Algemene gegevens / General Information

Programma / Programme	:	**ERANID**
Subsidieronde / Subsidy round	:	**ERANID Second Joint Call**
Projecttitel / Project title	:	**Illicit drug policies and social outcomes: a cross-country analysis**
Geplande startdatum / Planned start date	:	**01-06-2017**
Geplande duur / Planned duration	:	**36 maanden / months**
Datum indienen / Date of application	:	**17-10-2016**

Proposal submission file
ERANID Transnational Call 2016

Society and responses to drug use

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: - 18TH OCTOBER 2016 12.00 (CET)

Please refer to Guidelines for Applicants when filling out this form.

To be submitted by the Principal Investigator (PI) only and uploaded in the electronic submission system.

ERANID JOINT CALL SECRETARIAT (JCS):

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1. Summary and administrative information on applicants

1.1 General information on the project

Project Title	Illicit drug policies and social outcomes: a cross-country analysis		
Acronym (max. 15 characters)	IDPSO-cross-country		
Planned start date	June 2017	Total duration in months	36

Please duplicate the rows depending on the number of Co-PI's.

	First and last name	Institution	Requested Funding (Euro)	Total cost(Euro)
PI	Ricardo Gonçalves	Católica Porto Business School, Universidade Católica Portuguesa	€49,730	€49,730
Co-PI 1	Pierre Kopp	Paris School of Economics, Université Paris I (Paris-Sorbonne)	€149,430	€149,430
Co-PI 2	Carla Rossi	Consorzio per lo sviluppo delle metodologie e delle innovazioni nelle pubbliche amministrazioni (MIPA)	€100,000	€100,000
Co-PI 3	Dirk Korf	Faculty of Law, University of Amsterdam	€164,390	€164,390
		Total	€463,550	€463,550

1.2 Keywords (max. 10, please use the same keywords as in the online submission system)

drug law and drug policy
leximetrics
drug supply and market
drug use
demand and supply reduction interventions
law enforcement and efficacy
impact assessment
cross-country comparison

social costs
cannabis

1.3 Please provide a plain language summary of the project (max. 10 lines)

This study aims to measure the impact that different drug-related legal frameworks have on society. Different countries have different views on what should be illicit concerning drugs and, therefore, enact their own drug laws and policy. Drug production, distribution and use in each country depends on societal characteristics (demographic, cultural, economic), but also, to some extent, on that country's drug policy. Our proposal is to study the relationship between countries' drug laws and policies and key social indicators, by implementing, first, a state-of-the-art comparative law technique that allows cross-country comparisons of drug laws and, second, complementing it with stakeholders' perceptions of each country's drug law, with a particular focus on cannabis. In establishing a relationship between laws and key social indicators, we aim to contribute significantly to the ongoing discussion of drug laws and policies.

1.4 Abstract (max. 1 page)

Context: Illicit drugs undoubtedly generate social costs. It is also clear that different countries are affected in different ways by the consequences of illicit drug supply and use as well as of drug laws and policies. And yet little is known about the relationship between the applicable drug policy framework and key drug-related indicators. In criminology, this would be somewhat analogous to the analysis of the relationship between 'law in the books' (law or soft law elements, such as guidelines) and 'law in action', that is, law enforcement in practice (arrest rates, penalties, etc.). In particular, each country probably has a unique drug law and policy – built and/or changed over time depending on its society evolution, ideology, etc. – that impacts on illicit drug production, distribution and use. In addition, stakeholders' perceptions of drug policy may also constitute an important explanatory factor for drug-related behaviour. For example, drug users' behaviour may be explained by their perception of the applicable drug policy ('law in the books'), as well as by their perceptions of 'law in action' (e.g., how likely they are to be arrested if they choose to use a certain drug). A holistic scientific understanding of the relationship between drug law and policy and their impact on key drug-related social indicators is therefore essential to inform the ongoing debate and discussion surrounding drug policies, especially cannabis policies. Such an understanding requires an in-depth cross-country interdisciplinary study involving stakeholders that would make a significant and impactful contribution to the field, as well as for future policy discussions.

Objectives: The objective of this project is to assess how differences in national drug laws, policies and practices related to illicit drug production, distribution, and consumption impact on key social indicators, with a particular focus on cannabis. To do so, this project involves four steps: (i) the use of leximetrics to allow cross-country comparison of national drug policies (measuring 'law in the books'); (ii) a quantitative and qualitative study to assess the perceptions of key actors regarding those policies (capturing perceptions of 'law in books' and 'law in action'); (iii) a careful analysis of key social indicators directly or indirectly related to illicit drug use (e.g., health indicators, such as HIV or hepatitis infection rates; demand indicators, such as illicit drug consumption rates; or justice system indicators, such as number of drug-related offences or imprisonments); and (iv) an in-depth understanding of the relationship between national drug laws and policies (steps (i) and (ii)) and social indicators (step (iii)).

Methodology: We propose to analyse 7 countries – Portugal, France, Italy, the Netherlands, England, Canada and Australia – over time, that is, we propose to look at each country's drug laws and policies ideally over twenty years (1996-2016). In order to allow for cross-country comparisons, we will use a comparative law state-of-the-art technique (leximetrics), as well as a

carefully designed quantitative and qualitative study on drug policy perceptions.
Using advanced quantitative techniques (econometrics and simultaneous equations methods), we will then carefully explore the intricate and complex relationships that exist between drug law and key social indicators.
In that context, the list of countries and the time period under analysis may be subject to adjustments, depending whether the methodology can be successfully implemented.

Results: This unique cross-country in-depth study will carefully explore the relationship between drug laws and policies and key social indicators, with a particular focus on cannabis. In doing so, it will shed further light on the impact that specific drug law policy characteristics may have on key drug-related indicators. From a scientific perspective, this would constitute a clear step forward. But from a societal valorisation viewpoint, a valuable result of this study is that it will provide scientific evidence to identify concrete policy changes that could be introduced with a positive impact on social indicators.

1.5 General information on the consortium

Principal investigator (PI)	Name:	Ricardo Gonçalves		
	e-mail:	rgoncalves@porto.ucp.pt		
Organisation (full name in original language/ name in English)	Original Language: Católica Porto Business School, Universidade Católica Portuguesa English: Católica Porto Business School, Catholic University of Portugal		Country	Portugal
Type of organisation	University			
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Co-PI 1	Name:	Pierre Kopp		
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Type of organisation	University			
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Co-PI 2	Name:	Carla Rossi		
	e-mail:	prof.carla.rossi@gmail.com		
Organisation (full name in original language/ name in English)	Original Language: Consorzio per lo sviluppo delle metodologie e delle innovazioni nelle pubbliche amministrazioni (MIPA) English: Consortium for the development of methodologies and innovations in public administration		Country	Italy
Type of organisation	Not-for-Profit Organisation			
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Co-PI 3	Name:	Dirk Korf		
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Organisation (full name in original language/ name in English)	Original Language: Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid, Universiteit van Amsterdam (UvA) English: Faculty of Law, University of Amsterdam		Country	Netherlands
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2. Description of the project

2.1 Description of the proposal, including aims, position in the state of the art, methodology and data to implement this methodology. Access to data must be explained and ensured (max.7 pages).

Background

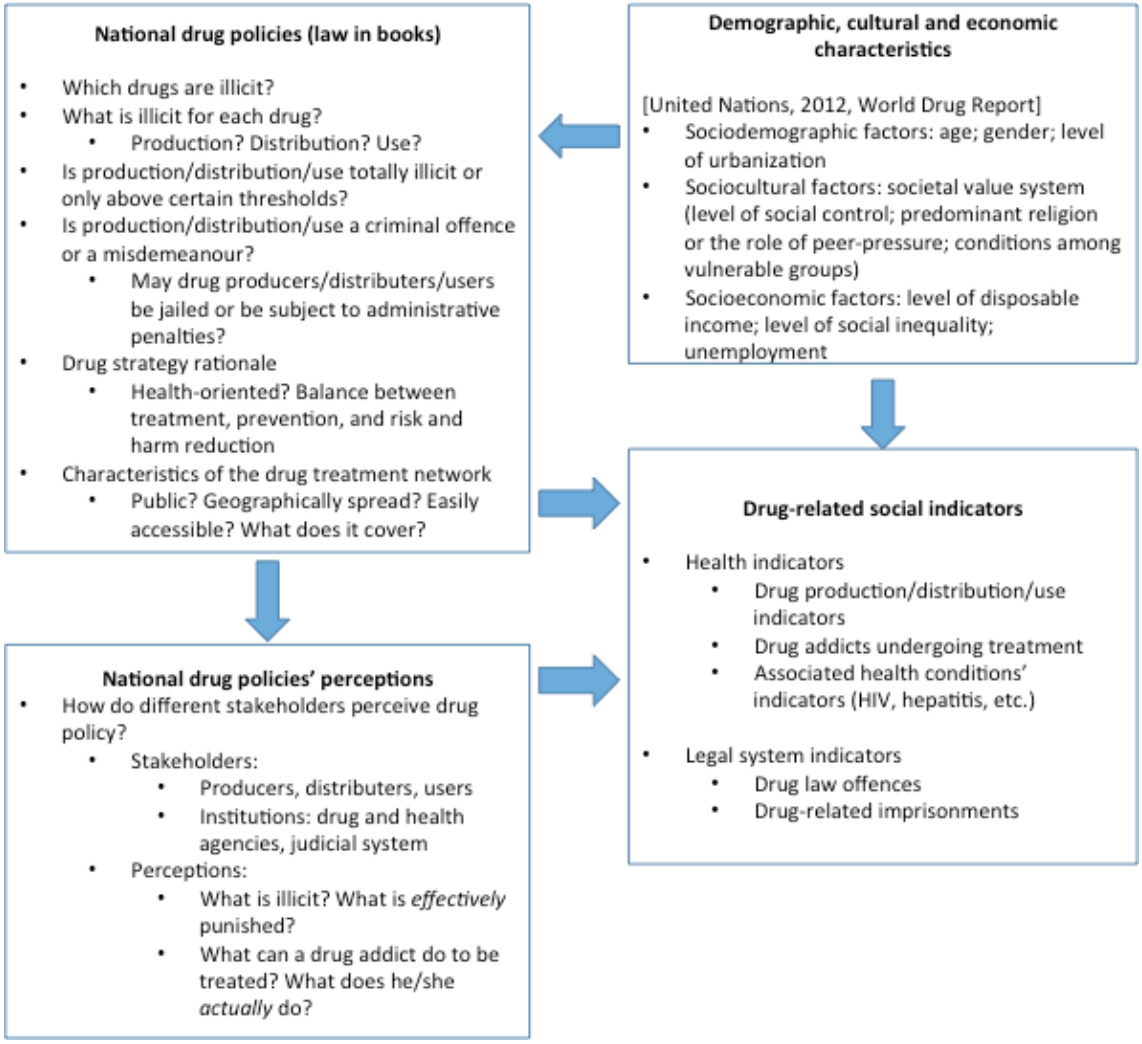
There is worldwide diversity in national drug laws and policies. A brief analysis of the EMCDDA's European Legal Database on Drugs reveals a variety of laws and inherent paradigms, ranging from crime-centred perspectives to health centred ones. Outside Europe, this diversity is even more salient, as countries with a legalisation approach coexist with countries where drug use is severely punished (UK Home Office, 2014). This diversity in national drug policies, as well as their evolution, is somewhat to be expected, insofar as they reflect each country's social, economic and cultural drivers. Nonetheless, given that illicit drugs undoubtedly generate social costs, changes in national drug policies should be followed by a systematic method for measuring their impact on key drug-related indicators. And yet little is known about the relationship between key drug indicators and the applicable drug policy framework. Naturally, this is a complex issue. Drug policy (as other policies) has various relevant dimensions: 'written' policy is typically approved and enacted by law; policy 'in action' relates to the practical implementation of 'written policy'; and 'perceived' policy refers to how stakeholders perceive the 'written' policy as well as the policy 'in action'. Each country probably has a unique drug law and policy, resulting from the combination of these three different dimensions, built and/or changed over time depending on its society evolution or ideological position. Such policy should clearly have an impact on illicit drug production, distribution or use. Therefore, understanding the relationship between drug law and policy and key drug-related indicators is essential to inform the ongoing debate and provide scientific evidence to the discussion surrounding drug policy regimes, especially (but not only) in what concerns cannabis. Such an understanding requires an in-depth cross-country interdisciplinary study involving stakeholders that would ultimately make a significant and impactful contribution to the field, as well as for future policy discussions.

Objectives

The objective of this project is to assess how differences in national drug laws and policies related to illicit drug production, distribution and consumption impact on key drug-related social indicators, with a particular focus on cannabis. In a nutshell, in order to achieve this objective, this research projects aims, first, to translate into quantitative indicators the different 'written' policies, typically approved and enacted by law, as well as the perceptions, by stakeholders, of policies 'in action'. Second, this research project aims to measure their impact on key indicators for drug use.

To do so, this project involves four steps: (i) the use of leximetrics to allow cross-country comparison of national drug policies (measuring 'law in the books'); (ii) a quantitative and qualitative study to assess the perceptions of key actors regarding those policies (capturing perceptions of 'law in books' and 'law in action'); (iii) a careful analysis of key social indicators directly or indirectly related to illicit drug use (e.g., health indicators, such as HIV or hepatitis infection rates; demand indicators, such as illicit drug consumption rates; or justice system indicators, such as number of drug-law offences or imprisonments); and (iv) an in-depth

understanding of the relationship between national drug laws and policies (steps (i) and (ii)) and social indicators (step (iii)). The following Figure provides a graphical representation of the project's objectives.



Workplan

First step (WP2 - Cross-country comparison of national drug policies using leximetrics)

The first step focuses on the use of a relatively recent methodology – leximetrics – to the illicit drug policy field, focussing in particular on cannabis. 'Leximetrics' is a word coined by Cooter & Ginsburg (2003) to refer to a method of comparative law that relies on systematic quantitative methodology. The basic idea is to turn law into numbers (Siems, 2011), allowing it to be measured. Within empirical legal research, leximetrics has been used in a number of ways, ranging from simply counting (e.g., counting cases, words, lawyers) to benchmarking of legal rules, measuring the quality of legal rules or surveying perceptions about the law (for a description of examples of these ways of quantitatively measuring law, see Siems, 2011).

One of the main uses of leximetrics is for comparative purposes, be it comparison across countries or comparison across time in one country only (Cheffins et al., 2014). This involves a complex task of coding the law alongside specific variables, thus allowing for a taxonomy of legal rules to be built in a functional bottom-up approach. It also allows for econometric tools to be used in assessing the impact of particular types or clusters of legal rules.

The dominant legal fields in which leximetrics has been used are corporate law/corporate governance (e.g., La Porta et al., 1998, 2008; Armour et al. 2009) and labour law (e.g., Deakin et al., 2007; Mitchell et al., 2010). Leximetrics has been used in comparative corporate governance, involving cross-country comparison of investor protection (e.g., Cheffins et al.,

2014), as well as creditor and worker protection (e.g., Armour et al., 2009); it has also been used to compare the evolution of labour law, namely regarding rules for worker protection. In addition, the method has also been used in studies that, in parts, involve some kind of criminal provisions, such as Djankov's et al. paper on the law and economics of self-dealing (Djankov et al., 2008). These studies have in common a purpose that also underlies our project proposal: that of building indices of legal rules that can be used via quantitative techniques to assess the effects of specific policies.

It must be stated upfront that leximetrics is a demanding method of analysing the law. The risk of coding errors, the reduction of complexity that it involves, and the interdisciplinary approach it requires justify Cheffins' et al. warning of "use, but with care" (Cheffins, 2014). Nonetheless, the method may provide valuable insights into public policy assessment and change.

Second step (WP3 - Qualitative and quantitative study of drug policy perceptions)

In a recent paper on the empirical analysis of legal institutions and institutional change, Buchanan et al. (2013) refer to the limitations of quantitative techniques in the analysis of legal rules, such as limitations in variable selection and in coding protocol. Importantly, they also draw attention to an ontological issue: an evolutionary perspective of institutional phenomena such as laws requires the identification of specific features of social contexts in shaping outcomes. We thus propose to carry out a qualitative study to capture key stakeholders' perceptions of drug laws and their evolution, in combination with quantitative surveys of the relevance of non-State rules (e.g., norms of self-regulation) and non-formal rules (such as social norms and conventions) in regulating illicit drug production, use and distribution.

The study of drug policy perceptions involves three stances: (i) semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders identified within this research consortium, so as to provide their views on legal evolution, as well as to shed light on the outcomes of the leximetrics approach; (ii) a survey among the general population (18-40 years) designed to obtain evidence on the perceptions of drug laws; and (iii) a survey among current drug users. The latter survey in particular may elicit self-regulation initiatives and social norms and conventions actually regulating drug related behaviour (be it operating alongside legal rules or in substitution of them), and it may help refine the coding protocol.

Third step (WP4 - Developing key social indicators for drug policy analysis)

Kopp et al. (2001) propose a definition of social costs associated with illicit drug use, as well as a detailed calculation methodology. Broadly, social costs are divided into four categories on the basis of their main driver: health and non-health related costs; direct and indirect costs. Other authors (e.g., Garoupa and Soares, 2007) have proposed slightly different (but broadly consistent with Kopp et al., 2001) social costs. Gonçalves et al. (2015) focus on a subset of Kopp et al.'s (2001) social costs (because of data limitations) to estimate the social costs of drug use in Portugal. In particular, they focus on the following social costs: treatment, prevention and risk and harm reduction of drugs and health costs associated with the consequences of drug use (hepatitis, HIV/AIDS) (direct health costs); lost income and production due to drug addiction treatment and lost income and production due to drug-related premature death (indirect health costs); social rehabilitation and legal system costs associated with drugs (direct non-health costs); and lost income and production of individuals arrested because of drug-related crimes (indirect non-health costs). Lievens et al. (2016) identified and measured social costs attributable to substance use, distinguishing between direct, indirect and intangible costs.

At the root of each social cost we typically find 'social indicators': for example, in the estimation of treatment costs, a key driver is the number of individuals undergoing treatment; or when estimating legal system costs, a key driver is the number of drug law offences or the number of court cases. Therefore, a critical element in our analysis is the identification of key social indicators for the selected seven countries in the period 1996-2016. We need not restrict our attention to the commonly used social indicators. Indeed, there is scope to assess whether novel indicators can or should be used. For instance, the efficacy of the legal system in implementing drug law may be an important indicator, as suggested by the work of co-PI – Carla Rossi (Ricci & Rossi, 2013). The social indicators should satisfy several criteria. First, they

should be comparable across the selected countries; second, they should be comprehensive and encompass the several dimensions touched upon by illicit drugs (drug production, distribution and use indicators, health-related indicators, legal system indicators, etc.), especially cannabis; third, they should be available for most of the time period in question; and fourth, they should be the drivers of the majority of illicit drugs' social costs in each country.

Once the key social indicators have been identified or suitably defined, a database of their evolution for each selected country over the period 1996-2016 is to be constructed.

Fourth step (WP5 - Assessing the impact of drug policies on key social indicators)
The final step in the analysis combines the work developed in WP2, WP3 and WP4, with the objective of understanding the links between national drug policies and social indicators, considering the complex interrelationships that exist between the variables.

Firstly, we will carefully analyse the relationships that exist between 'law in the books' (WP2) and perceptions of drug policy (WP3). Indeed, it is crucial to understand whether the leximetrics database constructed in WP2 is a good reflection of drug policy perceptions in each country and, if not, in what dimensions they differ.

Secondly, advanced techniques must be used (see Methodology below) to understand how the various dimensions under analysis interact in each country: (i) demographic, cultural and economic characteristics, (ii) drug policy, (iii) perceptions of drug policy and (iv) social indicators.

Thirdly, advanced techniques may also be used (see Methodology below) to understand how key social indicators may be explained by the specific characteristics of national drug policies (as well as other explanatory variables). For example, decriminalising illicit drug use (for example, cannabis) may lead to increased demand for treatment, but it may lead to a reduction in drug law offences. Assessing the nature and magnitude of these relationships is crucial to inform policy-making: in attempting to establish a causal link between national drug laws and policies and drug-related social indicators, especially in a cross-country manner, it becomes possible to identify or isolate the specific contribution or importance of the various drug policy characteristics that play a role in determining social outcomes. This analysis thus paves the way to a broader understanding of the interplay between policy and societal outcomes.

In carrying out this analysis of the relationship between drug policy and social indicators, it would be possible to then 'translate' the results into a social cost metric. However, we refrain from doing so. Indeed, social costs would need to be measured in different ways for different countries and this would in all likelihood confound the results, as a unique social cost measure would be defined for each country. Our approach, therefore, is much richer: we propose to understand the relationship between a matrix of social indicators (and not just one indicator – social cost) and drug laws and policy. This approach is clearly more realistic, as there is much greater consensus in the methodologies to calculate social indicators (e.g., number of persons in substitution treatment, number of deaths by overdose, etc.). At the same time, it exploits in more detail the trade-offs that often emerge when changing drug laws and policy: for some indicators, the impact may be positive, but for others it may be negative. In assessing the magnitude of these effects, we contribute to a more informed decision regarding policy changes.

Methodology
Our proposal is to study 7 countries – Portugal, France, Italy, the Netherlands, England, Canada and Australia – over the period 1996-2016 (20 years).

The choice of the countries and the time period was carefully considered, but depending on whether our proposed methodology can be successfully implemented, both the list of countries as well as the time period under analysis may need to be adjusted. The first four countries –

represented by this research consortium – will always be considered in the analysis. The remaining three are all countries with a strong 'Western' influence, which we believe to be a strength because of their similarities and a higher likelihood that relevant data will be available and that interviews and surveys can be conducted in a comparable way. In addition, the countries in question belong to three different continents; England, Canada and Australia have a common-law origin, whereas France, Italy, Portugal and the Netherlands have a civil law origin – though this categorisation is highly debatable, since for instance it does not account for significant differences within civil law legal families, nor for inter-influence between legal families (e.g., La Porta et al. 2008); some have differentiated schedules (e.g., cannabis vs. 'hard drugs' in the Netherlands), others have not (e.g., France); some have enacted drug decriminalisation policies (involving non-prosecution of possession of small quantities of drugs for personal use, a substitution of criminal sanctions for administrative ones, and/or diverting illicit drug users from courts and into treatment) (Netherlands and Portugal), while others are considering it (most notably England and Australia).

Also, rather importantly, the time period under consideration is sufficiently long for drug policies to have changed sufficiently for their impact to be gauged from the evolution of key social indicators. However, available data limitations may constrain our ability to use this long (20 years) time period in our analysis.

From a methodological viewpoint, we propose to combine qualitative and quantitative techniques, although the latter are more prevalent in the study.

In WP3, three methods will be used to ascertain the perceptions of drug policy. (1) A set of qualitative semi-structured interviews will be held with approximately 8-10 pre-identified experts in each country, from the fields of law enforcement (justice, police) and health (prevention, treatment). Together these interviews will result in concise country reports, informing about possible changes in drug policy, law in action and access to treatment (including barriers) during the years under study; explanations for/interpretations of changes; perceptions of responses of drug producers and suppliers to drug laws/drug law enforcement; and key concepts relevant for WP2 (leximetrics). (2) In each country, a short online survey will be conducted among a representative sample (n=1,000) of the general population aged 18-40 years (adolescents and young adults are generally the age categories with the highest prevalence of drug use rates (EMCDDA, 2016); youth younger than 18 years excluded because for ethical reasons in several countries a survey among this age group would be problematic). This survey will include current/recent users, former users and non-users. (3) A survey among a convenience sample of approximately 1,000 current (last month) drug users from the participating countries, recruited and interviewed in coffee shops in the Netherlands. Coffee shops are mostly pub-like settings, in which the sale of small quantities of cannabis is condoned under strict conditions, and visitors also can use cannabis. Illicit drugs other than cannabis are forbidden in coffee shops, but part of coffee shop visitors do have experience with buying and using other drugs in other settings in their home country. Therefore, coffee shops (in particular in Amsterdam) offer a unique opportunity to catch current drug users from different countries. Although this sample, as well as the subsample per country, will not generate normative data for the population of current drug users, data will allow for comparative analysis and thereby inform about cross-national differences in perceptions of drug policies, including drug laws, law in action and treatment accessibility, as well as in drug supply, social norms and self-regulation.

In WP4, an in-depth data collection process for the identified drug-related social indicators is necessary.

In WP5, advanced techniques will be used to analyse the complex interrelationships that emerge between the variables. Indeed, demographic, cultural and economic country characteristics may influence the particular characteristics of that country's drug policy. In turn, drug law perceptions are clearly influenced by drug law itself. All three are sure to impact on key drug-related social indicators (e.g., drug use or drug law offences). As such, it becomes necessary to resort to advanced techniques that allow for such complex interrelationships to be

analysed.

Structural equation modelling (SEM) techniques are a general term that encompasses several models, such as covariance structure analysis, latent variable analysis or confirmatory factor analysis. The key point is that SEM techniques differ from others insofar as they (i) estimate multiple interrelated dependence relationships and (ii) represent factors that cannot be measured with certainty in these relationships, accounting for measurement error. Essentially, SEM simultaneously estimates several separate but interdependent multiple regression equations, by specifying the structural model to be used by the statistical package. For instance, it is possible that after identifying independent and dependent variables in each equation, the independent variable in one equation becomes a dependent variable in another (or vice-versa).

In addition, econometric techniques (in particular, panel data regression analysis) allows for the identification of relationships that may exist between a dependent variable and several independent variables, accounting for country or time specific effects. In particular, using such techniques it becomes possible to understand how changes in the independent variables would likely affect the dependent variable for this group of countries. In that sense, these techniques could be used to understand how particular changes in (say) drug policy could ultimately affect the various drug-related social indicators and, in essence, they could be a particularly useful tool for assessing the impact of drug policies and/or drug policy changes. As we will be using both times series and cross-section data, the use of panel-data econometric methods is likely to be the appropriate tool of analysis.

Results

This unique cross-country in-depth study will carefully explore the relationship between drug policies and key social indicators, with a particular focus on cannabis. In doing so, it will shed further light on the impact that specific drug law policy characteristics may have on key drug-related indicators. In particular, we envisage three main contributions arising from this study. First, by looking at the relationship between drug policy and its perception, we may be able to identify areas where particular countries could act on. Second, by conducting this study in a cross-country manner, there is clear scope for identifying similarities or differences in policies and/or perceptions, thus possibly identifying best practices. And third, by creating a mechanism that effectively allows for a quantitative measurement of drug policy impact, this research project provides scientific evidence to identify concrete policy changes that could be introduced with a positive impact on social indicators. All three contributions are a clear step forward from a scientific perspective. Indeed, it is a clear and explicit goal of this research project to publish at least three scientific articles in prestigious peer-reviewed international journals. But this project's results also have a clear social impact, insofar as they allow for a more scientifically informed debate of concrete policy changes. As such (see below, section 3), we plan a widespread dissemination of our results across policy makers.

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2.2 Description of how the proposal addresses the requirements of the call (max. 1 page).

Society and responses to drug use: policy and society

The proposed study responds to the call's purpose of understanding how differences in national drug policies (specifically cannabis) impact on society. First, the study aims at identifying, analysing and comparing drug policies enacted by laws in a number of countries and over a period of time (WP2), using a state-of-the-art method (leximetrics). The development of a quantitative and qualitative study (WP3) allows the capture of key stakeholders' perceptions regarding the actual operation of drug policies ('law in action'). These studies (WP3) are essential to fine-tune the indices of drug policies produced in WP2. Both the indices of drug

policies thus built and stakeholders' perceptions (WP2 and WP3) are then used to correlate with key social indicators regarding health, police and the criminal justice systems, among others (WP5). This permits a more comprehensive understanding of the way in which different drug policies (especially for cannabis) are having an influence on society.

Gender dimension

In WP3, the gender dimension will be explicitly addressed, through a gender-mix in interviewees/respondents in the qualitative and quantitative analyses, specific questions in the expert interviews about the role of gender in law in action and access to treatment (e.g., treatment programs for females), questions in the survey among current users about gender distribution in drug supply; and in the statistical analysis of the survey data. In WP4, to the extent possible, gender-specific social indicators may be considered. In WP5, particular care may be taken to explicitly incorporate the potential effect of drug policies and perceptions across different genders.

Interdisciplinary approach/ Socio-economic sciences and humanities approach

The proposed study combines economic, socio-legal and criminological expertise in the analysis of drug policies and their impact on key social indicators. Socio-legal and criminological expertise is needed to analyse drug policies enacted by legal rules, to select the relevant variables for comparison of drug production, distribution and use, and to code the laws (with a focus on 'law in books'). It is also required to the development of instruments (e.g., survey; aide-memoire) aimed at assessing the views of key stakeholders regarding the operationalisation of drug policies on the ground ('law in action'). Criminological expertise in terms of data collection, survey methods and analysis is needed for the qualitative expert-interviews and the quantitative surveys. Expertise in economics and quantitative methods is needed to develop the coding protocol, to identify and discuss direct and indirect social indicators relating to health, police, and the judiciary (to name a few), to inductively build eventual new social indicators, and to operationalise the relevant econometric tools. The research team combines this required expertise in socio-economic sciences.

Comparative research

The quantitative analysis of law implies the definition of common evaluation metrics, associated to the selection of variables regarding drug production, distribution and use, and the codification of legal rules. The method developed to convert drug laws into numbers may then be replicated in different countries and/or in regard to different periods of time.

Transnational research

The research consortium involves researchers from 4 countries (Portugal, France, Italy and the Netherlands). The proposal is to study 7 countries – Portugal, France, Italy, the Netherlands, England, Canada and Australia – over the period 1996-2016 (20 years). This selection incorporates countries with different legal origins and different legal frameworks (in particular regarding cannabis), which is of relevance for assessing drug policies, and the defined period of time allows for contextual effects linked to the international economic crisis to be taken into consideration.

Effectiveness and cost effectiveness of policies and interventions

In establishing a link between drug policies and societal outcomes, this study effectively contributes towards an analysis of the effectiveness of different policies or different policy characteristics in the fight against drugs.

Potential impact of research

Leximetrics and the development of indices of drug policies enacted by legal rules and forms of soft law (e.g., guidelines) brings a significant methodological contribution to the study of drug law. First, governments and other organisations can build on our study to quantitatively analyse their drug policies and benchmark them with our analysis. Second, our study may be further developed so as to allow an *ex ante* calculation of the direct and indirect social costs of drug

laws. Third, leximetrics can be used to study policies regarding other addictive behaviour with social impact, such as alcohol and tobacco.

2.3 Description of ongoing projects related to the present topic indicating funding sources and possible overlaps with proposal (max. 1 page).

The proposed cross-country comparative study is not a continuation of an ongoing project. It partially builds on the team members' expertise in defining and assessing social indicators related to drug use, and in evaluating the social costs of drug policies (e.g., Gonçalves et al. 2015; Kopp et al., 2001), but goes well beyond previous research by implementing a state-of-the-art comparative law technique (leximetrics), analysing both 'law in the books' and 'law in action', and establishing a relationship between quantitatively measured drug laws and key social indicators.

2.4 Describe the innovative approach and the added value of the proposed solutions compared to existing ones and makes a risk assessment (max. 2 pages).

Apart from comparing the effectiveness of drug policies from the perspective of key social indicators, there are a number of innovative methodological approaches that may further cross-country comparative research, as well as social embedded studies. Emphasis is given to:

The innovative use of leximetrics in the field of drug law
This systematic quantitative measurement of laws regulating drug production, distribution and use (especially cannabis) in a selection of countries and over a time-frame of 20 years will allow the building of indices of legal rules that can be analysed with advanced techniques (econometrics and simultaneous equations methods) to compare laws regulating drugs and explore their relationship with key social indicators.

The interest in adopting a legal realist perspective of drug policy
The quantitative measurement of laws across a number of countries is complemented by a realist approach, aimed at capturing the perceptions of key stakeholders regarding the applicable drug policy ('law in the books'), as well as 'law in action' (e.g., how likely they are to be arrested if they choose to use a certain drug). This involves the use of surveys and of semi-structured interviews to elicit the perceptions of key stakeholders on what is illicit; what behaviour is effectively punished, what can a drug addict do to be treated, what does she/he actually do, what exists on the ground as means of alternative development for producers and distributors, and how far are they actually working.

An innovative approach to measure drug policy impact
By approaching and analysing drug policy in a quantitative manner, through leximetrics, it becomes possible to use advanced quantitative methods to establish links between policy and its impact on social indicators. Whilst these advanced quantitative methods themselves are not novel, their application to drug policy in this manner is. For example, the use of panel data econometric analysis, incorporating time trends and country-specific information, has never been applied in this field of analysis and may constitute a tool to understand how social indicators react to changes in the legal framework of drugs.

Risk assessment
Leximetrics [WP2] involves a number of risks: over-simplification associated to the limited number of variables that may be used; coding errors; over-simplification involved in the aggregation of variables; errors in the translation of legal rules; under-consideration of

contextual variables in the interpretation of legal rules; under-consideration of the impact of legal transplants on the taxonomy of legal origins (see Siems, 2016, for a reflection on these issues).

The use of surveys and of semi-structured interviews within the qualitative study [WP3] involves risks associated with these data collection techniques, such as: sampling bias; limitations of access to potential respondents; low response rates. The online general population survey will be conducted in a uniform way (same questionnaire, online panels) in all 7 countries. Representativeness can be improved by weighing factors. It should be underlined that, rather than to generate prevalence estimates, the main aim of this survey is to capture perception, more specifically: variation in perception across and within countries. This is in order to produce relative scores that allow for comparison. The same holds for the survey among current users in coffee shops (see also Part 2.1, Methodology). To mitigate the response rate risk in the latter survey, respondents will receive a small incentive after the completion of the interview, a method that has been proven very effective in previous surveys in this setting.

The selection and use of quantitative techniques (WP5) to establish a link between drug policies and social indicators also involves risks: (i) even if all the necessary data is available, there may be insufficient variation in the data across countries or over time to correctly identify the impacts of drug policy; (ii) despite the team's best efforts, it may be that social indicators in some countries and/or in some time periods are explained by unobservable variables; (iii) the complex relationship between the variables may cause endogeneity in the econometric analysis, which, despite the various available techniques available to correct for, may persist in a ex ante unforeseeable way.

To tackle these risks, the research team combines quantitative expertise across disciplines, thus allowing for innovative solutions to be implemented if and when these risks materialise.

2.5 Describe the added value of the proposed international collaboration: please explain the inter- or transnational dimension of the topic of your proposal and the chosen multidisciplinary approach to address it (max. 1 page).

This proposal was designed with a common interest of increasing knowledge about the diversity of policies regarding drug production, use and distribution, the way in which these policies can be compared across countries and along a time period, and the effects that these policies have on society, namely directly or indirectly on social indicators.

A deeper understanding of drug policy impact on society is a topic of clear international interest. This research project recognises this and proposes to carry out the study in a cross-country manner, including four partner countries – Portugal, France, Italy and the Netherlands – but also looking at three additional countries – England, Canada and Australia – all of which were selected according to the rationale outlined in section 2.1. The project results, however, will be relevant to virtually all countries that have enacted drug policies.

In addition, drug policy assessment is inherently an inter-disciplinary topic, combining law, economics, health sciences and criminology, among others. Therefore, the research team combines expertise in these different areas. In addition, the research team includes specific advisors in areas where it proposes innovative approaches (e.g., applying leximetrics to drug policy).

3. Description of the project plan

With respect to the objectives of the project and the chosen methodology and data to implement it (see item 2.1), please describe the tasks involved in each work package along a time plan (including a Grant chart providing a schedule for the completion of work, indicating the timing of key milestones). For each task and work package, the project coordination and management as well as the division of labour will be provided (effort estimated in Person/Month per project partner) (max.5 pages).

The project develops into 6 work packages (WP) with tasks, time frames and responsibilities for each partner within the research consortium. Person-months estimates per partner are provided for each WP (1 person-month is the equivalent to having one person working full-time for one month for the whole duration of the project).

Work package	Description	Partners involved
WP1	Coordination of the project	Portugal leads
WP2	Cross-country comparison of national drug policies using leximetrics	Portugal leads Italy participates
WP3	Qualitative and quantitative study of drug policy perceptions	Netherlands leads Portugal, France and Italy participate
WP4	Developing key social indicators for drug policy analysis	France leads Italy participates
WP5	Assessing the impact of drug policies on key social indicators	Portugal leads France, Italy and Netherlands participate
WP6	Knowledge building and societal dissemination	All participate

WP1: coordination of the project

This work package relates to overall consortium management tasks, including the coordination of research activities throughout the project.

Partner	Portugal (leader)	France	Italy	Netherlands
Person-months estimate	2	1	1	1

Work package leader's tasks:

- Overall coordination of the project
- Internal communication among partners
- External communication with funding agency and stakeholders
- Monitoring progress
- Ensuring WP completion and deliverables
- Ensuring progress reports and final reports
- Organisation of consortium meetings (virtual or face-to-face)
- Sustain networking activities with stakeholders throughout the project

Other partners' tasks:

- Attending meetings
- Provide progress reports
- Review deliverables and final reports
- Participate in networking activities throughout the project

WP2: Cross-country comparison of national drug policies using leximetrics

Objective: to build indices of laws regarding drug production, distribution and use in the countries selected – Portugal, France, Italy, the Netherlands, England, Canada and Australia – and over a time-frame of twenty years (1996-2016).

Work package leader's tasks:

- Liaise with official entities in the countries selected to facilitate identification of legal data
- Identify and liaise with legal experts in each of the selected countries (possibly academics), to aid in the coding of laws for leximetrics
- Draft guidelines for legal data collection
- Monitor legal data collection
- Develop tools for legal data recording
- Support translation of legal documents, when needed
- Develop tools for preliminary legal data analysis (variables selection and coding system)

Partner	Portugal (leader)	France	Italy	Netherlands
Person-months estimate	24	-	6	-

WP3: Qualitative and quantitative study of drug policy perceptions

Objective: The main objective of this work package is to ascertain the perception of drug policy and its evolution in the selected countries. This involves empirical data gathering (qualitative expert interviews to gather actors' perceptions on legal evolution and its impact on social indicators, and surveys on perceptions of law in action).

Work package leader's tasks:

- Maintain a regular contact with key experts or institutions in the selected countries
- Identify key experts in each country and conduct semi-structured interviews
- Define the samples and survey methodologies
- Conduct the surveys and analyse the results
- Produce a detailed draft report with the main results from the qualitative expert interviews and the quantitative surveys

Other partners' tasks:

- Liaise with the WP leader to clarify any outstanding issues
- Translate interview and survey questions into the language of their country
- Identify key experts in their countries and conduct semi-structured interviews
- Assist, if necessary, in improving the understanding of survey results pertaining their countries
- Actively contribute to discussions during and after the production of the draft report

Partner	Portugal	France	Italy	Netherlands (leader)
Person-months estimate	2	2	2	24

WP4: Developing key social indicators for drug policy analysis
Objective: The main objective of this WP is to review, develop and collect information on key social indicators directly or indirectly related to illicit drug use.

Work package leader's tasks:
- Review the literature on social indicators
- Identify the social indicators relevant to this study
- Maintain a regular contact with key experts or institutions in the selected countries
- Organise a data collection mission for each country (short stay in each selected country, to meet with experts, identify data sources and collect the data)
- Collect, for the selected countries, data on the relevant social indicators
- Identify problems in the data collection process or in the data
- Produce a comprehensive database of social indicators
- Produce a detailed draft report that includes the literature review, the data collection methodology and the main results for the selected time period and countries

Partner	Portugal	France (leader)	Italy	Netherlands
Person-months estimate	-	24	6	-

WP5: Assessing the impact of drug policies on key social indicators
Objective: The main element of this work package is the cross-country analysis of drug policies and their impact on social indicators.

Work package leader's tasks:
- Carefully review the reports of WP2, WP3 and WP4
- Review the database produced in WP2, the survey and interview results of WP3 and the social indicators database collected in WP4
- Identify the most suited qualitative and quantitative techniques to analyse the data (simultaneous equations, econometrics, etc.), taking into account the complex nature of the inter-relationships between the variables
- Produce and discuss a draft report on the main results

Other partners' tasks:
- Liaise with the WP leader to clarify any outstanding issues
- Actively contribute in methodological and/or results discussions
- Actively contribute to discussions during and after the production of the draft report

Partner	Portugal (leader)	France	Italy	Netherlands
Person-months estimate	24	3	3	3

WP6: Knowledge building and societal dissemination

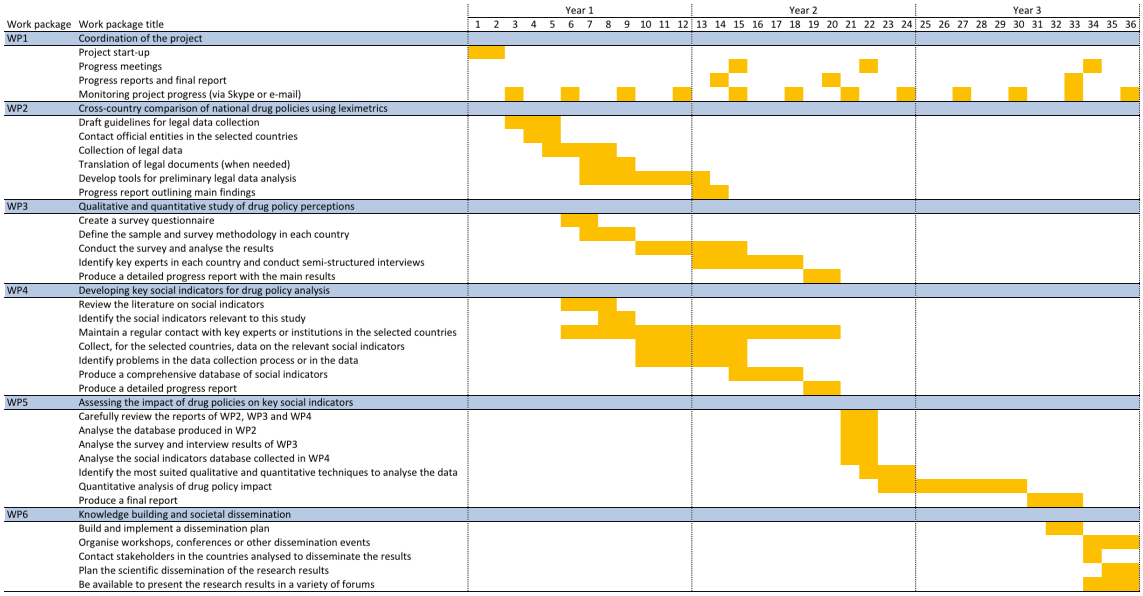
Objective: The main objective of this work package is to actively disseminate the research results.

Participants' tasks:

- Build and implement a dissemination plan
- Organise workshops, conferences or other dissemination events
- Contact stakeholders in the countries analysed to disseminate the results
- Plan the scientific dissemination of the research results, including submission of papers to top-ranked scientific journals
- Be available to present the research results in a variety of forums

Partner	Portugal (leader)	France	Italy	Netherlands
Person-months estimate	2	2	2	2

GANTT CHART OF THE STUDY



4. Information on the project consortium

Please add details for the PI as well as each partner co-PI (max 1 page per CV) and, if applicable, other team members (1/2 page per CV) participating in the project.

Please duplicate the table below as required.

PORTUGAL

PI

Role in Project:	PI and WP5 leader [Portugal]		
First Name:	Ricardo	Surname:	Gonçalves
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Ricardo Gonçalves holds a PhD in Economics from the University of York (UK), where he has also completed the MSc Economics (with Distinction). He graduated from ISEG – University of Lisbon. He is an Assistant Professor and Associate Dean for Research of Católica Porto Business School, Universidade Católica Portuguesa. In the drug field, in 2010-2012, he has coordinated a large project for Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos (a private foundation based in Portugal) which included the regulatory impact assessment of the Portuguese National Strategy for the Fight Against Drugs. This has later led to the publication of a paper (Gonçalves, Lourenço and Silva, 2015 – see below) that was awarded the EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction) Scientific Paper Award 2015 for best paper on drug policy. Ricardo combines his knowledge of the drug policy field (and more generally in Health) with expertise in quantitative studies in the fields of Economics, with publications in prestigious journals such as the Journal of Industrial Economics, the Journal of Economics & Management Strategy or Applied Economics. In addition, he has significant experience in consulting projects, having worked at Europe Economics, an economic consultancy firm based in London, for three years (2001-2004) and has continued to conduct consultancy studies in the fields of regulation, competition and policy (over forty).		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. **Gonçalves, R.** & Rodrigues, V. (2016). Reference pricing with elastic demand for pharmaceuticals. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* (forthcoming). 2. **Gonçalves, R.** & Fonseca, M. (2016). Learning through simultaneous play: evidence from penny auctions. *Journal of Economics & Management Strategy* (forthcoming). 3. **Gonçalves, R.**, Rodrigues, V. & Vasconcelos, H. (2015). Reference pricing in the presence of pseudo-generics. *International Journal of Health Economics and Management*, 15 (3), pp. 281-305. 4. **Gonçalves, R.**, Lourenço, A. & Silva, S. N. (2015). A social cost perspective in the wake of the Portuguese strategy for the fight against drugs. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 26 (2), pp. 199-209. 5. **Gonçalves, R.** (2013). Empirical evidence on the impact of reserve prices in English auctions. *Journal of Industrial Economics*, 61 (1), 202-242.		

Team member 1

Role in Project:	Team member and WP2 leader [Portugal]		
First Name:	Ana	Surname:	Lourenço
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within	Ana Lourenço holds a PhD in Management Studies from the University of Cambridge (UK), and an MSc and MBA in Organizational Behaviour from Católica Lisbon School of Business and Economics. She graduated in Law at the School of Law of Universidade Católica Portuguesa. She is an Assistant Professor and Scientific Coordinator of the Double Degree in Law and Management at Universidade Católica Portuguesa.		

the field of the project	In the drug field, in 2010-2012, she collaborated in a large project for Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos (a private foundation based in Portugal) which included the regulatory impact assessment of the Portuguese National Strategy for the Fight Against Drugs. This has later led to the publication of a paper (Gonçalves, Lourenço and Silva, 2015 – see below) that was awarded the EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction) Scientific Paper Award 2015 for best paper on drug policy. Ana combines her knowledge of regulation from a socio-legal perspective with expertise in qualitative studies in the fields of regulation and contracts, with publications in prestigious journals such as Public Administration, Industrial & Corporate Change and Socio-Economic Review. In addition, she has experience in consulting projects, namely on media regulation (for the Portuguese media regulator ERC) and unfair trading practices (consortium leader: College of Europe). Currently, she integrates the supervisory board of RTP, the Portuguese public service broadcaster.
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. Turner, S., **Lourenço, A**. & Allen, P. (2016). Hybrids, and professional communities: comparing UK reforms in healthcare, broadcasting and postal services. *Public Administration*, 94 (3), pp. 700-716. 2. Gonçalves, R.; **Lourenço, A.** & Silva, S. N. (2015). A social cost perspective in the wake of the Portuguese strategy for the fight against drugs. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 26 (2), pp. 199-209. 3. **Lourenço, A**. (2014) In Memoriam Ronald Coase. In *Ronald H. Coase*. Chicago: Coase-Sandor Institute for Law and Economics. The University of Chicago Law School. 4. Gonçalves, R. (coord.); **Lourenço, A**.; Nascimento, A.; Rodrigues, V.; Silva, S. (2012) *Droga e Propinas: Avaliações de impacto legislativo.* Lisboa: Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos. 5. Turner, S. & **Lourenço, A.** (2012) Competition and public service broadcasting: stimulating creativity or servicing capital? *Socio-Economic Review*; 10 (3) 497-523.

Team member 2

Role in Project:	Team member [Portugal]		
First Name:	Cláudia Costa	Surname:	Storti
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Claudia Costa Storti is an economist responsible for drug policy evaluation and social costs at the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction (EMCDDA). In this capacity she has developed the knowledge of specific scientific literature and national drug policy evaluation experiences, available international datasets and methods used in this field. Her role as Associate Editor at the International Journal of Drug Policy (IJDP) and as member of the Scientific Committee of the International Society for the Study of the Drug Policy (ISSDP) provides her with deep and up-to-date knowledge of the latest scientific and policy developments in this field. Last but not least, her list of publications provides concrete examples of her capacity to implement, develop and coordinate innovative analyses in the drugs field, focusing on the European situation.		
With respect to the	1. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2014).		

activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	*Financing drug policy in Europe in the wake of the economic recession*, EMCDDA Papers, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. [main author and responsible for the project] 2. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2014). *Estimating public expenditure on drug-law offenders in prison in Europe*. EMCDDA Papers, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. [main author and responsible for the project] 3. **Costa Storti, C.**, de Grauwe, P. & Reuter P. (2011). Economic recession, drug use and public health. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 22 (5), pp. 321-325. 4. **Costa Storti, C.**, De Grauwe, P., Sabadash, A. & Montanari, M. (2011). Unemployment and drug treatment. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 22 (5), pp. 366-373. 5. **Costa Storti, C.** & De Grauwe, P. (2008). Globalization and the Price Decline of Illicit Drugs. *International journal of Drug Policy*, 20 (1), pp. 48-61.

Team member 3

Role in Project:	Advisor [Portugal]		
First Name:	Paul	Surname:	de Grauwe
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	As a professor at the London School of Economics Paul De Grauwe has an in-depth knowledge in the field of policy evaluations and econometric modelling required to this project. Further, Prof. De Grauwe has been involved in several relevant projects in the drug policy field. The first one (with Claudia Costa Storti) analysed the impact of globalisation on the prices of cocaine and heroin. It also developed a theoretical model allowing to shed light on the functioning of the cocaine and heroin markets. A second one (with Claudia Costa Storti, Anna Sabadash and Montanari) aimed at detecting the influence of unemployment and recessions on drug use. A third one (with Claudia Costa Storti) is a conference organised at CESifo about illicit trade and the global economy.		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. Costa Storti, C., & **De Grauwe, P.** (2012). *Illicit Trade and the Global Economy*. CESifo Seminar Series. MIT Press. 2. Costa Storti, C., **De Grauwe, P.,** Sabadash, A. & Montanari, L. (2012). Unemployment and drug treatment. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 22, pp. 366– 373. 3. Costa Storti, C., **De Grauwe, P.** & Reuter, P. (2011). Economic recession, drug use and public health. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 22 (5), pp. 321-325. 4. Costa Storti, C. & **De Grauwe, P.** (2009). The cocaine and heroin markets in the era of globalisation and drug reduction policies. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 20 (6), pp. 488-496.		

Team member 4

Role in Project:	Advisor [Portugal]		
First Name:	Mathias	Surname:	Siems

With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Mathias Siems, professor at the Durham Law School, Durham University, is an expert on quantitative measurement of laws for the purpose of cross-country comparison. His experience in using leximetrics will be valuable in the design and implementation of the leximetrics approach, most notably in regard to variable selection and coding.
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. **Siems, M.** (2016). Varieties of Legal Systems: Towards a New Global Taxonomy. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 12, (3), pp. 579-602. 2. Katelozou, D. & **Siems, M.** (2015). Disappearing Paradigms in Shareholder Protection: Leximetric Evidence for 30 Countries, 1990-2013. *Journal of Corporate Law Studies*, 15, pp. 127-160. 3. Cabrelli, D. & **Siems, M.** (2015). Convergence, Legal Origins and Transplants in Comparative Corporate Law: A Case-Based and Quantitative Analysis. *American Journal of Comparative Law*, 63, pp. 109-153. 4. **Siems, M.** (2010). Convergence in Corporate Governance: A Leximetric Approach. *Journal of Corporation Law*, 35 (4), pp. 729-756.

FRANCE

Co-PI 1

Role in Project:	Co-PI and WP4 leader [France]		
First Name:	Pierre	Surname:	Kopp
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Social cost calculation and public policy evaluation are the core of Pierre Kopp research. He has also a rich experience in the field of law as a lawyer at the Paris Bar and at the International Criminal Court (ICC). Pierre Kopp will bring his expertise at the intersection of Law and Economics in the field of illegal drugs.		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. **Kopp, P.** & Ogrodnik ,M. (2016). The social cost of drugs in France in 2010. *European Journal of Health Economics* (forthcoming). 2. Ogrodnik, M. & **Kopp, P.** (2016). La réponse pénale à l'usage des stupéfiants: entre politique répressive et mesures à caractère sanitaire et pédagogique. *Mouvements*, n° 86, pp. 61-70. 3. Ogrodnik, M., **Kopp, P.**, Bongaert, X. & Tecco, J. (2015). An Economic Analysis of different cannabis decriminalization scenarios. *Psychiatria Danubina*, n°27, pp. 309-314. 4. **Kopp, P.** & Fenoglio, P. (2011). Les drogues sont elles bénéfiques pour la France?. *Revue Economique*, 62 (5), pp. 899-918.		

Team member 1

Role in Project:	Team member [France]		
First Name:	Marysia	Surname:	Ogrodnik
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Contribution as a "National Expert" (for France) to Rand Corp report on "the Alternatives to Coercive Sanctions for Drug Law Offences and Drug-related Crime" to be presented to European Commission Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs. Ph.D. thesis (defended on 22 September 2016): An Economic Analysis of Addictive Behaviors and Drug Policy in France, Advisor: Pierre Kopp.		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. Kopp, P. & **Ogrodnik ,M.** (2016). The social cost of drugs in France in 2010. *European Journal of Health Economics* (forthcoming). 2. **Ogrodnik, M.** & Kopp, P. (2016). La réponse pénale à l'usage des stupéfiants: entre politique répressive et mesures à caractère sanitaire et pédagogique. *Mouvements*, n° 86, pp. 61-70. 3. **Ogrodnik, M.** (2015). Apports de la psychologie à l'analyse économique des comportements addictifs. *Revue Française d'Économie*, XXX (4), pp.17-54. 4. **Ogrodnik, M.**, Kopp, P., Bongaert, X. & Tecco, J. (2015). An Economic Analysis of different cannabis decriminalization scenarios. *Psychiatria Danubina*, n°27, pp. 309-314.		

ITALY

Co-PI 2

Role in Project:	Co-PI [Italy]		
First Name:	Carla	Surname:	Rossi
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	She is working in the field since 1989. In the last 5 years she has been involved in European projects: - Project Manager of the project financed by the EU Commission: New methodological tools for programme and policy evaluation - Head of the Italian research Unit in the project "Further analysis of the EU illicit drugs market and response to it- responding to future challenges", financed by the EU Commission - Project manager of the research project, financed by the Open Society Institute - Development of new tools to evaluate drug policy for an evidence based approach - UNICRI consultant in the EU project ALICE rap and in two other projects and in particular as scientific consultant for the Relazione annuale al Parlamento 2015 sullo stato delle tossicodipendenze in Italia Presently involved in the ERANID project:		

	Understanding the dynamics and consequences of young adult substance use pathways: A Longitudinal And Momentary Analysis in the European nightclub scene. Further EMCDDA projects and National projects on the same topics.
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. Ricci, R. & **Rossi, C.** (Eds.) (2013). *Lifestyles and history of use of drug users in four EU countries: exploratory analysis of survey data*. Rome: UniversItalia di Onorati s.r.l. [ISBN 978-88-6507-403-9] 2. **Rossi, C.** (2013). Monitoring the size and protagonists of the drug market: combining supply and demand data sources and estimates. *Current Drug Abuse Reviews*, 6 (2), pp. 122-129. 3. Fabi, F., Mammone, A. & **Rossi, C.** (2014). New indicators of illegal drug use to compare drug user populations for policy evaluation. *Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Public Health*, 11 (2), pp. 8891-1 – 8891-7. 4. Mammone, A., Fabi, F., Colasante, E., Siciliano, V., Molinaro, S., Kraus, L. & **Rossi, C.** (2014). New indicators to evaluate and to compare harmful drug use among adolescents in 38 European countries. *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 31 (4), pp. 243-258. 5. Molinaro, S., Franchini, M., Pieroni, S., Potente, R., Benedetti, E., Riglietta, M., Beato, E. & **Rossi, C.** (2016). Public expenditure on drug treatment and associated comorbidities: the case-study of Bergamo. In EMCDDA, *Methods to estimate the costs of drug treatment* (forthcoming).

Team member 1

Role in Project:	Team member [Italy]		
First Name:	Alessio	Surname:	Canzonetti
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Economist with experience in research and technical assistance in the field of public policy evaluation, regulatory impact assessment, social cost calculation and means-testing policy. Participation in research "Analysis of data on drug-related phenomena: interpretative models, estimation and indicators." Based on data provided by Judicial Authority and rehab centers, estimation methods have been applied with regard to the number of drug users in Italy and the business of the illicit drug market. An estimation of the market size of the drug and its effect on the gross domestic product, through a demand-side and supply-side approach, was proposed. Limits of the approach, mainly due to the quality of the available data, were also highlighted. Alessio has analysed data obtained of an online questionnaire administered to the students of an Italian schools sample, dealing the comparison with the results of a similar survey (Monitoring the Future) carried out in the United States since 1975. The experience gained over the years has offered useful interpretations and approaches for Italian situation. Experience in statistics, data treatment and analysis, with special reference to text mining, textual data analysis and multidimensional techniques.		
With respect to the			

activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	

Team member 2

Role in Project:	Team member [Italy]		
First Name:	Francesca	Surname:	De Marinis
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Contribution as expert (for Italy) on drug legislation to monitoring legal data collection and support translation of legal documents Master in law thesis (defended in October 2016): "The legislation on drugs: outlines of criminal policy".		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. **De Marinis, F.** (2016). Il secolo proibizionista, In M. A. Farina Coscioni & C. Rossi (Eds.), *Proibizionismo Criminalità Corruzione*. Universitalia: Roma.		

Team member 3

Role in Project:	Team member [Italy]		
First Name:	Fabio Massimo	Surname:	Lanzoni
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Director of MIPA Consortium. Economist with experience in research and technical assistance in the field of public policy evaluation, regulatory impact assessment, social cost calculation and means-testing policy.		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years	1. Pellegrini, G., D'Amen, B., **Lanzoni, F. M.,** Cucinotta, L. &, Di Prinzio, A. (2014). L'applicazione del metodo controfattuale per la valutazione di un intervento di welfare d'emergenza: il progetto Youssam a Roma Capitale. *Rassegna Italiana della Valutazione*, 59, pp. 124-147.		

(maximum of 5)	

Team member 4

Role in Project:	Team member [Italy]		
First Name:	Dario	Surname:	Cirillo
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	He has been working as data analysis expert and public policy evaluator for seven years.		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)			

NETHERLANDS

Co-PI 3

Role in Project:	Co-PI and WP3 leader [Netherlands]		
First Name:	Dirk	Surname:	Korf
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Dirk Korf holds a PhD in Criminology, and is a professor in Criminology at the University of Amsterdam (NL) and Director of the Bonger Institute of Criminology at this university. The institute has a wealth of experience in research on drug use, drug markets and drug policy. In almost all studies, quantitative and qualitative data collection and analytical methods are combined to form a complete picture of the issues under study. The institute has an extensive international network of researchers and national and international practitioners. Dirk combines his knowledge of the drug policy field (and more generally criminology) with expertise in quantitative and qualitative research. For many years he has been involved in and has coordinated various types of research in the drug field, including transnational, comparative and interdisciplinary studies. A.o. Chair of the European Society for Social Drug research (ESSD), Member of the Scientific Committee of EMCDDA, and editor / associate editor of various international peer reviewed journals.		
With respect to the activities in the	1. Van Ooyen-Houben, M.M.J, Bieleman, B. & **Korf, D. J.** (2016). Tightening the Dutch coffee shop policy: Evaluation of the		

project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	private club and the residence criterion. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 31, pp. 113-120. 2. Oteo Peréz, A., Benschop, A., Blanken, P. & **Korf, D.J.** (2015). Criminal involvement and crime specialization among crack users in the Netherlands. *European Addiction Research*, 21 (2), pp. 53-62. 3. **Korf, D.J.,** Nabben, T., Benschop, A., Ribbink, K. & Van Amsterdam, J.G.C. (2013) Risk Factors of y-Hydroxybutyrate Overdosing. *European Addiction Research*, 20 (2), pp. 66-74. 4. Oteo Peréz, A., Benschop, A. & **Korf, D.J.** (2013). Buying and Selling Crack: Transactions at the Retail Level and the Role of User-Sellers. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 44 (1), pp. 56-68. 5. **Korf, D.J.** (2011). Marihuana behind and beyond coffeeshops. In: Decorte, T., Potter G.R. & Bouchard, M. (Eds.), *World wide weed: Global trends in cannabis cultivation and its control [pp. 181-195]*. Surrey: Ashgate.

Team member 1

Role in Project:	Team member [Netherlands]		
First Name:	Ton	Surname:	Nabben
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Ton Nabben (MA Sociology, PhD Criminology) is a senior researcher and has many years of experience in qualitative methods. His main focus is on monitoring and analysing developments at the illicit drugs market in relation to drug policy. He has an extensive network of professionals in prevention, harm reduction and law enforcement. He is a member of the official Dutch CAM-committee that assesses and monitors medical, social and societal risks related to drugs. His main task in the proposed project will be the expert interviews.		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. **Nabben, T.** & Korf, D.J. (2016). Consequences of criminalisation: The Dutch khat market before and after the ban. *Drug Education, Prevention and Policy* (forthcoming). 2. **Nabben, T.** (2015). From club cultures to screen cultures. In Wouters, M. & Fountain, J. (Eds.), *Between street and screen - Traditions and innovations in the drugs field*. Lengerich: Pabst Science Publishers. 3. Van Amsterdam, J.G.C., **Nabben, T.**, Keiman, D., Haanschoten, G. & Korf, D.J. (2015). Exploring the Attractiveness of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) among Experienced Drug Users. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 47 (3), pp. 177-181. 4. **Nabben, T.** (2010). Cops and dogs against party drugs. In: Decorte, T. & Fountain, J. (Eds.). *Pleasure, pain and profit. European perspectives on drugs* (pp. 120-133). Lengerich: Pabst Science Publishers.		

Team member 2

Role in Project:	Team member [Netherlands]		
First Name:	Nienke	Surname:	Liebregts

With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Nienke (MA Sociology, PhD Criminology) combines qualitative and quantitative methods. She conducted a three-year longitudinal study among a cohort of 600 frequent cannabis users, for which she herself did hundreds of quantitative and qualitative interviews. Recently, together with field assistants, she did a survey among over 500 coffee shop visitors from abroad. Nienke has excellent skills in interviewing drug users as well as professionals, and in analysing qualitative data. Her main tasks in the proposed project will be the survey among current drug users in coffee shops and (together with Ton Nabben) the expert interviews.
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	1. **Liebregts, N.**, Van der Pol, P., De Graaf., R., Van Laar, M., Van den Brink, W. & Korf, D.J. (2015). Persistence and desistance in heavy cannabis use: the role of identity, agency, and life events. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 18 (5), pp. 617-633. 2. **Liebregts, N.**, Van der Pol, P., Van Laar, M., de Graaf., R. Van den Brink, W. & Korf, D.J. (2015). The role of leisure and delinquency in frequent cannabis use and dependence trajectories among young adults. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 26 (2), pp. 143-152. 3. **Liebregts, N.**, Van der Pol, P., Van Laar, M., De Graaf, R., Van den Brink, W. & Korf, D.J. (2013). The Role of Study and Work in Cannabis Use and Dependence Trajectories among Young Adult Frequent Cannabis Users. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 4 (85), pp. 1-11. 4. Van der Pol, P., **Liebregts, N.**, De Graaf, R., Korf, D.J., Van den Brink, W. & Van Laar, M. (2013). Facilitators and barriers in treatment seeking for cannabis dependence. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 133 (2), pp. 776–780. 5. **Liebregts, N.**, Van der Pol, P., Benschop, A., Van Laar, M., De Graaf, R., Van den Brink, W. & Korf, D.J. (2011). Cannabis dependence and peer selection in social networks of frequent users. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 38 (1), pp. 93-119.

Team member 3

Role in Project:	Team member [Netherlands]		
First Name:	Annemieke	Surname:	Benschop
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of relevant experience and activities within the field of the project	Annemieke (MSc Biomedical Sciences) is specialized in social epidemiology. She has been involved in dozens of (local, national and international) face-to-face, written and online surveys among various populations, from general populations to hidden populations, and has much experience in survey design, construction of questionnaires and statistical analysis of survey data and big institutional data sets, e.g. from police, justice and drug treatment services. Her main task in the proposed project will be the design, co-ordination and analysis of the general population survey, and (together with Nienke Liebregts) the design and statistical analysis of the survey among current drug users in coffee shops.		
With respect to the activities in the project, please provide details of	1. **Benschop, A.**, Liebregts, N., Van der Pol, P., Schaap, R., Buisman, R., Van Laar, M., Van den Brink, W., De Graaf, R. & Korf, D.J. (2015). Reliability and validity of the Marijuana Motives Measure among young adult frequent cannabis users and associations with cannabis dependence. *Addictive Behaviors*,		

relevant publications in the last five years (maximum of 5)	40, pp. 91-95. 2. Oteo Peréz, A., **Benschop, A.**, Blanken, P. & Korf, D.J. (2015). Criminal involvement and crime specialization among crack users in the Netherlands. *European Addiction Research*, 21 (2), pp. 53-62. 3. **Benschop, A.** & Oteo Peréz, A. (2013). Ethnic- and gender-specific patterns of substance use. In Fountain, J., Wouters, M. & Korf D.J. (Eds.), *Snapshots of social drug research in Europe* [pp. 32-34]. Lengerich: Pabst Science Publishers. 4. Oteo Pérez, A., **Benschop, A.** & Korf, D.J. (2012). Differential profiles of crack users in respondent-driven and institutional samples: A three-site comparison. *European Addiction Research*, 18 (4), pp. 184-192. 5. Wouters, M., **Benschop, A.**, Van Laar, M. & Korf, D.J. (2012). Cannabis use and proximity to coffee shops in the Netherlands. *European Journal of Criminology*, 9 (4), pp. 337-353.

5. COST CALCULATION

Please add the financial summary for each project consortium partner and, in accordance to relevant national/regional eligibility rules, justify the resources to be committed.

Please duplicate the tables below for each partner as required.

PI

Organisation name: Católica Porto Business School, Universidade Católica Portuguesa **Country:** Portugal		**Please indicate if the costs are listed with or without taxes according to the national funding rules (eligible costs) of your country:** Costs with taxes				
		Year: 1	Year: 2	Year: 3		**Total:**
Project costs per Partner in €	Personnel	13,260	13,260	13,260		39,780
	Overhead	1,687	1,576	1,687		4,950
	Travel & subsistence	2,000	1,000	2,000		5,000
	Equipment					
	Consumables					
	Other costs					
	Subcontracting					
	Total costs	16,947	15,836	16,947		49,730
Funding	**Funding requested**	16,947	15,836	16,947		49,730

	Co-financing					
	Co- financing: Please describe how you plan to finance costs not covered by funding organisations participating in this call (e.g., by internal funds) :					

Describe the nature of the subcontracting and, if possible, the name and address of subcontractors.

Nature, name and address of subcontractors	

In accordance to relevant national/regional eligibility rules, please justify the resources to be committed.

Please list explicitly any costs (max. 1 page).

Personnel Costs	Research assistant for the duration of the research project (36 months): salary of €980 per month and social security costs of approximately €125 per month=36x€1105=€39,780
Equipment	
Consumables	
Travel	Travel expenses for progress meetings (6x): €500 per trip Travel expenses for meetings with advisors (4x): €500 per trip
Subcontracting	
Other costs (Indirect	

CO-PI 1

Organisation name: Université Paris I (Pantheon Sorbonee) **Country:** France		**Please indicate if the costs are listed with or without taxes according to the national funding rules (eligible costs) of your country:** Costs with taxes				
		Year: 1	Year: 2	Year: 3		**Total:**
Project costs per Partner in €	Personnel	31,500	49,500			81,000
	Overhead	5,828	7,326	1,776		14,930
	Travel & subsistence	21,000	16,500	1,000		38,500
	Equipment					
	Consumables					
	Other costs					
	Subcontractors			15,000		15,000
	Total costs	58,328	73,326	17,776		149,430
Financing per Partner in €	**Funding requested**	58,328	73,326	17,776		149,430
	Co-financing					
	Co- financing: Please describe how you plan to finance costs not covered by funding organisations participating in this call (e.g., by internal funds) :					

Describe the nature of the subcontracting and, if possible, the names of subcontractors.

Nature, name and address of subcontractors	

In accordance to relevant national/regional eligibility rules, please justify the resources to be committed.

Please list explicitly any costs (max. 1 page).

Personnel Costs	Senior researcher: estimated cost of €4500 per month for 18 months=€81,000
Equipment	
Consumables	
Travel	Data collection missions to selected countries (7 countries, average €4500 per mission): €31,500 Travel expenses for progress meetings (6x): €500 per trip Travel expenses for meetings in European countries (8x): €500 per trip
Subcontracting	Scientific event for presentation of study results (venue, flights and travel expenses for invited speakers): €15,000
Other costs (Indirect costs)	

CO-PI 2

Organisation name: Consorzio per lo sviluppo delle metodologie e delle innovazioni nelle pubbliche amministrazioni (MIPA) **Country:** Italy	**Please indicate if the costs are listed with or without taxes according to the national funding rules (eligible costs) of your country:** Costs with taxes				
	Year: 1	Year: 2	Year: 3		**Total:**

Project costs per Partner in €	Personnel	30,450	30,450	4,350		65,250
	Overhead	4,200	4,200	350		8,750
	Travel & subsistence	5,500	5,000	500		11,000
	Equipment					
	Consumables					
	Other costs					
	Subcontractors	5,000	7,000	3,000		15,000
	Total costs	45,150	46,650	8,200		100,000
Financing per Partner in €	**Funding requested**	45,150	46,650	8,200		100,000
	Co-financing					
	Co- financing: Please describe how you plan to finance costs not covered by funding organisations participating in this call (e.g., by internal funds) :					

Describe the nature of the subcontracting and, if possible, the names of subcontractors.

Nature, name and address of subcontractors	Instituto Luca Coscioni, Via Luigi Mancinelli 35, 00199 Rome, Italy [Not-for-profit organisation]

In accordance to relevant national/regional eligibility rules, please justify the resources to be committed.

Please list explicitly any costs (max. 1 page).

Personnel Costs	Senior researcher: estimated cost of € 4,350 per month for 15 months=€65,250
Equipment	
Consumables	
Travel	Travel expenses for progress meetings (3x): €500 per trip Travel expenses for meetings with advisors (4x): €500 per trip Travel expenses for meetings with experts in the selected countries (15x): €500 per trip
Subcontracting	Scientific collaboration for the analysis of drug laws and policies: €10,000. Scientific event for presentation of study results (venue, flights and travel expenses for invited speakers): €5,000
Other costs (Indirect costs)	

CO-PI 3

Organisation name: University of Amsterdam **Country:** Netherlands		**Please indicate if the costs are listed with or without taxes according to the national funding rules (eligible costs) of your country:** Costs with taxes				
		Year: 1	Year: 2	Year: 3		**Total:**
Project	Personnel	29,950	47,150	22,800		99,900

	Overhead	2,995	4,715	2,280		9,990
	Travel & subsistence	4,500	4,500	1,000		10,000
	Equipment					
	Consumables	500	1,000			1,500
	Other costs					
	Subcontractors	15,000	28,000			43,000
	Total costs	52,945	85,365	26,080		164,390
Financing per Partner in €	**Funding requested**	52,945	85,365	25,080		164,390
	Co-financing					
	Co- financing: Please describe how you plan to finance costs not covered by funding organisations participating in this call (e.g., by internal funds) :					

Describe the nature of the subcontracting and, if possible, the names of subcontractors.

Nature, name and address of subcontractors	Survey firms with expertise in conducting nationally representative surveys – to be determined after the project start. Skilled interviewers with relevant networks in England, Canada and Australia– to be determined after the start of the project.

In accordance to relevant national/regional eligibility rules, please justify the resources to be committed.

Please list explicitly any costs (max. 1 page).

Personnel Costs	Co-PI (Korf): 3.5 months x € 10,500 = € 36,750 Senior researcher (Nabben): 2 months x € 7,500 = € 15,000 Quantitative researcher (Benschop): 2,5 months x € 6,500 = € 16,250. Qualitative/quantitative researcher (Liebregts): 5,5 months x € 5,800 = € 31,900.
Equipment	
Consumables	€ 1,500 incentives survey current users.
Travel	Travel expenses for progress meetings (6x): €500 per trip Travel expenses for meetings with experts in the selected countries (14x): €500 per trip
Subcontracting	€ 28,000 for online survey general population in 7 countries by professional international survey firm with expertise in conducting nationally representative surveys in all participating countries – to be determined after the project start € 7,500 for conducting and reporting expert interviews in three countries (England, Canada and Australia). € 7,500 for multi-lingual freelance interviewers survey current users in coffee shops.
Other costs (Indirect costs)	

6. Impact of the project and engagement in responsible research and innovation

6.1 How will the outcomes of the project provide relevant information for policy-making and society (max. 1 page)?

Several sectors of society (policy-makers, legislators, law enforcement entities, academics) can benefit from a cross-country comparative study of drug policy regarding drug production, distribution and use (with a particular focus on cannabis), and more specifically from the assessment of the relationship between countries' drug policies and laws with key social indicators.

In a context of economic crisis, resource allocation to deal with the drug problem becomes paramount. Our project, by developing a method for quantitatively analysing drug policies enacted by law and caring to the perceptions of key actors regarding its actual implementation, achieves two socially relevant outcomes: (i) it widens the field of alternative policies to consider in dealing with the drug problem, and (ii) it facilitates an *ex ante* assessment of the impact of different policy alternatives on key social indicators. For example, our project will allow us to compare the criminalisation of drug use with a penal provision of up to 1 year (e.g., France) with the decriminalisation of drug use up to a quantity equivalent to personal use (e.g., Portugal) in what regards the relation with social indicators like HIV/hepatitis infection rates, for instance.

In addition, the complementary qualitative and quantitative studies will allow the perceptions of key actors to be considered within the research, thus allowing participants to contribute to the research process, researchers to consider the dynamics of law in action, and policy makers to account for the social grounding of research.

Our research team has a very good track record of developing studies that engage social actors and contribute to policy-making and society.

6.2 Description of how the consortium will engage with societal actors during and after the research process and how they will develop outreach and dissemination activities during and at the end of the project to ensure the widest transfer of the produced knowledge (max.3 pages).

The proposed study will provide data and indices which can be used in academia, policy making, professionals working in drug related fields, as well as the general public. As the project will be a close collaboration between research teams in four countries – Portugal, France, Italy and the Netherlands –, knowledge transfer will take place and feedback into organizations in the countries involved, as well as transnational organizations such as UNODC and EMCDDA.

With the exception of WP1 (project coordination), outputs of each work package will include peer-reviewed international and national scientific publications, as well as lay publications in relevant outlets and websites.

Moreover, the development of the complementary qualitative study (WP3), by incorporating the views of key stakeholders in society, will be relevant for socially grounding the study, enhancing dissemination and promoting the use of the findings of the study.

WP6 is a work package specifically devoted to knowledge dissemination, in which a carefully laid out plan will be developed by the WP leader to ensure that the projects' results are widely disseminated. In addition to specific intermediate outputs of each WP, WP6's leader will organise workshops, conferences or other dissemination events and contact stakeholders in the countries under analysis to disseminate the results. It is a clear objective of this research project

for its outputs not only to be scientific (e.g., published papers in peer-reviewed journals), but also societal (e.g., through the use of non-scientific mechanisms, such as websites, blogs or lay publications).

6.3 Description of how ethical issues of the project proposal will be tackled - especially when dealing with vulnerable groups - to ensure quality and integrity of the research (e.g. by adopting existing codes of ethical conduct in research). When applicable, ethical and legal issues (e.g. informed consent, ethical permits, data protection) should comply with national regulations (max. 1 page).

The study will be performed in compliance to the national laws on research involving human subjects, and with principles enunciated in the current version of the Declaration of Helsinki, the guidelines of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) issued by ICH; and in case of medical device use: the European Directive on medical devices 93/42/EEC and the ISO Norm 14155 and ISO 14971. The ethical committees in the participating institutions and/or other regulatory authorities will receive the research protocol, annual reports and be informed about any occurrence that may impact on the completion of the study. All participants in the qualitative study will be required to provide informed consent before taking part in any of the study elements.

6.4 Description of the way the gender dimension will be dealt with by fostering gender balance in research teams and integrating the gender dimension in research content to improve quality and societal relevance and expected results (max. 1 page).

Research team:
The main criterion for building the research team was expertise in comparative research on drugs and in the assessment of the effects of drug policies in society; nonetheless, the team is relatively gender balanced, with nine male and seven female researchers.

Integration of the gender dimension in research:
In WP3, the gender dimension is explicitly addressed, through a gender-mix in interviewees/respondents in the qualitative and quantitative analyses, specific questions in the expert interviews about the role of gender in law in action and access to treatment (e.g., treatment programs for females), questions in the survey among current users about gender distribution in drug supply; and in the statistical analysis of the survey data.

6.5 Description of how intellectual property rights will be handled (e.g. any barriers to sharing materials or results), both within and outside the research consortium. Please include background and foreground information to help understand your starting

intellectual property position and place that in context with any intellectual property that may be generated during the research (max. 1/2 page).

Data: Work Package leaders will manage databases, collecting information from publicly available sources and contributing institutions. During the research project, access to the databases is restricted to participating researchers. After the project completion, all databases will be made available upon request, provided the intended use is scientific in nature.

Authorship: Authorship of each work package report or of the project final report is granted to all who participated in the work package/research project. We will apply the following rules to any other project-related publications:

• The first author is the individual who played a primary role in conceptualising, designing, interpreting and writing about the analyses reported. Other authors include individuals who have made substantial contributions to the analysis. Smaller contributions to the analysis will be acknowledged, but do not attract co-authorship.

• The first author is responsible for ensuring that all authors agree with the final content of the publication and for granting co-authorship of the analysis.

Access to project outputs: Most project outputs are intended to be made freely available for download, especially the final report. The only exception relates to publications in international peer-reviewed journals, the majority of which requires copyright to be transferred to the publisher. The requested project budget does not include funds for open access fees to be paid to the publishers, but the first author will always try to ensure that the content of the publication can be made freely available in accordance with the exceptions foreseen in the copyright transfer forms (e.g., the final accepted version, without the journal final layout, can often be made available provided the journal is clearly identified and a link is provided to the journal publication).

Ethical aspects: The database or other intermediate or final project outputs can only be used for scientific purposes. If any project output attracts controversy, the PI and co-PIs will decide on the appropriate course of action.

7. Additional information

Any additional information requested by specific national funding bodies.

8. Checklist for Proposals

The proposal conforms to the Guidelines for Applicants.	X
Every project partner has checked that their collaboration and their project contribution is eligible for funding.	X
All partners who are not eligible for 100% funding are able to provide financial resources for their own contribution.	X
The consortium is aware of the necessity to have a consortium agreement, including amongst others the agreements on intellectual property rights (IPR) and publication rules for a funded project (depending on the national/regional regulations).	X

9. Declaration

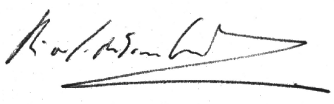
I the undersigned, hereby quote to supply the goods / service / products detailed in this call, at the respective prices quoted.

I certify that as far as I know, the information I have supplied is accurate.

I agree that the funding agencies may discontinue the call arrangements at any time before a proposal has been accepted.

I understand that the funding agencies are not bound to accept any proposal and will not be liable under any circumstances whatsoever for the costs I/we have incurred in preparing the proposal.

The proposal submitted herewith is a bona fide proposal intended to be competitive. We have not fixed or adjusted the amount of the proposal by or under or in accordance with any collusive agreement or arrangement with any other person.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:	Ricardo Gonçalves
SIGNATURE:	
DATE:	17th October 2016