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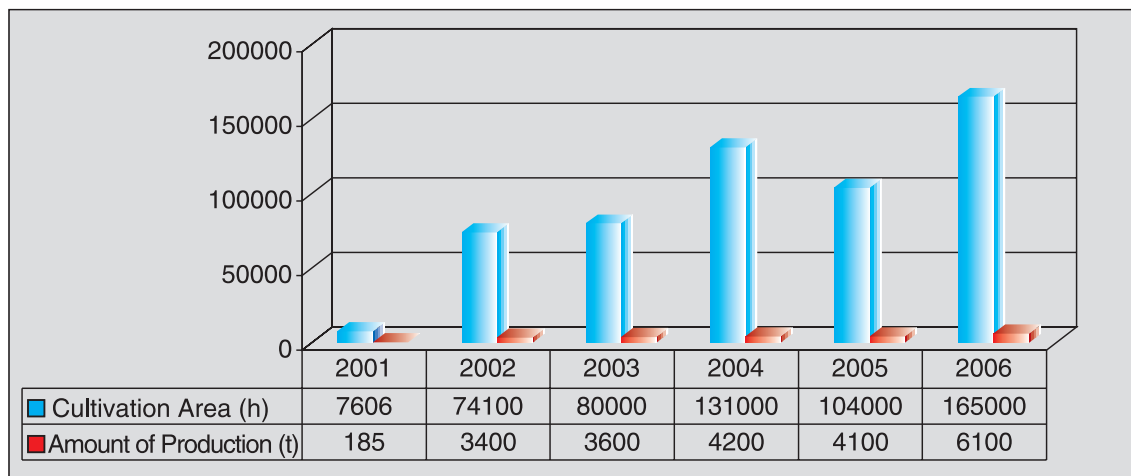
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OVERVIEW OF THE DRUG CASES IN THE YEAR 2006*

1. GENERAL DRUG TRENDS IN OUR REGION IN THE YEAR 2006**

Due to the geographical position of our country, it is affected by the trafficking, abuse and production of heroin, opium, morphine base, hashish, cocaine and synthetic drugs and the precursors used in the production of these drugs.

Afghanistan constitutes the source for the illegal opium and opiates (heroin, opium and morphine base) production affecting our country by providing the 89% of the total production worldwide in the year 2005. In comparison to other years, a decline in illegal cultivation of opium poppy and the production of opium occurred in Afghanistan in the year 2005 for the first time since the year 2001. However in the year 2006, there was an increase in opium poppy cultivation areas by 59% and in amount of opium production by 49%.



Graphic-1 Amounts of Illegal Opium Poppy Cultivation and Opium Production Afghanistan

According to the UNODC World Drug Report 2006; the shift of the opium production centres in Afghanistan in the south direction has influenced the structure of opium and heroin trafficking methods directed at the countries neighbouring Afghanistan in the year 2005. The decrease in opium production in North East part of Afghanistan resulted in a decrease in the drug trafficking to Central Asian Republics. Similarly, the decrease in opium production in Eastern part of Afghanistan decreased the amounts of opiates moving to Pakistan. However, the trafficking of opiates to Iran has continued to increase (40% of the opiates produced in

* The information related to drug seizure figures provided in Chapter 1 reflect the general situation in Turkey, however the figures provided in other chapters reflect the seizures by the police units.

** The 2003 and 2004 amounts were taken as the basis for the seizure amounts of other countries due to the fact that data belonging to the years 2005 and 2006 were not included in the UNDOC 2006 world drug report.

Afghanistan were transited to Iran in the year 2004, whereas this ratio reached up to 60% in the year 2005). It was identified that the opiates reaching Iran were shipped over the Caspian Sea, Russia and Ukraine as well as Balkan Route.

As a result of the joint works of our country undertaken by Iran and Ukraine in line with the information support and analyses provided by our country; an operation was realized in December 2006, in which 46 kilograms of heroin was seized on a TIR travelling to Ukraine by trespassing Iran, Caspian Sea and Russia.

The seizure of opiates at global level increased by 9% in the year 2004 in comparison to the year 2003 and reached 120 tonnes. The greatest increase occurred in South-Eastern Europe by 109%.

This situation actually reveals that the drug traffic in the Balkan route is ongoing. The seizures made by our country in the recent years on this route and the peak amounts of heroin seizures made by our country in the year 2006 have had an influence on this situation which should be taken into consideration.

The fact that considerable amounts of opium and morphine base among the opium and opiates are seized in Iran and that heroin is seized in higher amounts than opium and morphine base in our country provokes the idea that a part of the opium and opiates coming to Iran are smuggled through a new route to Northern Iraq, where state authority has not yet been established, and then over Middle Eastern countries to European countries by sea transport.

According to the UNODC World Drug Report 2006; 57% of the 787 laboratories disclosed in the year 2004 were in Russia, 24% in Moldova and 16% in Afghanistan. Acidified opium is produced in most of the laboratories disclosed in Moldova, whereas principally heroin and opium are produced in the laboratories in Afghanistan and Russia. Less number of laboratories has been disclosed by Colombia (6), Australia (5), India (3), Myanmar (2), Belarus (1), Hong Kong (1), Mexico (1) and Turkey (1).

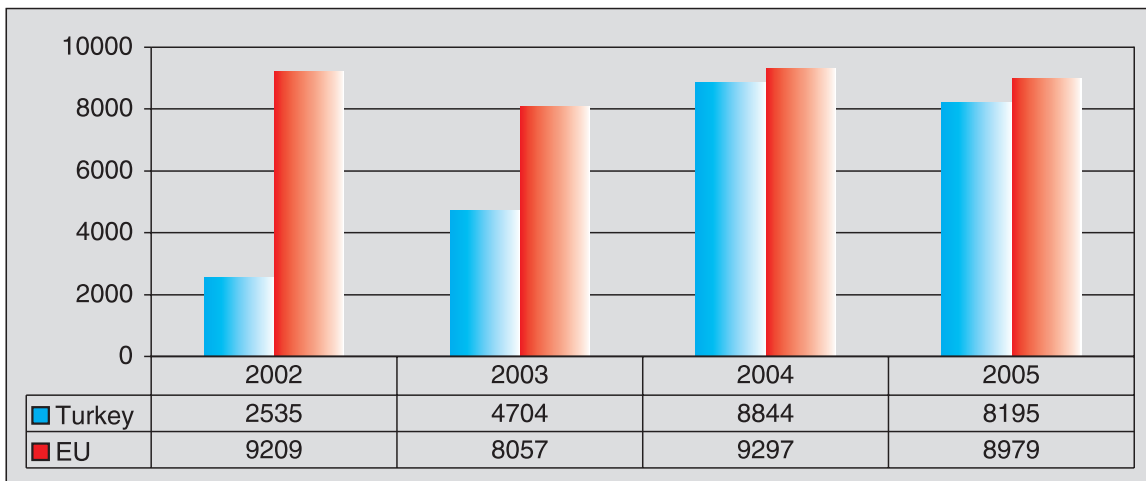
Actually the number of laboratories in our country has decreased considerably as a result of our decisive struggle in the recent years and finally has almost become equal to none.

Morphine constituted 56% of the opium and opiates seizures between the years 1992-1993; this rate has decreased to 35% between the years 2000-2004. Considering the last two years; this rate was 2% in the year 2005 and 6% in the year 2006. This information confirms that there is almost little or no heroin production in our country.

The total amount of heroin seized by the countries situated on the Balkan route has increased by 52,6% when compared with the total amount seized in the year 2003. Our country, one of the countries on the Balkan route, has itself seized 46,3% of the total heroin seized by these countries in 2003, 57% in 2004 and 52,6% in 2005. (Table-1) Furthermore the fact that the heroin seizures made by the transit and destination countries after our country on the Balkan route are not in parallel to the seizures in our country is an issue to be deemed. Therefore the record amounts of heroin seizures in our country in the year 2006 necessitate the status of our country on the Balkan route to be viewed more objectively and the difference in terms of struggle to be realized.

COUNTRY	AMOUNT OF HEROIN (GRAM) ¹		
	2003	2004	2005
Albania	114.475	138.000	40.945
Austria	42.876	235.032	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	68.627
Bulgaria	778.637	828.931	436.867
Croatia	85.727	114.431	27.680
Iran	3.327.000	4.715.000	5.553.000
Hungary	256.334	84.925	287.047
Romania	320.700	65.406	285.070
Serbia Montenegro	278.760	474.430	359.579
Turkey	4.704.736	8.847.170	8.212.000
Greece	246.719	-	331.342
TOTAL	10.155.964	15.503.325	15.602.157

Table-1 Amount of Heroin Seized in Countries situated on the Balkan Route



Graphic-2 Amount of Heroin Seized in Turkey and the EU Countries According to the Years (kg)

Looking at the figures related to heroin seizures in Graphic-2, it may be concluded that the amount of heroin seized by our country in the year 2005 is almost equal to the heroin seized by the EU countries altogether.

The table may be understood much more clearly once the fact that our country seized 10.3 tonnes of heroin in the year 2006 is considered and the seizures made by EU countries in the year 2006 are revealed.

¹ SECI 2005 Report

The fact that the total seizures of heroin made by those countries on the Northern Black Sea Route has increased by only 2% in comparison to the year 2003 is an issue that should be suspected. (Table-2)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT OF HEROIN (GR)	
	2003	2004
Azerbaijan	-	-
Belarus	5.113	2.551
Armenia	0.309	1.010
Georgia	3.000	0.791
Kazakhstan	707.000	457.700
Kyrgyzstan	104.580	207.259
Uzbekistan	336.400	591.788
Poland	6.913	77.092
Russian Federation	3.248.814	3.897.000
Tajikistan	5.600.309	4.794.057
Turkmenistan	80.500	266.000
Ukraine	2.406	8.401
TOTAL	10.095.035	10.302.858

Table-2 Amount of Heroin Seized in Countries situated on the Northern Black Sea Route

When the total amounts of heroin seized by the countries situated on Balkan and Northern Black Sea Route in the years 2003 and 2004 are compared, it becomes clear that the seizures in the year 2003 are almost the same and the amount of heroin seized on the Balkan Route is 50,4% higher than the heroin seized on the Northern Black Sea Route. The main reason behind such difference is obviously the record rate of seizure made by our country which seized 88% more heroin by itself in the year 2004 in comparison to the previous year. Furthermore, the 10,3 tonnes of heroin seized, which is the highest amount ever seized, demonstrates our decisiveness in our struggle.

In conclusion, our country considers the fact that the Northern Black Sea Route is used by organizations trafficking drugs as much as the Balkan Route. When we also consider the increase in opium production in Afghanistan by 49% in the year 2006, a relatively high rate compared to the previous year, the necessity of the countries both on the Balkan Route and the Northern Black Sea Route to attach more importance to this issue and to take measures in the shortest extent possible surfaces.

The development of the drug economy in Afghanistan is closely associated with the instability of the state authority in such a country situated in a region hosting people with different languages and from different ethnical communities; continuous conflicts discouraging the formation of an economic and agricultural infrastructure setting the basis for a healthy market economy; profitability of drug production and trade due to the high

international demand and restricted supply in an atmosphere where agriculture and industry are underdeveloped and adoption of this business as a natural way of earning lives by broad groups in the society.

Following the collapse of the Taliban regime as a part of the political and military process after the September 11 attacks in USA, it has become clear that USA -dominant power of the international relations- and the states of the region have reached consensus on normalization of the politics and economy in Afghanistan and the eradication of the drug economy in this framework. The first requisite towards the goal of impeding the drug trade is to enable the obvious and effective state authority over the areas where opium poppy is cultivated and opium, morphine base and heroin are produced. During this process, it is essential to encourage Afghani people to produce alternative agricultural products to earn their livings especially in regions where opium poppy is cultivated. Extending credits to the farmers, allocating fields to those not possessing any land, providing counselling services for cultivating and marketing agricultural products, finalization of the works towards establishment of macro economic super and infra structures- formation of a functional banking system, ensuring monetary balances, development of transport and communication sectors etc. so as to encourage legal trade, assisting the security forces in the region in reaching the potential to struggle impartially and effectively in cooperation with the law enforcement forces of other states in the region are examples to the direct and indirect methods of encouragement that may be provided. At this point, one of the most important tools should be setting the prices of the agricultural products legally produced at the level of opium prices. The cultivation of opium poppy may only lose its commercial value before the public. It is essential to hinder the drug production and trafficking continuously within the framework of a comprehensive struggle so as to reach this goal.

The continuation of the drug economy in Afghanistan results in the spread of drug addiction and drug related crimes as well as health problems like AIDS both in the neighbouring countries and in developed countries; waste of huge amounts of money, which may be canalized to much more productive works on the path to economic investments and social development, for supply of drugs; distortion of the market balance of the countries due to the high inflow of black money into their markets and unfair competition in economic and political arena. In this framework, elimination of the drug problem in Afghanistan will not only benefit Afghanistan but also all the other countries suffering from the problems caused by the consumption of drugs and the related problems. In this context, the international community should provide all the support necessary for finding solutions to the political, social and economic problems which may not be overcome in the short term solely by Afghanistan utilizing its own dynamics. It is obvious that the flow of drugs will continue as long as the underlying reasons of the Afghan drug economy are not handled seriously and demand by the consuming countries continues, regardless of the success rate of the transit countries including Turkey in their fight against the drug traffic on their own lands.



According to UNODC World Drug Report 2006, 16 million people in the world, corresponding to the 0.4% of the world population between the ages 15-64 are using opium and opiates. 70% of the 16 million people using opium and opiates are heroin abusers. However this rate varies among different regions. All of the abusers of opium and opiates reported in Africa are heroin abusers, whereas 64% of the opium and opiates abusers in Asia are heroin abusers.

There are two types of cannabis produced in the world market: unprocessed (marijuana) and processed (resin) cannabis. Considering all the drug seizures, it may be concluded that unprocessed and resin cannabis is the drug trafficked most in the world.

Resin cannabis is produced in 40 different countries in the world. Among these countries; Morocco, Afghanistan and Pakistan are the most important producers.

Cannabis is produced almost in every country and the production of cannabis indoors like houses is spreading in developed countries. Contrary to the illegal drugs, abusers of heroin can produce their own substances, which is the reason beyond the common and disseminated production of cannabis. Only very few states are capable of providing certain information about the cultivation of cannabis and the amount of drugs supplied from such areas in their own countries.

Most European abusers prefer unprocessed resin cannabis to marijuana. However this trend differs from one market to another. For instance, Holland has been the pioneer in cultivating cannabis indoors and today it is acting as the source of drugs for at least 20 European countries. Albania plays a similar role in Eastern Europe and supplies both processed and unprocessed cannabis to at least 12 countries in the region. However Morocco is still the country trafficking the highest amount of powder cannabis into Europe. Afghanistan is the second greatest powder cannabis producers of the world and cultivates cannabis next to the field where opium is cultivated.

In the recent years, cannabis originating from Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon and Albania has been seized in our country. This situation shows that our country is affected by the trafficking of cannabis coming from both the west and east of it.

The amount of hashish seized in our country in the year 2006 is 63% higher than the amount seized in the year 2005. It was established that out of the 77 kilograms and 665 grams of hashish coming to our country from abroad in the year 2006; 32 kilograms came from Iraq, 40 kilograms from Iran, 1 kilogram and 829 grams from Afghanistan and 3 kilograms and 380 grams from Macedonia.

It is estimated that 162 million, in other words 4% of the world population use hashish according to the UNODC data. Although it is expressed that use of hashish is the least common in Asia in proportion to its population, Asia constitutes one third of the total abusers in the world with its 52 million abusers of heroin.

In the world, cocaine is produced in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru and distributed to all other countries. Production of cocaine increased between the years 1998-2001, whereas it decreased between the years 2002-2003 and has started to increase slightly again since the year 2004.

Although the rate of cocaine production has a steady course worldwide, the cocaine seizures are on the increase. The potential cocaine production reached 910 tonnes in the year 2005. The cocaine produced in Latin America is targeting USA and the European countries. Cocaine enters the European countries by way of Spain, Portugal and Holland. In the year 2004, 33.135 kilograms of cocaine was seized in Spain, 12.387 kilograms in Holland, 7.422 kilograms in Portugal, 7.060 kilograms in UK, 5.400 kilograms in Greece, 4.502 kilograms in France, 3.583 kilograms in Italy, 3.541 kilograms in Belgium and 971 kilograms in Germany.

Furthermore, the amount of cocaine seized in Eastern and South Eastern Europe, including our country and Russia, was 296 kilograms in the year 2004. Our country seized the highest amount of cocaine by 126 kilograms in 2004, followed by Russia which seized 93 kilograms.



Two significant cocaine seizures took place in our country in the year 2006. Within the scope of the operations conducted;

It was understood that the 242 kilograms of heroin seized in Istanbul in February 2006 was transferred to Iran from Bolivia by sea transport and it was expected to exchange the cocaine with heroin in Iran.

It was established that the 14 kilograms of cocaine seized in Istanbul in October 2006 was transported from Venezuela to Bulgaria by sea and then brought into our country by road and that the buyers in our country were nationals of Lebanon.

Although the use of cocaine represents a slight decrease worldwide, it was pointed out by UNODC Executive Director in his speech on November 2, 2006 in London that Europe is on the verge of a cocaine related crisis and that this was far beyond being the problem of some famous addicted individuals and was a crisis which affected many European countries.

According to the UNODC World Drug Report 2006, 0,3% of the world population between the ages 15-64, in other words 13 million people in the world, are using cocaine.

Amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) include amphetamines (amphetamine, methamphetamine), ecstasy (MDMA and related substances) and other synthetic (methcathinone, phentermine, fenetylline) stimulants. The total amount of ATS production is estimated to be 480 tonnes for the year 2004 by UNODC.

The total amount of ecstasy seizures exceeded 8 tonnes in the year 2004. The highest amount of production and the highest rate of seizures (53%) were made in Europe. More than 20% of the total ecstasy seizures were made in North America. The highest number of seizures was made in Canada, Belgium, Australia, Holland and UK successively.

When the synthetic drug related cases (total of captagon and ecstasy) in our country in the years 2005 and 2006 are compared; it is observed that in the year 2006 there was an increase in the amount of drugs seized by 71,9%, in the number of cases by 16,5% and in the number of suspects apprehended by 12,5%.

The ecstasy trafficking in our country made by drug smugglers targets domestic consumption in contrary to the captagon trafficking.



Considering the number of provinces where ecstasy has been seized through the years; it is seen that seizures in 14 provinces took place in the year 2002, 21 provinces in 2003, 42 provinces in 2004, 50 provinces in 2005 and 65 provinces in 2006. This situation may be regarded as an indicator showing that the trafficking and consumption of ecstasy is increasing rapidly each year.

On the other hand, our country is a transit country in terms of captagon trafficking as in the case of heroin trafficking and seized the highest amount of captagon (19.971.625 pieces) ever in the year 2006, which shows the sincere and serious approach of our country to the fight against drugs and proves that our country does not distinguish between different drugs.

25 million people all over the world use amphetamine, whereas 10 million use ecstasy. 60% of the amphetamine abusers worldwide reside in Asia; and 50% of the ecstasy abusers live in Western Europe and North America.



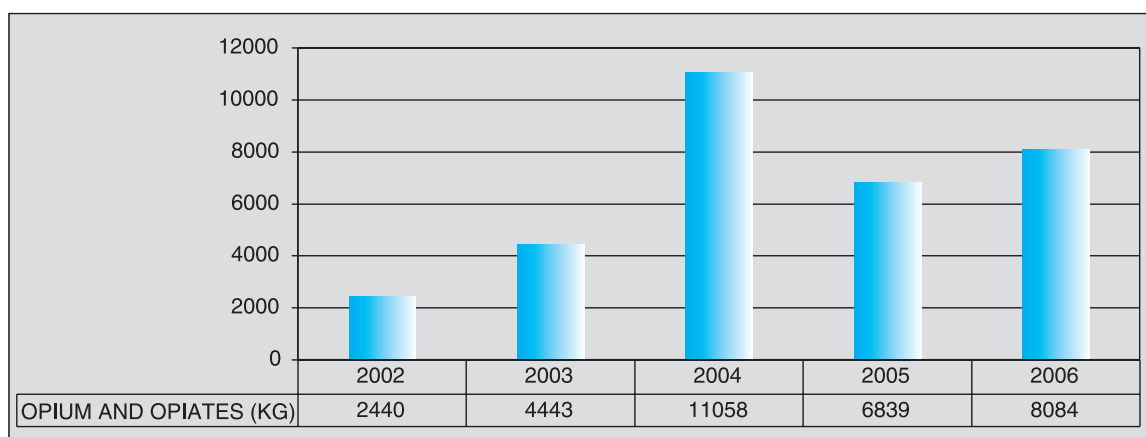
The fights of our country against drug trafficking organizations is continuing with the same decisiveness and is demonstrated in the form of operations with projects against those drug networks (street dealers) supplying, selling drugs to the citizens of our country, turning them into addicts, encouraging and inciting them. Modern policing techniques and methods are used in these operations with projects, by which organizations are deciphered and (drug dealer, organizer, supplier, financier, transporter) offenders are referred to judicial authorities

Our country, which is both the transit and the destination country in drug trafficking, has further enhanced its fight against drug trafficking, made it more common and professional especially in the last two years by the improved risk analysis, profiling methods and the investments including modern policing techniques and methods; and has seized record amount of drugs each year on one hand and managed to collapse drug trafficking organizations active at the international level on the other hand.

2. OVERVIEW ACCORDING TO THE SUBSTANCE TYPE

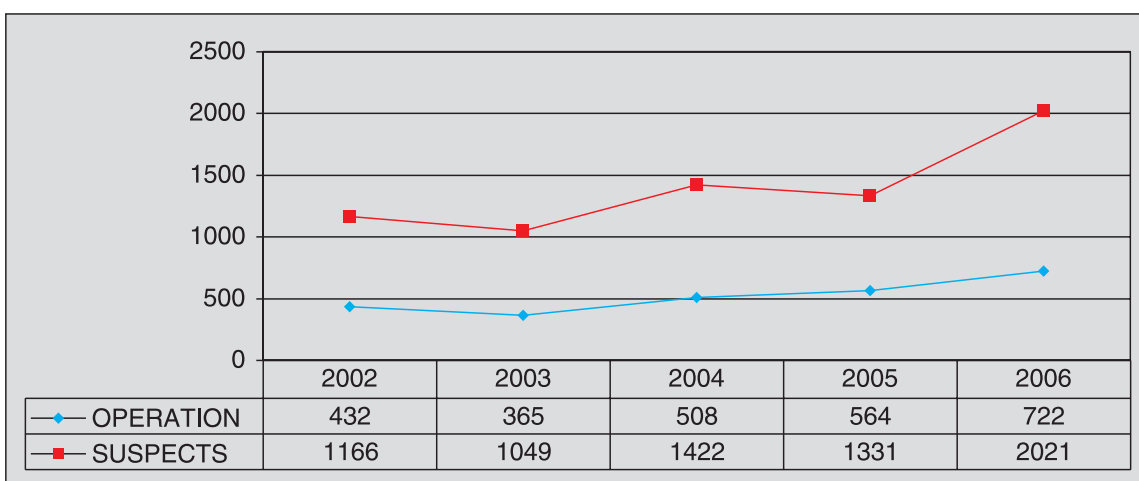
2.1. Opium and Opiates

There was an increase in seizures of opium and opiates until the year 2004. There was a decrease in the seizures in the years 2005 and 2006 ,when compared to the year 2004, whereas there was an increase by 18,2% in the year 2006 in comparison to the year 2005. (Graphic-3) The high amount of drugs seized in the year 2004 is results from the seizure of 4410 kilograms of morphine base brought into our country in the previous years and seized at once.



Graphic-3 The Distribution of the Amount of the Opium and Opiates over the Years

Out of the opium and opiates seized in the year 2006; 2,7% was opium, 6% morphine base, and 91,3% heroin. The fact that heroin seizures correspond to 90% of the opium and opiates seizures shows that opium and opiates originating from South West Asia come into our country in the form of heroin.



Graphic-4 The Distribution of the Opium and Opiates Operations and the Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years

Although there has been a decrease in the amount of opium and opiates seizures since the year 2004; there has been a steady increase in the number of operations directed at these drugs and the number of suspects apprehended in these operations since the year 2003. There was a 28% increase in the number of operations and 51,8% increase in the number of suspects apprehended in the year 2006 when compared with the year 2005.

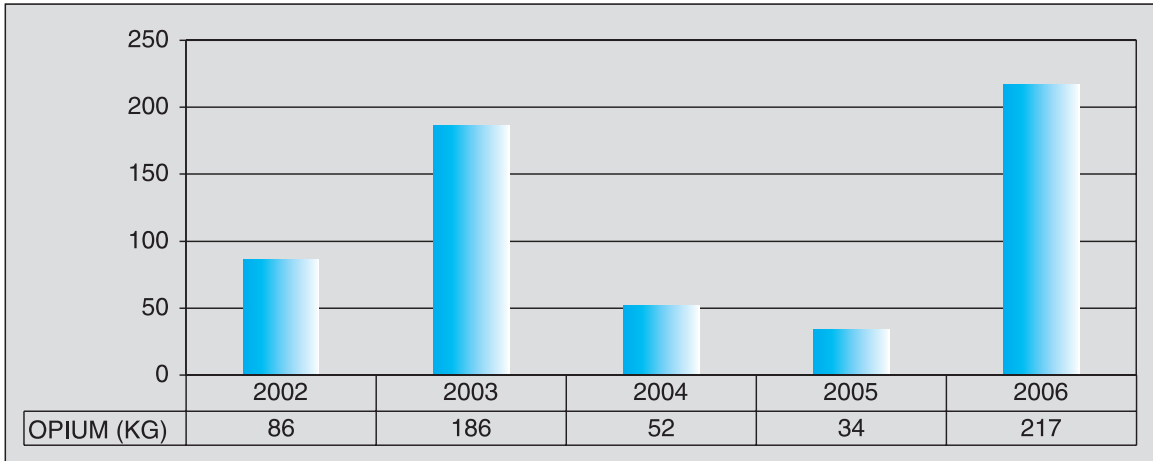
The provinces where opium and opiates were seized in the year 2006 are Istanbul, Van, Hakkari, Gaziantep, Mersin, Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Erzincan, Adana and Malatya; and also the provinces neighbouring Iran or situated on the domestic route where drug is transferred to European countries over our country.

As a result of the works with plans and projects of our country, situated on the Balkan route, directed at the organizations trafficking opium and opiates, it has been established that;

- Organizations transfer the drugs into our country through Hakkari, Van and Ağrı neighbouring Iran,
- Cargo method is used most in the trafficking of opium,
- If the drug is to be transferred by vehicles, organizations use rented vehicles so as to minimize the damages to occur in case of confiscation of the vehicles,
- The heroin entering our borders is often transferred over the Black Sea coast to Istanbul province,
- The organizations prefer trucks or TIRs, which are more difficult to search and which allow the drugs to be concealed in a professional manner, for transferring the drugs,
- Organizations use small vehicles for transferring drugs within the borders of the country,
- Organizations try to smuggle drugs simultaneously in a few provinces, by few vehicles to minimize the risk of being captured,
- Organizations transfer the drugs to their warehouses in parts (2-4 kilograms) by courier so as to escape supervision at control points,
- Organizations transfer drugs through secondary/mountain routes rather than the main routes.

2.1.1 Opium

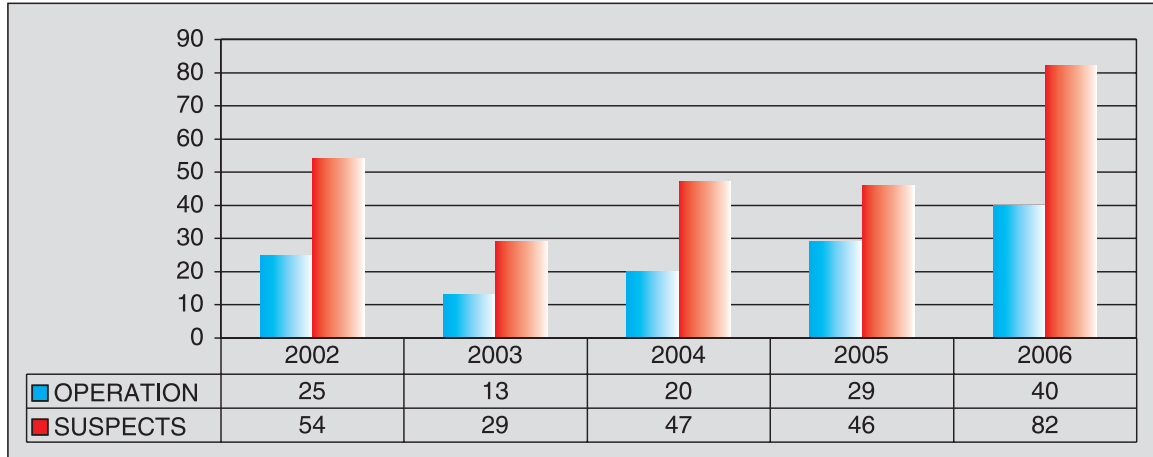
Considering the amount of opium seized in our country in the last five years; it is seen that there are some increases and decreases in seizures over the years. (Graphic-5) Such increases and decreases in the amount of opium seized in our country are in parallel to the amounts of opium attempted to be transferred abroad over our country.



Graphic-5 The Distribution of the Amount of the Opium Seized Over the Years

47,5% of the operations in the year 2006 were directed at the trafficking of opium by cargo and the 66,3% of the total seizures were made by these operations in 2006.

There has been a steady increase in the number of operations directed at opium and the number of suspects apprehended since the year 2003. There was a 37,9% increase in the number of cases and a 78,2% increase in the number of suspects apprehended in the year 2006 compared to the year 2005. (Graphic-6)

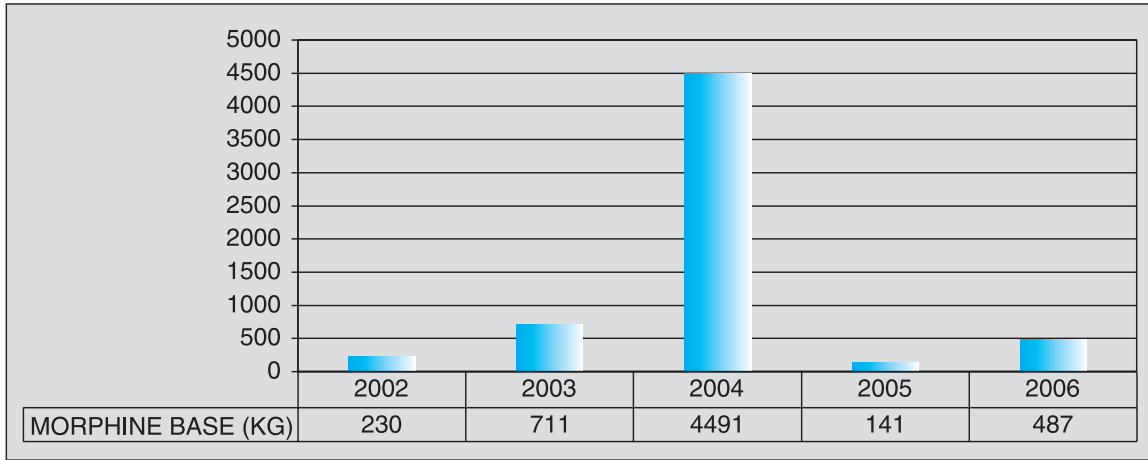


Graphic-6 The Distribution of the Opium Operations and the Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years

75% of the opium operations have been made in Istanbul province and 45,2% of these operations targeted the opium trafficking cases by cargo. Also the high amount of opium seized in Gaziantep province is due to the seizure of 50 kilograms of opium expected to be transferred to Syria over our country in August 2006.

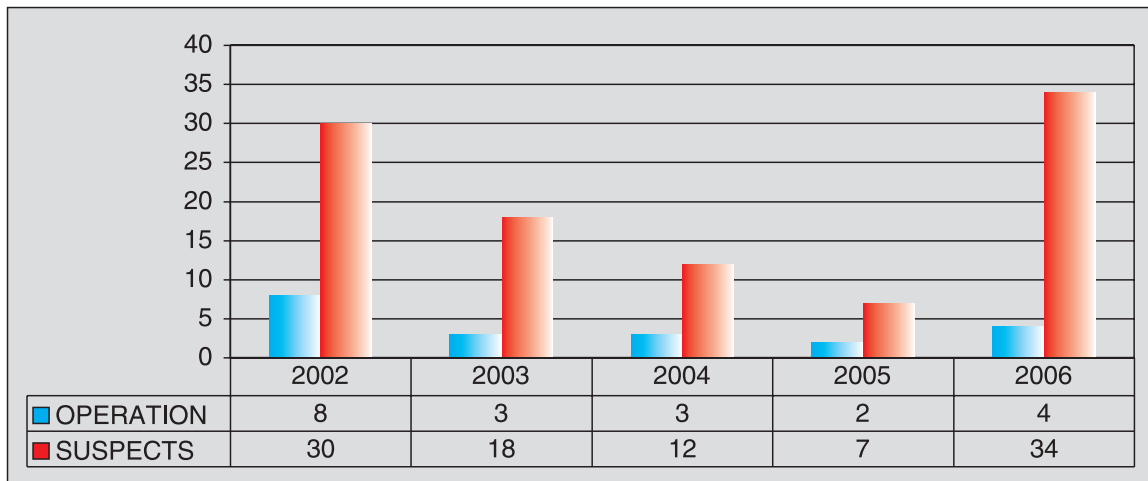
2.1.2 Morphine Base

Considering the amount of morphine base seized in our country; it is observed that the amounts seized were not so high as to be used in the production of heroin. (Graphic-7)



Graphic-7 The Distribution of Morphine Base Seizures over the Years

4 operations directed at morphine base and the apprehension of 34 suspects in the year 2006 (Graphic-8) give us an idea about the importance attached to prevention of drug production and the results of the operational works with projects undertaken for disclosing the drug trafficking organizations with all aspects and capturing them.

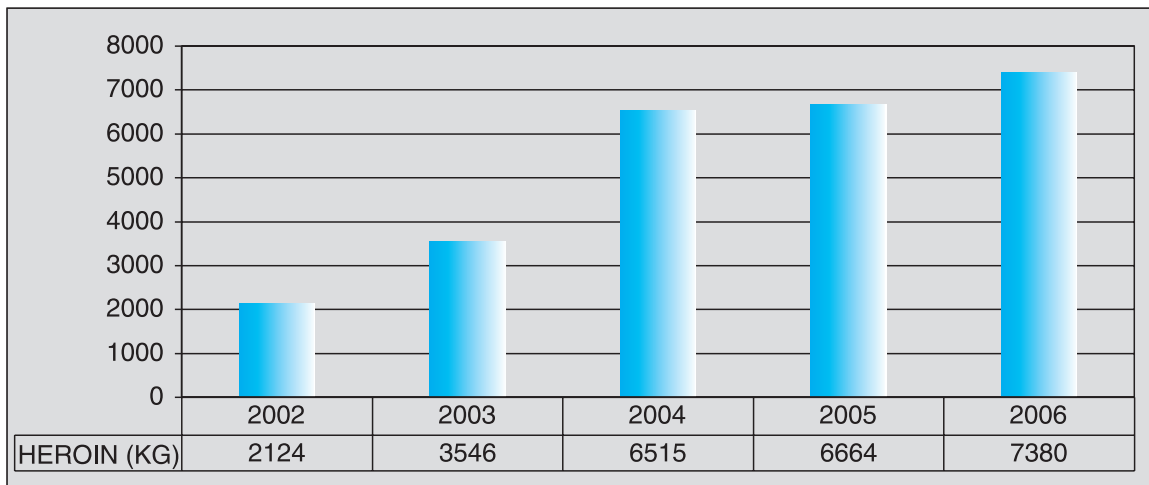


Graphic-8 The Distribution of Morphine Base Operations and the Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years.

It is observed that the Istanbul, Aksaray, Bitlis, Diyarbakır provinces in which operations were carried out in the year 2006 are situated on the transfer routes of opium and opiates in our country.

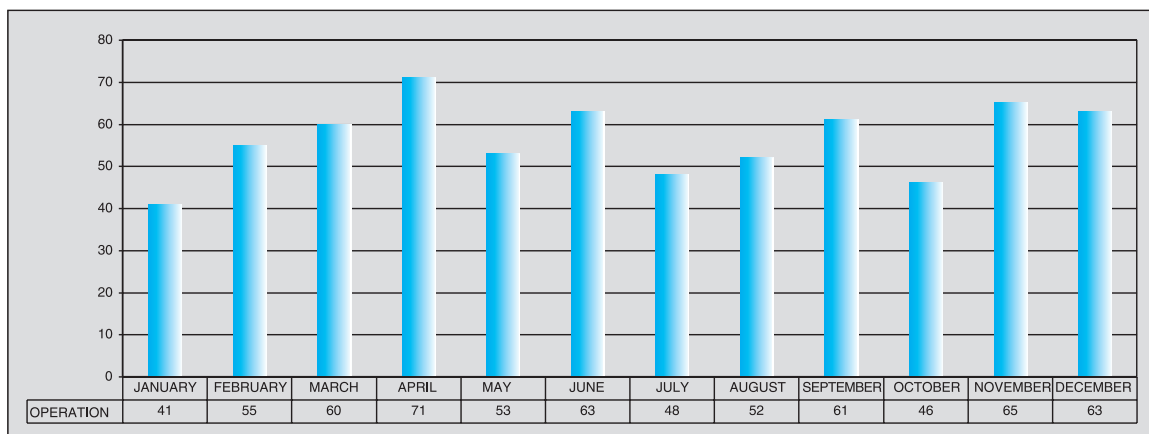
2.1.3 Heroin

There was a 10,7% increase in the amount of heroin seized in our country in the year 2006 in comparison to the year 2005. 1 ton of heroin was seized per seizure in the years 2004 and 2005, whereas in the 2006 such amount of heroin per seizure was not the case; but still the highest number of operations were undertaken and a record number was reached in terms of the suspects apprehended and the amount of heroin seized in these operations. (Graphic-11) Although there was a decrease by 2,4% in opium production in Afghanistan in the year 2005, an increase in the amount of heroin seized was observed in our country, which shows how strong and effective the fighting capacity of our country is.



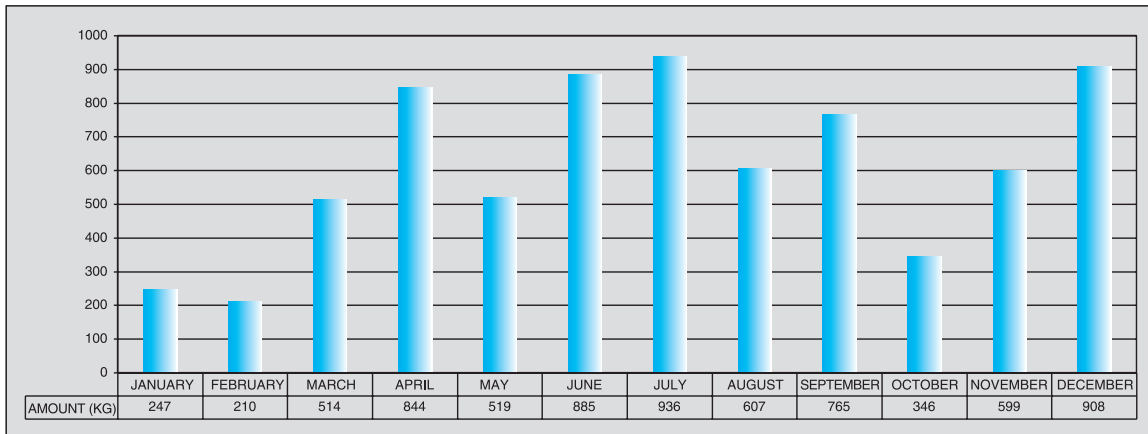
Graphic-9 The Distribution of the Amounts of Heroin Seizures over the Years.

It is observed in the operations undertaken in the year 2006 that; there is a significant increase until April and there are some fluctuations in the following months when compared to April.(Graphic-10) This trend may also be noticed in the year 2005 in the same manner.



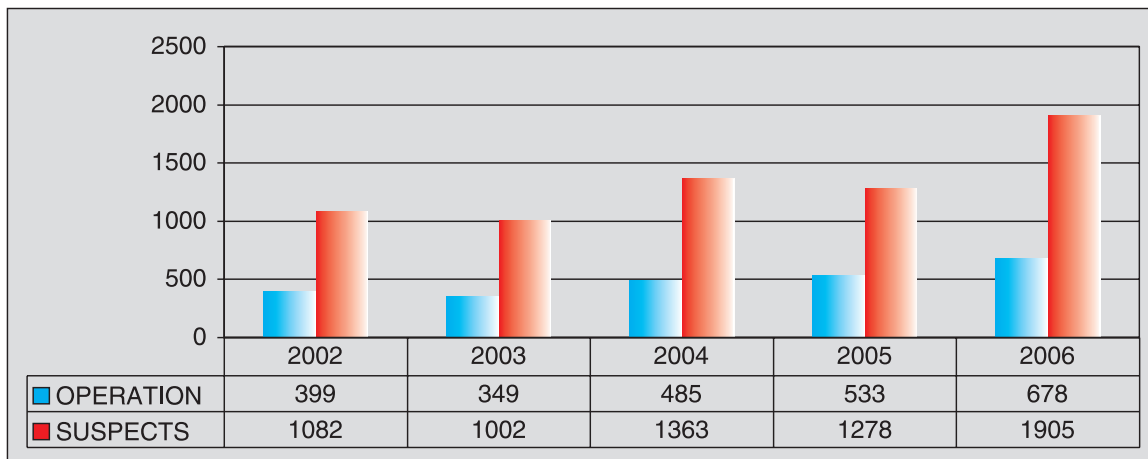
Graphic-10 Distribution of the Heroin Operations in 2006 over the Months.

The amount of heroin seized in the year 2006 reached peak in June, July and December; and there is a fluctuating trend in other months when compared to these months. (Graphic-11)



Graphic-11 The Distribution of the Heroin Seizures in 2006 over the Months.

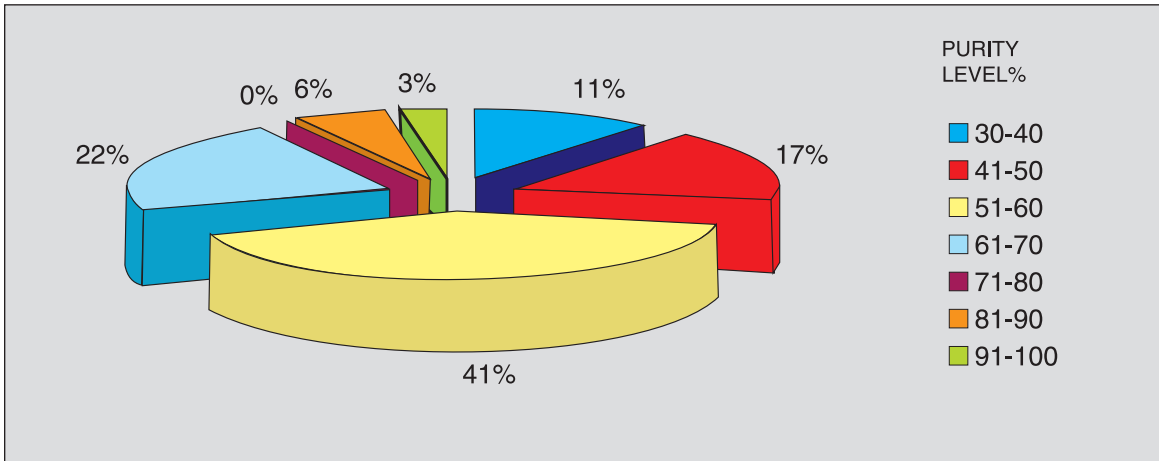
It is observed that there has been a continuous increase in the number of heroin operations since the year 2003 and that the number of suspects apprehended also has an increasing trend except for the year 2005. (Graphic-12)



Graphic-12 The Distribution of Heroin Operations and the Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years.

An operation was carried out in Hakkari province in March 2006, in which 1 kilo 858 grams of heroin detected to be coming from Iran was seized on a courier. The purity of the heroin was proved to be 95% as a result of the criminal analysis of the heroin seized. It was the first time heroin with such high purity was seized in our country.

It was established that the purity of 72% of the heroin seized in our country in the year 2006 had a purity over 51%. (Graphic-13)



Graphic-13 The Distribution of the Heroin Purity Levels Seized in 2006.

30,8% of the heroin seized in our country in the year 2006 was seized in the eastern provinces where heroin entered our country. This rate was 14,4% in the year 2005. Also 58,6% of the heroin seizures were made solely in Istanbul province in the year 2005, whereas this rate decreased to 36,5% for Istanbul in the year 2006.

This situation is a reflection of the strategy aiming at seizing the heroin in the eastern provinces over which it enters the country and thus preventing the distribution of the heroin into the country. It is also possible to say that the heroin stocks weighing 1 ton each disclosed in Istanbul in the years 2004 and 2005 were effective in this decrease. The organizations partially stopped stocking the heroin to be transferred to Europe in Istanbul in the year 2006 and preferred to smuggle drugs in moderate/small amounts rather than keeping in stocks.

Considering the heroin operations undertaken and the heroin seized in these operations in Hakkari and Van provinces in the year 2006; it is observed that 853 kilograms of heroin was seized in the 32 operations in Van province and 27 kilograms of heroin per operation was seized; whereas 724 kilograms of heroin was seized in the 17 operations in Hakkari province and 43 kilograms of heroin per operation was seized. This situation shows that most of the heroin in this region is used for trafficking purposes rather than consumption and that heroin originating from South West Asia enters our country by way of these provinces.

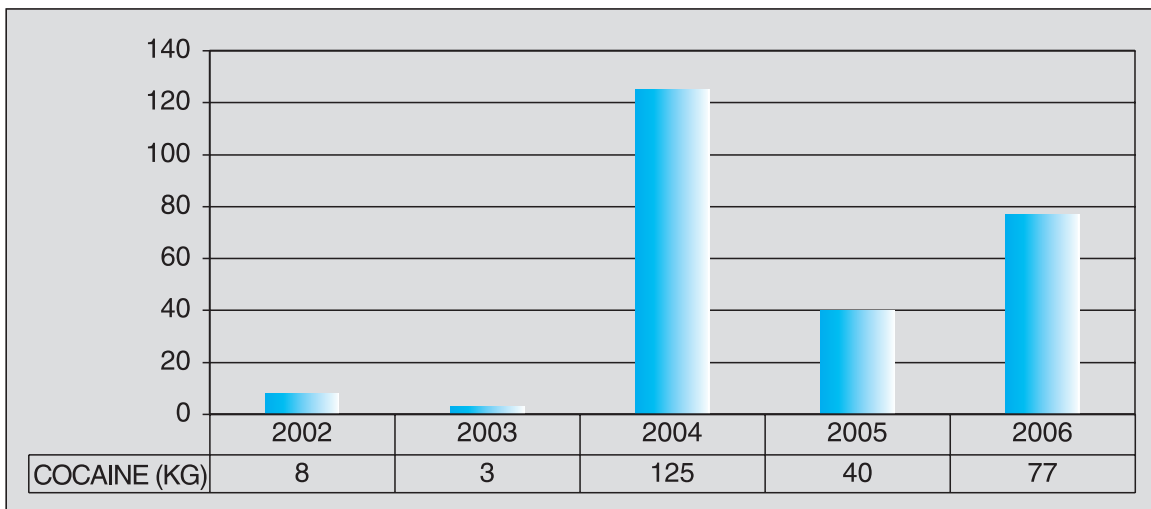
It was observed in the year 2006 that the heroin trafficking organizations often changed their common routes and transferred drugs using different routes so as to minimize the risk of being captured. In fact as a result of the joint works undertaken by Van and Trabzon provinces in September 2006; 102 kilograms and 800 grams of heroin was seized in Trabzon province, and as a result of the joint works undertaken by Gaziantep and Ordu provinces; 48 kilograms and 104 grams of heroin was seized in Ordu province.

2.2 Cocaine

There have been significant increases in the amount of cocaine seized in our country in the recent years. The amount of cocaine seized in our country used to be expressed in single digit whereas these figures have been expressed in two digits since the year 2004 and even were expressed in three digits in the year 2004. (Graphic-14)

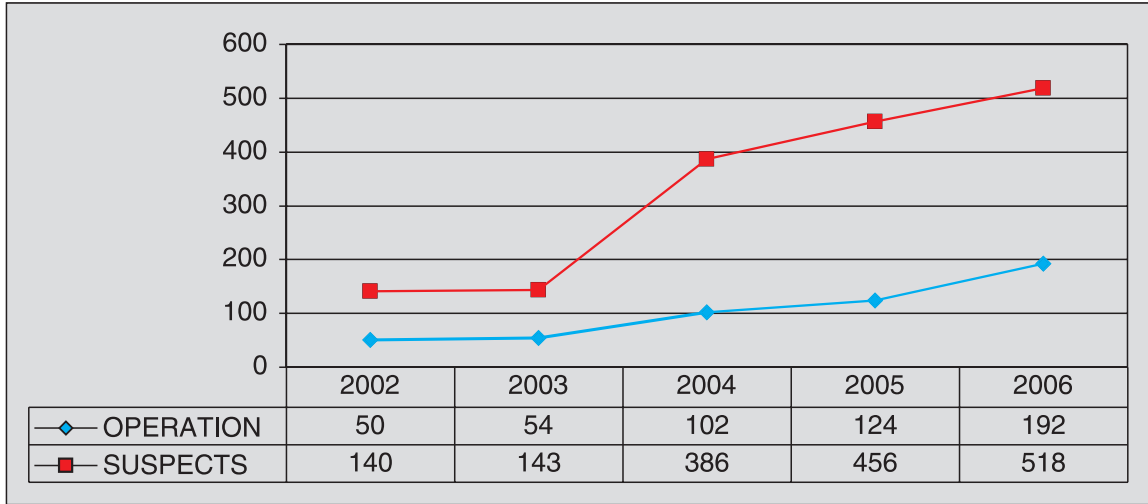
Two important cocaine seizures took place in the year 2006. The first was carried out by the name “İSTASYON Planned Operation” in February 2006 in Istanbul province. The trafficking started from Bolivia and extended to Iran over the Mediterranean Route by use of the container method and our country was not included in the route followed, but still those transferring the drugs were Turkish citizens and thus these containers containing drugs were directed to our country (İstanbul) and 42 kilos of heroin concealed in timbers in the containers coming from Bolivia as a result of the ideal coordination of KOM (Anti Smuggling and Organized Crime) Head Department with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Naval Forces Command, Coast Guard Command and its the close cooperation with security authorities of USA and Denmark

The second operation was named “BEYAZ HAT Planned Operation” undertaken in İstanbul in October 2006 by close cooperation of the Head Department with DEA and security authorities of Bulgaria and as a result of this operation 14 kilos of cocaine was seized.



Graphic-14 The Distribution of Cocaine Seizures over the Years.

There is a steady increase in the number of cocaine operations and the number of suspects apprehended. However this situation showed itself with a 54,8% increase in the number of cocaine operations and a 13,5% increase in the number of individuals taken under custody in the year 2006 compared to 2005. (Graphic-15)



Graphic-15 The Distribution of Cocaine Operations and the Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years.

Istanbul was the province where the highest amount of cocaine was seized in 2006 as the case in previous years. Cocaine operations were again carried out in metropolitan cities like Istanbul, İzmir, Ankara, Diyarbakır and in provinces with intense tourism activities like Muğla, Antalya, Denizli and Yalova.

The most important reason behind high amounts of cocaine seizures in Istanbul are the existence of some aspects that facilitate access to drugs like ease of transport to the city from many points in the world by land, air and sea transport and the developed entertainment sector.

Cocaine was seized in 14 different provinces in the year 2005 and the number of provinces where seizures were made increased to 22 in the year 2006. This situation reveals the fact that cocaine abuse has a trend of spreading to the country in general.

Considering the cocaine operations in our country, it has been established that;

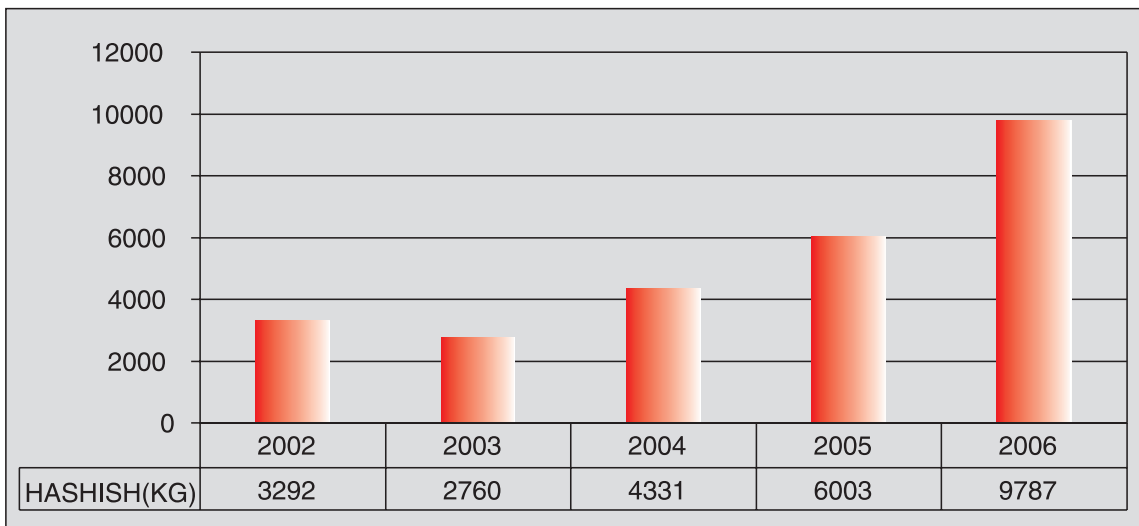
- The trafficking into our country is generally directed at the domestic market,
- The abusers belong to the medium and high income group,
- The cocaine transferred from abroad directed at domestic use enters our country by couriers through air or sea transport,
- The couriers are African nationals and they carry the cocaine by themselves or in the luggage they carry along themselves or by swallowing,
- High amounts of cocaine are brought from the South American countries in large containers directly by sea transport,
- Cocaine is often attempted to be transferred over our country to the Middle Eastern countries,
- The organizations active in our country transfer the cocaine supplied from South America to Iran and demand to exchange this cocaine with heroin,

- The members of the organizations are well educated people speaking two or more languages, capable of technological aspects and fit for the work,
- Cocaine trafficking has been more popular among the organizations due to the high profit it allows in the recent years.

2.3 Cannabis and its Derivatives

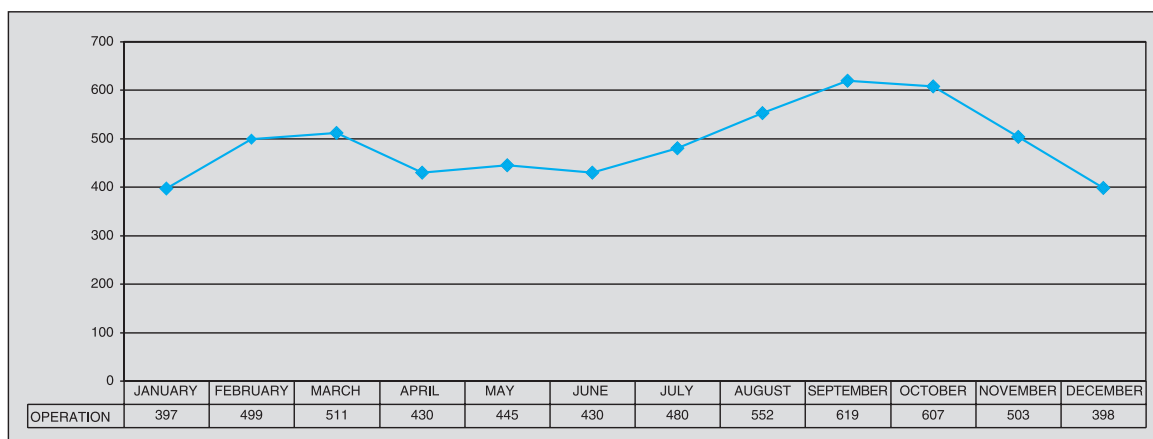
Illegal cannabis is cultivated in almost every region of the world at different levels. Therefore it is hard to make estimations regarding the total amount of cannabis production worldwide and the trafficking trends of the illegal substances derived from cannabis.

The amount of hashish seized in our country has had a steadily increasing trend since the year 2004 and the amount of hashish seizures increased by 63% in the year 2006 when compared to 2005. (Graphic-16)



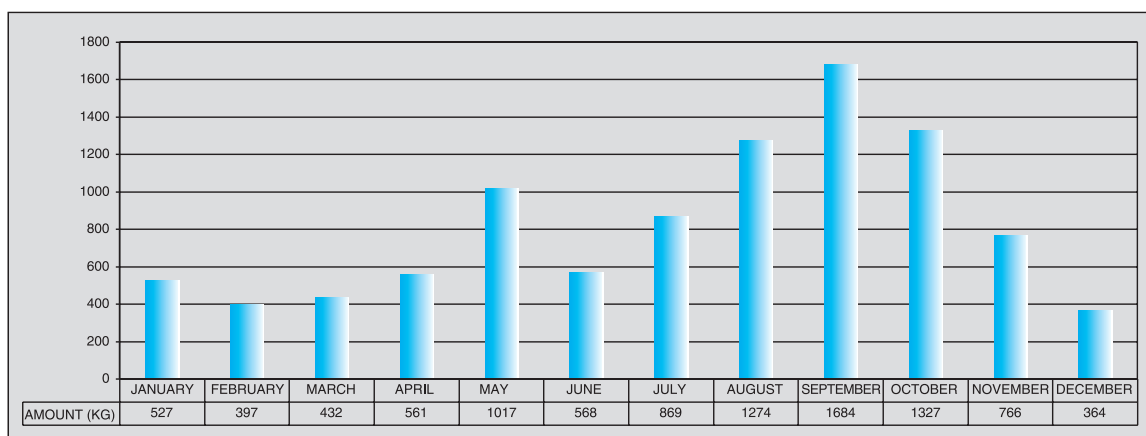
Graphic-16 The Distribution of Hashish Seizures over the Years.

The seeds of cannabis plant legally cultivated in our country are also used as birdseeds and thus the sale of the seeds is allowed in various regions of the country in legal terms. Furthermore cannabis is easy to cultivate and can grow up unattended (in unpossessed lands, meadows etc.) Actually 103.000 cannabis plants were seized in Erzurum province in September 2006 and it was understood after the investigation made by the officers of Provincial Directorate of Agriculture that cannabis had grown in natural ways among other wild grass on the land and the seeds of cannabis were carried to this area by water, insects and the wind.



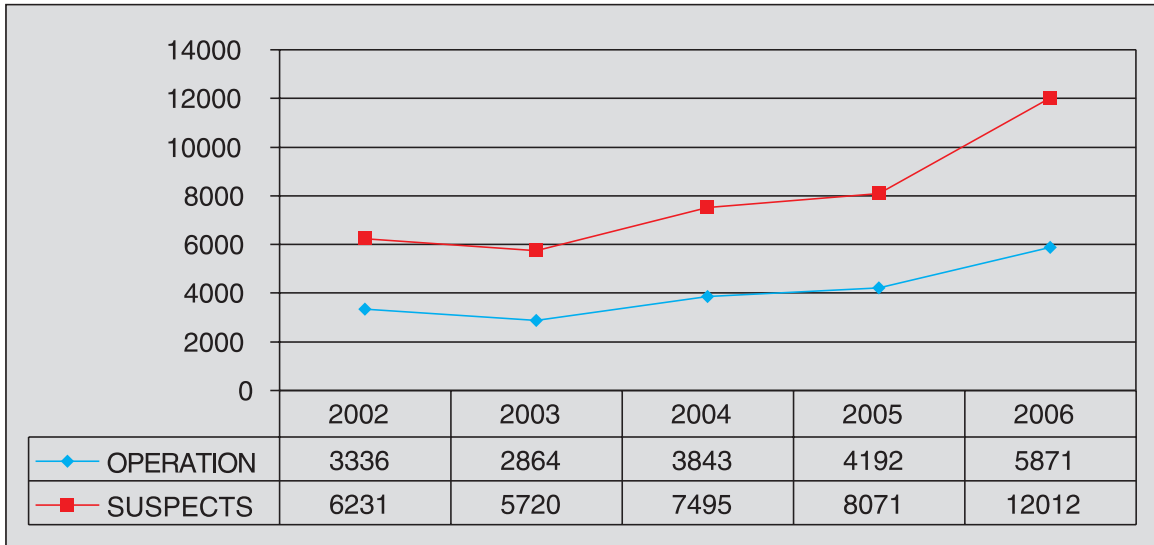
Graphic-17 The Distribution of the Hashish Operations in 2006 over the Months.

There was an increase in the number of hashish operations and the amount of hashish seized during these operations from June to September in the year 2006, but it is observed that there has been a decrease both in the number of hashish operations and the amount of hashish seized after September. (Graphic-17-18) The same trend was also the case in the year 2005, which shows that there is a direct relationship between the harvesting season and hashish trafficking.



Graphic-18 The Distribution of the Heroin Seizures in 2006 over the Months.

There was a 9% increase in the number of operations, 7,6% increase in the number of suspects apprehended and 38,6% in the amount of drugs seized in the year 2005 when compared to 2004. Then in the year 2006, there was a 40% increase in the number of operations, 48,8% in the number of suspects apprehended and 67% increase in the amount of heroin seized when compared to the year 2005. The table shows that the highest proportional increase took place in the amount of drugs seized. The most important reason beyond this is the restructuring process initiated within all Narcotic Units by KOM Head Department in the year 2006 and this increase is a result of the shift to fight based on drugs.



Graphic-19 The Distribution of the Hashish Operations and the Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years.

In the year 2006, the highest amount of hashish was seized in Diyarbakır, Hatay, İstanbul, Mersin and Van provinces as also the case in 2005. It is also interesting that İstanbul, İzmir, Adana, Bursa and Ankara, the five biggest provinces in our country, are the first five provinces in which the highest number of hashish operations have been carried out.

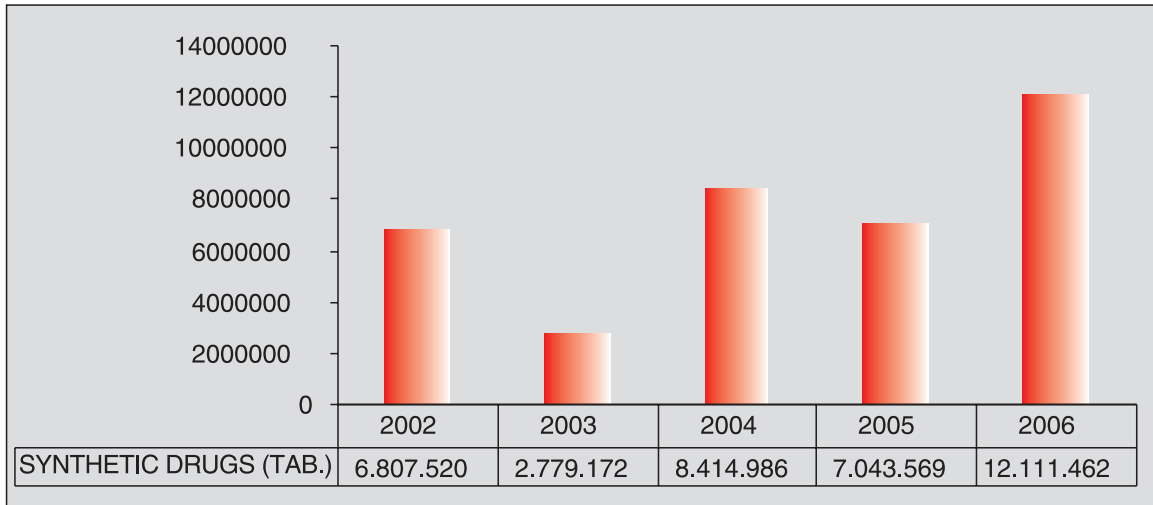
Considering the hashish operations in our country, it has been established that;

- Hashish is the most commonly used drug,
- It is often attempted to penetrate drugs into our country from Iran, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Albania,
- Cannabis plant is cultivated in unpossessed lands/lands of common use,
- Hashish seizures take place in almost every region of our country.

2.4. Synthetic Drugs

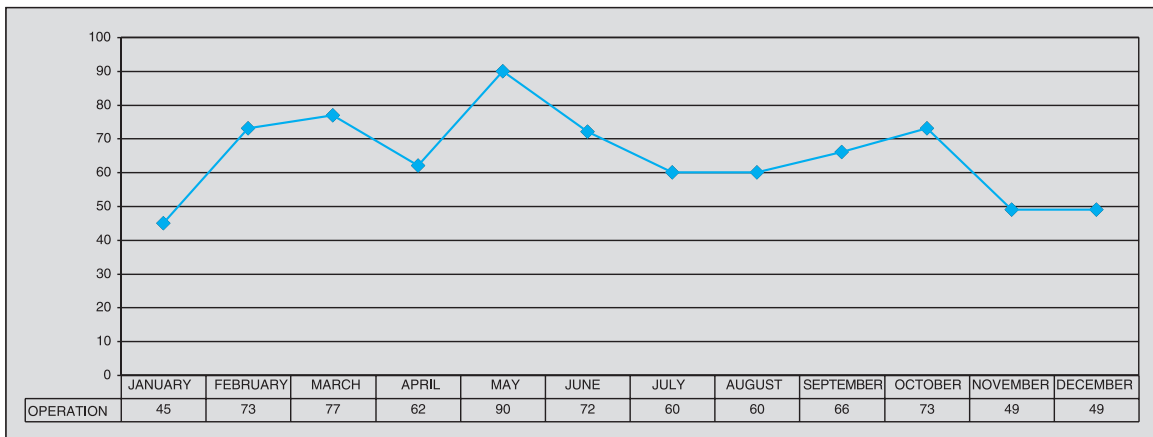
Although there have been increases and decreases in the amount of synthetic drugs seized in our country over the years, record amounts of seizures were made in the year 2006. (Graphic-20)

Our country is a transit country for trafficking of captagon, a synthetic drug, and a destination country for trafficking of ecstasy, the trafficking of which has been subject to a significant increase in the recent years.



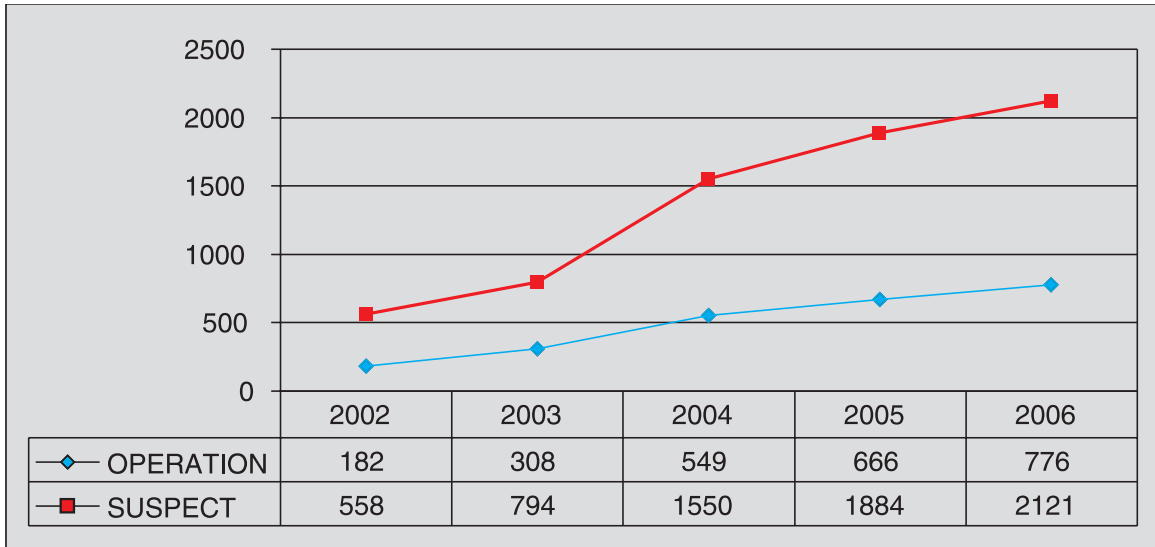
Graphic-20 The Distribution of Synthetic Drug Seizures over the Years.

The synthetic drug operations had an increasing trend until May in the year 2006 and reached peak during this month. However, after May the amounts of drugs seized started to decrease. (Graphic-21)



Graphic-21 The Distribution of Synthetic Drug Operations in 2006 over the Months.

Although the amount of synthetic drugs seized are subject to increases and decreases each year, the number of operations and the number of suspects apprehended in these operations have always been on the increase. (Graphic-22) This situation shows that synthetic drugs pose danger to our country and this danger is becoming more serious each day.



Graphic-22 The Distribution of the Number of Synthetic Drug Operations and the Number of Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years.

It is observed that synthetic drugs are mostly seized in Edirne and Istanbul provinces where they enter our country on the Western part and Gaziantep, Kilis and Hatay provinces bordering Syria, where they exit from our country to enter the Middle Eastern and Arabic countries.

The provinces where the highest amounts of synthetic drugs are seized and where the highest number of synthetic drug operations is carried out are different, and the reason behind such difference is that ecstasy trafficking is directed at domestic consumption in the country and the Narcotic Units have been undertaking operations with projects targeting the domestic drug networks intensely in the last one and a half years. (Table-3)

RUNK NUMBER	PROVINCES	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS	PERCENTAGE
1	İSTANBUL	215	27,7
2	İZMİR	90	11,6
3	BURSA	41	5,3
4	ANKARA	39	5,0
5	ANTALYA	33	4,3
6	AYDIN	31	4,0
7	MERSİN	28	3,6
8	KOCAELİ	27	3,5
9	ADANA	25	3,2
10	GAZİANTEP	21	2,7
11	OTHER PROVINCES	226	29,1

Table-3 The Distribution of the Synthetic Drug Operations in 2006 on the Basis of the Provinces.

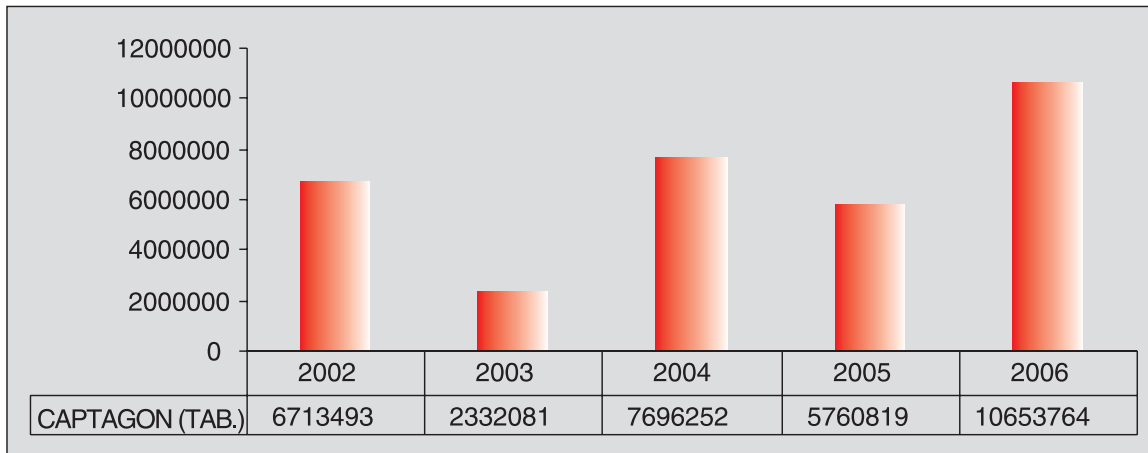
As a result of the many operations with projects directed at synthetic drug trafficking undertaken recently, it has been established that;

- Although the organizations have a small scale, they establish synthetic drug tableting laboratories especially in the south regions of our country close to the Syrian border (Hatay, Kilis, Gaziantep, Adana),
- The organizations have shifted their laboratories to Syria due to the deciphering of the laboratories active in our country,
- The synthetic drug tablets pressed and made ready for abuse in Balkan countries and especially Bulgaria are generally transferred by couriers from our country through the southern borders into Syria and then to Middle East and the Arabic countries,
- Amphetamine, the raw material of captagon, is brought into our country especially from Bulgaria followed by Poland and other Eastern European and Balkan countries and is transferred to the laboratories in Syria over our country,
- Some synthetic drug doctors (experts producing synthetic drugs) with Balkan and especially Bulgaria nationality are willing to produce the drugs in their home countries and thus to minimize the risk,
- The doctors taking part in the production of synthetic drugs are taken to Syria, where there are many synthetic drug laboratories we detected as well, to produce drugs,
- The organizations transferring synthetic drugs to our country and over our country to the Middle Eastern countries have been assigning more Bulgarian nationals as transporters/couriers in order to produce/press the drug in question especially in the laboratories in Bulgaria, to market and sell the drugs in the country and to minimize the risk of being captured,
- The synthetic drugs are generally produced in batches of 40-50 kilos and in a pressed drug form,
- Synthetic drugs are especially brought into İstanbul and delivered to the buyer or the intermediary is searched in İstanbul,
- Members of the organization are nationals of Turkey, Bulgaria or other Balkan countries and hold double citizenship at the same time and decrease the risk of being captured by using both IDs and passports,
- The organizations, as well as production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, are involved in exchange method to make more profit and they exchange heroin with synthetic drugs and thus do not use cash money in transactions,
- The individuals engaged in synthetic drug trafficking are generally those registered under our drug trafficking records.

2.4.1. Captagon

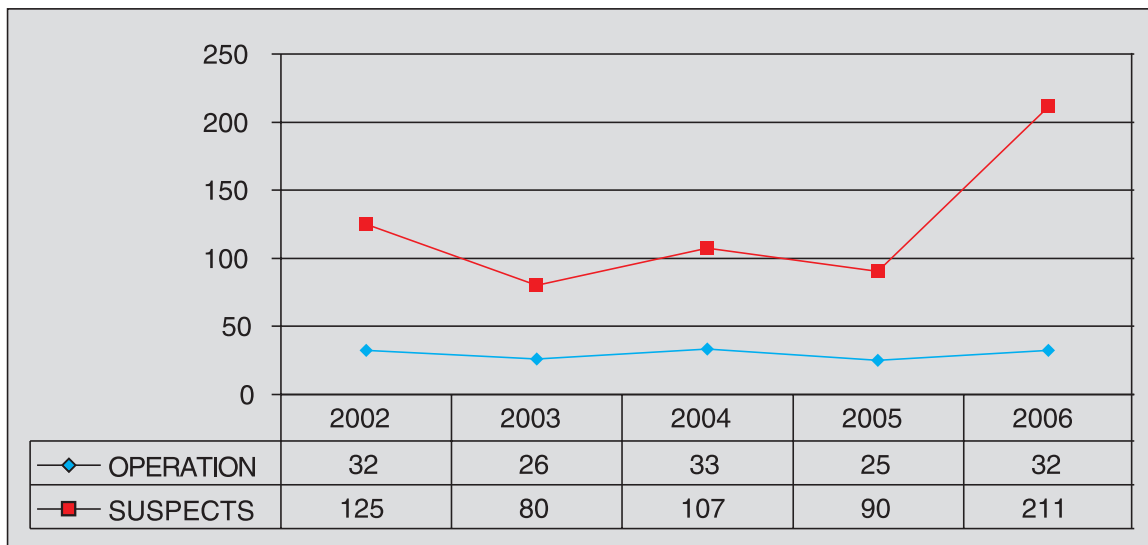
The captagon brought from Eastern Europe by drug trafficking organizations is transferred to Middle Eastern and Arabic countries over our country. Captagon is not used commonly in our country and our country is a transit country for trafficking of captagon.

The amount of captagon seized in our country has been subject to change over the years and there is no specific trend of increase or decrease that may be mentioned. (Graphic-23) However in the year 2006, there was a 84,9% increase in the captagon seizures when compared to 2005 and the cooperation between our country and the Bulgarian security authorities in the fight against drug trafficking contributed a lot to this increase.



Graphic-23 Distribution of Captagon Seizures over the Years.

There was a 28% increase in the captagon operations in the year 2006 compared to 2005 and the number of individuals apprehended in these operations also increased by 134,4% during the same period of time. (Graphic-24). Furthermore, the increase in the number of suspects apprehended in the operations throughout the year 2006 results from the works with plans and projects carried out for disclosing the drug trafficking organizations along with all their contacts and the works with plans and projects targeting domestic drug networks.



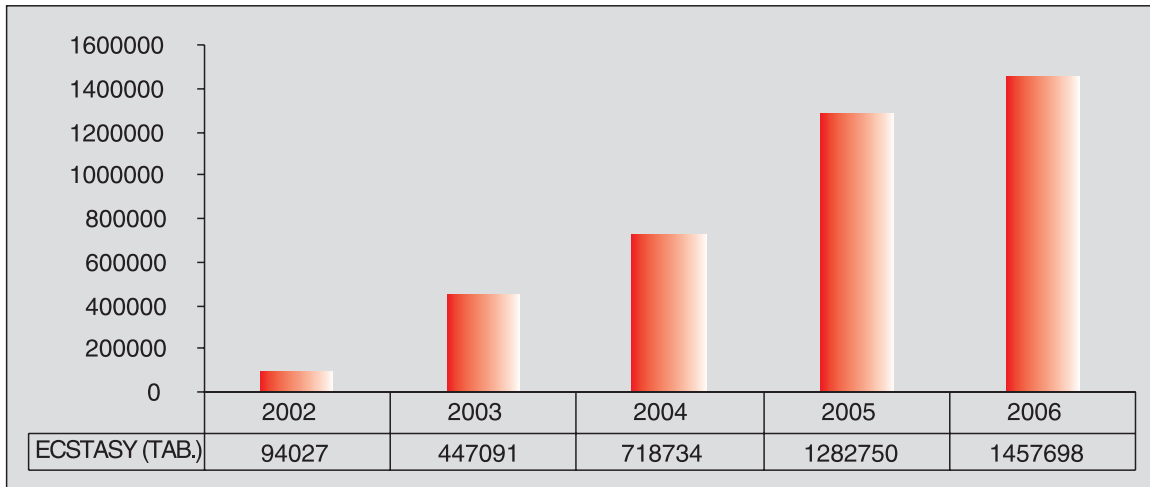
Graphic-24 The Distribution of the Captagon Operations and the Number of Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years.

Captagon was seized in 17 different provinces in the year 2006. These are the Sakarya, Aksaray, Adana, Mersin, Antalya provinces situated on the route starting from Edirne province where captagon enters our country and extending to Gaziantep, Kilis and Hatay provinces where the captagon exits from our country.

2.4.2. Ecstasy

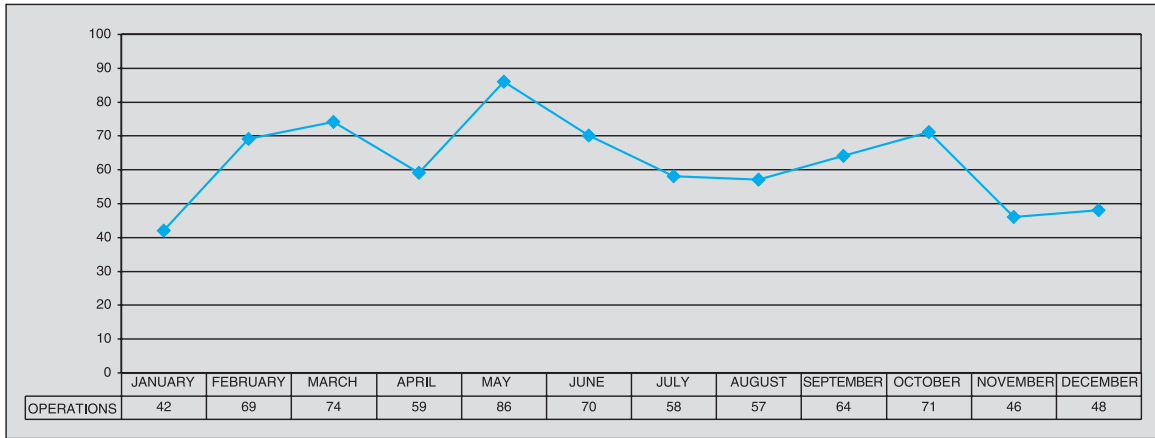
There is a continuous increase in the seizures of ecstasy especially originating from Western European countries like Holland and Belgium each year when compared to the previous year. (Graphic-25) Unlike the trafficking of captagon -another synthetic drug-, the trafficking of ecstasy is directed at domestic abuse. The statistics reveal that the prevalence of the use of ecstasy is increasing each day.

It is observed in the recent years that the drug trafficking organizations have been bringing ecstasy into our country in exchange for the heroin they transfer to Western European countries and this situation has an influence on the amount of ecstasy seized in our country. Therefore our country aims to improve the cooperation and sharing of knowledge with other countries and especially with the Western European countries at the international level in the fight against trafficking of ecstasy as well as heroin and has been continuing its efforts and initiatives in this direction.



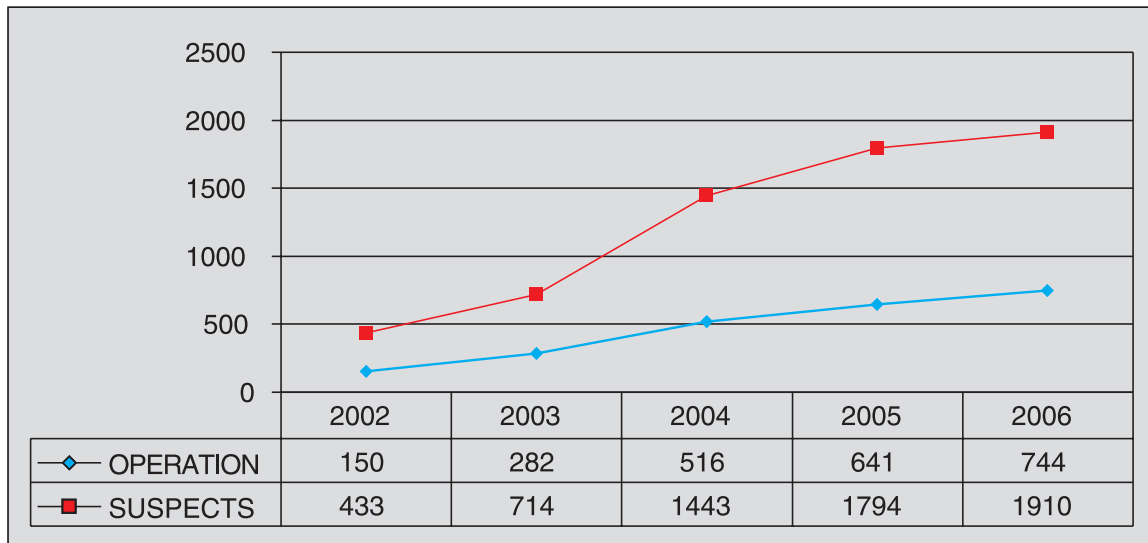
Graphic-25 The Distribution of Ecstasy Seizures over the Years.

It is observed that the ecstasy operations in the year 2006 had an increasing trend until May and were subject to a decreasing trend after this month. (Graphic 26-27)



Graphic-26 The Distribution of the Ecstasy Operations in 2006 over the Months.

It may be seen in the graphic that the number of ecstasy operations and the number of suspects apprehended in these operations are increasing steadily each year. (Graphic-27) However it was established that there was a smaller increase in the number of ecstasy operations and the number of suspects apprehended in these operations after the year 2004.



Graphic-27 The Distribution of the Ecstasy Operations and the Number of Suspects Apprehended in these Operations over the Years

80,8% of the ecstasy seizures in the year 2006 were made in İstanbul province. (Table-4) There are a few reasons behind the high amounts of ecstasy seizures in İstanbul. Some of these reasons are; establishment of a separate specialized office for fight against especially synthetic drugs by the amendment made at the beginning of the year 2006 and the successful works undertaken in this province against the drug trafficking organizations, accumulation of the ecstasy transferred from abroad in İstanbul and performance of the domestic distribution from this province and ease of transport from points both in and out of the country by road, air and sea transport.

RANK NUMBER	PROVINCES	AMOUNT OF DRUGS (AD)	RATE (%)
1	İSTANBUL	1177159	80,8
2	İZMİR	77172	5,3
3	ANTALYA	28650	2,0
4	ANKARA	21514	1,5
5	MERSİN	21334	1,5
6	DÜZCE	15826	1,1
7	BURSA	14521	1,0
8	GAZİANTEP	13509	0,9
9	KİLİS	12981	0,9
10	DİYARBAKIR	9998	0,7
11	OTHER PROVINCES	65034	4,5

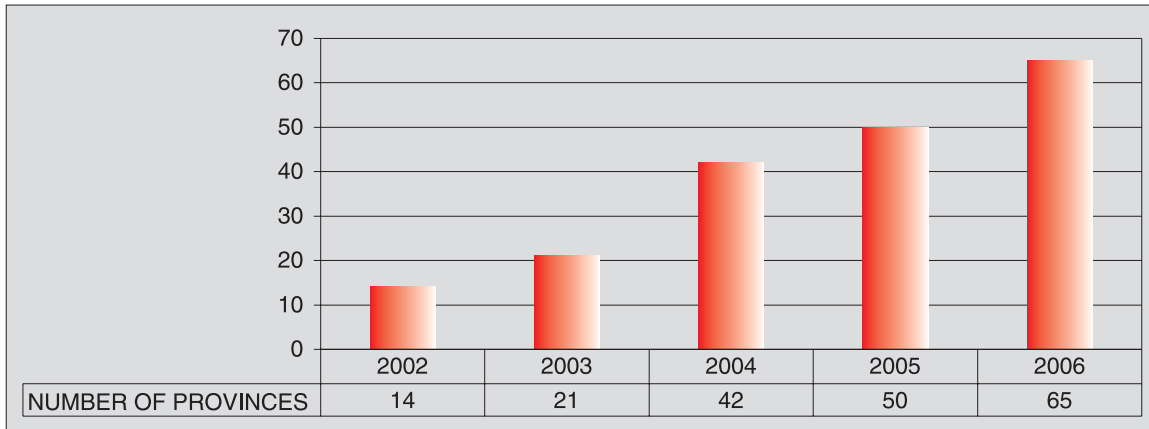
Table-4 The Distribution of the Amount of Ecstasy Seizures in 2006 on the Basis of the Provinces.

It is observed that the ecstasy operations are generally undertaken in metropolitan cities with high density of population and in Antalya, Aydın, Mersin and Muğla provinces with high intensity of tourism activities. (Table-5)

RANK NUMBER	PROVINCES	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS	RATE (%)
1	İSTANBUL	208	28,0
2	İZMİR	85	11,4
3	BURSA	37	5,0
4	ANKARA	36	4,8
5	AYDIN	31	4,2
6	ANTALYA	29	3,9
7	MERSİN	26	3,5
8	KOCAELİ	26	3,5
9	ADANA	24	3,2
10	MUĞLA	20	2,7
11	OTHER PROVINCES	222	29,8

Table-5 The Distribution of the Ecstasy Operations in 2006 on the Basis of the Provinces.

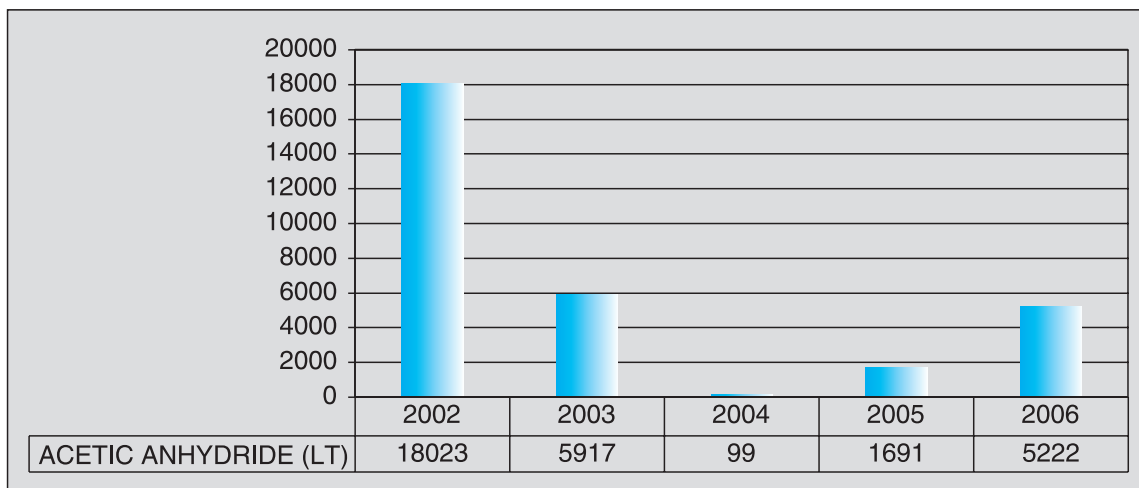
Considering the seizures in the year 2006, it may be noticed that the number of provinces where ecstasy operations are undertaken have increased steadily. (Graphic-28) This situation reveals the great extent of the ecstasy trafficking problem for our country.



Graphic-28 The Distribution of the Provinces, where Ecstasy has been Seized, over the Years.

2.5. Chemical Precursors

The amount of acetic anhydride seizures in our country decreased in the period of 2002-2004 and then increased in the period of 2005-2006. (Graphic-29) It is observed that the highest amounts of acetic anhydride seizures were made in İstanbul, Hakkari and Van provinces in the year 2006. Among these provinces, Hakkari and Van are the ones bordering Iran; the acetic anhydride illegally entering our country is brought to these provinces and then transferred to the South Western Asian countries, where there are illegal heroin laboratories.



Graphic-29 The Distribution of Acetic Anhydride Seizures over the Years

The acetic anhydride seizures in our country in the recent years and the UNODC reports confirm that the number of heroin laboratories disclosed in our country is decreasing. When we look at the detected routes for the seizures of acetic anhydride in low amounts; it is understood that there is a considerable number of heroin laboratories, where morphine base with Afghani origin is transformed into heroin, around the borders of Iran close to our country.

When the acetic anhydride seizures in our country are analysed, it becomes clear that the amount of acetic anhydride seized does not originate from the shift of legally imported acetic anhydride into trafficking, but from the illegal transfer of acetic anhydride into our country.

The methods and the ways for transferring the chemical precursors used with acetic anhydride in the production of heroin in the heroin laboratories around Afghanistan still remain unknown. Within the framework of the “Cohesion Operation” initiated on September 5, 2005, it has become very important for the producer and distributor states to follow and apply closely the measures aimed at monitoring the legal trade of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate substances and preventing the shift of the legally imported substances into trafficking.

3. OVERVIEW ON THE BASIS OF THE TRAFFICKING METHODS

The drugs are always hidden or concealed from the Police Units from the stage of production until delivery to the abusers. The drug trafficking organizations are continuously changing their methods for hiding and concealing the drugs by utilizing the innovations allowed by the technology. Similarly the security units are closely following the trafficking methods used by the drug trafficking organizations and updating their knowledge through the in-house trainings.

3.1. Trafficking Cases Carried out by Land Transport

The number of vehicles used in drug transport in our country increased by 313,6% in the year 2006 compared to 2005. (Table-6) The increase both in terms of the percentage of minibuses and the type of vehicle used in trafficking during the year 2006 when compared to 2005 is deemed to be resulting from the use of minibuses by the drug trafficking organizations for the transfer of drugs to short distances. In fact generally minibuses are used for passenger transport between close provinces and from the district to the city centres.

TYPE OF VEHICLE	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	THE RATE IN 2006 (%)
TIR AND TRUCK	23	13	26	21	35	21,0
CAR	357	23	42	27	123	73,7
BUS	17	4	3	4	18	10,8
MINIBUS	10	2	3	4	21	12,6
PICKUP	8	4	5	10	7	4,2
TRACTOR	1	2	-	-	-	-
MOTORCYCLE	10	-	-	-	1	0,6
VESSEL	-	-	-	-	1	0,6
TRAIN	-	1	-	-	-	-
PLANE	-	-	-	-	1	0,6
TOTAL	426	49	79	66	207	100

Table-6 Types of Vehicles used in Drug Trafficking and Distribution over the Years

5808 kilograms of heroin, 2747 kilograms of hashish, 11 kilograms of opium, 15 kilograms of morphine base, 15 kilograms of cocaine, 26 kilograms of amphetamine, 2880 litres of acetic anhydride, 1.773.204 pieces of captagon and 195.622 pieces of ecstasy transported on vehicles were seized in our country in the year 2006. (Table-7)

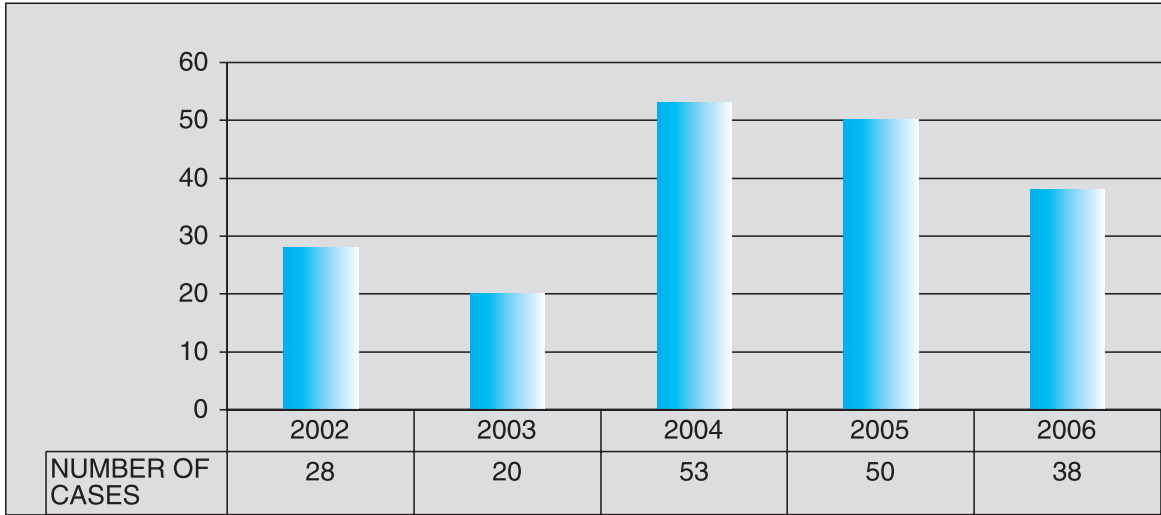
It is observed in our country that heroin is mostly seized on TIR and trucks, whereas hashish and synthetic drugs are mostly seized on cars. No drug on ships had been seized in our country for years until August 2006, when 17 kilograms of heroin was seized in the cabin of a vessel during one operation.

TYPE OF VEHICLE	SUBSTANCE TYPE	SUBSTANCE AMOUNT
TIR AND TRUCK	HEROIN	2470 kg
	HASHISH	798 kg
	ACID ANHYDRIDE	2760 lt
PICKUP	HEROIN	518 kg
	HASHISH	14 kg
BUS	HEROIN	103 kg
	HASHISH	149 kg
	ECSTASY	30.979 tablets
MINIBUS	HEROIN	659 kg
	HASHISH	322 kg
CAR	HEROIN	2029 kg
	HASHISH	1448 kg
	OPIUM	11 kg
	COCAINE	14 kg
	MORPHINE BASE	15 kg
	AMPHETAMINE	26 kg
	ACID ANHYDRIDE	120 lt
	ECSTASY	164.643 tablets
	CAPTAGON	1.773.204 tablets
SHIP	HEROIN	17 kg
PLANE	HEROIN	12 kg
MOTORCYCLE	HASHISH	16 kg

Table-7 The Distribution of the Amount of Drugs Seized in 2006 According to the Vehicle Types.

3.2 Trafficking Cases at Airports

Drugs carried by people for individual use and trafficking purposes are seized in the operations at airports. It was detected in 11 of the 38 operations at the airports in the year 2006 that drugs were being trafficked. Furthermore in these 38 operations in 2006, 1 kilograms and 144 grams of heroin, 25 kilograms and 647 grams of cocaine, 8 grams of opium and 9 pieces of ecstasy were seized.



Graphic-30 The Distribution of the Drug Operations at Airports over the Years.

The drug trafficking organizations prefer the İstanbul Atatürk Airport, the biggest airport of the country, when they want to traffic drugs by air transport. The reason for this preference is the large size of the airport as well as the availability of flights from this airport to almost every part of the world and our country.

Furthermore, 11 grams of heroin carried for individual use was seized in the year 2006 in the operations at Konya and Muğla/Milas airports, in which no seizures were made in the previous years.

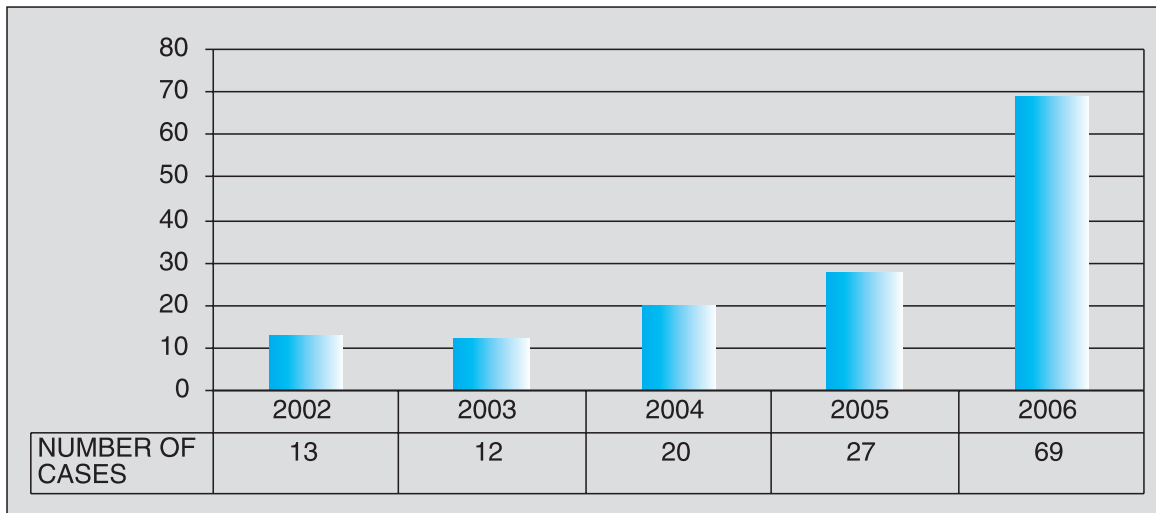
3.3 Methods for Concealment on People and on Their Belongings

Small amounts of drugs are often transported from one place to another both at domestic and international level by the drug trafficking organizations on people or in luggage, bag etc. belongings carried along. Individuals carrying drugs in such manners are called couriers. It was detected in the operations in the year 2006 that the couriers preferred air transport when they want to transport the drugs at international level and interurban buses to transport the drugs in the country.

186 kilograms and 462 grams of hashish, 80 kilograms and 259 grams of heroin, 430.976 pieces of ecstasy and 607 grams of cocaine were seized in the 25 operations directed at couriers in the year 2006.

3.4 Mail and Cargo Cases

There have been significant increases in the number of operations undertaken by the security units of our country directed at organizations trafficking drugs by mail and cargo. Actually in the year 2006, there was a 255,5% increase when compared to the year 2005. (Graphic-31) The tight measures applied by the İstanbul Narcotic Unit in cargo field as well as the effective utilization of the risk profile and the narcotic detector dog have had an important role in this increase.



Graphic-31 Mail and Cargo Operations over the Years

It was detected in the operations targeting organizations trafficking drugs by mail and cargo in the year 2006 that mail and cargo method is generally used for trafficking small amounts of drugs aimed at directly the abusers or the individuals who will market the drugs to the abusers. This method is used by the drug traffickers so as to minimize the risk of getting captured.

27 kilograms and 180 grams of hashish, 9 kilograms and 50 grams of heroin, 118 kilograms and 737 grams of opium, 115 grams of cocaine, 235 pieces of synthetic drugs were seized in the operations in the year 2006.

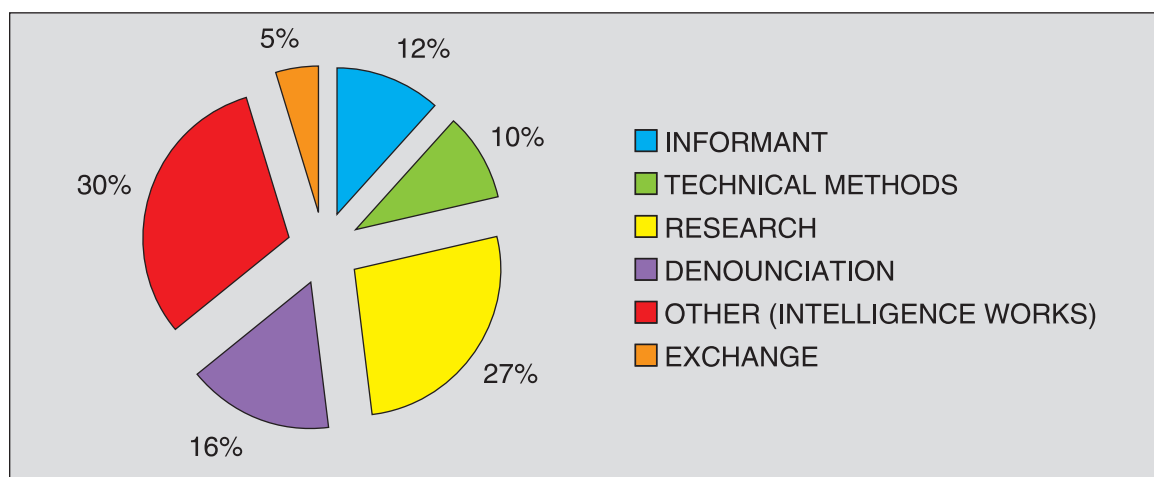
Furthermore 4 out of the 69 operations in the year 2006 were directed at organizations attempting to traffic opium to USA and 6 of them to Canada. 9 kilograms and 872 grams of heroin, 1 gram of cocaine were seized in the operations against trafficking to USA, whereas 49 kilograms and 651 grams of opium and 1 kilogram and 391 grams of heroin to Canada.

4. OVERVIEW ON THE BASIS OF THE SEIZURE METHODS

30% seizures in the year 2006 were possible upon evaluation of the data collected within the framework of the intelligence works performed by our security units. (Graphic-32)

In this part, information on the drug seizures made by detector dogs in the year 2005 is included, but information regarding the year 2006 is not included. Information on seizures by detector dogs in 2006 are provided under the part devoted to the Head Department of Dog Training.

There was a 6,9% increase in the number denouncements made to our Police Units and after which operation was made in the year 2006 when compared to 2005, whereas there was a decrease by 28,1% in the number of operations based on the information provided by informants decreased by 28,1% in the year 2006 when compared to 2005.



Graphic-32 The Distribution of the Operations in 2006 According to Method for Seizure

It is observed that denunciations about each type of substance were made to our security units and works assisted by technical surveillance about each type of substance were performed by the security units in the year 2006. (Table-8)

TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	INFORMANT	TECHNICAL METHODS	SEARCH	DENOUNCEMENT	EXCHANGE	OTHER
HASHISH	504	427	1680	881	171	2208
HEROIN	195	122	85	93	98	85
MORPHINE BASE		1	1	1	-	1
OPIUM	15	11	2	7	3	2
COCAINE	59	47	33	23	19	11
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	1	1		1	-	
SYNTHETIC DRUGS	12	19	64	42	3	21
CAPTAGON	8	15	3	4	1	1
ECSTASY	110	113	186	192	68	75
TOTAL	904	756	2054	1244	363	2404

Table-8 The Distribution of the Operations in 2006 on the Basis of the Method for Seizures and the Type of Substances Seized.

It may be noticed that less number of informants were used in the operations in the year 2006 and also there is an increase in the technical surveillance assisted and denunciation based seizures in the same year. This situation indicates the more common use of modern policing techniques and methods by our Police Units. In fact our security units support the information received from both the informants and the denunciations with technical surveillance.

Furthermore the increase in the number of denunciations made to our Police Units in the year 2006 when compared to 2005 is deemed to be resulting from the sensitiveness of the public against the danger of narcotic drugs and the serious investigation undertaken by our Police Units on the basis of the denunciations.

5. OVERVIEW OF THE INDIVIDUALS APPREHENDED

5.1 Overview on the basis of Substance Type

There was an increase in the number of suspects about whom legal proceedings took place especially in acetic anhydride, morphine base and captagon cases in the year 2006 when compared to 2005. (Table-9) Furthermore the 42,9% increase in the number of suspects apprehended in the year 2006 in comparison to 2005 is thought to be resulting from the works with projects directed at disclosing the drug trafficking organizations along with all contacts.

TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS IN 2005	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS IN 2006	RATE (%)
HASHISH	8071	12012	48,8
HEROIN	1278	1905	49
MORPHINE BASE	7	34	485,7
OPIUM	46	82	78,2
COCAINE	456	518	11,5
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	1	9	900
SYNTHETIC DRUGS	236	446	88,9
CAPTAGON	90	211	134,4
ECSTASY	1794	1910	6,4
TOTAL	11979	17127	42,9

Table-9 The Distribution of the Suspects About Whom Legal Proceedings Took Place in the Period of 2005-2006 on the Basis of the Substance Type

5.2 Overview on the Basis of the Role in Offence

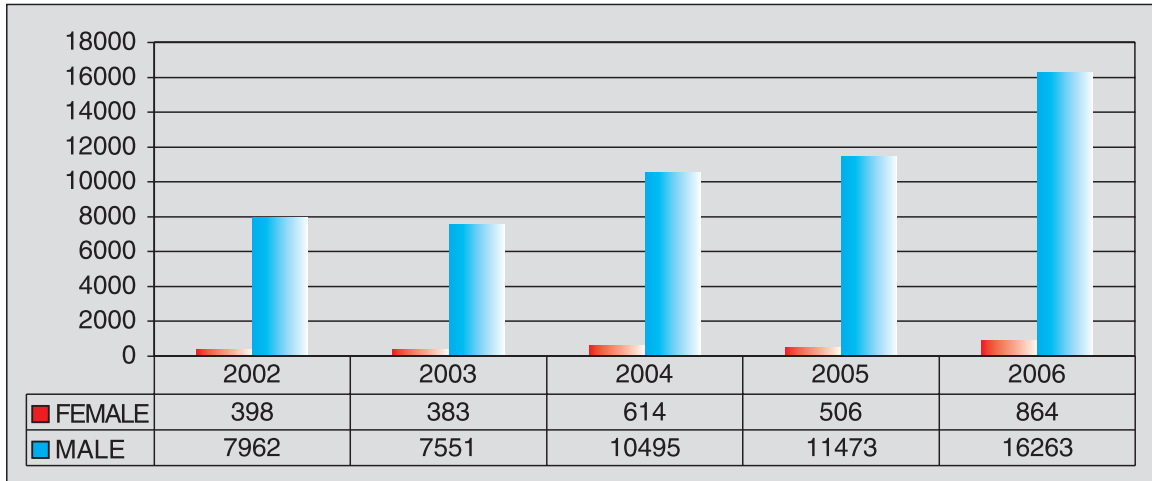
Considering the roles of the individuals against whom legal proceedings took place in the year 2006; it is observed that drug dealers and those possessing drugs outnumber the abusers. (Table-10). The reason for the number of dealers and possessors being at the top of the list in the year 2006 is the works with plans and projects performed by our Narcotic Units against the domestic drug networks supplying and distributing drugs to our citizens.

TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	SUSPECTS ABOUT WHOM LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TOOK PLACE IN 2006										TOTAL
	USER		DEALER		COURIER		POSSESSION		OTHER		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
HASHISH	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
SYNTHETIC DRUGS	33	6	89	2	-	-	263	18	29	6	446
TOTAL	1701	80	4598	252	380	17	8794	450	754	58	17084

Table-10 The Distribution of Suspects Against whom Legal Proceedings Took Place in 2006 on the Basis of the Substance Type and their Roles in Offence

5.3 Overview on the Basis of Gender

There was a 42,9% increase in the number of individuals involved in drug trafficking in the year 2006; the number of males increased by 41,7% whereas the number of females increased by 70,7%. (Graphic-33)



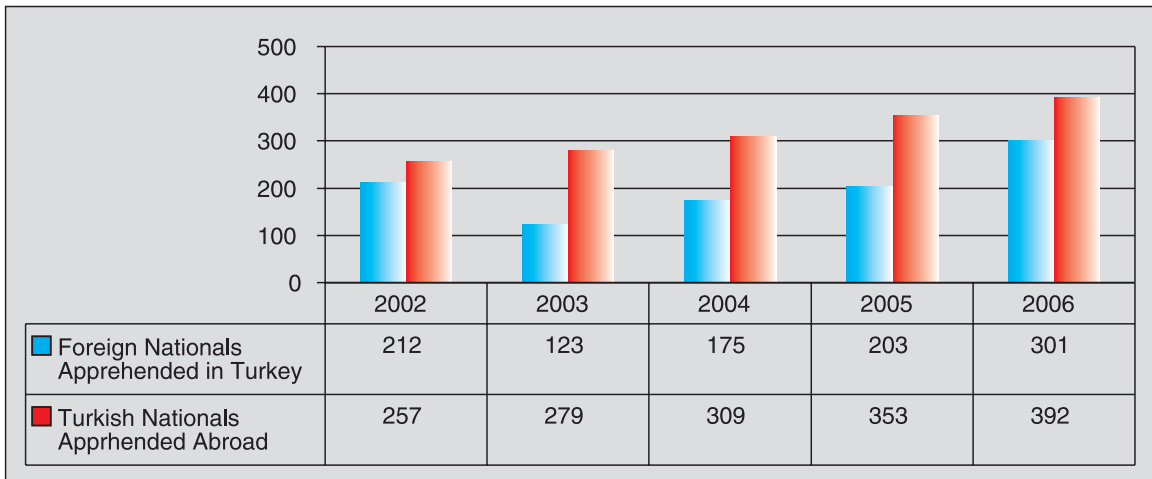
Graphic-33 The Distribution of Suspects Involved in Drug Cases on the Basis of Gender

The increase in the number of females engaging in drug trafficking cases is thought to be a result of the change in social status of women and thus more active participation of women in the society.

5.4.Overview on the Basis of Nationality

Due to the transit position of our country in terms of drug trafficking, both our citizens are apprehended in other countries and foreign nationals are apprehended in our country in drug trafficking cases.

There has been an increase in the number of foreign nationals apprehended in our country and the number of our citizens apprehended abroad in drug trafficking cases since the year 2003. (Graphic-34)



Graphic-34 The Distribution of the Foreign Nationals Apprehended in Turkey and the Turkish Citizens Apprehended Abroad over the Years

5.4.1. The Distribution of the Foreign Nationals Apprehended in Our Country on the Basis of their Home Country

Considering the situation of the foreign nationals apprehended in our country due to drug trafficking offence; these individuals have been apprehended for carrying drugs on themselves for the purpose of abusing and involving in the offence of international drug trafficking by taking part in an organization. (Table-11)

When we look at the individuals apprehended in our country for drug trafficking, it is also observed that;

- Nationals of Germany, UK and Iran are apprehended with hashish on them,
- Nationals of Bosnia Herzegovina, Holland, Iran, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia and Romania are apprehended with heroin,
- Nationals of Georgia and Turkmenistan are apprehended with heroin for abusing purpose,
- Nationals of Iran and Canada with opium,
- Nationals of Iran with acetic anhydride,
- Nationals of Lebanon with cocaine,
- Nationals of Bulgaria, Iran and Syria with captagon,
- Nationals of Holland, Iran and Moldavia with ecstasy,

The detections mentioned above let us shape an idea about the connections of drug trafficking cases with different countries.

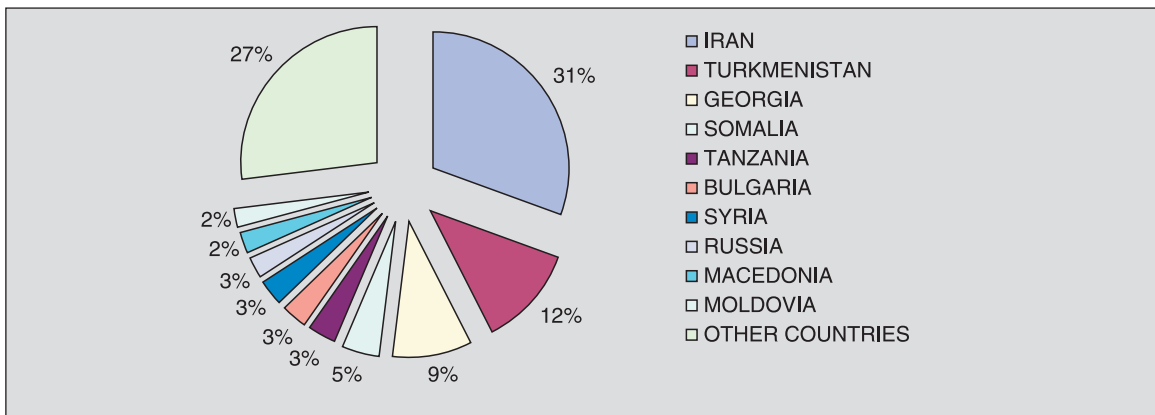
NAME OF COUNTRY	TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS	AMOUNT		
				TABLET	KG	GRAM
USA *	COCAINE	1	1		1	970
	OPIUM	2	2		9	955
	HASHISH	2	2			9
GERMANY	SYNTHETIC DRUGS			2		
	ECSTASY	2	2	26		
AZERBAIJAN*	COCAINE	1	1			25
	HASHISH	2	2			47
BULGARA *	HEROIN	4	6		232	503
	HASHISH	1	1			1
	CAPTAGON	2	2	1387797		
BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	HEROIN	1	3		34	108
BRAZIL	COCAINE	1	2		1	824
BELGIUM	HASHISH	2	3			5
ARGENTINA	COCAINE	1	1		2	
ARMENIA *	HEROIN	1	1			4
	OPIUM					22
GHANA *	HEROIN	2	2		2	325
	SYNTHETIC DRUGS			513		
	COCAINE	2	2		2	833
	HASHISH					2
	ECSTASY			204		
GEORGIA*	HASHISH	6	9		2	864
	SYNTHETIC DRUGS	1	4	2247		
	HEROIN	13	15			281
HOLLAND	HASHISH					174
	ECSTASY	2	3	68401		
	HEROIN	1	1		15	245

NAME OF COUNTRY	TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS	AMOUNT		
				TABLET	KG	GRAM
UK*	HEROIN	1	1			73
	OPIUM	1	1			510
	HASHISH	2	2		11	277
IRELAND	HASHISH	1	1			9
JAPAN	HASHISH	1	1		3	550
IRAN *	HASHISH	9	10		74	368
	HEROIN	33	37		173	419
	SYNTHETIC DRUGS			30		
	COCAINE	1	1			1
	ACID ANHYDRIDE (LT)	1	1		125	
	OPIUM	18	37		82	680
	AMPHETAMINE				4	275
	ECSTASY	4	6	3725		
ISRAEL*	HEROIN	1	1		39	927
KENYA	HEROIN	1	1		3	400
CANADA *	OPIUM	3	4		28	364
	HASHISH	1	1			21
KAZAKHSTAN *	HEROIN	1	1			116
	COCAINE					25
	HASHISH	1	1			30
KYRGYZSTAN *	HEROIN	1	1		44	
	SYNTHETIC DRUGS			86		
	HASHISH	2	3			22
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO *	HEROIN					5
	HASHISH					320
	COCAINE	1	1			309
TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS (TRNC)**	HASHISH					2
	ECSTASY			4		
	COCAINE	1	2		2	615
LEBANON	COCAINE	1	2		14	
MAKEDONIA*	HEROIN	4	6		70	278
MOLDOVIA *	HASHISH	1	1			7
	HEROIN	1	2			10
	ECSTASY	1	2	40001		
MAURITANIA *	HASHISH	3	3			289
	ECSTASY	1	1	6700		
	HEROIN	1	1			13
NIGERIA *	COCAINE	1	1			2
	HEROIN	1	1		15	948
	HEROIN	1	1			1
RUSSIA *	ECSTASY	2	2	1744		
	HASHISH	4	5		9	931
FRANCE	HASHISH	1	2			1
UZBEKISTAN	HASHISH	1	1			2
POLAND	HEROIN	1	1			565
ROMANIA *	HEROIN	1	3		15	945
RWANDA *	COCAINE					11
	HEROIN	5	5			485
	ECSTASY			6		
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	HEROIN	1	1		74	700
SINGAPORE	ECSTASY	1	1	1071		
SOMALIA *	HASHISH	1	2		6	422
	HEROIN	6	6			22
	ECSTASY			4		
	COCAINE	5	6		5	91
SUDAN	ECSTASY	1	1	100		
SYRIA	HEROIN	1	1		7	137
	HASHISH	1	1		1	
	ECSTASY			3		
	AMPHETAMINE	1	6		41	908
	CAPTAGON	1	1	677557		

NAME OF COUNTRY	TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS	AMOUNT		
				TABLET	KG	GRAM
TANZANIA *	HASHISH					49
	COCAINE	2	4			505
	ECSTASY			6		
	HEROIN	6	6			949
TURKMENISTAN*	HASHISH	2	3			51
	OPIUM	1	1			39
	ECSTASY	1	1	1		
	HEROIN	24	31			79
TUNISIA *	HEROIN	1	1			13
UKRAINE *	HASHISH	1	1			128
	HEROIN	1	1			23
	ECSTASY	2	3	265		
GREECE *	HEROIN	3	3		44	516
	SYNTHETIC DRUGS			1		

Table-11 The Distribution of those Involved in Drug Trafficking Cases in Turkey on the Basis of Their Nationalities (* Cases involving nationals of multiple countries)

Iranian nationals ranked the first among the foreign nationals apprehended in drug trafficking cases in our country in the year 2006 as the case in the previous years. (Graphic-35) Nationals of Georgia and Turkmenistan have generally been apprehended with small amounts of heroin on them.



Graphic-35 The Distribution of Foreign Nationals Involved in Drug Trafficking Cases in Turkey in 2006 on the Basis of their Home Countries

5.4.2. The Distribution of the Turkish Citizens involved in Drug Cases Abroad on the Basis of the Countries

When we look at the countries where citizens of our country have been apprehended for involving in drug trafficking offence; we can realize that these countries are generally the ones situated on the Balkan route and the countries where there is high density of Turkish citizens. (Table-12) Furthermore, our citizens have more or less been apprehended with drugs (hashish, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine and ecstasy) trafficked in our country. The trafficking status of these drugs in our country was explained under the part titled “Overview on the Basis of Substance Type”.

It is also observed that the citizens of our country have been apprehended with;

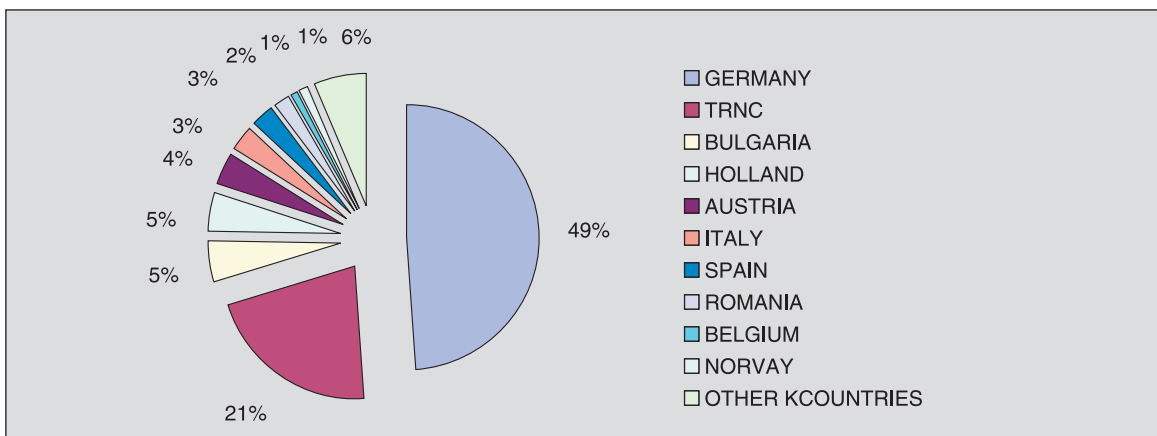
- Hashish in Germany, Morocco, Italy, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) and Norway,
- Heroin in Germany, Belgium, France, Iran, UK, Spain, Italy, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro,
- Cocaine in Germany, Ecuador, Italy and Peru,
- Amphetamine in Germany, Bulgaria and Holland,
- Ecstasy in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Holland.

NAME OF COUNTRY	TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS	AMOUNT		
				TABLET	KG	GRAM
GERMANY	HASHISH	21	38		357	405
	HEROIN	38	75		286	177
	AMPHETAMINE	3	12		50	143
	COCAINE	17	42		22	825
	ECSTASY	11	25	181,962		
AUSTRIA	HASHISH	3	5		10	224
	ECSTASY	2	4	3098		
	COCAINE	4	6		1	695
AZERBAIJAN	HEROIN	1	1			504
BULGARIA	HEROIN	11	13		290	960
	HASHISH	1	1		3	380
	ECSTASY	4	4	3000	39	3
	AMPHETAMINE	1	1		100	
BELGIUM	HEROIN	3	4		28	971
ECVADOR	COCAINE	1	1		2	268
MOROCCO	HEROIN	1	2		3	320
	HASHISH	1	1		23	160
FRANCE	HEROIN	1	1		305	
	COCAINE	1	1		1	150
HOLLAND	HEROIN	4	17		598	500
	HASHISH				5	
	ECSTASY	1	1	3497		
	AMPHETAMINE	1	1		100	
IRAN	HEROIN	2	3		122	
UK	HEROIN	2	2		113	300
SPAIN	HEROIN	3	10		70	
	HASHISH	1	1		17	
ITALY	HEROIN	4	5		224	364
	COCAINE	4	5		30	854
	HASHISH	1	2		22	534
JAPAN	HASHISH	1	1			2

NAME OF COUNTRY	TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS	AMOUNT		
				TABLET	KG	GRAM
JAPAN	HASHISH	1	1			2
TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS (TRNC)	HASHISH	38	69		50	411
	HEROIN	3	5		5	258
	ECSTASY	5	10	871		
	OPIUM					986
KYRGYZSTAN	HEROIN	1	2			723
MACEDONIA	HEROIN	1	1		4	165
NORWAY	HASHISH	2	3		133	200
	COCAINE	1	1			930
PERU	COCAINE	1	1		15	
ROMANIA	HEROIN	2	7		12	
SERBIA MONTENEGRO	HEROIN	2	2		21	879
SYRIA	ERSAR	1	2		114	
UKRAINE	HEROIN	1	1		46	
GREECE	HASHISH	1	1			134
	HEROIN	2	2		67	967

Table-12 The Distribution of the Turkish Nationals involved in Drug Trafficking Cases Abroad on the Basis of the Countries

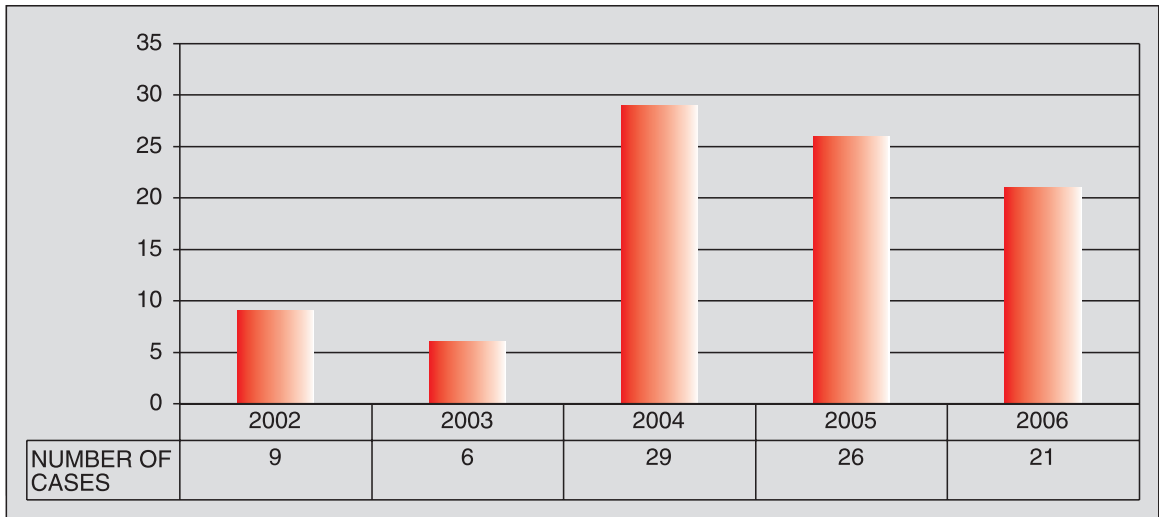
Germany and TRNC rank the first two countries in which the highest number of Turkish citizens involved in drug trafficking cases was apprehended in the year 2006. (Graphic-36)



Graphic-36 The Distribution of Turkish Citizens involved in Drug Trafficking Cases Abroad in 2006 on the Basis of the Countries in which they Committed the Offence

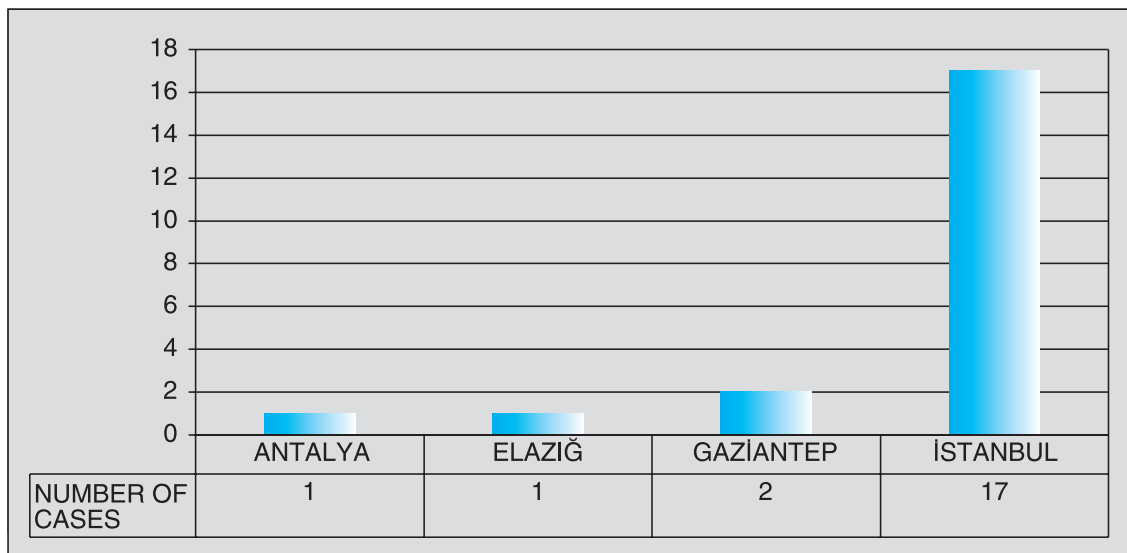
5.5. Overview on the Basis of Drug-Related Death Cases

The number of drug-related death cases in our country reached peak in the year 2004 and has started to decrease since then. (Graphic-37). However the number of subjects of the drug-related death cases after 2004 is higher than those before the same year. Furthermore, it was learned that one of those who died as a result of drug abuse in the year 2006 was a foreign national.



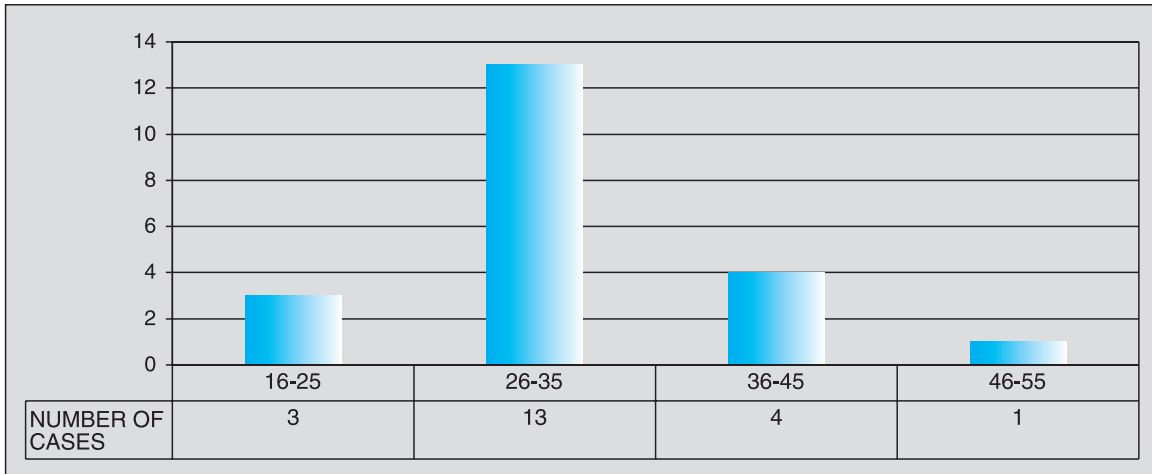
Graphic-37 The Distribution of the Drug-Related Death Cases over the Years

83,3% of the drug-related death cases in the year 2006 took place in Istanbul province. (Graphic-38) Istanbul is the province with the highest density of population in the country and has a cosmopolitan structure. The security units undertake operations with plans and projects directed at drug trafficking organizations active in the country and they organize activities aimed at informing the public about drugs. However it is clear that such policing works are not sufficient and it is necessary that all the public bodies and agencies as well as the non-governmental organizations act jointly.



Graphic-38 The Distribution of the Drug-Related Deaths in 2006 on the Basis of the Provinces

61,9% of the subjects of the drug-related deaths in the year 2006 were between the ages 26-35. (Graphic-39) It is also observed that 16,6% of the subjects in the year 2006 are female and they belong to the 15-25 age group.



Graphic-39 The Distribution of the Drug-Related Death Cases in 2006 on the Basis of Age Groups

6. ANTI DRUG TRAFFICKING ACTIVITIES

6.1. Operational Activities

The Law Enforcement Bodies of our country have adopted an approach towards fighting against the drug problem in supply, demand and rehabilitation dimensions equally and all the modern fighting methods and the policing techniques and methods are used .

Our country has been undertaking works with projects at national and international level supported by technical surveillance, directed at the drug trafficking organizations active at national and international platforms, aiming to disclose all contacts of the organizations (supplier of the drug, dealer, producer, transporter, concealer, buyer, financier) and to apprehend the offenders.

The fights of our country against drug trafficking organizations is continuing with the same decisiveness and there are also operations with projects against those drug networks (street dealers) supplying, selling drugs to the citizens of our country, turning them into addicts, encouraging and inciting them. The objective of these operations with projects supported by technical surveillance is to decipher the offenders (drug dealer, abuser, supplier, financier, transporter) and to refer them to the judicial authorities.

Our country has also been performing effective controlled deliveries at national and international levels so as to identify the members of the trafficking organizations and to totally eliminate the organizations as recommended by the 1988 UN Convention.

6.1.1. Operations with Projects Against Domestic Drug Networks (Street Dealers)

Our country has a transit position in terms of drug trafficking and is effected by the trafficking of drugs highly as well as the abuse of drugs within the country. Since the last quarter of the year

2005, law enforcement units have attached much more importance to works directed at disclosing and apprehending the drug trafficking organizations turning our citizens into abusers and supplying them with drugs. At the end of 2005, it was determined to be adopted as a fighting strategy for the year 2006 and within the framework of the policy aiming to disseminate the fight countrywide, record numbers were achieved both in terms of the operations and the street dealers apprehended as a result of the operations in the year 2006.

Among other drugs, hashish and ecstasy are at the top of the list of seizures made in the operations directed at domestic drug networks.

It is estimated that there are 200 million drug users in the world, 162 million of whom are hashish abusers. Similarly, abusers of hashish constitute the highest number of individuals against whom legal proceedings due to drug abuse took place in our country.

The trafficking and abuse of hashish has started to pose a significant danger to our country in the recent years. Furthermore, 62,3% of the ecstasy seizures in the year 2006 were made in the operations directed at drug networks.

Ankara, Antalya, Eskişehir, İstanbul and İzmir are the provinces ranking high among the cities where operations directed at domestic drug networks have been undertaken.

It has been detected in the operations directed at domestic drug networks that;

- Drugs are given different names on the streets (stone, weed etc.),
- Underage individuals and mail-cargo method are used for carrying drugs,
- Apart hotels and restaurants in tourism regions lacking visitors are rented by the organizations,
- Ecstasy is supplied from İstanbul province,
- There are foreign nationals in some of the organizations,
- The drugs are sold on the streets by individuals who are paid salaries in return,
- There is a hierarchical structuring in the organizations,
- The organizations conceal drugs in unimaginable places (in a sandwich) until delivery to the abusers.

6.1.2. International Operations with Projects

A close cooperation between the law enforcement units of our country and other countries has been established with a focus on disclosing and apprehending the drug trafficking organizations having contacts at the international level. This cooperation established in the recent years has been enhanced further and enabled the collapse of significant trafficking groups by way of the record high seizures of drugs made both in Turkey and abroad.

Under the scope of the operations performed through cooperation at the international level, 6 kilograms and 100 grams of hashish, 2 kilograms and 250 grams of cocaine and 129.000 pieces of ecstasy were seized while being trafficked into our country, besides 1577 kilograms and 229 grams of heroin, 10 kilograms of opium, 42 kilograms of cocaine, 1.016.002 pieces of captagon and 2016 pieces of subutex were seized while exiting from our country. (Table-13)

COUNTRY OF COOPERATION	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS	NUMBER OF SUSPECTS APPREHENDED	TYPE OF SUBSTANCE SEIZED	AMOUNT OF SUBSTANCE	
				TABLET	GRAM
USA	2	3	OPIUM		10000
GERMANY	5	14	HASHISH		6100
			HEROIN		65980
			KOKAIN		2250
BULGARIA	3	21	HEROIN		15679
			CAPTAGON	1016002	
DENMARK	1	9	COCAINE		42000
GEORGIA	1	4	SUBUTEX	2016	
HOLLAND	12	55	HEROIN		1210393
			ECSTASY	129000	
UK	3	9	HEROIN		133900
ITALY	1	1	HEROIN		105277
UKRAINE	1	1	HEROIN		46000
TOTAL	29	117			

Table-13 Statistics About the Operations Undertaken by International Cooperation in 2006

When the Operations Undertaken by International Cooperation are considered, it is realized that;

- Heroin is transferred to Germany, Bulgaria, Holland, UK and Italy,
- Opium is transferred to USA and Canada,
- Captagon comes from Bulgaria,
- Captagon is transferred to Middle Eastern and Arabic countries,
- Cocaine comes from South America,
- Ecstasy comes from Holland.

6.2. Controlled Delivery Applications

The controlled deliveries, which enable the drug trafficking organizations to be disclosed along with all contacts and the members of the organization to be captured while carrying the substances, are made by our country both within the country and at international level.

Controlled deliveries were initiated in our country at the end of the year 1997 following the enforcement of the legislative framework and 118 controlled deliveries, 69 of which are at international level, were been performed by the end of the year 2006. (Table-14)

Our country believes that controlled delivery applications should be used more commonly and has frequently warned the countries in the related international meetings about the necessity for transposition of the controlled delivery applications recommended in the UN Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances dated 1988 into their domestic laws.

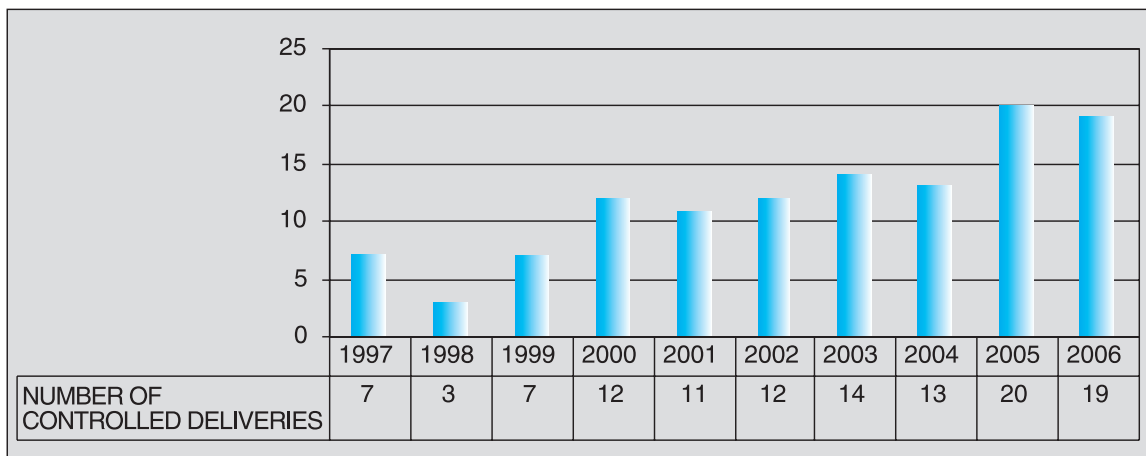
The highest number of controlled deliveries made by our country has been performed with Germany. Especially there has been a considerable increase in the number of controlled deliveries made by the two countries in the last two years. The drug seized most in these controlled deliveries between Germany and Turkey is hashish. (Table-14) However the 750 kilograms out of the 764 kilograms and 900 grams of hashish seized as a result of the controlled delivery applications between Germany and Turkey originate from the transfer of 750 kilograms of hashish, coming from Pakistan in a cargo by air transport, to Germany over our country.

“Subutex” tablets with morphine content and used in heroin-related treatment have been seized in our country for the first time under the scope of the controlled delivery performed jointly by the Georgian security units.

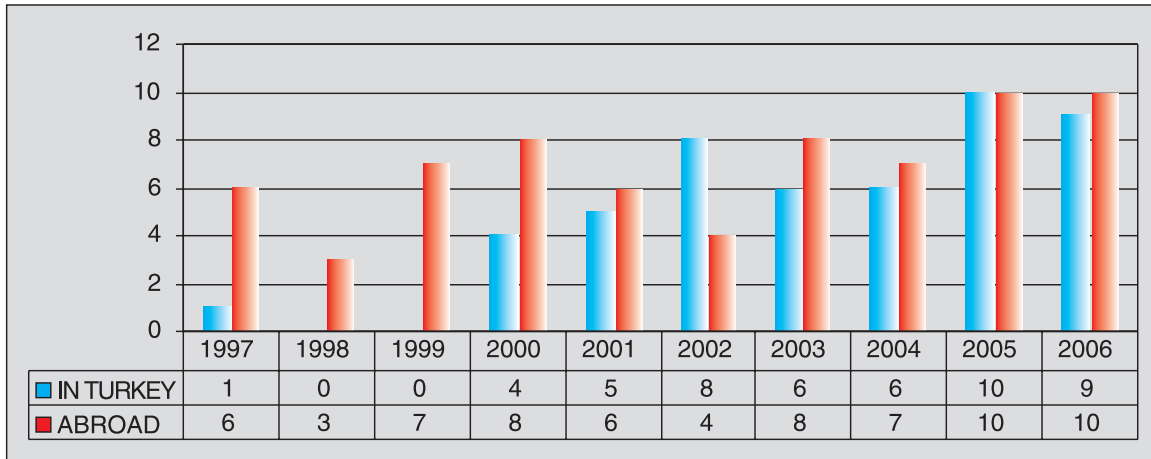
COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF CONTROLLED DELIVERIES	TABLET (GR)				TABLET (LT)		TABLET (AD)	BLACK MONEY	SUSPECT
		HASHISH	HEROIN	OPIUM	COCAINE	SAFROL	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	SUBUTEX		
GERMANY	20	764900	27463		6819					51
USA	18	3378	1506	49076	57520					67
AUSTRIA	1		1230							3
BULGARIA	5	263000	18500							2
FRANCE	1					1				
GEORGIA	2							2016		4
HOLLAND	4				300				311.000 Euro 250.000 Sterlin	11
UK	2		17160							11
ITALY	2									
CANADA	1			8000						6
MAKEDONIA	2		6000							4
ROMANIA	6	5938					4000			6
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3						8150			14
GREECE	2		512100							33
DOMESTIC	49	615000	764654		400		4387			102
TOTAL	118	1652216	1348613	57076	65039	1	16537	2016		314

Table-14 Controlled Delivery Applications between the years 1997-2006

Considering the number of controlled delivery applications performed by our country in the last two years, it is realized that there is an important increase in comparison to the previous years. Especially the support and cooperation provided by the Public Prosecutor's Office, assigned according to the article 250 of the Criminal Procedures Law and authorized to make decisions on controlled deliveries, to the Narcotic Units has been effective in such successful results. (Graphic 40-41).



Graphic-40 The Distribution of Controlled Deliveries over the Years



Graphic-41 The Distribution of Domestic/International Controlled Deliveries over the Years

Our country believes that controlled delivery applications may especially be effective in disclosure of the drug laboratories and emphasizes that the chemical substances shifted to trafficking and used in production of drugs should be monitored until the very last point of destination in line with the controlled delivery decisions to be taken.

Under the coordination of our Head Department, a drug trafficking organization was deciphered and collapsed in all aspects as a result of the technical and physical surveillance, works with projects and evaluation of the data received in İstanbul-Gaziantep-Bursa and Aksaray provinces. The controlled delivery made with acetic anhydride enabled a drug laboratory to be disclosed for the first time and as a result of this controlled delivery operation in July 2006, which required tight surveillance for 8 months, 19 individuals with 395 kilograms and 992 grams of morphine base, 1 kilogram and 915 grams of heroin, 2 tonnes and 677 kilograms of acetic anhydride, 399 kilograms and 900 grams of soda, 1 unlicensed gun, 21 cartridges, 2 shotguns, 22 cartridges, 2 vehicles utilized for drug transport, 7785 deemed to be gained in drug trafficking were apprehended.

6.3. Activities Performed through International Cooperation

Nowadays when the borders of the countries disappear by way of technological developments, the drug trafficking organizations also do not restrict their activities with a single country and prefer to disseminate trafficking activities into other countries as well. Such organizations settle their members in different countries or act in line with the common interests with organizations in other countries. Thus it is also necessary that the countries fighting against drug trafficking organizations be in close cooperation with each other.

Our country has been undertaking activities at international level against drug trafficking in cooperation with international organizations, liaison officers and the countries with which security and cooperation agreements have been concluded.

1371 information requests from 23 different countries were made to our country in the year 2006 and our country has provided feedback to the countries after necessary research on the requested information has been made. (Table-15)

Our country, situated on the Balkan route, receives the highest number of information requests from the other countries on the Balkan route about trafficking of heroin. Our country is expecting the same cooperation to be made in trafficking of synthetic drugs and especially for disclosing the organizations involved in ecstasy trafficking it is subject to.

RANK NO	SOURCE COUNTRY	NUMBER OF DEMAND	RATE
1	USA	79	5,8
2	GERMANY	654	47,7
3	ALBANIA	5	0,4
4	AUSTRALIA	2	0,1
5	AUSTRIA	19	1,4
6	BELGIUM	57	4,2
7	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2	0,1
8	BULGARIA	54	3,9
9	DENMARK	27	2,0
10	FRANCE	20	1,5
11	HOLLAND	129	9,4
12	UK	141	10,3
13	IRAN	20	1,5
14	SPAIN	9	0,7
15	ISRAEL	8	0,6
16	SWEDEN	1	0,1
17	ITALY	69	5,0
18	TRNC	12	0,9
19	HUNGARY	2	0,1
20	UZBEKISTAN	1	0,1
21	ROMANIA	30	2,2
22	SAUDI ARABIA	26	1,9
23	UKRAINE	4	0,3
TOTAL		1371	100,0

Table-15 The Distribution of the Request Letters Received from Other Countries in 2006 on the Basis of the Countries

6.4 Narco-Terrorism

It is widely known that the terrorist organizations active in the world are using drug trafficking as one of the most important sources of income for their organizations. It is also known that members of such organizations who are wanted in our country, go abroad illegally and organize themselves and establish a cadre there by benefiting from the legal gaps in the legislation of those countries; then they canalize the members of separatist organizations to make propaganda against our country and they engage in drug trafficking to provide income for the organizations they are active in. Especially the PKK/KONGRA-GEL

terrorist organization is observed to be contacting the drug networks and then establishing their organizations in the countries they settle and starting drug trafficking for the purpose of meeting their weapon/logistic needs since the year 1984 when this organization took up armed attacks.

The terrorist organizations provide financial support and take part in almost every stage of drug trafficking (production/transport/mediation/dealing/street dealing etc.). The testimonies of the individuals apprehended in drug trafficking operations in our country, criminal records about terrorist organizations, drugs seized and the documents evidencing the drug trade found in shelters/cell houses belonging to the organizations clearly demonstrate the link between the drug trafficking cases and the terrorist organizations.

In this context, 335 drug seizures having proved links with terrorist organizations have been made since the year 1984. (Table-16)

SEIZURES	AMOUNT OF SEIZURES		
	TABLET	LITRE	KG
HEROIN			3661
HASHISH			21261
CANNABIS	2.484.003		2127
MORPHINE BASE			4305
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE		26190	
COCAINE			710
OPIUM GUM			8
HEROIN RESIDUE			19
SYNTHETIC TABLET	277.015		
SODIUM CARBONATE			1080
LABORATORY	2		

Table-16 Drug Seizures Related with Terrorist Organizations

GENERAL TURKEY STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 2006
(POLICE- GENDARMERIE -CUSTOMS DRUG SEIZURES²⁾)

TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	POLICE			GENDARMERIE			CUSTOMS		
	OPERATION	SUSPECTS	AMOUNT	OPERATION	SUSPECTS	AMOUNT	OPERATION	SUSPECTS	AMOUNT
HASHISH	5871	12012	9787 kg	2488	3985	14030 kg	5	17	68 kg
HEROIN	678	1905	7380 kg	94	178	1436 kg	23	41	1496 kg
MORPHINE BASE	4	34	487 kg	2	1	42 kg			
OPIUM	40	82	217 kg	16	34	48 kg	7	12	175 kg
COCAINE	192	518	77 kg	12	36	259 gr			
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	3	9	5222 lt	4	1	1095 lt			
SYNTHETIC DRUGS	161	446	20.494 tablet	26	45	11.497 adet			
CAPTAGON	32	211	10.653.764 tablet	12	40	8.048.988 adet	2	2	1.268.873 adet
ECSTASY	744	1910	1.457.698 tablet	129	336	106.677 adet	1	1	27.825 adet
TOTAL	7725	17127		2783	4656		38	73	

GENERAL TOTAL

TYPE OF SUBSTANCE	TURKEY IN GENERAL		
	OPERATION	SUSPECTS	AMOUNT
HASHISH	8364	16014	23884 kg
HEROIN	795	2124	10312 kg
MORPHINE BASE	6	35	529 kg
OPIUM	63	128	440 kg
COCAINE	204	554	77 kg
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	7	10	6317 lt
SYNTHETIC DRUGS	187	491	31991 tablet
CAPTAGON	46	253	19.971.625 tablet
ECSTASY	874	2247	1.592.200 tablet
TOTAL	10546	21856	

² No drug seizure was made by the Coast Guard Command in the year 2006.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION SMUGGLING

1. Overview

Arms and ammunition smuggling is a kind of illicit trade that emerges and gradually rises in times of internal political conflict, threat of hot war or terrorist events. The most remarkable nature of this illicit act is that it does not consider nationality, side or ideology. The main purpose of arms and ammunition smuggling is to yield profit, as in other smuggling offences.

According to United Nations data, there are 638,9 million light weapons circulating in the world with 2004 figures. Some of these weapons are legally held by persons and state authorities, but some are in use by criminals and organized criminal groups. These weapons that may be used for decades may easily be moved to different areas as a result of lifting of borders due to globalization, may easily change hands amongst criminals and may even be shipped from one continent to another.

With the end of the cold war, classical military threats were replaced by multiple risks and threats including international terrorism, uncontrolled proliferation of all kinds of weapons, organized crimes and smuggling of illicit drugs. Small arms and light weapons are one of the biggest threats endangering human security in both international and national senses. Accessibility and free movement of small arms and light weapons in between areas of conflict boost international terrorism and regional conflicts.

There is a particular trend for smuggling arms and ammunition accumulated in regions lacking authority and order with ongoing conflict and internal clashes into target countries preferred by traffickers by using various means.

Security is a vital need for human life. People take individual measures for countering threats and dangers against their security. As in our personal life, the need for security is also important both in social life and state services.

In parallel to the increase in crime rates, we do observe a rise in homicide and wounding events committed by use of firearms in our country. Majority of homicide and wounding events by use of firearms are committed by unlicensed weapons smuggled into our country or produced through illicit means in this country.

In addition to the need for ammunition due to security reasons, organized criminal groups will obviously raise their demand for arms since these are the vital components of their offences in all illicit fields. Adding up the traditional interest of our people in weapons, we should be ware of a demand existing for this type of crime.

Counteracting illicit production and smuggling of firearms and amunitions should be the priority service of governments since these acts threaten the security of individual countries and world collectively, and jeopardize the welfare, social and economic development of human beings as well as the right to live peacefully.

2. Legal Aspects Concerning Arms and Ammunition Smuggling in Turkey

According to the Turkish criminal justice system, ‘arms and ammunition smuggling’ is regulated in Article 12 of the Law on Firearms, Knives and Other Destructive Devices no 6136. Accordingly, the following acts are considered as arms and amunitions smuggling:

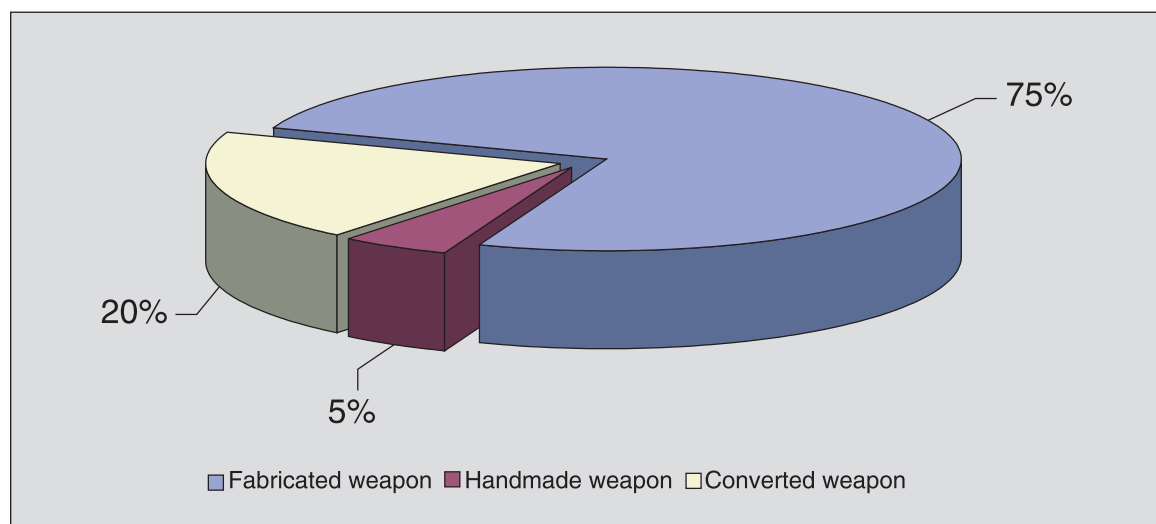
- Smuggling of weapons and bullets listed in Law no 6136 into Turkey,
- An attempt for their smuggling,
- Mediating for their smuggling into our country,
- Illicit production of such arms in our country,
- Shipment or transfer, selling or mediation or possession for illicit trading purposes of arms brought into or produced in our country by illegal means.

Provisions of the Anti-Smuggling Law no 4926 shall apply in case of illicit smuggling of such arms and amunitions from Turkey into other countries.

3. Background of Arms and Ammunition Smuggling in Turkey

As far as the arms smuggling events in Turkey are concerned, we see that such events are mostly concentrated in our cities close to the Iraqi and the Syrian borders (fabricated weapons) as well as the Eastern Black Sea Region (handmade weapons). It would be an appropriate approach to sort the seized weapons in the following groups:

- fabricated weapons,
- unlicensed handmade weapons,
- weapons converted from sound and gas weapons, i.e. the so-called blank firing guns.



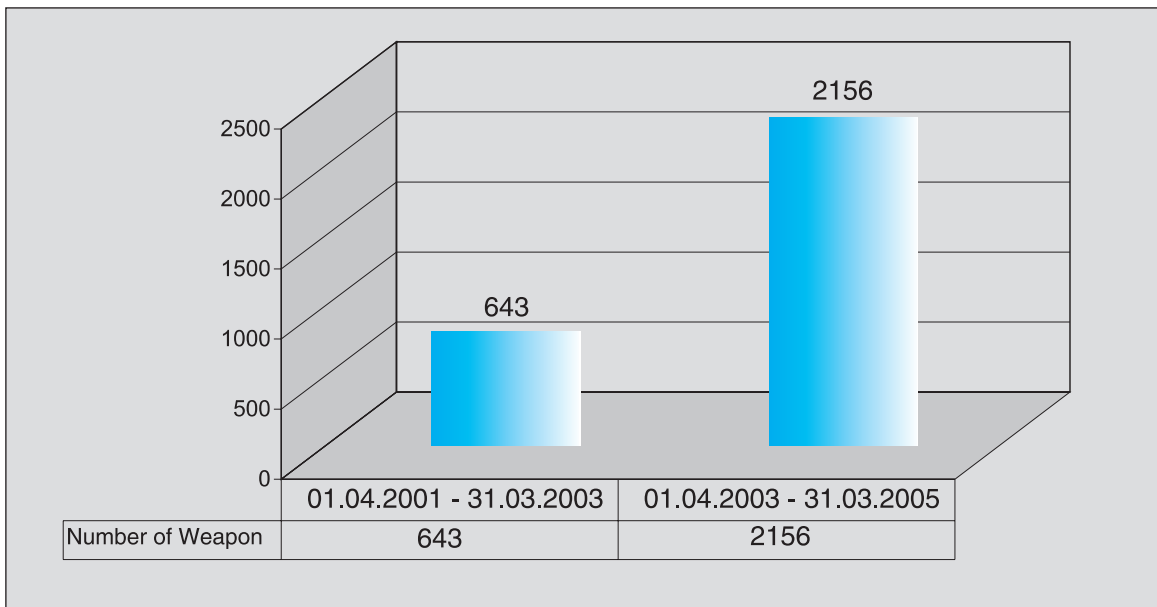
Graphic-1 Distribution of Weapons Seized in 2006 According to Their Production

Fabricated weapon	899
Handmade weapon	60
Converted weapon	235
Total	1194

Table-1. Number of Weapons Seized in 2006 According to Their Production

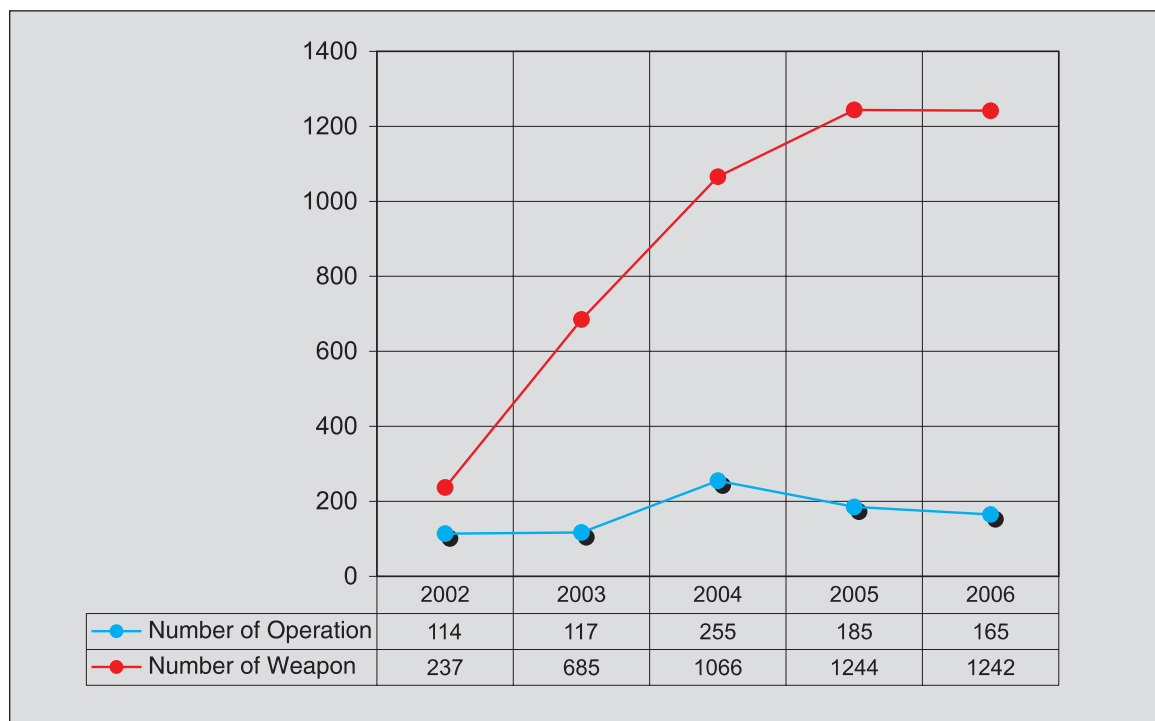
3.1. Fabricated Weapons Seized in Turkey

Until 2003, there was a relative decline seen every year in the number of weapons seized in arms and ammunition smuggling operations in Turkey. However, there appeared an increase in foreign originated fabricated weapons seized after that year.

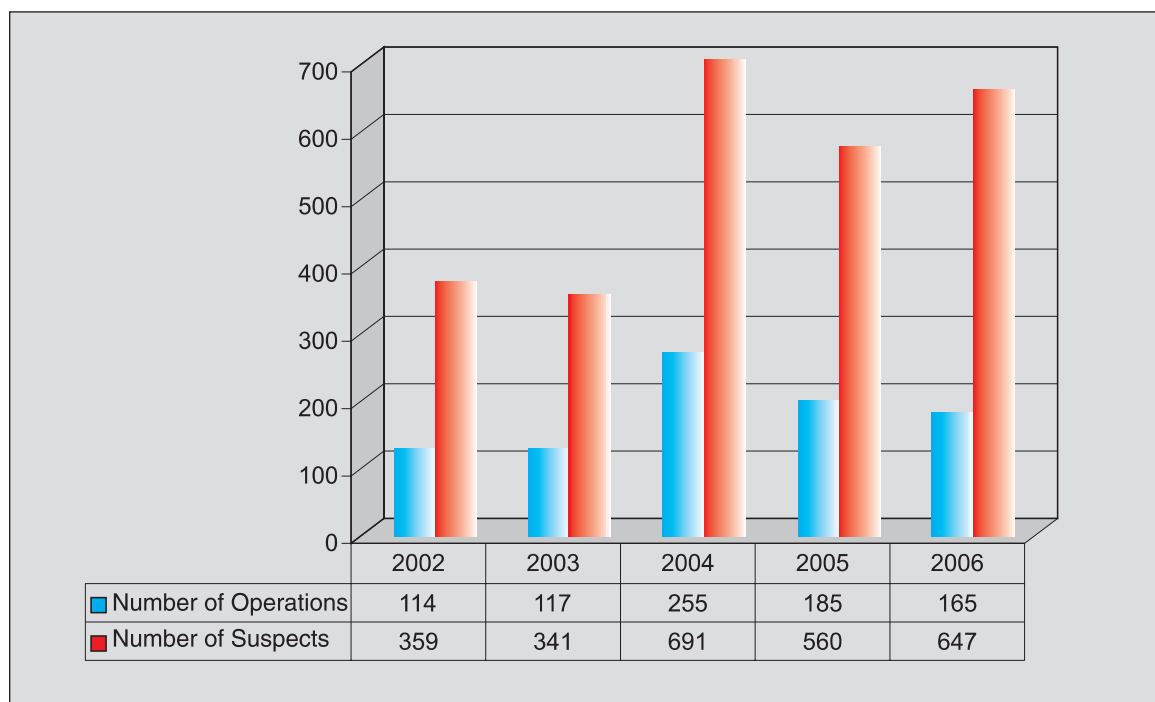


Graphic-2 Weapons seized in arms & ammunition smuggling operations 2 years preceding and following April 2003

An increase of 235% has been noted in the number of weapons seized 2 years after April 2003 when compared to 2 years preceding that date (Graphic-12). The power vacuum existing in north part of Iraq for many years and having deepened further following the military intervention of US in Iraq is considered to be a significant factor in this increase.

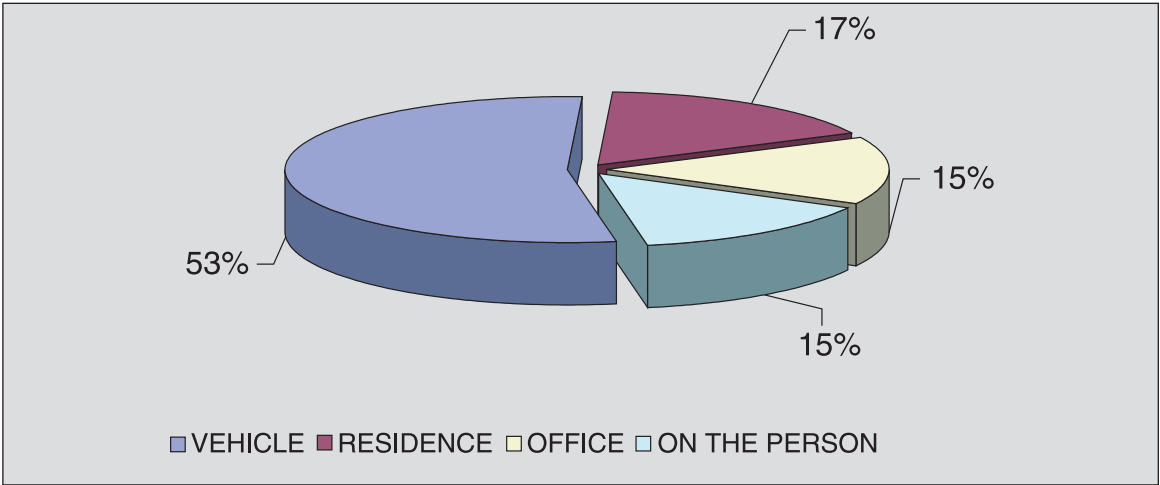


Graphic-3 Nationwide Arms and Ammunition Smuggling Operations in 2002-2006 and Number of Seized Weapons



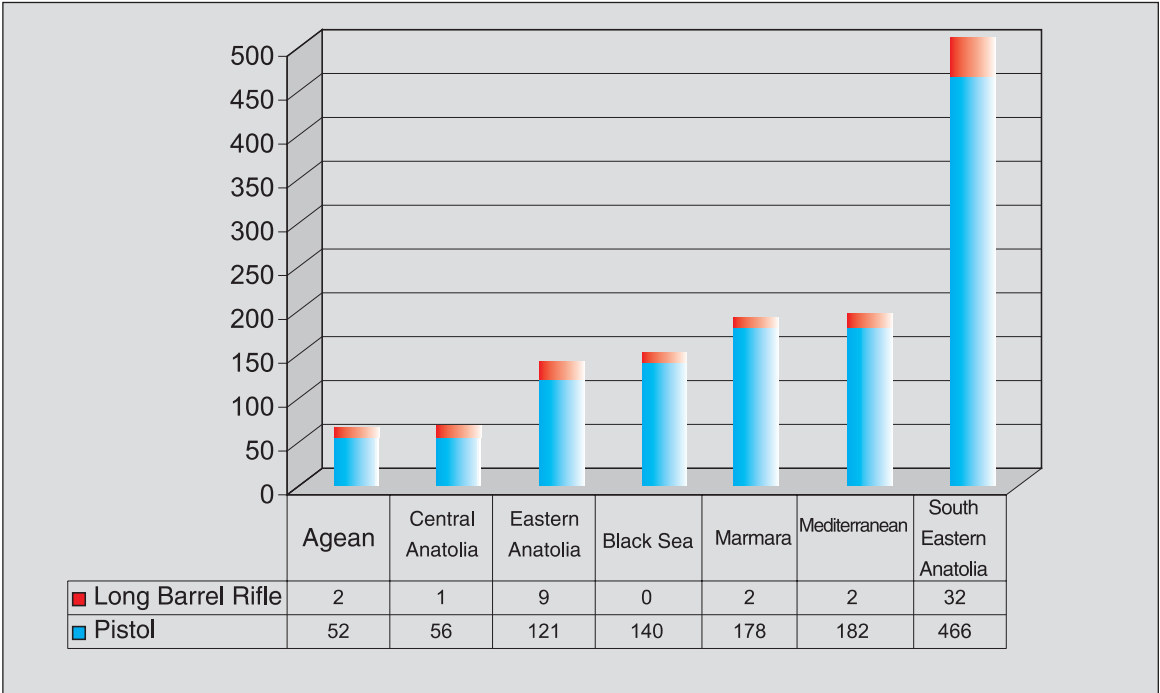
Graphic-4 Operations and Suspects Apprehended in 2002-2006

Operations and investigations revealed that the seized fabricated weapons are smuggled especially from our borders and customs gates with Iraq and Syria. The mountainous geography of the region causes insufficiency in the physical measures taken through the borderline. Also, the intensive border trade creates difficulties in control at the customs gates.



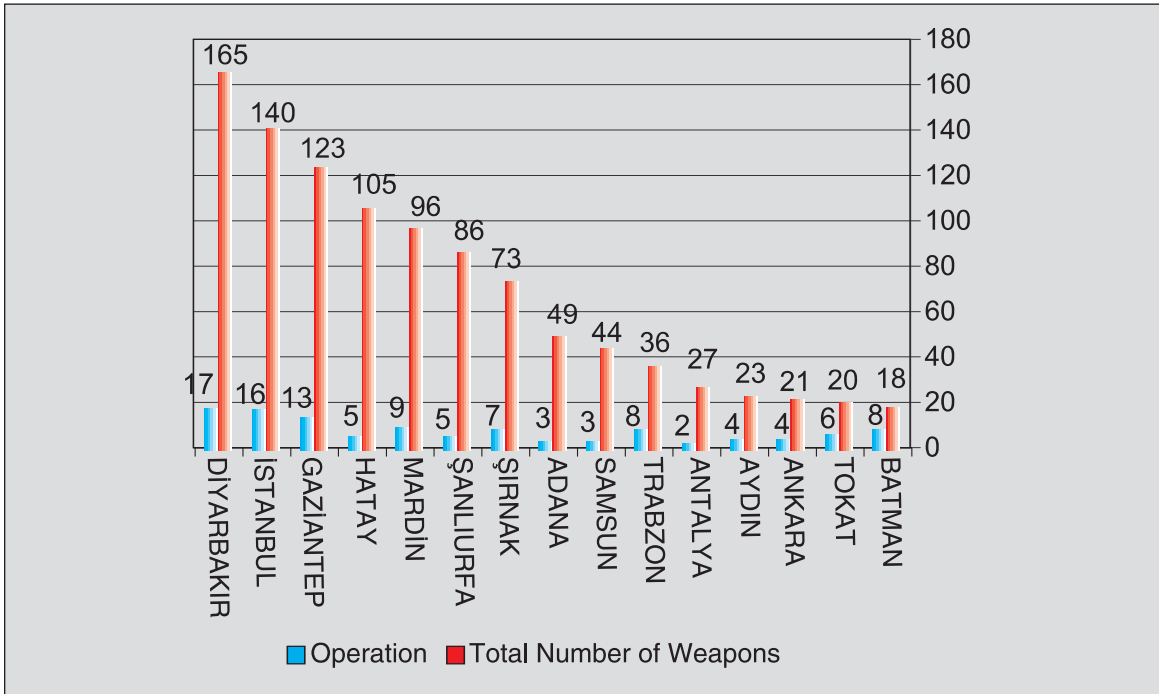
Graphic-5 Distribution of Weapons According to Place of Seizure

Weapons entering Turkey from our borders with Iraq and Syria are smuggled into our country by traffickers residing closely to the border dealing with smuggling as a profession with good knowledge of the region. They carry weapons on foot either in bags or on back of pack animals. Customs gates are mostly used for smuggling of weapons hidden in secret compartments of trolleys, trucks and other vehicles used in transportation of goods from north part of Iraq.



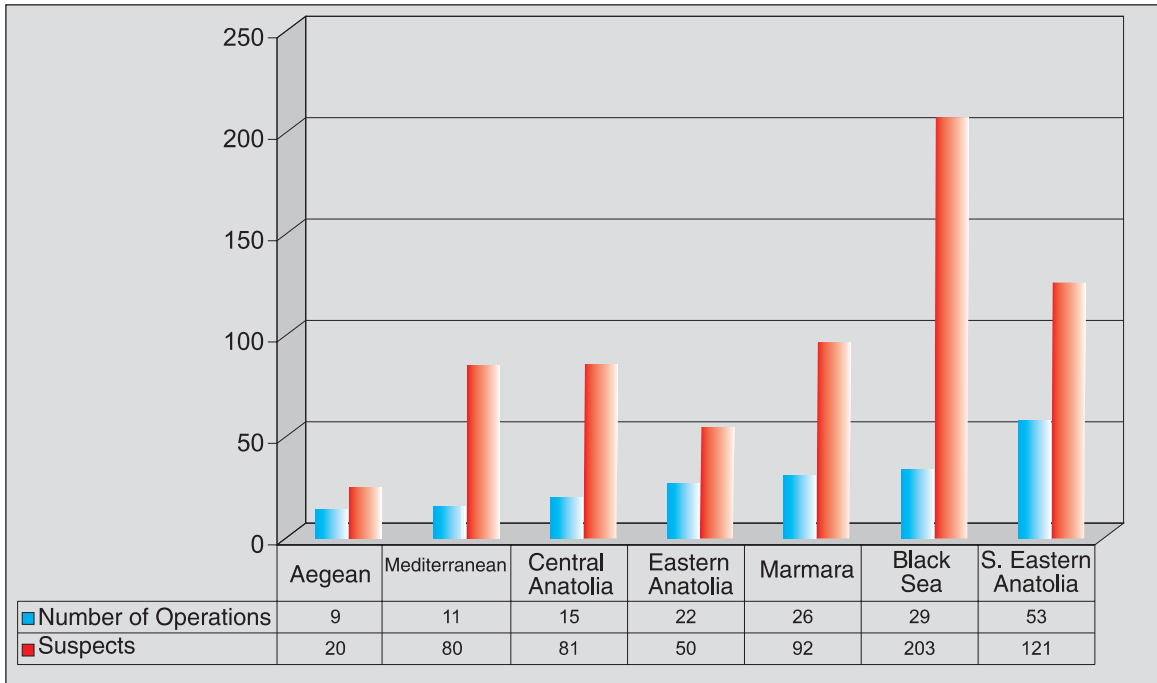
Graphic-6 Regional Distribution of Weapons Seized in Arms and Ammunition Smuggling Operations in 2006

This way, illicit weapons entering Turkey are mostly brought to border villages stored under earth and dispatched to other regions in smaller lots preferably in secret compartments of vehicles. It is also known that members of criminal groups in desire to meet their own needs purchase weapons from traffickers by coming to the region themselves. Smaller arms, which are relatively easier to hide and carry are mostly transferred to metropolitan cities, whereas larger ones, which are relatively harder to transport and use are mostly kept in the region due to the socioeconomic nature of the region or may sometimes be transferred to metropolitan cities to be used in actions of organized criminal groups.



Graphic-7 Top 15 Cities According to Number of Weapons Seized in Operations Against Arms and Ammunition Smuggling in 2006

52,2% of trafficked weapons in 2006 were seized in cities neighboring Iraq and Syria depicting the route of entry of fabricated weapons into Turkey. Although rare, there can sometimes be cases, in which arms or amunitions are seized in vehicles entering Turkey from our border gate with Greece and Bulgaria.



Graphic-8 Regional Distribution of Arms and Ammunition Smuggling Operations in 2006

There has been no incident of arms or ammunition smuggling from Turkey into neighboring countries in 2006.

Majority of foreign-originated weapons seized in smuggling in 2006 are European (Austria, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Czech Republic, Spain, etc.) or American (US) made.

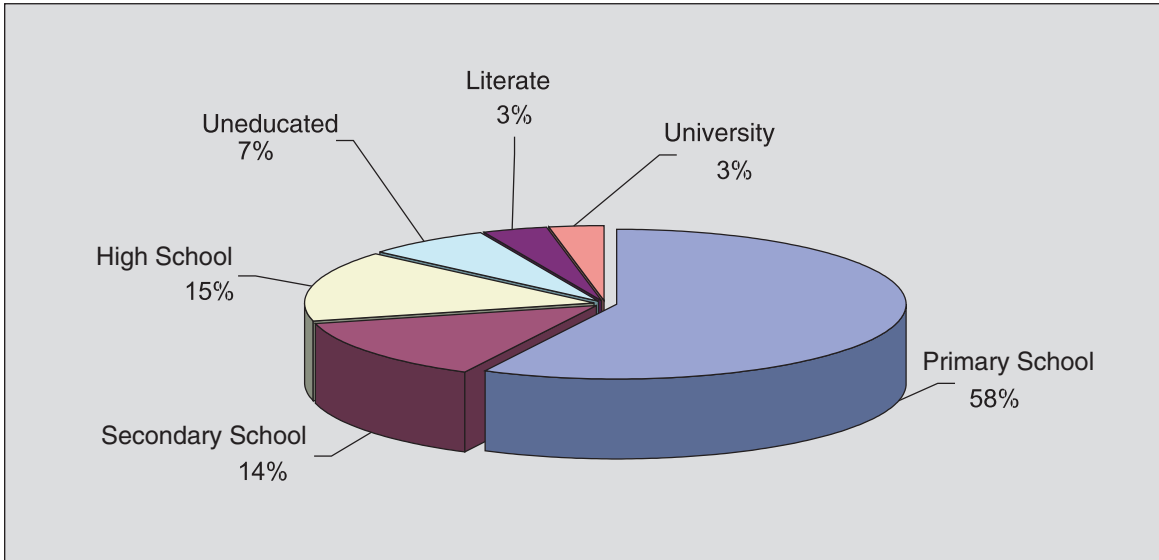
‘Tracking’ works were initiated in 2005 and continued in 2006 to reveal the destination countries following fabrication, modes of dispatch and buyers of foreign-originated fabricated weapons used in crimes against public order and acts of terror, which are linked with smuggling and pose threat to our national security.

Tracking revealed 221 weapons being dispatched to Iraq by producer companies within the framework of restructuring works in 2006. Weapons smuggled by the above methods into Turkey from Iraq that has apparently become the arms heaven of traffickers were used in many criminal acts of their buyers. Weapons used for the attack against the Council of State on May 17, 2006 and murder of Andrea Santaro, the Italian priest in Trabzon on February 05, 2006 causing the entire world to turn eyes on Turkey followed the same route setting a good example as to how big a threat the arms smuggling may become for our country.

Suppliers and demanders of arms smuggling do commit this crime knowing that illicit arms trade is an offence. Yet, investigations conducted in 2006 also showed that ordinary citizens may sometimes be sold trafficked weapons by issuing fake licenses and certificates with an attempt for fraud under the guise of legal procedures.

3.2. Illicit Handmade Weapons in Turkey

Illicit handmade weapons are generally produced in high mountainous areas of the Eastern Black Sea Region that is relatively hard to control or on primitive benches in simple workshops located outside settlement areas. It is generally persons living in these areas or making a living on this sector, who are involved in the production process.



Graphic-9 Level of Education of Suspects Apprehended in Arms and Ammunition Smuggling Operations

Illicit handmade weapons are dispatched to other regions of the country hidden in secret compartments of intercity passenger buses or by parcel companies according to the supply & demand conditions.

Rize, Gümüşhane, Trabzon and Giresun are the cities, which are mostly involved in handmade weapon production. The investigation revealed that majority of the handmade weapons seized in the country are dispatched from Eastern Black Sea to other regions.



Map Arms and Ammunition Smuggling Routes

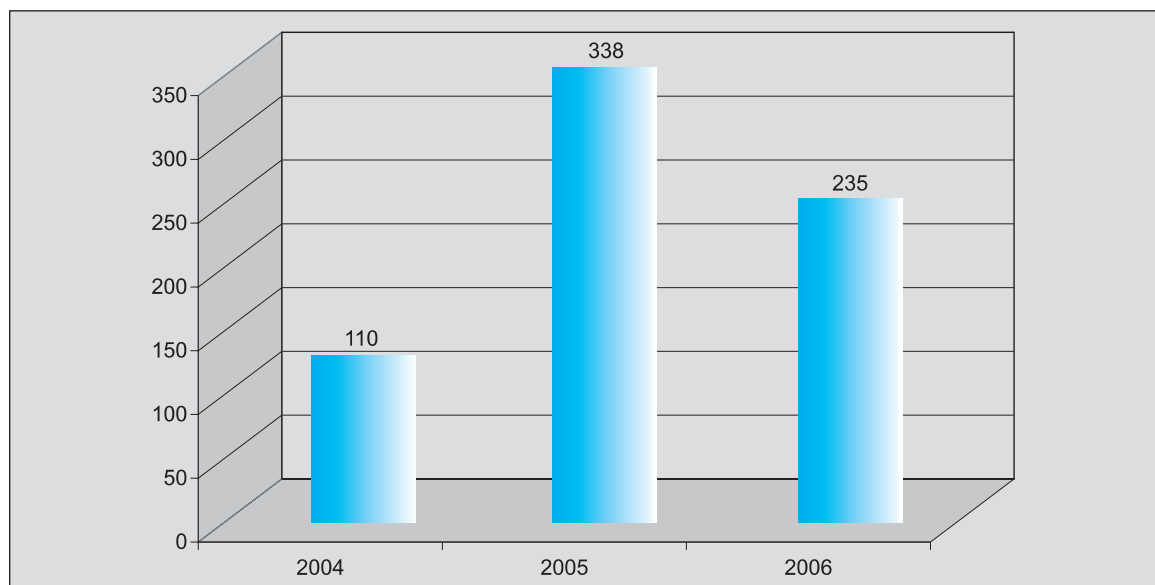
3.3. Weapons Converted from Sound and Gas Weapons, i.e. the so-called Blank Firing Guns

Sound and gas weapons or in other words the so-called blank firing guns that are produced by companies in Turkey or imported from abroad upon import permit from relevant authorities may be converted into firearms following a series of modification in their parts as listed down in the Law on Firearms, Knives and Other Destructive Devices no 6136.

There is a certain demand for this group of weapons, which may wound and even kill the person they target or may destruct any motionless target since they can be obtained more cheaply considering their ability to harm following the modifications. Investigations revealed high demand for this type of weapons by organized criminal groups as these blank firing guns may also be involved in many offences ranging from 'firing in the air' to 'possession'.

In parallel to this rise in demand, there seems to be an increase in the number of converted weapons seized in operations against arms smuggling since 2004 and this trend seems to persist in 2005. Although there appeared a decline of 30% in 2006 when compared to the previous year, demand for this group of weapons still persists as clearly shown by the number of seized weapons.

The 'Bill on Blank Firing Sound and Gas Weapons' was prepared as a measure for filling the legal gap in blank firing guns and for preventing possible conversions in this group of weapons.



Graphic-10 Converted Weapons Seized in 2004-2005-2006

Type of Weapon	Number of Weapon
Long Barrel Weapon	48
Gun	959
Converted Weapon	235
Pen pistol	1
Fuse for Long Barrel Weapons	8492
Pistol Fuse	21866
Hunting Rifle	102
Fuse of Hunting Rifles	427
Light Anti-Tank Weapon - LAW	1
Hand Grenade	8
Explosive (Gr)	735
Dynamite	100
Landmine	1
Detonator – Fuse	5681
Time fuse (mt)	190
Pistol Barrel	50
Cartridge Clip	1434
Stabbing Instruments	52
Radio	33
Gas Bomb	1
Binoculars	1
Handcuffs	1
Steel Vest	5

Table-2. Crime-related items seized in 2006

HUMAN SMUGGLING and TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

1- HUMAN SMUGGLING

1.1. Overview

One of the most challenging problems of our times is the illegal movement of human beings posing a threat against preservation of social order and international security and causing human rights violations. End of the cold war and emergence of a new world order, in particular, lead to questioning of irregular migration movements that have emerged with globalization.

Human Smuggling is an offence, in which persons willing to leave their home country due to economic, political, social or any other reason are presented the chance to leave their country by illegal means or enter or reside in another country without proper permits. Human Smuggling started affecting our country especially after 1990's. One dimension of this migration movement constitutes migrants destined to other countries – especially European countries – through Turkey, whereas another dimension concerns illegal migrants arriving in Turkey. Turkey, due to her position as a bridge between east and west has become the 'source, transit and target' country all at once for human smuggling.

The complicated methods and transboundary instruments employed by criminal organizations have required effective and decisive measures to be taken against them at the national and international levels. Yet, criminal groups apply these methods more intensively every other day with more focus on the organized crime of Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings. Voyage of hope departing from developing countries or countries in conflict and in chaos ends in developed countries following a route through transit countries or in despair before they manage to reach the destination country due to various reasons including losses, problems, diseases and death.

Reasons for these movements resulting in violation of regulations and having implications on not only individual countries but also the entire world are quite similar to each other.

Foreigners arriving in Turkey from some Asian and African countries via sea, air or land legally or illegally are generally the subjects of human smuggling. These individuals are destined to western countries including Greece, Italy, Germany, Holland and the UK with the aid of illicit organizations where Turkish citizens are also involved.

Organized smuggling groups follow the latest technology closely and facilitate illicit transportation of human beings by employing technology as well. Some of the methods they use can be listed as follows:

- Trespassing border gates by use of fake passports, visas and documentation,
- Trespassing border lines on foot, by swimming or in vehicles,
- Trespassing by speed boats, small boats or outdated large vessels,
- Trespassing by land in secret compartments of trolleys, trucks or other vehicles such as caravans.

1.2. Readmission (Repatriation) Agreements

'Readmission Agreements' emerged from the need to provide legal background for repatriation procedures and facilitate repatriation of illegal migrants arriving in or trespassing Turkey.

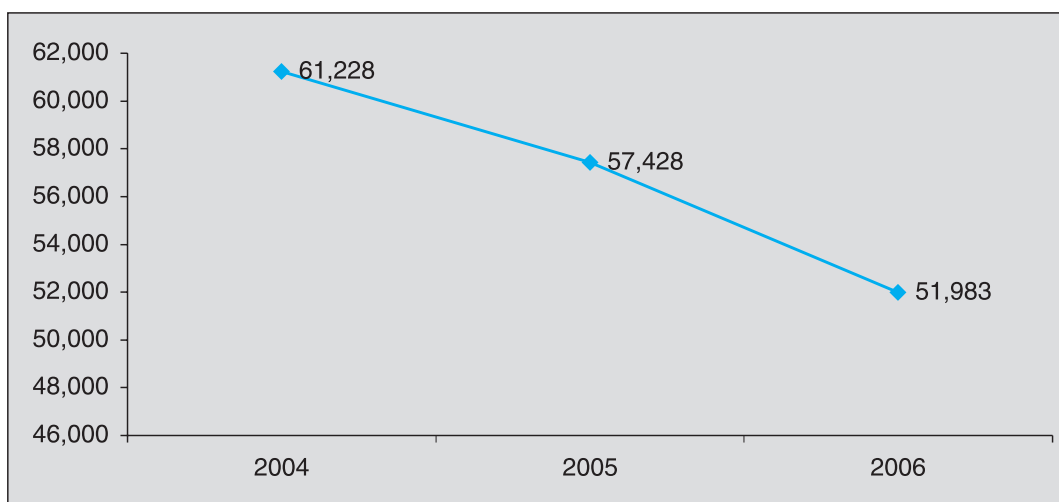
'Readmission Agreements' are the main instruments laying down the rules for repatriation of illegal migrants to either their home country or the country of origin. These agreements are important and dissuasive documents of international cooperation to avoid desperate solutions in repatriation of these people.

Our country currently has Readmission Agreements with the following countries signed on the following dates:

- With **Syria** signed on 10 September 2001,
- With **Greece** signed on 08 November 2001,
- With **Kyrgyzistan** signed on 6 May 2003,
- With **Romania** signed on 19 January 2004,
- And with **Ukrain** signed on 07 June 2005.

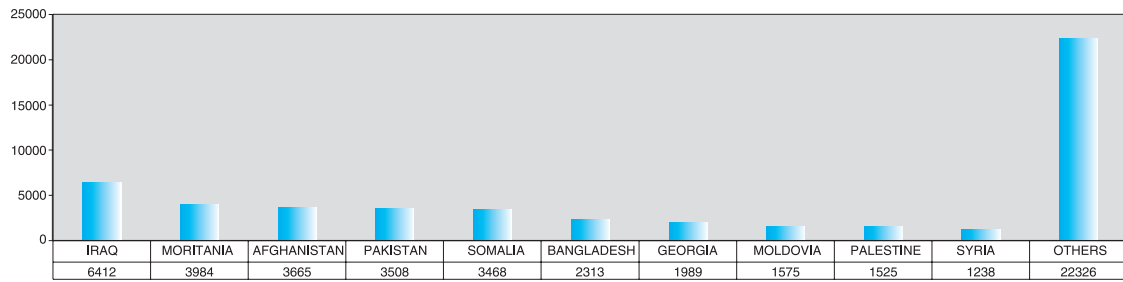
There are ongoing negotiations with **Bulgaria and the Russian Federation** for signing of Readmission Agreements with these countries. Furthermore, diplomatic talks are still underway with Azarbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, People's Republic of China, Morocco, Georgia, India, Iran, Israil, Kazakhstan, Libia, Lebanon, Egypt, Mongolia, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Tunisia.

1.3. Statistics*

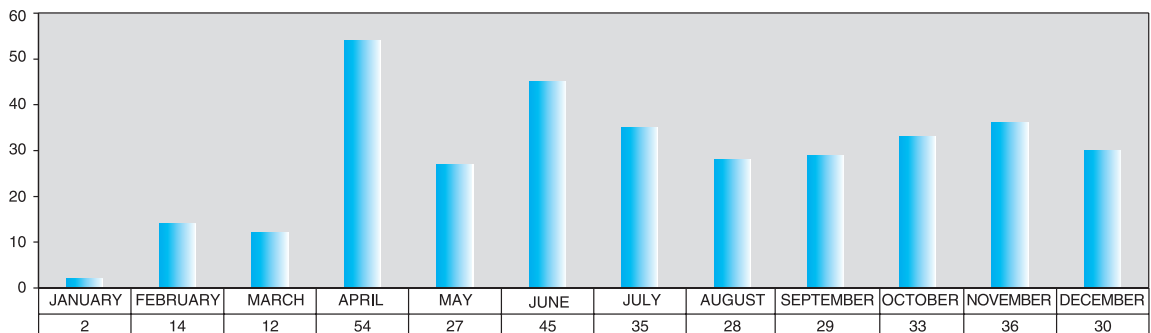


Graphic-1 Distribution of Illegal Migrants Apprehended in Turkey in Years

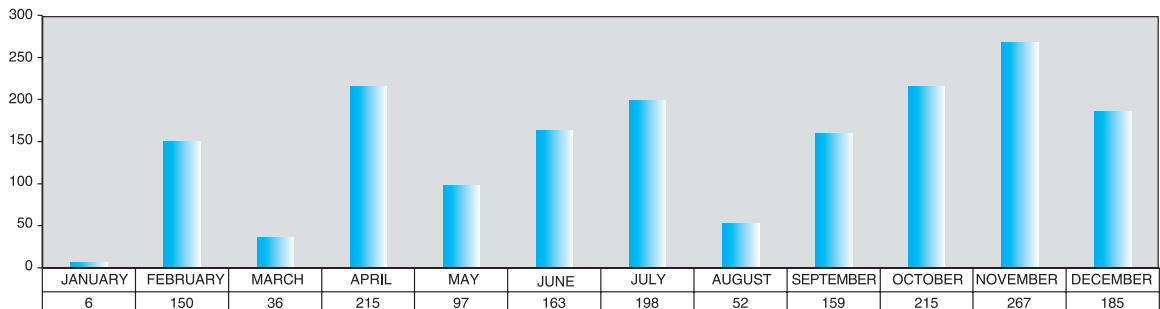
* In this chapter all statistics are taken from the Department of Foreigners Border and Asylum



Graphic-2 Distribution of Illegal Migrants Apprehended in Turkey in 2006 According to Their Nationality



Graphic-3 Distribution of Human Smuggling Cases 2006 According to Months



Graphic-4 Distribution of Illegal Migrants Apprehended in 2006 According to Months

2. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

2.1. Overview

Trafficking in human beings has now become the modern times slavery threatening individuals, nations and states in all countries of the world.

Trafficking in human beings benefits from all kinds of economic and psychological problems suffered by human beings in various ways. It is a high profit low risk crime against lives of its victims.

Recently, trafficking in human beings is mostly pronounced as 'kidnapping, forced detainment and forced labour of women, children and men' and can be seen extensively throughout the world for reasons ranging from poverty and the desire to lead a better life to disappearance of social values, political and economic weaknesses, demand for cheaper labour, high profitability and insufficient punishment.

Turkey is a target country for citizens of former eastern block countries arriving in our country by enjoying the flexible visa policy to stay in this country for some time simply because they cannot earn their living or pay for their education expenses, etc. in their home country. These people come to Turkey on their own generally without any connection to organized human traffickers.

2.2. Administrative Initiatives and Awareness Raising Activities

Counteracting trafficking in human beings comprise dismantling of organized criminal groups, identifying witnesses/victims, providing protection, psychological support and rehabilitation to foreigners, who are in this position, allowing them to stay in the country for an extended period of time and reaching criminals by encouraging voluntary cooperation of witnesses/victims with the law enforcement authorities. After that those witnesses and victims are provided with opportunities of safe and voluntary return to their home countries.

Within this framework, the circulars of the Ministry provide legal background for the following activities aiming at counteracting trafficking in human beings:

- Trafficking in human beings is covered by Article 80 of the Turkish Penal Code, and the Guide for Counteracting Trafficking in Human Beings was prepared for laying down some ground rules in counteracting this offence and approaching victimized women,
- Victims of trafficking in human beings are exempted from duties and fines during their safe and voluntary return to their home countries,
- Non-uniform female law enforcement officers are assigned to cases that require one to one contact with victims; victims are protected against influence by traffickers; highest interest of children is considered during procedures related to minor victims, and procedures are completed in cooperation with Juvenile Divisions of the Police, and if and when necessary, personnel of Social Services and Child Care Institution are applied to during these procedures;
- Victims are provided with treatment and rehabilitation, and are issued temporary residence permit for utmost 6 months during prosecution of suspects, if and when needed.
- Following identification of victims, those not willing to stay in Turkey for witnessing in the investigative and prosecutive processes are taken care of by the Ministry of Interior for completion of safe and voluntary return procedures. During these procedures measures are

taken to prevent revealing and disclosing of their identities, passport and document control procedures of these individuals are completed without the need for these people to go and personally apply to the passport control office.

- There are two women's shelters, one in Istanbul under the responsibility of Human Resource Development Foundation and the other in Ankara under the responsibility of the Women's Solidarity Foundation.

- Hot lines 157 for victims of trafficking in human beings and 155 for police are now in coordination with each other thanks to the initiative taken within the framework of the 'Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Turkey' project run in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The aforementioned project was closed in September 2006.

- A new project was launched by the IOM in August 2006. This project continues the targets set by the previous project.

- Hot line 157 is now available for helping potential victims of trafficking in human beings under the scope of the 'Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Turkey' project. Operators of the line speak Russian, Romanian, English and Turkish languages.

- 500,000 pamphlets printed in Turkish, English, Russian and Romanian languages were distributed during passport procedures at border gates of Istanbul Atatürk Airport, Sabiha Gökçen Airport, Karaköy Marine Port, Antalya Airport and Trabzon Marine Port for informing potential victims about the services of the line.

- For raising awareness about the 157 hot line, video spots prepared in Russian with Turkish subtitles have been broadcasted on national TV channels in Turkey and in countries of origin for trafficking in human beings. Also, information is given about the hot line on billboards at border gates, where pamphlets are distributed.

2.3. Bilateral Cooperation Protocols for Counteracting Trafficking in Human Beings

Trafficking in human beings concern not only individual countries but also the world regionally and internationally as a type of crime dominated by organized criminal groups, making it an obligation to cooperate on an international platform for combating this crime.

In this respect, law enforcement measures against trafficking in human beings can only be possible with cooperation and determination of source countries.

Our country has undersigned several Security Cooperation Agreements encouraging cooperation against organized crimes and terrorism. All of these agreements have provisions stipulating for cooperation in counteracting illegal migration and trafficking in human beings.

Accordingly, cooperation protocols have been offered to Ukrain, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Azarbaijan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzistan to ensure functionality of these provisions.

The following documents have been signed in this respect:

- 1) 'Memorandum of Understanding For Combating Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings' with Belarus signed by the Ministers of Interior of both countries on 28 July 2004;

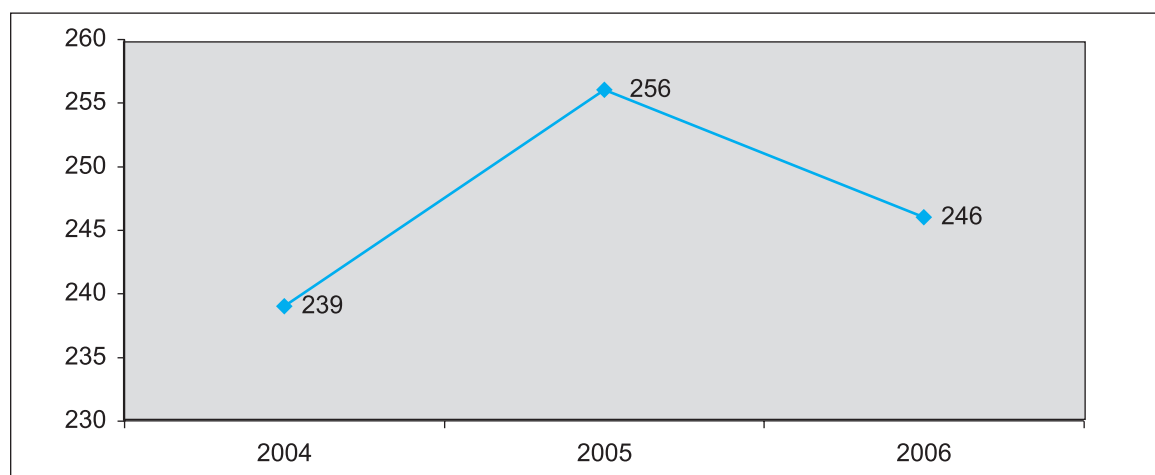
2) 'Protocol Concerning Implementation of Article Nine of the Agreement for Combating Terrorism, Organized Crimes and Other Major Crimes Between the Republic of Turkey, Georgia and Azarbaijan' signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs on 10 March 2005;

3) 'Annexed Protocol for Cooperation Against Crime Between the Governments of Ukraine and the Republic of Turkey' signed by the Ministers of Interior of both countries on 07 July 2005;

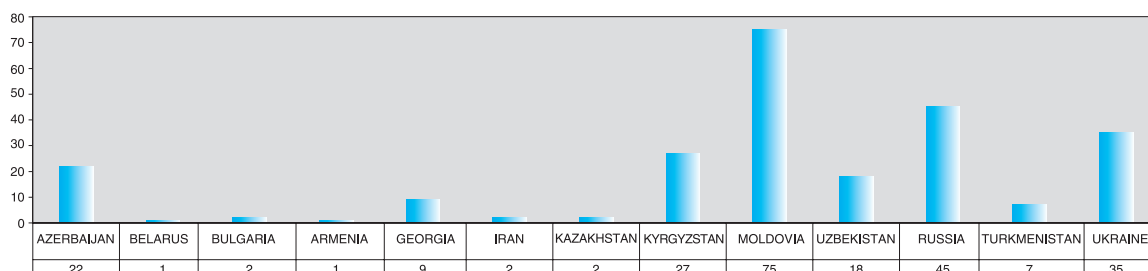
4) 'Protocol Concerning Cooperation Between the Republic of Turkey and Moldova for Countering International Narcotics Trafficking, International Terrorism and Other Organized Crimes' signed with Moldova by the Ministries of Interior of both countries on 8 February 2006.

The afore mentioned protocols lay grounds for cooperation with relevant countries in the field of trafficking in human beings.

2.4. Statistics*

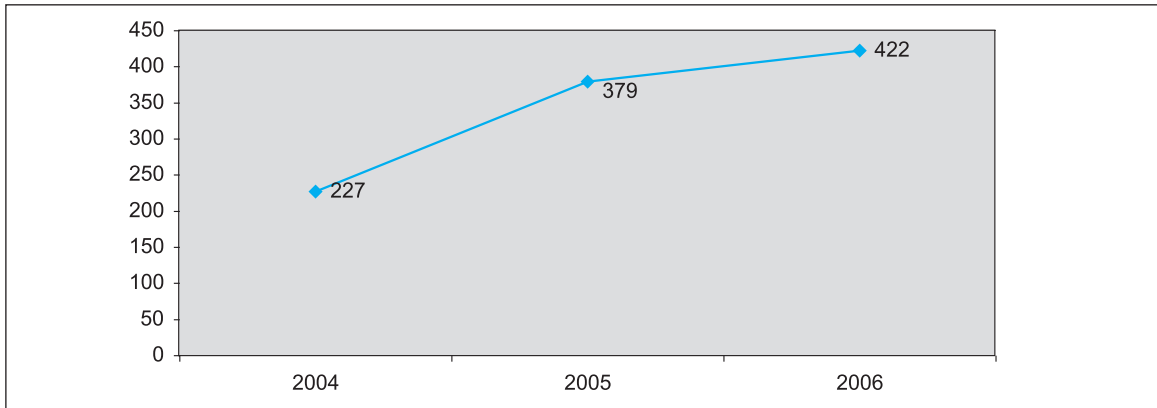


Graphic-5 Distribution of Trafficking in Human Beings Victims Apprehended in Turkey in Years

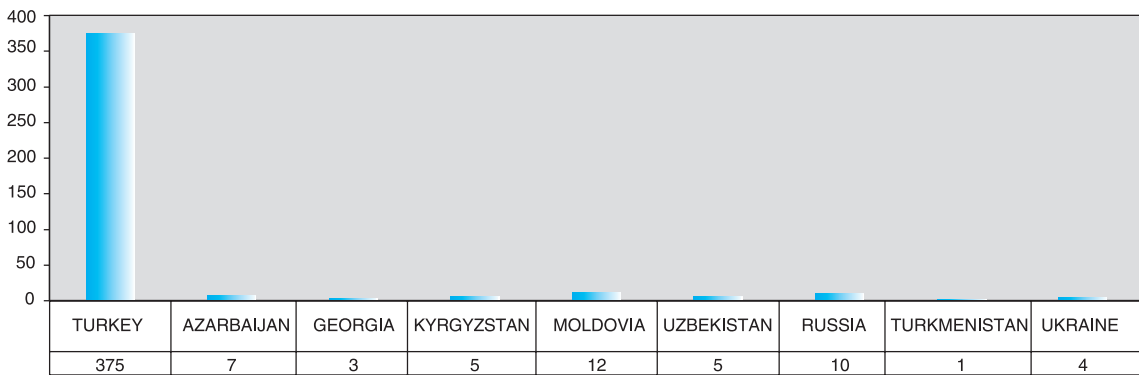


Graphic-6 Distribution of Human Traffickers Apprehended in Turkey in Years

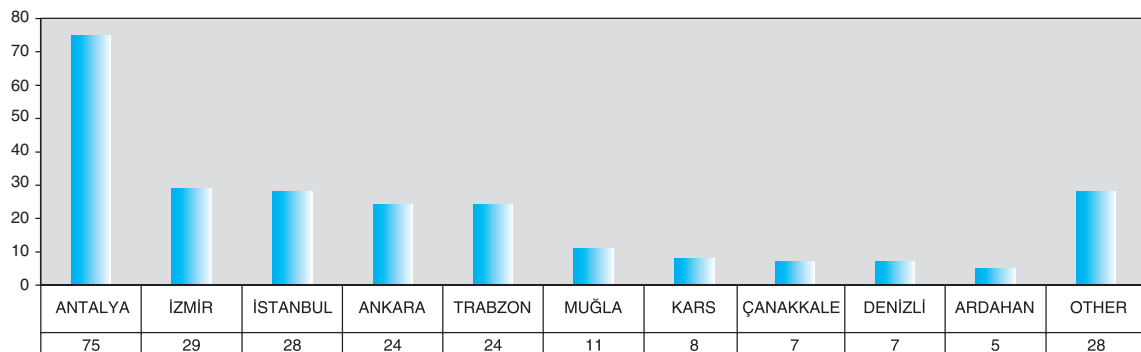
* In this chapter all statistics are taken from the Department of Foreigners Border and Asylum



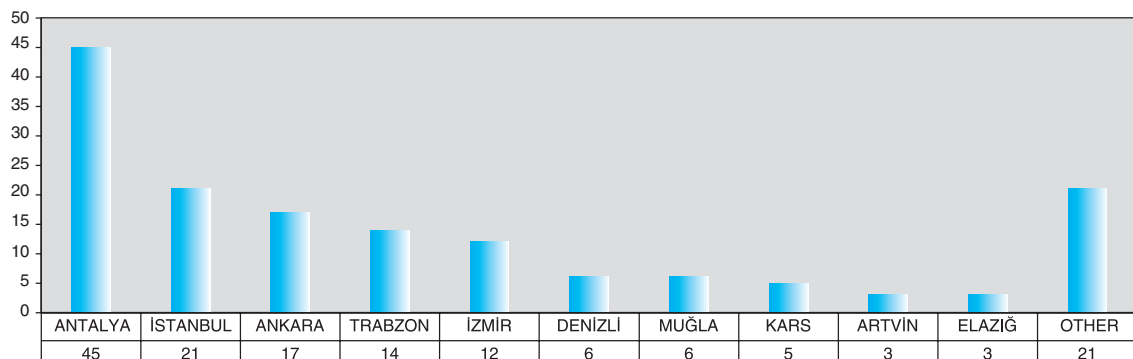
Graphic-7 Trafficking in Human Beings Victims Apprehended in Turkey in 2006 According to Nationality



Graphic-8 Human Traffickers Apprehended in Turkey in 2006 According to Nationality



Graphic-9 Trafficking in Human Beings Victims Apprehended in Turkey in 2006 According to Provinces



Graphic-10 Trafficking in Human Beings Cases 2006 According to Provinces

3. Training, National and International Activities on Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

a- Our law enforcement officers assigned to trafficking and trafficking in human beings under the Anti-Trafficking and Organized Crimes Divisions of 81 Provincial Directorates of the TNP attended 'Specialization Training on Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings' in two groups in January 2006.

b- Trainers of the division contributed to training activities held by TADOC at the Antalya Coast Guard on 24-28 July 2006 and at the General Command of Gendarmerie on 25-29 September 2006.

c- One of our law enforcement officers attended as trainer to training activities organized in Oman on 02-06 September 2006 under the coordination of TADOC.

d- The draft 'National and Regional Specialization Training Project on Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings' was designed for 2007. Training programs to be held under this project aim at capacity building and specialization of our personnel, increasing cooperation between law enforcement authorities and conducting operations for dismantling of international organizations.

In this respect, it is planned to hold two consecutive workshops, namely the 'Specialization Workshop for Counteracting Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings' in May and June within the framework of cooperation with the German Federal Police Agency. The workshop will contribute to specialization of law enforcement officers working in Anti-Trafficking and Organized Crimes Divisions of the TNP.

e- Our Division has been supporting and assigning personnel to the 'Institutional Capacity Building in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Project' run by the TNP for the aim of adopting a strategy for preventing trafficking in human beings and implementing sectoral action plans in line with the target of enhancing the capacity of relevant authorities and meeting minimum standards within the process of harmonization with the EU. Personnel of our Department attended study visits to Germany in April and September 2006.

f- The book 'From the World and Turkey's Perspective Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings and Organ-Tissue Trafficking' written by our expert Y. Furkan Şen was published in November 2006 and distributed to relevant authorities for raising awareness of our officers on human smuggling and trafficking in human beings, organ and tissue trade, finding solutions to problems experienced from a perspective of causality with special focus on scientific dimensions and for producing new strategies. The second edition of the book will be available in March 2007 after a huge interest.

g- The 'National Agencies and Liaison Officers Meeting for Combating Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings' was held in October 2006 under the coordination and auspices of the Anti-Trafficking and Organized Crimes Division. The meeting aimed at increasing effectiveness in the combat against trafficking and trade in human beings. Liaison officers working in Turkey and representatives from relevant Turkish authorities attended the meeting. It has been decided to hold this meeting once in every two months under the coordination of our Division. The meetings show the anti-crime policy and international cooperation approach of our Division.

h) Successful operations were conducted in 2006 against international trafficking organizations in cooperation with the law enforcement authorities of the UK, Holland and Austria. Operations are also planned for 2007 within the framework of international cooperation.

CYBER CRIMES AND IT SYSTEMS

1. OVERVIEW

In a social structure where there are various demands and needs according to the developments and changes of social life and where methods for responding these demands and needs vary, it has become an inevitable requirement that, by developing new methods in the fight against crimes, police measures must be in a way that they are compliant with the circumstances of the era as it is the case in many fields. Information technologies, where this development is experienced at the utmost level, and the fight against crimes committed in this field have become the topics in which this requirement is needed the most.

Along with bringing many facilities and innovations to social life, developing technology can also lead to occurrence of some new crime types and unprecedented damnifications for that it is vulnerable to malevolent use as well. Along with harmonizing the organizational structures of the jurisprudence and its relative units in order to protect public and individual rights and to establish security in this field, it is also inevitable to provide specially qualified personnel and technological infrastructure. The first step regarding the issue was taken and a wide legal gap was eliminated by enforcing articles 243-246 of Turkish Penal Code dated 26/09/2004 and No. 5237.

Our Department initiated a new structuring in Cyber Crimes and IT Division at the beginning of 2006 so as to put the abovementioned articles into practice in a healthy manner. Within the context of efficient fight against cyber crimes, it is a prerequisite to provide a sound database which puts forth the crime profiles with common and different aspects of crime types and practice types by analyzing these crimes in the most accurate way. Statistics and Strategic Analysis Bureau established for this purpose is engaged in carrying out surveys on cyber crimes and creating the mentioned data base, determining strategies in order to develop efficient means of combating, establishing coordination between other relevant units, cooperating with banks, Interbank Card Centre (ICC) and other authorities, conducting activities so as to raise awareness in the public.

The importance of information has increased more and more with the change in the technological life; therefore, it has become indispensable to meet the institutional need for information and to share the information. Consequently, managers need more information in a shorter time so as to increase efficiency in their decisions. Information needed has become accessible in the shortest time possible and without any mistakes thanks to developing information technologies and information systems.

Hence access to accurate information on time and in a secure way is ensured, and by increasing the efficiency of control mechanisms, significant results are also derived in terms of transparency. There are ongoing R&D activities for the current softwares which are already used so as to respond to the needs of the day in terms of business requirements.

Along with the developing technology, there is a constant increase and development in crime types. Technological developments are followed so as to keep abreast of these changes and to ensure that our units play a more efficient role in fighting against crimes. Therefore our Division makes these technological developments available to our personnel. A rapid and efficient communication system between the units is needed so as to combat against crimes due to the fact that crime types are not limited within the borders of a province, but they go beyond the borders of the country most of the time. As a result of this need, KOMNET

network described as “Virtual Special Network” was established between Department for Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crimes and provincial units under a project named “ETIK” within Turkish National Police and it is used efficiently.

Infrastructure works are carried out in many of our provinces and needs for passive cabling are met so that KOMNET network works efficiently. Active network devices are provided for all provincial units and these devices are integrated into their systems. Our aim is to integrate all our units into a computer system and to ensure that services regarding the special needs of all these units are provided from a single source.

In order to combat with some specific crimes, the society must be informed of how legal the mentioned deed is, and if not, which crimes will have been committed in case of executing this deed. Legal and preventive agencies which will work with hackers in their areas with their methods have to be at least as informed as these criminals.

2. CYBER CRIMES

Every illegal, unethical or improper activity in a system, which processes the information automatically or helps the transfer of the data, is a cyber crime. Use of technology is inevitable in these crimes. These crimes can be committed via a computer, internet space, a credit card, an electronic device or a mobile phone. Therefore, the scope of the cyber crimes is very wide. They may be described as cyber crimes in the simplest way, but also the mentioned crimes can be called as Digital Crimes, Internet Crimes, Computer Crimes, High Technology Crimes etc. Computer Crimes, Cyber Crimes, High Tech Crimes, IT Crimes, Crime of Networks are the descriptions used in English speaking countries. Cyber Crimes can be grouped as follows:

2.1. Unauthorized Access to Computer Systems and Services:

Unauthorized Access: is access to a computer or a computer system without authorization. Target of the crime is a computer or a network. “Access” means accessing a part or the whole of the system and the programs or the data it contains. Communication method is not of significance. A person can access a computer directly in a short distance or the access may be remote, for instance via a modem line or another computer system.

Unauthorized Tapping: is technically tapping a computer or a network system, the communication within the system or from the system without authorization. Target of the crime is any kind of computer communication. Generally, this is technically following and tapping data transfers via public or private telecommunication systems.

Account Breach: is illegal use of someone else’s account on his computer system with the intention of refraining from making a payment. Account breach is illegal use of the account of someone on internet, telephone or a similar system without the consent of the person concerned.

2.2. Computer Sabotage:

Logical Computer Sabotage: means entering, installing, changing, deleting or acquiring computer data or programs so as to disable the functions of a computer or a communication system. Logical Computer Sabotage is changing, deleting, acquiring or disabling of the data or programs by means of softwares such as Logic-Time Bombs, Trojan Horses, Viruses and Worms so as to damage the functions of a computer or a communication system.

Physical Computer Sabotage: is damaging the system by physical means so as to damage the functions of a computer or a communication system.

2.3. Fraud By Means of Computers:

Fraud by means of computers means harming the victim in order to derive an illegal economic interest for himself or someone else by means of acquiring, entering, changing and deleting data via computers and communication technologies. Target of the criminal is to provide financial income for himself or someone else or to cause serious losses for the victim. Computer fraud crimes are different from classical fraud crimes for that the criminals take advantage of modern computer technologies and network systems.

Bank Card Fraud: is a crime of fraud and robbery committed by means of contactless payment systems. Bank card frauds are the fraud crimes committed by using credit cards, bank cards and other similar cards. Card payment systems (ATM - Automated Teller Machine) are generally used by banks or similar finance agencies. Access is generally via a card or a similar system requiring entry of personal identification number (PIN). Fraud is performed by stealing, duplicating, copying of these cards or by blocking and tapping communication lines.

Input/Output/Program Tricks: This is the fraud or robbery committed by entering wrong data into computer system intentionally or getting wrong output or by changing the programs in the system. Entering wrong data into a computer database is a common method of fraud. While cases are investigated, a full technical identification is needed including the softwares used on the system.

Improper and Unauthorized Use of Communication Systems: means improper use of communication systems or computer systems making use of the gaps in the protocols and procedures of the communication systems in order to derive an economic interest for himself or someone else. It can be defined as malevolent use of communication systems in different ways.

2.4. Counterfeiting By Means of Computers:

Counterfeiting by means of computers means creating fake materials (banknote, credit card, deposit slips etc.) or making changes on the documents (forms, reports etc.) in the digital medium by using computer systems in order to derive economic interest for himself or someone else and to harm the victim. Making changes on the documents kept in the digital medium is a type of counterfeiting. People may be deceived by the changes made on the documents (work flow programs, reports, personnel data etc.) stored in computers.

2.5. Unauthorized Use of a Software:

Unauthorized use of a software means duplication of softwares protected by law without permission and selling, copying, distributing and using softwares that are obtained by illegal means.

Using Softwares Against License Agreement: means that a software is used on more than one computer that is purchased for a single computer and this is against license rights. Software licenses are generally designed to be used on a single computer. It is prohibited to copy and run a software so as to be used on more than one computer that is purchased for a single computer.

Duplicating Against License Rights: is illegal copying of a media medium, in which a software protected by license agreement is stored, to another media medium. In general terms, it means moving a software, which was previously purchased so as to avoid from payment or that was copied against license agreement, to another media medium. Those who copy the mentioned software and those who have them copied are both violators of the agreement. Many program, movie and game CDs sold today are like this. When we look at

such CDs, it is seen that they do not have labels of Ministry of Culture, that they are recorded on recordable CDs and that they are not in their original cases.

Renting Against License Rights: means renting games, movies and softwares recorded on different media against license rights. This means renting games, programs and movies without holding a special license for renting. We generally see movie and game CDs rented.

Abuse of Personal Data: is using, selling and distributing commercial or professional secrets, personal data or other valuable data for personal interest or for the interest of someone else or in order to hurt someone. It means using any type of data recorded in banks, hospitals, shops and state agencies without the consent of the people concerned for personal interest or the interest of someone else or to hurt the victim.

Forming Fake Personality or Personality Imitation: means imitating real people or forming imaginary people for personal interest or the interest of someone else or to cause damage by means of counterfeiting. In this method, the data regarding real persons are used and criminals hide behind these people and in case of a potential crime, it is aimed to show the real persons as suspects. Moreover, people derive interest by using the real data to be obtained via devices such as credit card number generators and they harm people.

Illegal Publications: Computer systems and networks are used for publishing and distributing illegal components. Illegal publication means storing, distributing and publishing of any materials prohibited by law via digital recording systems such as web pages, electronic mails, news groups and optical medium that can store any type of data.

3. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

As a result of the works of our Directorate in cooperation with the provincial units, within the frame work of fighting against credit card counterfeiting/fraud crimes, operations with projects having code names as Magnet, Virtual Inspection, Rainbow have been carried out.

We attach importance to international cooperation in the fight against cyber crimes; we follow the developments in the World in this field. We participate in activities such as international meetings, seminars, conferences and fairs on cyber crimes and IT systems. Besides, we continue providing necessary legal and technical training to our personnel intensively.

4. STATISTICS

	2004		2005		2006	
	Case	Suspect	Case	Suspect	Case	Suspect
Credit Card Counterfeiting and Fraud	146	422	195	543	122	241
Bank Fraud	22	72	9	33	98	172
Cyber Crimes and Cyber Crime Fraud	16	31	91	179	4	9
Total	184	525	295	755	224	422

NOTE: In 2006, 165 computer hard disks and 975 CDs were investigated.



DOG TRAINING CENTER (KEM)

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 1997, when the Dog Training Center established so as to train Narcotic Detector Dogs in the determined struggle of Turkey against the illicit production, abuse and trafficking of drugs and psychotropic substances, this institution has been a pioneer in this field and has met the training demands by Turkish National Police and other Law Enforcement Agencies.

Our country has an effective role on the international platform due to her transit position between the regions where natural and synthetic drugs are produced and consumed. It is considered that transfer of the knowledge and experience in the field of dog training to the other countries will ensure regional coordination and effectiveness in terms of struggle.

Up to now, the service dogs and their handlers from six different countries, which are required for different fields of the Police and Customs Organizations have been trained within the framework of the Security Cooperation Agreements have been trained in our center and this way, international effectiveness in struggle has been ensured.

The trainings of handlers and their dogs in explosive detection, cadavers, search and rescue (SAR) and public order/patrol are among our priority activities which aim at contributing to the fight against terrorism, clarifying legal cases, ensuring public order and peace and preventing offences that influence public order.

The Dog Training Center affiliated to the Department of Anti- Smuggling and Organized Crime; carries out activities such as supplying appropriate service dogs by means of breeding, grant and purchasing, socialization of puppies, selecting the personnel to work with those dogs, setting the working principles for dogs and their handlers, holding training activities, carrying out initiatives for appointment and relocation, evaluating the performance of service dogs and their handlers, supplying garments, training and other equipment, medical support, meeting the transportation, shipment, nutrition and accommodation in a systematic way.

Though the dogs and handlers that are trained and assigned to a specific duty work in different fields and units, it is necessary to identify strategies so as to ensure development, consistency and integrity in the training and use of service dogs. In this framework, the Dog Training Center, as its basic principle, improve success and productivity in services by implementing the identified policies and strategies and using the facilities in an appropriate way so as to ensure continuity and constant development in the use of Police Service Dogs.

2. PROJECT WORKS

2.1 STRUCTURING AND DEVELOPMENT OF KEM (DTC) FACILITIES

The construction of the guesthouse for trainees with a bed capacity of 24 has been started in 2004 and finalized in May, 2006 and it was open to service thereon.

In 2006, works for establishing social facilities, sports hall, kennels, breeding unit, indoor training site and environmental planning have been continued so as to develop the campus of the Dog Training Center in a way to meet the requirements of the personnel and dog training in accordance with accommodation and social life conditions.

The Kennel Projects prepared by our Department so as to improve the sheltering conditions of the service dogs which have received training and started to work in Provincial Units have been sent to the units that need such projects. Moreover, financial support has been provided by our Department so as to establish and improve the kennels of the Narcotic Detector Dogs working in our provincial units



2.2 INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF DOG TRAINING CENTER

Dog Training Center established as an international training center in 1997 with the contribution of the United Nations, has continued to take an international role by supporting the other countries in terms of dog training within the framework of the Security Cooperation Agreements.

In this framework, the joint activities for “the Project on Strengthening the Security Belt for neighboring countries around Afghanistan and the Balkan Countries on regional level in terms of anti- drug, weapon and ammunition and immigrant trafficking by means of service dogs” which has been prepared by UN, are still continued.

It is thought that establishing dog assisted units and ensuring effective and productive use of the existent ones in the project countries, can bring upon power and coordination for the regional struggle.

2.3 THE PROJECT FOR ENHANCING ACTIVE USE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE POLICE SERVICE DOGS

The project, within the borders of our organization, aims at enhancing dog training and use activities in a systematic and coordinated way, providing materials, equipment, transport, sheltering, health and care for the dogs in accordance with needs analysis, determining, training, appointing and replacing personnel to work with the dogs, regulating service conditions and possibilities and assessing the performance of the dogs and their handlers, setting appropriate strategies in accordance with the duties of our organization for the training, breeding and use of the dogs, setting targets, improving service quality and capacity and coordinating all units which use service dogs.

The performance and success of each dog and handler can be assessed by the records including activities on health, nutrition, training, care, handler and duty of the service dogs which start with their birth and last until their death. Assessments on assessable performance indicators are important for setting needs and priorities.

An interactive software-communication and surveillance system, which is web-based, allows our units to enter data, and is established on the pol-net infrastructure which is a digital surveillance system aimed at strengthening our classical communication methods-based surveillance system by means of information technologies, will be available.

Injecting the microchips consisting of the record information of the service dogs to those dogs is another activity that is simultaneously carried out along with the mentioned system. It is envisaged that these two systems which will support each other in technical terms will be available for use in 2007.

2.4 ACTIVITIES IN NEW FIELDS

Besides training the required police service dogs, The Center being an implementing unit, carries out scientific and R&D activities together with the other institutions in the field so as to enhance the service field of the service dogs and improve the benefits.

Furthermore, examination, evaluation and program development activities for training the human scent detection (I.D.), banknote detection and special operation dogs that will contribute the activities and operations of Turkish National Police have been continued in 2006.



NUMBER OF PERSONNEL TRAINED IN 2006 (BY COUNTRY-INSTITUTION-ACTIVITY FIELD)					
2006	Turkish National Police	Directorate General of Customs Enforcement	Air Force Command	TRNC*	TOTAL
Basic Training Program for Narcotic Detector Dogs and Handlers/ Trainers	11	7	1	2	21
Basic Training Program for Explosive Detector Dogs and Handlers	10	--	--	1	11
Training Program for Weapon and Ammunition Trafficking Detector Dogs	1	--	--	--	1
Basic Training Program for Public Order- Patrol Dogs and Handlers	45	--	--	--	45
Adaptation Program for Narcotic Detector Dogs and Handlers	33	--	--	--	33
Adaptation Program for Explosive Dogs and Handlers	7	--	--	--	7
Adaptation Program for Cadaver Detector Dogs and Handlers	5	--	--	--	5
TOTAL	112	7	1	3	123

Table-1 The number of the personnel trained in 2006 (By Country- Institution- Activity Field)

* TRNC: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SERVICE DOGS REGISTERED IN TURKISH NATIONAL POLICE BY ACTIVITY FIELDS AS OF THE END OF 2006			
ACTIVITY FIELD	CENTRAL	PROVINCIAL UNITS	TOTAL
Narcotic	1	69	70
Explosive	-	36	36
Weapon and Ammunition	-	3	3
Search and Rescue (SAR)	1	8	9
Cadaver Dogs	1	6	7
Public Order / Patrol Dogs	-	76	76
Breeding Dogs	10	-	10
Trial Trainings	35	-	35
GENERAL TOTAL	48	198	246

Table-2 The Distribution of the Service Dogs Registered in Turkish National Police by Activity Fields as of the End of 2006

3. TRAINING ACTIVITIES

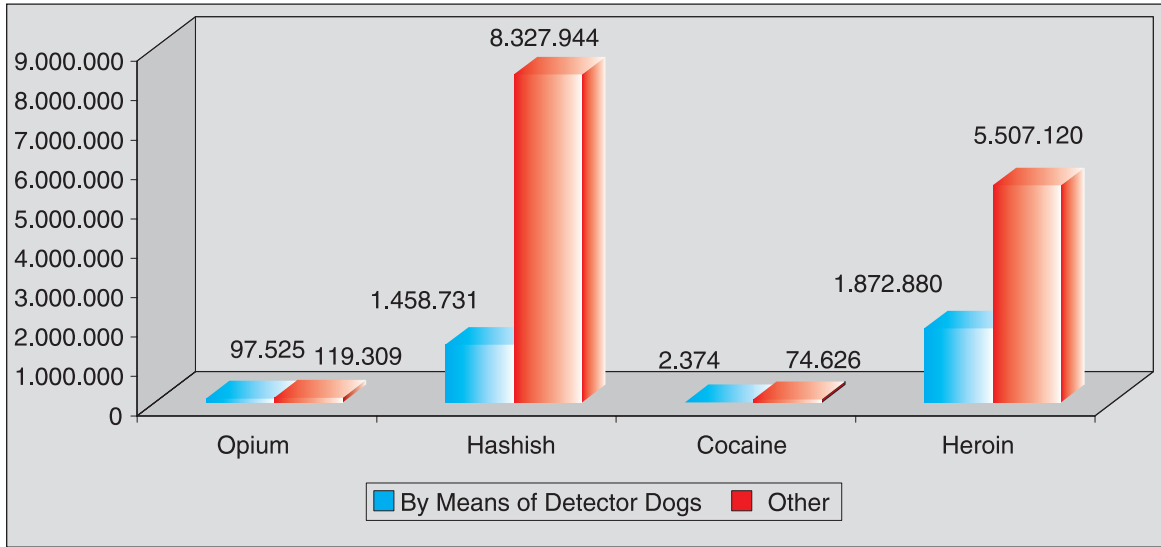
The Dog Training Center also provides training for the dogs and personnel of other Law Enforcement Agencies. Up to now, the training requirements of personnel and service dogs from many countries have been met by this center and being an international training center, it has played an important role.

A total of 78 trainees including 67 personnel from Turkish National Police, 7 personnel from the Directorate General of Customs Enforcement, 1 personnel from Air Force Command, 3 personnel from the Police organization of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) have been trained in the training programs organized by the Dog Training Center in 2006.

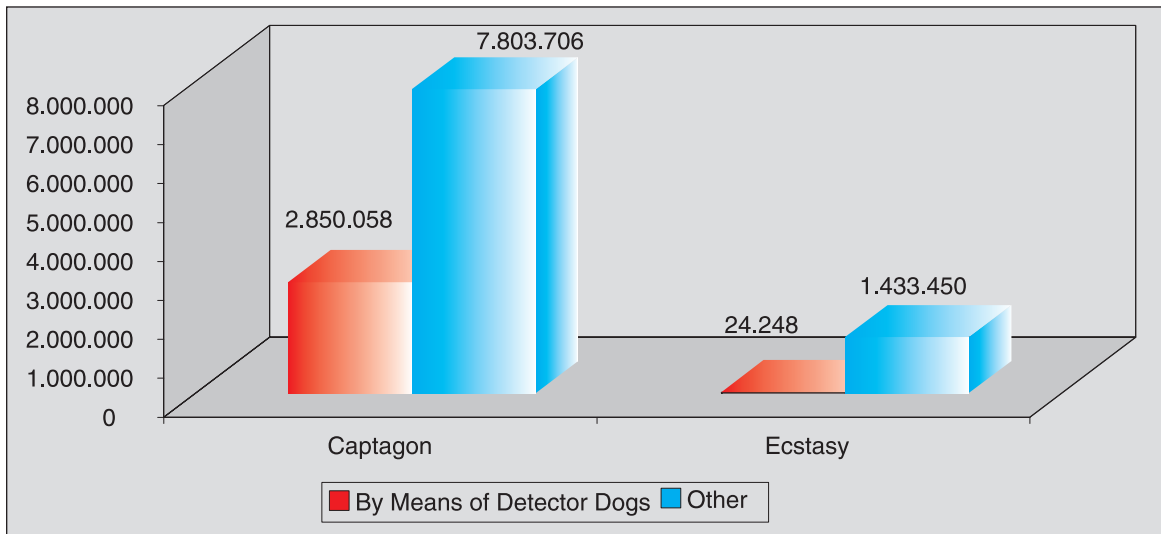
It is also a part of the project to provide effectiveness of the struggle by increasing the Narcotic Detector Dogs recruited in our units in the provinces that are important in terms of drug trafficking.



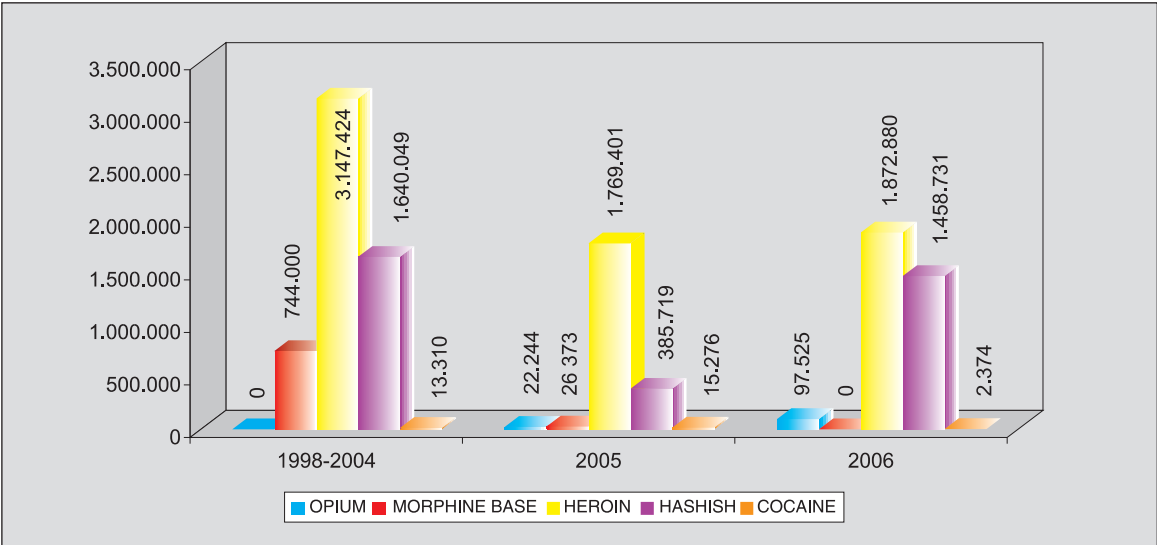
4- STATISTICS



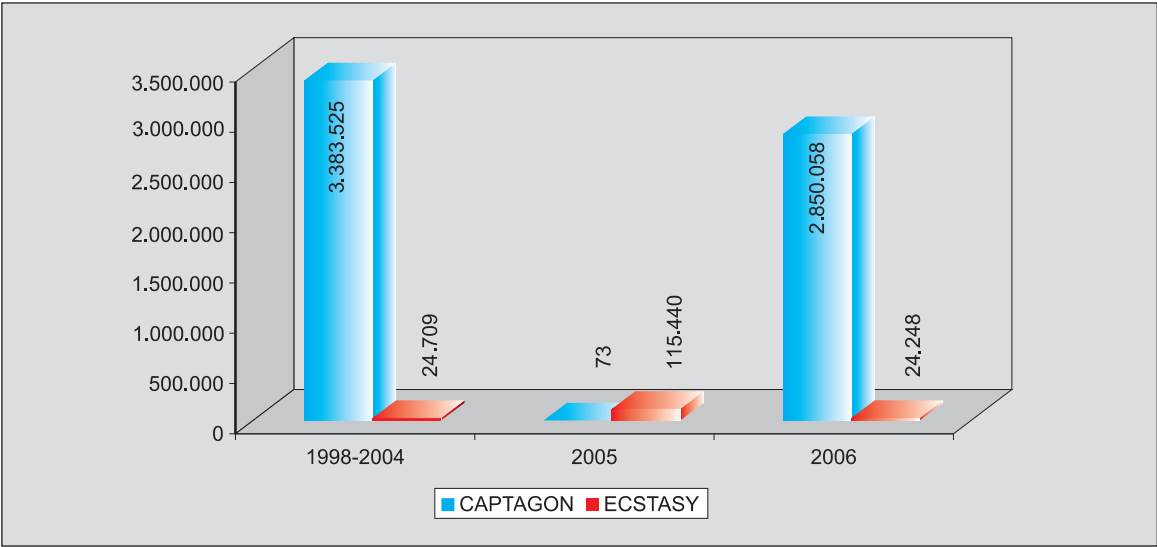
Graphic-1 Natural Drugs Seized by means of Detector Dogs in 2006 (Grams)



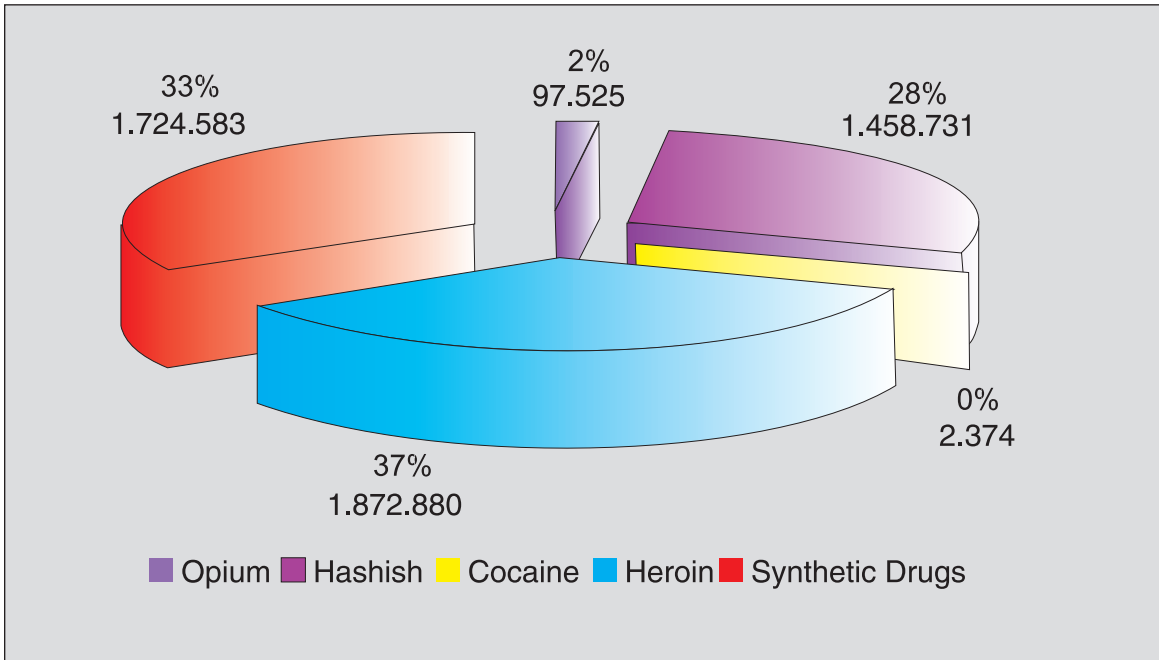
Graphic-2 Synthetic Drugs Seized by means of Detector Dogs in 2006 (Number/ Grams)



Graphic-3 Natural Drugs Seizures by Detection Dogs by Years (Grams))



Graphic-4 Synthetic Drug Seizures by Detection Dogs by Years (Tablets)



Graphic-5 Distribution of Drugs Seized by Detection Dogs in 2005 According to the Types (Gr & %)





TADOC

TURKISH INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY AGAINST DRUGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME

1. INTRODUCTION

All strategic objectives set for 2006 were achieved in TADOC which was established under the cooperation of Turkey and UNODC with the initiatives of United Nations.

The satisfaction for both national and international training projects has been expressed by participant countries and institutions on international platform.

Afghanistan was attached special importance in the year 2006. So as to enhance the current capacity of Afghan Anti-Narcotics Force; a total of (3) training programs including (2) Drug Law Enforcement Trainings and (1) Train the Trainers program were carried out. As a result (50) Afghan Law Enforcement Officers benefited from afore-mentioned training programs.

Mr. Habibullah KADIRI, the Afghan Minister in charge of fight against drugs, visited TADOC on 24.11.2006 and expressed that the training programs proved very fruitful for enhancing the knowledge and experience of the personnel and added that the continuity of the support by Turkey is very important for enhancing the current counter drugs capacity of Afghan Law Enforcement Agencies.

The contribution by our country to Afghan Anti-Narcotics Force will be continued in 2007, too. Initiatives to organize (2) training programs on Drug Law Enforcement and Tactical Police Operations in the first half of the year 2007 has already been started with the related country. Furthermore, training programs for Afghanistan will be continued within the cooperation of Turkish Anti-Smuggling & Organized Crime Department and US Drug Enforcement Administration.

Last year, the academy has also provided support for the capacity building and anti-drug training initiatives carried out by UNODC and OSCE in the countries of the region.

In this framework; (3) specialized training programs on counter precursors have been conducted by TADOC in the period of 12-30 June 2006 just before “Operation Transshipment” coordinated by UNODC/ROCA (Regional Office for Central Asia) and INCB between the dates of 19-27 July 2006.

A total of (53) law enforcement officers from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan participated in these (3) training programs.

Furthermore, expert support has been provided for the activities carried out so as to initiate the Computer Based Training Programs (CBT) in Balkan Countries by the UNODC Office for Balkans and a special promotion program has been carried out for a group of five representatives from the Law Enforcement Units of Kosovo in order to introduce CBT on December 05-06, 2006.

The support provided by TADOC for CBT activities carried out in Balkans by the UNODC Office for Balkans will be continued in 2007, too.

On the other hand; within the framework of the 2006 objectives, (6) CBT Sites have been added to the CBT Regional Centers established under (9) KOM Provincial Units, so the number of CBT Sites have increased to (15) across the country.

In parallel to this development, a CBT class has been established, with the necessary contribution and support by TADOC, in the Command of Schools affiliated to the General Command of Gendarmerie.

So as to enhance the current capacity of the countries of the region, trainer and expert support has been provided for the regional training activities organized by international organizations such as UN and OSCE in addition to the programs under the International Training Division.

In parallel to the international developments and initiatives mentioned above, various strategic planning activities have been carried out in 2006.

Upon the achievement of TADOC Training and Development Strategy for 2003-2006; a new Training and Development Strategy for 2007 - 2010 has been designed. The strategic objectives and action plans has been identified for the following (4) years within the framework of the mentioned strategy.

Moreover; a special working group was established in order for the Academy to meet the new national and international training needs, to support the training programs applied in the Academy by the modern training methodologies emerging in the police training and to increase the number of the professional trainers working in the Academy.

The prioritized aim of the working group working under the auspices of TADOC Training Needs Analysis, Evaluation and Program Development Division is to improve the following training programs in parallel with the current requirements, to support the limited number of experts working in the mentioned fields with new experts, to have permanent training

personnel and consequently establishing the “General Training Module for Counter-Organized Crime Investigative Techniques” curriculum which includes all following topics:

1. Investigation Management,
2. Information Resources,
3. Physical Surveillance,
4. Technical Surveillance,
5. Crime Scene Inspection and Evidence Gathering,
6. Crime Intelligence Analysis,
7. Operational Planning,
8. Police Tactics,
9. Taking Statements and Investigative Interview

As it was the case in the recent phases, necessary contribution will be provided for the training projects on national, regional and international level in 2007.

2. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

2.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

It is aimed in TADOC's Strategy Document for 2003-2006 that the number of the programs and the participants of international training activities of the Academy will be increased.

YEAR	NUMBER OF TRAINING PROGRAMS	NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS
2003	14	184
2004	26	270
2005	23	280
2006	31	444



In parallel with this objective, (184) foreign law enforcement officers in 2003, (270) in 2004, (280) in 2005 and (444) in 2006 participated in the international training programs organized by the Academy itself and TAODC Mobile Teams as can be observed in the table above.

When we make a comparison between the number of the participant for the recent two years; an increase by 57,8% is observed in the number of the law enforcement officers participating in TADOC international training programs and that the international interest in TADOC's training programs increases year by year.

2.2. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS HELD IN 2006

S.NO	TITLE OF THE TRAINING	Starting date	Ending date	Number of the Participants	Cooperating Country/Institution	Training Venue
1	DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ON CBT	5 January 2006	9 January 2006	2	TAJIKISTAN	TADOC
2	DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	13 February 2006	24 February 2006	19	AFGHANISTAN	TADOC
3	CRIME INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS TRAINING PROGRAM	6 March 2006	10 March 2006	12	JORDAN	TADOC
4	ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND HUMAN SMUGGLING TRAINING PROGRAM	20 March 2006	24 March 2006	10	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	TADOC
5	INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEW & STATEMENT ANALYSIS	03 April 2006	12 April 2006	13	MONTENEGRO	MONTENEGRO
6	TRAIN THE TRAINERS TO TRAIN	22 May 2006	02 June 2006	12	AFGHANISTAN	TADOC
7	SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES TRAINING PROGRAM	5 June 2006	16 June 2006	18	ROMANIA	ROMANIA
8	BORDER CONTROL TRAINING PROGRAM I	12 June 2006	16 June 2006	13	UNODC/INCB/ KYRGYZSTAN	TADOC
9	BORDER CONTROL TRAINING PROGRAM II	19 June 2006	23 June 2006	27	UNODC/ INCB / TAJIKISTAN/ UZBEKISTAN	TADOC
10	TRAINING PROGRAM ON SPECIAL TECHNIQUES AGAINST DRUGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME	19 June 2006	23 June 2006	14	KOSOVO	TADOC
11	BORDER CONTROL TRAINING PROGRAM III	26 June 2006	30 June 2006	13	UNODC/INCB/ KAZAKHSTAN	TADOC
12	CRIME INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS	4 July 2006	14 July 2006	10	AZERBAIJAN	TADOC
13	SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES TRAINING PROGRAM	10 July 2006	21 July 2006	12	MACEDONIA	MACEDONIA
14	SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES TRAINING PROGRAM	16 August 2006	30 August 2006	15	MALTA	MALTA

15	BAK COURSE PROGRAM	28 August 2006	1 September 2006	21	GERMANY	TADOC
16	ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, COUNTERFEITING CRIMES INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES TRAINING PROGRAM	02 September 2006	06 September 2006	18	OMAN	OMAN
17	DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	11 September 2006	15 September 2006	12	GAMBIA	TADOC
18	INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEW AND STATEMENT ANALYSIS TRAINING PROGRAM	18 September 2006	29 September 2006	16	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
19	OPERATIONAL POLICE TACTICS	18 September 2006	29 September 2006	18	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
20	SPECIAL TECHNIQUES AGAINST DRUGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME TRAINING PROGRAM	18 September 2006	29 September 2006	14	SYRIA	SYRIA
21	DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	22 September 2006	13 October 2006	19	AFGHANISTAN	TADOC
22	TRAINING PROGRAM ON DEMAND REDUCTION	9 October 2006	13 October 2006	14	SYRIA	SYRIA
23	INTERVIEWING AND STATEMENT ANALYSIS TRAINING PROGRAM	01 November 2006	16 November 2006	14	SUDAN	TADOC
24	DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	06 November 2006	10 November 2006	11	GUINEA	TADOC
25	TRAIN THE TRAINERS TO TRAIN	13 November 2006	1 December 2006	10	PAKISTAN	TADOC
26	ADVANCED SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES	20 November 2006	01 December 2006	11	MACEDONIA	MACEDONIA
27	MANAGEMENT OF COUNTER-DRUGS AND ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATIONS	27 November 2006	01 December 2006	21	ALBANIA	ALBANIA
28	CRIME INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS	27 November 2006	08 December 2006	37	TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS	TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS
29	INTRODUCTION OF CBT MODULES	05 December 2006	06 December 2006	5	KOSOVO	TADOC
30	SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES TRAINING PROGRAM (TURKEY-BAHREIN)	09 December 2006	20 December 2006	6	BAHREIN	BAHREIN
31	COURSE PROGRAM (TURKEY – MACEDONIA)	11 December 2006	15 December 2006	7	MACEDONIA	TADOC

3. NATIONAL TRAINING

3.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Basic and expertise trainings that are formed in accordance with the training need analysis were carried out with the participation of the personnel from central and provincial units.

YEAR	NUMBER OF TRAINING PROGRAMS	NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS
2003	20	531
2004	33	681
2005	34	612
2006	34	908

(531) personnel in 2003, (681) in 2004, (612) in 2005 and (908) in 2006 participated in the national training programs organized in TADOC. When we make a comparison between the number of the participant for the recent two years; an increase by 48% is observed in the number of the law enforcement personnel participating in TADOC national training programs.



3.2. NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS HELD IN 2006

NO	Name of the Training Program	Date of Starting	Date of Ending	Number	Cooperating Country/ Institution	Venue for the Program
1	1 st Period Investigation Techniques on Fight Against Human Smuggling, Trafficking in Human Beings and Counterfeit Documents	16 January 2006	20 January 2006	38	KOM	TADOC
2	2 nd Period Investigation Techniques on Fight Against Human Smuggling, Trafficking in Human Beings and Counterfeit Documents	23 January 2006	27 January 2006	39	KOM	TADOC
3	KOM Basic Training Program for Directors	19 February 2006	25 February 2006	26	KOM	TADOC
4	Fight against Clandestine Laboratories and Synthetic Drugs	20 February 2004	24 February 2006	15	JGK./SGK	TADOC
5	Investigation Management on Fight Against Organized Crime	12 March 2006	17 March 2006	31	KOM	TADOC
6	Undercover Training	13 March 2006	24 March 2006	34	KOM	TADOC
7	Sweeper Use Training *	12 April 2006	21 April 2006	146	KOM	TADOC
8	Information Resource Management	17 April 2006	28 April 2006	22	KOM	TADOC
9	Problems and Solution Recommendations Regarding Fight Against Organized Criminal Groups	20 April 2006	21 April 2006	12	KOM	TADOC
10	52nd Period KOM Basic Training	24 April 2006	29 April 2006	43	KOM	TADOC
11	Undercover Training	24 April 2006	05 May 2006	16	KOM	TADOC
12	Problems and Solution Recommendations Regarding Fight Against Organized Criminal Groups	09 May 2006	11 May 2006	12	KOM	TADOC
13	XI. Investigative Interview and Statement Analysis	15 May 2006	19 May 2006	21	TRNC ** GM/ JGK/ SGK/	TADOC
14	Improving the Project Operation Capacity of the KOM Units	22 May 2006	26 May 2006	10	KOM	KONYA
15	Fight Against Clandestine Laboratories and Synthetic Drugs	29 May 2006	02 June 2006	26	KOM	TADOC
16	Operational Police Tactics	10 July 2006	21 July 2006	21	KOM	TADOC

17	Fight Against Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings	24 July 2006	28 July 2006	21	GM/JGK/** SGK	SGK/ ANTALYA
18	I. Electronic Surveillance Methods	17 July 2006	28 July 2006	16	KOM	TADOC
19	II. Electronic Surveillance Methods	04 August 2006	15 August 2006	13	KOM	TADOC
20	Fight Against Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings	24 September 2006	28 September 2006	15	GM/JGK/** SGK	JGK/ ANKARA
21	I. Organized Crime Investigations	02 October 2006	20 October 2006	20	KOM	TADOC
22	II. Organized Crime Investigations	30 October 2006	17 November 2006	20	KOM	TADOC
23	Counter Organized Crime Investigative Techniques	30 October 2006	04 November 2006	37	KOM	TADOC
24	Leadership and Management Seminar	06 November 2006	08 November 2006	16	KOM	TADOC
25	Counter Organized Crime Methods and Strategies	13 November 2006	17 November 2006	25	KOM	TADOC
26	53rd Period KOM Basic Training	27 November 2006	08 December 2006	47	KOM	TADOC
27	I. Counter Corruption Training	27 November 2006	01 December 2006	36	KOM	TADOC
28	II. Corruption Training	04 December 2006	08 December 2006	38	KOM	TADOC
29	Seminar on Pay Mastership	18 December 2006	19 December 2006	46	KOM	TADOC
30	Seminar on Pay Mastership	20 December 2006	21 December 2006	46	KOM	TADOC

* Organized in 5 periods between 12-21.04.2006.

** TRNC: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

JGK: General Command of Gendarmerie

GM: Directorate General of Customs Enforcement

SGK: Command of Coast Guard

4. COMPUTER BASED TRAINING (CBT)

4.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The aim of the Computer Based Training is to ensure on site, rapid and conscious learning by using the computer, which is one of the most important tools for training today, in the most productive way.

CBT serves;

- To translate the training into implementation,
- To carry out constant training so as to raise knowledge and awareness of the participants,
- To provide all participants with a high standard training,
- To ensure intensive learning in a shorter time,
- To achieve more sustainable knowledge

CBT which has been produced with the initiatives by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and has been updated and amended by TADOC; is effectively used in the training of the personnel working in law enforcement units fighting against smuggling and organized crime.

A group of video images, sound effects, graphics, images and animations have been combined by using a series of multi-media programs in a synchronized way. By this way, the training to be provided has become more visualized. The participants watch the simulation of real scenes in a secure training environment and experience raising knowledge and awareness which will overlap with the real practices.

4.2. CBT ACTIVITIES IN 2006

CBT, which is a role model for distant training both for the Security Forces and the other in-service training activities in public sector, has been active since September 2004 and more than (5550) Law Enforcement Officers have been trained until the end of 2006 by this method.



As of June 2006, (6) new CBT classes have been added to the (9) CBT Sites, so the number of CBT Sites has increased to (15) across the country. These sites serve the personnel of the Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Units of the Undersecretariat of Customs, General Command of Gendarmerie and Command of Coast Guard besides Turkish National Police. In this regard, CBT, which greatly contributes to enhance cooperation and solidarity among institutions, is deemed as a great training opportunity by all related institutions.

Furthermore, within the framework of the “Operation Transshipment” organized under the cooperation of Turkey-UNODC-INCB, a total of (53) law enforcement officers from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have been provided with CBT courses including related modules in June.

As this training activity was carried out just before an international operation, it allowed the evaluation of the translation of CBT activities into practice. The seizures in the operation carried out after this training activity jointly organized by UNODC, INCB and Turkey were scored as Level 3 in accordance with “Kirckpatrick Training Evaluation Theory” which is used for the classification of the training evaluation levels and was attached special importance by TADOC and UNODC.

In 2006, our module called “Investigative Interview” has been prepared in parallel with the efforts for producing new CBT modules.

By the help of this effort, which is the first in Turkey, Department of KOM has taken another important step in sharing its experience in the field of Investigative Interview.

Moreover, the efforts are continued so as to include the modules on precursors, anti-money laundering investigations, intelligence analysis on illegal immigration and human trafficking, which are produced by UNODC, in TADOC CBT.

Furthermore, so as to disseminate the CBT programs produced by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the countries of the region; an analysis mission has been conducted in Kosovo on 16 – 18 October 2006 by UNODC and an expert from TADOC CBT Section has taken part in this analysis.

Finally, a brief introduction of CBT was given to the participants of Foreign Anti-Narcotics Community-FANC Meeting held on the dates of 02-03 November 2006 in Antalya.



TURKISH MONITORING CENTRE FOR DRUGS AND DRUG ADDICTION (TUBİM)

Reference Point on Drugs and Drug Addiction

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Turkey's Membership to EMCDDA and Foundation of TUBİM



TUBİM Personnel

The foundation of TUBİM is an outcome of Turkey's intention letter submitted to EMCDDA¹ in October 2000 for membership. In 2000 Turkey has declared her will to be a member to EMCDDA which is the most competent EU institution in the fight against drugs.

In line with the efforts and studies carried out Ministry of Interior Turkish National Police Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime has been assigned as the National Focal Point through the recommendation of Ministry

of Foreign Affairs and the approval of Prime Ministry on 16 June 2002.

¹European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

TUBİM has been founded under the structure of Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime and initiated its activities in the same year. Following the successful completion of the EU Twinning Project, the agreement concerning the participation of the Republic of Turkey in the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) has been ratified by the European Parliament on 10 – 11 October 2006.

The cooperation among the relevant national institutions is of utmost importance in the fight against drugs and drug addiction. Two different structures are available under the body of TUBİM to improve cooperation.

Institutional Focal Points comprised of members from the relevant institutions have been established to ensure direct communication and cooperation. A similar structure was established under the body of the General Directorate of Security. The “Enforcement and Liaison Unit for Fight Against Substance Use” (Provincial Focal Point) was established under the structure of Narcotics Units of Provincial Divisions of Anti-Trafficking and Organized Crime, affiliated to the Turkish National Police.

On the other hand, TUBİM has prepared the ***“National Policy and Strategy for Struggle Against Drugs and Drug Addiction”*** covering the period between 2006 and 2012 with the participation and consensus of all the relevant institutions to fight against drugs and drug addiction in all aspects and in a planned and coordinated manner in Turkey. The Strategy was signed by the Prime Minister and enforced on 20 November 2006.

The Strategy in question has assigned TUBİM with the responsibility to implement and monitor the strategy paper. Therefore TUBİM has gained the status of coordination and reference center between the institutions on national and international levels. Two action plans each having the duration of three years will contemplate all the national and international activities concerning drugs and drug addiction until 2012. These action plans will be prepared after the enforcement of the strategy paper. The preparations are still ongoing under the coordination of TUBİM.

Another important document prepared by TUBİM is the national drugs report published annually. The first Turkish National Drugs Reports has been published in 2006 comprised of the data received from the relevant institutions. The National Report should include correct and updated information, since it is being used by the relevant Turkish institutions and plays an important role in the introduction of Turkey’s activities to Europe.

Drugs and Drug Addiction Library and Documentation Center has been established under the body of TUBİM to facilitate the research activities of the researchers on drug use and addiction. TUBİM and EMCDDA activities will soon be announced to the relevant parties on the web site of TUBİM.

1.2. TUBİM’s TASKS

TUBİM collects data in all aspects on drug use and addiction from the relevant institutions in Turkey. The data are recorded in the structured Standard tables prepared in line with the EU norms and submitted to the EMCDDA in every September. Through this data smuggling,

use, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention dimensions of drugs phenomenon are defined. Moreover, annual national reports² describing the legal and administrative capacity of Turkey are prepared. National reports are shared with relevant national institutions and EMCDDA. Similarly, TUBİM submits the European data and reports - received from the EMCDDA - to the relevant national units as being the focal point to the EMCDDA

Another task of TUBİM is to report new addictive substances detected in Turkey to EMCDDA and to inform the relevant national units about new addictive substances detected in any European country. Similarly, TUBİM is responsible for reporting the Turkish demand reduction activities to the EMCDDA and the European activities received from the EMCDDA to the relevant national units.

Under the coordination of TUBİM Train the Trainers Program for the Fight Against Substance Use” is provided to the personnel assigned in the provincial divisions to contribute to the awareness raising activities focused on the youth being the target population in drug use and addiction. These experts with the support of the experts working in the Provincial Directorates of National Education and Health organize conferences, panels, etc for students and teachers at high schools and parents of the students, personnel of the Prisons and Detention Houses, non governmental organizations and for other audiences upon request in the field of drug use and addiction. Scientific Consultancy Board has decided to minimize the student focused awareness raising trainings and to focus on parent and teacher oriented trainings in 2007.



Substance Addiction Training for Syria

“Fight Against Substance Use Training” program has been concluded on 09-13 October 2006 with the cooperation of Turkey and Syria. 14 law enforcement officers from Syria have been trained. Expert trainers assigned to Provincial Focal Points have worked as the Trainers.

Other tasks of TUBİM are:

- To evaluate the theater plays, poems, songs on addiction etc by the Scientific Board and to give recommendations,
- To assign representatives to the press and the media such as TV, radio channels, periodicals, etc to provide information on drugs and drug addiction,
- In parallel to the data collection and distribution tasks of TUBİM, UN Drugs National Data are also compiled by TUBİM and submitted to UN via Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- TUBİM also makes researches on drug addiction and prevalence. Within the scope of Phare Project carried out by TUBİM and the EMCDDA it has been planned to conclude a prevalence study among schools and general population in 2007. The studies in question are underway with the cooperation of Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education and Turkish Statistics Authority.

2. EUROPEAN UNION PROJECTS



Phare Project Evaluation Meeting

Between 25 August 2004 and 25 September 2006 EU Twinning Project for the Establishment of Drugs and Drugs Addiction Monitoring Center and Development and Implementation of the National Strategy for Drugs has been carried out within the framework of Financial Cooperation in line with the EU membership process of Turkey.

In line with this Project TUBİM has been established and the National Strategy has been prepared under the coordination of TUBİM with the contributions of relevant institutions and Academicians being a member to the Scientific Consultancy Board of TUBİM.

In the aftermath of the Twinning Project and the establishment of TUBİM Phare Project has been developed between the EMCDDA and Turkey to accelerate the participation of Turkey to the EMCDDA activities. The Project has been initiated in June 2006 and will continue 18 months. A Work Schedule for 2007 will be prepared and signed by both of the parties.

3. EVALUATION OF EMCDDA STANDARD TABLE DATA²

The national data for the 2005 have been collected by the hardworking Institutional Focal Points in 2006 and recorded in the Standard tables of the EMCDDA under the coordination of TUBİM and submitted to the EMCDDA in 33 separate Standard tables.

In accordance with the national data collected by the focal points and submitted to the EMCDDA;

There are two striking drug prevalence surveys in Turkey in recent years.

The first survey has been carried out on a contract basis by the “Turkish Association of Psychologists” through the request of the Family Research Institute. “The 2002 Drug Use and Addiction Profile Wide Area Survey in Turkey” has been concluded in 72 provinces, 74 districts and 51 villages. The aims of the Survey are to evaluate the drug use among the individuals between the ages 15 and 24 and drug use among the individuals above the age of 24 on the basis of different factors such as age, level of education, sex and etc., and to identify the prevalence of drug use in the sample groups. Furthermore the Survey has also focused on the relation between the drug use and specific psychological variables such as family structure, peer group effect, and etc. According to the literature there is a correlation between the drug use and such psychological factors. 0.3% (three in one thousand) of the respondents have stated that they use substances other than cigarette and alcohol.

Another study – “National Study on Assessment of the Nature and Extent of Drug Abuse in Turkey” – in this field has been completed in 2003 under the coordination of UNODC and with the cooperation of related public institutions in 6 large provinces of Turkey, namely, Adana, Ankara, Diyarbakır, İzmir, İstanbul and Samsun. The aim of the Study in question is to provide complete information on drug use in Turkey through a comprehensive analysis of different geographical regions of the country. According to the study drug use in Turkey is 0.05% and volatile substance use in Turkey is 0.06 %.

On the other hand, when European data are examined hashish use was 29 % in Spain in 2003. This figure was %26.2 in France in 2002. The ecstasy use was 7.1% in Check Republic in 2004. This figure was 6.7% in the UK in 2004. Cocaine use was 6.5% in the UK in 2004 and 5.9% in Spain in 2003.

According to the data provided by the Head of the Department of Anti Trafficking and Organized Crimes, which is the single authority providing information on mortality due to drug use in Turkey, 26 individuals died due to drug use. 25 of these individuals are male and 1 individual is female. 14 of these individuals belong to the age group of 25-34.

According to the EMCDDA data 2964 individuals died in the UK in 2003. This figure is 1.385 in Germany and 441 in Italy in 2004. It is 277 in Poland in 2003 and 275 in Denmark in 2004. These countries have the highest mortality rates due to drug use in Europe. On the other hand, 4 individuals died in Romania in 2004. This figure is 6 in Malta, 13 in Luxemburg and 14 in Latvia in 2004. These countries have the lowest mortality rate in Europe.

²Standard tables are used to record the national data which are submitted to the EMCDDA every September.

When the prevalence of the contagious diseases among the injecting drug users is examined 8 users are HIV positive.

The HIV prevalence is examined in Europe according to the EMCDDA data. Accordingly, 67.771 users were HIV positive in Italy as of 2004. Between 2002 and 2003 there were 18.158 HIV positive users in Spain. There were 9.074 HIV positive users in Portugal in 2004. And this figure was 4.632 in the UK between 2003 and 2004. These are the countries having the highest number of HIV cases in Europe. On the other hand, the number of the HIV positive users in Ireland was 64 in 2003. This figure was 77 in Malta and 106 in Denmark in 2004.

NO	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION PROVIDING TREATMENT FOR DRUG USERS	BED CAPACITY
1	Adana Dr. Ekrem Tok Mental Health and Diseases Hospital (AMATEM ³)	27
2	Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Mental Health and Neurological Diseases Training and Research Hospital (AMATEM)	115
3	Elazığ Mental Health and Diseases Hospital (AMATEM)	24
4	Manisa Mental Health and Diseases Hospital (AMATEM)	53
5	Samsun Mental Health and Diseases Hospital (AMATEM)	34
6	Ankara Numune Training and Research Hospital (AMATEM)	50
7	İzmir Atatürk Training and Research Hospital (AMATEM) 8 Denizli State Hospital (AMATEM)	18
9	İstanbul University Faculty of Medicine (AMATEM)	5
10	Ankara Univeristy Faculty of Medicine (AMATEM)	22
11	Gazi Univeristy Faculty of Medicine (AMATEM)	23
12	Ege University Faculty of Medicine (AMATEM)	14
13	Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Medicine (AMATEM)	2
14	AKDENİZBAM ⁴	22
15	Private Balıklı Greek Hospital (AMATEM)	48
16	Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Mental Health and Neurological Diseases Training and Research Hospital (ÇEMATEM ⁵)	30
17	EGEBAM ⁶	18
	TOTAL	505

Table 1: Substance Use Treatment Centers

³Alcohol and Substance Addiction Treatment and Training Center

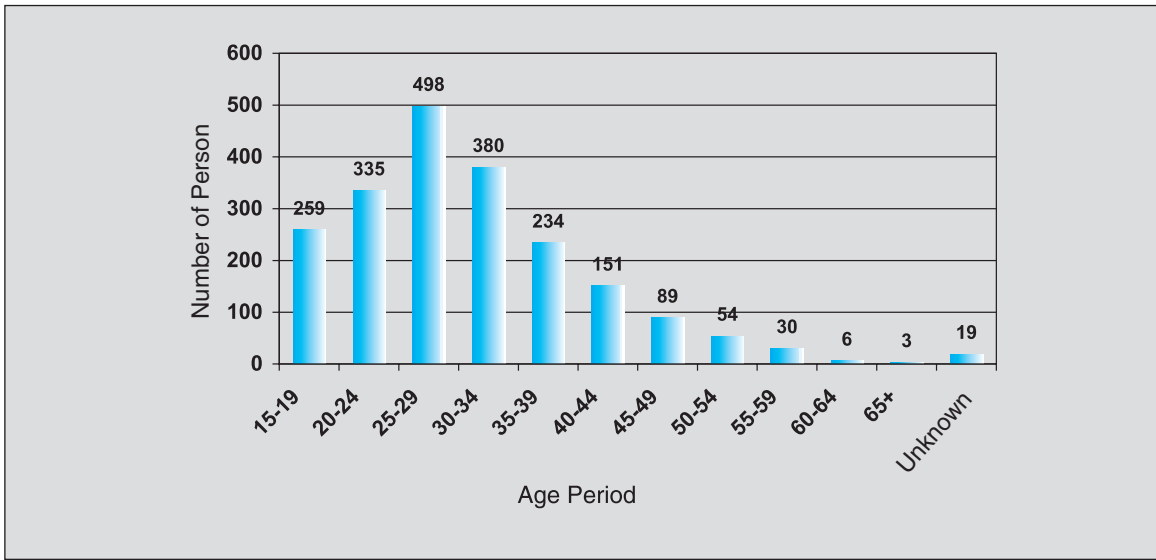
⁴Akdeniz Univeristy Children and Adolescents Alcohol and Substance Addiction Research and Practice Center

⁵Children and Adolescents Substance Addiction Research, Treatment and Training Center

⁶Ege Univeristy Children and Adolescents Alcohol and Substance Addiction Research and Practice Center

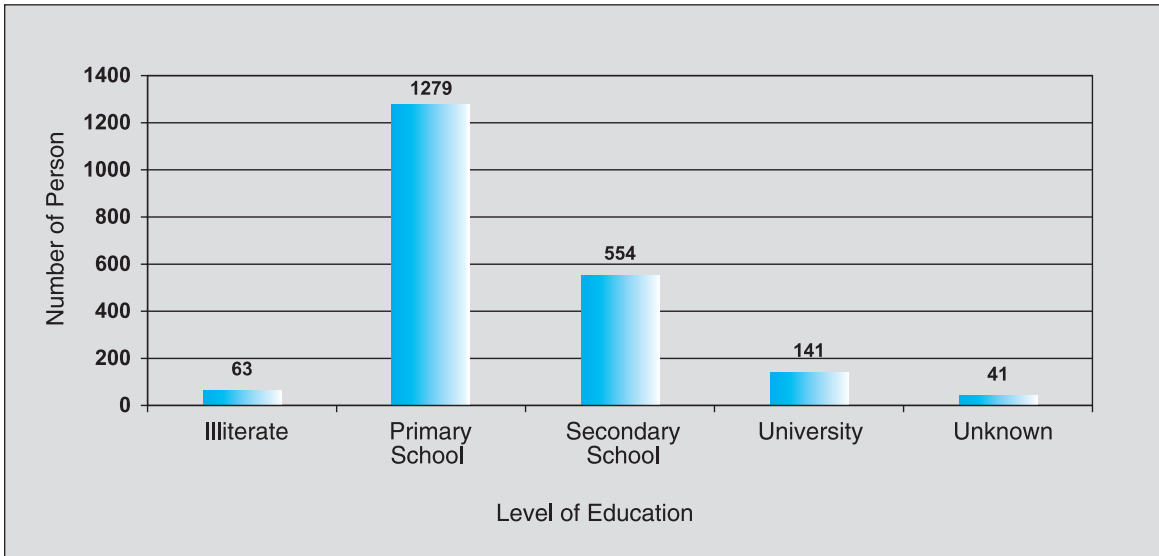
Throughout Turkey there are 17 substance use treatment centers. According to the data of the Ministry of Health parallel to the information received from the centers in question, the total bed capacity of these centers is 505. A total of 2078 individuals applied to the centers mentioned above in 2005 and 1895 of them were male. The mean treatment age is 30. Out of this total 2078 applicants 94 of them have applied for treatment for the first time and rest 1084 have received treatment before.

When the age groups of the respondents participated in the survey of substance users receiving treatment for drug use are examined, in accordance with the Graphic 1, around 42 % of the respondents are between the ages of 25 and 34.



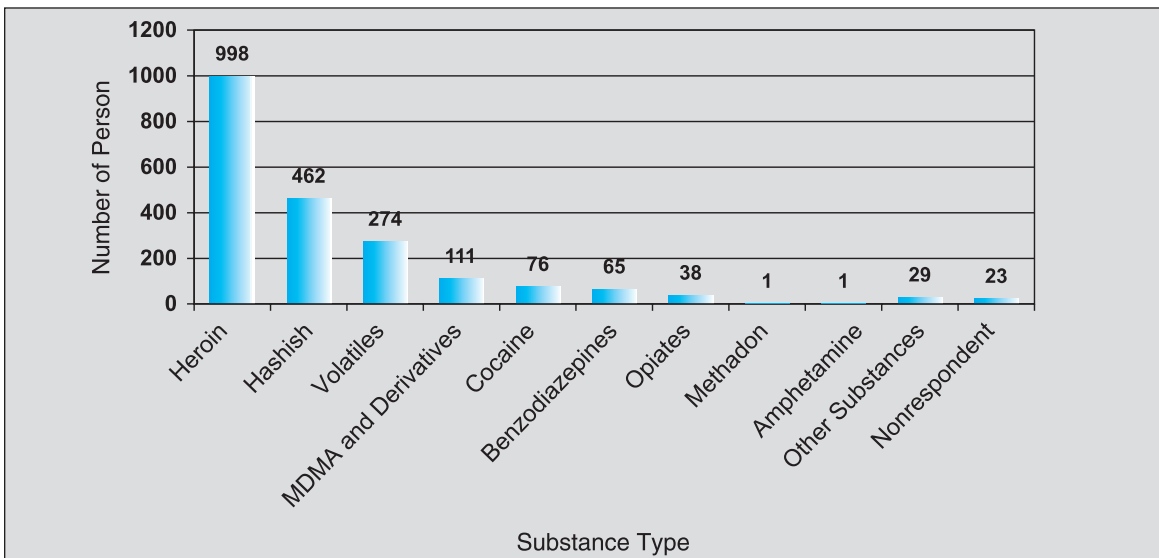
Graphic-1 Distribution of Respondents participated in the survey of substance users receiving treatment for drug use according to age groups

In the survey of substance users receiving treatment for drug use when the level of education of the respondents are examined, as shown in Graphic 2, 63 respondents have never been to school or have not completed primary education, 1279 respondents are graduated from primary education, 554 respondents have graduated from secondary school and 141 respondents have graduated from university.



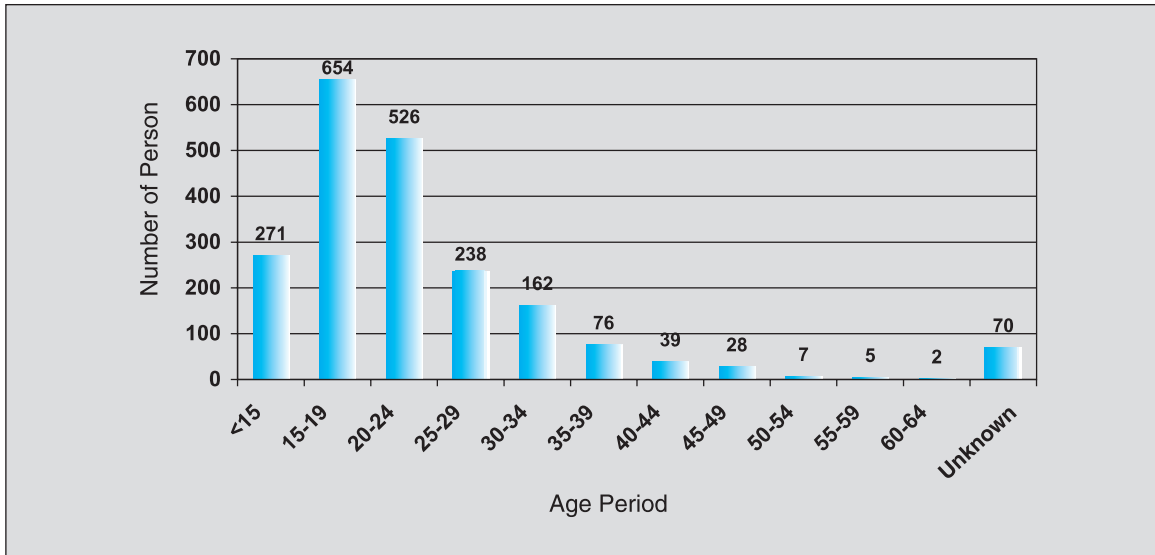
Graphic-2 Distribution of respondents participated in the survey of substance users receiving treatment for drug use according to level of education

When the substances used by the respondents participated in the survey of substance users receiving treatment for drug use are examined, as shown in Graphic 3, it is found out that the vast majority of the respondents are addicted to heroin. The main reason for that is directly correlated with the effect of the substance. Heroin has the most severe and fastest effect on human body, therefore the ratio of treatment request due to heroin addiction is high. This does not mean that heroin is the most prevalent drug in Turkey. In accordance with a survey completed in 2003 in six large provinces of Turkey the most prevalent drug in Turkey is hashish. Hashish is the most prevalent drug in the world as well.



Graphic-3 Distribution of respondents participated in the survey of substance users receiving treatment for drug use according to the substance used

When the age of first use is examined among the 2078 substance users receiving treatment for drug use – as shown in Graphic 4 – out of 2078 substance users in 271 users the age of first use is below 15. This age is between 15 and 19 in 654 users, 20 and 24 in 526 users, 25 and 29 in 238 users, 30 and 34 in 162 users, 35 and 39 in 76 users, 40 and 44 in 39 users, 45 and 49 in 28 users, 50 and 54 in seven users, 55 and 59 in five users and 60 and 64 in two users.



Graphic-4 Distribution of respondents participated in the survey of substance users receiving treatment for drug use according to the age of first use

When the employment status of the substance users applied to the treatment centers for treatment is examined, it is reported that 650 substance users have regular jobs, 59 substance users are student, 39 substance users are not active in economic terms, 1218 substance users are unemployed. When the same group is examined on the basis of injected drug use, 163 substance users have stated that they injected drugs in the past, 549 users have admitted that they still inject drugs and 1260 users have claimed that they have never injected drugs.

4. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE PROVINCIAL FOCAL POINTS UNDER THE COORDINATION OF TUBİM

In line with the fight against Drug Use and Addiction, provincial focal point experts received expertise training and assigned to Narcotic Units of Provincial Directorates of Security play a leading role in the prevention of substance use in their regions. Under the coordination of the Offices of the Governors they cooperate with the other public institutions and non governmental organizations and lead to successful projects. Some of the projects and activities are given as example in Table 2.

4.1. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE PROVINCIAL FOCAL POINTS IN 2006

NO	Province	Activity	Target Population
1	Adana	Project to Support the Development and Future of the Students	Students
2	Adıyaman	Silent Scream Theater	Adults
3	Aksaray	Hand in Hand Project for the Youth, Our Future	Addicts and their families
4	Ankara	Project on the Role of Trainers in the Fight Against Drug Use and Leaflets	Trainers – Parents
5	Antalya	Public Awareness Project	Public
6	Burdur	Leaflet Youth	Adults and the
7	Denizli	Safe Community Social Support Project	Smiling Face Project and Poster Regional community tend to commit drug related crimes and the personnel of public institutions
8	Erzurum	Leaflet - We are on the same path	The Youth
9	Gaziantep	The Lost Youth Theater and Leaflet	Adults
10	İstanbul	Mr X Theatre and Comics Series	Students and Adults
11	Mersin	New Day Project	Adults and NGO
12	Muğla	A Piece of Love Project Safe Hands Project	The youth and adults The youth and adults
13	Samsun	TİMKEP Project, Silent Scream Theatre	The youth

Table 2: Activities of Provincial Focal Points



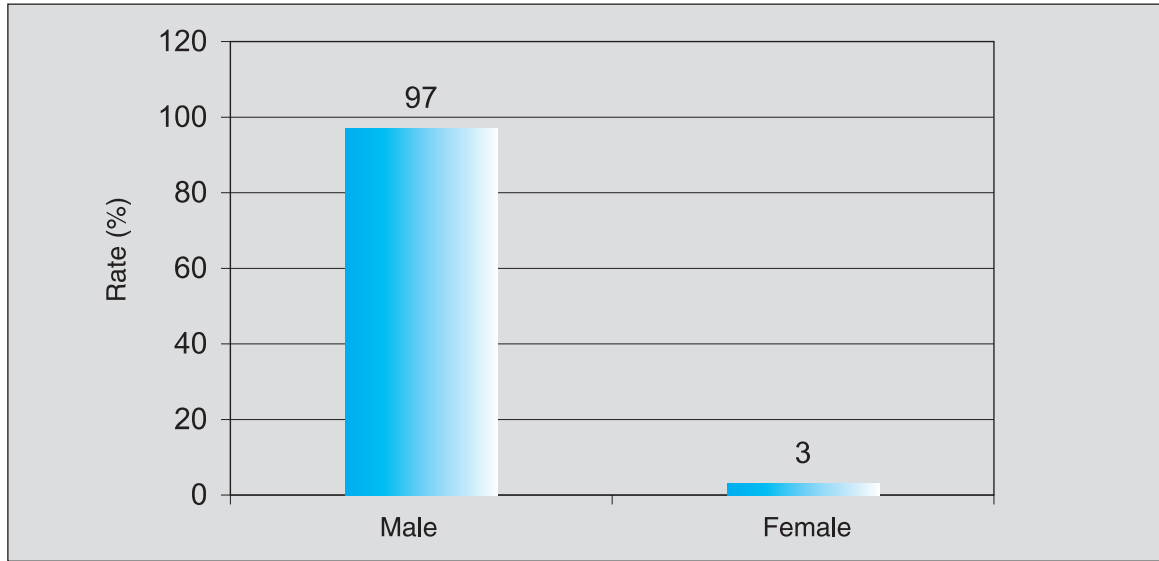
The Third National Addiction Congress

4.2. EVALUATION OF SUBSTANCE USE RISK ANALYSIS SURVEY (U FORM) DATA

- The objective of the survey is to draw a general profile of the suspects subjected to legal prosecution due to substance use.
- The scope of the survey is volunteer substance users subjected to legal prosecution due to the substance related crimes in 2006.
- The method of the survey is face to face interview.
- The data collection tool is the Substance Use Risk Analysis Survey Form (U-Form).

The personnel working at the Provincial Focal Points have contributed a lot to the completion of the survey and collection of the data. The below mentioned individuals have contributed to the preparation and interpretation of the statistical data: Director of TUBİM Mustafa PINARCI, Psychological Counselor Mesud YILMAZ, Inspector Mustafa KARABAL, Inspector Dilek AYHAN, Statistician Özlem ALTINDAL, Training Expert Ali ÇEVİK, Social Worker Bülent ÖZCAN, Police Officer Nermin ÇELİK, Sociologist Nilüfer YILDIZ GÖL and Police Officer Suat BOZTAŞ.

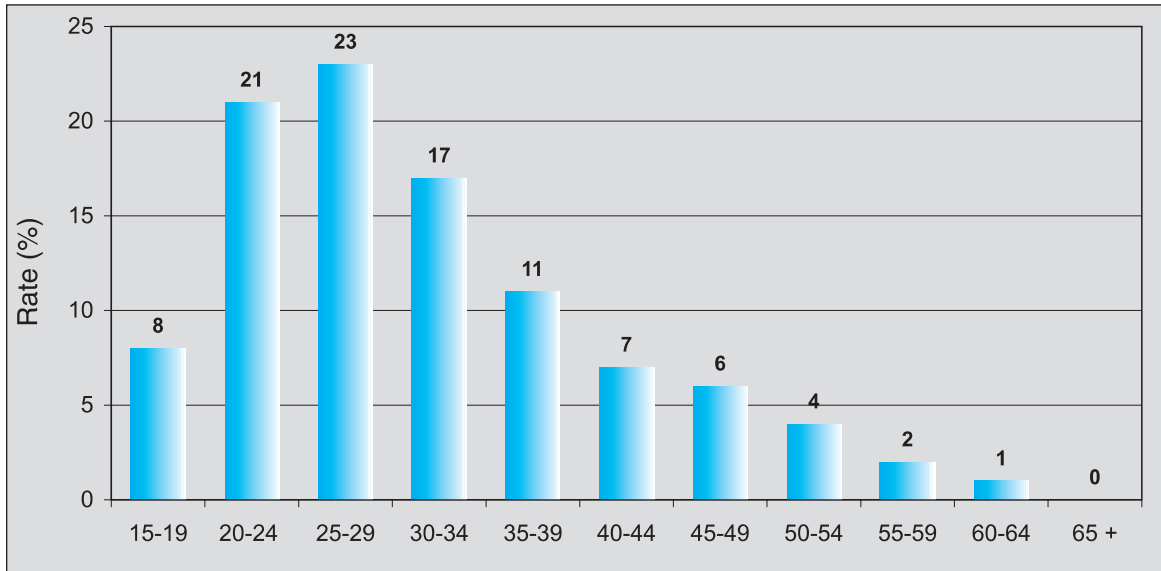
1. Sex



Graphic -1 Distribution of Substance Users according to Sex

The distribution of the substance users according to sex is given in Graphic 1. Accordingly, 3% of the users are female and 97% of the users are male. Substance use is rarely seen among women. The reason for that is specific to Turkish culture. Turkish society does not tolerate substance use of women. Turkish society in general is cautious and discouraged to use illicit drugs since illicit substances cause addiction and bring legal sanctions. As a consequence Turkish women are not inclined to alcohol and substance use and illicit drug trafficking.

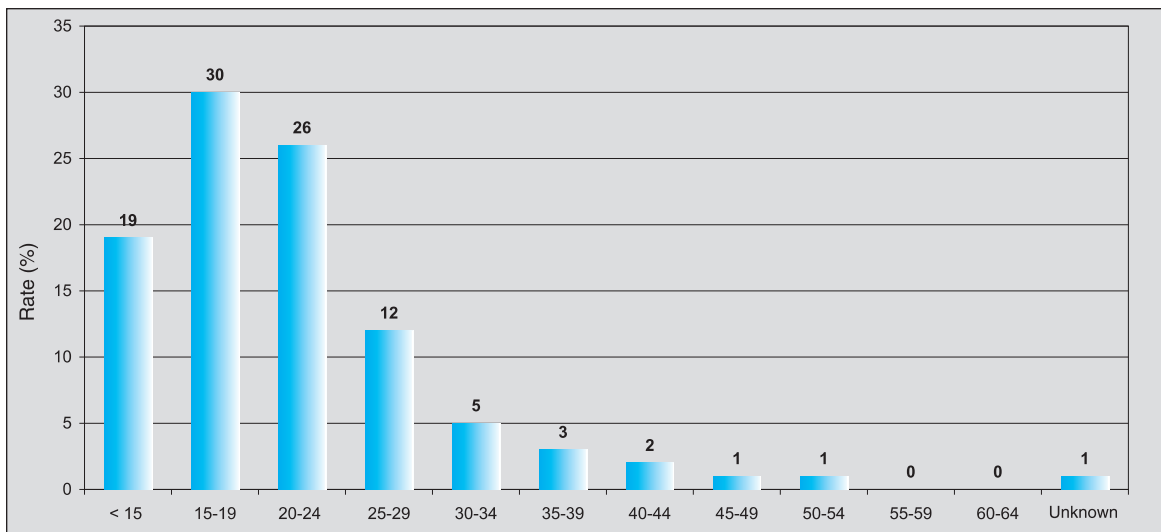
2. Age of the Respondents



Graphic -2 Distribution of Substance Users According to Age

The distribution of the respondents according to age is shown in Graphic 2. In accordance with the Graphic, 44% of the respondents are between the ages 20 and 29. This graphic is an indication for the general risk groups in terms of substance use. The age of the first use demonstrated in the Graphic indicates that 56% of the respondents were between the ages of 15 and 24 when they first used substances. This piece of data is significant since it shows the period between the age of first of use and the age of first legal prosecution.

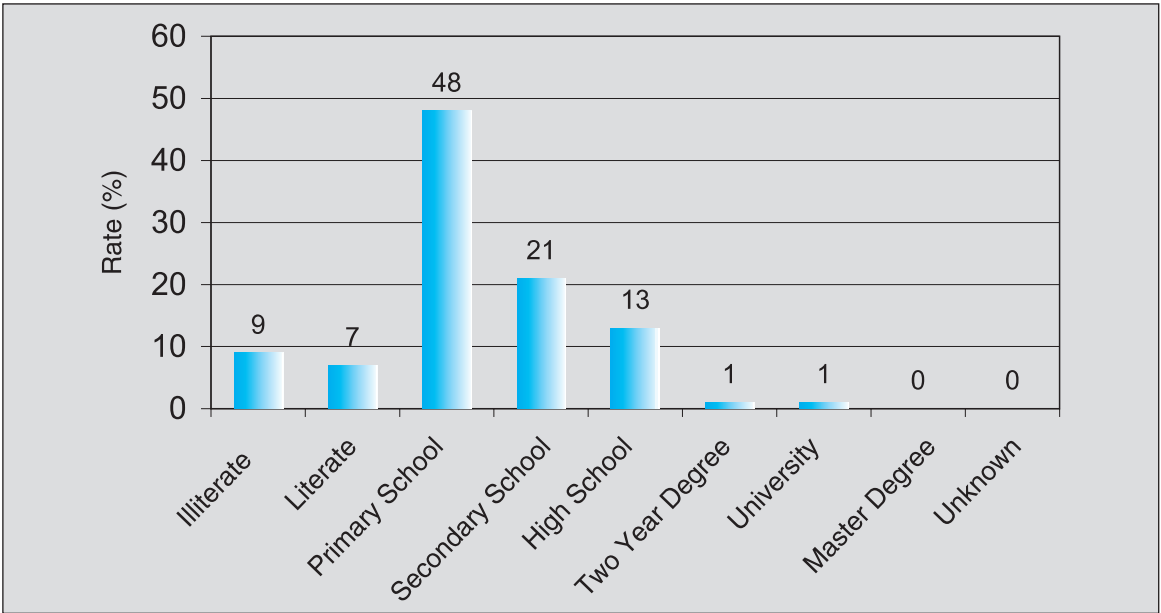
3. The Age of First Use



Graphic -3 Distribution of Substance Users According to the Age of First Use

In general terms the age of first use for tobacco, alcohol and other psychotropic substances corresponds to the adolescents or young adulthood period (Lanier C.A et al., 1998; Kaya and Çilli, 2002). During the university years individuals face with the complexity of the adolescence, cope with a new environment far from home and families and confront with uncertainties of a new profession and a new job. (Hong & Giannakopoulos 1994; Kaya and Çilli, 2002).

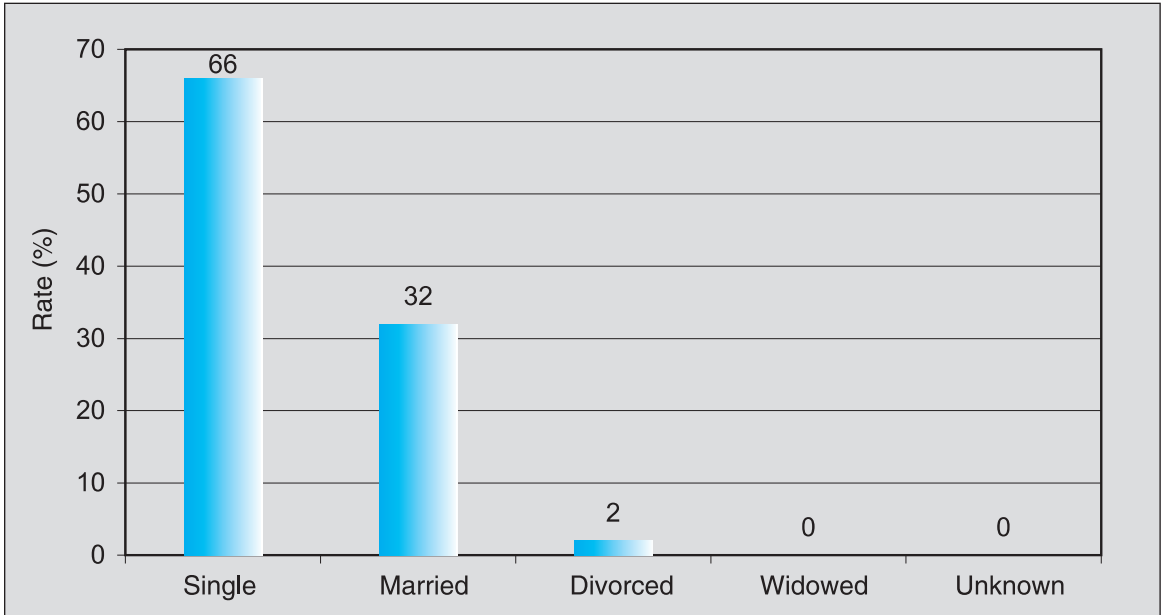
4. Level of Education



Graphic -4 Distribution of Substance Users According to the Level of Education

The level of education shown in Graphic 4 demonstrates the education levels of the respondents at the age of first use. The majority of the respondents are primary school graduates. When the level of education is examined before and after substance use, there is no significant difference in between. There is an opposite relation between the level of education and substance use. The higher the level of education is, the lower the level of addiction will be.

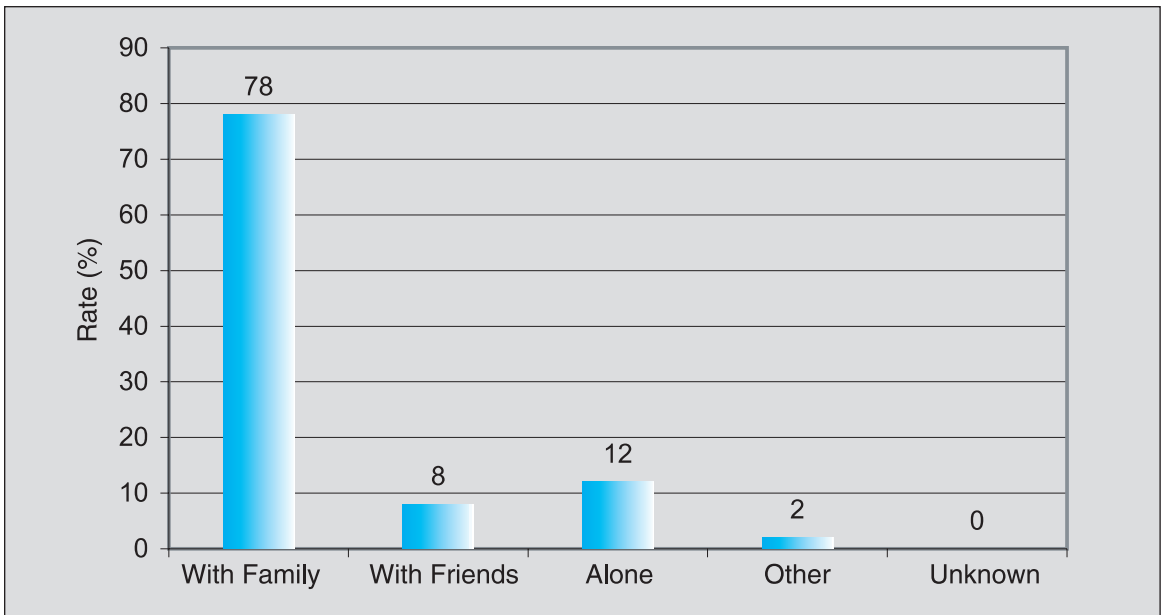
5. Marital Status



Graphic -5 Distribution of Substance Users According to Marital Status

66% of the respondents are single, 32 % of the respondents are married and 2% of the respondents are divorced before the first use of substances. Actually the first use of substance is concentrated on the ages 15 - 24 (see: Graphic-3). This age group may be deemed as marriage age in rural areas, whereas this age group corresponds to premarital period in urban areas.

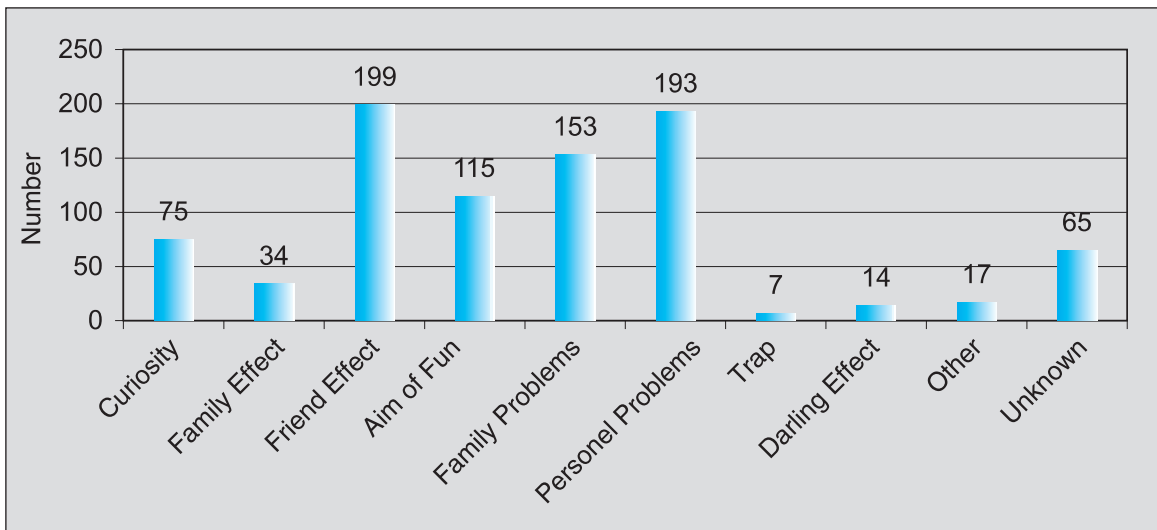
6. Living Environment



Graphic -6 Distribution of the Substance Users According to the Living Environment

The distribution of the substance users according to the living environment is given in Graphic 6. 78% of the respondents are living with their families, 8% of the respondents are living with their friends and 12 % of the respondents are living alone. Since the majority of the substance users are living with their families, the problems in the family environment should be researched to rehabilitate and reintegrate the users to the society. This is an indication showing the importance of family factor. In line with this information it has been decided to increase the family oriented awareness activities as from 2007.

7. Reason

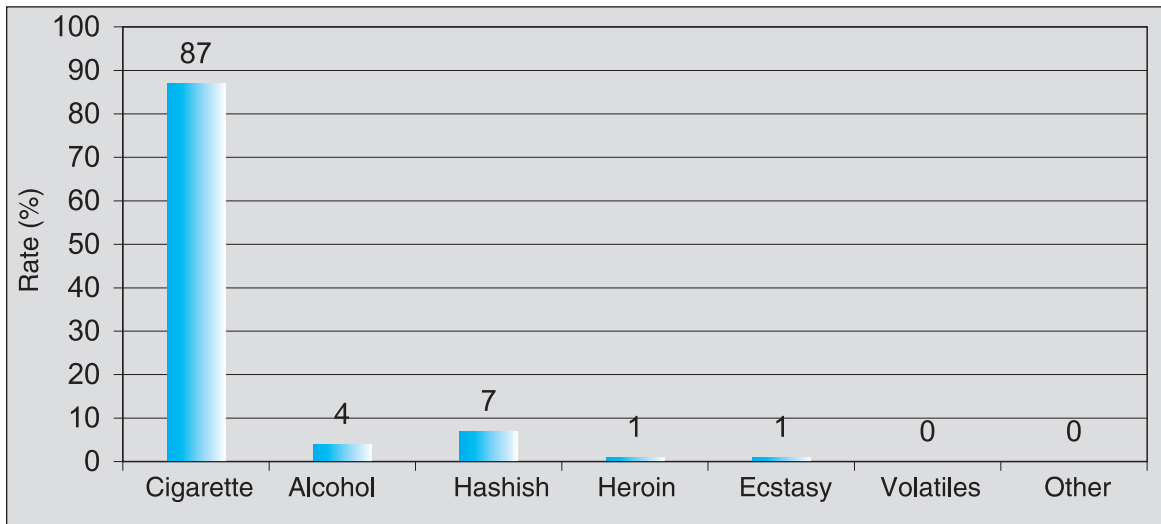


Graphic -7 Distribution of Substance Users According to the Reason to Use

The variables stated as reason to use substance by the respondents are demonstrated in the Graphic 7. The first reason stated by the respondents is peer group effect. This followed by – as the second and third reasons – personal and familial problems.

Among the variables mentioned as reason to use the ratio of curiosity has declined significantly in comparison with the past, which is a striking factor shown in this Graphic. From an optimistic perspective, the awareness raising activities carried out by the institutional and provincial focal points under the coordination of TUBİM have resulted in this striking development.

8. The First Substance Used



Graphic -8 Distribution of the Substances Used First

When the substances used first by the respondents are examined the transition pattern from one to another can be seen. According to this Graphic 87% of the respondents used cigarette first. Cigarette is followed by hashish with 8 % and alcohol with 4 %. The respondents who started with cigarette smoking are now using hashish in 81% and heroin in 14%.

In compliance with the survey data the vast majority of the respondents started smoking before using drugs. Cigarette and alcohol are deemed as steps towards other addictive substances and illicit drugs. On the other hand, the individuals who neither smoke nor drink alcohol are far from addictive substances and illicit drugs. Thus this is the main distinction between the two groups in terms of social life and environment.

The Most Frequently Used Substance (Cigarette and Alcohol are excluded)					
The First Substance Used by the Respondents		Hashish %	Heroin %	Cocaine %	Ecstasy %
	Cigarette %	69,9	12,2	1,2	2,1
	Alcohol %	3,1	0,1	0,5	0
	Hashish %	6,1	0,1	0	0,2
	Heroin %	0	1,2	0	0
	Ecstasy %	0,1	0	0	0,5

Table 3: Distribution of the Most Commonly Used Substances on the basis of the First Substance Used by the Respondents

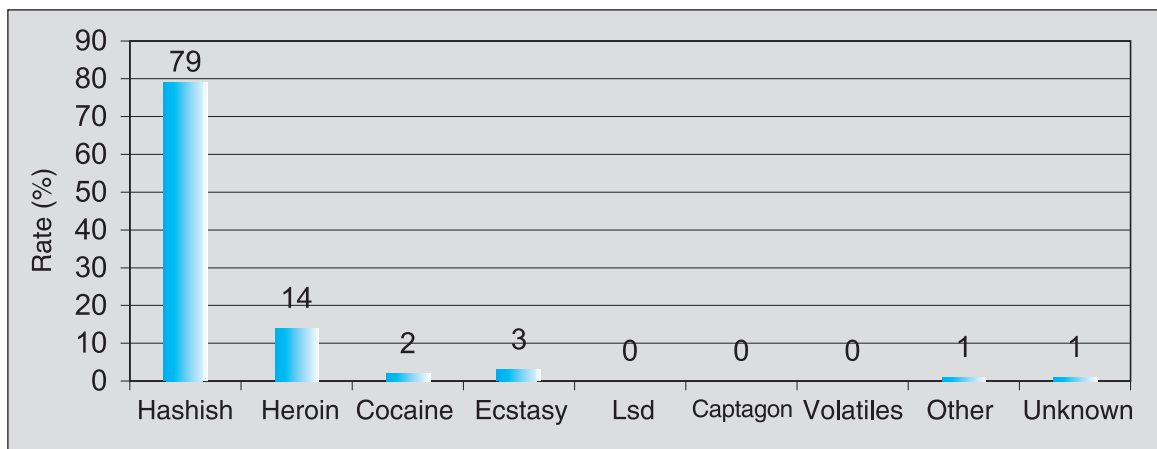
When the first substance used by the respondents and the substance which is most commonly used by the respondents right now are compared:

Cigarette has a leading role in the transition to addictive substances. 69.9 % of the respondents who started with cigarette are now using hashish and 12.2 % of them are now using heroin. 3.1% of the respondents who started with alcohol are now using hashish and 0.5% of them are now using heroin. On the other hand 6.1% of the respondent who started with hashish are still using hashish and 0.2% of them and 0.1% of them are now using ecstasy and heroin, respectively.

1.2% (n=838) of the respondents who started with heroin still use heroin and did not use any other substance. In comparison with the other substances heroin develops rapid tolerance and state of deprivation and leads to severe addiction. It is thought that heroin users increase the amount they use in later phases and they do not prefer other substances. Besides these characteristics of heroin, it also has a sedative effect. That is why the heroin users do not prefer other type of substances creating different effects.

“Multiple substance use data” showing the multiple use of all the substances are not given in this Table.

9. Distribution of Substances According to Frequency



Graphic -9 Distribution of Substances According to Frequency

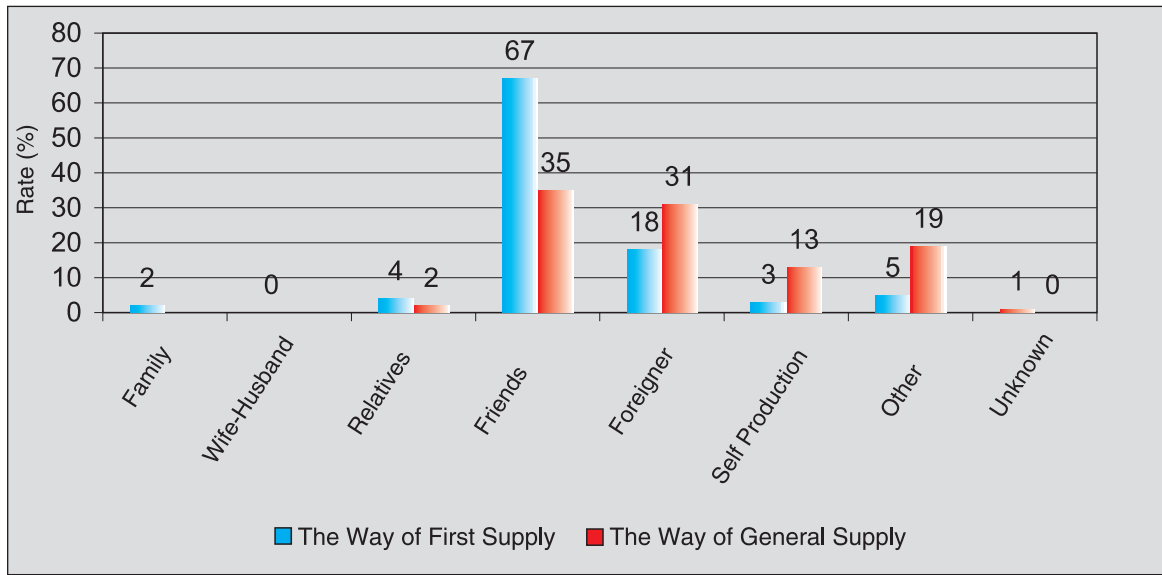
According to frequency, the most common used substance is hashish with the ratio of 79%. Hashish is followed by heroin with 14%, ecstasy with 3% and other substances.

The second most common used substance is heroin according to the Graphic. However when the drug related cases are examined the number ecstasy related cases is much higher than the heroin related cases. The ratio of 14% has been reached in the survey since the heroin addicts showed positive approach to the U Form.

In many researches done in Turkey hashish is reported as the most commonly used substance. It is anticipated that hashish is relatively easier to have access and that the possible effects of hashish are underestimated and that hashish is more tolerated in the society when compared with the other substances. Therefore hashish is reported as the most commonly used substance in Turkey. (Turkish Association of Psychologists Report, 2002).

The volatile substances that may be misused such as bally, thinner and sprays are not subjected to police investigations since such substances are not legally prohibited. Generally such volatile substances are misused by children, therefore the police investigations are carried out by divisions responsible for children when necessary.

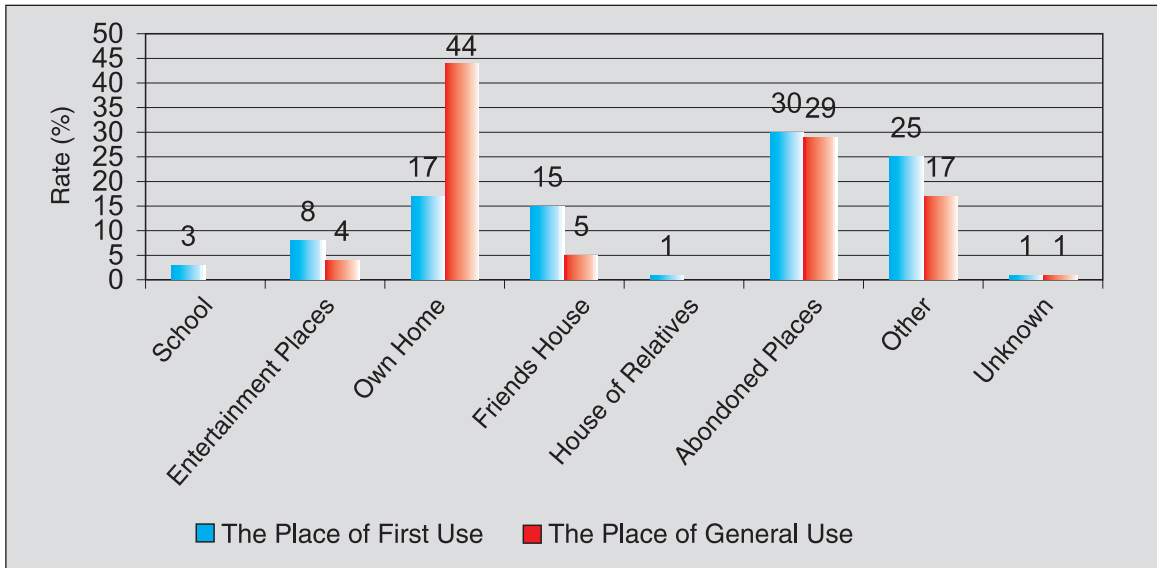
10. Way of Supply



Graphic -10 Distribution of the Substance Users According to Way of Supply

The distribution of the substance users according to the way of access to the substances is given in Graphic 10. In the first use of substances the respondents have stated that they obtained substances from their friends in the vast majority of the cases. In general they obtain substances mostly from their friends and foreign people. This fact verifies the peer group effect in substance use (Graphic 7). In terms of illicit drug trafficking, it is less probable that the users obtain drugs from foreign people who do not know. Therefore it may be said that the respondents have a tendency to hide their suppliers.

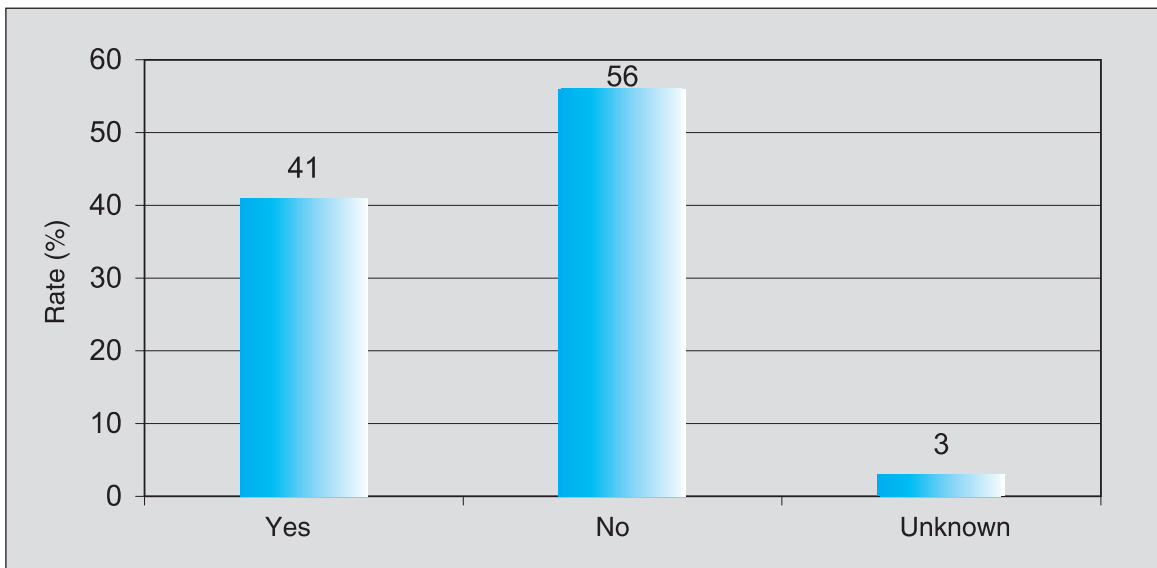
11. Place of Use



Graphic -11 Distribution of the Substance Users According to the Place of Use

The places where the respondents first used substances are examined. 33% of the respondents first used the substances at home. It may be their own house, or the house of their friends or relatives. This followed by abandoned places with the ratio of 30% and recreational areas with the ratio of 8%. Private and abandoned places are preferred by the substance users since, the substance use is not tolerated by the Turkish society and it leads to legal prosecution.

12. Treatment Demand

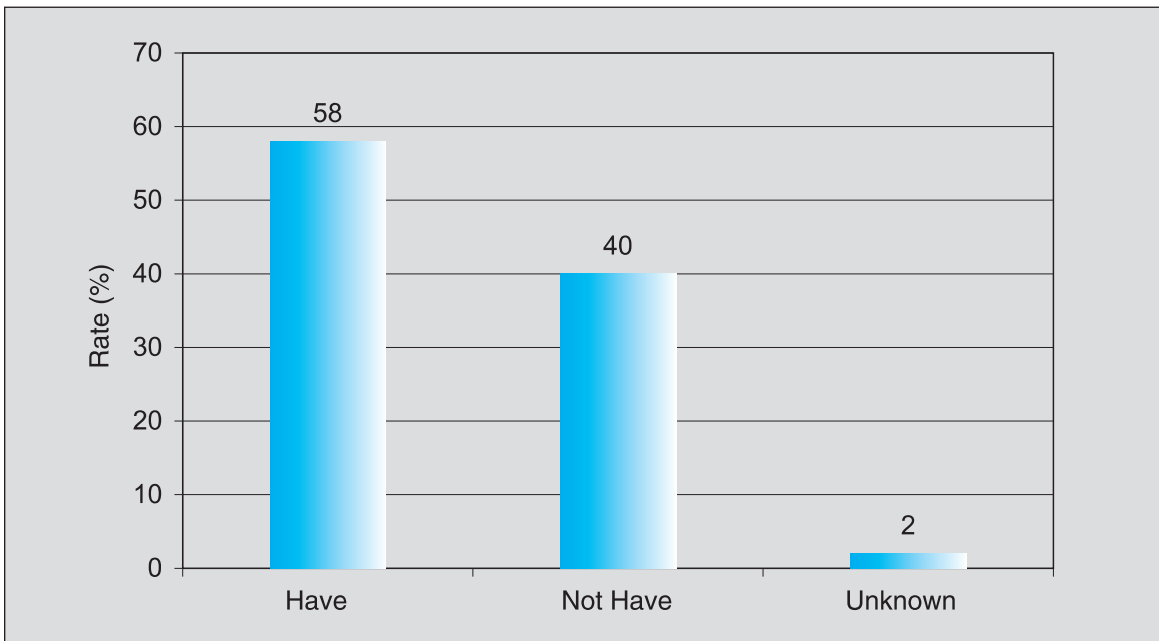


Graphic -12 Distribution of the Substance Users According to Treatment Demand

The Distribution of the substance users according to the treatment demand is shown in Graphic 12. The respondents were asked whether they want to be treated or not and 55% of the respondents have said yes and 41% of them have said no. In accordance with the new legislation, if any drug user is arrested by the police due to the drug related crimes, the drug user may be abstained from legal sanction and be treated, provided that the drug user has a statement showing that he/she is drug user. On the condition that the drug user states that he is using drugs after being arrested, the punishment may be deferred and the user may be treated for utmost three years. However if the user does not fulfill the requirements of the treatment the deferred punishment shall apply. (TCK-191). In the survey the respondents stated that they are drug users but they do not want to be treated. From the legal perspective it is striking that the respondents not only admitted that they are drug users, but also they claimed that they do not want to be treated.

41% treatment demand is significant to reintegrate these individuals with the society. We believe in that the more the drug users learn how to apply for treatment, the more will the treatment demand be.

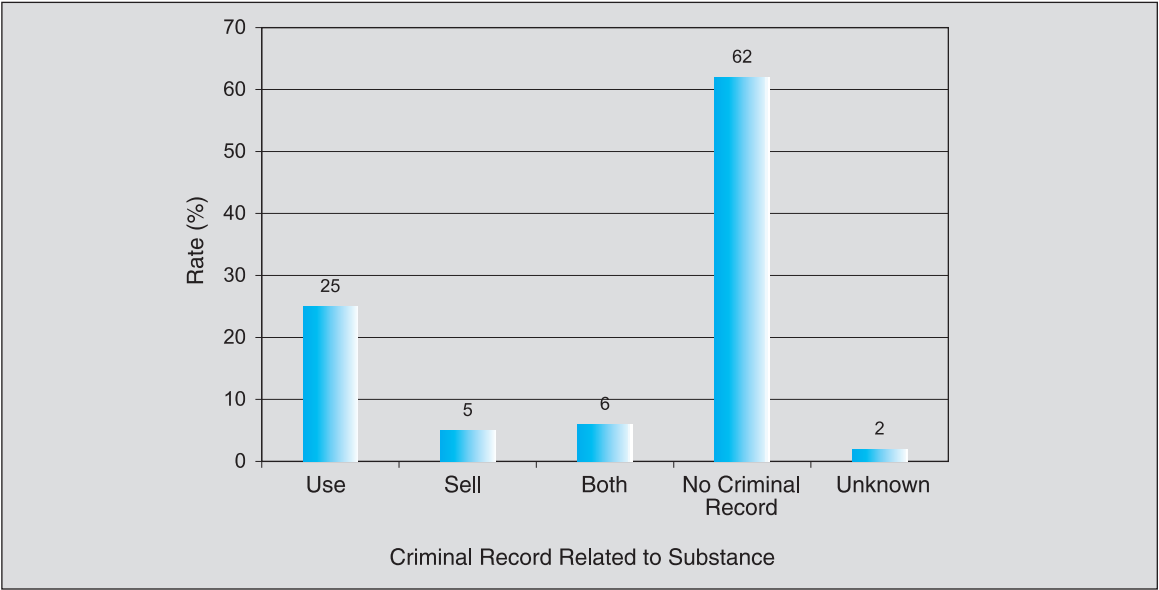
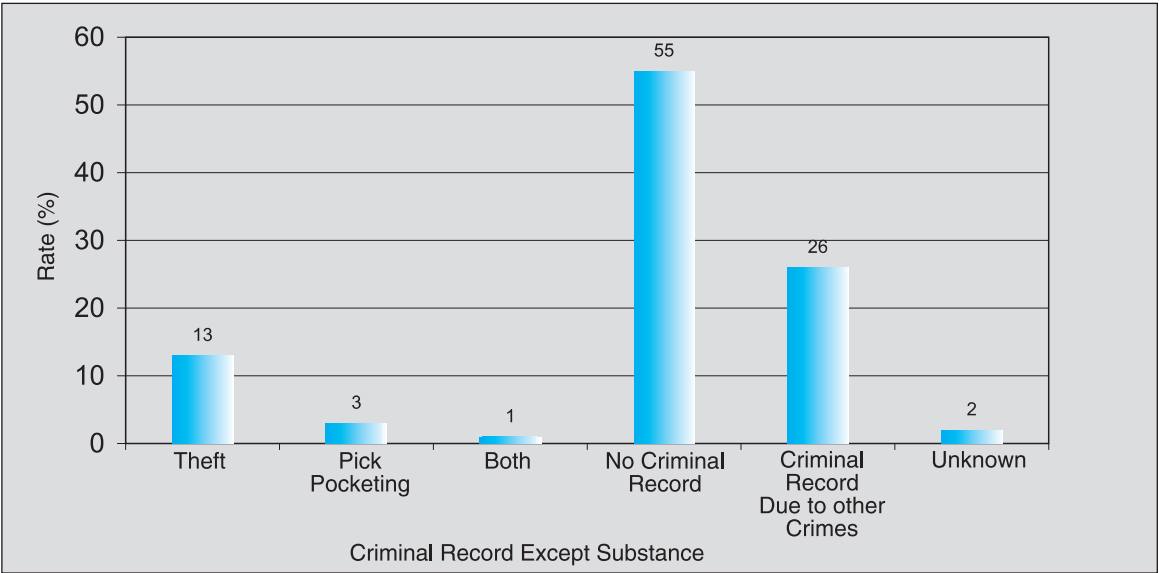
13. Criminal Record



Graphic -13 Distribution of Substance Users According to Criminal Record

Criminal record other than drug related crimes	Number	%	Criminal record due to drug related crimes	Number	%
Theft	105	13	Use	209	25
Pick pocketing	26	3	Sell	44	5
Both	6	1	Both	52	6
No criminal record	461	55	No criminal record	522	62
Criminal record due to other crimes	220	26	Unknown	11	2
Unknown	20	2			
Total	838	100	Total	838	100

Table 4: Criminal Record



There are no detailed studies on crimes committed by the substance users under the influence or to supply substances. However the field studies in general demonstrate the fact that substance users commit crime to find money for drugs. Mainly the property crimes such as, pick pocketing, theft, loot and begging can be listed among the crimes committed by the substance users.

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