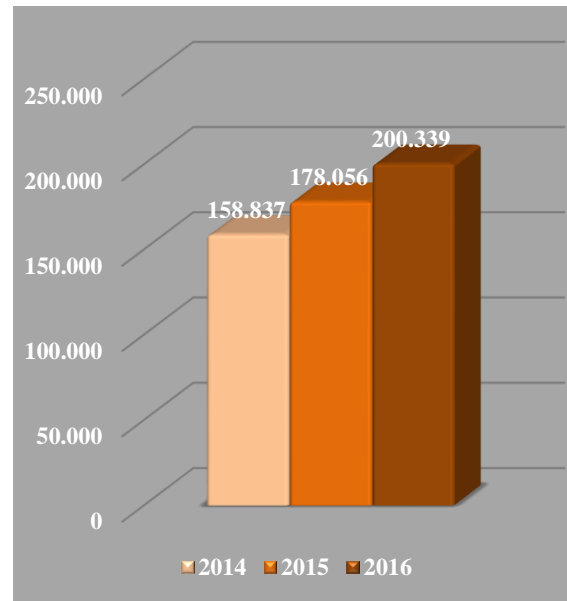
4.1. National Profile

According to data received from the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses of the Ministry of Justice, there were 382 penal institutions in Turkey as of 2016. The total number of convicts and prisoners in these institutions is 200,339.

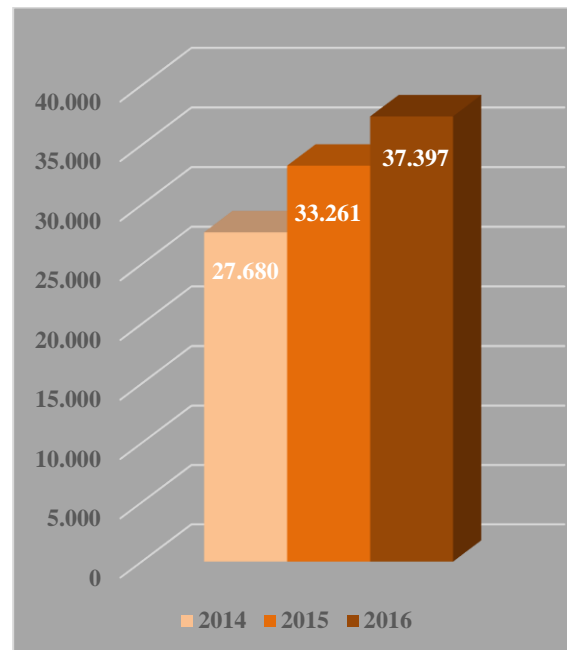


Graph 4.1 Breakdown of the Number of Convicts-Prisoners in Penal Institutions.
Source: Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, 2016.

As of 2016, 95.64% (189,594) of the convicts and prisoners in penal institutions are male, while 4.13% (8,269) are female and 1.24% (2,476) are children.



Graph 4.2 Breakdown of the Number of Convicts-Prisoners in Penal Institutions by Years.
Source: Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, 2016.



Graph 4.3 Breakdown of Convicts-Prisoners Related to Drug Crimes in Penal Institutions by Years.
Source: Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, 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).

As of 2016, there are 37,397 convicts-prisoners related to drug crimes in penal institutions.

In 2016, the number of convicts-prisoners related to drug crimes in penal institutions increased by 12.3% compared to the previous year.

Convicts-prisoners in penal institutions for drug-related crimes in 2016 (37,367) constitute the 18.65% of all convicts-prisoners in penal institutions at the same period (200,339). These data draw attention to the scope of drug-related crimes in Turkey.

4.2. Probation

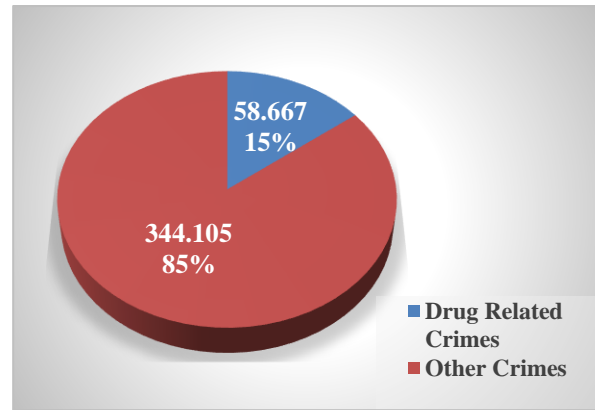
Article 191 of Turkish Penal Code numbered 5237 defines the act of “purchasing, receiving or possessing drugs or stimulants for use, and using drugs or stimulants” as a crime.

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.

Primarily, 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 2016, probation offices are continuing to implement probation measures for 402,772 suspects and convicted individuals across Turkey. The number of dossiers on probation measures for drug-related offenses is 58,667.



Graph 4.4 Breakdown of Dossiers Continuing on Probation Measures in 2016.

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

Probation measures for drug-related offenses account for 14.56% of the total number of probation measures in Turkey.

5. CHAPTER

NARCO-TERROR

Criminal groups committing drug (mainly heroin) smuggling in Turkey are mostly composed of citizens living in cities which are adjacent to Iran and people from Iran, Afghanistan and European countries. Members of these abovementioned criminal groups are from the same family or have relationship by affinity in order not to be exposed.

Turkey is both a transit country for the delivery of heroin to Europe and a target country for synthetic substances produced in Europe. PKK/KCK terrorist organization plays an active role in both sides of this smuggling. Apart from that, PKK/KCK terrorist organization produces heroin in the facilities they established in the camps in North Iraq and plays an active role in heroin trade.

Moreover, terrorist organization forces people in East Anatolia for cannabis planting and finances terrorist activities through the money they gathered from national and international crime groups under the name of tax.

PKK/KCK terrorist organization generates income from various crime types and it is estimated that this terrorist organization gains 1,5 billion USD yearly only from drug trafficking. This revenue is utilized for sheltering and armament of organization members.

During an operation in rural Diyarbakır in 2014, led against members of terrorist organization sheltering in the caves, one security officer was wounded by the members' open fire. In the operation, 4700 kilograms of cannabis resin was seized and the members of the terrorist organization fled.

In 2015, during an intervention to a vehicle loaded with heroin around the entrance of Diyarbakır center, firefights broke out and one of PKK/KCK terrorist organization members was killed and 5 members of the organization were arrested (2 of them as wounded). In the search made in the vehicle, 1,7 kg of heroin and 2 guns were seized.

In a total of 29 operations carried out by the security forces against PKK/KCK terrorist organization across the country in 2016;

- 19 tons 676 kg cannabis,
- 37,5 gr of heroin,
- 2 gr of cocaine,
- 5.784 ecstasy pills,
- 68 million of hemp plant and a large number of organizational documents were seized and 49 suspects were arrested.

Within these operations that carried out in the District of Lice in Diyarbakır between 22 of June and 3 of July, 2016;

- 19 long barrel machine guns,
- 6 guns,
- 43 hand made explosives,
- 22 stolen vehicles,
- 19 tons of ammonium nitrate were seized.

In the operation, 3 soldiers were martyred because of the firefights broke out.

Available sample operations and statistics selected from many events clearly reveal the link between the terrorist organization and drugs.

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.

Besides, it is observed that PKK/KCK terrorist organization is also active in Europe. European drug market is mostly organized by the members of PKK/KCK terrorist organization. They deliver drugs to Europe through their resident collaborators in Europe. Drug trafficking is one of the most important financial resources of PKK/KCK terrorist organization.