

**THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE
Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime**



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction



Turkish Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

**EMCDDA 2007 ANNUAL REPORT
By the Reitox National Focal Point**

**TURKEY
New Developments, Trends, Selected Issues**

Annual Report Submitted to EMCDDA By Turkey

ANKARA, 2007



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ABBREVIATIONS

EU	European Union
USA	United States of America
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMATEM	Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Drug Addiction
BİDEM	Regional Computer Aided Training Center
UN	United Nations
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CEN	Customs Enforcement Network
CPL	Criminal Procedural Law
COFOG	Budgetary Classification of International States' Functions
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
WHO	World Health Organization
DSYS	Probation and Help System
DUK	Intravenous Drug Users
ECOFIN	European Council for Economic and Financial Affairs
TNP	Turkish National Police
EGEBAM	Ege University, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research and Implementation Center for Children and Adolescents
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ESPAD	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs
EURO HIV	HIV Notification System
ESSTI	European Surveillance of Sexuality Transmitted Infection CYBE Notification System Network
GEM	Secure Amusement Locations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HONLEA	Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
IDEC	International Drug Enforcement Conference
ILO	International Labor Organization
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
İEEP	Training Project for Parents in Worship Places
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
KOM	Department for Anti-Trafficking and Organized Crime
MAKEP	HIV/AIDS Development of Protective Training Program
MASAK	Financial Crimes Investigation Board
MDMA	3,4-Methylenedioxymetamphetamine (Chemical name of Ecstasy)
DNE	Directorate of National Education
OSEP	School Coach Drivers Training Project



OYUTAK	Sub-commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
PANDORA	Project for Preventing Drugs Transferred by Couriers
PEN	Pre-export notification
RILO	Regional Intelligence Liaison Office
RTÜK	Supreme Radio and Television Board
SHÇEK	Society for the Protection of Children
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
SECI	South East European Cooperative Initiative
TADOC	Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime
TAPDK	Tobacco and Alcohol Market Supervisory Board
TBMM	Turkish Grand National Assembly
TPC	Turkish Penal Code
TUBİM	Turkish Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URSP	National Mental Health Policy



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FOREWORD

We as TUBİM (Turkish Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction) are glad to introduce you “National Report the Year 2007 for Anti- Addictives and Addiction” as a product of great efforts and intense studies.

The Annual Report 2006 which was the first national report that fills an important gap for the purpose of reflecting the real photo of Turkey for drug addiction received positive feedback from many valuable researchers, academician, educators, EMCDDA (European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction) authorities and security forces. We strongly believe that the Annual Report 2007 will also provide the expected benefit.

As emphasized under 2006 Annual Report, Turkey for its geographical location is affected from Afghanistan and its Territory which are the production regions of opium poppy derivative addictive drugs *as a transit country* for the illegal transportation of the said drugs to European countries as consumption region; and with the reason of interaction appeared for this transit by means of using level. A contrary traffic is observed from European Countries to our country and to some of the countries on Arabic Peninsula. While ecstasy one of the synthetic stimulants produced in European countries find users in our country amphetamine tablets having captagon logo; smuggled to countries on Arabic Peninsula over Turkey.

As a consequence of devoted studies and Police, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard, security guards, huge amounts of illegal drugs and stimulant drugs are arrested in our country. A national coordination and strategy has a vital importance for the performance of this capacity appreciated by National and International Society in other fields relevant to drugs. Also the 2007 National Report prepared with a great self-sacrifice introducing the Roadmap of the fight and assist for the realization of the issues specified under National Policy and Strategy Document to cover the years 2006-2012.

Report has been prepared by taking the country data for the year 2006 into account. The efforts of corporate contact points of TUBİM existing in all dimensions of addictive drugs and drug addiction in the report can not be dined. The national data consisted in the report have been commented and the report has been consigned. In the future our experts who were appointed as working group experts by TUBİM are expected to have more contribution for the cosigning the relevant sections of the national report. (DÜZENLENMİŞ HALİNE GÖRE PARAGRAFTAKİ DEĞİŞİKLER YAPILMAMIŞ)

Since the year 2004 by the commencing of TUBİM activities it is observed with great pleasure that the institutions and establishments providing data better understand each other and the level of coordination among them significantly increased. In parallel to this issue the national consciousness and the level of awareness and expectations from TUBİM gradually increase everyday.



The Report consists of two main parts. There are ten titles in the first and two titles in the second part. In the first part the issues concerning supply, demand, treatment and rehabilitation were discussed. In the second part the issues for public expenditures and issues for vulnerable young population are discussed. As a method, EMCDDA encourages for the discussion of different issues those appearing in every year. With its specific features the Report has the characteristic of being unique for associating the different dimensions of the problem in one source in the field of drugs and drugs addiction in our country.

Special thanks to all our attending establishments, esteemed representatives of these establishments and all people contributing for the preparation of this report.

**Turkish Monitoring Center for
Drugs and Drug Addiction**



PART A

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS

1. NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

Turkey preserves its sensitivity concerning the crimes for the supply of drugs and beliefs for the studies conducted for regaining of drugs addictives to the society and consider the problem to cover all of its dimensions. In this concept Turkey considers crimes for supply of illegal drugs as crime against humanity and considers drug users and addictives as patients requiring treatment. In the meanwhile Turkey also believes for the absolute necessity of national and international cooperation for the studies fighting against drugs in the dimension of supply and demand and always supports this cooperation. In this scope the policies of Turkey for fighting against drugs can be outlined with the principle of “a balanced approach for fighting against supply and demand for drugs and regaining of addictives to the society and national and international cooperation”¹.

Besides this, some studies conducted for administrative and legislative measures in national level for the reason of absolute supporting of this sensitivity and belief. TUBİM is the most important one of these studies.

An important step was put forward for the sustainability of studies of TUBİM as effective manner by also supporting in the level of human resources and for the realization of National Strategy Certificate.

1.1. Legal Framework

Constitution of the Turkish Republic highlights the need and significance of the counter efforts against the addictive substances. Article 58 of the Constitution reads as follows: “...The State should take the necessary measures to protect the young people from alcohol addiction and drug use, delinquency, gambling and similar bad habits and illiteracy.” Therefore, Turkey recognizes the protection of the young people from threats like tobacco, alcohol, drug/volatile substance and gambling as the mission of the state.

Turkey has serious specialist knowledge for the various fields of drug smuggling in the recent years. Turkey is one of the leading countries for anti-drugs smuggling in the region. The powerful role and expertise of Turkey for the training capacity in this field with their law executors and legal control units is explicit.

Turkey is seriously affected for illegal drugs smuggling those occur beyond its borders and spend important efforts to come over this situation. Turkey completely conforms international drugs conventions on force and also implements the resolutions and recommendations of UN (United Nations) and EU (European Union) to intensive care.

In Turkey the counter efforts against the illicit addictive substances are governed under the following the legislation.

¹ National Policy and Strategy Document Against Addictive Drugs and Addiction 2006-2012 (2006). Page 5



- Law No. 984 on the Stores Selling Toxic and Efficacious Substances Used by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and in the Artistic and Agricultural Works,
- Law No. 1262 on Pharmaceuticals and Medical Preparations,
- Law No. 2313 on the Control of Narcotic Drugs,
- Law No. 2559 on the Functions and Powers of the Police,
- Law No. 2803 on the Functions and Powers of the Gendarmerie Forces,
- Law No. 2918 Highways Traffic,
- Law No. 2954 on Turkish Radio and Television Broadcasting,
- Law No. 3201 on the National Police Agency,
- Law No. 3298 on Narcotic Drugs, Regulation No. 88/12850 and the Cabinet Decree No. 87/11703,
- Law No. 3984 on the Foundation and Broadcasting of Radio and Television Enterprises,
- Law No. 4207 on the Protection Against the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Products,
- Law No. 4320 on Protection of Families,
- Law No. 4810 on Council of Forensic Medicine,
- Law No 5607 on Anti-Smuggling,
- Law No 5237 on Turkish Criminal Code,
- Law No 5271 on Code of Criminal procedure,
- Law No 5326 on Minor Offenses,
- Law No. 5402 on Probation, Help Centers and Protection Boards,
- Law No. 5549 on the Prevention of Laundering of Proceeds of Crime,
- Law No. 6197 on Pharmacists and Pharmacies,
- Regulation for Implementation of Resolutions for Protective and Supportive According to Law for Child Welfare
- Regulation for Probation and Help Centers and Protection Boards,
- Regulation on Controlled Chemicals,
- Regulation on Treatment Centers for Drug Addiction,
- Regulation on Free Zones,
- Regulation on Training for Improving Driver's Behavior,
- Communiqué on the Import Regime and Standardization in Foreign Trade,
- Communiqué on the Training and Certification of the Personnel to be Employed in Drug Addiction Centers,

When the legislation of this issue is investigated in details it can be observed that it is inconformity with international conventions. Moreover the availability of institutional experience for fighting against drug can be observed explicitly in the legislation. Definitions relevant to the said legislation are given in **ANNEX-1**².

The coordination among institutions provided more effectively by establishing TUBİM.

Besides the institutional framework the legislation also arranges the issues such as control of legal planting of opium poppy and cannabis, legal trading of drugs and ready-made drugs those subject to control, control of frequently used or those potentially used chemical materials.³

² Çakmak, D., Evren, C. (2006). Alcohol and Drug Use Disorders< Legal Use of Alcohol and Drugs _ Part, page 112-129

³ Bkz. "1.5. Performing Policy and Strategies".



1.2. Institutional Framework and Coordination

It is necessary for the institutions and establishments those working in the field of supply, demand and treatment in order to effectively fighting against drugs, drugs use and addiction to act spontaneously and consider their preventive, protective and rehabilitating studies in such of systematic, unique, multi disciplined, multi sector and in a manner of mutual communication. By this way the fighting will be provided to reach its target with all dimensions.

In this section information will be provided for structuring in the fields of demand, supply and treatment and afterwards cooperation among institutions will be considered.

1.2.1. Institutional Framework for Demand Reduction

The institutions and establishments participated in preventive studies against drug use are specified in Table 1.

Central Organization	Rural Organization
Ministry of Justice (General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses Department Responsible For Probation and Help Services, Council of Forensic Medicine)	133 Branches of Probation and Help Center 18 Forensic Medicine Branch Offices in İstanbul, 14 City Head Departments(8 of them are currently active), 47 City Branch Offices (30 of them are currently active)
Ministry of National Education (Directorate for Special Training Guidance and Consulting Services)	81 Provincial Directorate Education and Affiliated Units, Guidance Research Center and Guidance Office
Ministry of Health	81 Provincial Directorate of Health and Affiliated Units
Ministry of Interior (Turkish National Police Department /KOM Department /TUBİM)	81 Provincial Security Directorate, TUBİM Provincial Focal Points
General Directorate for Youth and Sports	81 Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports and Affiliated Units, Provincial Youth Centers
General Directorate for Society for the Protection of Children	81 Provincial Directorate for Social Services and Affiliated Units
The Presidency Of Religious Affairs	81 Provincial Mufti Offices and Affiliated Units
General Directorate for Family and Social Researches	<i>(It has no rural organization)</i>
Radio and Television Supreme Council	TRT Regional Directories and Affiliated Units
Radio and Television Supreme Council	Five Regional Directorates
Directorate of Higher Education	Universities

Table 1: Institutions Working In the Field of Demand Reduction

Besides the institutions specified under Table 1 some of the local administrations, non-governmental organizations and universities have preventive services fighting against drug use.

1.2.2. Institutional Framework for Fighting Against Supply

The central and rural organization framework for the institutions those fighting against smuggling of illegal addictive drugs are given in Table 2.

Central Organization	Rural Organization
Ministry of Justice Forensic Medicine	18 Forensic Medicine Branch Offices in İstanbul, 14 City Group Head Departments(8 of them are currently active), 47 City Branch Offices (30 of them are currently active)
Ministry of Interior (Turkish National Security Forces /KOM Department)	81 Provincial Security Directorates, KOM Branch Offices
Ministry of Interior (General Command Of Gendarmerie /KOM Department)	81 Provincial Command of Gendarmerie, KOM Branch Offices
Ministry of Interim Turkish Coast Guard Command	Four Regional Commands, 7 Main Sub-Commands, 6 Group Commands
Undersecretariat for Customs (Directorate General for Customs Guard)	18 pieces of Customs and Guard Head Office and Affiliated Directorates of Smuggling, Intelligence and Narcotic, Regional Head Offices and Department Head Offices
Ministry of Health (General Directorate for Medicine and Pharmacy)	81 Provincial Health Directorates and Affiliated Units
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Turkish Grain Board	Provincial Directorates of 81 Provinces and Affiliated Units 13 Provinces, 31 Offices
TAPDK (Tobacco and Alcohol Market Supervisory Board)	<i>(It has no provincial organizations)</i>

Table 2: Institutions Working on Fighting Against Supply

1.2.3. Institutional Framework on Treatment and Rehabilitation

The services of drug addiction in Turkey is provided by drug addiction treatment center under Ministry of Health and also by Faculty of Medicine of Ankara, Gazi, İstanbul, Ege and Dokuz Eylül Universities and a private hospital in İstanbul province. “Regulation for Drug Addiction Treatment Centers” on methods and principals for treatment has been prepared and enforced by Ministry of Health in the year 2004.

A different restructuring preferred for conducting a more effective and sustainable fighting and control by Ministry of Health “Department of Fighting Against Tobacco and Addictive Drugs” has been founded by General Directorate of Primary Health Care. Unit Office of Fighting Against Tobacco and Tobacco Products, Branch Office of Fighting and Control Against Alcohol and Branch Office of Fighting Against and Control of Non-Alcohol Drug Addiction have been founded under this Department.

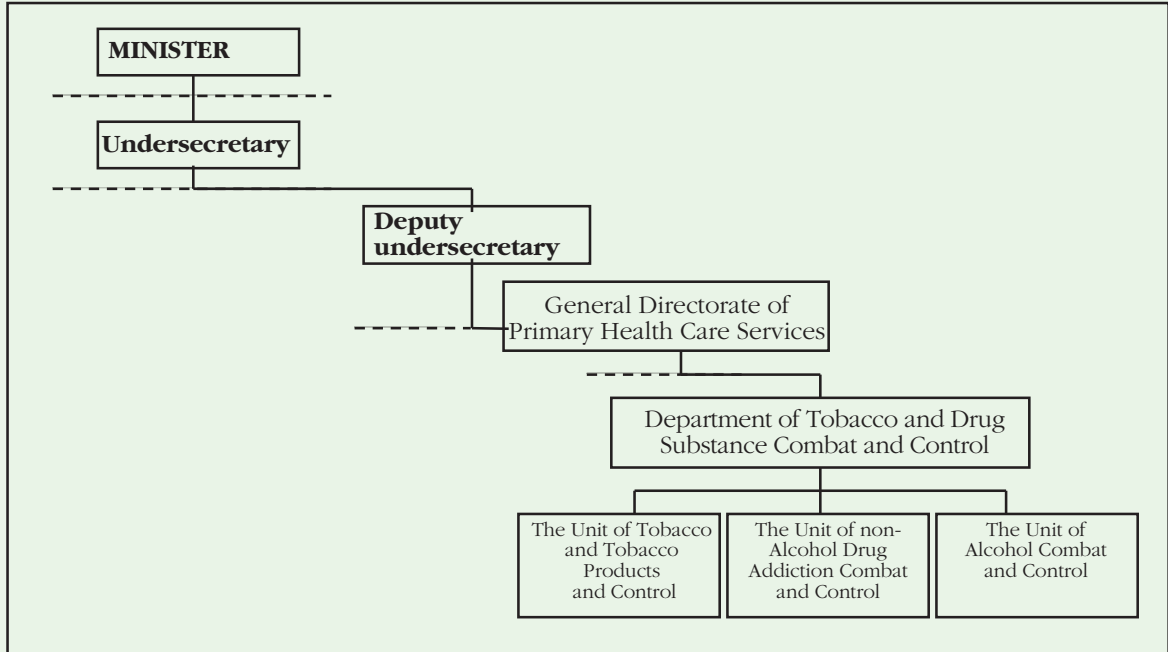


Figure 1: New Restructuring of Ministry of Health General Directorate of Primary Health Care for Fighting Against Drug Use

In addition, one of our institutions cooperating with Ministry of Health is Ministry of Justice. Department Responsible For Probation And Help Services under General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses and 133 Branches of Probation and Help Center are responsible for monitoring of drug users those transferred to treatment by the courts.⁴

Coordination:

The National Drugs Strategy Document grants TUBİM the authority for coordination for performing the fight against addictive drugs in Turkey with attendance by multi-participation in coordination and cooperation from single center and with the support of relevant national and international institutes and establishments. The national structure to conduct this in a healthier manner is given in **Figure 2**.

⁴ See. "1.1.4 Probation" Part.

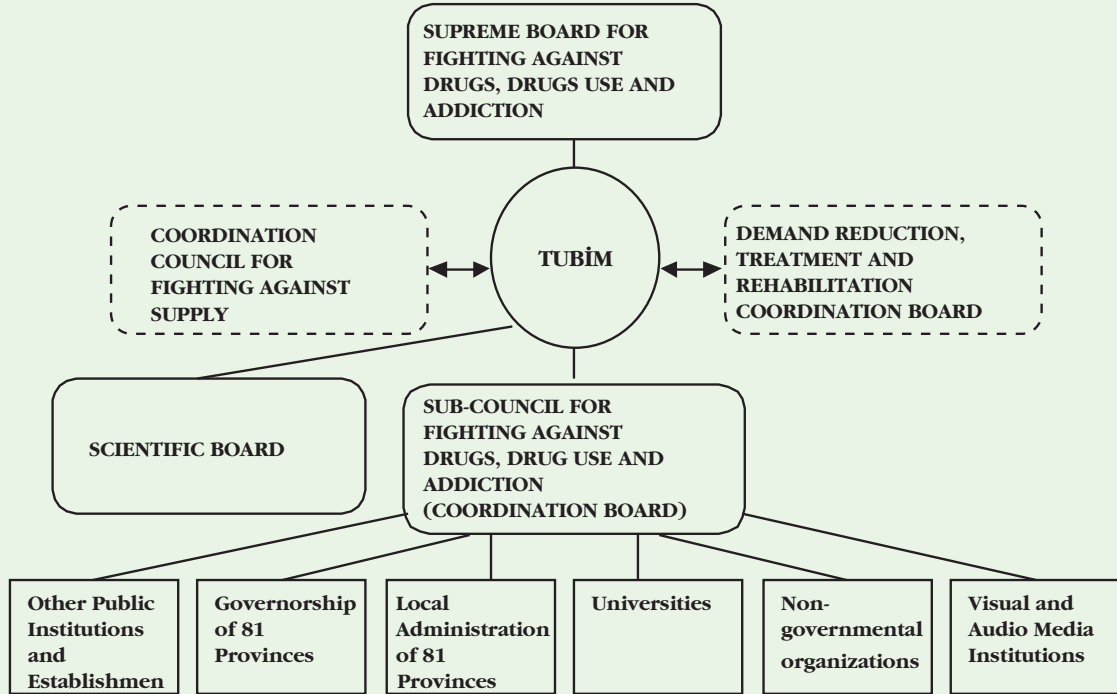


Figure 2: Restructuring of TUBİM to be Realized in the field of Coordination Relevant to Drugs, Drugs Use and Addiction in National Level

In the scope of this plan;

Resolutions are taken by the Supreme Council constituted by delegations of relevant institutions in Minister, Undersecretary and Head of Institutions and by the Scientific Council consisting of active working academicians in the field of drug use and addiction, for implementation. The agenda of Supreme Council consists of issues arriving from coordination board. The resolutions for implementation are sent to Coordination Board to be discussed. Coordination Board assesses the implementation resolutions in details and determines the principles for implementation. Resolutions are sent to the relevant units' implementation units. TUBİM prepares agenda for meetings, assesses the previous period and performs presentations for the things to be done for the next period. The secretariat of boards is performed by TUBİM.

Foundation of a “National Coordination Board” and “Science Board” and preparation of TUBİM Law are main targets of 1st National Action Plan for fighting against addictive drugs, drug use and addiction.

1.3. National Strategies, Planning and Implementation

The reasons and consequences of drug use and addiction relates to many disciplines and sector. It is necessary to act in a systematic, unique and multi-discipline approach for the constitution of policies, strategy and action plans to direct preventive, protective, treatment and rehabilitating studies in this field. This approach has been reinforced with the foundation of TUBİM in the year 2004.

Since TUBİM is the EMCDDA National Focal Point the membership agreement of Turkey to



EMCDDA has been initialized in the year 26.08.2004 and this convention has been approved by European Parliament in 10-11th October 2006.⁵

Another important output of EB Matching project having a vital role for the foundation of TUBİM is the national drug strategy document. The document of “National Policy and Strategy Document for Addictive Drugs and Fighting Against Drugs” covering the years 2006-2012 has been prepared, and enforced with signing of Prime Ministry in 20th November 2006.

European Commission Enlargement Directorate General has declared its report relevant to the development of Turkey for adaptation to European Union⁶. In the report where it has been emphasized that a significant development was recorded for fighting against drugs it is also specified that the National Drugs Strategy has been accepted.

It has been declared in the National Strategy Document that⁷;

1. National and international cooperation for fighting against supply and demand of drugs and efforts of treatment of addicted and regaining them for the society,

2. That supply and demand can not be considered separately for fighting against addictive drugs,

3. And principles for fighting against addictive drugs from a single center and in coordination were adopted and besides all the targets specified under the following table are also determined.⁸

Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development of the current institutional network for all relevant parties to conduct more effective studies against risk groups, ■ Completion of institutional structuring as EMCDDA Turkey National Focal Point in centre and provinces and development of administrative capacity, institutions to carry on their activities in a functional system and constituting a working order by forming a unique, multi-institution and a common database with coordination and cooperation, ■ Providing of coordination and cooperation between EMCDDA Turkey National Focal Point and other institutions,
Fighting Against Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prevention of drug use and smuggling, ■ Providing a secure, qualified living conditions in which level of freedom, justice and welfare developed by means of realizing an effective fight for drug smuggling and use in world and also in Turkey, ■ Protecting the high interests of society and individuals in the scope of preventing the use and smuggling of drugs,

⁵ The Convention has been adopted by discussing with European Council ECOFIN (Economy and Financial Affairs) in 5th June 2007 and enforced in 30th October 2007 by signing by the parties.

⁶ 2007 Progress Report [online]. Address:

http://www.abgs.gov.tr/files/AB_Iliskileri/AdaylikSureci/IlerlemeRaporlari/2007ilerlemeRaporu_tr.pdf [date of access 30.10.2007].

⁷ National Policy and Strategy Document for Fighting Against Addictive Drugs and Addiction 2006-2012. (2006). page 5-6

⁸ National Policy and Strategy Document for Fighting Against Addictive Drugs and Addiction 2006-2012. (2006). page 7-8/11



Demand Reduction (Preventive Activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Protection of all population and risk groups,■ Supporting of the current structures with experts and qualified personnel to be employed in the branches of protection, prevention and training fields,■ Realization of programs and projects to provide active participation of children and young population to social life,■ Providing of young people growing in each field and level as conscious individuals by education,■ Creating a social solidarity in which required sensitivity can be shown against every kind of activities those encouraging for crime and drug use,
Treatment and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Prevention of health of society and individuals in the level of both national and international,■ Growing of healthy, independent, creative, productive and qualified children and young people as physically, mentally and emotionally,■ Providing better living, protection, training and participation opportunities to children and young people in the scope of principles and standards of International Children Rights Convention,

Table 3: Targets of Addictive Drugs and Fighting Against Addiction National Policy and Strategy Document in the Overall Policy

National Action Plan

It is specified under the title of “Part Four Action Plan” of National Strategy Document two separate action plan for 3 years each will be prepared. 1st National Action Plan covering the years 2007-2009 has been prepared in parallel to “National Policy and Strategy Document for Fighting Against Addictive Drugs and Addiction”.

With this action plan, it is aimed for the planning of fighting against drugs and drug addiction as compatible with EU Acquis communautaire and implementation standard and also compatible with EU Drugs Strategy and Action Plan and national level but with an international effectiveness to cover treatment, rehabilitation and regaining to society.

1.3.1. National Plans and Strategies for Demand Reduction

Since the treatment of drug addiction takes long time, causing lost of work and social problems, bringing severe load for economy requires the performance of more comprehensive studies for protection.⁹

The studies for preventing the use of drugs in Turkey generally focused on risk groups. The most important one of these risk groups are the children and young people in the age of school.

When it is considered that children and young people in the age of school spent their major times in training institutions the importance of studies for reduction of school focused demand will be better understood.

⁹ Altıntaş,H., Temel, F., Benli E., Çınar G., Gelirer Ö., Gün F.A., Kernak, A., Kundaçı, N. (2004). Information, Comments and Attitudes of First Class Students of Faculty of Medicine. *Addiction Magazine*, 5 (3) 107-114



Ministry of Education

Ministry of Education has prepared “Prevention and Reduction of Violence in Training Environments Strategy and Action Plan (2006-2011+)” for the purpose of protection of children and young people from the risks (drug addiction, violence, sexual exploitation, etc.) they possibly encounter.

In the section of this Action Plan with the title “Reasons of Violence”; it has been pointed out the alcohol and drug addiction gradually become widespread among young people¹⁰ And as a method for solving this problem “types of actions for the prevention and reduction of violation attitudes for students” are determined and implemented.

In this context; “communicating of basic prevention, protection and intervention services to all students, determination of all students under risk and performing an associated approach for services to be provided for them”¹¹ are determined as strategic targets.

The following are specified as activities to reach this target;¹²

Developing of healthy life and skills of coming over the problems of the students under the scope of prevention and intervention,

- To make students, families, teachers and managers conscious for the use and consequences of drug (preparation of conference, seminar, booklets, brochures, posters and film, TV series, etc.),
- Performing informing and awareness rising studies for healthy life,
- Providing efficient cooperation for the direction of students who use drugs and their families to institutions and establishments those providing treatment and support service.

As a print out as consequence of activities it was aimed to reach “conscious students for prevention from drugs addiction”.¹³

Moreover, in Ministry of Education “Maintaining Life Program” which is prepared for students and their families for the purpose of preventing the use of alcohol and tobacco in the scope of prevention and reduction of violence has been commenced to be implemented¹⁴.

In addition to this study, the Circular “Prevention of Students form Risk such as Use of Harmful Materials and Violence” numbered 2006/22 and dated 14.03.2006 by Directorate General for Secondary Education. It is aimed with this Circular to create the feeling of “us” and to prepare an effective learning environment by cooperation and communication and formation of a school climate where association of school-student-guardian¹⁵.

¹⁰ Ministry of Education Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention and Reduction of Violence in Schools (2006-2011+) Page.13

¹¹ Ministry of Education Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention and Reduction of Violence in Schools (2006-2011+) Page.31

¹² Ministry of Education Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention and Reduction of Violence in Schools (2006-2011+) Page.36

¹³ Ministry of Education Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention and Reduction of Violence in Schools (2006-2011+) Page.35

¹⁴ A program prepared by Ministry of Education for 10-14 age group students and developed for the purpose of preventing drug use for children and lasting for 11 sessions.

¹⁵ Ministry of Education Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention and Reduction of Violence in Schools (2006-2011+) Page.15



Moreover, protocol for “Cooperation for Increase of Preventive and Protective Measures for Providing Secure Educational Environment in School” has been concluded between Ministry of Education and Ministry of Interim. In the context of this protocol “Working Group for Secure School Secure Education Coordination, Cooperation, Monitoring and Assessment” has been constituted in the secretariat for Turkish National Security Forces Department of Security and this group has commenced to its studies.

TUBİM Provincial Focal Points

Fighting against drug use gained a great velocity after the foundation of TUBİM, and the activities are increasingly continue as police measures and training and treatment. TUBİM provincial focal points those performing effective studies for demand reduction in the recent periods provides vital amount of support for Ministry of Education units.

In specific periods circulars are sent by TUBİM to Provincial Focal Points concerning the criterion in demand reduction studies to be performed in the province. The issues specified under these circulars; generally cover overall preventive activities, providing of coordination, services to be granted in schools absolutely be given by the expert personnel who are attended for the related courses.¹⁶

A circular prepared by TUBİM concerning “Training to be Granted for Young People in Risk Groups” in the year 2006 was sent to Governorships of 81 provinces. In the circular prepared by TUBİM volunteer science board, the issue of, every type of activities prepared without the support of experts for reduction of demand will bring harm rather than benefit and it may have an incentive characteristic, was mentioned.

1.3.2. National Plans and Strategies for Fighting Against Supply

Turkey has a strategic importance for prevention of drugs smuggling for its geographical location. The considerations show that Turkey is in a situation of a transit country for drug smuggling.

The units of Turkish National Police Department, General Command of Gendarmerie, Turkish Coast Guard and Directorate General of Customs Guard in their studies conducted fighting against drug supply has “National Policy and Strategy Document for Fighting Against Addictive Drugs and Addiction” covering the years 2006-2012 as a guard.

In the successful studies conducted by KOM Turkish National Security Department (Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime) and considered in details under heading “Supply Dimension

¹⁶- To work in coordination with delegations of other institutions and establishments and taking the mission of coordination for the activities to be performed,

- Determination of target mass concerning the activities to be performed,
- Profiles of drug use will be extracted in the level of province, arranging of fighting activities with the coordination of the relevant institutions compatible with these profiles,
- Providing attendance to Provincial Education and Youth Commissions and establishing coordination board,
- Increasing of public sports fields by also having the support of local administrations and also with support of these commissions and encouraging of opening sports camps for students in summer months and concentrating on the studies on this matter
- To perform studies for the purpose of adopting local administration, associations and similar non-governmental organizations to the fighting.



of Drugs” it can be shown as a good example that taking the document as a guide after enforcement of National Policy and Strategy Document.

Besides National Policy and Strategy Document the institutions have their own plans and strategies for this field. One of these strategies is the “Strategic Plan (2005-2009) of Udersecreteriat of Customs.

In order to increase the applicability of this Strategy Plan “Action Plan for the Increase of Capacity of Directorate General of Customs” has been prepared and enforced by Directorate General for Customs Guard by taking Strategic Plan as an example.

In the Action Plan development of capacity, organizational structure and human resources of Directorate General for Customs Guard for the purpose of more efficiently fighting against every type of smuggling are some of its strategic targets.

Another institution fighting against the supply dimension of drugs is General Command of Gendarmerie.

The Project “Enforcement of Capacity of Fighting Against Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs Smuggling in Rural Areas” to be executed with the cooperation of General Command of Gendarmerie has been approved by EU Commission in the scope of Turkey –EU financial cooperation.

In the Project it is aimed to constitute “Rural Area Action Plan” compatible with “EU Drugs Strategy Document” and “Turkish National Drugs Strategy Document” enacted in the year 2006.

Another council working in the field of fighting against supply is the Council of Forensic Medicine. The Council of Forensic Medicine analyses narcotic drugs those sent by courts and public prosecutors’ offices and informs its scientific and technical comments and continues for its supports in the field of fighting against supply.

Turkish Coast Guard Command is another security force fighting against narcotic and psychotropic substances smuggling from maritime lines with its naval and aviation vehicles.

1.3.3. National Plans and Strategies in the Field of Treatment and Rehabilitation

Institutions and establishment working in the field of drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation are discussed in organizational framework part¹⁷. Since the drugs addiction is accepted as a disease it is necessary for all institutions and establishments working on rehabilitation and treatment dimension to cooperate with the Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Health conducts many studies in both protective and treatment field. One of these studies is the study of structuring National Mental Health Policy.

National Mental Health Policy

Ministry of Health performed a series of studies in the scope of targets of URSP (National Mental Health Policy) developing by taking the point of views of relevant public institutions and establishments, professional organization concerning mental health and some of non-governmental organizations. The modules in “Service Guide Package for

¹⁷ See. Part “1.2.1.3. Institutional Framework in the Field of Treatment and Rehabilitation.



Developing URSP Scope” designed by WHO (World Health Organization) which is the fundamental source of this study, are integrated¹⁸ to the conditions in Turkey and thus Turkey URSP has been configured.

In the sixth part of the document “protection of treatment chain available for the treatment of mental diseases by developing” as a first target under the title of Treatment and Rehabilitation Services has been determined.¹⁹ In this context various strategies are determined, it has been envisaged²⁰ for the Judicial Psychiatry Clinics available in Second and Third Grade hospitals to be equipped as “high security services”, and establishment of high security level, proper structural arrangements and units those established for treatment of alcohol and drug addiction and judicial cases and dangerous patients having adequate number of specialized personnel.

In the same part of the document it has been as a fourth target adopted that “treatments for drugs use disorders by its individual and social consequences” must be given precedence²¹, and the following strategies²² have been constituted in the context.

- Establishment of rehabilitation units after treatment such as AMATEM and UMATEM treatment services those specialized for alcohol and drug addiction according to the regional requirements and development of the current ones,
- Awareness rising of individuals and their parents regarding physiologic and psychological affects of drug addictive materials (alcohol, drugs, tobacco),
- Training of individuals concerning the interaction between mental diseases and drug addiction and psychotropic drugs,
- Introduction of drug addiction treatment or assistance groups and other social programs sensitive to the interaction of drug addiction and mental diseases to the individual,
- Supporting of continuous participation for drug addiction groups and social programs,
- Utilizing psycho training materials those developed as individualized for the individual who suffers drug addiction,
- Being successful for completely giving up the use of drugs and alcohol and assisting to the individual to continue this situation,

As a consequence, it has been found proper to put an original target concerning the use of drugs which is the serious problem of our country as the world: It has been estimated to give precedence²³ for drugs use disorders treatments by its individual and social consequences.

National HIV/AIDS Strategic Action Plan

Another study conducted by Ministry of Health concerning drug addiction is “National HIV/AIDS Action Plan”. This Action Plan covering the years 2007-2011 directly related with infectious diseases with drugs connection has been prepared by Ministry of Health and National AIDS Board.

¹⁸ Ministry of Health National Mental Health Policy, (2006) page. 13

¹⁹ Ministry of Health, National Mental Health Policy, (2006). page. 59

²⁰ Ministry of Health, National Mental Health Policy, (2006). page. 59

²¹ Ministry of Health, National Mental Health Policy, (2006). page. 61

²² Ministry of Health, National Mental Health Policy, (2006). page. 61

²³ Ministry of Health, National Mental Health Policy, (2006). page. 63



In this Action Plan; Special informing for vulnerable groups those also covering intravenous drug users and commencing incentives for developing secure attitudes and its wide spreading, providing protective services for hazards reduction are among the protective and preventive measures.

National Tobacco Control Program

In the report of 2004 of EGM KOM Department it has been declared that tobacco and alcohol are initiator for commencing the use of other addictive and illegal drugs in the process of addiction and the ones who don't use tobacco and alcohol are out of risk when compared to alcohol and tobacco users.

If we consider tobacco as a step for transition to the use of other illegal drug use the studies for prevention have a vital importance. The prevention of tobacco epidemic threatening health in Turkey and in order to prevent the gradual use of tobacco, "National Tobacco Control Program" covering the years 2006-2010 has been prepared with the cooperation of Ministry of Health and Relevant Ministries, universities and non-governmental organizations.

The statements of "informing of people concerning hazards of tobacco and tobacco product for health, economic and social aspects, wide spreading of giving up of tobacco , to increase the tax load over tobaccos "as not to encourage illegal trading", prevention of every type of advertisement, promotion and sponsorship activities for tobacco, taking measures in national and international level for the prevention of every type of illegal trading of tobacco products, prevention of access of individuals under age of 18 to tobacco products by sales and distribution" are given among the target of the program.²⁴

Moreover, Ministry of Health by publishing a circular²⁵ request the establishment of Provincial Tobacco Control Board with the decision of Provincial Hygiene Assembly to conduct activities of fighting and control activities against hazards of tobacco and tobacco products and also for the implementation of National Tobacco Control Program and coordination and follow up of duties specified under the Plan.

1.4. International Cooperation

Turkey displayed the importance of fight against drug issue having a structure of exceeding boundaries with the international conventions it concluded and by legal regulations it enacted. These arrangements are discussed in the relevant parts. Besides this, Turkey conducts effective cooperation activities with the following International Institutions²⁶ in the scope of drug smuggling.

²⁴ Akdur, R. Editör (2006). National Tobacco Control Program. *Tütünsüz Yaşam Magazine*, 1-4 (2) 79-88

²⁵ Establishment of Tobacco Control Boards in Provinces (online) Address: http://www.bsm.gov.tr/mevzuat/docs/G_24052007_1.pdf (date of access 02.10.2007).

²⁶ Cooperation still continue with Institutions continuing their activities by United Nations such as EMCDDA (European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction), UNODOC (United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime), WCO (World Customs Organization), CEN (Customs Guard Network) and RILO (Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices), International Crime Prevention Center, UMK (Drug Commission), OYUTAK (Sub-Commission for Illegal Drug Traffic and Related Issue in Middle and Near East), HONLEA (Heads of National Institutions Against Drug Smuggling) and SÖCAK (Crime Prevention and Penalty Justice Boards) and institutions such as European Council, KEİT (Black Sea Economic Cooperation), EİT (Economic Cooperation Organization), SECI (South East Europe Cooperation Initiative), INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization), INCB (International Drug Control Board), POMPIDOU Group, IDEC (International Anti-Drug Conference) and EUROPOL.

The performed cooperation contributes for both national and international fighting activities.

Besides the cooperation performed with the above mentioned institutions there also some studies in the basis of project. The information concerning the fight against drugs is given in **Annex-2**.

Liaison Officers

Turkey continues the international cooperation activities for fighting against drugs smuggling with many countries in priority the international organizations, liaison officers and countries it signed security and cooperation conventions

Foreign Liaison Authorities Serve in Turkey

There are liaison officers from United States, Germany, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, France, Holland, England, Iran, Spain, Italy- Israel, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, Saudi Arabia and Greece in Turkey.

Turkish Liaison Officers Serve in Foreign Countries

Turkey has liaison officers in Germany, Holland, Denmark, England and Uzbekistan. There is one each Liaison Officer permanent staff of Customs and Police Departments in SECI. Besides, Turkey plans to increase the number of liaison officers in foreign countries.

1.5. Performing Policy and Strategies

With the 1st National Action Plan prepared in parallel to National Strategy Document (2006-2012) the task of “Coordinator Institution” has been granted for institutions and establishments those carry on their activities for fighting against drugs, drug use, demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation “Coordinator Institute”. The other institutions concerning the matter are assigned as “Responsible Institution” to assist coordinator institution for the studies it will conduct during fighting process. As a print out of the activities to be realized in parallel with action plan by coordinator institution and responsible institutions a report will be prepared within two months after completion of action plan. These reports will be prepared by institutions representatives in coordination of TUBİM.

1.5.1. Control over Legal Opium Poppy and Cannabis Production

The relevant laws²⁷ and required arrangements²⁸ concerning the control of production of

²⁷ Planting of opium poppy subject to license in the scope of Laws and Regulations for Drugs numbered 3298 which is prepared compatible with International Conventions performed according to the principal of controlled untraced capsule production. Control of opium poppy planting, production, purchasing of opium poppy capsule, raw Opium and medical opium and production of drugs from them and issues for importing and exporting is executed by General Directorate of Turkish Grain Board with the resolution of the Cabinet dated 13.04.1987 and numbered 87/11703.

Legal cannabis planting studies are conducted in Turkey in the scope of Law for Control of Drugs numbered 2313. According to the said Law; the planting of cannabis for fiber, seed, stem and similar purpose is subject for the allowance of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. In the scope of these purposes the determination of places to plant cannabis and control of cannabis planting is provided by the ministry. Planting of cannabis only used in industry which is not suitable for addictive drugs is realized under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

²⁸ Planting, controlling, harvesting, evaluation, destroying, purchasing, selling, exporting and importing of opium poppy in Turkey is arranged by the Regulation enacted with the resolution of Cabinet dated 18.04.1988 and numbered 88/12850 and Law concerning Drugs numbered 3298 enacted in 03.06.1986.



opium poppy and cannabis are prepared in parallel to concerned international conventions and concerned protocols²⁹.

In the arrangement conducted by United Nations Turkey will plant opium poppy in an area of 70.000 Hectare each year. For the determination of these fields export opportunities, domestic demand, current stock condition and capacities of fabrics are taken into account. By this way contribution provided for the protection of supply-demand balance for medical purposes without causing stock notification. The planting of legal opium poppy and untraced capsule are carried out according to the plan prepared by General Directorate of Turkish Grain Board (TMO) and supervision of police forces and in the scope of decisions taken by the Cabinet.

1.5.2. Legal Trade of Controlled Substances and Preparations

“Controlled drugs effective substance / preparations follow up system project” in which the control is aimed with the final target electronic prescription for the purpose of arranging the legal trading until reaching of drugs and Psychotropic materials and preparations to people and their import, production, export, purchasing, selling, domestic distribution, stock conditions is in the phase of transition to pilot implementations as a consequence of computer program software prepared in coordination with Turkish Union of Pharmacists. The required administrative arrangements are conducted by Ministry of Health Directorate General for Medicine and Pharmacy according to BM 1961, 1971, 1988 conventions and national legislation. Drugs those must be given with red prescription and psychotropic drugs those must be given with green prescription and the list of drugs subject to follow up given with normal (white) prescription are given in **Annex 3**. An excessive training has been granted by Provincial Health Directorates in the year 2006 concerning studies conducted for prescription system and relevant computer system in the scope of control of legal trading. This matter; has been evaluated together with the report printout for constituting systems those ensuring the standards for the use of drugs by taking “development studies for prescribing drugs and utilization” of World Health organization.

When resolution drafts those submitted to Drugs Commission, INCB Reports and the Essential Medicine Model List called “WHO Model List of Essential Medicines” are considered, the following are determined;

- Lack of utilization of opioid analgesics in developing or underdeveloped countries,
- Valid rules for the analgesic utilization of Codeine (by taking into account for inadequate pain relief for cancer pain)
- Rules those valid for utilization of Codeine in anti-influenza preparations and cough preventing medicines,

Moreover relevant to this issue the continuous training meetings for health personnel concerning “opioids for pain treatment” have been targeted.

The importance of empowering of coordination mechanism between institutions those assigned for fighting against drugs is vital this issue has been submitted for the attention of INCB for the member countries to pay the required sensitivity.

²⁹ 1961 TEK Convention and 1972 Protocol Amending this Convention and Convention of United Nations Anti-Smuggling of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and EKOSOK published each year (Economic and Social Council) resolutions.

The annex note transmitted via UNODC (United Nations Drugs and Crime Office) Secretariat and the resolution of EKOSOK (United Nations Drugs and Crime Office) numbered July 2004; “member countries to take necessary measures for the prevention of illegal supply of drugs subject to legal trading and international control over internet and to develop strategies” are taken into account and studies those commenced and continued for the measures those can be estimated including legislation modification concerning sales of drugs from internet or mail. Therefore studies conducted for this subject are given in INCB 2005 Drug Report.³⁰

In the scope of full membership negotiations commenced between EU and Republic of Turkey in 03rd October 2005 in the detailed search meeting in the “Justice, Freedom and Security” session realized in 13-15th February 2006 the issue for “early warning system” has been emphasized. It has been understood during the training activities held during Matching Project that the common action capability with European Union shall be possible with integration of EMCDDA’s special project and thus preparation studies were conducted in order to be better organized for coordination between institutions relevant to the subject matter.

1.5.3. Control of Chemicals/Narcotic Precursors Commonly Used or to be Potentially Used in the Manufacturing of Illicit Drugs and/or Psychotropic Substances

The supervision of legal trading and use for legal purposes of chemical products / narcotic precursors those frequently used for illegal drugs and/or psychotropic or having a potential to use (import, export, purchasing, selling, domestic stocks) is carried out by Ministry of Health General Directorate for Medicine and Pharmacy. For the purpose of prevention of illegal use of said materials, coordination is provided between Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interim Turkish National Security Forces and General Command of Gendarmerie. These supervisions are carried out according to Convention of United Nations Against Smuggling of Drugs and Smuggling of Psychotrop Drugs dated 1988 and national legislation (Regulation for Chemical Products Subject to Control dated 16th of June 2004).

The same control measures are estimated for materials defined under Table 1 and Table II in annex of 1988 convention in national legislation. However in the scope of adaptation of legislation relevant with the subject for adopting of European Union Legislation the feedback of TAIEX Seminar realized in İstanbul in 27-28th October 2005 with the common support of Directorate of General for Medicine and Pharmacy, Turkish Association of Chemistry Industries, European Commission and Association of European Chemistry Industrialists (CEFIC) has been realized as an expression of “a successful seminar”. As a first step in the scope of full adoption to the legislation “Volunteer Cooperation” studies were conducted for providing control mechanism not to hinder the domestic training for chemical materials those used for paint industry. The studies which their final objective is full compatibility with European Union Legislation are currently continued.

³⁰ INCB (Uluslararası Uyuşturucu Kontrol Kurulu) (2005).INCB 2005 Uyuşturucu Raporu, syf. 22



On the other hand in the scope of monitoring the international trade the system of pre-export notification by the countries to perform export for the items specified under both of two tables according to UN 1988 Convention (pre-export notification; PEN) is currently executed positively. In these implementations the necessity of the coordination mechanism between institutions assigned for fighting against drugs (task force) are considered.

The studies concerning protection of children from volatile, soluble and similar chemical materials are continued in coordination between institutions and also law offers.

1.5.4. Probation

The objective of Probation and Help System (PHS) in our country just like the world; to conduct the required psycho-social assistance for both persons sentenced to punishments out of jail and measures and also for the persons whose punishments are confirmed for their adaptation to the society, to supervise them in the society and to provide the execution of punishment or measures decided, to assist for guilty and victims, to prepare social investigation reports for guilty people and to submit these reports to juridical positions and to provide opportunity of employment for convicted after discharge and to conduct other tasks assigned by the Law.³¹

In addition to this, if we consider the legal definition of controlled freedom, the controlled freedom specifies an society based implementation in which every kind of service, program and sources are provided required by suspects, accused or convicted for the purpose of integrating to the society in the scope of supervision and supervision plan within the conditions and periods defined by the court.³²

The controlled freedom service in Turkey has been established according to Law for the Execution of Punishment and Security Measures numbered 5271 and the Law for Controlled Freedom and Welfare Centers and Protection Boards numbered 5402.

Law for Controlled Freedom and Welfare Centers and Protection Boards numbered 5402 has been enacted in 20th July 2005. According to the Law, Department responsible for Controlled Freedom and Welfare Services and 133 branch offices for controlled freedom and welfare center have commenced to their activities. The branch offices have various tasks for investigation, prosecution and in the phases of after prosecution and discharge. A part of these tasks are the tasks covering the provisions set out for drug addiction.

In branch offices for controlled freedom and welfare center totally 1140 personnel are assigned as 309 of them are supervision authorities and 831 of them are supervision officers by the year 2006. Special training session for one week is applied for the personnel for the issue of execution of court resolutions those given in the scope of 191st Article of Turkish Criminal Code. Moreover during their task “Handbooks for Working on the Convicted Having Drug Addiction” distributed for them to benefit.

³¹ Özkaya, M. C. Why Controlled Freedom [online]. Address: <http://www.sosyalhizmetuzmani.org/nedendene-tim.htm> [date of access 03.10.2007].

³² Regulation for Controlled Freedom and Welfare Centers and Protection Boards [online]. Address: http://www.cte-dsm.adalet.gov.tr/tr/index_tr.asp [date of access 03.10.2007].



The drug addicted convicted persons are rehabilitated in cooperation with health institutions in the guidance of specialists assigned in branch offices of controlled freedom and welfare centers and they are brought in the society by purifying from drugs and quarterly reports are given to judges in this period.

In the second sentence of 191st Article of Turkish Criminal Code numbered 5237 and amended with the Law 5560 it has been arbitrated that “it can be decided for measure of treatment and controlled freedom for the persons using drug”.

Moreover with the modification to Turkish Criminal Code numbered 5237 it has been arbitrated that a decision to be given for users of drugs and stimulant drugs before the final resolution for treatment and controlled freedom; and decision of controlled freedom measure for persons who purchase, accepts or providing drugs or stimulant drugs for the purpose of use but who did not actually use drugs.

Accordingly the persons using drugs or stimulant drugs are supervised in the society and complete their treatment before taken to punishment execution institutions.

The suspect and convicted for whom a treatment and controlled freedom resolution taken while the said person is transferred to health institution by Branch Office of Controlled Freedom and Welfare Center as a result of examination and investigation performed by the health institution the suspect or convicted who is determined to be addicted are transferred to drug addiction treatment center by the health institution. It has been requested from the institutions to inform to the Branch Office of Controlled Freedom and Welfare Center whether the suspect or convicted obey to the follow up program applied in the health institution or the treatment program applied in drug addiction treatment center.

It has been arbitrated that the measure for controlled freedom shall continue for a period of one year after completion date of treatment process defined under fourth sentence of 191st article of Law numbered 5237.

During the period of controlled freedom measure continued after the completion of treatment in case if a necessity found by branch office or the office the suspect or convicted can be transferred to a health institution for the purpose of determining if he/she use drugs or stimulant drugs.

A specialist is assigned to guide to the person for whom treatment and controlled freedom measure is arbitrated by court. This specialist informs persons in the process of application of security measure concerning the consequences of use of drugs and stimulant drugs, exhorts for the person for the effects and results of use of drugs and stimulant drugs and also admonish for the person to develop his consciousness responsibility developing; and arranges quarterly reports for the development and behaviors of the person and submits this report to the judge.

The principals and procedures for executing treatment and controlled freedom are arranged in 82nd and 88th Articles of Regulation for Controlled Freedom and Welfare Centers and Protection Boards published in Official Gazette numbered 26497 and dated 18/04/2007.

The service for controlled freedom has a vital role for the treatment of drug addictive individuals. Together with the arrangements in Laws and Regulations the effectiveness and quality of services given in the process of treatment and bringing in the convicted to the society are increased.



1.6. Budget and Public Expenditures

In the scope of central administration budget law numbered 5565 distributions performed according to the requirement analyses and demands of institutions/sectors over the Overall Budget. The information for the amount of share granted for sectors in the year 2006 is specified under the title of public expenditures.³³ Our country provides velocity for the fight it conducted for fighting against drugs by both contributing in international level and also by the funds it spent in national level.

When our national legislation is investigated, there is a provision set out in our Constitution concerning the state to take all necessary measures for fighting against drugs. In 58th Article of the Constitution with the title of Youth and Sports there is an expression of "... State shall take necessary precautions to protect youth from alcohol addiction, drugs, criminality, gambling and similar vicious practices and ignorance". It is estimated to add the required measures specified under this article the budgetary measure.

In the context of international relations; our country pays remuneration to many establishments, and conducts training courses with the shares received from Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization, Economic Cooperation Organization, UNODC member countries and form overall budget for bilateral cooperation conventions for the countries and provides contribution for common cooperation activities.

Our country indirectly reserves budgets for fighting against drugs with the international conventions it act as a party with legal arrangements it enacted. In this concept under the title of international relations of National Policy and Strategy Document for Fighting Against Drugs and Drugs Addiction which was enacted in the year 2006 there is an expression of "*to reflect to the national budget that the international cooperation is one of our priorities for fighting against drugs*". With this expression; it is understood that there is a necessity to add the budget to the national priorities.

In the meanwhile, in the context of membership to International Organizations the issue of separation of budget for international organizations those are not members of international organizations having no convention with the condition of completion of procedures defined under 26th Article of the law numbered 5565.³⁴

When the Budget Initializing Allocations According to Functional Classifications and Their Share in the Budget are investigated in the Year End Report of Ministry of Finance for the year 2006 it can be seen that a share has been granted indirectly for Prevention, Fighting and Treatment sectors under the title of Public Order and Security Services, Health Services, Social Security and Social Welfare Services.

1.7. Social and Cultural Framework

The conscious support of all relevant parties is needed on the scientific foundation for the fighting against this problem having multi-dimensions.

³³Bkz. "Part B Selected Subjects Public Expenditures".

³⁴Article 26 – (1) of Law numbered 5565 – It is not possible to be a member for international establishments excluding the international establishments recruited according to laws, decrees and international conventions by public administrations in the scope of overall budget and by administrations having special budget without having the approval of Ministry of Finance for the supply of required allowance and no payment shall be affected under the scope of share of participation and membership remuneration.

TUBİM implementing action plans as a result of assessment of collected data (smuggling, arresting, treatment, prevention, etc.) concerning addictive drugs (drugs, stimulant, etc.) and having infrastructure in Turkey, considers the importance of press media especially the visual media.

As a consequence of studies commenced in the year 2006-2007 with the cooperation of RTÜK (Radio and Television Supreme Council) and EGM-TUBİM it has been adopted to request the support of all actors available in visual media for prevention and fighting studies.

Broadcasting ethics principals' handbook has been prepared with the support of science board and with the cooperation of RTÜK and TUBİM to emphasize the sensitive point those can cause major hazards for their effect which are considered to be trivial in the programs and also to enrich the knowledge capacity of publishers, producers and scriptwriters involved in the visual media.

In case where it is mandatory to include drugs and drug use for the content of the program (news programs, health programs and dramas, etc.) and true and false implementations to be emphasized in training programs to support fighting against addiction are submitted in this handbook with their legal grounds.

In the scope of Drugs and Role of Visual-Audio Media for Drugs Use" the book of "Guide Principles for Drugs and Fighting Against Drugs" which has been supported for last two years and which is prepared for producers, publishers and scriptwriters is a continuation of an cooperation focused approach with the publishers also have the characteristic of the implementation of national drugs strategy prepared by EGM-TUBİM and enforced in November 2006.

1.7.1. Initiatives in Parliament and Civil Society

Information is requested for the relevant parts of question motions submitted time to time to Headship of TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly) and requested to be responded. The information notes concerning the issue are submitted to Ministry of Interim by TUBİM.

TBMM Head of Interim Affairs Commission Tevfik Ziyaeddin AKBULUT and a representative from TUBİM firstly attended to program realized in Brussels in 21st of November 2007 as representatives from Turkey to submit the EMCDDA 2007 annual report to EU Parliament. Moreover, EMCDDA also invited a journalist from Turkey for the activities in Brussels.

1.7.2. Mass Communication Campaigns

1.7.2.1. Studies Conducted in National Level

Fighting against addictive drugs and drugs use are the preferential problems to be solved in the present day. This problem as a matter of its structure requires multi lateral and coordinated fighting.

The importance of visual-audio media has been considered with the following items in the field of fighting against drugs, drugs use and fighting against addiction in National Strategy;

- Supporting against addicting drugs via programs (in this field) produced by official and private radio and television institutions for the purpose of providing a decrease for health and social risks concerning drugs use, addiction and the drugs,
- TO conduct an efficient communication with all press media to provide media to play an important role in the national and international prevention network,

Project for the Role of Visual and Audio Media for Drug Use: In the scope of target estimated in the National Strategy Project, "Project for the Role of Visual and Audio Media for



Drug Use” project has been prepared with the attendance of representatives of preventive institutions for fighting against drug use, representatives of media institutions / establishments in the coordination of TUBİM and RTÜK and commenced to be implemented.

The objective of the said project to contribute for the increase of programs including the correct messages, to assist to increase the level of information and sensitivity of this sector, to provide giving right signals to all levels of society with the mediation of program producers and by this way providing contribution for fighting against drugs use and drug addiction.

Another study performed on this issue is the study of spot film prepared with the coordination of EGM-KOM-TUBİM and Directorate General TRT.

- A cooperation protocol has been signed between Directorate General of TRT and Turkish National Security Forces in the year 2007. In the scope of this protocol spot films for prevention of using drugs are prepared. Prepared films are used to create awareness in TVs and TUBİM activities.
- “Media Handbook” has been prepared for producers, publishers and scriptwriters.

Project for Producing Short Films for Drug Use: Another sample study for cooperation between institutions is the cooperation protocol signed between Turkish National Security Forces and General Directorate of Turkish Radio and Television in the year 2005. In the scope of this protocol; dramatic documentary film called “Hope in the Dark” has been prepared. The film has been prepared to create awareness concerning the fight against drug use to be broadcasted in national and regional channels and to be used in common campaigns, etc. and project studies to be performed in coordination.

“www.uyusturucubagimligi” Web Site Project: A web site preparation study has been performed with the attendance of Province Focal Point personnel for the purpose of transferring correct information for the society concerning the fight against drug use and addiction and to present correct and useful information for target mass against drug use. The studies for the content of web site rapidly continuing. The web site will be on air in the near future. Web site aims to present the correct information by authorities and specialists in parallel with vertiginous speed for internet in the world of communication.

TUBİM Web Site Project (www.tubim.gov.tr): Drugs and Drugs Addiction Monitoring Center is a coordination center. For this reason, a web site has been designed for the purpose of presenting the studies of the center to institutional partners more rapidly and to establish coordination healthier. Studies for the content of the site are rapidly continuing. The site will be on air in the near future.

1.7.2.2. Studies Conducted in Regional Level

The campaign of “Healthy Future Depends on Love not Drugs” in national level with the cooperation of Ministry of Interim, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education is executed by Directorate General of Family and Social Researches for the purpose of increasing the level of individuals for drug addiction and to keep them away form addictive drugs and to create social consciousness for the fight.

Moreover project studies such as to perform theater shows by TUBİM Provincial Focal Point, designing web site (in İzmir, İstanbul, Samsun Provinces), to prepare short films (İzmir), to provide social support for target group after operational studies (Denizli) have been performed.

2. PREVELANCE OF DRUG USE

2.1. Drug Use in Overall Population

Gaining more comprehensive information for the prevalence of drug use is a necessary and vital step for preventive use. Repeating of these types of researches in the years will be beneficial for displaying the change of drug use. However conducting epidemiologic researches to assess the prevalence of drug use disorders have some difficulties.³⁵

As specified under the previous report the first study covering Turkey has been performed by public sector and Turkish Psychiatrists Association in 2002. The survey study applied to 7681 persons is realized in home environment. The discrete use of addictive drugs excluding tobacco and alcohol has been determined as 0.3% (n=25) and use of drugs in lifetime at least once has been determined as 1.2% (n=97).³⁶

Another study conducted in Turkey on this matter has been realized in the coordination of UNODC. According to this study the rate of opium poppy derivative drugs in the overall population between the ages 15-64 is estimated to be 0.05% and the rate of volatile drugs in 0.06 % in average.³⁷

2.2. Drug Use in School and Young Population

Drug use and addiction is a problem having serious consequences concerning social, economic and health aspects and awaiting for solution for many countries in nowadays. Many researches point out that the first experience for these drugs especially come across with the age of adolescence. The most wide spread use of addictive materials are alcohol and tobacco. Cannabis, opium poppy and derivatives, cocaine, barbiturates, volatile drugs and other stimulants are less used in adolescences when compared with these two.³⁸

³⁵ Factors causing these difficulties are as follows:

- Drug users have tendency to keep themselves confidential since drug use is not legal.
- Drug users may not give correct responses to the questions directed to them during the questionnaires.
- Since the number of drug users is less in the overall society it is difficult to reach a small group in the overall sample.
- Since drug users accumulate in some specific regions while the use of drug is high in that region and the frequency can be high in another region and this shall distort the overall distribution.
- Only drug users can be determined during the studies conducted with questionnaires and the definition of drug addiction can be hard.
- It is necessary to use many different methods to determine the frequency of the use of drugs with the reasons outlined above. Investigating of records of hospitals, police, courts, punishment execution institutions, questionnaires performed with young people in schools, amount of drugs arrested and number of suspected and deaths for the use of drugs can be counted among the methods used for prevalence researches.
- Qualitative information can also be gained for the determination of characteristics or prevalence of drug users besides quantitative information. Information can be gained concerning the use of drugs in a country after editing and commenting information gained with the use of above mentioned methods. Researches performed with different methods is in the position of continuation and moreover the complementary of each other.

³⁶ TUBİM.(2006) Turkish National Report for the year 2006 for Fighting Against Addictive Drugs and Drug Addiction. TUBİM, Ankara

³⁷ TUBİM.(2006) Turkish National Report for the year 2006 for Fighting Against Addictive Drugs and Drug Addiction. TUBİM, Ankara

³⁸ Öztürk, M.O. (2002). Mental Health and Disorders. Ankara.



The current concepts and research evidences point out that the use of drug for adolescences commence with a complex interaction of psychological, social, between individuals and other environmental effects. Each of these factors is effective in different level for each individual. Briefly each concept defines a specific part of use of drugs for adolescence and being open to addiction and also to be open for maintaining. By accepting the existence of biological liability it has a vital role in the environment where the individual exists. Child or adolescent are able to learn the cognitive process and behaviors of adults or coequals in the life environment.³⁹

When the investigations those carried until today are considered it draws attention that prevalence of use of drugs dramatically increased. On the other hand, it is observed that the prevalence of use of drugs seem to be less when compared to other European Countries⁴⁰ and U.S.A. (United States of America)⁴¹. It is determined that the average of drug use prevalence is more for special groups such as children living outdoors or adults motivated to crime. It is clear that more comprehensive researches needed to gain more information in the field of drug use.

Some of the findings for the research conducted by TBMM Research Commission for the purpose of investigating the increasing the tendency of violation and events happened in schools and for determining the measures to be taken are given in Table 4.

In the scope of this research, according to the study conducted on 26.009 students in 261 schools (130 official and 131 private) in 60 Provinces selected by TUİK (Turkish Statistical Institute) the results in the following table are reached.⁴²

	Percentage (%)
Persons keeping up with smoking	15,6
People drinking alcohol at least for one time in last one month	16,5
People using drugs/stimulants in the last three months	2,9

Table 4: Tobacco, Alcohol/Stimulant Using Rate of Students

Smoking, drinking alcoholic drinks and drugs use has been determined to cause young people to show violation in different manner or to be subject to violation.

2.3. Drug Use Among Special Groups

No new information available.

³⁹ Drug Use and Addiction for Adults, [online]. Address: <http://orgm.meb.gov.tr/Rehberlik/ortaogretimsubesi.htm> [date of access 02.10.2007].

⁴⁰ ESPAD (The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) Report. (2003) (Online) Address: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/drugdata/index.html> (date of access 14.09.2007).

⁴¹ The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy [online address]. Address: <http://www.whitehouse-drugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/drugdata/index.html> [date of access 14.09.2007].

⁴² TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly). Parliamentary Inquiry with (10/337, 343, 356, 357) basis number Established for the Purpose of Determination of Measures to be Taken by Researching Increasing the Tendency of Violation for Children and Young Persons and Events Happened in Schools [online]. Address: [http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20II%20\(0151-0300\).pdf](http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20II%20(0151-0300).pdf) [date of access 02.10.2007].



3. PREVENTION

Increasing awareness, informing, increase of individual and social skills and finding more differential and functional aspects against addictive drugs are the main preventive services for fighting against drug use. For this purpose there is a need for detailed programs for school-family-society oriented and programs for student-teachers, mother-father and risk groups in the society to cover the whole society for this purpose.

In the recent periods the studies conducted in details with the awareness that the prevention studies brought less loads for both economical and social aspects in the long term for the state.

3.1. Universal Prevention

Use and addiction of Substances (tobacco, alcohol, stimulants and drugs) is a very serious problem affecting individual life and social life and altogether the institutions in society-family-individual triangle. Society invests on human for the individuals who will provide social development via the system it adopts. However if a problem such as drug use and addiction is concerned the society falls to a situation not to perform its functions. Every society taking necessary steps to overcome such problems and thus it exists the instruments to fight systematically. The most important instruments are the laws constituted by the society and the institutions in the scope of fight assuming implementations to be applied for the purpose of executing these laws. Healthy informing and increasing the level of consciousness of the individuals makes the fight of these institutions more effective.

In the context of universal prevention experiences in some of EU member countries shows us that the interventions for preventing drugs are effective in individual level. However these interventions in the same time limits the access of young people to these substances and requires the support of policies concerning legal drugs those may decrease the social acceptability of these substances. Therefore, the environmental prevention strategies for the normative and cultural framework of substance use gradually gaining importance in some regions of Europe and it is supported by first steps in EU level.⁴³

Use of drugs is a global fact. Its dimensions and characteristics differ among the countries and approximately all countries around world are affected from drugs. In the recent ten years the use of drugs among young population had a serious increase. The high rate of drugs use lead problems such as high rates of crime and high rate of infected by HIV infection and corruption for social structure. Despite the statistics point out that some of the parts of the society more tendency to use drugs, drugs addictives may be originated from all levels of the society. For instance men use more drugs than women, married use more to singles; people living in cities use more than the people living in rural areas and young people use more drugs than the old people.⁴⁴

⁴³ EMCDDA 2006 Annual Report: Responding to drugs problems in Europe. [online]. Address: <http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/tr/page011-tr.html> [date of access 02.09.2007].

⁴⁴ Drug Addiction. [online].

Adres:<http://www.psikoloji.gen.tr/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=351>[date of access 02.10.2007].



3.1.1. School Focused Prevention

The use of substances for individuals has never been a sudden and an unexpected problem.

In other words use of drugs may warn individuals earlier. According to the researches conducted the most important risk group for drug use and addiction are the young people between the ages of 12-24. We already know that some factors played or will play role for drug use for individuals beginning from the period of childhood. The relationships with parents in pre-school period and also teacher, parents and coequals are a part of this process and have a complementary function. It is believed that the sort of risky behaviors and determination row of their appearance can constitute of an important step for prevention.

In this content the most important task belongs to training institutes for prevention of young people from hazardous habits and to gain them the consciousness of healthy life. The cooperation of school, teachers and families has a vital role for the education to be granted.

Effective implementation of Institutional Focal Points and Provincial Liaison Offices by taking into account the planning and coordination among organizations, converting to activity measures and establishment of an assessment system to assess its efficiency, establishment of Drugs Demand Reduction Programs in connection with essential prevention for the purpose of planned training studies and projects for prevention of drug use by TUBİM Institutional Focal Points and Provincial Liaison Offices to be executed professionally and effectively.

With thanks to a fighting approach in this content determination of national drug use profiles and risks, review of National Strategy of Fighting Against Drugs, completing with Sector Specific Strategies and Action Plans; and development of “local drugs action plan network compatible with national strategy” for the purpose of providing a positive cooperation between all institutions and establishments working in the field of drugs in national and local level shall be provided. As an example for this we can give “Provincial Action Plan for Service Presentation for Drugs Addiction” performed by the province of Van covering preventive, treatments and rehabilitative issues for fighting against drug use and addiction.

Ministry of Education

Youth is a part of society that affects rapidly from environment according to its dynamics and characteristics. It faces with many problems with the lack of directing its potential. In fact young people are not problems only for youth basis. Our country and our population have many problems. These problems and crisis also reflects to the youth. Therefore the basis of the subject in our opinion that the society to claim its problems and also the youth, finding solutions and realize effective implementations.

It is an essential necessity to integrate services and sources for young people in other fields in coordination via guiding services.

It is necessary to plan and present activities-campaigns for drug use and addiction completely by the people who are the experts of the subject matter (performing fighting and informing in cooperation with guidance departments and psychiatrists in schools) and it is also necessary not to present to the groups and regions which are not under such risk.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ The scientific report written in the scope of “Campaign for the Prevention of Drug Addiction” dated 27.03.2007 by TUBİM with the coordination of scientific advisory board.



Project for Structuring School Based Formative, Protective- Preventive Guiding Services for Youth Against the Risks of Crime and Violation, Suicide, Drug Addiction, Attendance to Aberrant Groups has been performed in the scope of 2001-2005 MEB Working Program. As a result of this project it has been detected that formative implementations for young people has been structured within a program unity and technique for the school activities to cover families and environment in the field of educational and professional development and development of social and personality aspects.

Teachers and administrators also attend for the execution of the said programs besides guide experts. In addition to these studies preventive programs including awareness rising, training of employment when required for curative activities, supportive training-educating activities, enriching the time out of school, medical support, drug use are established for children and young people under risk.⁴⁶

Moreover, project for fighting against drug addiction has been commenced by the Ministry of Education. In the scope of the said project the following are requested;

1. Informing of students and mothers and fathers concerning the problems in young ages and for the prevention of drug addiction,
2. Providing functionality and effectiveness for “Provincial Training and Youth Commissions”, performing studies with a scientific understanding,
3. Prevention of the utilization of expendable items those produced with hazardous chemical substances,
4. Not smoking in training institutions,
5. Transferring of a student who is suspected to be drug addictive to one of the health institutions and monitoring,
6. Prevention of sales of tobacco and alcohol drinks in places such as buffets and cafes in 200 meters vicinity of schools and training institutions,
7. Direction of students to assess their spare time with beneficial activities such as arts, culture, sports and scouting and taking a series of measures by sending a circular to governorships of 81 provinces for the said activities.⁴⁷

School Focused Sample Studies Performed by Ministry of Education

- The number of students who have hazardous habits like alcohol, drugs and others and who have relations with dangerous tendencies and secret organizations are determined according to the districts by working in coordination with İstanbul Provincial MEM (Directorate of Education), Guidance and Research Centers and school guidance services and monitoring and advisory services continue for these students.
- A protocol called “Studies for Preparation to Crisis Situations and Support Activities in Schools in İstanbul Province” has been signed between İstanbul Provincial MEM (Directorate of Education) and YÖRET (Promotion of Guidance for Higher Education and Educating Guides) Foundation, and an meeting was organized with the attendance of personnel of guidance and research centers in the province. Afterwards a training

⁴⁶ Data provided by MEB to TUBİM.

⁴⁷ Data provided by MEB to TUBİM.



activity has been implemented for 90 hours for intervention to crisis to a group of 56 student advisors. The established crisis intervention teams are taking care of students who intended to commit suicide and also perform psychological advisory services.

- Seminars, panels, conferences are organized in schools in the scope of preventing of harmful habits and drug addiction in İstanbul province. A commission was established with the participation of academicians on this matter and booklets they have prepared are distributed to schools. Moreover 105 student advisors were trained concerning “Life Skills Package Program” and these advisors implemented this program in schools to the students. 300 teachers were trained by experts from İstanbul Forensic Medicine Institute concerning the issues of fighting against drugs, violation and crime.
- Project studies with the subject matter of friendship relations in Adolescence, discipline, mother-father conflict and aggressiveness with the research called Exhaustion for Teachers and Understanding of Discipline and Aggressiveness and Violation in School in Ankara (Mamak RAM (Guidance Research Center)) is executed.⁴⁸
- Artvin, Bilecik, Çanakkale, Ordu, Rize, Iğdır, Kilis, Osmaniye RAM; published journals concerning “Hazards of Alcohol, tobacco and drugs and ways to prevent; discipline problems and frequently encountered behavioral disorders”.⁴⁹

TUBİM Provincial Focal Points

TUBİM provincial focal points conduct important studies for increasing awareness. Police conducts training sessions, conferences and panels via its expert personnel in narcotic departments having organization in 81 provinces and 33 districts besides its judicial task. By this way, the service in this field not only limited to greater cities but also spreads to country wide.

Totally 1013 activities were performed by 243 personnel assigned in EGM/KOM/Implementation and Liaison Departments in the year 2006. In these activities;

Totally 178521 persons were reached as 7166 teachers, 15519 student guardians, 10891 NGO members, 5926 public institutions officers, 6535 private sector workers and as 127640 primary, high school and university students.

When these figures are compared with 2005 data there is an increase for the rate of training of 78 % for teachers and 86 % for students. When the activities of TUBİM Provincial Focal Points in the year 2006 are assessed it is observed that there is an increase for activities for teachers and their students. As a results of assessing the results of national and regional scientific research the target groups for the early months of the said year are determined and it is observed that there is an increase for activities for target groups with circulars and scientific reports those sent to provinces.

School Focused Sample Studies Performed by TUBİM Provincial Focal Points

- In Adana province the Project of “Supporting Development and Future of Students” has been prepared with the cooperation of representatives of Adana Province Public

⁴⁸ Data provided by MEB to TUBİM.

⁴⁹ Data provided by MEB to TUBİM.



Institutions and Establishments. The Projects aims to develop relationships of police-people-students in the scope of society supported policeman profession and to prevent events occurred in schools. The target mass of the Project is the group of students who are educated in high school and equivalent schools in Adana province centers.

- OSEP (Training Project for School Bus Drivers) is executed in İstanbul. It is aimed to constitute point of views of drivers against drugs, construe the views of people in the vicinity of schools, becoming more sensitive for changes of emotions of students and prevention of behaviors in schools those may turn to crimes. Up to the present day 10.000 school bus drivers and 5.000 stewards were trained.
- The Project called “I support” is executed in Düzce Province. It is aimed with the project which its financial support is provided by European Union in the scope of DPT/National Agency project to follow a scientific route in the field of preventing drug addiction by constituting volunteer groups those may conduct “coequal” training to increase the level of consciousness of 1St Grade students trained in Düzce Vocational School and Anatolian Technical High School.
- The Project of “Friendly Hands” of Gaziantep Provinces a preventive study it aims to prevent commencement to drugs use of young people, teachers, administrators and student guardians and to increase their level of consciousness for healthy life. In the programs development of both resistance against drugs and development of general individual and social skills of students besides informing of the students.
- With the “Ararat Snowdrop” Project of Ağrı province the “Snowdrop Youth Group” has been constituted with university students and young policeman in the province with the idea of transferring the experiences and with purpose of preventing drug use without boring and interesting our youth concerning use of drugs generally commence with affectation, friends and interest.

The objective in the Project which is prepared for the purpose of increasing the attendance of youth for fighting against drug addiction; is to prevent our youth who are the warranties of our future from drug addiction and to prepare our youth by providing their participation to the society. Moreover; it is our essential objective to prevent our youth to fall into hands of bad faith persons. It is aimed to provide encountering of families-school-police and development of cooperation for the purpose of preventing crime with the activities to be performed for fighting against drugs by means of society supported police profession.

3.1.2. Family Focused Prevention

Parenthood brings a strong wish to see that children grow up happy and in a healthier manner. This is one of the constant issues of life in every part of the world.

Development and concentrating family based prevention has a vital importance for saying no to drug use. For the young people smaller than 13 years the affect of family is more dominant than the affect of coequal. The role of families for providing rules and support for families is more important than informing about drugs for the purpose of prevention. In EU, family based prevention is more target oriented and demand based.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ EMCDDA 2006 Annual Report: Responding to Problems of Drugs in Europe. [online]. Address: <http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/tr/page011-tr.html> [date of access 02.09.2007].



Moreover, when the effect of family, family communication and teacher on child and adolescent is considered performing informing activities mostly on this field will both protect young people from the negative effects of interest issue and also provide increase for the level awareness of “mother-father and teacher” which are the most powerful models for child and young people.

As to be defined during activities those performed for the purpose of emphasizing the importance of family and to increase level of awareness of families “The issues those recommended to be emphasized in informative studies” are notified to 81 provinces in specific periods every year via TUBİM Provincial Focal Points. The circular prepared in the year 2006 is given under **ANNEX-4**.⁵¹

Awareness increasing informative studies was conducted for 15519 student guardians in the year 2006 for drug use and prevention of addiction by TUBİM Provincial Focal Points. When these figures are compared to 2005 data there is an increase of 33 %.

Family Focused Sample Studies Conducted by TUBİM Provincial Focal Points

A sample study concerning the matter; is the Project of “Training Project for Parents in Place of Worships” (IEEP). This Project has been prepared by considering that places of worship have characteristics of joining people together for the purpose of increasing the level of awareness of people which is the most important issue against problem of drug use. When is considered that at least 1000 parents crowd in each place of worship in praying days and when addressed to this group in the environment of pace of worship the social sensitivity against drug addiction will increase. In these scope approximately 3500 student guardians was accessed with the joint study performed with Mufti Office of Zeytinburnu District.

3.1.3. Society Focused Prevention

Protection of society’s health requires a series of measures for curing the health of poorer parts of the society and one of them is the prevention of drugs.⁵²

Families are in the first row among these factors. For this reason, according to the 2005 World Health Report prepared in coordination with Ministry of Health Refik Saydam Hygiene Center and World Health Organization; defending the mother and child health as a key characteristic of uniqueness besides being a key limitation against development by moving away with the slogan of “Every mother and children are important”.⁵³

The second important factor is children. According to the Convention of BM concerning Children’s Rights each individual under the age of 18 are defined as “child.” When the addictive products are considered by the researchers it is specified that the most risky group is the persons defined as “children” above. It is emphasized in the studies performed for the commencement age for drug use that this age drops to 13. When it is considered that in Turkey approximately 40 % of the population consists of children under age of 18 thus four persons over ten persons are children in the society it is very clear that attention must be paid for the addictive products those may seriously damage the health of children.

⁵¹ TUBİM Year 2006 Circular of Provinces.

⁵² EMCDDA 2006 Annual Report: Responding to Drug Problems in Europe. [online]. Address: <http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/tr/page011-tr.html> [date of access 02.09.2007].

⁵³ Data provided to TUBİM by the Ministry of Health.



Youth and parents are informed for the drug use in the whole country with the campaign commenced with the slogan “Healthy Future Depends On Love Rather Than Drugs” by Directorate General of Family and Social Research in the year 2006 and formation of an overall public opinion was aimed. The campaign commenced with a symposium realized in 23rd of September 2006 afterwards continued by the governorships in the provinces and it is aimed to spread to the whole country.

Various conferences and seminars and also concerned theater performances organized with the theme of fighting against drugs and hazardous substances in coordination with public institutions and establishments, Provincial Security Departments, TUBİM Provincial Focal Points, universities, Provincial Directorate of Education for the purpose of preventing drug addiction in the year 2006 by Directorate General of Youth and Sports. Approximately 2000 young people benefited from these activities in the age group of 17-24. Moreover, seminar organized with the theme of hazardous substances and doping for the candidates attending to physical trainer education courses.⁵⁴

Moreover, totally 77 conferences and panels were organized under the title of “Alcohol drinks, gambling and drug addiction or hazardous habits” by Provincial Mufti Offices in the year 2006 by Department of Religious Affairs. In Turkey, Sermons announced approximately in all mosques at least for one time in a year with the title of “Hazards of Alcohol Drinks and Drugs”. 8130 pieces of work of art called “Alcohol Drinks, Tobacco and Others” has been distributed. During the in service training of mufti and candidate preachers and mosque officers 7 conference were organized with the theme of “Tobacco, alcohol, drugs and other hazardous habits”.⁵⁵

Awareness increasing informing activities was performed for prevention of drug use and addiction for 10891 non-governmental organizations, 5926 public institutions and 6535 private sector personnel in the year 2006 by TUBİM Provincial Focal Points.

There is an increase of 294 % for the activities of non-governmental organization for the issue of fighting against addiction in the year 2006. This rate of increase is 4% for public institution personnel and 163 % for private sector personnel.

Informing via press media has vital importance for fighting against drug use. TUBİM Provincial Focal Points has attended totally to 306 informing activities via press media. When this number is compared with the year 2005 an increase of 133% has been observed.

Society Focused Sample Studies Conducted by TUBİM Provincial Focal Points

- With the Project of Antalya Province “Constituting Social Awareness”; especially mothers-fathers, teachers and young people was aimed with the project prepared with the cooperation of Antalya Province’s representatives from public institutions and establishments estimating the formation of society consciousness for fighting against drug addiction.
- The Project of Balıkesir Province called “Hand to Hand Soul to Soul”; has been prepared with the objective of formation of society consciousness against drug addiction, a youth

⁵⁴ Data provided to TUBİM by General Directorate of Youth and Sports.

⁵⁵ Data provided to TUBİM by Department of Religious Affairs.



with high objectives having healthy habits, interested and conscious sample mothers-fathers, formation of social acceptance for implementation of laws with the coordination of Provincial Coordination Board consisting of authorities from Provincial Security Department, Provincial Green Crescent Association and Provincial Directorate of Health.

- The Project of Mersin Province called “New Day” aimed reaching to the top masses by institutions and establishments participating to fighting against drugs, conducting true and realistic awareness rising trainings for target groups (teachers, mothers-fathers, students) for drug addiction and introducing the efforts and success of our professional group in the fight.
- The Project of Denizli Province called “Smiling Faces”; aimed the formation of social awareness for fighting against drug addiction, trying to prevent the consumption of drugs, encouraging true behaviors against conditions that result with drugs consumption, determination of measures incase of drug consumption and providing an open structure to scientific development by giving importance to the training and development of personnel attending to the fight. In the scope of this objective, it is aimed to inform and direct student advisors who are responsible for training and growing of youth in the period of school consisting of a major part of their lives.
- The Project of Muğla Province called “A Handful of Love” is a Project prepared with the cooperation of volunteer supporters from public institutions and establishments and non-governmental organizations which aims to provide a more efficient fighting against all crimes especially the narcotic crimes by requesting an efficient fighting against addictive substances by providing joint movement of individuals constituting the society.
- The Project of İstanbul Province called “Prevention of Drugs Those Transferred with Couriers (PANDORA)”; the interest of human characteristics of courier personnel shall be associated with knowledge and determination of improvidence of smugglers who place drugs to the packages and their arresting will be provided.

As a result, in the activities of awareness raising it has been observed that there had been an increase of 41 % according to the year 2005 for target groups (teachers, students, families, personnel of non-governmental organizations, personnel of public institution, personnel of private sector).

3.2. Selective Prevention

Since the selective and specified prevention strategies target social and individual risk conditions these are naturally depend on other public health policies concerning young people (adolescent mental health strategy concerning behavioral disorders, problem of lack of concentration, etc.) social policies (spare time fields for young people open to affecting and poor families and providing support) training policies (decreasing the level of leaving schools), etc. It is aimed for prevention of public health by this way and also the whole of factors open to affecting those important for fighting against drugs by also including the services and sectors those are not directly related with drug issues.⁵⁶

Amusement Places

The Project of GEM (Secure Amusement Places) in İstanbul Province to be sample for

⁵⁶ EMCDDA 2006 Yıllık Raporu: Avrupa'daki Uyuşturucu Sorunlarına Tepki Vermek. [çevirimiçil]. Adres: <http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/tr/page011-tr.html> [erişim tarihi 02.09.2007].

awareness rising campaigns and informing to be performed in Amusement Places has been prepared for the purpose of restraining the persons who tries to consider using drugs equal to amusement. Informing and increasing of awareness of all personnel employed by cooperating with all amusement places and thus increasing the cooperation with the local police and narcotics department. By this way it shall be possible to discriminate the persons with good will and persons requesting to restrain drugs and persons who aim to convert amusement places to the places where drugs are used.

Groups Under Risk

We can give as a sample for Turkey model the Project study of Ankara TUBİM Provincial Focal Point called “Bright Faces”. The target group of the said project consists of the risk group covers 12-22 and 15-24 ages groups in the phase of attending to social life and groups those may have chance to affect the society (mukhtars, teachers, imams, doctors, etc.). In the Project; it is aimed to have the highest rate of benefit for the structuralized studies by contacting with the required positions for the purpose of fighting against the consumption of drugs in the scope of knowledge and implementations concerning drug addiction in cooperation with Ankara Greater Municipality.

We can give “Secure Hands” Project of Muğla Province as another example. In this Project the risk group consists of individuals assigned in tourism field as active and passive. It is Project which selects people of Bodrum District as a target group aiming to increase the level of people concerning addictive drugs and drug addiction.

Moreover, in the scope of Ministry of Health’s “HIV/AIDS Prevention and Support Program” training activities was carried out for professional assigned in Child and Youth Centers, Family Advisory Centers and in Society Centers those are the affiliates of Social Services Society for the Protection of Children in the scope of the Project called “Cultural Compatibility for Adolescents and Adult Drug Users HIV/AIDS Protective Training Program Development (MAKEP) of Health and Education Society. This is a study for protection of individual’s health concerning the bad will use of substances. Education modules for adolescents and adults were prepared.

Families Under Risk

Drug use of parents, ideas and behaviors of mother-fathers concerning drug use, tolerance of mother-fathers concerning behaviors for drug use and aberrant behaviors, lack of relationship between mother-father and adolescent, fathers-mother not interesting with the lives of children and problems of discipline can be counted among risk factors concerning the family. In some cases the adolescent may use alcohol and drugs to escape from troubled family environment. The adolescents from families where mother-father severely consumes alcohol and having instable discipline implementations constitute the high risk groups for drug addiction.⁵⁷

According to the results of “Drug Use Risk Analysis Survey Form” applied to 838 persons in the year 2006 by TUBİM it has been observed that the initial way to provide drugs is families with a rate of 2%. Moreover 153 persons have been observed to commence using drugs as a result of family problems. By moving ahead with these results; it is observed that risky family factor also transfer this risk to their children.

⁵⁷ Mcnamara, S. (2000). Stress in Young People. London.



4. PROBLEM DRUG USE

4.1. Problem Drug Use (EMCDDA Scope)

Problem Drug Use is defined by EMCDDA as “drug use preferentially via injection or long time or regular use of heroin, cocaine and/or amphetamines. Amphetamines both cover amphetamines and metamphetamines, however ecstasy is not included in this scope. The scope of heroin expression has been expanded to include other opioids and opium derivatives also covering substitution substances (methadone, buprenorphine, slow released morphine)⁵⁸.

When the results of U Form those filled with the principal of volunteerism by the persons who declared that they are drug users who were legally investigated by the police together with arresting and treatment data (Drug Use Risk Analysis Survey Form) it can be understood that the use of substances such as cannabis, heroin and ecstasy is prevalent.

In the scope of cooperation activities with EMCDDA for the purpose of collecting data for the drug use problem, assessing, analyzing and for report preparing a working group has been established called Problematic Drug Use in coordination with the concerned institutions with the leadership of TUBİM. This working group has organized a seminar for concerned national institution representatives with the participation of assigned expert Gordon HAY from Glasgow University in 18-19th June 2007 with the cooperation of TUBİM-EMCDDA for the purpose of understanding the subject matter in details.

As a result of negotiations performed with the experts participating to the seminar it has been determined that most widely used substances in Turkey are cannabis and synthetics however in the scope of EMCDDA definition the most problematic substance in Turkey is determined to be heroin according to the EMCDDA Problematic Drug Use.

The data gained from institutions concerning heroin substance in Turkey are given in Table 5.⁵⁹

Number of Suspects Arrested by Law Enforcement Officers for Heroin		Number of People Investigated by Forensic Medicine Institution		Number of Treated People	Police Survey (U Form)	
Dead	Alive	Dead	Alive		Injection	Dust via respiration
27	2117	60*	14	1131	50	35

Table 5: Distribution of Data Concerning Heroin to Institutions in Turkey

⁵⁸ Data for the year 2006 provided by TUBİM to EMCDDA (Standard Table 7)

⁵⁹ Official Records of Forensic, Police, Gendarmerie, Ministry of Health and Risk Analyses Survey Implemented by TUBİM Province Focal Points

*The reason of death for 24 persons is directly heroin. The reason for the death of 36 persons is connected to different reasons but heroin has found to be positive in biological materials.



CRC (Capture-ReCapture)⁶⁰ method is applied in many EU countries (Czech Republic, Denmark, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy) for the purpose of learning problematic substance use. This method is applied for finding the number of estimated users for using problematic substances. The number of estimated users of substances for the substance determined by dividing to repeated data numbers between these institutions and Substance Users taken from two separate institutions.

EMCCDA gathers information concerning Problem Drug Use from focal points via number 7 and 8 standard tables.

When the data for the previous years are investigated it can be seen that the data from Countries excluding Belgium, Estonia, Croatia, Latvia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey. When the countries having data are considered the table prepared for the maximum use and minimum use countries is given below.

The information concerning the current situation in EU countries are given in Table 6.

Country	Estimated Average Number of Users	Rate to Overall Population (%)	Year Data Are The Reported
United Kingdom	356593	9.24	2003
Italy	311814	8.08	2004
Latvia	1944	1.2	2002
Malta	1597	5.8	2004

Table 6: Number of Estimated Heroin Users in EU Countries ⁶¹

4.2. Mostly Used Substances in Turkey

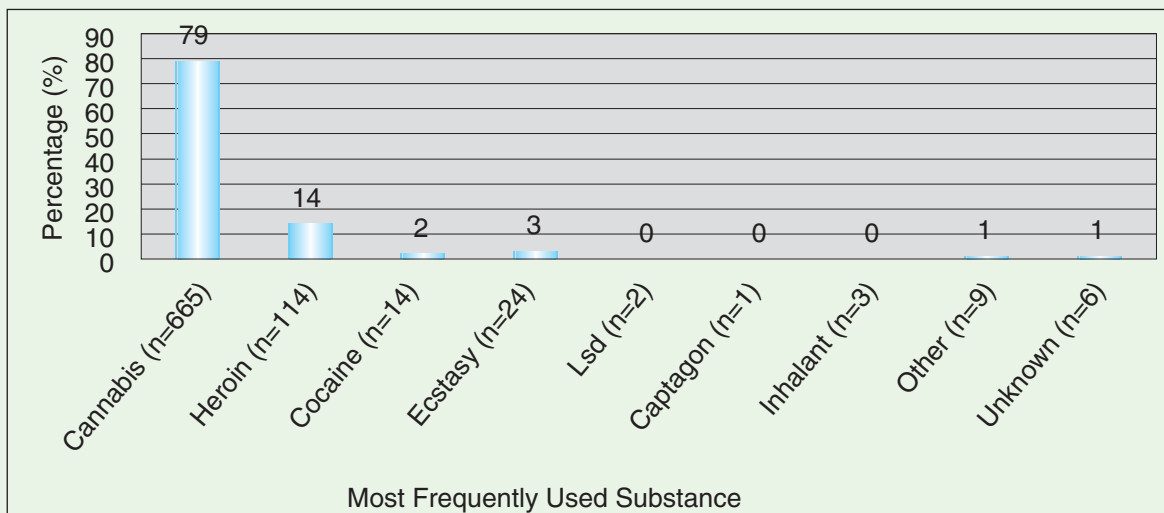
The Drug Use Risk Analyses Survey (U Form) which is filled with the principal of volunteerism of the persons who declare that they are drug users and for whom judicial transaction is performed by the police in Turkey has been investigated. At the same time the profiles of the addictives out of treatment process has been commented according to the data gained from these forms. The said forms are edited from 81 different provinces in Turkey.

⁶⁰ EMCCDA Scientific Monograph Series No.1 Estimating the Prevalence of Problem Drug Use. (1997) Estimating the Prevalence of Problem Drug Use Using the Capture-Re Capture Method : An Overview, Page 77-84 Luxembourg.

⁶¹ EMCCDA [online]. Address: <http://209.85.135.104/search?q=cache:I-jCYJZzePAJ:stats06.emccda.europa.eu/download/pdutab03.xls+Police+Multiplier&hl=tr&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=tr> [date of access 02.10.2007].



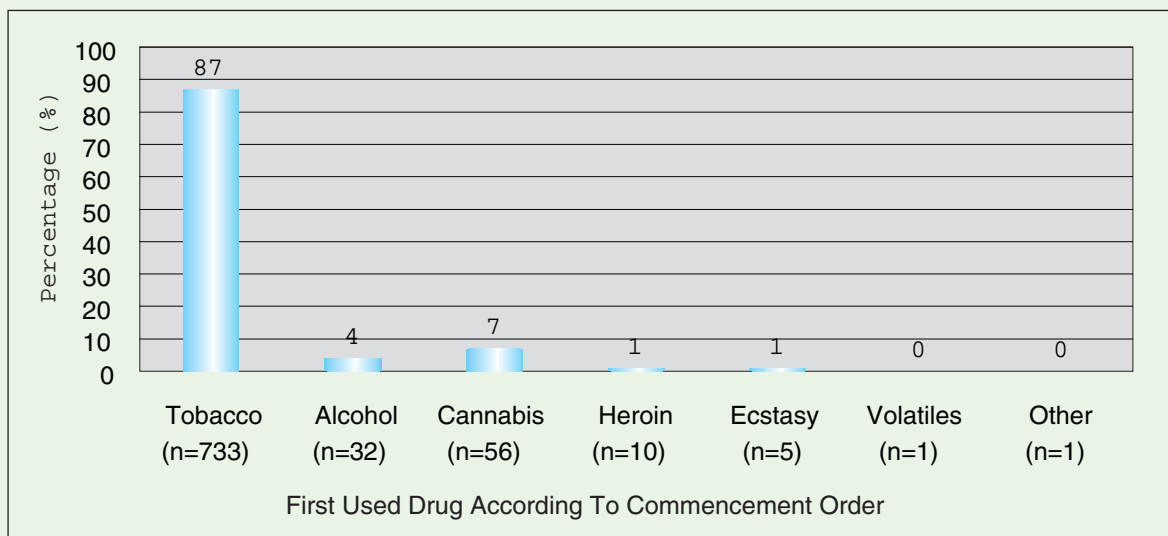
Most Frequently Used Substances According to Their Frequency of Use



Graphic 1: Most Frequently Used Substances According to Their Frequency of Use

Most frequently used substances after tobacco and alcohol are 79 % cannabis and 14 % heroin. Ecstasy is leading in other surveys. The reason for heroin behind cannabis is that the number of suspects for whom judicial transaction applied for heroin crime is higher.

Substances Used According to Order of Commencement



Graphic 2: Substances Used According to Their Commencement Order

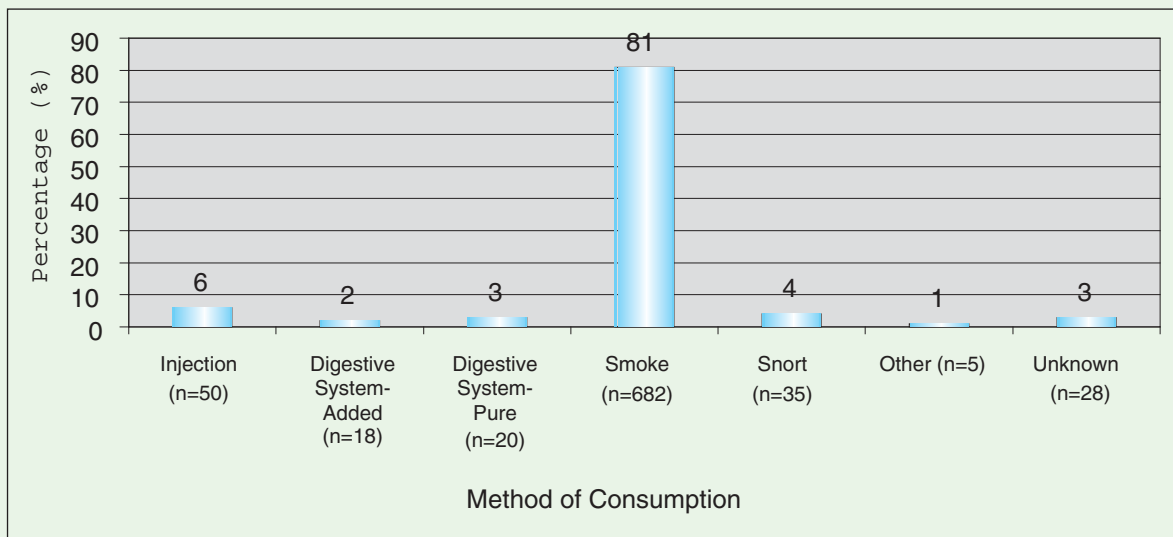
When the used substances are investigated according to their commencement order it is thought that this gained data display the transitions handled significantly for drug use. When they sort out the drugs they use until now according to their commencement order it is observed that the first used substance is tobacco 89 %, the second used substance 5 % cannabis and third used substance 4 % alcohol. We observed heroin and volatile substances in 1% share.



According to the survey data it is observed that the majority of drug users use tobacco before commencing to use drugs. It can be claimed that tobacco and alcohol are the leading factors to commence using other addictive and illegal drugs and the individuals who do not smoke and drinking alcohol drinks are far to the addiction process when compared to the users and the shared social environments and lives are spread by this way.

Finally, when the results of survey for the years 2005-2006 are compared; it is observed that the first used substance is tobacco and the second used substance is cannabis with 5 % rate in the year 2005. It has been determined that cannabis start to increase by 7 % in the year 2006 and the second used substance alcohol remained in the same level when compared to year 2005.

Type of Use ⁶²



Graphic 3: Type of Use of Substances

838 persons for whom U form applied in the year 2006 have responded for the question for the type of use that 50 persons via injection method and 35 persons responded that they are using substances' dust via respiration.

⁶² Injection: Injection of substance in any way with a needle to any part of the body or mixing of the substance by bleeding any part of body to blood

Digestive system-added: Using of another substance beside substances taken to body via digestive system (like taking pills with water and hashish oil with coffee)

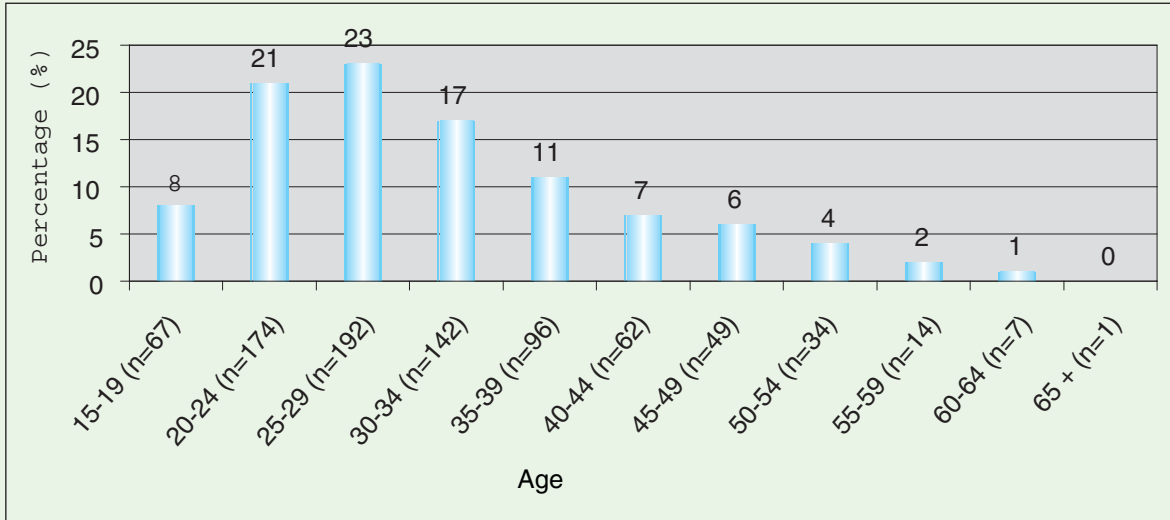
Digestive system- pure: Using of another substances besides substance taken to body via digestive system (like pills those put directly under tongue or pills devoured even without water)

Via respiration – its smoke: Taking substances via smoking to body (like smoking of cannabis via preparing cigarette, taking cocaine with water pipe method)

Via Respiration – Its dust: Taking dust of substance to body via respiration (like taking heroin or cocaine dust from nose)



Age



Graphic 4: Age of Drug Users Responding to Survey

If we consider other important issues specified in U form: The age intervals of persons responding the survey are generally between 25-29 age intervals.

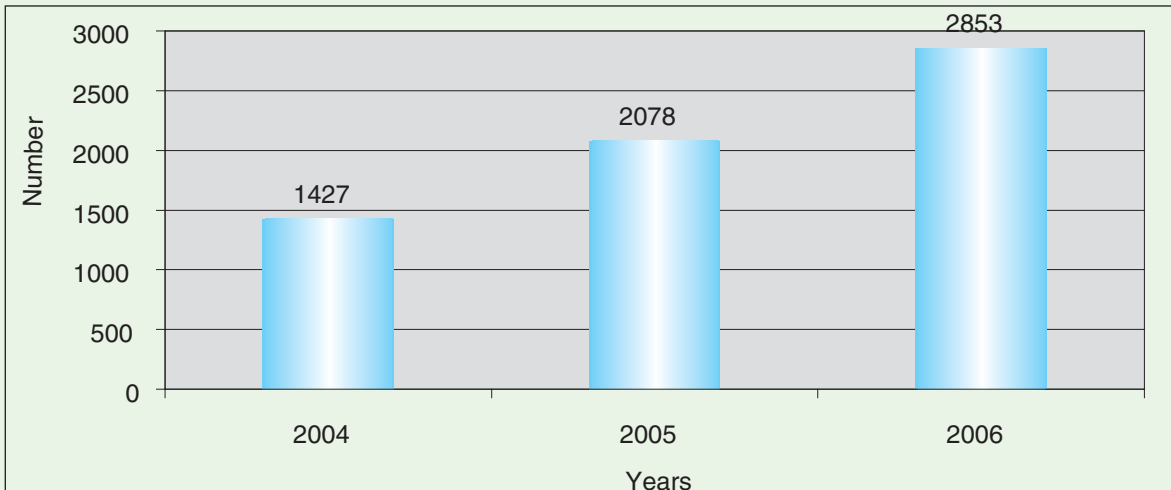
4.3. Treatment Demand Indicators

4.3.1. Profiles of Addictives Under Treatment

Data concerning the drug addiction treatment in Turkey are provided by Directorate General for Treatment Services of Ministry of Health. These data reflects the information concerning the persons who are taken to treatment after their application for treatment to addiction treatment centers in the year 2006.

The data gathered in the year 2005 are taken from 11 of totally 15 registered centers. As a result of executed studies the number of centers compatible to standards has been increased to 17 and the number of centers from which data gathered has been increased to 15 in the year 2006.

Number of Treated Persons



Graphic 5: Distribution of Treated Persons According to the Years



The total clinical treatment request of 2078 reported in the year 2005 has been determined to be 2853 in the year 2006 and there had been an increase of 37.3 % for the number of patients applied clinical treatment.

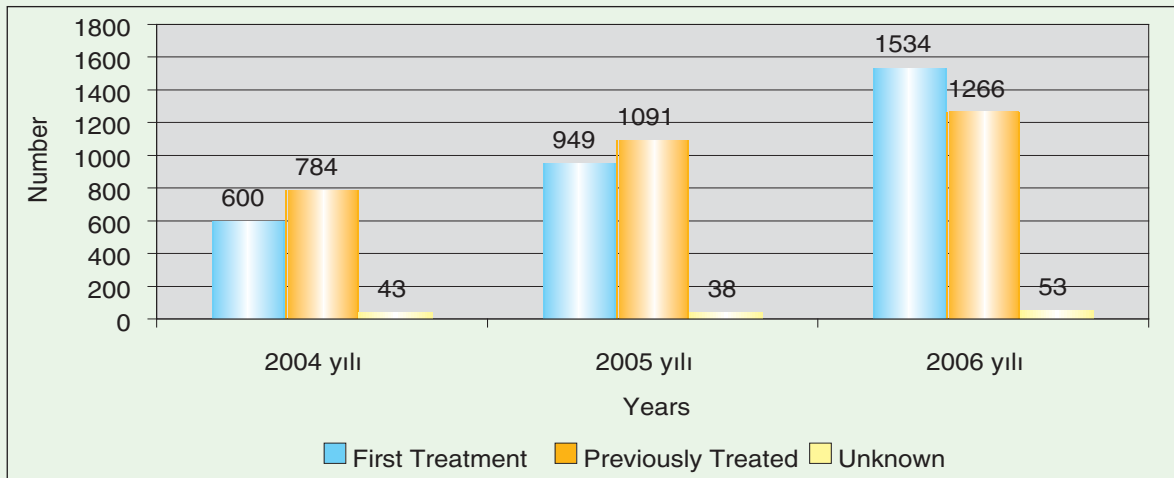
Profiles of Heroin Addictives Treated: It is observed that 2853 patients who applied for treatment in the year 2006 and 1131 of them (39,6 %) were heroin users and applied for treatment. The rate of heroin addictives among the patients applied for treatment is higher than the number of patients applied for other drugs. The main reason for that the heroin addictives were treated via clinical treatment. (Treatment data represents the registration of clinical patients) 714 of these persons specified that they had previously applied for treatment and 411 of them specified that they had never applied for treatment. It is understood that approximately two of each three patients re-started to use heroin after treatment. The condition of six persons is unknown. 5.6% of patients treated for heroin use are women and 94.4 % are men and they are severely observed in the age group of 25-29. In the first row injection use is observed as the utilization order of heroin. The second method determined as smelling.

In the interviews performed with heroin users for whom judicial transaction conducted it is specified that the users mostly prefer to smoke heroin in our country. However venous use is the severe phase of heroin use.

When it is considered that the users mostly apply for treatment in this phase it becomes meaningful that the use of heroin via injection method comes in the first row according to the records of treatment centers.

Distribution According to the Gender: When the persons applied for treatment are investigated according to their gender these rates are observed to be 95 % for men and 5% for women in the year 2006 (n=2853).

Persons Previously Treated and Persons Treated for the First Time: 53.76% of 2853 persons who applied for treatment declared that they have applied for the first time and 44.44% of them declared that they have been applied treatment previously. The conditions of 1.8 % are unknown. The persons who are treated before have been applied treatment 16,6 months before in average before they apply for the second treatment.



Graphic 6: Distribution of Persons Treated Before and Persons who are Treated Before According to the Years

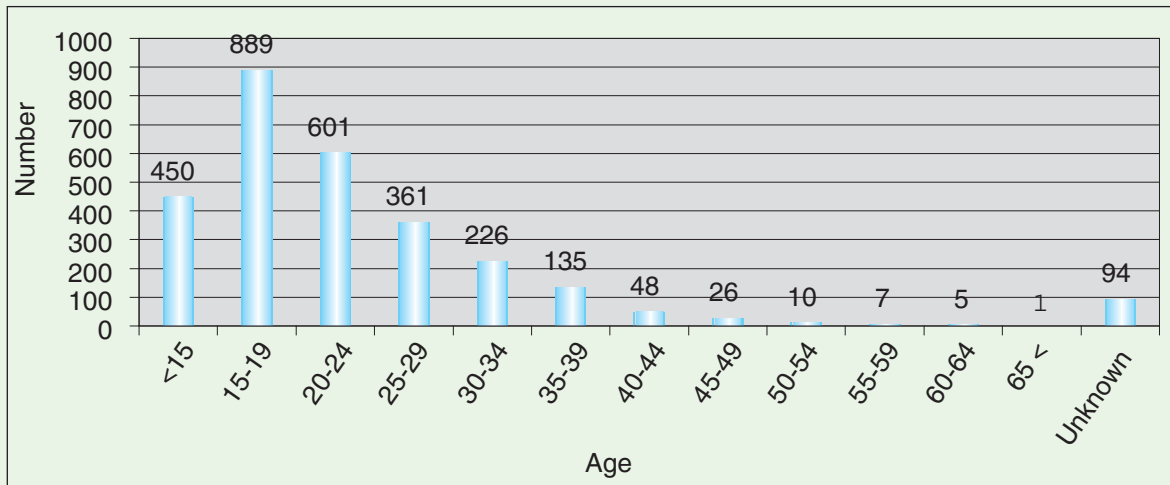


In the year 2006, the number of persons applied for treatment has been realized as more from the number of persons who apply for treatment previously for the reasons of controlled freedom implementations, increase for the number of treatment centers and increase of level of consciousness to be directed for treatment.

Type of Transfer for Treatment: 26.7 % of the persons who are treated directed for treatment with the advice of families/friends and 2,5 % of them directed for treatment by social institutions and 50,4 % personally applied for treatment. Approximately 20 % of the patients have applied for treatment with the reason of controlled freedom / court resolution/police.

Place of Lives: When the situation investigated according to the place of live it has been understood that the places of lives of 2743 persons are constant and 20 persons live in temporary places (on streets, etc.), 38 persons in institution buildings (jailhouse, clinics).The situation of 52 persons are unknown. 206 persons applied declared that they live alone, 2005 of them with their mother-fathers, 32 of them with their friends. In the year 2006 the rate of persons living with their parents seems to be 87.7% this rate has been determined to be 85.4% for the year 2005.

The First Use Age of Treated Persons:

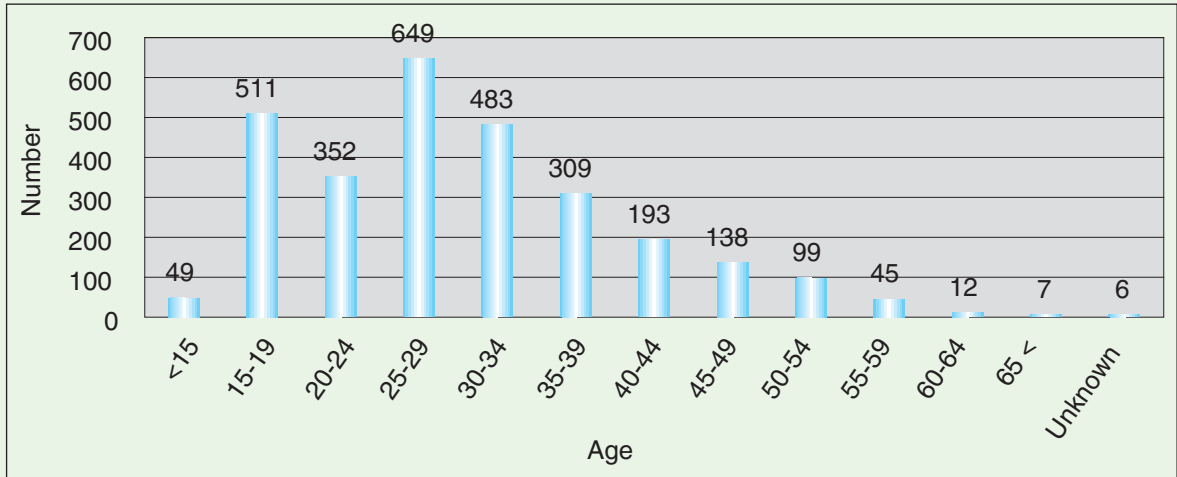


Graphic 7: The Age of First Use of Treated Persons

When the first use age of majority of people who are treated is assessed it is found out that 52 % of them are between 15-24 age intervals.



Distribution of Treated Persons According to Age:



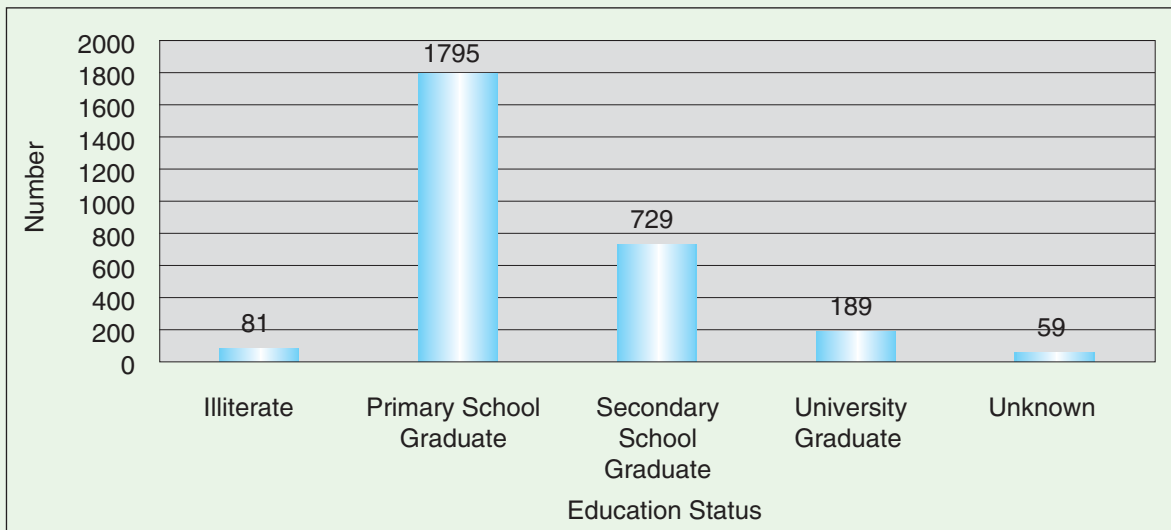
Graphic 8: Age of Treated Persons

It is observed that the persons who applied for treatment seems to be in the age interval of 25-29. This rate is parallel with the previous year. The rate of age interval to be 24 % in the year 2005 has been determined to be 22-7 % in the year 2007.

Working Conditions of the People Treated: When the patients are assessed who are treated in the year 2006 according to their profession it is determined that 1843 persons are unemployed and 29 of them are not economically active. In spite 793 of them has regular jobs, 95 of them are students and 40 persons deal with other jobs. 53 persons profession is unknown.

The rate of unemployment detected to be 64,6 % for the patients who are treated in the year 2006 has been determined to be 58.6 % in the year 2005.

Education Status of Treated Persons:



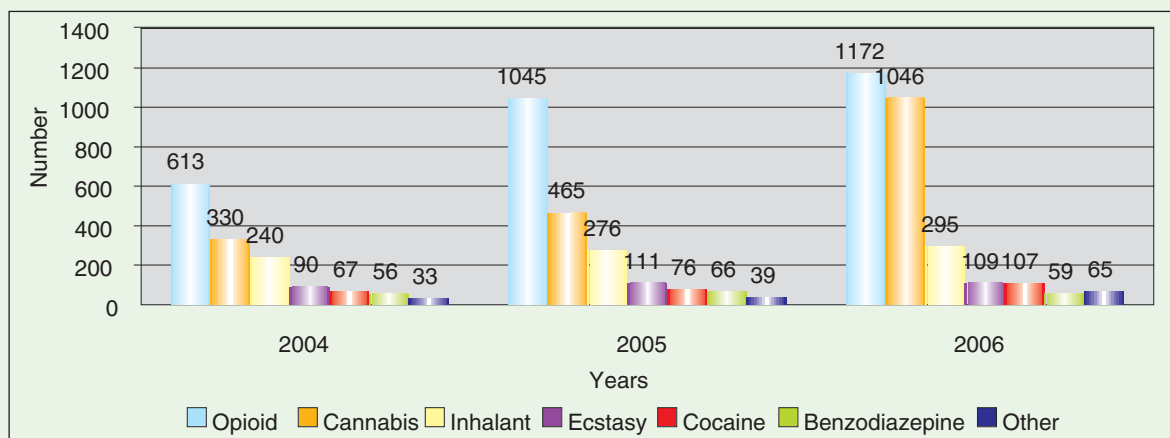
Graphic 9: Education Status of Treated Persons

It is observed that 62,9 % of the treated persons are primary school graduates. This rate observed to be 61,5 % for the year 2005.



While commenting the education status and average of drug use the rates of primary school graduates and other education averages in the country's population must be taken into account. The number of primary school graduates is higher than the others in our country. This means that education can not be considered as a unique reason for commencing to use drugs.

Distribution of Treated Persons According to the Substance They Use: It has been determined that 1131 persons use heroin, four persons use methadone, 26 persons other opium poppy derivatives, 105 persons use cocaine, one person amphetamines, 107 persons MDMA and its other derivatives, 59 persons benzodiazepines, 293 persons volatile substances addictives, 1039 persons use cannabis, 21 persons use other substances. The drugs used by 67 persons are unknown. It is observed that 40 % of patients treated for using opiate, 36,5 % cannabis.



Graphic 10: Distribution of Types of Drugs Used by the Treated Patients According to the Years

In the year 2004 1427, in 2005 2078, in 2006 2853 persons were treated. As it can be seen from graphics 10 the number of opiate and cannabis users has been significantly increased when compared to the previous years. Moreover we can see that in both three years the number of people applying for treatment for opiate and cannabis use is higher than the number of other substances users.

Distribution of Substances According to their Type of Use: When the type of use of drugs are considered 594 of the users declared that they use via vessels, 842 via smelling, 1071 of them by mixing into the tobacco and 251 of them by eating and drinking.⁶³ The type of use of 95 persons is unknown.

Frequency of Drug Use: In average 67,6 % of the persons declared the frequency of use for the last month as “**everyday**”. When the matter is concerned from this point of view 87,6 % of heroin users, 80 % of methadone users, 67,6 % of volatile substance users, 66,7 % of other opiates users, 64,4 % of benzodiazepine users and 62,6 % of cocaine users declared that they have used these substances everyday.

Second Drug: 68 heroin users declared that they use cocaine as a second drug, and 414 of them specified that they use cannabis as a second drug. 53 cocaine users declared that they use cannabis and 305 cannabis users declared that they use MDMA and its other derivatives and 99 volatile substances users declared that they use cannabis as a second drug.

⁶³ Since injection method is an advanced phase for drug use it is observed that the majority of the persons applying for treatment uses injection method. This situation does not reflect the overall conditions in the country but the conditions of the persons applying for treatment.



5. SUBSTANCE ADDICTION TREATMENT

5.1. Treatment System

The Ministry of Health aimed to enhance the quality and quantity of the settings providing drug-related treatment in order to prevent the use of narcotic drugs, to treat the drug users and enable rehabilitation, to prevent these persons from urging others to use drugs and thus to reduce drug demand in the country. The current structure allows for the treatment of drug users demanding treatment mostly, however it is planned to disseminate the drug-related treatment services all over the country to make the services more easily accessible.

In this context, in addition to the AMATEM operating under İstanbul Ord. Prof. Mazhar Osman Bakırköy Mental Health and Diseases Education and Research Hospital, AMATEMs were opened under Elazığ, Samsun, Manisa Mental Health and Diseases Hospitals in 1997, under Adana Mental Health and Diseases Hospital and Denizli State Hospital in 2000, Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital in 2004.

“Research and Treatment Center for Volatile Substance Addiction” (UMATEM – later the name changed to ÇEMATEM.) established under the body of the İstanbul Ord. Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Bakırköy Mental Health and Diseases Education and Research Hospital to render services to children using volatile substances has been successfully continuing its activities in this field. Furthermore, treatment services are rendered to drug using children and adolescents by Ege University Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research and Implementation Center for Children and Adolescents (EGEBAM) established under the body of Ege University, Faculty of Medicine in İzmir in the year 2003 through the cooperation and support of public bodies and agencies to treat only child patients and in a section of AMATEM under the body of Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital.

Besides the Drug Addiction Treatment Centers of Ministry of Health also treatment services granted for drug addicts in Faculty of Medicines of Ankara University, Gazi University, İstanbul University, Ege University and Dokuz Eylül University and by Private Balıklı Rum Hospital. Moreover, AKDENİZBAM founded with the contributions of Mediterranean University, Antalya Governorship and concerned institutions and establishments commenced its activities by the year 2006. By the year 2006 it is served with total 505 bed capacity in 17 centers as two of them belongs to children and adolescents.

As a result of studies of Drug Addiction Treatment Methods Scientific Commission, a decree concerning certifying of doctors, psychiatrists and nurses to be assigned to treatment centers for training programs and examination has been published. A guide book started to be prepared for diagnosis and treatment criterion to be used as education curriculum.⁶⁴

In the scope of services provided for volatile substances addictive children and adolescents the mental disorders such as depression those may appear as a result of drug use are searched and their treatment are applied. The reason for the young people to use drugs, their social structure and their family structure are searched and the method for addiction therapy is determined. Information is given for the young people concerning the substances they use and their affects and the things to be done for preventing reuse of these are thought.



The studies for increasing the number and qualification of treatment centers in the scope of studies for reduction of demand has been developed with the understanding that the effective fighting for prevention of supply in the societies where there is demand can not be sustained after a particular point. Although the use and addiction of drugs for our country is in the same level with European Member countries high level of sensitivity is paid for fighting against use and addiction of drugs.

Drug Addiction Treatment Centers



Figure 3: Map of Turkey Showing the Provincial Location of Drug Addiction Treatment Centers in Turkey

No	Province	Name of Treatment Center
1	İstanbul	Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Mental Health and Neurology Education and Research Hospital (AMATEM)
2	İstanbul	Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Mental Health and Neurology Education and Research Hospital (ÇEMATEM)
3	İstanbul	Private Balıklı Rum Hospital
4	İstanbul	İstanbul University İstanbul Faculty of Medicine ⁶⁵
5	Ankara	Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital ⁶⁶
6	Ankara	Gazi University Faculty of Medicine
7	Ankara	Ankara University Faculty of Medicine
8	Elazığ	Elazığ Mental Health and Diseases Hospital
9	Samsun	Samsun Mental Health and Diseases Hospital
10	İzmir	Ege University Faculty of Medicine (AMATEM)
11	İzmir	Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Medicine 101
12	İzmir	İzmir Atatürk Education and Research Hospital
13	İzmir	EGEBAM
14	Manisa	Manisa Mental Health and Diseases Hospital
15	Denizli	Denizli State Hospital
16	Antalya	Akdeniz BAM
17	Adana	Adana Dr. Ekrem Tok Mental Health and Diseases Hospital

Table 7: The names and Provinces of Drug Addiction Treatment Centers in Turkey.

⁶⁵ When it is needed the beds from psychiatry clinic are utilized and thus the number of beds is increased.

⁶⁶ 10 beds of Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital is used for addiction of children and adolescents.



5.1.1. Objective of Treatment

The implementations for treatment for treatment in addiction treatment centers in Turkey aim to decrease or eliminate drug use, eliminating problems concerning abstinence, prevention of reuse of drugs and providing development for psychological and social functionality. These treatment applications are implemented according to “detoxification applied as ambulated or clinically as with our without medicine or in both methods”.

Performing of treatment services in centers who are licensed by centers which allowance/license is given by Ministry of Health and to prevent treatment of addictives from different purposed centers has been arranged with “Regulation of Drug Addiction Treatment Centers”⁷² which is published in the Official Gazette dated 16.02.2004.”⁶⁷

Moreover with this regulation, “Drug Addiction Treatment Methods Scientific Commission” has been constituted. The commission is responsible for monitoring of development of drug addiction treatment, measures to be taken and treatment methods and concerned diagnosis and determination of treatment protocols.

The drug addiction has been defined under this regulation as state of illness. Moreover in 191st Article of TCK (Turkish Criminal Code) if the illegal substances addictives accept treatment has judged that courts may decide for controlled freedom rather than penal act. In the context of provisions set out under Regulation of Implementation of Preventive and Supportive Measures Decision Taken for Children Protection Law dated 23.12.2006 the treatment and follow up of the children who are determined to be drug addictives/users is provided.

By moving from the approach that the addiction is a disease, the expenditures made for examination and treatment of are met by the social security organizations of the concerned authorities and the costs for examination and treatment arrived with the decision of courts for the persons who do not have social security is met by Ministry of Health⁶⁸. The costs to be accrued for addictives who have no social security and the persons having trouble for paying the health costs are met by Social Solidarity Associations in Provinces/Districts they live. As a consequence the approach addictives to access specialist treatment they need by eliminating economical obstacles for accessing treatment.

5.1.2. Substitution Treatment

Opportunity provided for the use of Methadone, Buprenorphine, Naloxane, Naltrexone, LAAM and similar opiate agonists, antagonists, partial agonists and partial antagonists, which are legal to be used for drug addiction treatment also which are in force in many European Union countries with the Regulation for Treatment Centres prepared in the year 2004. A new dimension has been gained for drug addiction treatment with the regulation of substitution treatment regulation which is not practised yet.

Since the methods and principals for the implementation of medicines such as Methadone, Buprenorphine and similar drugs the importation of these medicines and use for the patients

⁶⁷ Regulation for Drug Addiction Treatment Centers. [online]. Address: <http://mevzuat.basbakanlik.gov.tr/mevzuat/metinx.asp?mevzuatkod=7.5.4836> [date of access 14.09.2007].

⁶⁸ Data provided by Ministry of health to TUBİM.



is not realized yet. However the scientific commission still continues for preparation of diagnosis and treatment protocols according to drug addiction types.

5.1.3. Non-Substitution Treatment

In Turkey both clinical and ambulatory treatment is applied. Since it was not possible to reach healthy data for ambulatory treatment only clinical treatment data is used.

It is accepted that providing the application of addictives and users to addiction treatment centers and management of mechanisms in which addictives can be routed to treatment for the increase of rate of treatment success by commencing to treatment earlier.

In the context of this understanding the routing of children who are living outdoors by social service units and children and adolescents committing crime or being victims of crime by courts and in addition to this addictive/users by their families/ parents with thanks to level of consciousness created in the public opinion to the centers is increased.

The understanding of activating social support programs for the persons who suffer remission⁶⁹ after treatment not to be users / addictives of drugs widely supported in the public opinion. In the following years the number of projects for the fields of education an employment after addiction treatment is expected to increase.

The planning of actions to be executed between the years 2006-2012 has been commenced by adding the criterion for implementation of “availability of treatment programs and increasing its applicability” in National Policy and Strategy Document and it is planned to commence for actions by the year 2007.

5.2. Health Services in Penitentiary Institutions

The Judicial Sentence Law and the concerned legislation have been completely modified as a result of legislation activities realized in the recent years in out country in the scope of respect to human rights it has become compatible to international standards and rules.

Health Services Office has been established by Foreign Affairs Department of General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses for the purpose of management of infirmaries and polyclinics in which services executed in crime execution institutions and education houses.

While the initial examination and treatment services of convicted and arrested people are given in the institution for the serious and severe injuries those requiring advanced examinations and treatment the convicted or arrested persons are transferred to state hospitals and university hospitals and their examination and treatment provided and according to the law every kind of examination and treatment services are provided under the warranty of the state and as free of charge.

The medical requirements and the demand of the concerned persons for the utilization of examination and treatment rights is evaluated as a prerequisite however as specified in number tow and three sentences 82nd Article of the law numbered 5275 it shall be possible to treat the convicted or arrested if “the convicted having a health problem and rejects treatment

⁶⁹ Loosing of illness symptoms.



experiencing a serious threat for their lives or in case of availability of a condition which is dangerous for the health of the persons in crime execution institutions”.

According to the 18th Article of Law numbered 5275, the penalties of convicted suffering from psychological illness besides mental diseases are executed in the special divisions which are constructed or designed for these purposes in Elazığ, Samsun, Manisa and Adana Provinces. The need for specialist physicians for the management of Special divisions is met by the Ministry of Health according to the concerned Law.

Initially protective and preventive health measures must be taken in the institutions.⁷⁰ In the context of fighting against epidemic diseases “informing and notification system for epidemic diseases system” is utilized in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. The convicted or arrested persons who are transferred to the hospital and who need to be treated clinically are taken by the specialist physician to the convicted black holes. The convicted who do not need clinical treatment but whose illness has to be followed up by the physician are transferred to penitentiary institutions nearest to the hospitals.

⁷⁰ Inoculation programs implemented in coordination with Ministry of Health and 6463 persons from penitentiary institutions' personnel and 32728 persons from convicted and arrested persons as 1 dose against one of the epidemic diseases Hepatitis B and inoculation studies still continue.



6. HEALTH CORRELATE AND CONSEQUENCES

6.1. Drug Related Deaths and the Rate of Death Among Drug Addictives

The data concerning death related with drug addiction only accessed via police records until the year 2005. In the year 2006 PHARE Project⁷¹ has been commenced between EMCDDA and EMCDDA Turkish National Focal Point. Various study groups were established in the scope of the Project. One of these study groups is the Working Group of Indicator for Drug Related Deaths and Death Rates. The names of the Institutions who are member of this working group are given in Table 9.

Names of Working Group Member Institutions
Ministry of Justice, Forensic Medicine
General Directorate of Security, Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime
General Command of Gendarmerie, Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime
Ankara University, Faculty of Medicine Main Branch for Forensic Medicine
Ministry of Health, Refik Saydam Hygiene Center
Turkish Statistical Institute

Table 8: TUBİM Working Group for Indicator of Drug Related Deaths and Death Rates Member Institutions

Data of 2006 concerning drug related death events are provided from Ministry of Justice, Council of Forensic Medicine, General Directorate of Security Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime and General Command of Gendarmerie Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime with the assistance of working group established in the scope of PHARE Project.

15 of the data provided from data providers (Police and Council of Forensic Medicine) are determined to be repeated data and the repeated series were extracted from total records and it has been determined that totally 51 drug related death event occurred in the year 2006.

When the drug related deaths are investigated according to the age groups it can be observed that there are 2 events for 15-19 ages group; 6 events for 2*-24 age group; 9 events for 25-29 ages; 15 events for 30-34; 9 events in 35-39 age group; 2 events for 40-44; 3 events in 45-49 age group and 5 events for 50-54 age group.

Drugs Causing for the Death of Persons	Women	Men	TOTAL
Opium Poppy and Derivatives	4	40	44
Amphetamines	2	3	5
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0	2	2
TOTAL	6	45	51

Table 9: Distribution of Drug Related Deaths According to the Gender and Substance Factor

The distribution of drug related death events for gender is given in Table 10. According it can be observed that 88 % of drug related death events are male (n=51) and 12 % are female. It has been determined that 86 % of death events caused by Opium and derivatives, 10 % of them by Amphetamines and 4% of them by Ecstasy.

⁷¹ See. "1.2.1 International Cooperation".



When the distribution of deaths are investigated according to the age average factor; it is understood that the age average of females 22.67 % and males age average to be 34,84 and the overall age average to be 33,45. The youngest ages has been determined to be 16 (females) and the oldest age has been determined to be 51 (males) for death events.

The 0,047 % of the overall deaths between the age group of 15-64 (n=106.784)⁷² realized in Turkey in the year 2006 has been determined to be caused by drugs. When we investigate the overall death events according to genders 0,063 % of males and 0,017 % of females (n=35357) are determined to be drug related.

Between the years 1990 and 2003 death events between 6.500 and 9.000 events and totally 113.000 death events notified by the EU member countries. These figures can be envisaged as a minimum estimation according to inadequate reporting in many countries.⁷³ When the drug related death events occurred in our country compared with EU countries this rate has been determined to be lower when compared to the European countries.

According to the data provided from Ministry of Health General Directorate of Treatment Services, 2853 persons were treated in Drug Addiction Treatment Centers in the year 2006. No death notification for death was provided for drug addiction in the hospitals providing drug addiction treatment was recorded.

6.2. Drug Related Epidemic Diseases

Drug users via vessels can have behaviors to take risk for the reason of drug use. Drug users via vessels known to have important role for spreading diseases such as AIDS, Hepatitis and especially diseases those spread by sexual activities. For the users using drug via vessels it has been observed that there can be cognizance disorders for sexual behaviors, injector sharing or injector cleaning as in many fields.⁷⁴

In the scope of data taken from Ministry of Health General Directorate of Essential Health Services, the country profile for intravenous drug users for HIV, HBV, HCV rates are as follows.

Totally 6 persons who are intravenous drug users declared to carry HIV virus. When the issue is investigated according to the gender 6 of intravenous drug users affected from HIV virus are men.⁷⁵

When the intravenous drug users affected from HIV virus are investigated according to their age groups;

It has been found out that 2 persons in 25-34 age group and 4 persons are over 34 ages.⁷⁶

1071 Hepatitis C and 6516 Hepatitis B events are determined in Turkey. However the number of intravenous drug user persons suffering from Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C is unknown.⁷⁷

6.3. Drug Related Psychiatric Problems

No new information available

6.4. Other Drug Related Health Problems

No new information available

⁷² Ministry of Interior Directorate General for Population and Citizenship Services –Death Records for the year 2006 [online]. Address: http://www.nvi.gov.tr/11,2006_Olum_Istatistikleri.html [date of access 02.10.2007].

⁷³ EMCDDA 2006 Annual Report: Epidemic Diseases Related with Drugs and Deaths Related with Drugs. [online]. Address: <http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/tr/page011-tr.html> [date of access 02.09.2007].

⁷⁴ Çakmak D., Evren C. (2006). Alcohol and Drug Use Disorders. pg. 72. İstanbul

⁷⁵ [online]. Address: <http://www.saglik.gov.tr> [date of access 02.09.2007].

⁷⁶ [online]. Address: <http://www.saglik.gov.tr> [date of access 02.09.2007].

⁷⁷ [online]. Address: <http://www.saglik.gov.tr> [date of access 02.09.2007].



7. ACTIVITIES FOR HEALTH RELATION AND AFFECTS

7.1. Prevention of Drug Related Deaths

The rate of drug related deaths in Turkey is very low as not to be compared to many of European countries.

86 % of drug related death events in Turkey is related with opium poppy and (n=51) its derivatives (heroin). If it is considered that in our country 40 % (n=2853) of the treated persons in our country are heroin addicts in the year 2006, increasing the rate of heroin users treated can be assessed as prevention measures of overdose deaths.

In many countries, specialist views for utilizing different intervention strategies to decrease overdose drugs deaths accepts treatment of opioid substitution as the most beneficial approach. Although this type of treatment is used in Hungary and Sweden it is not considered to be a way to decrease drugs originated deaths. Moreover the low level of substitution treatment in Estonia and Poland means that methadone substitution treatment currently not assessed as an important response to decrease overdose deaths.⁷⁸ No such substitution treatment applied in our country.

There shall be a series of factors for a minimal decrease for overdose observed in some of EU countries. Reduction of wide spread use and decrease of injection rates, increase of prevention efforts, treatment availability, understanding of treatment and increase for the number of treatment and possibly the decrease for risk taking behaviors can be counted among these factors.⁷⁹

In other implementation applied in drug addiction treatment centers in Turkey, acute and continuous treatment opportunities were provided to prevent drug related deaths. Besides these in the emergency services of full equipped hospitals intervention is provided for drug addiction related crisis.

7.2. Prevention and Treatment of Drug Related Epidemic Diseases

In Turkey after the first case of HIV/AIDS detected in the year 1985 the Ministry of Health with a decree took HIV/AIDS to the list of mandatory for notification. The notification of cases performed via D 86 forms special for HIV/AIDS. Besides these Hepatitis B also has been taken to the list of mandatory notification since the year 1990. Moreover Gonorrhoea and chlamydia which are not previously mandatory to notify have been commenced to be notified by the year 2005 in Turkey.

The importance of cooperation for HIV/AIDS/CYBE surveillance among sectors is a case to be seriously considered. In the context of this reality National AIDS Commission (UAK) has been established headed by Ministry of Health consisting of thirty two national shareholders from Non-governmental organizations in the year 1996.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ EMCDDA 2006 Annual Report: Epidemic Diseases Related with Drugs and Deaths Related to Drugs. [online]. Address: <http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/tr/page011-tr.html> [date of access 02.09.2007].

⁷⁹ EMCDDA 2006 Annual Report: Epidemic Diseases Related to Drugs and Deaths Related to Drugs. [online]. Address: <http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/tr/page011-tr.html> [date of access 02.09.2007].

⁸⁰ Global Fond Fonth Call for Proposal of Turkey.



In the scope of 3rd National Strategic AIDS Action Plan for the years 2007-2011 adopted in June meeting of UAK in the year 2006 the institutions took over their activities.

The said action plan also includes targets and strategies concerned with the issues of protection, prevention, diagnosis and increase of access to treatment, increasing of advisory services, development of legislation, protection, social support, monitoring, assessment target and strategies and besides intravenous drug use and target and strategies for HIV/AIDS/HepB/C.⁸¹

Moreover Turkey Europe CYBE surveillance network (ESSTI), HIV surveillance (EuroHIV) and EMCDDA Phare are not included in the project.

Another project executed by the Ministry of Health in the field of HIV and infections caught by HIV and other important sexual ways is "CYBE/HIV Operations Project" The said Project is included in the Turkey's Reproduction Health Program commenced in the year 2003 with cooperation between Ministry of Health and European Commission. The Project having objectives such as determining the current CYBE/HIV epidemiology and determining CYBE/HIV prevalence in vulnerable societies under the risk of HIV in the society for pregnant coming to birth clinics in our greater cities has been executed in Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Trabzon and İzmir provinces in March 2006-March 2007 period.⁸²

If we consider the said study;

Although in the said research the sexual activities of IDU (Intravenous drug users) seems to be lower than other research groups injection implementations facilitates the prevalence of CYBE's. The reality of this risk group sharing 42.6 % of needles and 48.5 % not performing syringe cleaning application requires special measures concerning their roles for HIV prevalence. Besides this the participators in these risk groups specified that they do not use condom during their sexual relations.⁸³

The preferred places for service supply (condom, medicine, injector, etc.) are pharmacies. The cooperation of pharmacies will provide contribution for the training of RDG's for preventive measures, advisory and health research behaviors. Groups are familiar with AIDS in the rate of 90 % however HIV is only recognized by ECE (men having sexual relationships with men) in the same rate. (89.2%)⁸⁴

	KŞÇ		ECE		DUK	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
HIV	2	0.8	3	1.8	1	1.5
Hepatitis B	6	2.4	6	3.6	2	2.9
Syphilis	19	7,5	18	10.8	1	1.5
Gonore	7	2.8	5	3.0	1	1.5
Klamidya	3	1.2	4	1.8	2	2.9

Table 10: Condition of Epidemic Diseases Among the Groups Having Behaviors of Risk

⁸¹ Ministry of Health, National HIV/AIDS Strategic Action Plan 2007-2011.

⁸² Operational Research on Key STIs & HIV in Turkey

⁸³ Operational Research on Key STIs & HIV in Turkey

⁸⁴ Operational Research on Key STIs & HIV in Turkey



When the test results are analyzed it has been determined that Syphilis is prevalent for the men who had sexual relations with men more than unregistered commercial sex workers. On the other hand, HIV and Hepatitis B caught by blood has been found in DIMs however no Syphilis has been found.⁸⁵

Activities for increasing awareness in the field of HIV/AIDS of intravenous drug users in Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir and Gaziantep provinces, research measuring behavioral changes, training activities for field workers and “Turkey HIV/AIDS Prevention and Support Program is planned to be completed in 2008 January”.⁸⁶

7.3. Interventions for Drug Related Psychiatric Problems

No new information available

7.4. Interventions for Other Drug Related Health Problems

No new information available

⁸⁵ Operational Research on Key STIs & HIV in Turkey

⁸⁶ Ministry of Health, National HIV/AIDS Strategic Action Plan 2007-2011.



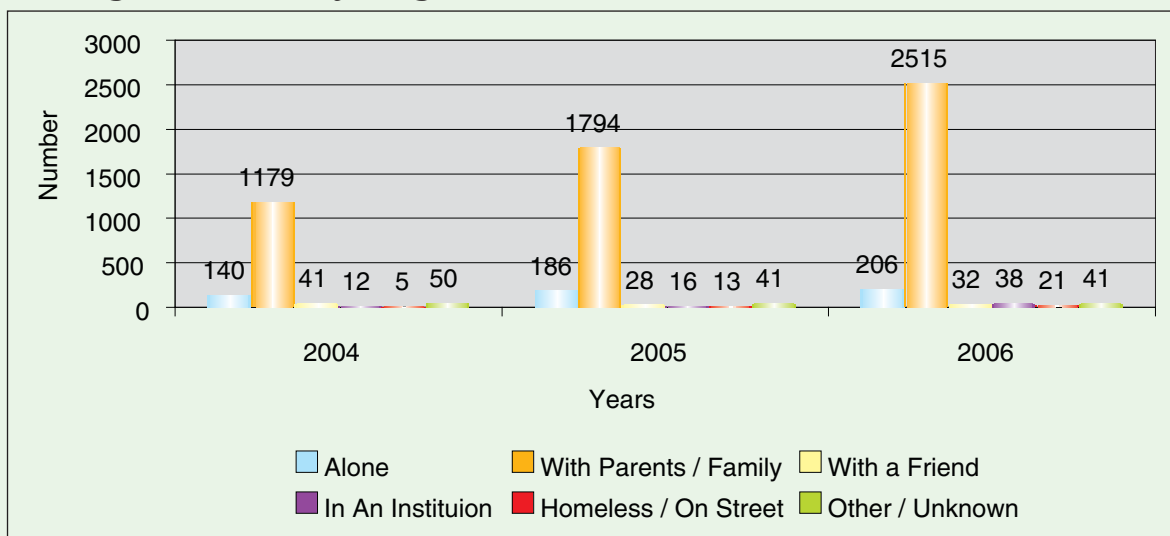
8. SOCIAL CORRELATES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ADDICTION

8.1. Social Exclusion

Exclusion of a social individual or a small group as not being benefited from the opportunities of the wide group it lives in and being apart from connection and persons those can be utilized by other groups and persons called social exclusion⁸⁷

Drug addiction is a social issue and the solution of this problem is related with its own. What we mean from the solution that is not a world where no one use drugs but all fighting institutions and establishments and organizations to perform their tasks. This problem existing since the existence of human being continues to follow an increasing trend by increasing population, urbanization, human relations.

Living Environment of Drug Users



Graphic 11: Distribution of Life Averages of Patients who are Clinically Treated in AMATEM According to the Years

When the life averages of patients who are clinically treated in AMATEMs in 2004-2006 is considered majority of the patients as 82 % (n=1427) in the year 2004, 86 % (n=2078) in 2005 and 89% (n=2853) in 2006 live with their parents.

When we considered the affects of families and friends routing these persons to treatment; it is observed that drug addictives are routed as 32 % in 2004, 33 % in 2005 and 26,7 % in the year 2006 by their families and friends.

According to the results of survey study implemented for 838 persons with the principle of volunteer who declared that they are drug users in the year 2006 by Narcotic Department of 81 Provinces Security Departments' Anti Smuggling and Organized Crime; when the living environment of the persons is investigated it has been observed that 79 % of them live with the parents (n= 838), 12 % of them alone, 8 % of them with their friends and 2 % in other living environments. 93 % of these people known to have parents and 5 % of them has no parents and 2 % of them not known weather they have parents or not when commenced to use drugs.

⁸⁷ Demir, Ö., Acar M. (2002). Social Sciences Dictionary. Ankara.



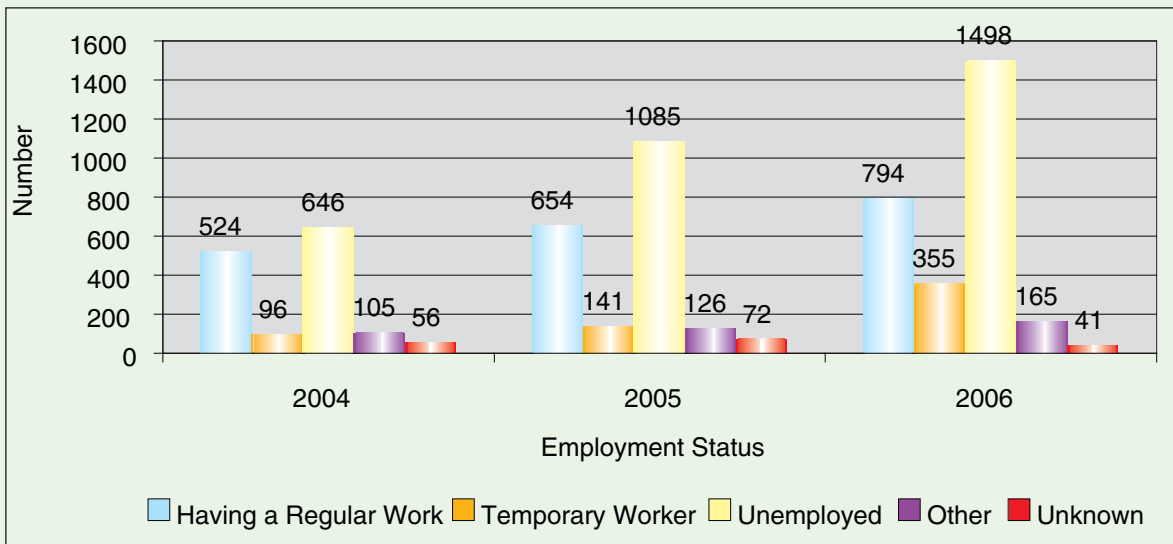
It is observed that the majority of the patients clinically treated in AMETEMs and persons who are arrested by KOM Branch Office Narcotics Units and who declared that they are drug users live with their parents.

Dimension of Unemployment

The persons who are most affected from unemployment are the young people as one of the disadvantageous groups facing with problems for entering to labor market.

While the rate of unemployment was 8 percentages in 1990 and 7,6 percentages in 1995 it exceeded 10 percentages in 2002-2006 period. While the rate of young population unemployment was 16 percentages in the year 1990 it increased after the year 2001 and reached to 20 percentages in 2002-2006 period. Without any doubt economic crisis have major importance for increasing total and young unemployment by the year 2001. In 2006 this total unemployment rate and also rate of young unemployment has reached to the lowest figures in the last five years.⁸⁸

When the status of employment of drug addictives treated in AMATEMS clinically are investigated;



Graphic 12: Distribution of Employment Status of Drug Addictives those Clinically Treated in AMATEMS According to the Years

The high level of unemployed people among the drug users treated is considerable. Other important rate is the excessive amount of drug users having regular works. Although the drug addiction reaches to high trends for unemployed parts it has a vital share for employed and temporary workers.

⁸⁸ TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly). Research of Assembly with Basis No (10/337, 343, 356, 357) Established for the Purpose of Determining the Measures to be Taken by Investigating The Events Occurred in Schools and Increasing Trends of Violation for Young People and Children [online]. Address: [http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20II%20\(0151-0300\).pdf](http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20II%20(0151-0300).pdf) [date of access 02.10.2007].



8.2. Drug Related Crimes

The major part of theories and researches those come to agenda in present days criminology is focused on the relationship between drug use and crime and especially violation crimes. These hypotheses typically build a two way relation between drugs and crime.⁸⁹

- The psychological affects of a particular drug removes the obstacles compressed by human or caused violation with its other pharmacological effects.
- It is expressed that since some of the drugs are expensive drugs users are directed to commit crime (especially the property crimes) to find the adequate money to use the drugs. The focus point of hypothesis “Drugs causing crime commitment “is the question which factors lead. Are these individuals who are becoming drug addictives and then committing crimes or the guilty persons who started to use drugs afterwards? Despite the important researches a respond could not be given to this empiric question. Besides this, the researches conducted mostly in jailhouses or among the convicted people and a sampling result is extracted accordingly and it has been found out that positive mutual relations exist drug use and rate of crime committing.

According to the results of survey performed for 838 persons who declared that they are drug users and arrested by 81 Provinces Security Departments Anti Smuggling and Organized Crime Branch Offices Narcotic Units in the year 2006;

Status of Criminal Record	Number
Has only criminal record for drug related issues	134
Has only criminal record for issues out of drugs	186
Has both drug and other events related criminal record	171
No previous criminal record	332
Unknown	15
Total	838

Table 11: Distribution of Drug Users According to Their Factors of Criminal Record

When the criminal records status of persons are investigated it has been observed that 16 % have only criminal record for drug related issues, 22 % of them having only criminal records for other crimes rather than drugs, 20 % of them both having criminal record for drug use and other issues and moreover 40 % has been determined to have no previous criminal record. In addition no information provided for 2 %. Persons having criminal records are determined to have such records for 69 % for using (n=305), 14 % for selling and 17 % for both using and selling.

Another study performed on this issue previously is the research conducted for the prevalence and characteristics of prevalence of drug use for arrested and convicted in jailhouses and house of corrections in İstanbul, Ankara, Elazığ and İzmir in the year 2004. According to the results of the research while the 29.7 % of the adolescents previously commit

⁸⁹ Sarısözen, T.F., (2007). Drugs and Crime. [online]. Address: <http://www.caginpilisi.com.tr/62/16.htm> [date of access 02.08.2007].



crime (n=270) it is found out that they are under the affect of drugs and the rate of adolescents who are under the affect of drugs while committing crime is 32.8 %. The crime commitment and age average for adolescents has been found to be 14.2 ± 2.4.

The crime commitment age average for the persons for the persons who tried a drug for at least one time during their lives has been found to be 13.8±2.6. It has been determined that the use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis used mostly before committing crime⁹⁰ In the same research the rate of adolescents under the drug affects causing their arresting and conviction is 32.8 %.

Turkey do not limits its fighting only with international drug smuggling also conducts projected studies against street sellers / users having activities for domestic use. Especially projected studies against street sellers/ users commenced at the end of the year 2005 also continued in the year 2006 and for this purpose totally 200 operations has been realized in Turkey in 54 different provinces in the year 2006. Totally 2978 street sellers are caught and delivered to judicial positions in these operations.

When the roles of persons for whom judicial transaction is applied by Province Security Department Narcotics in the year 2006 it ban be seen from table-x that the number of drug sellers is higher than the number of users. It has been assessed that being in the second row of the numbers of sellers and users in the year 2006 are originated from planned and project studies of Narcotic Units realized against domestic drugs networks conducting supply and distribution of citizen of our country 2006.⁹¹

TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	SUSPECTS FOR WHOM WUDICIAL INVESTIGATION PERFORMED IN THE YEAR 2006										TOTAL
	USER		DEALER		CARRIER		POSSESION		OTHER		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
CANNABIS	1342	46	2742	157	113	4	6904	315	367	22	12012
HEROIN	162	12	679	23	236	5	561	31	187	9	1905
OPIUM	4	-	19	1	2	1	34	1	18	2	82
COCAINE	20	7	217	11	9	3	228	18	4	1	518
ECSTASY	115	8	727	54	12	-	771	65	141	17	1910
CAPTAGON	25	1	125	4	8	4	33	2	8	1	211
SYNTETICH MEDICINES	33	6	89	2	-	-	263	18	29	6	446
TOTAL	1701	80	4598	252	380	17	8794	450	754	58	17084

Table 12: Distribution of Suspects for Whom Judicial Transaction Applied by the Police According to the Crime Related Drug Type

In this point Drug Related crimes considered. When both use and smuggling dimension is taken into account it is detected that drug related crimes is mostly related with “Cannabis” as 8366 and Ecstasy, Heroin, Cocaine and Captagone.⁹²

8.2.1. Narco-Terrorism

One of the most important revenue sources of terrorist organizations performing their activities in world is drug smuggling.

⁹⁰ Ögel, K., Aksoy A. (2004) Drug Use for Arrested and Convicted Adolescents.

[online]. Adres:<http://lokman.cu.edu.tr/psikiyatri/derindex/bagd/fulltext/2007/11.pdf> [date of access 02.10.2007].

⁹¹ General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report. (2007). page. 51–56

⁹² General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report. (2007). page. 42



Terrorist organizations finance their structure via illegal activities mainly the drug smuggling. The financial means of terrorist organization depends on the ideology and magnitude of the organization.

The drug smuggling having an annual turnover of 500 billion dollars is a very popular finance resource also for terrorist organizations according to UN sources.⁹³

The members of terrorist organizations forming their organization and illegal permanent staff organization by benefiting from legal gaps in the countries mostly to the European countries via illegal methods continue to propaganda activities against our country and are the smuggling drugs for the purpose of providing finance.

Especially for the purpose of meeting the requirements of terrorist organization PKK/KONGRA-GEL for weapons/ logistics for their increasing militant staff since the year 1984 they are getting in touch with international drug organizations and afterward by establishing their own organizations in the countries where they settle as immigrants and started to perform drug trade. The terrorist organization takes part approximately in each phase of drug smuggling process (production/transportation/mediation/sales/ street sales, etc.) and thereby provides financial support. The statements of the persons arrested during drugs operations realized in our country, crime records connected with terrorist organizations, monetary records for drug exchange documents captured in shelters/cell houses of terrorist organizations clearly indicated the connection of terrorist organizations' connection with drug smuggling.

Turkey became a target for the actions of terrorist organization in past and in the present day. As a result of successful operations the terrorist organizations are determined to involve in each phase of drug smuggling (production/transportation/mediation/sales/ street sales, etc.) and provide financial support. International reports which indicate that PKK-KONGRA-GEL-KADEK terrorist organization involved in drug crimes, statement of persons captured in operations in Turkey against drugs, crime record in connection with terrorist organizations, monetary records for drug exchange documents captured in shelters/cell houses of terrorist organizations clearly indicated the connection of terrorist organizations' connection with drug smuggling. In the operations performed in Turkey between the years 2002 and 2006 it has been confirmed that PKK-KONGRA-GEL-KADEK terrorist organization continues to perform drug smuggling.

Drug smuggling crimes of PKK-KONGRA-GEL-KADEK terrorist organization has also been confiscated by the former top level managers of the said terrorist organization like Abdullah Öcalan, Şemdin Sakık. While Abdullah is judged in İmralı Island as a response to the question of court president he replied that the financial source of the terrorist organization is approximately 200 million dollars. Öcalan while responding to the question weather the terrorist organization performs drug smuggling declared that the organization collects money from drug smuggler families and supplied money for the organization from smuggling events on border under the name of commission.⁹⁴

⁹³ Pek, A. (2007). Narco-Terrorism. *Çağın Polisi Magazine*. 68 (6) 16-19

⁹⁴ Pek, A. (2007). Narco-Terrorism. *Çağın Polisi Magazine*. 68 (6) 16-19



While the Head of TBMM Commission of Human Rights and the delegation visiting the convicted persons in Diyarbakır Penitentiary Institution they also performed an interview with Şemdin Sakık. Şemdin Sakık informed following interesting samples those also reflecting the reality of our present day: “The source of our financial sources was drug smuggling. PKK and Apo had a great share from drug smuggling in Turkey-Middle-east axis. We purchased weapons with these financial sources.”⁹⁵

The interviews and information received display that terrorist organizations such as ASALA, TKPL/ML and DHKP/C besides PKK-KONGRA-GEL-KADEK terrorist organization also deal with drug smuggling to finance their activities.⁹⁶

In this content totally 335 drug arresting realized which are determined to be in connection with terrorist organization continuing their activities in our country since the year 1984.⁹⁷

8.3. Drug Use Penitentiary Institutes

It is planned to initialize “Psychological Intervention Program Against Drug Addiction” by Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses” for fighting against drug addiction. In this content training applied for 10 specialist staff in Ministry of Justice Ankara Training Center and the said program will be initiated in the year 2008 via 10 personnel trained in 12 pilot penitentiary institutions.

The objective of the program is to provide psychological support to convicted and arrested people who are treated in penitentiary institutions or in hospitals.

As a result of survey applied for 70.277 convicted in the year 2006 by Ministry of Justice, General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses;⁹⁸

It has been observed that the rate of convicted persons before entering to penitentiary institutions for the last year is as follows; 0.7959 % Cannabis, 0.0160 % Cocaine, 0.1037 % Heroin, 0.1209 % Ecstasy, 0.0267 % LSD and the use of any illegal drugs to be 1.3133 %.⁹⁹

It has been observed that the rate of convicted persons before entering to penitentiary institutions for the last month is as follows; 0.4932 % Cannabis, 0.0188 % Cocaine, 0.0819 % Heroin, 0.1787 % Ecstasy, 0.0255 % LSD and the use of any illegal drugs to be 0.911 %.¹⁰⁰

In the research performed by TBMM, Parliamentary Committee among convicted and arrested children in penitentiary institutions:¹⁰¹

⁹⁵ Pek, A. (2007). Narco-Terrorism. *Çağın Polisi Magazine*. 68 (6) 16-19

⁹⁶ Pek, A. (2007). Narco-Terrorism. *Çağın Polisi Magazine*. 68 (6) 16-19

⁹⁷ General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report. (2007). page. 57

⁹⁸ Data for the year 2006 provided by TUBİM to EMCDDA for the year 2006 (Standard Table 12)

⁹⁹ Data for the year 2006 provided by TUBİM to EMCDDA for the year 2006 (Standard Table 12)

¹⁰⁰ Data for the year 2006 provided by TUBİM to EMCDDA (Standard Table 12)

¹⁰¹ TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly). Research of Assembly with Basis No (10/337, 343, 356, 357) Established for the Purpose of Determining the Measures to be Taken by Investigating The Events Occurred in Schools and Increasing Trends of Violation for Young People and Children [online]. Address: [http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20II%20\(0151-0300\).pdf](http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20II%20(0151-0300).pdf) [data of access 02.10.2007].



	Female (%)	Male (%)	General (%)
Smoking in particular period of life	43,1	40,9	40,2
Drinking alcohol drinks	9,8	3,3	4,1
Using volatile substances such as Thinner/ Glues	--	3	3,3
Using Drugs / volatile substances	3,9	7,6	7,9

Table 13: Distribution of Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Drugs / Stimulant Substances Among Children Who is Convicted or Arrested in Penitentiary Institutions

The rate of use of tobacco, alcohol, volatile/drugs as two or more is 33.2 percentages (21,6 percentages for female) and declaring to use none of them is 12.1 percentages (21,6 for female). In this research a relation was found between smoking and violation behaviors for male and female and drug use and violation behavior for men.



9. SOCIAL CORRELATES AND CONSEQUENCES

9.1. Social Re-integration

Accommodation

Our constitution, laws and Law for Social Services and Society for the Protection of Children clearly envisages taking urgent measures for children negligence and exploitation. In this context the “Children and Youth Centers” those taken for service for the purpose of serving for children living and working outdoors with Decree Law numbered 572 dated 1997 and 6th Article added to (e) paragraph of 3rd Article of Law numbered 2828 is defined as boarding or day service social service institutions established for the purpose of providing temporary rehabilitation and regaining to the society of children and young persons living outdoors living outdoors with the reasons of disputes between spouses, negligence, diseases, bad habits, indigence, abandonment and similar reasons.

According to the night shelter regulation of Social Services and Society for the Protection of Children this regulation covers persons of 18 age and over who are discharged from their houses with the reason of physical, mental or psychological and social problems and with the reason of using drugs and other substances and other reasons and the persons who are forced to live outdoors temporally or permanently, persons lacking a regular place to stay on nights, persons living in terminals, subways, bridges, terminals and parks, persons not benefiting from the services of any institutions and persons open to exploitation.

In the present day Social Services and Society for the Protection of Children serves for approximately 35 thousand people 24 hours pension or continuous basis and day services for 150 thousand people as preventive, protective, training and development activities with its approximately 10 thousand workers in 445 institutions.¹⁰²

44 pieces of these 445 institutions are Children and Youth Centers and these centers serve for the children and young people living outdoors.

Children and Youth Centers are obliged to prevent children and young people living outdoors or working outdoors from risks those may cause danger for physical, mental and emotional developments, to assist them to meet their essential requirements, to provide required services for their temporary accommodation, to perform every kind of social service interventions and to develop rehabilitative professional studies and to conduct studies for families and society.¹⁰³

Children using drug those accessed via these centers are routed to the treatment centers of Ministry of Health. 9114 children were accessed via these centers in the year 2006. 460 drug addictive children were routed to the treatment centers of Ministry of Health.

Children branch offices organized under General Directorate of Security Provincial Organizations have projected studies for the purpose of training and employment of children living outdoors and under risk. Children Policemen primarily responsible for transferring children committing judicial crimes leads to wide scope projects by providing participation of

¹⁰² SHÇEK [online]. Address: <http://www.shcek.gov.tr> [date of access 02.10.2007].

¹⁰³ Regulation for Children and Youth Centers [online]. Address: http://www.shcek.gov.tr/Kurumsal_Bilgi/Mevzuat/Yonetmelikler/COGEM.asp [date of access 02.08.2007]



the concerned institutions by determining the groups under risk and also provides sheltering of children dependent to protection to governmental institutions, to continue for their training and to assist for the ones who will not continue to their training to have arts/professional skills.¹⁰⁴

Education, Training

Labor force Growing Courses

It is aimed with labor force growing courses for young people, women, disabled, previously convicted people, long term unemployed persons and unemployed persons in the scope of unemployment insurance those evaluated in the scope of mostly affected people from labor market and evaluated as most disadvantageous groups in labor market to be grown for professions mostly required in labor market and to increase their chance of employment.

In this context; ¹⁰⁵

- Totally 246 labor force growing courses with employment warranty for unemployed people is organized and participation of totally 5.025 unemployed persons provided to these courses.
- Totally 38 courses organized for the unemployed persons who will establish their own businesses and totally participation of 648 unemployed people were provided to these courses.
- Totally 94 vocational training and rehabilitation program is organized for disabled and participation of totally 3.047 disabled was provided for these courses.
- Totally 126 vocational training and rehabilitation program has been organized for previously convicted people and totally 2.019 previously convicted people participated to these programs.
- Totally 118 labor force growing courses has been organized for the unemployed in the scope of unemployment insurance, participation of totally 1.687 unemployed provided for these courses.
- In order to provide the validity of “Course Completion Certificates” given for the trainees who completed labor force growing courses in labor market Ministry of Labor and Social Security and Ministry of Education have signed “Labor Force Growing and Adaptation Services Protocol” in 23.03.2006.

Youth Social Development Program

In the scope of Youth Social Development Program studies for development of capacities of youth centers, increasing of number of effective youth centers workers, development of youth employment, closing cultural gaps and development of youth policies in local level to cover the years 2006-2009 with the fund provided by World Bank for participation of young people and their effectiveness in Turkey.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ Turkish National Report for 2006 for Fighting Against Drugs and Drug Addiction TUBİM. (2006), Ankara

¹⁰⁵ Activity Report of Turkish Labor Organization for the year 2006 (2006). [online]. Address: http://www.iskur.gov.tr/mydocu/2006_yili_faaliyet_raporu.pdf [date of access 03.10.2007].

¹⁰⁶ TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly). Research of Assembly with Basis No (10/337, 343, 356, 357) Established for the Purpose of Determining the Measures to be Taken by Investigating The Events Occurred in Schools and Increasing Trends of Violation for Young People and Children [online]. Address: [http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20III%20\(0301-0500\).pdf](http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20III%20(0301-0500).pdf) [date of access 02.10.2007].



Employment

One of the important aspects of controlled freedom in our country is to support the persons who are affected from the crime and to support previously convicted persons who completed their penalty and return to social life. The concreted and part performing the execution task of this support system is the Protection Boards. According to the Controlled Freedom and Welfare Centers and Protection Boards Law numbered 5402 the protection boards are organized in 133 heavy sentencing centers.¹⁰⁷

The task of these boards is as follows;

“a) To assist for the persons who are effected from the crime for solving social and economic problems.

b) To assist for previously convicted people discharged from penitentiary institutions for finding jobs, to have professions or arts, to provide tools and credit for the ones who wishes to perform agricultural management, to assist for the persons who wish to establish working places and for solving the problems they face.

c) To take very kind of measures for the continuation of discharged child or young previously convicted persons to their education; and also to assist other previously convicted persons on this matter.

d) To negotiate or take decisions concerning projects those prepared by branch office for the purpose of child or young previously convicted and those who are discharged from penitentiary institutions to continue their education¹⁰⁸.

The Committees continue their studies in 133 centers in the scope of specified provisions. In the year 2006, employment opportunity provided for 309 persons, monetary assistance for 282 persons, education assistance for 107 persons, psycho-social support for 47persons, credit for 25 persons and assistance for 14 persons for health services was provided for 69 persons among 2294 previously convicted people who discharged from penitentiary institutions in the year 2006.

Additionally, according to the 30th Article of Labor Act numbered 4857, there is an obligation for the employers who employ fifty or more workers to employ disabled, previously convicted and terror victims as 6 % of the total number of workers employed in the workplace. In case of violation of this article penalty is applied for the work places. The money gained from this penalty is entered as receipt for the special order of budget of Turkish Labor Organization to be opened by the Ministry of Finance. The money collected in this account is transferred to Turkish Labor Organization for the purpose of professional training and rehabilitation of disabled and previously convicted and for them to establish their own jobs and to be used in such projects. The evaluating decision for the collected money is decided by a commission constituted with the participation of delegates from Ministry of Labor and Social Security General Directorate of Labor, General Directorate for Work Health and Security, Administration for Disabled People, Turkish Confederation for Disabled and institutions representing the highest number of workers in the coordination of General Directorate of Turkish Labor Organization.

¹⁰⁷ Özkaya, C.M., (2006) Protection Committees [online]. Address: <http://www.sosyalhizmetuzmani.org/koru-makurallari.htm> [date of access 08.08.2007].

¹⁰⁸ Regulation for Controlled Freedom and Welfare Centers and Protection Committees, Article 62.



The employment of previously convicted is performed each year by İskur according to the concerned Law.

	Looking for Job (Previously Convicted)	Employed (Previously Convicted)
Year 2005	8.817	6.694
Year 2006	7.798	6.454

Table 14: Distribution of Previous Convicted Looking for Job and Employed Previous Convicted by İskur According to the Years

As regards drug users and addicts, the parts in the Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM) prepared by Ministry of Labour and Social Security with the contributions of all concerned parties to play an important role for adaptation period of Turkey to European Policies for combating poverty and social exclusion concerning current situation, existing institutional structure, policies and implementations, challenges and things need to be done for the solution of these challenges in this field have been prepared with the contributions of Ministry of Health and General Directorate of Security, KOM Department and TADOC

Essential Social Assistance

“Social assistance” is a social security method and social service field consisting of financial and objective social revenues having the objective of developing the conditions of the people performed with the principle of indigence and control by semi-official or volunteer institutions for the persons who are defected inadvertently from the capability to take care himself and persons for whom he/she has to look after even in minimum level in local means.¹⁰⁹

Children service for the children in need of protection in care centers and children dormitories; old people services in rest homes, day service for children in baby nursery; rehabilitation services for disabled and paralyze in rehabilitation centers and social assistance for poor people performed by SHÇEK.

Social assistance applications lead the implementations in Turkey for preventing the indigence and reduction of its affects.

Social assistance covers programs such as free of charge health assistance for poor and care, assistance for families, paying salary for old people and disabled, revenue generating project support and unemployment assistance. The need in our country for social services and assistances continues increasingly with the reason of immigration, urbanization, changes in family structure, population increase and unemployment. The said assistances facilitating the access of poor people for essential services such as education and health provides increasing of life standards of the said poor people.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁹ General Directorate for Social Welfare and Solidarity, Objective and Targets [online]. Address: <http://www.sydg.gov.tr/sydtf/web/gozlem.aspx?sayfano=61> [date of access 02.10.2007].

¹¹⁰ TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly). Research of Assembly with Basis No (10/337, 343, 356, 357) Established for the Purpose of Determining the Measures to be Taken by Investigating The Events Occurred in Schools and Increasing Trends of Violation for Young People and Children [online]. Address: [http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20I%20\(0001-0150\).pdf](http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20I%20(0001-0150).pdf) [date of access 02.10.2007].



The main public social assistance programs are applied by the following establishments;¹¹¹

- General Directorate for Social Solidarity
- TC. General Directorate of Retirement Fund (Social Security Institution) (Payments Made per Law numbered 2022)
- Ministry of Health (green card application)
- General Directorate of Social Services and Protection of Children (Property and Monetary assistance)
- General Directorate of Foundations (salaries of alms house and dependent)
- Moreover social assistance from municipalities also provides important contribution for as social assistance.

The drug users lacking financial sources are observed to benefit from these social solidarity mechanisms (especially from the solidarity funds of governorship and Kaimakam's Office, green card applications).

Moreover, "Center for Children Working on the Streets of Ankara" has been founded by Greater Municipality of Ankara in the year 1993 for the purpose of to solve the problems of children working on the streets with their families, to route them for training, to assist them for their education if they are students, to solve their problems with the school and to assist them to be benefited from mandatory training by connecting them to school via meeting the requirements of poor students who can not attend to schools for indigence, to support them in other words to prevent the negligence and exploitation.

The essential focal point of central activities is for children and if needed service provided for families. These services can be outlined under the following titles;

1. Social and Cultural Services
2. Education Training Services
3. Sports Services
4. Nutrition Services
5. Psycho-Social Support Services.

Social and cultural services are important for the children to be socialized and to have a prestigious place in the society. There is library, mind-games, folk-dance, chess and handicrafts rooms in our center.

The Center served for totally 857 children working on streets in the year 2006 in 7-15 age intervals with its new and contemporary point of view. The final objective of the center is the development of working conditions of children in short term and elimination of children workmanship in long term.¹¹²

¹¹¹ TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly). Research of Assembly with Basis No (10/337, 343, 356, 357) Established for the Purpose of Determining the Measures to be Taken by Investigating The Events Occurred in Schools and Increasing Trends of Violation for Young People and Children [online]. Address: [http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20I%20\(0001-0150\).pdf](http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/sirasayi/donem22/yil01/ss1413_BOLUM%20I%20(0001-0150).pdf) [date of access 02.10.2007].

¹¹² Data provided to TUBİM by Ankara Greater Municipality

9.2. Prevention of Drug Related Crimes

9.2.1. Assistance to Drug User in Jailhouses (Prevention, Treatment and Social Re-Integration)

In drug related crimes the period for exercise of jurisdiction of drug addicts who accept that they are drug addicts and treatment and rehabilitation issues were discussed in Part "1.5.4. Controlled Freedom". The issues for employment of drug addicts are discussed in "9.1 Social Re-integration, Employment" part.

Moreover, training for increasing awareness has been applied for 2725 convicted and arrested people concerning Drug use and addiction in the year 2006 by TUBİM Provincial Focal Points.

9.2.2. Security Policies in Provincial Level for the Prevention of Drug Related Crimes

The studies conducted in the provinces for the young persons are planned and implemented generally by Provincial Education and Youth Committees gathering with the attendance of top level managers of public institutions and establishments located in the province in the headship of deputy governors.

In this committee the preventive and protective activities conducted by institutions to protect children from bad habits are discussed. The meeting dates of the said committees are determined by the committees. The activities performed by each institution are assessed before each meeting and the defected studies are determined and these defects are corrected.

81 Provincial Security Departments' KOM Branch Offices continue the successful fighting for eliminating of drug smuggling also against the street sellers continuing their activities in vicinities of schools. The operation conducted against street sellers increased more when compared to past. The most important reason for that are the projected studies performed by Provincial Security Departments KOM Units. With thanks to the projected studies sometimes in provincial level or sometimes in operations performed in more than one province the crime organization are arrested with their whole organization structures. By this way everyone as street sellers, drug suppliers, keepers and transporters are captured.

In addition to the above mentioned studies of rural area units of General Directorate of Security, it is aimed to constitute secure education environment and increasing of preventive and protective measures by determining the current security condition concerning the prevention of possible violation events in accordance with the Cooperation Protocol signed between Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education dated 20.09.2007 "Cooperation Protocol for Increasing Protective and Preventive Measures for Providing Secure Education in Schools" for the purpose of gaining effectiveness for the implementation of Prime Ministry Decree numbered 2006/17 and children protection law and other national and international legislation. In the context of this purpose the following are applied with sensitivity;

- Protective and preventive security measures against violation and event covering violence,
- Protection measures taken for fighting against drug use and addiction and against other hazardous habits,
- Protective measures taken against hazardous electronic games,
- Measures taken to keep away from illegal organizations and their ideological activities,
- Preventive measures for providing the security of children on traffic.¹¹³

¹¹³ Text of Cooperation Protocol signed between Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education dated 20.09.2007 "Cooperation Protocol for Increasing Protective and Preventive Measures for Providing Secure Education in Schools"



10. SUPPLY OF DRUGS

10.1. Availability and Supply

Supply connotes a wide meaning to cover entering the illegal drugs and their sales on streets and activities of arresting. Turkey is negatively affected for the trade of illegal addictive substances by opium poppy from east to west and its derivative heroin and also addictive synthetic substances from west to east. Moreover while Turkey is affected from the traffic of opium poppy derivative drugs from east to west and also affected for the trade of chemicals and synthetic drugs from west to east thus subjects to a double sided flow. The target of chemical substances coming over Europe and Russia is the illegal drug small factories and the target of synthetic drugs is countries of Middle-East and Turkey.

Besides these main substances affecting Turkey the supply of cannabis and cocaine is a problem our country face like the world countries. It has been understood from the seizures of our security forces that South America countries originated cocaine enter to our country sometimes as transit and sometimes for the limited number of users in our country. The cannabis substance which is accepted to be the most widely illegally produced drug in world in 172 countries¹¹⁴ is among the most widely used and captured substances in our country. It can be clearly seen that Turkey has a serious success with seizures for fighting against supply of materials.

10.1.1. Geographical Location of Turkey in Terms of Drug Routes

We can talk about mainly three drug routes affecting Turkey and its territory. These are Balkan Route, North Black Sea Route and East Mediterranean Route. Besides these very well known traditional routes alternative routes also developed by smuggler groups as a consequence of effective fighting realized by Turkey in its territory.

The crime groups facing with serious measures in Turkey – Bulgaria border line spent their efforts to reach Europe over Ukraine and Romania. The concerned units of United Nations also accept this determination. According to the 2007 World Drug Report prepared by UN, the Balkan route which seems to be very active in the years 2000-2004 retreated significantly and a significant number of seizures recorded in Romania and Hungary.¹¹⁵ Nevertheless, the sharing of intelligence and joint operations between the police departments of Turkey and Ukraine enforces the availability of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine route.

Another route transporting the heroin of Southeast Asia to European countries is the route to Russian Federation over Central Asia Republics and from here over the Nordic countries to the Europe. Smuggling performed mostly to United Kingdom over another route opening to Europe via Pakistan from Afghanistan.¹¹⁶

The highest amount of heroin captured in our country over all these routes affecting our territory. This is an indicator of importance given to anti-drug smuggling by Turkey. The support and determination of political order, budgetary opportunities, fighting capacity of

¹¹⁴ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, p. 13

¹¹⁵ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, p. 51.

¹¹⁶ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, p. 51



security forces, bringing every kind of technical means to an utilizable level, importance given for the training of security forces, devoted specialist personnel profile and importance given to international cooperation result this success.

Balkan Route for drugs affecting Turkey starts with illegal opium poppy planting fields in Southeast Asia and passed the lands of Iran and Turkey and separates to two branches on Balkan Peninsula.

While its one branch travels through West and Central European countries over Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria (North Branch) other branch reaches to West Europe over Turkey and Greece mostly via maritime line (South Branch). Balkan Route is the shortest route connecting Afghanistan territory to Europe. It is very important for crime groups to transport drugs to their target. This situation increases the importance of Balkan Route for one time.

The most important drug for the Balkan route is heroin. In the illegal production centers of heroin gained from opium poppy significant changes observed in the recent years. Serious increases started to be observed in Afghanistan popular with only illegal opium poppy production in the recent years.¹¹⁷

Other countries in which a significant increase recorded for the illegal heroin laboratories captured are Russian Federation and Moldova. 43 % of the totally captured 844 heroin laboratories in world in the year 2005 notified by Russian Federation.¹¹⁸

Despite the regular reduction in Myanmar, Laos and Thailand territory called golden triangle, still increase is detected in the field of illegal opium poppy planting and opium poppy producing in Afghanistan. While an increase of 43 % is recorded in the year 2006 when compared to the year 2005 in the world's opium poppy production the production rate increased by 49 % in Afghanistan. According to the data of the year 2006 92 % of the total opium poppy production to 6.610 metric tons in the world originates from Afghanistan.¹¹⁹

In UNODC 2007 World Drugs Report; although the planting of illegal Opium Poppy decreases it is expressed that Opium Poppy Planting Field to be 104.000 hectares in the year 2005 increased to 165.000 hectare in the year 2006 with an increase of 59 %. Moreover, as a result of research conducted by the journalist named Donald G.McNeil introducing that 93 % of Opium Poppy and Derivatives produced in Afghanistan is confirming the Report of UNODC.¹²⁰

The amount of heroin seizure over the Balkan Route of our country in the year 2006 with 10.312 kg is in a record level when compared to EU countries. Turkey in the year 2005 has the highest amount of heroin seizure around the world after China. World heroin capturing averages are 15 % China, 14 % Turkey, 12 % Afghanistan, 10% in Iran.¹²¹

Despite a decrease for cocaine planting fields in world no significant change was observed

¹¹⁷ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, s. 45

¹¹⁸ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, s. 45

¹¹⁹ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, s. 44

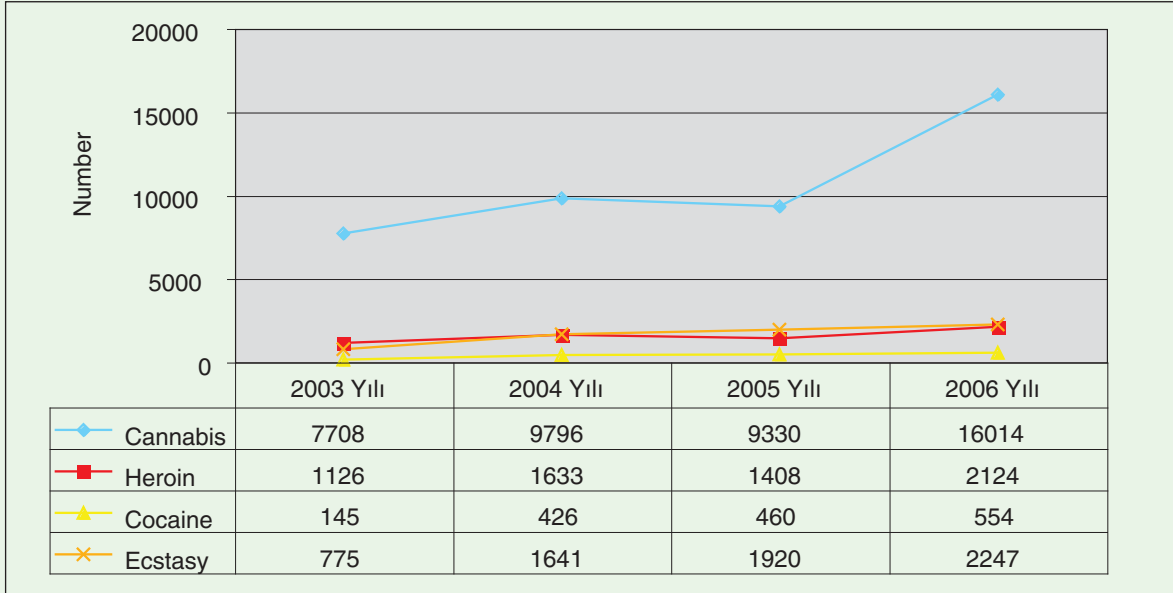
¹²⁰ International Herald Tribune Asia-Pacific [online]. Address: www.iht.com/articles/2007/10/14/asia [date of access 14.10.2007].

¹²¹ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, s. 51.



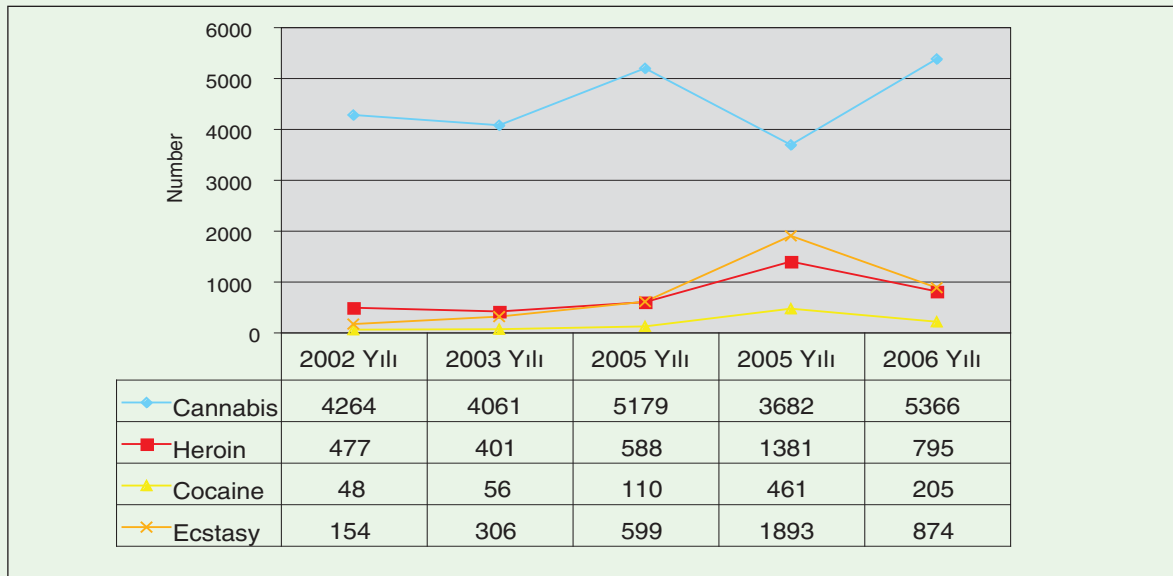
for the amount of production of cocaine. It is thought that developments for production and growing methods of plants are effective for this.¹²²

While a stable trend is observed for the production amount of stimulant substances such as amphetamines in world, a decrease was observed for the rates of capturing and for illegal laboratory seizures. Developments for the control of chemicals can be counted as a factor for this.¹²³



Graphic 13: Distribution of Number of Suspects According to the Years

An increase was recorded after the year 2005 for the number of suspects. Especially planned operations caused for the increase of suspects for cannabis initialized against domestic drug organizations.



Graphic 14: Distribution of Number of Events According to the Years

¹²² World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, s. 13

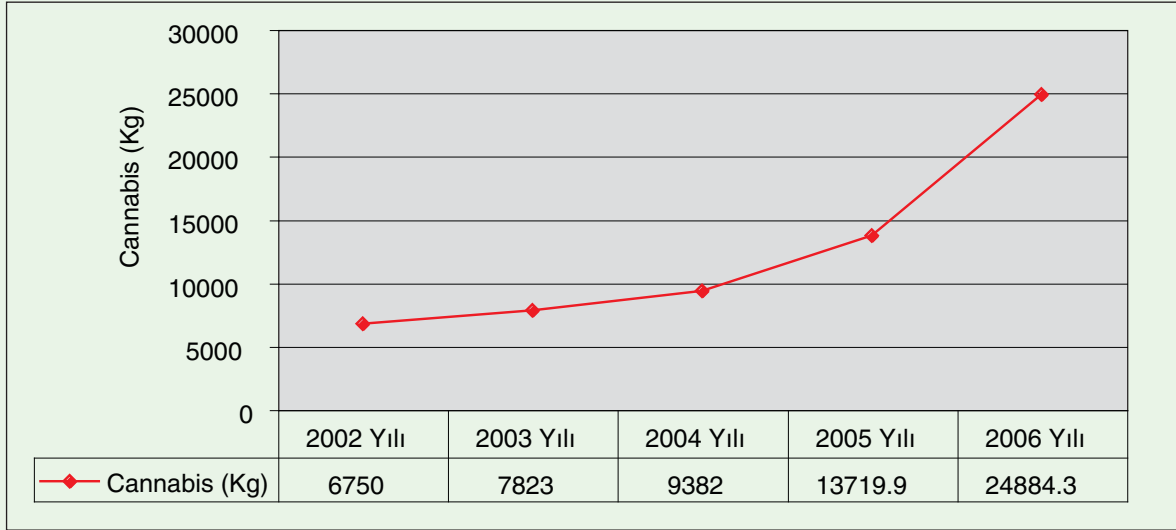
¹²³ World Drug Report-2007, UNODC, s.14



Again the successful operations conducted in homeland against use and sales of cannabis resulted with a significant increase of number of events for cannabis. No serious changes observed for the other substances having a fixed number of user mass in Turkey.

10.1.2. Evaluation In Terms of Main Drugs Affecting Turkey

10.1.2.1. Cannabis

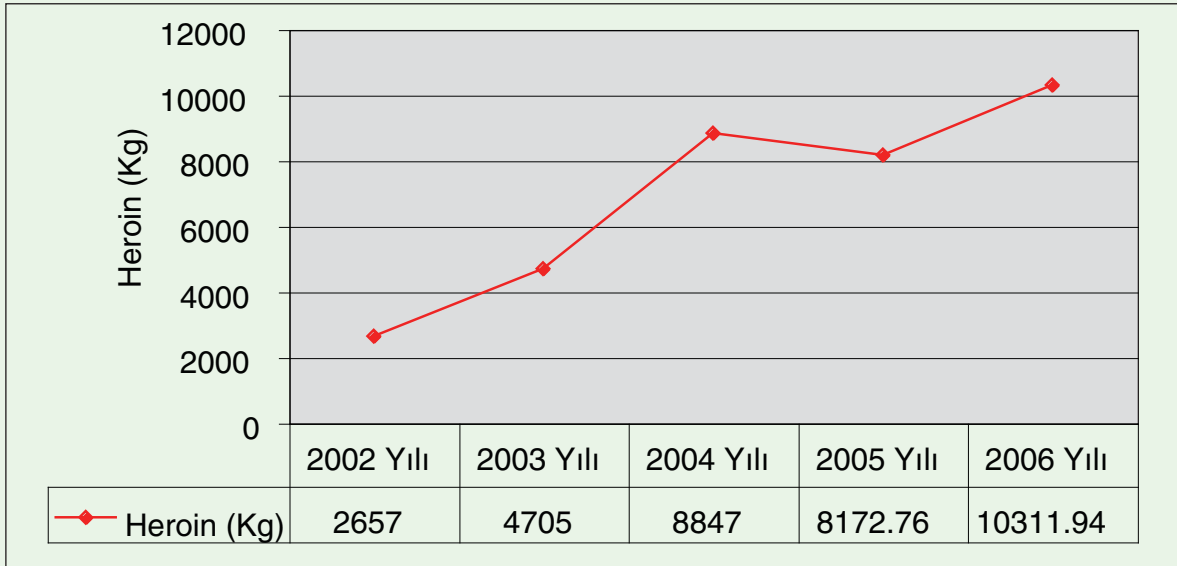


Graphic 15: Distribution of the Amount of Cannabis According to the Years

In the graphic it can be observed that the capturing amounts gradually increase according to the years. Cannabis is a drug widely used in Turkey. However the effective fight against the supply of the substance can be clearly understood from the graphic. According to the UNODC 2007 World drug report there is illegal cannabis planting in 172 countries around world. Since the cannabis plant not an area specific plant creates opportunity to be grown also in our country. Besides this it has been observed for the operation conducted that entries of cannabis also exist originated from the countries such as Lebanon, Albania and Afghanistan.

10.1.2.2. Opium Poppy and Its Derivatives

Turkey is a transit country for opium poppy derivate drugs. Turkey locating on the shortest route connecting Afghanistan meeting the 92 % production of opium poppy and Europe realized 14 % of the world's heroin seizure and it is the second country after China (15%) for heroin capturing. The success of Turkey against heroin smuggling shows that Balkan route is active. However this situation shall not mean that other country routes which are also accepted by UN are less used. The success of Turkey is dependant on national policy, powerful technical infrastructure and trained man power. Especially after the year 2005 Police units are powered for advanced technological operation tools.



Graphic 16: Distribution of Captured Heroin According to the Years

It is known that opium poppy and derivatives entering to our country mostly from Hakkari, Van, Ağrı provinces via couriers and generally by using secondary/mountain roads from Iran and brought to the villages near Iran border and studies by security forces increased accordingly. Opium poppy derivative drugs entering to Turkey are mostly heroin. The less amounts of opium gum seizures consists of drugs mostly brought to be used by foreigners living in Turkey (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan) and also to transport to western countries.

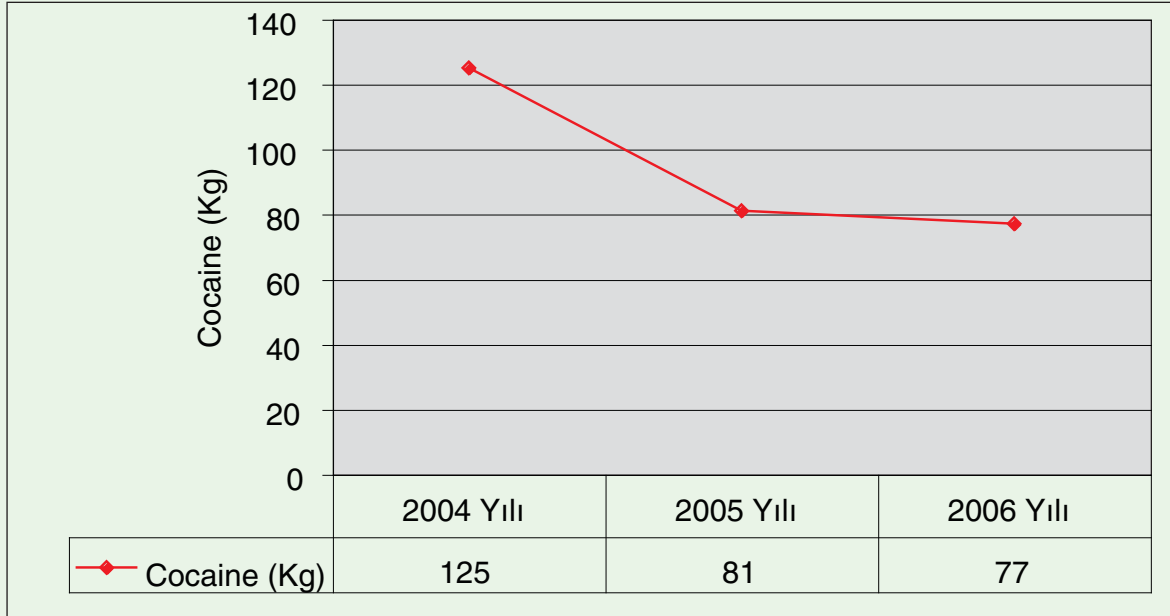
In the year 2006 mostly Cargo method was used in Opium Poppy smuggling events (66.3 %) and besides they are hidden in vehicles such as Trucks and TIR which are hard to be searched.¹²⁴ Again highways are used for the transportation of heroin over our country to the western countries. TIR vehicles and small passenger vehicles are used for great amounts of drug transportation.

10.1.2.3. Cocaine

There has been no significant change for world cocaine production in the year 2006. Although a weak decrease observed in seizures of cocaine in Turkey in the year 2006 no significant difference occurred between the years 2005 and 2006. It can be seen that the two important cocaine capturing event occurred in İstanbul province in the year 2006. First of them was 42 kgs cocaine substance in a container to be transported to Bandar Abbas harbor of Iran as Bolivia originated in the March 2006 and the second one is 14 kg cocaine substance initially transported to Bulgaria from Venezuela by maritime lines which is understood to be brought to our country via highway and which is determined to be smuggled by Lebanon originated persons.¹²⁵ Mostly small amount of cocaine seizures are observed via airways.

¹²⁴ General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report.(2007). page. 11

¹²⁵ General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report.(2007). page. 7

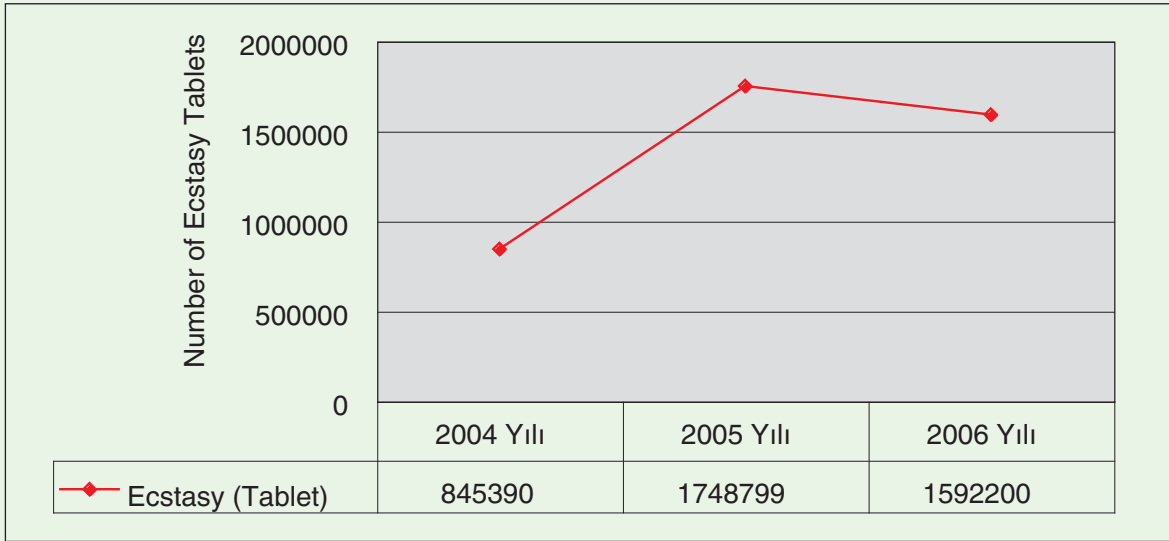


Graphic 17: Distribution of Amount of Cocaine According to the Years

10.1.2.4. Synthetic Drugs

Societies give various conflicting responses while facing with synthetic drug problem. These responses changes from denial of such problem and rejection of strict controls. These differences hinder the understanding of synthetic drugs problem among societies and share of information and coordination among countries for measures of societies.¹²⁶ For instance drugs in some European countries are divided into categories according to their intensity. This grouping appears in some countries as “soft, hard drugs” and in some countries as “A,B,C”. By this way, countries arranged their drug policies according to their priorities. This situation hinders the performance of cooperation of countries having different levels of importance for drugs. For instance ecstasy which is classified as a soft substance in countries which are the producers of amphetamine type stimulant drugs is one of the prior subjects of Turkey. Turkey expects the equivalent sensitivity for ecstasy from western countries which are very sensitive to heroin. The most important two countries producing ecstasy are Netherlands and Belgium.

¹²⁶ Pınarçı, M. (2006). Synthetic Drugs and Method of Fighting. Ankara



Graphic 18: Distribution of Amount of Ecstasy Captured According to the Years

A decrease of 9 % has been observed for the amount of ecstasy captured in Turkey has been observed in the year 2006 when compared to the year 2005. Captagon takes the first row among other synthetic drugs captured. It has been determined that Amphetamine included Captagon tablets entered to Turkey via illegal ways from Easter European countries and exported via illegal ways from south of our country to be transported to Middle –East countries. The origin of ecstasy substance having a user mass in our country appears to be generally Netherlands and Belgium.

Our country met with ecstasy problem in the end of 1990s. A significant increase is observed for ecstasy seizures until the year 2005. However, it is believed that a legislation amendment in the scope of an offer made by EGM-KOM Department in the year 2004 contributed significantly for the increase observed in the years 2004 and 2005. The premium paid for drugs such as cannabis, heroin, morphine, cocaine for the motivation for fighting against supply to security forces and informers also commenced to be paid for ecstasy substance in the year 2004. This modification positively contributed to the fight and more effective fighting against ecstasy especially used by the young population has been commenced.

While the seizure of ecstasy realized in 50 provinces in Turkey in the year 2005 the number of these provinces increased to 65 in the year 2006. There is intelligence information claiming that organizations performing drug smuggling exchanges drugs with synthetic drugs rather than collecting money and brought these synthetic drugs to our country and also similar seizures are observed. This reality makes it mandatory to give more importance for synthetic drugs for the exchange of intelligence information between Turkey and European countries.¹²⁷

10.2 Seizures

With thanks to effective and determinant fighting performed on this field 10.3 tons of heroin substance caught in our country in the year 2006. It is observed that the amount of this seizure is higher than the amount seizures in EU countries in the year 2006.¹²⁸ This situation introduces the determination of our country for fighting.

¹²⁷ General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report.(2007). page.32

¹²⁸ General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report.(2007). page.3



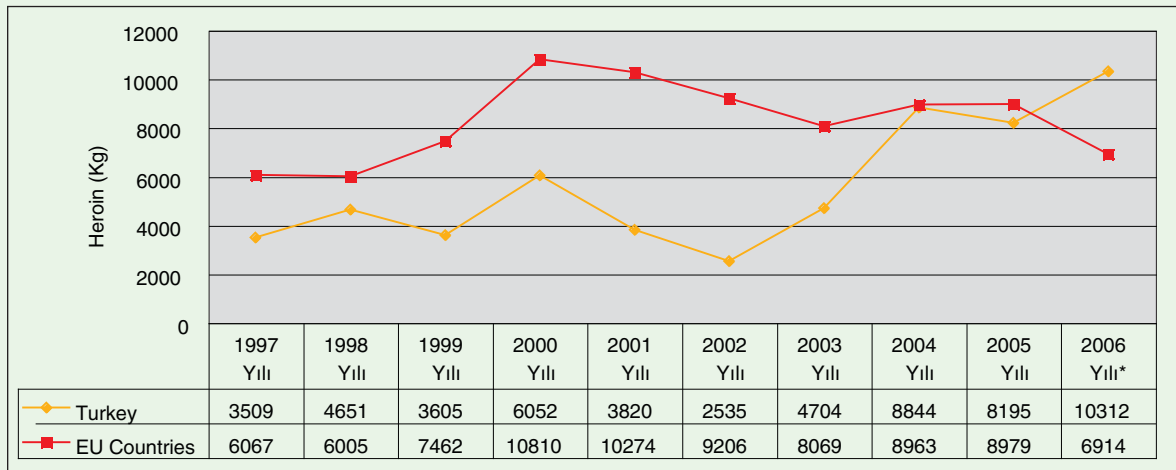
SUBSTANCES	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cannabis (Kg)	6750	7823	9382	13719	24884
Heroin (Kg)	2657	4705	8847	8173	10312
Cocaine (Kg)	8	3	126	81	78
Ecstasy (Pieces)	98989	473240	845390	1748799	1592200

Table 15: Amount of Seizure of Substances According to the Years

The following has been observed for the comparison of events and seizures in the years 2005 and 2006 in our country;

- Increase for the amount of total cannabis event number and seizures,
- A soft decrease for the number of heroin and increase for the amount of seizure,
- Decrease for the number of cocaine events and amount of seizure,
- Decrease for the number of captagon and increase for the amount of seizure,
- And a soft decrease for the amount of ecstasy events and seizures.

In the following table the amount of total heroin seizures in Turkey and EU countries are given as comparative.



* United Kingdom has not been included for EU countries heroin seizures for the year 2006 since no data has been provided from the said country.

Graphic 19: Comparison of EU countries and Turkey for Heroin Substance Seizures Occurred in the year 2006 (UNODC)

It has been emphasized that the highest amount of heroin substance capture in the Europe in the analysis part of UNODC 2006 Draft World Drug Report belongs to Turkey and Turkey has kept its condition since the year 1987.

According to the regulation for the Implementation of Control and Drugs numbered 2313 of Criminal Department Narcotic Substance Analysis laboratory in important drug smuggling events for the purpose of confirming its origin in accordance with 1961 TEK Convention the scientific research and analyses of drug are performed and the reports prepared are sent to concerned positions United Nations on behalf of our country since the year 1982.



10.3. Fighting Against Supply

The success for illegal drug smuggling which is a national and an international problem is a result of an effective coordination between Turkish Security Forces. A similar coordination exists between Turkey and other countries. Technical infrastructure- trained personnel, high operation capacity, focusing on to the corruption of organizations rather than the substances (political determination leading the success) are the other factors.

Joint, coordinated and planned operations were performed with USA, Germany, Bulgaria, Denmark, Georgia, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ukraine in the year 2006 against organizations continuing their activities in the filed of drug smuggling. As a result of this 6 kilo 100 grams cannabis, 2 kilo 250 grams cocaine and 129.000 pieces of ecstasy was caught and also 1577 kilos 229 grams heroin, 10 kg opium poppy, 42 kilos cocaine and 1016002 pieces of captagon and 2016 pieces of “subutex” substance transported out of Turkey was caught.

10.3.1 Controlled Delivery Applications

A drug crime consists of one than one components. Organizers, keepers, transporters, street sellers and users stand at the back of a crime. Therefore the fighting against this crime must be considered and implemented as to cover the whole of these groups. Controlled delivery application has been included in our legislation for the said purpose.

Controlled delivery applications commenced in Turkey with the launching of the legal legislation in the end of 1997. Totally 118 controlled delivery was realized as 69 of them being international deliveries by the end of the year 2006. The highest number of controlled deliveries performed with Turkey is Germany. Totally 20 controlled delivery application took place between the security units of two countries between the years 1997 and 2006. As a result of these operations 754900 grams cannabis, 74463 grams heroin 6819 grams cocaine substance has been caught. As a result of controlled delivery operation performed between our country and Georgia 2016 pieces of “subutex tablet” caught has been performed which is used for heroin addiction treatment also including morphine.¹²⁹

As a consequence, Turkey believes that the controlled delivery can be applied especially for the finding of drugs production houses. In this scope the necessity of follow up of chemical substances used for smuggling until the final destination point in the scope of controlled delivery decisions has been emphasized. For this reason cooperation and determination is expected especially from chemical substances producer EU countries. Because the production amount of heroin in Afghanistan increases everyday.

10.4. Price / Purity

The price of drugs changes according to its level of purity and level of availability in a direct proportion. There is a significant difference between the street market price and wholesales price of drugs. The price of the substance increases as its level of purity increase. In the same manner, the distance between the production place and consumption place reflect to the price in direct proportion. The level of purity of drugs is decreased by adding various additives until served to the streets. The level of purity of the substance is vital for users. Because administering the same amount of drugs with higher purity may cause sudden deaths.

¹²⁹ General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report.(2007). page. 54-55



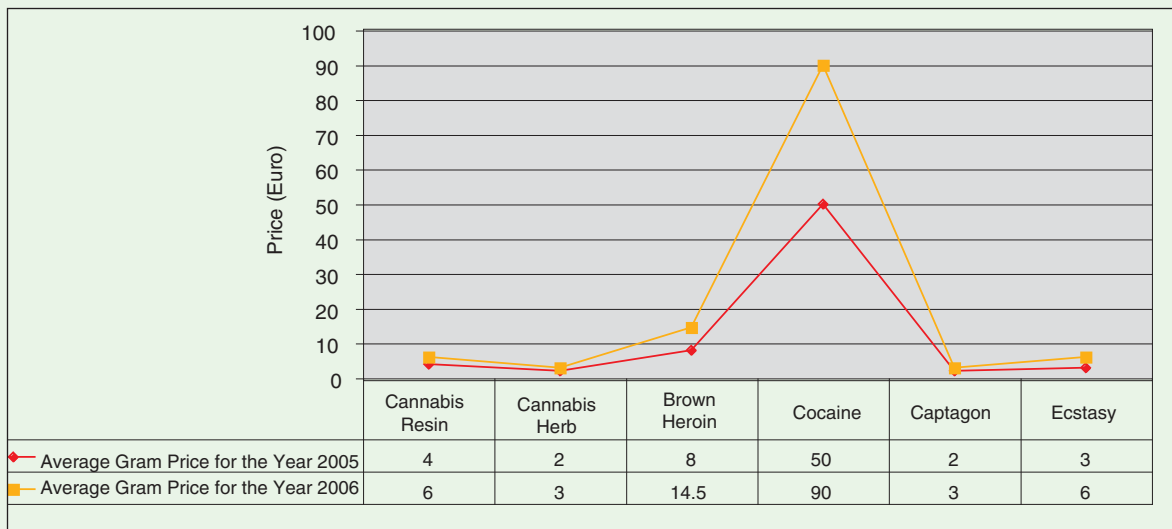
Therefore there is a necessity for knowing the rate of purity of drugs besides the health aspects subject to smuggling in our country.

10.4.1. Retail Sales Prices

The sales prices of substances in street level is followed by investigation of judicial transaction files, intelligence reports and informer information and interviews with interrogators by asking to security forces in two times in a year periodically..

The following prices observed by investigating data collected from provincial units;

- One gram of dust cannabis 5–7 Euros,
- One gram of marihuana 2–4 Euros,
- One gram of Brown Heroin 13–16 Euros,
- One gram of cocaine 80–100 Euros,
- One tablet of Captagon 2–4 Euros,
- One tablet of ecstasy 5-7 euros.



Graphic 20: Distribution of Drugs and Stimulant Substances According to the Years

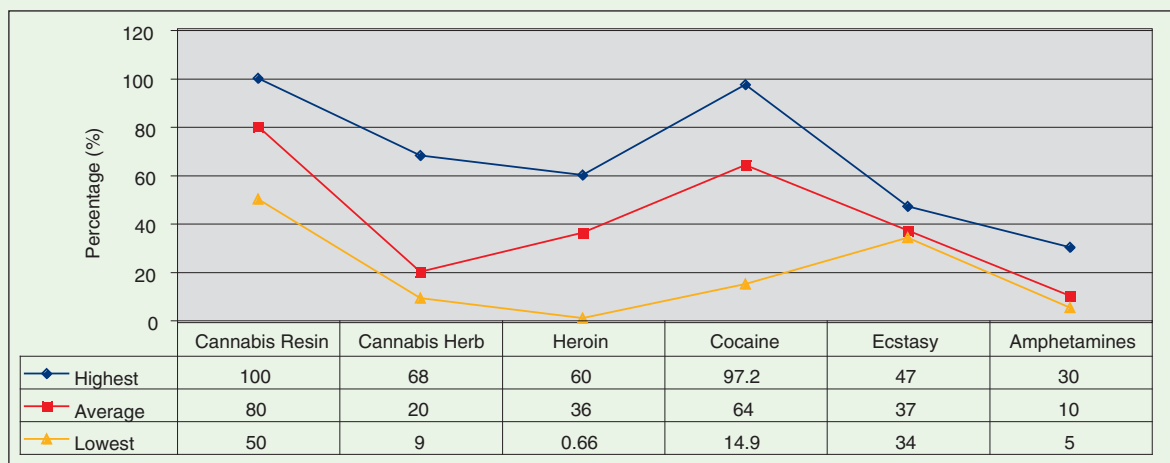
When the prices of drugs in Turkey for the years 2005-2006 are investigated, it can be observed that there is an increase for the prices of drugs for the year 2006, especially when the price of heroin was 7-9 Euros in the year 2005 it increased to 13-16 Euros in the year 2006. The fighting against supply of drugs seriously affects the price of drugs. And this is a result of effective fighting of Turkey against drugs. Knowing and following the price of retail is vital for routing the fighting and for developing new strategies.

10.4.2. Rate of Purities

According to the Regulation for Law Implementation for Control of Drugs numbered 2313 of Narcotic Drugs Analyses Laboratory of Gendarmerie Criminal Department; in some important drug smuggling events, according to International 1961 TEK Convention in order to determine its origin the scientific and analyses of samples taken from more than 500 grams of drugs and prepared reports are sent to the relevant positions of United Nations on behalf of Turkey since 1982.



When the data taken from Police and Gendarmerie Criminal Laboratories and from the Council of Forensic Medicine Institution concerning “The Purity of Some Illegal Substances in the level of Streets”¹³⁰ are investigated; the average purity of 900 pieces of marihuana caught in Police and Gendarmerie territory found to be 20 % and the average rate of purity in 10 brown heroin seizure in the police territory found to be 36 %. In 14 amphetamine events realized in the Police territory the average purity rate has been determined to be 10 %.



Graphic 21: Distribution of Rates of Purities of Drugs and Stimulant Substances

623 events were investigated concerning the data gathered from table with the title of “Contents of Illegal Tablets”¹³¹ taken from Police Laboratories and The Council of Forensic Medicine”. In these events in has been determined that 98.85 % are MDMA, 0.98 % Amphetamines, 0.096 % MDMA like substances, 0.05 % MDMA, Amphetamine, caffeine and similar substances and 0.024 % caffeine and similar substances. In the analyses of 1 kilo 858 grams of heroin substances captured on an Iranian courier in Hakkari Province in March 2006 the level of purity of heroin has been abnormally determined to be 95 %. Such amount of heroin purity has been caught for the first time in our country.¹³²

¹³⁰ Data for the year 2006 provided by TUBİM to EMCDDA (Standard Table 14)

¹³¹ Data for the year 2006 provided by TUBİM to EMCDDA (Standard Table 15)

¹³² General Directorate of Security KOM Department 2006 Annual Report.(2007). page. 17

**PART B****SELECTED ISSUES****1. PUBLIC EXPENSES****1.1. Brief Information for Government Budget¹³³**

In the central management budget for the year 2006 the total for budget expenses determined to be 174.322 million YTL, budget expenses excluding interests 128.062 million, budget revenues to be 160.326 million YTL. It is been estimated for a gap of 13.996 million YTL for budget balance and surplus excluding interest to be 32.264 million YTL.¹³⁴

Budget expenses	174.321.617
Budget expenses excluding interests	128.061.592
Interest expenses	46.260.025
Budget revenues	160.325.526
Tax revenues	132.199.000
Budget deficit	13.996.091
Primary surplus	32.263.934

Table 16: Central Management Budget Objectives for the year 2006 (Thousand YTL)

The distribution of budget expenses according to their functional classification and the shares of expenses in the total budget are given in the following table.

Budget Initial Allowances According to the Functional Classification and Shares in the Budget¹³⁵

	(Thousand YTL) Initial Allowance	GSMH (Gross National product Share (%))	Its Share in the Budget (%)
Overall Public Services	72.613.829	13,5	41,7
Defense services	11.953.287	2,2	6,9
Public Order and security services	10.199.992	1,9	5,9
Economic works and services	19.563.426	3,6	11,2
Environmental protection services	124.650	0	0,1
Housing and society wealth services	2.758.797	0,5	1,6
Health services	8.134.911	1,5	4,7
Resting, culture and religious services	2.573.955	0,5	1,5
Education services	21.552.308	4	12,4
Social security and social welfare services	24.846.462	4,6	14,3
Total budget expenses	174.321.617	32,3	100

Table 17: The Budget Initial Allowances According to the Functional Classification and Their Share in the Budget

¹³³ The year 2006 has been taken as basis for the value of Money in Turkey.

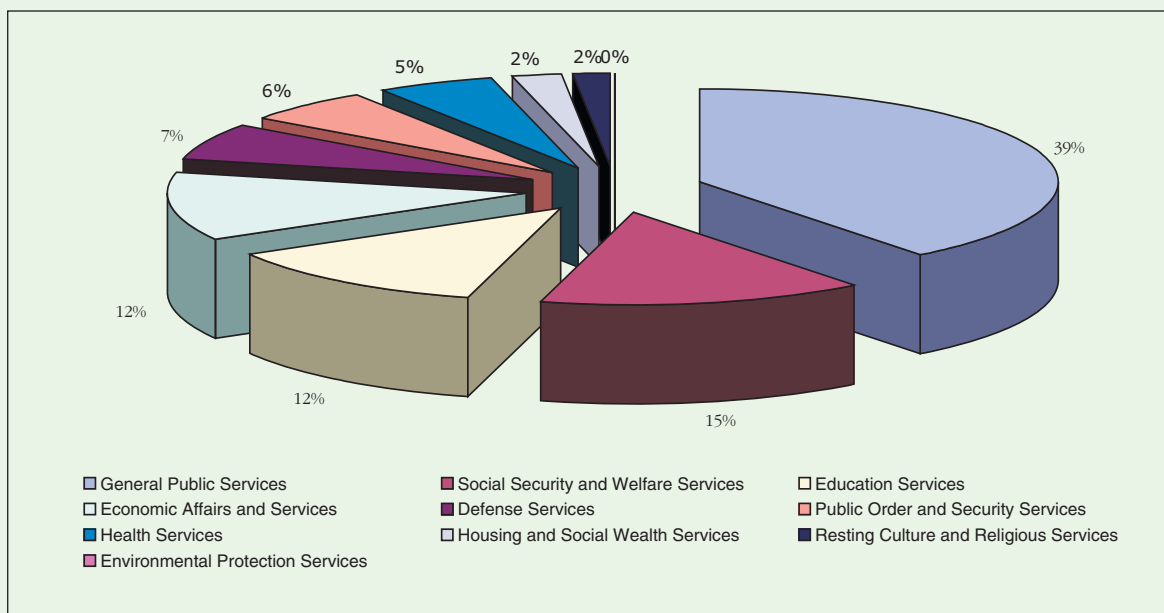
¹³⁴ [online]. Address: http://www.maliye.gov.tr/duyuru/faaliyet_raporu_tum.pdf [date of access 02.10.2007].

¹³⁵ [online]. Address: http://www.maliye.gov.tr/duyuru/faaliyet_raporu_tum.pdf [date of access 02.10.2007].



In the central budget of the year 2006 the greatest share is taken by public services with 41.7 % according to the functional classification. General public services with a total budget of 72.614 million YTL covers an amount of 46.260 million YTL as interest expenses. Social security and social welfare services with 14.3 % and 12.4 education services follow general public expenses.

Functional Distribution of Central Management Budget Expenses in the year 2006 (%)¹³⁶



Graphic 22: Functional Distribution of Central Budget Expenses for the Year 2006 (%)

When we consider the shares in the budget it can be observed that 12.5 percentage of the budget spent for education services and 5.2 percentages of the budget has been spent for health services.

1.2. Public expenses in the field of Drugs

Fighting against drug is a disciplined issue. The budgetary item may be spread for legal or illegal drugs for accumulated issues (to prevent addiction) and for social solidarity and other undefined issues.¹³⁷

In our country Prime Ministry, 6 Ministries (Interior, Justice, Health, Education, Agriculture and Rural Affairs), Universities and various public/ private institutions are related with drugs issue directly or indirectly. As specified in the previous EMCDDA studies and reports¹³⁸ **health** and **law application** sectors constitute a majority of expenses of the governments for drugs.¹³⁹

Central (Ministries) or local (Governorships) budgets are kept for direct or indirect fighting against drugs in our country. The above mentioned institutions perform required expenditures from overall budget assigned for the institutions concerning drugs.

¹³⁶ [online]. Address: http://www.maliye.gov.tr/duyuru/faaliyet_raporu_tum.pdf [date of access 02.10.2007].

¹³⁷ Çevik A. (2007). Meeting records with the title of "Public Expenses in the Field of Drugs". Luxembourg

¹³⁸ (online) Address: [<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=1357>] (date of access: 02.10.2007)

¹³⁹ Final EMCDDA Guide Principals for 2007 National Reports. Page 18



These expenditures generally can be pre-planned or can also be performed as unplanned in the scope of events those occurring afterwards.

Despite there is no special budget in Turkey for fighting against substances causing addiction the institutions and establishments working on this field are performing required expenditures from the overall budget assigned for them.

When the values in the overall budget for the estimated public expenses concerning drugs are considered it can be observed that totally 18.334.903 THOUSAND YTL has been separated for public security and health expenses.

As an initial step for the purpose of discovering the wider scope of expenditures to be performed in the field of drugs the efforts for the referenced amounts shall be initially focused on two functions classified by COFOG (International Budgetary Classification of State Functions). Security (including police services, courts) and Health (including medical products, equipments and tools, ambulatory treatment services and hospital services)¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰ Final EMCDDA Guide Principles for 2007 National Reports p.18



2. UNPROTECTED YOUNG POPULATION

2.1. Profiles of Main Vulnerable Groups

2.1.1. Homeless Young People

“Children and Youth Centers” those taken for service for the purpose of serving for children living and working outdoors with Decree Law numbered 572 dated 1997 and 6th Article added to (e) paragraph of 3rd Article of Law numbered 2828 is defined as There are boarding or day service social service institutions established for the purpose of providing temporary rehabilitation and regaining to the society of children and young persons living outdoors living outdoors with the reasons of disputes between spouses, negligence, diseases, bad habits, indigence, abandonment and similar reasons serving for the children living and working outdoors called “Children and Youth Centers”.¹⁴¹

In the context services for children and young people performed with 44 Children and Youth Centers in Turkey. The children using drugs those accessed via these centers are routed to the treatment centers of Ministry of Health. 9114 children were accessed in the year 2006 via our centers. 460 drug addictive children are routed to Ministry of Health treatment centers.¹⁴²

A research has been conducted among adolescents and their health conditions concerning the matter.¹⁴³ The objective of the conducted research; is to search the physical and mental diseases of adolescents living outdoors and factor affecting them. Adolescents under the age of 21 living in protection and treatment centers in İstanbul are taken for the research. Survey applied for total 194 adolescents. According to the result of research; 26.1 % of the adolescents living outdoors declared that they had a physical disorder. The risk for encountering physical disorders for girls found to be 4 years for living outdoors and more for the ones who live for longer periods and who has these diseases in their families. 16.8 % of the adolescents living outdoors declared that they had a mental disease. The risk of encountering mental diseases has been found to be higher in females when compared to males; no difference has been determined for drug use, period of living outdoors and for sexual relationship against money and randomly. As a consequence it is observed that it is very important to bring health services for adolescents living outdoors. In the scope of these services the importance of regular health examination for adolescents living outdoors, providing overall health training for adolescents, reproduction health and nutrition and hygiene has been emphasized.

As a matter observed in metropolitans as a result of study initiated in the year 2004 with the theme of “Children living/working outdoors” to develop a solution policy for the children living and working outdoors a solution program was considered focusing on the provinces where the problem concentrates. As a consequence of this study performed by institution workers via on site investigations and discussions a solution program developed by taking into account the province of Diyarbakır where the problem severely exist.

¹⁴¹ Data for the year 2006 provided to EMCDDA by TUBİM (Standard Table26)

¹⁴² Data for the year 2006 provided to EMCDDA by TUBİM (Standard Table26)

¹⁴³ Ögel K, Yücel H. (2005). Research for Adolescents Living Outdoors and Their Health Conditions Psychiatry Magazine, 6, 11-18



The factors forcing children to work outdoors and dangers waiting children in outdoors are determined in the scope of the study. (ANNEX-5). It is envisaged to take the problem as a whole in the service units to be established under the title of youth and social centers.

2.1.2. Young Criminals

Guiltiness of Children and Youth in Turkish Law System¹⁴⁴

According to the judicial code numbered 2253 enacted in the year 1979 the penalties to be applied for children and adolescents committed crime has been determined. According to the Turkish Penal Code System every one is child until the age of 18. There is a triple separation concerning the penalties to be applied for children and young people in our law system.¹⁴⁵

It is necessary to follow up the measures taken by the initiatives of delegates assigned in courts and investigate affects of these measures over children and adolescents. There are five children courts as two of them in İstanbul others in Ankara, İzmir and Trabzon.

“General Directorate of Security Children Branch Office / Office Directorate Foundation, Assignment and Working Regulation” has been prepared for the purpose of developing the services provided by Security Department for children by taking initially United Nations Convention on Children Rights and principles of the said convention and all other international and national legislation as basis and the prepared regulation has been enacted after publishing in Official Gazette numbered 24372 and dated 13.04.2001.

Condition of Education Houses in Our Country¹⁴⁶

There are education houses in Ankara, İzmir, Elazığ in our country. The education houses are connected to Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses like other penitentiary institutions and accommodates convicted children from various crime groups. Children education houses are the facilities where convicted children are trained and associated with the society. In these institutions there is no obstacle against deserting; the security of the institution is provided by the watch and liability of internal security guards.

¹⁴⁴ Guiltiness in Adolescence [online]. Address: <http://www.psikoloji.gen.tr/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=332>

[date of access 17.11.2006].

¹⁴⁵ 1- There is no penal liability for the person until he completes his 11 age. Penalty is applied only if he commits a crime that requires at least one year of penalty.

2- Children and adolescents whose age is between 11 and 15 have the partial criminal license according to the Turkish Laws. The persons who commit crimes in these ages are evaluated weather to be “in the age of discretion” and the penalty is applied accordingly. If the guilty is conscious about the action he commits the penalty shall be applied with particular rate of deduction. No penalty is applied for the persons who are not determined to be in the age of discretion.

3- The adolescents who are of ages 15-18 are accepted to be conscious about the crime they committed. It is not researched for the people on this age if they are in the age of discretion. Penalty is applied for the guilty, however a particular amount is deducted. No deduction shall be applied for the people who completed their age of 18.

¹⁴⁶ Guiltiness in Adolescence [online]. Address: <http://www.psikoloji.gen.tr/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=332> [date of access 17.11.2006].



Studies for the Development of Young Criminals in Our Country¹⁴⁷

“Children Watch, Training and Development Affairs Branch Office” has been founded in Ministry of Justice to execute the provisions set out in International Children Rights Convention.

This branch office is responsible for development and protection studies after discharge of convicted and arrested children and adolescents in education houses in Ankara, Elazığ, İzmir and Sinop and in other jailhouses. Assistance for the adolescents who do not have a permanent place to go after discharge is demanded from official and volunteer institutions. Some part of these adolescents is observed by accommodating to dormitories and some of them are employed. Guidance service is provided for the adolescents who return to their families for adaptation.

This service can not be adequately performed since there are a few numbers of official and private institutions where guilty children and adolescents can be accommodated for development.

Implementation of Children Police has been commenced in the country wide by establishing Children Branch Offices / Office Directorates by 81 provinces Security Department. We have children care units in all provinces as full equipped in Children Branch Office of our 43 provinces. In service training courses for children police has been commenced to be organized by 13/04/2001 and totally 1700 personnel trained for children police issues in Turkey. The studies for restructuring our branch offices / office directorates with education activities continue rapidly.

1. For the purpose of preparing children guiltiness data base envisaged in VII th Five Years Development Plan as a result of joint studies of State Statistics Institution and General Directorate of Security application and Commandership of Gendarmerie called **Statistics Form Concerning Children and Young People Brought to Security Department** which is commenced to be applied in the year 1996 and currently continued to be applied is currently implemented in 27 provinces. The results for the years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 has been prepared as five separate books by Prime Ministry State Statistics Institute.
2. “Children Police In-Service, Protection of Children In-Service Training of Trainers Handbook” to be for the In-service training of Children Police and “**Interpol Implementations Handbook for Specialist Officers Concerning Crimes Committed Against Children**” prepared in cooperation with General Secretariat of INTERPOL and Security Organization has taken part in “**Say Yes For Children Campaign**” started by UNICEF in the scope of special session of children in United Nations in New York with 60.000 (**sixty thousand**) signatures and signatures signed to United States.
3. The studies of Security Organization has been attached to the Annexes of National Initial Report in the scope of United Nations Convention on Children Rights and our studies has

¹⁴⁷ Guiltiness in Adolescence [online]. Address: <http://www.psikoloji.gen.tr/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=332>

[date of access 17.11.2006].



been transferred to world public opinion in the meeting held in Geneva Switzerland and widely accepted.

4. "CHILDREN POLICE" page opened in the web site of Turkish Police Organization, recommendations given here for various subjects for children and their families. The detailed information given is following web sites www.egm.gov.tr/asayis - www.cocukpolisi.gov.tr.
5. Children Police In-Service training studies are realized in cooperation with national and international institutions such as Universities, Non-governmental organizations, Bars, SHÇEK, ILO, The British Council, UNICEF Turkey Delegation and INTERPOL since 1996.
6. Activities to facilitate the studies of the Organization has been realized by publishing the decrees called
"Protection of Family", "Protection of Children", "Volatile Substances Decree", "Prevention of Handcuffing of Children" and "Children Police" together with Children Police Regulation by Ministry of Interior.
7. "Announcement of Import" for the supervision of import of volatile and adhesive materials' amounts as a result of joint studies of Ministry of Labor and Social Security and Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade and Customs has been published in Official Gazette numbered 23579 and dated 10.01.1999.
8. "Decision for the prohibition of sales of volatile substances to the children between the age of 0-18 according to 11/C article of Provincial Administration Law numbered 5442 for the purpose of preventing children from committing crimes with the effect of volatile substances and also for the purpose of providing the public well-being and performing judicial investigation for the purpose of implementing 526th Article of Turkish Penal Code for the people acting against the said decree unless if the said actions constitute a separate crime" has been requested from all provinces with our circular numbered B.05.1.EGM.0.11.01.09/00036 and dated 11.02.2000 and the said implementation enforced in the whole country.
9. It has been contributed for the preparation of VIII. Five Years Development Plan (2001-2005) with the coordination of DPT and In Children Sub-Commission of Family and Children Specialization.
10. In 2001-2005 period it has been attended to preparatory studies of "Children Requiring Special Protection Measures" and "Children Justice System Project" of T.C. Government and – UNICEF Country Program and the project titles which General Directorate of Security involves are determined. ¹⁴⁸

The Penal Liability of Adolescents Completing Age of 18¹⁴⁹

Since the year 1953 a deduction used to be applied in a rate of 1/6 for the convicted persons who are at the age of 18-21 this implementation was terminated. The increase of crimes are

¹⁴⁸ Güller M , Approach of Security Forces to Children for Services and Problems Faced During Implementation . [online]. Address :[http:// www.sosyalhizmetuzmani.org/sosyalhizmetemniyet.doc](http://www.sosyalhizmetuzmani.org/sosyalhizmetemniyet.doc)

¹⁴⁹ Guiltiness in Adolescence [online]. Address: <http://www.psikoloji.gen.tr/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=332> [date of access 17.11.2006].



related to the above mentioned factors by thinking that the young people are under affect of stimulants those causing crime. For this reason it is informed that there is a common point of view concerning that the young people of ages 18-21 have some characteristics when compared to young people over this age. For this reason it is thought that soft rules must be applied for the penalties to be applied between the ages of 18-21.

Researches Conducted for Guilty Adolescents¹⁵⁰

An important part of guilty adolescents being the member of families having guilty adults shows us that the crime is a behavior that can be learned.

According to the results of survey applied to 115 male convicted in ages of 12-18 in black holes in Paşakapısı, Metris and Bayrampaşa jailhouses in the year 1994 the two over three of convicted persons left primary school or primary school graduates. The economic level of 42 % is under average and 61 % have four or more brothers and sisters.

There are 19 % of guilty persons and 11 % of alcohol users in the families of guilty adolescents. 72 % of guilty adolescents informed that they were beat by their families. 69% of them at least one time escape from house and 87 % smoke.

According to the research conducted in the year 1991 by comparing 60 adolescents in ages 15-18 resident in Ankara, Kalaba Children Education Houses and students group in same ages in Vocational School of Justice there are differences for the behaviors of mothers and fathers of guilty adolescents when compared to adolescents in the student group. The families of guilty adolescents show less love and kindness and acts more supervisory and restrictive.¹⁵¹ In another research conducted in Ankara for guilty and innocent adolescents in ages of 14-18 it has been informed that there is no difference for moral development phases of adolescents in both groups and there are no great differences between the relationships of adolescence for the origin of injustice. It has been pointed out in this research that the moral education to be applied for adolescents will assist them to develop higher level of opinions.

In the same time, according to the results of “Drug Use Risk Analysis” Survey¹⁵² performed in the year 2006; 67 persons in the age group of 15-19 responded the survey. 252 persons among total 838 responding to the survey have declared that they had used drugs for the first time when they are in age group of 15-19.

There no detailed studies for the crimes committed for the purpose of finding the adequate amount of money to supply drugs and crimes committed under affect of drugs the field studies show that the one over four percentage of drug users committed crime for the purpose of finding adequate money to supply drugs. Crimes mostly committed against property such as pocket picking, burglary, depredation and begging can be counted among the preferred crime types.

In the other hand as a result of a study conducted with arrested people and drug users who are arrested by Branch Offices of Smuggling and Organized Crime Narcotic Units; when the

¹⁵⁰ Guiltiness in Adolescence [online]. Address: <http://www.psikoloji.gen.tr/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=332> [date of access 17.11.2006].

¹⁵¹ Guiltiness in Adolescence (online) Address: <http://www.psikoloji.gen.tr/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=332> [date of access 17.11.2006].

¹⁵² Drug Use Risk Analyses Survey Applied by TUBİM Provincial Focal Points



persons having criminal records are searched for their relation to drug use; it has been detected that 27 % of the persons having criminal records for the reason of drug use and 38 % having records out of drug related issues and 35 % of them have criminal records for both of crimes.

2.1.3. Young People Living in Disadvantageous Places by Means of Social Aspects¹⁵³

Sociological theories appear when the issue is children guiltiness rather than individual theories. Because even spelling the terms of children and crime brings up the existence of a social problem.

The families having sub-socio economic revenues prefer violation more intensely. Because according to Yörükoğlu; the inside family relations in families having upper socio-economic revenues correct problems via persuading their children with tolerance and families in low-socio economic levels mostly prefer violence.

The socio-economic conditions of the family affect the mental health of family members and it also affects the personality of children.

Failing to satisfy wishes may leave deep traces for personalities of children. The relationship between the economic condition of families and guiltiness of children has been subject for various researches. In the research conducted by Glueck on 2000 guilty children it has been determined that 76 % of families of these children demand economic assistance.

Economic factors hold a great average for explaining the guiltiness. Economic approach searching the reason of guiltiness on economic factors took attention as a theory having the oldest documents. The research of C. Booth covering many materials concerning the conditions of poor cities is one of the most interesting researches performed on this matter. Burt emphasized that a majority of guilty children as 56 % (consisting 30.7 % of the overall population) are from poor and very poor economic classes. According to the results of Ankara University Criminology survey, it has been determined that 39 % over 1000 guilty persons' family budget are in bad condition and 50 % of them fair. Farm laborers consist of 33 % of total guilty persons. In the research we conducted in our country's correction and jailhouses in İzmir, Ankara and Elazığ provinces we would like to remind that the revenues of families of 69 % of guilty children are over fair level among total 214 convicted children.

According to the results of study conducted by Erkan et all over 202 children in Diyarbakır; it has been determined that 62 % of fathers of these children are unemployed and 59 % of the revenue level of these children are below the half of minimum wage. It has been determined that 35 % of these children never trained and 12 % of them are only literate. In this situation it appears that indigence caused immigration and immigration caused more indigence and afterwards a bobble of problems appear from educational problems to street and than to crime.

It is known that although lower economic level is not only factor forcing children to commit crime but it provokes the suitable environment for crime as directly or indirectly. Factors such as small, unhealthy house environment, crowded house people, illiteracy, low social status constitute conditions suitable for crime. However it is necessary to explain an issue. It can be

¹⁵³ Ceylan C. Affects of Indigence on Children Guiltiness. [online]. Address: <http://www.toplumvesiyaset.com/yaziOku.php?id=100> [date of access 03.10.2007].



claimed that economic problems those may lead children to commit crime and hard living conditions can be eliminated with close love and kindness to children and children may have a prestigious place in the society as healthy individuals.

Society in which individuals meet all of their needs, many times play an effective role for the individual to commit crimes. Some of the sub-cultural components (suburban/street gangs) make the individuals who have to live in these conditions a potential criminal.

Classification appeared by the beginning of 19th Century, participation of children labor to the workforce and superseding of nuclear families against the social role of immigrations and traditional families and social corruptions after First and Second World War have appeared a dramatic increase for the number of children forced to commit crime in world. Children who are not completely grown by means of mental, physical and logical ways and learning its social roles and liabilities hold anti-social impulses and ideas to a specific level. But it can not put these issues to operation. House, school and society provide opportunity for these impulses transforming to socially accepted activities. It is specified that families, number of children, economic problems, education system, genetic factors, intelligence, immigration from villages to cities, mental-physical diseases caused by living in outdoors without homes and addiction of drugs and alcohol have vital roles for the appearance of guilty children. In the view of these information according to the 1998 data of children statistic form arriving to security units prepared by DIE in the year 1997; It has been found out that 87.8 % of 34985 children were male and 12.2 % of them are female. The 43.7 % of children brought to security units are accused of property crimes and mostly accused of theft with an average of 35.8 % and 30.2 % injuring, 5.6 % traffic crimes. It has been determined that 75.2 % of children having an education level of primary school or lower, 32 % having a unique parent, 19 % lack of parents and 28 % one of their parents to be step parents.

We can claim by evaluating these data that the environmental conditions have great affect for the guiltiness of children. Social environment and socio-economic conditions of children are effective for their actions. When we consider the socio-demographic characteristics of these children we can easily detect that their level of education is low and they arrived to the city by immigration and they are children with low economical revenue families.

2.2.1. Relationships and Effects of Drug Use Among Vulnerable Groups¹⁵⁴

With “Prevention of Drug Addiction Campaign commenced with the slogan of “Healthy Future Depends on Love not Drugs” by ASAGEM in September 2006“ youth and families are informed against the use of drugs in the whole country and an overall formation of public opinion has been aimed. The campaign commenced with a symposium realized in 23rd of September 2006 continued by governorships in the provinces and aimed to spread the whole country.

Behaviors of Crime

The Project of Denizli Province called “Social Support for Huzur Yaka” is a projected study where families having tendency to crime, children of these families and mothers and persons

¹⁵⁴ Data for the year 2006 provided by TUBİM to EMCDDA (Standard Table 22/25 and 26)



in penitentiary institutions from these families are aimed also aiming to decrease and/or eliminate the events of crime and criminals in Denizli Province Karşıyaka Street which is prepared in coordination with public institutions and establishments (Labor Organization, AMATEM, Chamber of Trade, Peoples' Education Centers, Non-governmental Organizations), Businessmen, Universities, National and local media institutions.

Actions Taken Against Drug Related Problems in Vulnerable Groups¹⁵⁵

Ministry of Labour and Social Security is the Operating Structure for Human Resources Development Component of European Union Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) and in this context continues its studies with the contribution of all parties on the "Human Resources Development Operational Programme (HRD OP)". In the draft of the Operational Programme the issues of employment, education and vocational education, lifelong learning and adaptability and combating social exclusion (social inclusion) of disadvantaged persons are determined as the priority axes and the measures to be taken in this field, target groups, relevant institutions, eligible actions and sources to be allocated to these actions are mentioned. The actions and operations/projects will be supported aiming at increasing employability and participation in labour market, eliminating obstacles and providing equal opportunities particularly in labour market for disadvantaged persons especially women, young unemployed, people with disabilities, ex-convicts and ex-prisoners , Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), poor persons living in "gecekondu" areas, and drug users and addicts.

¹⁵⁵ Draft Operation Program for the Development of Human Resources [online]. Address: ab.calisma.gov.tr/dnn/Docs/insan%20kaynaklarının%20Gelistirilmesi%20Operasyonel%20Programı%20Taslakı.doc [date of access 03.10.2007].



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3. ANNEXES

ANNEX-1

EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING LEGISLATIONS FOR FIGHTING AGAINST ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES IN TURKEY

A) Drug Law

1- It has been decided that issues concerning purchasing, sales, production, import and export of traced or untraced opium poppy capsules, raw opium poppy, medical poppy and opium alkaloids having medical poppy and morphine ingredients, salts, esters and ethers; coca leave and its alkaloids, its salts, esters and ethers and other drugs to be assigned by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare shall be executed via principals to be determined by the Cabinet,

Planting and research of the plants in homeland from which the said substances are gained subject to permission,

Other natural and synthetic substances those determined by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare that they are hazardous and caused "Toxicomanie" can be taken under the scope of this Law with the decision of the Cabinet against an offer from this Ministry,

2- Fields to plant opium poppy and places to produce opium and capsule and the agricultural and economic situation of the country, domestic demand, export opportunities to be determined each year by the Cabinet according to the current stocks condition,

This provision shall not be applied for the planting to be performed by public institutions and establishments for the purpose of scientific researches,

The persons who will plant opium poppy in pre-determined and announced places to be liable to take license and these licenses are valid for a single production year and shall not be transferred,

The planted opium poppy fields for persons whose licenses are cancelled with any reason to be collected or destroyed on behalf of the concerned establishments as its costs to be paid by the producer,

No license to be granted for the persons who have judgment at law for provisions set out under 4. Article of Law or any of smuggling crimes or according to the concerned articles of Turkish Penal Code even their conviction terminated by dispensation, the be cancelled if already granted and when the conviction of the persons is decided with one of the afore mentioned crimes after granting the license their license to be cancelled,

3- Arrangement of planting of opium poppy, its control, collection, evaluation, destroying, purchasing or selling and arrangement of implementation of other issues concerning this law ,

4- The resolution of jail sentence for the persons who plants opium poppy without having license in opium poppy fields or planting in bigger areas in the pre-determined fields and the persons planting in other places rather than the field specified in the license for a period from six months to three years and 1 to 5 years jail sentence for the persons planting opium poppy out of licensed planting fields,



Implementation of concerned article of the current Turkish Penal Code for the producers those delivering less amounts of capsules than the amount determined in the license,

To decide for the half of penalty for the persons assisting the persons committing the crimes defined under this article and the officers and assigned persons taking part to these actions to be punished as the real offenders.

(The Law for Turkish Opium Poppy Breeders Sales Association numbered 2061 and dated 3rd of July 1932 has been revoked with the enforcement of the said Law.)

b) Law Concerning the Protection of Families

It is said that separate for the measures defined under Turkish Civil Code in case if one of the spouses or children or other family members living in the same house or Chief Public Prosecutors Office inform that they are subject to violation judge of family court shall decide for one or more measures defined below as ex officio by taking the scope of the problem into account. According to the F sentence of the law concerning Alcohol/drugs defective spouse is required not to come to the joint house after using alcohol or drugs or not to use said substances in the house. Even if another crime constitutes the action there is a resolution for the spouse acting against the decision of protection for a jail sentence from three months to six months.

Although the applicability of this article of the Law is discussed it is very important and beneficial for the family members to have rights determined by Law. Family members may also demand assistance from authorized positions.

c) Highways Traffic Law

Article 48 concerning the prohibition of driving vehicles under the effect of alcoholic drinks, drugs or drug related substances:

- It is prohibited for the persons who lost their secure driving skills to drive vehicles on highways who used drugs or drug related substances,
- Recommends the use of technical devices by traffic forces for the purpose of determining the types of drug and drug related substances and level of effects of alcoholic drinks and their amount in blood,
- Arrangement of determination methods and examination terms via regulations to be prepared in compatible with the views of Ministry of Health,
- Immediately interdicting drivers from traffic who fail to comply with the provisions of this article,
- No to some in public transportation vehicles, to implement to provisions set out under the Law concerning the Prevention of Hazards of Tobacco Products numbered 4207 for the persons violating this Law,
- The following actions to be taken against the drivers who are determined to drive vehicles more than the amount specified by the Regulation from the date back to five years he/she commits the said crime;
 - Resume driver licenses for a period of six months for the first time,
 - Resume driver licenses for a period of two years for the second time,



- To train these drivers for development of drivers behaviors as their principles and orders to be determined with the regulation to be enacted by Ministry of Health and returning of driver licenses of drivers who complete this training with success,

- If it is three or more than three times resuming driver licenses for a period of five years and judging to mild punishment not to be less than six months, returning driver licenses for the one who found to be suitable by applying psycho -technical assessment and examination of psychiatry expert.

The methods and principles concerning psycho -technical assessment and examination of psychiatry expert are to be arranged by Regulation.

Driving vehicles is also important for traffic accidents.

Decision is taken by taking 3rd paragraph of 179th Article of TCK as a reference.

There are arrangements for alcohol/drugs in our current civil code that exists to provide the order according to the requirements of social life besides penalty codes arranging sanctions against crime and criminals.

d) Code of Criminal Procedure:

ARTICLE 109;

In case of existence of reasons for arresting as specified under 100th Article in the interrogation executed for a crime that requires three years or less punishment as an upper limit it can be decided to take the suspect under judicial supervision rather than arresting.

In case of arresting prohibition envisaged in the law the provisions concerning judicial supervision may be applied.

If the judicial control covers that the suspect is subject to one or more liabilities “to be subject to treatment and examination measures and accepting these including transferring to a hospital for the purpose of especially getting rid of addiction of drugs, stimulant or volatile substances” related to use of Alcohol and Drugs is completely related with psychiatry.

ARTICLE 110;

(1) It is mentioned in the said Article that “The suspect can be taken under judicial supervision with the demand of Public Prosecutor and resolution of judge of criminal court of peace”.

(2) Judge may put the suspect under one or more liabilities during the judicial supervision with the demand of Public Prosecutor; and may revoke or amend complete or partial liabilities those constituting the content of the supervision or may exempt suspects from obeying to some of them temporally.

(3) It is said that 109th Article and its provisions may be applied during each phase of interrogation by assigned and authorized other judicial positions.

ARTICLE 111;

Annulling judicial supervision resolution;

(1) With the request of suspect or accused, judge or the court may decide in five days



according to the second paragraph of 110th Article after consulting for the views of Public Prosecutor.

(2) It may be disputed against the resolutions for judicial supervision.

ARTICLE 112;

In case of failing to comply with Judicial Supervision Measures,

“Irrespective of the period of jail sentence to be decided for the suspect or accused who fail to meet the requirements of judicial supervision provisions deliberately the authorized judicial position may immediately decide for arresting”.

Terms of judicial supervision and controlled freedom which are quite new for implementation are important.

e) Turkish Civil Code

As a consequence of amendments made in TMK concerning addiction;

There are difficulties for psychiatrists especially for the ones who deal with addiction for the implementation of law. Our hospitals conflict with various conditions with these new implementations.

The condition of marriage to be accepted as invalid in cases of temporary losing the force of discrimination as specified under 133rd Article mentioned in the new civil code as follows;

“The spouse who is lacking the force of discrimination temporarily may suit a case for the cancellation of marriage” with Article No 148.

406th Article 406;

It is said in the Article that “Each adult who causes the risk of hardship or indigence for him/herself with the reason of profusion, alcohol or drug addiction, bad living style or bad management of his/her property and requiring continuous protection and care or adults threatening the security of other shall be prohibited”.

Article 409;

It is said that “No one shall be prohibited for his/her profusion, alcohol or drug addiction, bad living style, bad management or demand without being heard”.

- The decision for the reason of mental health or mental defect shall only be taken against the official health committee report.

- Judge may hear the person who is requested to be prohibited by considering the report of committee before making his decision.

Article 432;

“Each adult posing a serious threat within the society with one of the reasons for mental illness, mental defect, addiction of alcohol or drugs, epidemic diseases posing serious danger or vagabondage in case his/her protection is not provided by other means shall be domiciled to a suitable institution for his/her treatment and rehabilitation or shall be retained. It is said that public officers learning the existence of one of the reasons are obliged to inform this situation to authorized guardianship position, and it is also emphasized that the said person can be discharged from the institution as soon as the position of the concerned person is suitable.



Article 435;

The person or his/her relative who are domiciled to the institution may appeal to the supervisory position within ten days after notification. It is said that this right can be used also during the rejection of request for discharging from the institution.

Article 436;

The terms and supervision of provisions for limiting freedom for the purpose of protection is outlined as follows,

1. Obligation for informing concerned persons for legal grounds for the decision and informing him/her in writing that he/she can appeal to the supervisory position against the decision,
2. Immediate informing in writing to a person who is domiciled to an institution that he/she can appeal to supervisory position for the rejection of detainment or for the rejection request of his/her from the institution latest in ten days,
3. Communicating each request requiring court decision to authorized judge without any delay,
4. Guardianship position or judge giving the decision of domiciling to delay the discussion of this request in accordance with the characteristics of the situation,
5. To give decision for the persons having mental disease, metal defects, alcohol or drugs addiction, epidemic diseases opposing serious danger after taking official health council report,

It is said that “In case if the guardianship position applied to an expert the supervising position may abdicate” the terms for limiting the freedom and supervision is arranged.

Article 475;

“The Article foresee the request of person for removal of guardianship whose freedom has been limited for his/her profusion, alcohol or drug addiction, bad living style or bad management of his/her property depends this not to cause any complaints for the reason requires his/her guardianship at least for one year”,

f) Turkish Penal Code

In the new TCK arranged for the purpose of adaptation to points those are subject to criticism in developing societies those exist in previous TCK there are following articles for addiction;

Article 34;

“No penalty shall be applied for the person who can not perceive the legal meaning and consequences of an action he/she committed for a temporary reason or with the effect of alcohol or drugs and the person whose skills of routing their behaviors decreased significantly.”

It is said that “This Article shall not be applied for the person who commits crime with the effect of alcohol and drug taken deliberately”.



Article 57;

(1) Security measure can be decided for the purpose of treatment and protection concerning the person who is mentally defective at the moment of committing the crime. The mentally defected persons who are decided for security measures are taken to protection and treatment in high security health institutions and

(7). With the sentence it is said that “It can be decided for the alcohol, drug or stimulant addictives who commit crimes to be taken to treatment in health institutions specific for alcohol or drugs or stimulant addictives as a security measure,

- The treatment of said persons shall continue until they get rid of alcohol or drugs or stimulant substances addiction,

- And it is added that “These persons can be released with the decision of court of judge with a report to be prepared by the health institution they have been treated”, and legal and medical procedure is defined.

In case of distressing traffic security it is said in the 3rd paragraph of 179th Article that “The person who drive vehicle although he is in a situation not to be capable of manage vehicles in a secure manner with the effect of alcohol and drugs or with any reason shall be punished” and as specified before it is referenced to 48th Article of traffic law.

Concerning the production and trading of Drugs or stimulant substances equivalent to 403-409th Article of previous TCK;

Article 188;

The person who produce, import, export drugs or stimulant substances without any license or by violating the terms of license shall be punished a jail sentence not less than ten years.

The person who sales, supply for sales, giving others, transporting, storing, purchasing, receiving, providing drugs or stimulant substances without any license or by violating the terms of license shall be punished by jail sentence from five years to ten years.

In case that if the drugs are heroin, cocaine, morphine or morphine base the penalty applied shall be increased by half time according to the above mentioned paragraphs.

Incase if the above mentioned crimes are committed within the scope of an organization which is established for the purpose of committing crime the penalty to be applied shall be increased as halftime.

The provisions of the above mentioned sentence shall be applied for every kind of substance those posing drug or stimulant substance affects which their production subject for the approval of official positions and its sales subject to a prescription to be prepared by an authorized physician.

The person who import, produce, sell, purchase, transport, store or export the substances which do not impose affect of drugs or stimulant which their import or production subject for permission of official positions shall be punished with jail sentence not to be less than four years.

In case if the crimes defined under this article to be committed by physicians, dentists,



pharmacists, chemists, veterinarians, health officers, laboratory workers, midwives, nurses, dentist technicians, medical attendants and persons who serves for patients and persons who deal with trading of medicines and chemical products to penalty to be applied shall be increased by half times.

ARTICLE 190;

The persons for the purpose of facilitating the use of drugs or stimulant substances;

a) Providing special places, equipment or materials,

b) Taking measures to harden the seizure of the persons using drugs,

c) Persons giving information for the method of use of drugs shall be punished by a jail sentence from two years up to five years.

In case of crimes defined under this article to be committed by physicians, dentists, pharmacists, chemists, veterinarians, health officers, laboratory workers, midwives, nurses, dentist technicians, medical attendants and persons who serves for patients and persons who deal with trading of medicines and chemical products the penalty to be applied shall increased for half times.

It is said that the person who publicly encourages using drugs or stimulant substances or the person who publishes in this manner shall be punished with jail sentence from two years up to five years. (It is an important implementation which we consider that it is beneficial for prevention of prevalence of addiction).

Person who purchases, receives or provides drugs or stimulant substances for the purpose of use shall be punished with jail sentence from one year to two years.

Person growing plants those causing the affect of drugs and stimulant substances shall for the purpose of self-use shall be punished according to the provisions set out under this paragraph.

It is said that treatment or controlled freedom shall be decided for the person using drugs or stimulant substances.

The person who is decided for treatment and controlled freedom measure

- Obligated to act compatible with the requirements of treatment and controlled freedom measure applied in the determined institution.

- An expert shall be assigned to guide for the person who is decided for controlled freedom.

- It is specified that this expert shall inform persons concerning the affects and consequences against the use of drugs and stimulant substances and will guide persons for developing the consciousness of liability and will submit reports to judge concerning development and behaviors of persons in three months periods.

- It can be continued for a period of one year for the controlled freedom measure after the expiry date of treatment,

- It shall be decided for the extension of controlled freedom measure and in this case the period shall not exceed three years.



The penalty decided for the person to purchase, receive or provide drugs or stimulant substances shall be applied unless the said person fails to act in accordance with the requirements of treatment and controlled freedom.

192nd ARTICLE CONCERNING EFFECTIVE COMPUNCTION

(1) In case if person attending to the crimes of production and trading of drugs and stimulant substances before communicating to official positions informs the places where drugs and stimulant substances are kept and produced and other crime partners and if he provides seizure of his/her crime partners or drugs or stimulant substances no penalty shall be applied for him/her.

(2) In case if person who purchases, receives or provides drugs or stimulant substances for the purpose of use facilitates seizure of criminals or drugs and stimulant substances by informing where, for whom and when did he supply these drugs to official position before communicating to official positions no penalty shall be applied for him/her.

(3) The penalty to be applied for the person who assists and serves for the capturing of perpetrators or other crime partners shall be deducted from one over four to half percentage according to the scope of the assistance.

(4) It is said that if the person before commencing interrogation against him/her for purchasing, receiving and providing drugs or stimulant substances applies to official positions ad request for his/her treatment no penalty shall be applied.

Article 193;

The concerned Article recommends punishing persons who produces, provides, sells or transports the substances which their production, providing or sales is subject to permission with a jail sentence from two months up to one year.

Under the heading of supply of dangerous substances for health

Article 194;

(1) It is said that “The person who gives substances to cause danger for health to children, mentally defects or persons using volatile substances or the person who provides for consumption shall be punished with a jail sentence from six months to one year.” (However we wish that a wider scope of this Article of TCK will be more clarified and deterrent with “The law for the protection of children from the hazards of Volatile substances.”)

Article 233;

• (1) The person who fails to meet his/her liabilities for care, education or support for the Family Law shall be punished with a jail sentence up to one year against complaint.

• (3) Even if their right of guardianship removed mothers and fathers who endanger their children’s morality, security and health severely with the reason of material and moral lack of care as a consequence of use of alcoholism, use of drugs and stimulant substances or as a result of insulting behaviors shall be punished with a jail sentence from three months to one year.



ANNEX-2

PROJECTS EXECUTED IN TURKEY IN THE FIELD OF FIGHTING AGAINST DRUGS

Phare Project (TUBİM)

PHARE Project is executed in the scope of cooperation with EMCDDA for the purpose of developing the capacity of drug data collection capacity in national field and to comply with EMCDDA studies. It is planned to implement PHARE project between June 2006 and December 2007.

A Coordination Board has been constituted with the contribution of TUBİM concerning drugs in the framework of PHARE Project and this board continues its activities with officially structured Working (Key Indicator) Groups. By this way a national coordination was provided for fighting against both supply (smuggling) and demand (use).

Working Groups have been determined with the meetings held with TUBİM in 30-31 October 2006. These groups are organized under the following names;

- Prevalence of Use of Drugs For Young People,
- Prevalence of Drug Use in Overall Population,
- Problematic Drug Use,
- Epidemic Diseases Related to Drug Use,
- Deaths/Death Rates Related to Drug Use,
- Treatment Demand Indicators,
- Demand Reduction,
- EDDRA,
- Reduction of Demand and
- Early Warning System.

Participation provided by both TUBİM and concerned institutional focal points for international meetings those organized by EMCDDA in the scope of PHARE Project. It has been benefited from PHARE project for the purchasing of required goods and services for the purpose of TUBİM to adapt to EMCDDA studies. In this context PHARE Project contributed for both developing the data collection capacity of TUBİM and for integration to studies of EMCDDA.

Project for Foundation of Drugs and Drug Addiction Monitoring Center of Turkey and Developing and Implementation of National Drug Strategy (TUBİM)

Twining Project has been completed with coordination of TUBİM and following are accessed with the said project.

In the EU membership process of our country, EU Twining Project for “Foundation of Drugs and Drug Addiction Monitoring Center and Development and Implementation of National Drug Strategy” has been executed between the years 2002-2006.

It is aimed with the said project to found TUBİM to provide efficient fighting against addictive substances in Turkey and development of its institutional capacity in a comprehensive, associated and sustainable manner.



In the scope of objective and targets of the Project;

- TUBİM has been founded under EGM KOM/TADOC framework and commenced for its activities.
- “*National Policy and Strategy Document for Addiction and Fighting Against Addiction*” has been prepared and it has been enforced with the approval of Prime Ministry in 20.11.2006.
- Training activity has been arranged (55) for representatives of Institutional and Provincial Focal Points.
- A public “*Drugs and Drug Addiction Library and Documentation Center*” to be a source for studies to be conducted in the field of Drugs and Drug Addiction by TUBİM for the first time in Turkey.

Project for the Development of Drugs and Drug Addiction Monitoring Center of Turkey (TUBİM):

The twinning Project with the theme of “Developing of Drugs and Drug Addiction Monitoring Center of Turkey” which is envisaged to contribute for fighting against drug phenomena having a critical place for our country and EU will be implemented for a period of 24 months in the scope of 2007 Financial Cooperation Program.

The best practices are determined by utilizing evidence originated approaches to the data gained in the scope of realized activities and policies constituted and contribution provided for development reports in European Union process of our country.

Project for Development of Fighting Against Narcotic and Psychotropic Drug Smuggling in Rural Areas (JGK)

Project for “Development of Fighting Against Narcotic and Psychotropic Drug Smuggling in Rural Areas” to be implemented in coordination with UNODC and which is prepared as compatible with EU regulations, standards, procedures and implementations in the scope of financial cooperation of Turkey-EU in the years 2006-2008 has been approved by EU commission and it is aimed with this Project to constitute “Rural Area Action Plan” compatible with “EU Drugs Strategy Document” and “National Drugs Strategy Document”. The Project will be implemented by January 2008.

Project for Modernization of Customs

In the scope of projects of Modernization of Turkish Customs commenced in the year 2003 for increasing the technical capacity with EU studies also conducted for increasing the efficiency for fighting against drugs.



ANNEX-3

DRUG RELATED MEDICINES SUBJECT TO RED PRESCRIPTION

A					
ACTIQ 200 MCG OROMUKOZAL APLİKATÖRLÜ PASTİL	GENESIS	3 Pastil		Fentanil Sitrat	200 mcg
ACTIQ 400 MCG OROMUKOZAL APLİKATÖRLÜ PASTİL	GENESIS	3 Pastil		Fentanil Sitrat	
ACTIQ 800 MCG OROMUKOZAL APLİKATÖRLÜ PASTİL	GENESIS	3 Pastil		Fentanil Sitrat	400 mcg
ALDOLAN AMPUL (İTHAL)	LIBA	3 x 2 ml		Pethidine HCl(Mepedine)	
ALDOLAN AMPUL (İTHAL)	LIBA	5 x 2 ml		Pethidine HCl(Mepedine)	800 mcg
ALDOLAN AMPUL (İTHAL)	LIBA	25 x 2 ml		Pethidine HCl(Mepedine)	100mg/ 2 ml
B					100mg/ 2 ml
BASTA AMPUL	İLTAS	(ÜRETİMİ YOK)		Pentazocine Laktat	100mg/ 2 ml
C					100mg/ 2 ml
CONCERYA KONTROLLÜ SALIM TABLETİ	J&J	30 Tablet		Metyiphenidate HCl	
CONCERYA KONTROLLÜ SALIM TABLETİ	J&J	30 Tablet		Metyiphenidate HCl	40 mg
CONCERYA KONTROLLÜ SALIM TABLETİ	J&J	30 Tablet		Metyiphenidate HCl	
CAPTAGON TABLET	HAMBURG	(YASAK)		Fenetyline HCl	18 mg
D					36 mg
DOLANTIN AMPUL	HOECHST	(ÜRETİMİ YOK)		Pethidine HCl	54 mg
DOLANTIN TABLET	HOECHST	(ÜRETİMİ YOK)		Pethidine HCl	50 mg
DOLANTIN SUPP.	HOECHST	(ÜRETİMİ YOK)		Pethidine HCl	
DOLIDIN AMPUL		(ÜRETİMİ YOK)			100 mg
DOLIDIN DAMLA		(ÜRETİMİ YOK)			15 mg
DOLIDIN TABLET		(ÜRETİMİ YOK)			15 mg
DOLIDIN SUPP.		(ÜRETİMİ YOK)			
DROGESIC TRANS. FLASTER	J&J	5 Flaster		Fentanyl 25 mcg / saat	2,5 mg
DROGESIC TRANS. FLASTER	J&J	5 Flaster		Fentanyl 50 mcg / saat	5,0 mg
DROGESIC TRANS. FLASTER	J&J	5 Flaster		Fentanyl 75 mcg / saat	7,5 mg
DROGESIC TRANS. FLASTER (İTHAL)	J&J	5 Flaster		Fentanyl 100 mcg / saat	10,0 mg
F					
FENTANYL AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	50 x 2 cc		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
FENTANYL AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	50 x 10 cc		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
FENTANYL AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	10 x 10 cc		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
FENTANYL CİTRATE AMPUL	MEDITERA	5 x 2 ml		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
FENTANYL CİTRATE AMPUL	ABBOTT	5x 10 ml		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
FENTANYL CİTRATE AMPUL (İTHAL)	ABBOTT	10 x 5 ml		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
FENTANYL CİTRATE FLAKON(İTHAL)	MEDITERA	10 ve 20 ml		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
FENTANYL CİTRATE AMP. BP.	MEDITERA	10x10 ml		Fentanyl Citrate	0,05 mg / ml
M					
MORFIN AMPUL	GALEN	0.01 g x 10 Ampul		Morphine HCl	10 mg / ml
MORFIN AMPUL	GALEN	0.02 g x 5 Ampul		Morphine HCl	20 mg/ml
MORFIN AMPUL	BIOSEL	0.01 g x 10 Ampul		Morphine HCl	0.01 g / ml
MORFIN AMPUL	BIOSEL	0.02 g x 3-5 Ampul		Morphine HCl	0.02 g / ml
MORFIN AMPUL	I. E.	0.01 g x 10 Ampul		Morphine HCl	10 mg / ml
MORFIN AMPUL	I. E.	0.02 x 10 Ampul		Morphine HCl	20 mg / ml
M-ESLON MIC. PELL. KAPS.	NOBEL	21 Kapsül		Morphine Sülfate	10 mg
M-ESLON MIC. PELL. KAPS.	NOBEL	14 Kapsül		Morphine Sülfate	30 mg
M-ESLON MIC. PELL. KAPS.	NOBEL	7 Kapsül		Morphine Sülfate	60 mg
M-ESLON MIC. PELL. KAPS.(İTHAL)	NOBEL	7 Kapsül		Morphine Sülfate	100 mg
MST CONTINUS TABLET	KANSUK	20 Tablet		Morphine Sülfate	10 mg
MST CONTINUS TABLET	KANSUK	14 Tablet		Morphine Sülfate	30 mg
MST CONTINUS TABLET	KANSUK	6 Tablet		Morphine Sülfate	60 mg
MST CONTINUS TABLET (İTHAL)	KANSUK	4 Tablet		Morphine Sülfate	100 mg
N					
NOPAN SUBL. TABLET (İTHAL)	ALI RAIK	20 Tablet		Buprenorphine HCl	0.2 mg
P					
PETHIDINE ANTİGEN AMPUL (İTHAL)	FILİZ E. D.	10 x 2 ml		Pethidine HCl (Meperidine)	100 mg / 2 ml
R					
RAPİFEN AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	5 x 2 cc		Alfentail	0.5 mg / ml
RAPİFEN AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	5 x 10 cc		Alfentail	0.5 mg / ml
RAPİFEN AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	10 x 10 cc		Alfentail	0.5 mg / ml
RTALİN TABLET (İTHAL)	NOVARTİS	30 Tablet		Metyiphenidate	10 mg
ROHYPNOL TABLET	ROCHE	10 Tablet		Flunitrazepam (RUH. İPTAL)	2 mg
ROHYPNOL AMPUL	ROCHE	5 Ampul		Flunitrazepam (RUH. İPTAL)	2 mg
S					
SEDALFA AMPUL		ÜRETİMİ YOK			
SOSEKON AMPUL	WINTROP	ÜRETİMİ YOK		Pentazocin	30 mg
SOSEKON TABLET	WINTROP	ÜRETİMİ YOK		Pentazocin	30 mg
SUFENTA AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	5 x 2 ml		Sufentanil	0.005 mg / ml
SUFENTA AMPUL (İTHAL)	J&J	5 x 10 ml			
T					
TEMGESİC AMPUL (İTHAL)	SCHERING	5 Ampul		Buprenorphine HCl	0.3 mg
TEMGESİC TABLET (İTHAL)	SCHERING	50 Tablet		Buprenorphine HCl	0.2 mg
U					
ULTİVA ENJ. FLAKON	GLAXO W.	5 Flakon		Remifentanil HCl	1 mg
ULTİVA ENJ. FLAKON	GLAXO W.	5 Flakon		Remifentanil HCl	2 mg
ULTİVA ENJ. FLAKON (İTHAL)	GLAXO W.	5 Flakon		Remifentanil HCl	5 mg
V					
VENDAL RETARD TAB.	LIBA	30 Tablet		Morphine HCl	10 mg
VENDAL RETARD TAB.	LIBA	30 Tablet		Morphine HCl	30 mg
VENDAL RETARD TAB.	LIBA	30 Tablet		Morphine HCl	60 mg
VENDAL RETARD TAB. (İTHAL)	LIBA	20 Tablet		Morphine HCl	100 mg

* Sağlık Bakanlığı İlaç ve Eczacılık Genel Müdürlüğü'nden 30.12.2007 tarihi itibarıyla güncellenen veri.

YEŞİL REÇETE İLE VERİLMESİ GEREKEN İLAÇLAR

A				
ATİVAN TABLET (IMAL)	WYETH	20 Tablet	Lorazepam	1 ve 2 mg
ATİVAN EXPİDET TABLET (İTHAL) ARKODİN TABLET	WYETH	20 ve 50 Tablet	Lorazepam	1 ve 2,5 mg
	GÜNŞA	15 Tablet	Codeine Dionine Phenobarbital	20 mg 10 mg
ADUMBRAN TABLET ALTHECODİNE TABLET	TEK	25 Tablet	Oxazepam	10 mg
	KURTULUŞ	15 Tablet	Luminal Codeine Dionine	20 mg 10 mg 10 mg
ARKODİN ŞURUP	GÜNŞA	125 cc	CodeinePhosphate Ephedrine HCl	12,5 mg / 5 ml 10 mg
ASEKOD TABLET	TEK	20 Tablet	CodeinePhosphate	30 mg
APARKAN TABLET	TÜR FARMA	50 Tablet	Trihexyphenydyvl HCl	5 mg
ANKSEN KAPSÜL	SANOVEL	30 Kapsül	Cloroasepate DİK	5 ve 10 mg
AKİNETON AMPUL	ABBOTT	5 x 1 ml Ampul	Biperiden	3,87 mg
AKİNETON TABLET	ABBOTT	50 ve 100 Tablet	Biperiden HCl	2 mg
APO-ALPRAZ TABLET	BIOCER	30 ve 100 Tablet	Alprazolam	0,5 mg
B				
BALANS DRAJE	B. AKŞİT	20 Draje	Phenobartial	15 mg
BARBİNAL AMPUL	SARPER	Tek Ampul	Phenobartial	200 mg / 2 ml
BENZOKODİN TABLET	DOĞU	20 Tablet	Codeine	15 mg
			Ephedrine HCl	10 mg
C				
CODEPHAL TABLET	LİBA	15 Tablet	CodeinePhosphate Ephedrine HCl	40 mg 25 mg
CALCİDRİNE ŞURUP	ABFAR	120 cc	Mebutal Na	25 mg
CODENUR TABLET	ADEKA	15 Tablet	Codeine	10 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
COVERAL ŞURUP	WYETH	100 cc	CodeinePhosphate	10 mg / 5 ml
COREX ŞURUP	PFİZER	100 cc	CodeinePhosphate	12,5 mg / 5 ml
CAFERGOT PB DRAJE	NOVARTIS	20 Draje	Butalbital	50 mg
CONTRAMAL AMPUL	A. İBRAHİM	1–2 ml x 5 Ampul	Tramadol HCl	50 mg / ml
CONTRAMAL DAMLA	A. İBRAHİM	10 ml	Tramadol HCl	100 mg / ml
CONTRAMAL KAPSÜL	A. İBRAHİM	10 – 20 Kapsül	Tramadol HCl	50 mg
CONTRAMAL SUPPOZİTUAR	A. İBRAHİM	5 Supp.	Tramadol HCl	100 mg
CONTRAMAL RETARD TABLET	A. İBRAHİM	30 Tablet	Tramadol HCl	100 mg
D				
DEFROL TABLET	ECZACIBAŞI	20 Tablet	Dextropropoxyphene	40 mg 5 mg / 5 ml
DEMİZOLAM AMPUL	DEM MEDİKAL	5 Ampul	Midozalam	15 mg / 3 ml
DEPHEDRİNE SİROP	BİOFARMA	150 cc	CodeinePhosphate	7,5 mg / 5 cc
DOLOKSEN KAPSÜL	BİOFARMA	30 Kapsül	Dextropropoxyphene	65 mg
DIAPAM AMPUL	BİOSEL	10–50–100 Ampul	Diazepam	10 mg / 2 ml
DIAPAM DRAJE	BİOSEL	25–50 Draje	Diazepam	2 ve 5 mg
DIAZEM AMPUL	DEVA	10 – 100 Amp.	Diazepam	10 mg / 2 ml
DIAZEM KAPSÜL	DEVA	25 – 50 Kapsül	Diazepam	2- 5 ve 10 mg
DIAZEPAM DESİTİN R. TÜP	MEDSAN	5 Tüp	Diazepam	5 ve 10 mg
DİKOSAN TABLET	KURTSAN	15 Tablet	Codeine	10 mg
			Dionine	20 mg
DIODODİNE TABLET	TACETTİN B.	12 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
DIONİDİN KOMPRİME	REKORDİ	20 Komprime	Codeine Dionine	10 mg 10 mg
DORFAN CF KAPSÜL	AKDENİZ	20 Kapsül	Dekstromethorphan	10 mg
DORMİCUM AMPUL	ROCHE	5 ml x 10 Ampul	Midazolam	5 mg / 5 ml
DORMİCUM AMPUL	ROCHE	3 ml x 5 Ampul	Midazolam	15 mg / 3 ml
DORMİCUM AMPUL	ROCHE	10 ml x 5 Ampul	Midazolam	50 mg / 10 ml
E				
EFEKO SİROP	BİLİM	100 cc	Codeine Phosphate	15 mg / 5 cc
EFETAL TABLET	ATABAY	15 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
			Luminal	10 mg
EKİVAN DRAJE	EN İLAÇ	25 Draje	Ephedrine HCl	15 mg
ELİBRİN DRAJE	MULDA	30 Draje	Chiordiazepoxide	5 ve 10 mg
ENOBİRİN KAPSÜL	MULDA	25 Kapsül	Chiordiazepoxide	5 ve 10 mg
EPIZEP TABLET	FAKO	30 Tablet	Medazepam	5 ve 10 mg
EQUANİL TABLET	WYETH	12 ve 75 Tablet	Clonazepam	60 mg
ETOMİDATE – LİPURO AMP.	B. İRENGÜN	10 ml x 10 Ampul	Meprobamate	400 mg
			Etomidate	20 mg / 10 ml
F				
FENOKODİN ŞURUP	ADEKA	150 ml	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg / 5 ml
FENOKODİN TABLET	ADEKA	20 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
FRISIUM TABLET	T. HOECHST	20 Tablet	Clobazam	10 mg
G				
GAYAKODİN ŞURUP	M. NEVZAT	120 ml	Codeine Phosphate	125 mg
H				
HALCİON TABLET	ECZACIBAŞI	20 Tablet	Triazolam	0, 25 mg
HYPNOMİDATE AMPUL	JOHNSON	10 x 5 Ampul	Ethomidate	2 mg / ml
I				
İMOVANE TABLET	ECZACIBAŞI	20 Tablet	Zopikion	7, 5 mg
İPNOZEM TABLET	BİOFARMA	20 Tablet	Nitrazepam	100 mg
J				
JUKODİN DRAJE	TEMS	15 Draje	Codeine	15 mg
			Dionine	10 mg



K				
KLIDRAX DRAJE	FAKO	50 ve 100 Draje	Medazepam	250 mg
KLIPAX DRAJE	I. E.	40 ve 100 Draje	Chlordiazepoxide	5 mg
KODIS ŞURUP	DEVA	100 cc	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg / 5 cc
			Ephedrine Sulfate	12 mg / 5 cc
KODULUMIN TABLET	SELÇUK E.	12 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
			Luminal	15 mg
KODINEX TABLET	AKPA	15 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
KODIPEN TABLET	SANTA F.	15 Tablet	Codeine	10 mg
			Dionine	5 mg
KODINAL TABLET	ORO	20 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
KODIN KOMPRIME	FETHİYE Ö.	15 Komprime	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
			Luminal	20 mg
KOLUDINE ŞURUP	YAVUZ	120 cc	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg / 5 cc
			Ephedrine HCl	5 mg / 5 cc
KOLUDINE TABLET	YAVUZ	15 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
KODEN TABLET	AKDENİZ		Codeine Pure	15 mg
			Ephedrine HCl	10 mg
KETALAR FLAKON	PFIZER	10 ml Flakon 20 ml Flakon	Ketamine HCl	50 mg / ml
			Ketamine HCl	10 mg / ml
L				
LEXOTAN TABLET	ROCHE	30 Tablet	Bromazepam	1,5 ve 3 mg
LIBKOL TABLET	SABA	20 ve 50 Tablet	Clordiazepoxide	5 mg
LIBRAX DRAJE	ONKO	40 ve 100 Draje	Clordiazepoxide	5 mg
LIBRIUM DRAJE	ROCHE	25 ve 30 Draje	Chlordiazepoksit	5 ve 10 mg
LIBRIUM AMPUL	ROCHE	1 Ampul	Chlordiazepoksit	100 mg
LIBRIZAN TABLET	ROCHE	25 Tablet	Chlordiazepoksit	25 mg
LIBROKSİL TABLET	SABA	100 Tablet	Chlordiazepoksit	5 mg
LİZAN KAPSÜL	NOBEL	25 Kapsül	Diazepam	2 ve 5 mg
LUDİONİN KOMPRIME	LIBA	15 Komprime	Dionine	20 mg
			Phenobarbital	20 mg
LUDİCODİNE ŞURUP	LIBA	150 cc Şurup	Codeine Phosphate	8,3 mg / 5 ml
			Ephedrine HCl	8,3 mg / 5 ml
LUDİCODİNE TABLET	LIBA	15 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
LUMINAL TABLET	BAYER	10 Tablet	Phenobarbital	100 mg
LUMINALETTEN TABLET	BAYER	30 Tablet	Phenobarbital	15 mg
M				
MOGADON TABLET	ROCHE	10 Tablet	Nitrazepam	5 mg
MEPROL TABLET	LÖKMAN	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	400 mg
MİLTOWN TABLET	ATABAY	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	400 mg
MALONTİN TABLET	H. ARSAN	30 ve 100 Tablet	Clonazepam	2 mg
MIDAZOLAM ANTİGEN	FİLİZ ECZA DEPOSU	10 Ampul	Midazolam	5 mg / 5 ml
MİMINAL AMPUL	H. ARSAN		Phenobarbital	
MİMINAL TABLET	H. ARSAN	10 ve 20 Tablet	Phenobarbital	10 mg
MEPROSEDİN TABLET	CARLO ER.	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	100 mg
MERGAL DRAJE	S. FARMA	20 Draje	Meprobamate	250 mg
			Ergotamine Tartarate	0,25 mg
MEGREFOR KOMPRİME	MULDA	30 Komprime	Fenfluramine	23 mg
N				
NEOCODİN TABLET	ŞANLI	15 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
NEOCODİN ŞURUP	ŞANLI	125 cc	Codeine	
			Dionine	
			Ephedrine HCl	
NOBRAL KAPSÜL	NOBEL	50 Kapsül	Medazepam	5 ve 10 mg
NOBRİUM KAPSÜL	ROCHE	30 Kapsül	Medazepam	5 ve 10 mg
NERVIUM TABLET	SABA	30 Tablet	Diazepam	2, 5, 10 mg
NOBRAKSİN DRAJE	FAKO	25 Draje	Medazepam	5, 10, 25 mg
NEMBUTAL KAPSÜL	ABFAR	10 Kapsül	Nembutal Na.	100 mg
NEMBUTAL Na AMPUL	ABFAR	2 cc x 5 Ampul	Nembutal Na.	100 mg
NEMBUTAL Na SÜSP.	ABFAR	50 cc	Nembutal Na.	100 mg
NECUADON TABLET	ANKA	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	400 mg
NEOTRANKİL TABLET	N. AKTAŞ	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	400 mg
NEURİDİNE LİKİT	ADİLNA	100 cc	Veronal Sodique	3, 5 mg
NOLUDAR TABLET	ROCHE	10 Tablet	Methypylon	200 mg
NUCODİN KOMPRİME	APA		Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
			Phenobarbital	10 mg
			Ephedrine HCl	10 mg
NÖROCAP KAPSÜL	I. E.	30 Tablet	Cloroasepate DİK	5 ve 10 mg
O				
OBETROL TABLET	YURTOĞLU	60 Tablet	Fenfluramine HCl	20 mg
OSPASMİL TABLET	SIFAR	20 Tablet	Phenobarbital	15 mg
			Ephedrine HCl	10 mg

P				
PREVERAL ŞURUP	WYETJ	100 cc	Dekstromethorphan	150 mg
PONDERAL TABLET	ALİ RAİF	40 Tablet	Fenfluramine	20 mg
PARA-SANOL TABLET	ADEKA	48 Tablet	Meprobamate	150 mg
PHENOBARBİTAL TABLET	RADYUM	20 Tablet	Phenobarbital	10 mg
PHENOBARBİTALUM TABLET	ŞANLI	20 Tablet	Phenobarbital	100 mg
PEKTOSEDİL TABLET	FERİT İLAÇ	15 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
			Phenobarbital	10 mg
PEKTORAL ŞURUP	KANSUK	200 cc	Codeine Phosphate	210 mg
PLEVRON ŞURUP	SANO	150 cc Şurup	Codeine Phosphate	200 mg
PENTAL SODYUM FLAKON	İ. E.	1 Flakon	Thiopental Na	0,5 ve 1 g
PENTOTAL SODYUM	ABBOTT	1 Ampul	Thiopental Na	0,5 ve 1 g
PERACON DAMLA	DR. F. FRİK	15 cc	Isoaminile Cyclamate	750 mg
PERACON DRAJE	DR. F. FRİK	20 Draje	Isoaminile Cyclamate	40 mg
PERACON ŞURUP	DR. F. FRİK	100 cc	Isoaminile Cyclamate	800 mg
R				
ROLADOL	CINAY KİM	5 Ampul	Tramadol HCl 100 mg	100 mg / 2 ml
ROMİLAR DRAJE	ROCHE	20 Draje	Dekstromethorphan	15 mg
ROMİLAR DAMLA	ROCHE	20 cc	Dekstromethorphan	15 mg / ml
ROMİLAR ŞURUP	ROCHE	100 cc	Dekstromethorphan	15 ml / 5 cc
RIVOTRİL AMPUL	ROCHE	5 Ampul	Clonazepam	1 mg
RIVOTRİL DAMLA	ROCHE	10 cc	Clonazepam	2,5 mg / ml
RIVOTRİL TABLET	ROCHE	30 Tablet	Clonazepam	2 mg
RADYOCODİN TABLET	RADYUM	15 Tablet	Codeine	15 mg
RIEDEX ŞURUP	FARMA	100 cc	Dekstromethorphan	120 mg
REMİN TABLET	SANOVEL	14 Tablet	Zolpidem Hemitartarat	10 mg
RIS-TUSSİN TABLET	ŞİFA KİMYA	20 Tablet	Dekstromethorphan	15 mg
RIS-TUSSİN ŞURUP	ŞİFA KİMYA	100 cc	Dekstromethorphan	300 mg
S				
SECOBARBİTAL SERT KAP.	H. ARSAN	10 Kapsül	Secobarbital	
SEKODİN ŞURUP	AKDENİZ	100cc	Codeine Phosphate	150 mg/5 cc
SINTOWN TABLET	ŞANLI	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	40 mg
SEREPAX TABLET	WYETH	20 Tablet	Oxazepam	10 ve 15 mg
SYRACOL ŞURUP	ÇAĞDAŞ E.	125 cc	Codeine Phosphate	150 mg
STILNOX FİLM TABLET	SYNTHELAB	20 Tablet	Ephedrine HCl	100 mg
			Zolpidem Hemitartarat	
T				
TRAMADOL AMPUL	İLSAN	5-10 Ampul	Tramadol HCl	100 mg / 2 ml
TRAMADOL KAPSÜL	İLSAN	10-30-50 Kapsül	Tramadol HCl	50 mg
TRAMADOL ID 100 TB.	SANDOZ	10 ve 20 Tablet	Tramadol HCl	100 mg
TRANXİLİNE KAPSÜL	DOĞU	30 Kapsül	Clorazepate	5 ve 10 mg
TRANKİLİN TABLET	BIOFARMA	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	400 mg
TRANKO-ADAMON DRAJE	İ. ETHEM	20 Draje	Meprobamate	200 mg
TRAVEX AMPUL	İ. ETHEM	5 Ampul	Tramadol HCl	100 mg / 2 ml
TRAVEX ORAL DAMLA	İ. ETHEM	10 ml Damla	Tramadol HCl	100 mg / ml
TRAVEX KAPSÜL	İ. ETHEM	10 Kapsül	Tramadol HCl	50 mg
TUCODİL TABLET	DİLMEN	15 Tablet	Codeine	20 mg
			Dionine	10 mg
			Phenobarbital	15 mg
TUKALMİN DRAJE	TEMS	20 Draje	Isoaminile Citrate	40 mg
TUSSİFED ŞURUP	GLAXO W.	100 ml Şurup	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg / 5 ml
			Pseudoephedrine	30 mg / 5 ml
TUSSO ŞURUP	DOĞU	150 cc Şurup	Codeine Phosphate	
			Ephedrine HCl	
U				
ULTRAMEX KAPSÜL	ADEKA	10-30-50 Kapsül	Tramadol HCl	50 mg
ULTRAMEX ENJ. SOL AMP	ADEKA	IV/İM/SC2ml/5Amp.	Tramadol HCl	100 mg / 2 ml
ULTRAMEX ORAL DAMLA	ADEKA	10 ml renkli cam şişe	Tramadol HCl	100 mg / ml
V				
VALİBRİN KAPSÜL	MULDA	25 ve 50 Kapsül	Diazepam	2 ve 5 mg
VAJUM SÜSPANSİYON	ROCHE	100 ml	Diazepam	40 mg
VALIUM TABLET	ROCHE	25 ve 50 Tablet	Diazepam	2 ve 5 mg
VALIUM AMPUL	ROCHE		Diazepam	10 mg
VOLPAN KOMPOZE TABLET	H. ARSAN	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	30 mg
X				
XANAX TABLET	ECZACIBAŞI	30 ve 50 Tablet	Alprazolam	0,5 ve 1 mg
Z				
ZEPAM TABLET	AKPA	25 Tablet	Diazepam	5 mg



NORMAL REÇETE İLE VERİLMESİ GEREKEN İZLEMAYA TABİ İLAÇLAR

A				
APEX KAPSÜL	BIO-KEM	30 Kapsül	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
ANTI-EM TABLET	ADEKA	20 Tablet	Dimenhydrinate	50 mg
ASPASMİL DRAJE	BILIM	20 Draje	Phenobarbital	15 mg
ANTİTOZAN TABLET	ATABAY	20 Tablet	Phenobarbital	10 mg
ANAKOD TABLET	TEK	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	8 mg
APC TABLET	DERMANCI	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	9,6 mg
AFERİN KAPSÜL	BILIM	30 Kapsül	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
ACTIDEM ŞURUP	GLAXO W.	100 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	10 mg / 5 cc
B				
BUSPİR TABLET	ADİLNA		Buspiran HCl	5 ve 10 mg
BUSPON KAPSÜL	DEVA	50 Kapsül	Buspiran HCl	5 ve 10 mg
BUSAPRİN TABLET	ECZACIBAŞI	30 Tablet	Buspiran HCl	5 ve 10 mg
BESPRON TABLET	SABA	25 ve 50 Tablet	Buspiran HCl	5 ve 10 mg
BENICAL ŞURUP	BAYER	100 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	10 mg / 5 cc
			Pseudoephedrine HCl	30 mg / 5 cc
BENICAL COLD TABLET	ROCHE	20 Tablet	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	20 mg
			D-Pseudoephedrine HCl	30 mg
BELLERGA DRAJE	NOVARTIS	20 Draje	Phenobarbital	20 mg
			Ergotamine Tartarat	0,321 mg
BELLERGA RET. DRAJE	NOVARTIS	20 Draje	Phenobarbital	40 mg
			Ergotamine Tartarat	0,600 mg
BENAFED ŞURUP	PFIZER	125 ml	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	375 mg
			Pseudoephedrine HCl	750 mg
BRONKAR-A ŞURUP	NOBEL	100 ml	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	200 mg
			Pseudoephedrine HCl	600 mg
BELLAGİN DRAJE	İ. E.	25 Draje	Phenobarbital	15 mg
			Ergotamine Tartarat	0,3 mg
BELLA SANOL DRAJE	ADEKA	25 Draje	Phenobarbital	15 mg
			Ergotamine Tartarat	0,3 mg
C				
CODASEL TABLET	AKDENİZ	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
CYTOTEC TABLET	ALİ RAİF	28 Tablet	Misoprostol	200 mg
D				
DIYATAB TABLET	ŞANLI	20 Tablet	Diphenoxylate HCl	2,5 mg
DORFAN ŞURUP	AKDENİZ	100 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	10 mg / 5 cc
DANTRİN FORTE TABLET	DEVA	50 Tablet	Meprobamate	200 mg
DANTRİN TABLET	DEVA	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	200 mg
DEFEKS ŞURUP	BERK	100 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	12,5 mg / 5 cc
			Ephedrine HCl	10 mg / 5 cc
DEKSAN ŞURUP	DEVA	100 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	15 mg / 5 cc
			Pseudoephedrine HCl	20 mg / 5 cc
DEKSAN DRAJE	DEVA	20 Draje	Dextromethorphan Hbr.	10 mg
			Pseudoephedrine HCl	20 mg
DİFAJİN TABLET	SANOİ D.	20 ve 100 Tablet	Phenobarbital	10 mg
DEVASKO TABLET	DEVA	10 ve 20 Tablet	Codeine Pure	7,5 mg
DOLADAMON DRAJE	İ. E.	20 Draje	Codeine Phosphate	15 mg
DOLVİRAN TABLET	BAYER İLAÇ	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	9,6 mg
DRAMAMINE AMPUL	A.RAİF	5 Ampul	Dimenhydrinate	50 mg
DRAMAMINE TABLET	A.RAİF	12 Tablet	Dimenhydrinate	50 mg
DRAMEDUR TABLET	ECZACIBAŞI	30 Tablet	Dimenhydrinate	50 mg
E				
EQUANİTRATE TABLET	WYETH	20 Tablet	Meprobamate	200 mg
EFTER(G)SAN DRAJE	İLSAN	12 Draje	Sextromethorphan H Br	15 mg
			Ephedrine HCl	30 mg
EFETAL ŞURUP	ATABAY	100 cc Şurup	Sextromethorphan H Br	15 mg/5 cc
			Ephedrine HCl	10 mg/5 cc
EPHETONİN FORTE POM.	BAYER İLAÇ	10 g Pomad	Psicaine Neu	1,25 mg
EFEDRİN-ARSAN TABLET	HÜSNÜ ARSAN	20 Tablet	Ephedrine HCl	50 mg
EFEDRİN-GÜRİSOY TABLET	GÜRİSOY	20 Tablet	Ephedrine HCl	50 mg
EFEDRİN-PALMER TABLET	PALMER İLAÇ	20 Tablet	L- Ephedrine HCl	50 mg
EFEDRİN HCl AMPUL	BİOSEL	100 Ampul	Ephedrine HCl	50 mg/ml
EFANOL TABLET	SANTA F	20 Tablet	Phenobarbital	9 mg
EKSOFED ŞURUP	HÜSNÜ ARSAN	100cc Şurup	Pseudoephedrine HCl	30 mg/5ml
EKSOFED TABLET	HÜSNÜ ARSAN	30 Tablet	Pseudoephedrine HCl	60 mg
				10 mg
F				
FULPEN TABLET	ADEKA	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	9,5 mg
G				
GERALGİNE K TABLET	M.ŞAHİN	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
GİRİBEKS ŞURUP	NOBEL	100 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr	150 mg
			Pseudoephedrine HCl	300 mg
İ				
ISOPTİN-S DRAJE	KNOLL	30 Draje	Pentobarbital	20 mg
ISOMERİDE KAPSÜL	SERVİER	60 Kapsül	Dexfenfluramine	15 mg

K				
KÜRAML TABLET	SANTA F.	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
L				
LOMOTİL LIQUİD	A.RAİF	60 cc Liquid	Diphenoxylate HCl	0,5 mg
LOMOTİL TABLET	A.RAİF	20 Tablet	Diphenoxylate HCl	2,5 mg
LATUSİN ŞURUP	SANO	150 cc Şurup	Ephedrine HCl Siroop de Codeine	5 mg/5 cc 1700mg/5 cc
M				
MALLASİN DRAJE	ABBOTT	50 Draje	Barbexacion	25 mg
MALLASİN DRAJE	ABBOTT		Barbexacion	100 mg
MALLASİN DRAJE	ABBOTT		Barbexacion	25 mg
MALLASİN DRAJE	ABBOTT		Barbexacion	100 mg
MEDİGRİP PEDIATRİK ŞRP.	ECZACIBAŞI	120 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	5 mg/5 ml 15 mg/5 ml
METORFAN DRAJE	BIOSEL	20Draje	Dextromethorphan HBr Ephedrine HCl	15 MG 15MG
N				
NOPIRON TABLET	NOBEL	25 Tablet	Buspiron	5 ve 10 mg
NEO-ASTMADOL ŞURUP	B.İLAÇ	200 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr	7,5 mg/5 cc
NEOSPAZM TABLET	ŞANLI	20 Tablet	Phenobarbital	15 mg
NATİSEDİNE TABLET	ADİLNA	20 Tablet	Phenylethyl B.De Quinidine	100 mg
P				
PACOFEN TABLET	İ.E.	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	7,5 mg
PIRANİL TABLET	DOĞU	30 Tablet	Buspiron HCl	10 mg
PIROSAL TABLET	SABA	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	10 MG
PRETUVAL ŞURUP	ROCHE	100 cc	Dextromethorphan HBr	10 mg/5 ml
R				
RADYOKODİN ŞURUP	RADYUM	100 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr Ephedrine HCl	15 mg/5 ml 15 mg/5 ml
REASEC DRAJE	JOHNSON	12 Draje	Diphenoxylate HCl	2,5 mg
RHİNOTUSSAL KAPSÜL	A.İBRAHİM	10 Kapsül	Dextromethorphan HBr	20 mg
RHİNOTUSSAL SÜSP.	A.İBRAHİM	90 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan	120 mg
RİNOGEST SR M.KAPSÜL	SANOVEL	10 M.Kapsül	Pseudoephedrine HCl	120 mg
RİNOGEST ŞURUP	SANOVEL	100 cc Şurup	Pseudoephedrine HCl	30 mg/5 ml
S				
SEDO CARENA DRAJE	TURFARMA	40 Draje	Phenobarbital	0,6 mg
SİRODEKS ŞURUP	E.İ.P.	120 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	15 mg 30 mg
SORMODREN TABLET	ABBOTT	50 Tablet	Bomaprin HCl	4 mg
SPAZMO-VALİBRİN KAPSÜL	MULDA	50 Kapsül	Diazepam	2 mg
SUDAFED ŞURUP	GLAXO	150 cc Şurup	Pseudoephedrine HCl	30 mg/5 ml
SUDAFED TABLET	GLAXO	20 Tablet	Pseudoephedrine HCl	60 mg
T				
TAMOL COLD TABLET	İLSAN	20 Tablet	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	15 mg 30 mg
TEMSALJİN TABLET	BIOSEL	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
THERAFLU DRAJE	SANDOZ	20 Draje	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
TRALEN FİLM TABLET	FAKO	50 Tablet	Phenobarbital	15 mg
TRANKO-BUSKAS DRAJE	FAKO	20 ve 50 Draje	Medazepam	10 mg
TRANQUO-BUSCOPAN DRJ	TEK	20 ve 50 Draje	Oxazepam	10 mg
TRİATÜS ŞURUP	KOÇAK FARMA	100 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	10 mg/5 ml 20 mg/5 ml
TRİCLORYL ŞURUP	GLAXO W.	50 cc Şurup	Tricloethyl Mono Na Phos	500 mg/5 ml
TUKODİL ŞURUP	DİLMEN	100 cc Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr	10 mg/5 ml
TUSICOLD ŞURUP	MECOM	100 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	10 mg/5 ml 20 mg/5 ml
TYLOL COLD ŞURUP	NOBEL	100 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr	5 mg/5 ml 15 mg/5 ml
V				
VERMİDON-K TABLET	İLSAN	20 Tablet	Codeine Phosphate	10 mg
VİCKS MEDİNATİT ŞURUP	ECZACIBAŞI	120 cc	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	5 mg/5 ml 10 mg/5 ml
VİCKS VAPODRY ŞURUP	ECZACIBAŞI	120 cc	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	10 mg/5 ml 20 mg/5 ml
VİCKS MEDİKİD PED. ŞRP.	ECZACIBAŞI	120 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr Pseudoephedrine HCl	5 mg/5 ml 10 mg/5 ml
VİCKS VAPODEKS ŞURUP	ECZACIBAŞI	120 ml Şurup	Dextromethorphan HBr	20 mg/15 ml
VEREPON TABLET	KURTSAN	20 Tablet	Barbital	15 mg
W				
WİNTUS DRAJE	İLSAN	20 Draje	Dextromethorphan HBr	10 MG
X				
XAMAMİNE TABLET	ADİLNA	20 Tablet	Dimenhydrinate	50 mg



ANNEX-4

TUBIM 2006 PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR

1- Our main task for all issues for fighting against addictive substances; to conduct leadership, organization and coordination in some level by concerned and other Institutions assigned. Our activities on this matter will be conducted in a manner to overlap with the understanding of preventive policeman profession specified under Tasks and Authorizations of Police Law.

2- The personnel who did not attend to Fighting Against Drug Use Training Program of Trainers will not take part in conferences, panels and similar training activities conducted in provinces and districts.

3- The training activities to be performed for the target mass shall not be conducted personally and solely by KOM authorities it will be acted as an institution providing coordination it will be contacted with Education Directorates of Provinces and Provincial Health Directorates and expert psychologists and education staff will be provided to give information concerning the matter.

4- The prior target mass for every activity to be conducted for fighting against drug use guiding teachers, other teachers, university training staff and student guardians will be preferred.

5- Since it has been determined scientifically by the experts that conducting training activities for the matter in the level of primary school will have negative effects absolutely no training activities will be applied for this target mass.

6- Drug use profiles will be extracted in provincial level and fighting activities will be arranged with the coordination of related institutions.

7- The activities to be carried out under the scope of sixth article will be arranged with the participation of all concerned institutions by also having the support of Governorships in the scope of projects and annual planned studies to be constituted in provincial basis.

8- For the activities to be conducted for fighting against drug use in the scope of police profession with society support not only education will be applied but also relations of family-school-police and cooperation will be developed.

9- It will be studied for the purpose of providing participation from Provincial Education and Youth Commissions and these Commissions will be provided to take a role providing coordination among institutions for fighting against drug use.

10- With the support and organization of these commissions and also by having the contributions of local administration increasing the number of public sports fields and opening of summer sports camps for students will be encouraged and studies will be concentrated on this issue.

11- Associations and similar non-governmental organizations those performing their activities in the filed of fighting against drugs will be encouraged to contribute for fighting.



12- It will be contacted with the owners of internet cafes and buffets those utilized by students in the vicinity of schools and the contact numbers will be given for the said owners and they will be clarified concerning drug use and drug sellers and they will be more sensitive for the people who wants to sell substances prohibited to children and they will be informed to inform the suspicious people to the security authorities.

13- Mutual information exchange will be provided for students and other people concerning drug use in schools, students having suspicious behaviors for drug use and sales by getting in touch with school administrators and school family associations.

14- Contact will be provided with the families of students who are educated in schools and students having public officers in their families and cooperation will be provided with these families and they will be made sensitive for drug addiction and fighting against drugs. Information will be collected concerning drug use and exchange in schools with the volunteer contributions of these social parts and joint action plans will be constituted.

15- Street teams will be constituted with the participation of Province and District civil security teams against street sellers. Essential level in –service training will be applied for officers assigned in these teams and other units for drug use and sales.

16- As specified in Circular for Smuggling and Organized Crime dated 12/12/2000; every kind of books, magazines, brochures, billboards, video cassettes, CD, etc. documents those planned for the subject matter will be sent to TADOC/TUBIM for the purpose of having scientific approval.



ANNEX-5

A. REASONS FORCING CHILDREN TO STREETS

- Immigration and various adaptation problems
- Indigence
- Unemployment
- Economic indigence
- Cultural values encouraging children to work on streets and making money
- Friend groups
- Negligence and/or exploitation of families
- In family sexual assaults, raping and violation
- Inadequate education level of family and children
- Corruption of families
- Disordered urbanization
- Attraction and freedom of streets
- Negative publishes of press media
- Attraction of unsupervised play halls
- Negative attitudes and behaviors of families
- Negative attitudes and behaviors of adults with their feeling of mercy to give money to the children on streets
- Negative behaviors and attitudes of some of volunteer establishments with the reason of inadequate knowledge, professional approach like popular studies.

B. DANGERS WAITING CHILDREN WORKING AND LIVING ON STREETS

- To be subject to negligence and exploitation
- Using of children the drugs causing addiction (adhesives, thinners, tobacco, etc.)
- Recession for their mental and physical developments
- To be subject to violation (beating, wounding, death, etc.)
- To be directed to crime (burglary, extortion, prostitution, etc.)
- Psychological problems
- To be subject to accidents
- Education and health problems
- To be subject to sexual assaults and raping

* Ögel K, Yücel H. (2005). Sokakta Yaşayan Ergenler ve Sağlık Durumları Araştırması Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, 6, 11-18

