

SPECIFIC TARGETED RESEARCH OR INNOVATION PROJECT

Annex I - “Description of Work”

Project acronym: **CRCC**

Project full title: **Crime Repression Costs in Context**

Proposal/Contract no.:

Related to other Contract no.:

Date of preparation of Annex I:

Operative commencement date of contract:

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1. Project summary

The research starts from the assumption reported in Task 2 that “It is only very recently that EU countries have started generating figures on the cost of crime, and methodological problems still exist in developing the methods of calculating these costs”. The research will point out the existing problems in costs evaluation. It will not discuss computational methods of evaluating costs of different penal strategies. In order to do this, there should be an agreement about what shall be considered as a cost and what shall be considered benefit while proposing and adopting a specific policy. In our opinion, there is actually no agreement on this point in the community of European experts. Moreover, such an agreement seems a chimera if we examine the strategies of different European penitentiary practitioners and administrators. Proponents believe that the first step is the definition of the different paradigms, with their implicit assumptions on penitentiary system’s tasks and costs. Secondly, it is necessary to define the different assumptions that move political discourse and influence public opinion. Finally, it is crucial to study in depth practitioners’ perceptions about costs and benefits. This work of epistemological foundation is preliminary to any discussion about the costs of crime and crime repression. Research will review existing literature and outline the legal and sociological framework of European penal and penitentiary policies (WP 1-2). In order to do this, the research will also produce an empirical-ethnographic research (WP 3-4), involving all the European countries where participant units are based: old EU members such as Italy and Germany, new member states such as Lithuania and a candidate country where penal and penitentiary reforms are strongly needed, such as Turkey. Special attention will be paid to policies aimed at preventing recidivism and a specific ethnographic research on drug-related crime repression will be carried out (WP 4).

2. Project objective(s)

The research aims at giving a significant contribution to the assessment of penal policies’ costs considering the efficacy of such policies in reducing and preventing crime.

On the one hand, it will work out new conceptual tools for the estimation of the efficacy of crime prevention policies adopted in Europe. On the other hand, it intends to allow an evaluation of crime costs with special concern for costs associated to recidivism and to the functioning of penal and penitentiary systems, aiming at reducing it. The research intends therefore to collect and systematically organize specific data on European penal and penitentiary systems, in order to base the debate about strategies against crime on a more solid empirical and ethnographic foundation.

First of all, the research will try to clarify the terminological and conceptual premises that may constitute the grounds of a non-ideological study of the penal system, starting from the observation that there are many possible ways of evaluating the costs of crime and that these different ways are not neutral as regards the fundamental political and theoretical options of a given criminological culture. In order to give an epistemological base to the assessment of strategies aiming at fighting against crime, it will then be necessary to make clear that every evaluation refers to a specific

universe of values. Costs of crime, in particular, are not neutral. They have to be connected also with political and social costs that are associated to criminal policy's choices. The research intends to outline these costs, because policy makers must make them explicit and must take them into account as an integral part of their general criminal policy's option. The research will be developed at theoretical and at empirical-ethnographic level.

At a theoretical level it aims at producing:

- a. An analysis of theoretical paradigms that inform European penal policies, with special concern for criminological and penological paradigms and for strategies of prevention and repression of crime (**WP1**).
- b. An analysis of the complex relationship between penal policies that are developed by experts, practitioners' procedures, normative texts and political discourse(**WP2**).
- c. An analysis of political and social costs of criminal and penal policies based on the different criminological and penological paradigms delineated by the research(**WP1**).

At empirical-ethnographical level the research will be developed in order to single out and highlight the paradigms, often conflicting and incoherent, that lead penal actors (those who work in prison, in social services, in parole and probation services, in immigration services, and in prevention of drug use services) in their daily work. In order to reach this objective, the research will produce:

- a. An analysis of the perception (or, if existent, of the measurement) of rates of recidivism and of the selectivity of some European penal systems; the research intends therefore to study the perception that penitentiary actors have about the efficacy of penitentiary systems in preventing recidivism and consequently in reducing crime (**WP3**).
- b. An analysis of the perception that penitentiary actors have of the different selection criteria employed in the penal judicial process and of their relationship with the social structure of European societies (**WP3**).
- c. An analysis of the perception that penitentiary actors have of the main critical aspects of some European penitentiary systems, also in order to identify their judgement on the quality of penitentiary services and on their efficacy in preventing crime (by preventing recidivism) and in minimizing social costs associated to detention (**WP3**).
- d. An analysis of the perception that penitentiary actors and social workers have of direct and indirect costs of drug-related crimes. This section of the research starts from the assumption that an inquiry on drug-related crimes' repression allows studying in depth what is considered as a cost of crime and as a cost of crime repression. More specifically, it allows studying in depth what is considered as a social cost of crime repression. Finally, the analysis of the treatment of drug-addicts detainees allows, better than other case-studies, highlighting the different problems of European penitentiary systems that the research intends to outline (see supra, c). This part of the research will therefore try to assess the efficacy of strategies envisaged in European policies and practice for fighting against illicit drugs' use and drug-related crimes. In particular, the research seeks to understand and consider the perception that penitentiary actors and social workers have of the efficacy of prison sentences and of probation and parole in avoiding recidivism (**WP4**).

3. Participant list

Participant Role	Participant Number	Participant Name	Participant Short Name	Country	Date enter project	Date exit project
CO	1	Università degli Studi di Firenze	Unifi	Italy	1	24
CR	2	Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci	Michelucci	Italy	1	24
CR	3	Universitaet Bremen	UBRM	Germany	1	24
CR	4	Law Institute	Law Institute	Lithuania	1	24
CR	5	Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia	CIES - ISCTE	Portugal	1	24
CR	6	Universitat de Barcelona	UB	Spain	1	24
CR	7	University of Miskolc	Miskolc	Hungary	1	24
CR	8	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER - INTERCOLLEGE	RDC-I	Cyprus	1	24
CR	9	University of Ankara	A.Ü.	Turkey	1	24
CR	10	Center for the Study of Democracy	CSD	Bulgaria	1	24

4. Relevance to the objectives of the specific programme and/or thematic priority

The proposed research project will have “*a role to play in evaluating the need for future new policies and monitoring the effectiveness of existing policies or actions*”. Proponents believe that the postulation made by all the theoretical and practical approaches based on the retribution-incapacitation ideal-type - that it is possible to evaluate in economical terms the impact of crime repression strategies - is weakened by the ambiguity of their basic assumptions. These approaches do not allow the comparison, requested by the Task, nor between “*costs (direct and indirect) caused by criminal activities in the EU*”, neither between these direct and indirect costs of crime and the costs caused by policies of crime repression.

The conceptual clarification that this research will produce will contribute to an “*improved knowledge of the effectiveness of strategies to counter-act crime and criminality*” and will give to practitioners and policy makers the tools allowing an attentive choice among different penal strategies.

The research starts from the assumption reported in Task 2 that “*Estimating the cost of crime as a percentage of the gross national product is an important mean to justify spending public money on safety for citizens and security against threats to society. But it is only very recently that EU countries have started generating figures on the cost of crime, and methodological problems still exist in developing the methods of calculating these costs*”. The research will point out the existing problems in costs’ evaluation. It will not, therefore, discuss computational methods of evaluating costs and benefits of different criminological and penological strategies. In order to do this, there should be an agreement about what shall be considered as a cost and what shall be considered as a benefit while proposing and adopting a specific policy. In our opinion, there’s actually no agreement on this point in the community of European experts of the criminological and penological field. Moreover, such an agreement seems to be a chimera if we examine the strategies of the different European penitentiary practitioners and administrators.

As we explained while describing research’s objectives, proponents believe that the first step should be the definition of the different paradigms, with their implicit assumptions about penitentiary system’s tasks and their costs, the social costs of crime and the legitimate social costs of crime repression; the second step the definition of the different assumptions that move the political discourse and influence the public opinion; and final step the definition of the different assumptions that govern the action of practitioners of the different European countries. This operation seems to be an inescapable and preliminary work of epistemological foundation without which any attempt to satisfy the Task’s request to develop: “*models and methodology for calculating the costs of crime (individual and for the society, tangible as well as intangible) taking into account the whole scope of crime*” seems to be impossible.

In order to draw a map of the different paradigms that define what has to be considered as an individual and as a social cost, tangible and intangible, that every criminal policy must take in account, it is absolutely necessary “*to review existing research and literature on the methods used for assessing the cost of crime and disorder*”, as requested by the Task.

It is also necessary producing an empirical-ethnographic research, in order to delineate the paradigms that concretely lead European penal and penitentiary actors and practitioners in their daily work. The practices in use in the different European countries, indeed, can hardly be

connected to the models that have been proposed by penological and criminological literature in the last two decades. In continental Europe the *welfarist* ideal-type, which has almost disappeared in the scientific debate, seems to resist in public discourse and in administrations' practice. More specifically, this ideal-type, mostly shaped during the 1960s and 70s, strongly conditions the *formamentis* of many European actors of the security field and of many social workers. The welfarist ideal-type seems to shape a practical knowledge, but it did not produce any theory or method for costs' evaluation. Our hypothesis is, however, that penal and penitentiary actors are led in their every day work by a specific notion of the costs of crime, particularly, of the social costs of it, and that they act following a specific idea of what has to be considered as a benefit in the social prevention work.

State of Art.

In the seventies high rates of delinquency emerged as salient feature of advanced industrial societies. This feature increasingly attracted both the concern of public opinion and the interest of criminological research, bringing about a twofold effect: on one hand, during the last decades of twentieth century, the problem of *security* played a crucial role within the wider political and institutional debate; on the other hand a broad and intense discussion on the proper *strategy* of social control and its theoretical paradigm raised within the field of criminological and penological sciences, producing a practical and theoretical turn.

We could synthesize this radical turn of the general criminological knowledge saying that the whole theoretical and practical approaches to the criminal question up to that moment dominant were going through a serious crisis of their hegemony. Using two *ideal-types*, in Weberian terms, we should say that the criminological and penological paradigm that characterized the *welfarist* political culture, largely *social-preventive and resocializing*, was increasingly challenged by a growing new paradigm.

We trace the *penal welfarism* back to approaches with different matrixes and general aims, such as the *special prevention*, which finds its roots in criminological positivism, Durkheimian functionalism and Parsons' thesis on social control; and the *social prevention*, developed on the basis of the revisionist (Foucault, Ignatieff and Rothman) and Marxist (Rusche and Kirchheimer) historiography, and the interactionist approach to the sociology of deviance (labelling theory developed by Becker and Lemert; theory of total institution developed by Clemmer and Goffman; theory of social stigma developed by Goffman, ecc.).

Facing the failure of the promises of *penal welfarism*, the continuous growth of rates of delinquency and the perpetual reproduction of recidivism, a sense of distrust in the old criminal policies (expressed with the common slogan *nothing works*) arose, providing the political and cultural environment suitable for the development of a new criminological and penological paradigm (see: Garland, 1996; 1997; 2001). It took shape at first in the Anglo-Saxon countries, where most deep and evident was the crisis of the social-democratic culture, and in a second moment spread its influence in almost all the industrial countries.

This new paradigm, largely *retributive and incapacitating*, was developed starting from the great research on the inefficaciousness of the different rehabilitative strategies in preventing recidivism carried out during the seventies. But it moved even from the observation that the great amount of crime is committed by people coming from classes which were profiting of social policies intended to prevent crime and from the research on victimization rates carried out by the so called *new criminological realism* that demonstrated, in England, how lower classes are the most affected by crime. Values, needs and hopes that inspire strategic models that could traced back to this ideal type, seemed to provide a more pragmatic criminological paradigm, intended to the pure management of the oscillations and social impact of a feature, criminality, that started to appear as ineluctable within advanced industrial society. This new paradigm built itself on the theoretical model of the so called *new criminologies* (Backer; Cornish, Clarke; Felson; see: Garland 2000), which started to assume that the crime could be described as a normal event, whose intelligibility

does not need to be referred to pathologies or abnormalities of their protagonist any more. Crime was therefore regarded as an event whose costs, as in the case of any risk factors, could be calculated and monetized; while criminal policy, instead of pursuing the chimera of the total elimination of crime, should limit itself to act on the factors capable to affect the opportunity and the frequency of crimes, keeping their economic and social costs within certain limits of tolerability. This new paradigm slowly replaced old programs based on the work of welfare agencies with policies whose crucial aim was managing *dangerous situations* and limiting the presence of *risk factors*; while almost in parallel the penitentiary sphere assumed an analogue function of governing *social dangerousness*, abandoning its pretension of individual rehabilitation and limiting itself to a pure *punitive* and *neutralizing* activity (Greenwood; see: Feeley, Simon; Wacquant; De Giorgi 2006).

How the research improves the State of Art.

The premise the research starts from is that, contrarily to what every serious epistemology would recommend, the approaches to the study of the costs of crime ignored that the definition of the objects of analysis is not neutral to the theoretical assumption of the researcher. Briefly, they have ignored that the preliminary definition of *what* is the cost of crime and moreover what is *criminality* as a social problem and a source of costs, could not be taken for granted as *natural* assumption, given that this preliminary definition is closely related with the theoretical paradigm assumed and the general political culture that shaped it. This is particularly clear in the case of the different meanings that the term *security* could assume, that is the specific *good* which the criminal policies should be intended to secure. The first paradigm, what we have named *social-preventive-resocializing paradigm*, moved from a quite broad notion of *security*, something much more related with the idea of *social security* meant as public duty to secure not only the private sphere from direct threats, but even a more general security from troubles deriving from social, economic and psychological needs. On the contrary, with the development of the *retributive-incapacitating paradigm* the semantic sphere of the term *security*, and therefore the idea of costs of crime, seems to have been drastically reduced to a range closely related with the needs of protection of the private sphere.

The aim of the proposed research is therefore comparing firstly the different paradigms with their implicit assumptions on the social and economic costs of crime and on the legitimate costs of a given criminal policy, assumptions that usually stand back the explicit theoretical discourses; secondly the different assumptions that move the political discourse and influence the public opinion; and finally the different assumptions that govern the action of practical agencies of criminal policy. We believe that this work of conceptual refinement is the crucial epistemological basis for every well-founded discussion on the opportunity of a given criminal policy.

5. Potential Impact

The main impact of this research is to contribute to produce conceptual clarity, which is necessary in order to allow policy makers making attentive policy choices. The public-political discourse seems to be prevalently oriented to the adoption of penal policies based on the retributive-incapacitating paradigm. Such policies are considered a priori as efficient, whereas policy choices based on the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm are perceived as expensive and unproductive. Examining penological literature, however, these assumptions seem to be poorly grounded. There is no agreement nor on criteria that should be employed in evaluating policies' efficacy, nor on what kind of costs have to be considered. Models associated to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm, all start from the assumption that the crime's costs and penal policies' results can be calculated in economical terms. These models, however, differ considerably in defining costs and benefits that

have to be evaluated. Suffice it to mention the differences that can be highlighted between the penological approaches based on Gary Becker's studies and on the Chicagoans' thought, which are based on the economical evaluation of behaviour, and the approaches adopted by Charles Murray and the Manhattan Institute. These approaches can be considered as mainstream among the models associated to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm (see, *infra* work package 1 description). When they have to concretely evaluate the impact of a penal policy, these approaches don't make explicit the choice of variables through which criminal policies' efficacy can be evaluated. Moreover, they don't base this evaluation on empirical researches, but they derive it *a contrario*, criticizing costs' evaluation models worked out within the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm.

The models associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm are actually declining in the theoretical debate. Their bases date back to the 1960s and 1970s and progressively weakened. However, if the empirical-ethnographic research would validate the hypothesis that they are still very strong in practitioners' minds, especially in continental Europe, and that they significantly shape the idea that practitioners and social workers have of what has to be considered as a social cost of crime and of what has to be considered as a benefit in social prevention and resocialization, the actual situation of European penal policies would result rather schizophrenic. There would be models, still characterizing practical knowledge, that are unable of working out theories on costs and methods for costs' evaluation. Practitioners would be compelled to act referring to theoretical models that they do not recognize as suitable for their work and they could not refer to theoretical models that they consider appropriate for their skills and culture and for the changing social conditions. If this is true, then their work will always be exposed to the unstable theoretical fashions and political pressures and to the changeable attitudes of public opinions, and it will not have a solid professional base nor dispose of tools coherent with the associated paradigm in order to evaluate the costs and benefits of their actions. They will base their work on definitions and perceptions of crime and costs that are in contrast with the paradigm that shapes the inputs they receive.

The empirical-ethnographic part of the research (see, *infra* work package 3 description) aims at creating tools for the interpretation of penitentiary actors' choices and of public administrations' references. Such a research has never been produced, not even at national level, but it will be helped by different researches on penitentiary administrations that have been carried out in various European countries. Reviewing this literature, the research intends to contribute to highlight discrepancies in data collection that can be found not only between different European states, but also between penitentiaries and between different sectors of penitentiary administrations, within a same country. The research proposed could also be a contribution to the standardization of data collection on prison population, on the selectivity of penal systems and on the effects of penal sentences.

Considering the quantitative relevance of drug-related crimes and the ongoing debate, dating back to the 1980s, on the better way of treating drug addicts, a debate which has seen the decline of positions promoting community treatment and harm reduction, in favour of positions, such as those of the "rehabilitation movement", promoting prison sentences, we decided to devote a specific part of the research (see, *infra*, work package 4 description) to the perception that penal and social workers have of these issues. This choice derives from the fact that criminal policies concerning drug-related crimes and drug addiction, even within the retributive-incapacitating paradigm, are a field where there is a complete disagreement on the parameters that have to be chosen for costs' evaluation and for assessing efficacy of crime repression strategies. The research will specifically highlight the perception of costs and benefits that penal and social actors consider while choosing between treatment in prison and community treatment.

At European level, the innovative value of this research is that it is preliminary to every evaluation of crime repression policies, because it allows policy makers to choose the most suitable policies. The research could even point out the need of an actual theoretical base for the social-preventive and resocializing policies that are still based on grounds dating back to the 1970s. This new theoretical base should allow working out European strategies of criminal policy coherent with the

existent normative and legal framework and with the empirical guide-lines that lead practitioners in the field. The actual situation often risks to be characterized by a fundamental schizophrenia leading to practitioners still following criteria that are no more contemplated in penal policies, and at the same time to penal policies ignoring the good practices of practitioners and their knowledge, a knowledge they acquired in many years of work in administrations.

The schizophrenia of European penal systems seems to be even more serious, looking at normative models. In this field too, most of the texts produced by the Council of Europe that are a reference at EU level, such as the European Prison Rules, the Reports of the Committee for the prevention of torture and of inhuman or degrading treatments or punishments, the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights, seem to refer more to social-prevention and resocialization than to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm, which actually dominates penological and criminological language and many recent policies. The research will devote a specific work package (see WP 3 description) to the analysis of the European legal framework and to the exam of its internal coherence.

Finally, theoretical results and empirical-ethnographic results of this research will provide the scientific community and political and social actors with an innovative tool for the understanding of penitentiary and crime prevention policies at a European level. It will also allow standardization of data at a European level and will favour social and political intervention in the field.

An effort will be made to make the research results also available to a wider audience and to the ongoing debate on the penitentiary issues through the use of the research deliverables in university courses, and through the access to all of the available media of dissemination.

5.2 Contribution to policy developments

The research will contribute to improve conceptual knowledge and empirical bases for policy making in the criminal field at a European level and for assessing new crime prevention and crime reduction strategies. First of all, it will allow drawing a clear and complete picture of penological paradigms in use in most countries of the European Union and it will distinguish between theoretical paradigms, practice and operational criteria adopted by policy makers, jurists, social scientists, administrations and social workers. Then, it will check the coherence between paradigms, means employed and objectives, in order to give a complete representation of European tendencies. Moreover, the research will help to sketch a European model of prison, taking into account not only the functioning of the European penal systems, but also the normative and legal norms valid at a European level, such as the European Prison Rules (which are actually under revision), the CPT standards and the rulings of the European court of human rights (see WP 2).

The research intends to make empirical-ethnographic results on European penitentiary systems available to the policy makers. Exchange of knowledge on penal and penitentiary system between EU members is absolutely insufficient at the moment. The research in the field is still very poor, whereas comparison and harmonization of criminal and penal policies, not only at legal but also at sociological level, is of central importance for European countries.

The harmonization process concerning penal law and penal policies must be not only “in books”, but also “in facts”. Knowledge and attitudes of penal and penitentiary actors is therefore essential for criminal policies planning in the European Union. The research will try to work out standards for data collection on penitentiary systems at European level, in order to standardize data of different European countries and allow an estimation of penal policies based on uniform European data.

6. Project management and exploitation/dissemination plans

6.1 Project management

Two persons will be responsible for the Project Management. Professor Emilio Santoro, team leader of Partner 1 and coordinator of the entire project, will be supported by Dr. Alessio Scandurra, on behalf of Partner 2, on the managerial aspects.

An experienced co-ordinator of research projects, Professor Santoro has managed several national projects funded by the Ministero dell'Istruzione e della Ricerca Universitaria of the Italian government. He has been scientist in charge for the Florence Partner Unit in the EU granted research on "European Citizenship and the Social and Political Integration of the European Union", and is currently co-ordinating the tutors and grant holders within a large team Alfa Project (América Latina Formación Académica) which involves several European and Latin American universities and has been financed by the European Union. Moreover, Professor Santoro is the Director of the Documentation centre on penitentiary deviance and marginality, l'Altro Diritto, and of AdirMigranti, Centre for legal advice in migration, whose researches and social interventions have often been financed by regional and local Italian institutions. He is therefore in touch with many Italian and European actors who may be interested in the research results. Professor Santoro will maintain contact with all partner institutions.

Dr. Alessio Scandurra, as a member of the staff of Partner 2 and project manager, will deal with day-to-day issues and support the coordinator. Dr. Scandurra managed several research and intervention projects funded by local authorities on the issues covered by this proposal, and took part, as researcher, to the researches mentioned above coordinated by professor Santoro.

The work of Dr. Scandurra will be supported by the Administrative and Accounting Office of the Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci (Partner 2, based in Fiesole, Italy), which is familiar with handling European projects. Software in the Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci Accounting Office provides the necessary accounting and audit packages to ensure financial transparency and to ensure that best value for money can be achieved.

Use of the internet and email will be made to facilitate contact and information exchange. In particular data, deliverables and results produced by the research will be uploaded in real time on an on line platform to facilitate the debate among the partners and other interested agencies, with a particular attention for practitioners and policy-makers. The on line platform will be developed using a software package (such as Moodle, etc.) designed for distance learning and distance education, to create an effective online research community.

The working language of the project will normally be English, in which all participants are competent. All the official reports will be in this language, but for the national researches and for the dissemination strategies at national level national languages of the different research partners will be used.

Secondary languages used during the project will then be Italian (coordinator Prof. Santoro and Dr. Margara), Spanish (coordinator Prof. Iñaki Rivera Beiras), Portuguese (coordinator Prof. Antonio Pedro Does), German (coordinator Prof. Lorenz Böllinger), Hungarian (coordinator Prof. Erika Roth), Lithuanian (coordinator Dr. Algimantas Cepas), Turkish (coordinator Prof. Kasapođlu

Aytül), Greek (coordinator Prof. Andreas Theophanous), Bulgarian (coordinator Dr. Maria Yordanova) . Workshops and project management meetings of the team will be in English.

Whenever possible all major decisions pertaining to the project will be made by consensus. However, dealing with a large-scale medium term project is bound to lead to some disagreements; both the occurrence and the effect of these will be minimised by:

- preparing and negotiating internal memoranda of understanding, setting out clearly reciprocal roles and duties, to which all partners will be asked to make clear their agreement from the beginning; this will cover both scientific objectives and deliverables and also financial issues so far as not otherwise determined by the contracts with the commission
- maintaining maximum budgetary transparency as between all partners to ensure full accountability
- requiring regular reports from individual consortium members of internal meetings at which project progress has been discussed in accordance with the agreed agenda
- requiring regular project meetings of the scientist-in-charge to evaluate reports from individual consortium members to ensure progress in the delivery of deliverables guaranteed under the contract and to ensure that the aims and objectives of the project can be met within the agreed time scale.

Eventually, if necessary, the coordinator shall make and implement decisions with the sole interest in mind of ensuring effective delivery of the aims and objectives of the research project and of the deliverables contractually guaranteed under the work plan, but bearing in mind to maximise human resource development and to ensure value for money in relation to the resources allocated to the project.

To specify the organisation of the work between the partners, to organise the management of the Project, to define the rights and obligations of the partners, a Consortium Agreement will be signed by the partners before the start of the project, to specify the internal organisation and management of the consortium, the authorship, publications and intellectual property rights arrangements, the settlement of internal disputes. The Consortium Agreement will be drafted according to Sixth Framework Programme Checklist for a Consortium Agreement (Document Reference: MS/AS 2002/09 revised 31/03/2003).

A management meeting will be held immediately after each workshop and in the same venue. Other meetings will be held as necessary. Project management meetings will be the fora to set the project's direction for the following months and to discuss any problems. The lead researcher for the work packages discussed at the workshop will compile the deliverable report, under the guidance of the project manager. Members from each research partners will attend each workshop and management meeting. They will also provide papers for the workshops as appropriate.

The management of individual work packages and workshops will be the responsibility of the leader of the partner responsible for overall delivery of that work package and/or workshop. He or she will be responsible to the coordinator in Florence for ensuring effective internal project management, audit, financial accountability and value for money and the overall scientific quality of that work package.

A more detailed description of the project management is available in **Work Package 0**.

6.2 Plan for using and disseminating knowledge.

The dissemination plan includes participation of policy-makers, administrators and Ngos members at each workshop where work packages results are communicated. Aim of the dissemination plan is to communicate research results on specific issues to social actors interested in a particular research result and assessment and to discuss these results and assessments with them. In order to do that at each workshop national actors will be invited, with a special concern for policy-makers and administrators operating at a local level and national level for those particularly interested in European policies. Invitations will include not only actors working on penitentiary issues, but also

actors working on more general social issues and European policies touched by the research, such as Ngos, administrators and policy-makers working on migration, on drug addiction, etc. To reach a wider community of actors interested in the issues covered by the proposal, the research web site and the on line discussion platform will be constantly updated and its address will be diffused using the already existing network of relationships of each research partners (see deliverables in WP1).

To guarantee a dissemination of the project results as wide as possible every partner will make contact with the network of experts, practitioners and policy makers that are already in contact with every national partner in its ongoing activities. You can find a description of these networks of governmental institutions and non-governmental organisations in the Appendix A - Consortium description.

Each report will be addressed to administrators, Ngos, policy-makers and other social actors identified as important partners for each issue covered by the research. The final conference in Vilnius will be as open as possible to all the actors interested in European penitentiary and criminal policies, including students, and will try to gather all the relevant contributions emerged in the different phases of the research. Finally, the collective volume which will be prepared on the research results will be largely diffused and will be recommended to all national and European actors involved during the research. It will therefore be in English and will be printed by a publisher chosen for its reputation in the field, in order to assure maximum public diffusion of the final research results. Reports and papers will be translated as much as possible in the national languages of the countries studied.

Among the duties of the project manager a particular attention will be paid to the issue of dissemination, to promote and coordinate the consortium effort to put in place effective communication and dissemination strategies, and to make sure that that communication goes far beyond the consortium, both during the project and afterwards, and meets the goals mentioned above.

6.3 Raising public participation and awareness

The very object of the proposal itself has much to do with public participation and awareness. Among the goals of the program there is indeed the one of making clear the relationship and the differences between the mainstream policies and political discourses on the issues covered by the proposal, and the actual culture of practitioners and officers. This relationship and these differences will have to be made available to the experts and policy makers, but at the same time many issues covered by the proposal are of great interest also for a wider public. The alleged schizophrenic situation of the European penal policies and penal discourse (see supra 5), that makes that practitioners still work following criteria that are no more contemplated in penal policies, and at the same time that makes that penal policies ignore the best practices of practitioners and their knowledge, a knowledge they acquired in many years of work in administrations, is indeed a cultural other than a scientific issue. From this point of view the promotion and the contribution of this proposal to a debate as wide as possible is among the goals of the proposal itself. The consortium will adopt diffusion strategies, will mobilize its network of media and social actors and will use the available European diffusion media, to make possible for the research results to become part of the ongoing political and cultural debate on these issues, and promote as far as possible a public awareness of the most relevant research results.

7. Work plan– for whole duration of the project

7.1 Introduction - general description and milestones

The proposed research will last 24 months. During the project we will hold 5 workshops and 6 project planning meetings. It is intended that the initial planning meeting, to be held in Barcelona at month 2 of research, will set the project's direction for the following months. This planning meetings will be attended by the persons in charge of every partner unit and by the personnel that will take care of the management activities. The distinction in 4 work packages allows drawing a time table of the research development (see work packages list). Research activity on the single work package will then follow the timing required for the fulfilment of the foreseen objectives described in the work package description attached below.

As summarized by the work packages list attached below, **work package 1** will begin in month 1 and will end in the 6th month. This work package will be specifically devoted to the theoretical discussion of the penological paradigms and will reach objectives a and c of the theoretical part of the research (see 2.). Theoretical research discussed in Work package 1 will be ongoing during all the research time, inspiring work packages 2, 3 and 4, and guiding empirical-ethnographic research. This part of the research is crucial in order to plan the entire research work. Therefore, on the 6th month during the first workshop, which will be held in Florence, we will discuss and assess the first results of the theoretical research.

Work package 2 will start in month 6, following first theoretical results of WP1 and the first workshop. It will end in month 12 with a workshop to be held in Ankara. This WP will be devoted to analyze the European prison standards and the other relevant pieces of legislation in order to identify the legal framework that should inspire penitentiary policies in the European Union. The relevant legal sources and their degree of imperativeness will be assessed, with special regards for the European Prison Rules (which are actually under revision), the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the reports of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments of the Council of Europe (CPT).

These sources create a system which not only prevents and represses abuses of detainees' rights; it also seems to promote a specific penological paradigm. The research intends to outline its main features and to compare it to the theoretical paradigms outlined in WP1. Proponents will try to check the coherence of the legal framework outlined and to point out eventual discrepancies between the European detainees' rights protection system and European penal policies. This part of research will be essential in order to lead empirical-ethnographic research in the following work packages. In the final phase of research conformity of European prison systems studied empirically in work packages 3 and 4 and the legal framework outlined in work package 2 will be checked.

Work package 3, devoted to empirical-ethnographic research, will start officially in month 6 of the research (after the first two workshops dedicated to theoretical and legal research). Research partners will, however, set off this research part since the 0 month. Work package 3 will end in month 24. Each partner will focus on its own country, studying in depth specific themes and categories of detainees which are particularly relevant for the single national context, as regards the selectivity of national penal systems and its relation with the social structure of the European countries considered (objectives a, b and c of the empirical-ethnographic research, see 2). Data will emerge mainly from qualitative (especially ethnographic) research, but quantitative data will be considered, if available. In month 18 of the research a workshop will be held in Bremen, in order to discuss data collection and research methods, while work package 2 is still ongoing. In the final phase of the research data collected in WP3 will be compared to the legal and sociological framework sketched in WP2 in order to assess conformity and coherence of European penitentiary systems with European prison norms and standards.

Work package 4 will start in month 6 and end in month 20 with the fourth workshop, which will be held in Lisbon, where the results of the research concerning the direct and indirect costs of drug related crimes will be presented and discussed (objective d of the empirical-ethnographic research, see 2). Each research partner will focus on its national context, then research results will be standardized and compared, in order to identify the main conceptual problems concerning classification and to interpret research results of this stage in the light of the theoretical paradigms

outlined in work package 1 and taking into account results obtained in work packages 2 and 3. On the 24th month a final workshop will be held in Vilnius to discuss the research final results, present data collected, and plan a collective volume dedicated to the discussion of the overall work of the project.

The workshops will be attended persons from each research participant and by external guests specifically invited according to the dissemination plan. Representatives from the research partners will present papers to be discussed during the workshops and final reports will be prepared on the issues covered by the workshops to be sent to the Commission, to monitor the proceedings of the research.

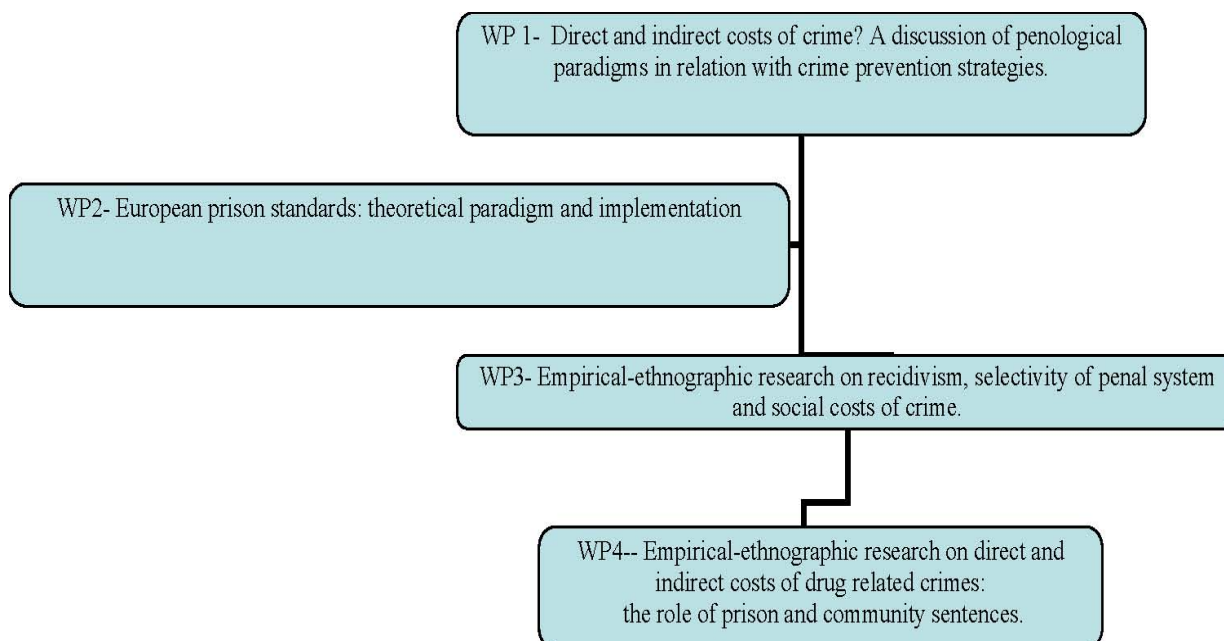
At the end of every workshop, a meeting of the persons in charge of the partners will be held, in order to discuss the project management issues and to plan the next stages of the research.

7.2 Work planning and timetable

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Work Package 0												D11													
Work Package 1	PM1					WS1 PM2 D1 D5 D8 D9																			
Work Package 2												WS2 PM3 D2 D8 D9													WS5 PM6 D12
Work Package 3																		WS3 PM4 D3 D5 D6 D8 D9							
Work Package 4																				WS4 PM5 D4 D7 D8 D9					

WS = Workshop; PM = Project Management Meeting; D = Deliverable

7.3 Graphical presentation of work packages



7.4 Work package list /overview

As shown in the work package list, each work package will be carried out by all the research participants and will be led by one research partner. Work package 1 will be led by Partner 1 (Unifi), which will also organize the first workshop on the theoretical premises of the research. Partner 1 has been chosen as Lead contractor of Work package 1 also because it is the unit in charge of the project coordination.

Work package 2 will be led by the Turkish partner, which will organise the workshop in Ankara. Turkish research unit will be lead contractor also because this work package will give special attention to the Turkish penitentiary system and penal policies.

German partner will lead Work package 3 and will organize the workshop in Bremen, whereas work package 4 will be led by the Portuguese partner, which will also organize the workshop in Lisbon.

The final workshop will be held in Vilnius, in order to give visibility to the research in eastern and centre European countries and new EU members, where the discussion about new criminal policies seems to be very open and essential. First of all, we believe that one of the purposes of the project is to create a product that will explore needs and possibilities on how to decrease number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in the East and Central Europe (where there is the highest number of prisoners in comparison with the Western European countries). Such product shall be presented to

the persons who plays essential role in formation and implementation of penal policy, namely, high officials of the ministries of justice, prosecutors office, courts, and even politicians who makes decision upon this matter. Lithuania itself has a lot of problems with overcrowded prisons, however, is a good example as well having managed, in the last years, to drop down the number of prisoners essentially.

Each partner dispose of the necessary human and organizational resources to be a Lead contractor. The idea of changing Lead contractor allows each partner to better organize the work on that specific work package, to organize the workshop and to provide adequate dissemination and diffusion of the work

package results among Ngos, administrators and policy-makers at national and European level.

Work package No	Workpackage title	Lead contractor	Person-months	Start month	End month	Deliverable No
WP 0	Project Management	2	30	1	24	D11, D12
WP 1	Direct and indirect costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies	1	52	0	6	D1, D5, D8, D9
WP 2	European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation	9	20	6	12	D2, D8, D9
WP 3	Empirical-ethnographic inquiry on recidivism, penal system's selectivity and social costs of detention.	3	188	6	24	D3, D5, D6, D8, D9
WP4	"Direct and indirect costs" of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences.	5	81	6	20	D4, D7, D8, D9
	TOTAL		341			

7.5 Deliverables list

Deliverable No	Deliverable title	Delivery date	Nature	Dissemination level
D1	Direct and indirect costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies	6	Report	Public
D2	European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation	12	Report	Public
D3	Empirical-ethnographic inquiry on recidivism, penal system's selectivity and social costs of detention.	18	Report	Public
D4	"Direct and indirect costs" of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences.	20	Report	Public
D5	Theoretical research final results	24	Report	Public
D6	Empirical-ethnographic inquiry final results	24	Report	Public
D7	Drug-related crimes research final results	24	Report	Public
D8	Research on line platform (web)	6	Report	Public
D9	Crime repression costs in context: first draft of collective volume	24	Report	Public

D11	Report on Project Management I	12	Report	Public
D12	Report on Project Management II	24	Report	Public

7.6 Work package descriptions

Work package number:	0	Start date or starting event:	1								
Activity Type	Consortium management activities,										
Participant id	1	2									
Person-months per participant:	6	24									

WP0 Objectives

Work Package 0 is aimed at ensuring the achievement of the project goals through a close and accurate management of all the project phases.

In order to do that the consortium coordinator, as described at point 31 in the Guide for Proposers, and in accordance with the tasks described in Annex II of the contract for the role of coordinator, will:

- oversee the distribution of funds to partnership members at the start of the programme
- oversee the construction and updating of the on line platform
- oversee the final edition of a collective volume containing research results
- co-ordinate and oversee planned dissemination strategies

The project manager will:

- co-ordinate a partnership agreement which is acceptable to all partners
- produce relevant publicity materials for distribution to be agreed at the first meeting
- regularly co-ordinate and compile accounts to be submitted to the coordinator
- prepare final accounts on the completion of the project
- assist the coordinator in making sure that each participant is familiar with its contractual obligations (particularly regarding financial and allowable expenses)
- assist the coordinator for ensuring the efficiency of the flow of information from the EU to the partnership and vice versa
- co-ordinate the preparation of reports and their submission to the commission.

The project manager will provide the communication route for the partnership ensuring that:

- milestones and deliverables are met through close management of partnership activities
- participants are alerted to approaching deadlines
- resource sharing is co-ordinated to maximise cost efficiency
- partnership meetings, especially workshops are co-ordinated and organized at regular intervals.

WP0 Description of work

Work will be carried out through a close communication between the coordinator, the project manager and the leader of the partner. All partners and individual participants will normally communicate by email, fax, mail and telephone. Particularly important communications will be put into writing, registered and communicated by post.

The project manager will also collect and save a copy of all the relevant papers and documents of the project, that will be in this way available in every moment for the partners and for the commission.

WP0 Deliverables

This work package will generate two reports, one at month 12 and one at month 24, entitled "Report on Project Management I" and "Report on Project Management II". The content of the report will make possible an analytic and critical reflection on the first year of project management, to readjust the management routines according to that experience.

The results of work package 0 will be part of deliverables D11, D12.

WP1 Milestones and expected result

This specific activity is crucial in order guarantee the fulfilment of the entire plan of research work. The main result expected (**milestone 0**) is a management and a coordination of the project activities that is consistent with the project timetable and goals.

Work package number:	1			Start date or starting event:			1			
Activity Type	RTD/Innovation activities,									
Participant id	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Person-months per participant:	6	1	4	4	3	4	3	2	2	2

WP1 Objectives

The first work package will be devoted to theoretical premises of research. It will outline three main issues which have a significant impact on penological policies. The research will therefore carry out three enquiries which seem to be highly innovative.

It will generate:

- a. An analysis of theoretical paradigms that shape European penal policies, with special concern for criminological and penological paradigms and for strategies of crime prevention and crime repression.
- b. An analysis of political and social costs of criminal and penal policies based on the different criminological and penological paradigms delineated by the research.

In order to reach these objectives, the research will outline two ideal-types (described in 5): the retributive-incapacitating paradigm and the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm. These are both mainstream paradigms in European penological literature and in public debate (see 5).

While outlining these two paradigms, research will always refer to evaluations of direct and indirect costs of crime and crime repression.

The research will:

1) show that there are many contradictions within the models associated to the retributive-incapacitating ideal-type as regards costs definition and evaluation. Disagreements are more important than common guide-lines. Moreover, these approaches ignore some effects of penal policies that are generally considered as costs by public opinion, practitioners and sociologists.

2) Consider discrepancies between the retributive-incapacitating theoretical model and public-political discourse and discrepancies between theoretical models and concrete political-administrative inputs.

Sub 1) the research starts from the observation that technologies for crime costs evaluation that have been developed by approaches associated to the retributive-incapacitating ideal-type are not uniform. As it isn't uniform what has to be considered as a "cost" and what has to be considered as a "benefit" for calculating crime costs. The hypothesis, which has to be verified through an attentive literature review, is that the only common element between the different theories associated to the retributive-incapacitating paradigm is that they all present crime costs as economically measurable. To make an example, there seems to be relevant differences between penological approaches such as those based on Gary Backer's theories and on the Chicagoan school's methods of economical evaluation of behaviour applied to penal policies, and the approaches such as those of Charles Murray and the Manhattan Institute. Which "costs" and which "benefits" have to be considered in evaluating a penal strategy seem to differ considerably in the two approaches. Although they refer to the same idealtpe, they offer very contrasting inputs to practitioners and policy makers. These discrepancies probably contributed to the contemporary increase of measures aiming at incapacitation and of community-based penal measures. The last are not alternative to incapacitating measures, they are an alternative to social-prevention measures, instead. Moreover, none of these theories seems to consider some factors that many social sectors, scientific communities (there is ample literature on this point), and penal actors consider as "costs", such as: families breakdown caused by incarceration, psychological and social effects on detainees' children, social panic due to high criminalization, development of a private prison system always asking for more incarceration, police abuses, etc.

Finally, the research intends to verify if approaches referring to the retributive-incapacitating ideal-type derive their scientific validation a contrario, or if there are empirical studies justifying success of retributive-incapacitating penal policies from a costs/benefits analysis's point of view (considering as costs and benefits what such policies assume as costs and benefits). After a first exam of literature, these theories seem to be grounded on many empirical researches showing how models associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm failed. There are instead very poor research and empirical results showing the efficacy of retributive-incapacitating penal policies.

Sub 2) the research starts from the observation that success of retributive-incapacitating paradigms generates in the political-public discourse, which is the discourse aiming at justifying penological choices, the idea that every strategy that is not aimed at incapacitation, every policy that is social and not repressive, is therefore an useless cost. The public-political discourse doesn't take into account the costs, not even merely the economic costs, of retributive-incapacitating strategies. These seem to be justified if they repress crime, even when tolerating it would be more convenient from an economical point of view.

The research intends to verify the coherence between public-political discourse and penological paradigms. The political-popular version of the retributive-incapacitating model, in particular, seems to contradict Gary Becker's school's thesis that a part of crime must be considered as physiologic and repressing it is therefore anti-economic. This thesis, if compared with the public-political discourse, would highlight a cognitive dissonance and would weaken the justification of penal policies adopted, showing their incoherence and their contradictions.

Work package 1 aims at verifying these hypotheses, considering, in its final phase, also the results of empirical-ethnographic inquiries (work packages 3 and 4).

WP1 Description of work

Work will be carried out by means of textual and legal research, conceptual analysis and normative model building. There will be ongoing exchange of ideas and papers between partners via email and the internet, allowing the creation of virtual symposia. Participating partners will draw on current research in the field, paying particular attention to the European level of the analysis.

WP1 Deliverables

This work package will generate a workshop and produce a report provisionally entitled "Costs of crime? A discussion of penological paradigms in relation with crime prevention strategies". The analysis produced will be made available to the scientific community on a web site specifically created for the research. More specifically, data, deliverables and results produced by the research will converge in real time on an on line platform in order to make possible an immediate debate among the partners and other interested agencies, with special regard to practitioners and policy-makers. The web site will be developed using a software (such as Moodle, etc.) designed for distance learning and distant education, to create an effective online research community (see 6.1).

The results of work package 1 will be part of deliverables D1, D5, D8, D9.

WP1 Milestones and expected result

This stage of the research is crucial in order to plan the entire research work. The main result expected (**milestone 1**) is then to single out the specific features of the two main ideal-types identified, the one aiming at retribution and incapacitation and the one aiming at social-prevention and resocialization, as fundamental parameters of actual penal policies and to recognize exactly their legal and sociological framework. Moreover, this part of the research intends to check the coherence between theoretical frameworks, political-public discourse and operational praxis. This work package will therefore lead, not only to the theoretical conceptualization of penological paradigms present in the European policies and researches "in books", but also to an evaluation of the perception of the direct and indirect costs of the penal systems, and therefore of criminal policies. This work package will contribute to offer conceptual clarity to crime costs' theories and to build a clear epistemological base for the scientific and public debates on this issues.

Work package number:	2	Start date or starting event:	6
Activity Type	RTD/Innovation activities,		

Participant id	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Person-months per participant:	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

WP2 Objectives

Work package 2 will produce an analysis of the European prison standards and of the other relevant pieces of legislation in order to identify the legal framework that should inspire penitentiary policies in the European Union. The relevant legal sources and their degree of imperativeness will therefore be assessed, with special regards for the European Prison Rules (which are actually under revision), the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the reports of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments of the Council of Europe (CPT).

In recent years, attention of the EU for the respect of human rights in prison and of European prison rules considerably improved. The European Parliament and the European Commission integrated to their documents and positions the standards worked out by the CPT. Moreover, the European Commissioner for human rights now supports the CPT in its work of reinforcing human rights respect and torture prevention in European prisons and detention centres.

Research will analyze European Parliament's recommendations and European Commission's decisions concerning prisons. The European Parliament often intervened in the last years on the functioning of European penitentiary systems, criticizing member States that don't assure sufficient respect of detainees' rights and recommending specific reforms (see for example Resolutions on the situation of fundamental rights in the European Union, 2000-2003).

Specific attention will also be devoted to the Regular Reports on the accessing countries, where the Union assesses the fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria by member states to come. In doing this, special focus will be dedicated to the Turkish situation, especially from the Turkish research partner. Penitentiary reforms are one of the main aspects that EU asks Turkey to improve in order to enter the European Union. Turkey, as the CPT has often recommended, must conform its legislation and administration practices to the European prison standards, in order to guarantee detainees' safety and rights.

Synergy between the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments, the European Prison Rules, the CPT, the European Commissioner for Human Rights creates a system for detainees' rights protection at European level. This system not only prevents and represses abuses; it also seems to promote a specific penological paradigm. The research intends to outline its main features and to compare it to the theoretical paradigms outlined in WP1.

At a first exam of the legal framework sketched above, the prison model emerging by European standards and norms seems to be associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm. Resocialization is for example the main function attributed by European Prison Rules to penitentiary system. The Rules, however, interpret "resocialization" in the light of criticisms that have been moved to this concept since the 1970s. They, therefore, put great emphasis on an "open" model of prison, contrasting prisonization and allowing detainees cultivating family and social relationships. "Treatment" shall not be intended as a process aimed at reforming individual's morality or at shaping individual's mind, it shall be considered as an individualized programme aimed at improving detainees' physical and psychological health and at allowing them being reintegrated in society as soon as possible.

European Prison Rules are actually under revision, because penal problems evolved since the 1980s and because the Council of Europe intends to take its own enlargement and EU enlargement into account. The research intends to estimate the revision process, in order to assess if contemporary penological tendencies influenced the legal European framework concerning detainees' treatment and rights.

Finally, proponents will try to check the internal coherence of the legal framework outlined and to point out eventual discrepancies between the European detainees' rights protection system and European penal policies. This part of research will be essential in order to lead empirical-ethnological research in the following work packages. In the final phase of research conformity of European prison systems studied empirically in work packages 3 and 4 and the legal framework outlined in work package 2 will be assessed.

WP2 Description of work

Work will be carried out by means of textual and legal research, conceptual analysis and normative model building. There will be ongoing exchange of ideas and data between partners via email and the internet, allowing the creation of virtual symposia. Participating partners will draw on current research in the field, paying particular attention to the European level of the analysis.

WP2 Deliverables

This work package will generate a workshop and produce a report provisionally entitled "The European prison standards: theoretical paradigms and implementation". The data gathered and the analysis of the legal framework will be recorded and made available to the scientific community on the web site specifically created for the research.

The results of work package 2 will be part of deliverables D2, D8, D9.

WP2 Milestones and expected result

This stage of the research is crucial. The result expected (**milestone 2**) is then to single out the specific features of the "European model of prison" as it emerges from European norms and standards and to recognize exactly their legal and sociological framework, pointing out its eventual reference to a specific theoretical penological paradigm. These features will then be taken as main parameters for the empirical-ethnographic research. This work package will lead not only to the theoretical conceptualization of the "European model of prison", and to the identification of the legal framework "in books", but also to an assessment of the imperativeness of standards and policies considered "in action".

Work package number:	3			Start date or starting event:							6
Activity Type	RTD/Innovation activities,										
Participant id	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Person-months per participant:	18	9	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	

WP3 Objectives

Work package 3 will be devoted to an empirical-ethnographic research aiming at understanding which parameters the penal and social actors usually consider as means

for evaluating costs and benefits of penitentiary systems and, consequently, what relapses are caused by these evaluations on knowledge and praxis leading practitioners. The work package will test the hypothesis that practitioners of the main continental European countries, in order to evaluate costs and benefits of penal systems, use parameters associated to the social-preventive-resocializing paradigm. This paradigm is the base of their formation, although it's a theoretical model in crisis since the 1970s and considered inadequate facing social changes.

The aim of this part of the research is to carry out an analysis, based on the perception of social and penal workers and on available quantitative data, of recidivism and of the selectivity of some European penitentiary systems. More specifically, the analysis of recidivism has to be referred to the selectivity process and to the social structure of European societies. The thesis to test is as follows: the degree of immunization from the penal-penitentiary system is a variable dependent from the social and economic status of the transgressor as well. This explicative model does not express that who is a socially weak and emarginated person break more frequently the penal law, but only that he/she has higher probabilities to conflict with the penal justice system. This hypothesis can be investigated through a methodology that operates reconstructing socio-private and socio-economic structural data and comparing them with similar variables concerning the prison population; the selection of representative groups (for multiple variables) of prisoners has to be compared with test groups of non-imprisoned convicted and with test samples of not convicted.

Questionnaires, interviews and focus groups should outline, if it exists, a relationship between social marginalization and imprisonment processes and would say how this relationship influences the work of penal and social actor.

The work package will also be devoted to test the hypothesis of a relationship between quality standards of penitentiary systems and their efficacy in preventing recidivism and in reducing social costs of detention. It's possible to create a complex frame of penitentiary service quality indicators in a very different way from that used for the customer satisfaction researches realized in the Public Administration sector (G. Fabris, S. Rolando, 2000). One of the applicable instruments for increasing the quality standards of the penitentiary systems is represented by the respect of the fundamental rights of detainees. Such rights, analyzed in WP2, are not just abstract principles, but present some precise guidelines for the penitential policy choices. The International Centre for Prison Studies of the King's College of London reveals that there is a large consensus among penitential operators to recognize these principles and also to evaluate their professional level on the basis of the capacity of managing penitentiaries according to those principles (Coyle, 2002). In such a perspective, fundamental rights become a sort of penitentiary systems service quality list of indicators, assuming the characteristics of tools to measure the efficiency-level, besides their ethical meaning (Rodley, 1999). The human rights approach seems to be useful also for the professional motivation of the operators, reminding the characteristics of penitentiary public service and the purposes that must characterize it in a democratic State and helping avoiding a repressive drift.

Such researches started several years ago in the United States, allowing building up consolidated knowledge and methodological tools. Researches in this field received help by the "competition" between private and public penitentiaries and by the necessity of comparing and evaluating the two management systems that exist in the USA (Logan, 1992; Archambeault, Deis, 1996; Camp, Gaes, 2000).

WP3 Description of work

Considering that every partner involved in the research will carry out a study that will

include the peculiarity of its country, we describe the methodological system of the field investigations.

1. Perception of recidivism and selectivity process of the penitentiary system. It is possible through questionnaires and interviews to verify if this explicative hypothesis leads the actors, identifying also in particular the importance they give to the variable "detention" in the occurring of the recidivism phenomenon.

2. Selectivity criteria of the criminal justice system and social structure. Through interviews and focus groups research will show if social and penal actors assume the existence of a relationship between social marginalization and imprisoning processes and what importance they accord to this parameters in planning and performing their work.

3. The perception of penitentiary problems. The aim is to verify the model of the Prison Social Climate Survey (PSCS), which is founded on the comparison between official statistic data (official records) and data collected through interviews and questionnaires with apical characters of staff and privileged witnesses external to the penitentiary administration (detainees and former prisoners, volunteers, lawyers, journalists, local administrators, social workers and physicians external to the administration, etc.). The questionnaire is structured with the purpose of acquiring the perception of the interviewed on the problematic elements of eight areas of the penitentiary service, in order to elaborate empirical indicators of the quality of such service:

- 1. activity of surveillance and security inside the institute (security);
- 2. level of personal security perceived by the detainees (safety);
- 3. level of internal order and level of acceptance to the life rules of the institute;
- 4. activities of the health service and for the psycho-physical health of the detainee (including those related to the drug addicted and HIV positive detainees);
- 5. activities proposed to the detainee (work, professional training, education, recreational and cultural activities, religion);
- 6. respect of detainee's rights in internal administrative procedures of the institute (disciplinary measures, claims, transparency in procedures, legal support, etc.);
- 7. general quality of life and comprehensive conditions of life inside the institute;
- 8. quality of management activities.

The questionnaire should be adapted to the different realities of European countries involved, keeping the general structure also in order to allow a comparison with data analyses that have been already widely carried out in the United States of America.

4. Prison and immigration. It is foreseen the survey of structural data related both to the presence of immigrants in the territories of the countries examined by the research, and of the effective consistency of the detained area, with respect to the prison population in order to verify the imprisoning rates.

Through interviews and focus groups we'll test if penitentiary social workers assume that immigrant detainees deserve the same support as national detainees, if the leading parameters of their work is not the nationality (EU communitarian or not) of the prisoners, but the perspective of the concrete possibility of their staying in the territory after the detention, and at last, if the absence of social networks conditions the evaluations of social workers in deciding if they would support the detained immigrants and how.

5. Women in prison. Through interviews and focus groups we'll test if penitentiary social workers perceive, from social dangerousness point of view, any difference between male and female prisoners if they work in the same way with both genders and what attitude they have with mothers detained with young children and with particular kinds of women prisoners (drug addicts, Roma and non citizens).

WP3 Deliverables

The work package will generate a workshop entitled “Empirical-ethnographic analysis on recidivism, selectivity criteria of the criminal justice system and social costs of detention”.

Collected data recorded by the different research partners will be divulged and made available to scientific community through web publications (see 6.1). Work package 3 will produce also a report entitled “Empirical-ethnographic analysis on recidivism, selectivity criteria of the criminal justice system and social costs of detention”.

The results of work package 3 will be part of deliverables D3, D6, D8, D9

WP3 Milestones and expected result

The aim of this work package (**milestone 3**) is to highlight the rates of recidivism and the selectivity processes of the considered penitentiary systems and to identify the parameters that, in the countries involved, the actors use for estimating costs and benefits. Selectivity criteria of criminal justice systems will be compared to test in what terms and in what measure the relationship between social marginalization and imprisoning processes conditions penal system’s costs. The analysis of penitentiary’s quality standards will produce useful instruments for assessing the influence of penitentiary’s services on social costs of detention.

Work package number:	4			Start date or starting event:			12			
Activity Type	RTD/Innovation activities,									
Participant id	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Person-months per participant:	3	18	6	6	4	6	4	3	3	3

WP4 Objectives

Policies contrasting drug addiction and drug-related crimes are an important case-study of European penal policies. This work package will focus on drug-related crime repression, in order to better specify penological paradigms and practices defined in work packages 1 and 3. Policies concerning drug addiction and drug related crimes are actually one of the most discussed issues in European countries. In the last two decades great increases in detainees sentenced for drug related crimes were recorded in the majority of European countries. Control of drug addiction and of the related criminality is one of the main problems of most European societies, a problem that can not be solved only through penal policies. It involves considerably social policies and prevention policies. Moreover, drug-related crimes repression is strictly connected with the selectivity of penal and penitentiary systems studied in WP3.

Actually two main responses to drug-related criminality seem to be present on the European penal scene: the de-penalization and harm-reduction approach and the “law and order” approach. The first promotes de-penalization of drug use and/or community based solutions to drug addiction and drug-related crimes, whereas the last is based on criminalization of drug use (even of the so-called light drugs) and on harsher prison sentences. The two approaches seem to be associated to the two main penological paradigms outlined in WP1: the first could be associated to the social-preventive-resocializing model, whereas the second could be associated to the retributive and, above all, incapacitating model. Borders between the two approaches are however not

always so clear: many policies and practices in the field seem to mix the two patterns. It is for example the case of the new Rehabilitation movement that started in the United States [see James Austin, John Irwin, *It's About Time*, Wadsworth, Toronto 2001] and is actually spreading in many European countries. Following this tendency, penal policies and penitentiary administrations are revitalizing the idea, connected with resocialization's paradigm, that deviancy, especially drug-related one, has to be treated and that treatment is a good approach, if it is associated to penal policies promoting harsher sentences and custodial measures. This trend is based both on drug use criminalization (that incorporates incapacitation) and on drug-addiction treatment in prison (associated to resocialization).

Proponents believe that these trends have to be studied in depth and that it is very urgent to check the coherence between practitioners' work in the field and policies. In WP4 perceptions of penal and social workers and of drug-sentenced detainees and parolees will therefore be analyzed, with a special concern for their estimation regarding drug-related crimes repression's costs and efficacy. Studying practitioners' perceptions research will in particular focus on costs and efficacy of prison sentences and community sentencing strategies to reduce drug-related crime. Considering the difficulties described in Task 2 (The Costs of Crime) in generating figures on the cost of crime, this part of the research will develop a methodology, based on ethnographic research, in order to evaluate repression's strategies of drug-related crimes based on prison and community sentences.

WP4 Description of work

The research partners will come to a common identification of crimes and of conducts to be considered as directly or indirectly connected with drug use, having always in mind that in the different national legislations, and in the same national legislation in different moments, drug assumption sometimes is considered a crime in itself, and sometimes is not.

The research will identify also a common notion of the criminal sanctioning measures to counter-act drug related crime, consistent with the different national legislations and the European rules and recommendations. Those different measures will be grouped under two main categories, on the one hand those based on prison sentence serving, and on the other hand, those based on community sentences.

The goal of this part of the work package is to make possible to every partner to estimate, at a national or regional context, the width of prison sentences serving and of community sentences serving connected to drug related crime. At the same time the research will try to compare available official data concerning the costs faced by the penitentiary system, the health care system and by any other agency that takes part to the prison based and community based strategies to counter-act drug related crime, with the costs of the penitentiary system and of the community sentences system, as perceived by the social workers and by other operators involved in these crime reduction strategies.

WP4 Deliverables

The 4th workshop, held in Lisbon, will be devoted to the discussion of the work package 4 results. This workshop will produce a report provisionally entitled "Direct and indirect costs of drug-related crimes: the role of prison and community sentences". Moreover, data, deliverables and results produced by the research will converge in real time on an on line platform to make possible an immediate debate among the partners and other interested agencies, with special regard to practitioners and policy-makers. The web site will be developed using a software (such as Moodle, etc.) designed for

distance learning and distant education, to create an effective online research community (see 6.1).

The results of work package 4 will be part of deliverables D4, D7, D8, D9.

WP4 Milestones and expected result

The research (**milestone 4**) aims at drawing a comparison between prison and community sentences for drug-related crimes. We expect to delineate the guide-lines that social workers and penal actors follow in their work and to give an articulate picture of European strategies, referring to the specific penological paradigms involved. The research intends to verify whether there is coherence between means and objectives employed in preventing drug-related crimes through the penal systems in Europe, and whether the means are sufficient in order to reach the objectives.

9. Ethical Issues.

Activities described in particular in work package 3 and 4, such as surveys or interviews, could involve the collection and the analysis of data about health, ethnicity and criminal records, and could give rise to ethical issues.

Because of this, since the very first stage of the research, all research activities will be planned having in mind the different national legislations on data storage and privacy protection and the European Data Protection Directive of 1995, to make sure that the data collected in every country where research partners are based will comply with those legislation. In any case data will be anonymous, and will regard only the items covered by the research. Moreover data will be stored respecting the most severe security standard, and access to the data will be possible only for researcher indicated by the coordinators of the 10 research partners.

Every research partner is responsible to make sure that the agreed research methods will comply with its national legislation, and in particular:

- for Italy, with the data protection code (Legislative Decree no. 196/2003), that came into force on January 1st 2004;
- in Germany with the 1977 Federal Data Protection Act (Bundesdatenschutzgesetz, BDSG), and with its following amends, and in particular the 12 Dec. 1990 one and the 20 Jan. 2003 one;
- in Lithuania with the 21 January 2003 law on legal protection of personal data, and with the 13 April 2004 amendments;
- in Portugal with the data protection law, Law No. 67/98, of 26 October 1998, and with the recommendations and clarifications of the Comissão Nacional de Protecção de Dados;
- in Spain with the Organic Law 5/1992 on the Regulation of the Automatic Processing of Personal Data, subsequently amended by the Organic Law 15/1999 on the Protection of Personal Data, that implemented Directive 95/46/EC into Spanish law. The Spanish Data Protection Agency was formally created by Royal Decree 428/1993 of 26 March;
- in Hungary with the act n. LXIII of 1992 on the Protection of Personal Data and Disclosure of Data of Public Interest;
- in Cyprus with the Processing of Personal Data (Protection of the Individual) Law of 2001, its amendment (Law No. 37(I)/2003), section 106 of The Regulation of Electronic Communications and Postal Services Law of 2004 (112(I)/2004), and with the recommendations of the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection;
- the Turkish Ministry of Justice since 2000 has been working on draft legislation on the protection of personal data, but there are currently no further details available. Within the Turkish national

legislation, the protection of personal rights is regulated in the Civil Code. Pursuant to Article 24 of the Civil Code, an individual whose personal rights are violated unjustly may request protection against the violation from the judge. However, there is no criminal liability for such violations of personal rights and currently there is no protection for personal data (through data protection laws or any other laws) under the current Turkish Criminal Code;

- in Bulgaria with the Law on Access to Public Information (defining the information regarded as public and the procedures for obtaining such data), with the Law on Protection of Personal Data (governing the requirements for using personal data of individuals and the procedures for protection against their violations) and with the Law on Protection of Classified Information (defining the scope of classified information and the terms and procedures for accessing such information).

Appendix A - Consortium description

A.1 Participants and consortium

The consortium that presents this proposal is composed of 10 partners from 9 countries: Italy, Germany, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey; Cyprus. Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Europe is represented in the consortium, and the composition of this partnership makes possible an in depth analysis of the most relevant issues related to the debate on penal issues and the costs of crime in Europe.

For the elaboration and implementation of an on line platform on the issues covered by the research, the consortium will have the opportunity to use as starting point and as background experiences the researches, the observatories and the monitoring activities already set up by most of the partners in their countries.

The role of each participant and its contribution to the research is attached also to its specific knowledge and to its previous research experiences regarding the penitentiary system of its own country. For the efficacy of this proposal every partner will give its contribution to the theoretical part of the research, to make sure that the development of a common background for the research will be consistent with the different and specific national experiences. At the same time the empirical and in-the-field aspects of the research will require an in-depth knowledge of the different national penitentiary systems and policies, and every partner will have to provide the research and the on line platform with detailed information on its national situation. The research partners that form the consortium, anyone with its peculiarity, meet exactly these requirements.

Unifi. Università di Firenze – Dipartimento di Teoria e Storia del Diritto.

Partner 1 is directed by **Emilio Santoro**, that is also the coordinator of the entire research. Associated professor of Sociology of Law at the University of Florence, Prof. Santoro represents the Florence law department at the Polo Universitario Penitenziario (university in Prato prison) and he is visiting professor within the Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Jurídicas of the Federal University of Paraíba - Brazil. He has been scientist in charge for the Florence partner in the EU granted research on “European Citizenship and the Social and Political Integration of the European Union”, coordinates the tutors and grant holders within the ALFA (América Latina - Formación Académica) program, and coordinated several national research programs. He is chairman of “L'altro diritto, research centre on penitentiary, deviance and marginality” (www.altrodiritto.unifi.it), and of “AdirMigranti, centre for legal advise on migration” (www.altrodiritto.unifi.it/adirmigranti). His current researches are focused on social control and criminal policies, individual autonomy, the rule of law and the relationship between liberal thought and penal theory.

Together with Prof. Emilio Santoro, the members of the Florence partner will be Lucia Re; Giuseppe Caputo; Katia Poneti; Giuseppe Campesi and Alida Surace.

Lucia Re is researcher in Philosophy of law at the Law Faculty of the University of Florence. Obtained her PhD in 'Constitutionalism and fundamental rights' at Pisa University and her Diplôme d'Études Approfondies (DEA) in political studies at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris. Collaborates with the documentation centre L'altro Diritto. Most relevant publications: Il "boom" penitenziario negli Stati Uniti e in Europa, in F. Berti, F. Malevoli (edited by), Carcere e detenuti stranieri. Percorsi trattamentali e reinserimento, Franco Angeli, Milano 2004; Carcere e globalizzazione, Laterza, Roma-Bari 2006.

Giuseppe Caputo. Obtained his Ba degree at the University of Florence with a dissertation in Sociology of Law on the "Criteria of rationality of the criminal sanctions". Is completing his doctorate course in Theory and History of Law at the University of Florence, studying the relationship between welfare state and criminal policies. Since 1996 collaborates with L'altro Diritto, making voluntary work as legal consultant for the detainees at the "Sollicciano" detention facility in Florence, and since January 2004 coordinates the "Sportello Documenti e tutele" in that same facility on behalf of l'Altro Diritto.

Katia Poneti. Obtained her BA degree in Law at the University of Florence with a dissertation in Sociology of Law, and her Ph.D. in Theory and History of Law at the University of Florence in 2006. Since 1996 collaborates with L'altro Diritto, making voluntary work as legal consultant for the detainees at the "Mario Gozzini" jail in Florence. She is member of the editorial staff of Jura Gentium – Centre for Philosophy of International Law and Global Politics (www.juragentium.unifi.it). Research interests: environmental law, philosophy of punishment, migration law.

Giuseppe Campesi. Obtained his Ba degree in Sociology of deviance at the University of Bologna. Since May 2006 is Master of Arts in Sociology of Law at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law at Oñate (País Vasco, España). Is completing his doctorate at the Philosophy and Sociology of Law Institute, Law Faculty, of Milan University, where attends the doctoral course in philosophy of law. His main research interests regard theory and history of the modern penal systems; the evolution of police from ancient regimes to modernity, ethnography of penal systems, the thought of Michel Foucault.

Alida Surace. Obtained her BA degree in Sociology of Law at Florence University, with a dissertation on the "Completeness" and protection of fundamental rights. A case study: the right to unity of the family between European law, the European Convention on Human Rights and Italian laws. Collaborates with L'altro Diritto, making voluntary work as legal consultant for the detainees at the "Sollicciano" jail in Florence.

Prof. Santoro and the Florence partner are therefore experts and strongly committed with the issues covered by the research. Due to their research activities they have also regular contacts with officers of the Italian government appointed to justice and penitentiary administration, with members of the parliament involved in the national debate on that same issues, with officers of the Italian penitentiary administration, both at the national and local level, and with practitioners, officers and expert working both for public services and for private ONGs, whose support will be of great help for the theoretical and for the ethno-methodological aspects of the research and for the dissemination of the results. Prof. Santoro and Partner 1 have also an extensive network of international contact.

Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci

The Partner 2 is coordinated by **Alessandro Margara**. He was general chairman of the DAP (the National prison administration) and he worked as president of the Parole Tribunal (Tribunale di sorveglianza) of Florence. He is among the authors of some of the most important reforms of Italian penitentiary legislation. Today, as chairman of the Fondazione Michelucci, he coordinates different research programs in partnership with cultural institutions and local authorities, to develop

program and proposals aiming at innovating the policies on the most urgent urban problems. The Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci was set up in Fiesole (Florence) in 1982 by the famous architect Giovanni Michelucci, the Regione Toscana and the Town Councils of Fiesole and Pistoia. In his 20 years activity the Fondazione Michelucci has become a significant and original reference for the research/action on social habitat; health and assistance; deviance and total institutions; migrations and cohabitation. In particular the Fondazione, in partnership with Regione Toscana, coordinates research programs and databases on prison institution, on social housing, and on the gypsy communities in Tuscany. The Fondazione Michelucci promotes studies and research, organizes seminars and conventions, publishes magazines and books in the fields of town planning and contemporary architecture, with special reference to the relationship between space and deviance, social exclusion, migration and health.

Other members of the Michelucci research partner, with Alessandro Margara, will be Alessio Scandurra and Valentina Albertini.

Alessio Scandurra is researcher in Sociology of Law at the university of Florence and at the Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci. He obtained his PhD in 'Constitutionalism and fundamental rights' at Pisa University and the title of Master of Philosophy (Mphil) in Politics at Exeter University (UK). Since 1995 collaborates with L'altro Diritto Onlus, making voluntary work as legal consultant for the detainees in "Sollicciano" jail in Florence, and is member of the editorial staff of Jura Gentium – Centre for Philosophy of International Law and Global Politics (www.juragentium.unifi.it). Collaborates also with the online Report on Prison Condition in Italy for the Associazione Antigone (www.associazioneantigone.it) as observer for Tuscany.

Valentina Albertini is researcher at the Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci, and collaborates with the Psychology department of University of Florence, in the Community and Groups Psychology courses. She obtained her Ba degree on Work Psychology at the University of Florence, with a dissertation on legal psychology. Work as coordinator and tutor in numerous social programs and courses at Cesvot (Volunteer Service Centre for Tuscany) and collaborates with the online Report on Prison Condition in Italy for the Associazione Antigone as observer for Tuscany.

For the achievement of the goals of the proposal the Fondazione Michelucci will mobilise not only the expertise of the persons directly involved in the project, but also its network of long lasting relationships and collaborations with local and national officers, experts and practitioners of the penal and penitentiary sector, and will cooperate with local authorities for the dissemination of the research results.

Bremen Institute for Criminal Policy Dept. of Law, University of Bremen/Germany

Partner 3 is coordinated by **Lorenz Böllinger**, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology and Director of the Bremen Institute for Criminal Policy. Prof. Böllinger worked as a defence lawyer and Professor of Law at the Schools of Social Work of the Universities of Applied Sciences at Dortmund and Frankfurt/M. In his second profession he is a psychologist and psychoanalyst, practicing treatment of offenders. His research centres around matters of substantial criminal law, criminology and criminal policy, with special emphasis on organized crime, capital and violent crime, terrorism, sexual deviance and drug problems, all connected both by the topic of treatment of delinquents as well as the social psychology of criminalization. He is presently engaged in several international research projects within the framework of EU research programs and in cooperation with European Union, U.S., South-African and Indian Law Schools and Schools of Criminology.

Within his long term cooperation with the Bremen state penitentiary and forensic hospital he coordinated empirical researches, legal counselling and institutional coaching, and participated in continued education. He was also director of EU financed projects EQUAL (Electronic Media Qualification in Penitentiaries) I (since 2000) and EQUAL II (since 2005).

Together with Lorenz Böllinger, other member of Partner 3 is Christine Graebisch.

Christine Graebisch. "Staatsexamen I" (state exam in law, equiv. M.A. Law), University of Konstanz/ University of Bremen; M.A. Criminology (University of Hamburg); Dr. jur. (German

type doctorate), Dept. of Law, Univ. Bremen. Currently working in a research project for the European Union on the provision of services for problematic drug and alcohol users in police detention. Lecturer at the faculty of Law, University of Bremen, until summer 2007 also lawyer under articles at the Higher Court of Bremen. Teachings i.a. on prison law. Head of a local and university-based NGO giving legal advice in prisons and detention centres. Research experiences at the University of Bremen and the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder. Several publications on criminological issues, especially on "Evidence-based Crime Prevention".

Is therefore evident the commitment of Partner 3 on all the issues covered by the proposal, and in particular in the theoretical and legal aspects of the research, and in the crime reduction strategies based on the treatment of offenders.

Law Institute of Lithuania

Partner 4 is coordinated by **Algimantas Cepas**, director of the Law Institute of Lithuania and Lecturer at the Penal Law Department. Dr. Algimantas Čepas, Ph.D. at Vilnius University, Lithuania, collaborated at the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (Daphne II programme to combat violence against children, young people and women); at the program EU Standards in Witness Protection and Collaboration with Justice (AGIS: Framework programme on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters) and at the Comparative Analysis of Female Prisons (AGIS: Framework programme on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters).

The Law Institute of Lithuania is an independent research institution that has, as main assignment, the academic assistance for coordination of the reform of the Lithuanian legal system. The major fields of activity of the institute are legal and criminological research; monitoring of the legal system of the Republic; drafting and providing comments to laws and other major legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania. The Law Institute has participated in drafting the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic, and in the drafting and implementation of the following major governmental programs:

- the National Program for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency;
- the National Program for Drug Control and Prevention of Drug Addiction;
- the National Program for Crime Prevention and Control;
- the National Program for Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking and Prostitution;
- the National Program against Sexual Violence and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;
- the National Program for Prevention of Organized Crime and Corruption;

Amongst the research activities of the Law Institute in 2002-2004 can be signaled:

- Crime in Lithuania: Dynamics, Forecast and Control Trends;
- Theoretical Preconditions for the Creation of Probation System in Lithuania;
- Drug Politics in the European Context;
- Social-Economic Factors Influencing Effectiveness of Penalties;
- Human Rights and Implementation of Sentences of Imprisonment.

Other members of the Law Institute research partner, with Algimantas Čepas, will be Gintautas Sakalauskas and Svetlana Gečėnienė.

Gintautas Sakalauskas is senior research fellow at the Law institute, and obtained his Ph. D. at the Greifswald Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University Faculty of Law and State Sciences in 2005. He was head of research project "Development of probation model in Lithuania" (2002), Law Institute, Lithuania, and head of research project "The Needs of the Social Assistance for Former Prisoners and the Needs of the Institutions Providing the Social Assistance (2001), Law Institute, Lithuania Relevant publications: Sakalauskas G. Der Strafvollzug und seine rechtliche und institutionelle Reform in Litauen [Laisvės atėmimo baismės vykdymas ir jo teisinė bei institucinė reforma Lietuvoje] // Jahrbuch für Ostrecht. - 2004. - P. 389-409.

Sakalauskas G. Asmenu, kuriems apribota laisvė, teisės. / Rights of the persons who's liberty has been restricted // Žmogaus teisės Lietuvoje. Autorių grupės vadovas A. Čepas. Vilnius, - 2005. – P. 266-289. (in Lithuanian)

Sakalauskas G. Strafvollzug in Litauen. Kriminalpolitische Hintergründe, rechtliche Regelungen, Reformen, Praxis und Perspektiven [Laisvės atėmimo baasmės vykdymas Lietuvoje. Baudžiamieji politiniai aspektai, teisinės nuostatos, reformos, praktika ir perspektyvos]. – Mönchengladbach: 2006. P. 416.

Svetlana Gečėnienė is Research Fellow and head of the Criminological Research Department. She obtained her Ph. D., Law University of Lithuania (2002), and collaborated to the following major projects: Juvenile crime prevention and peculiarities of liability (justice), Leading research (Ongoing); Methodology of evaluation of programmes on crime prevention and control as well as the efficiency of measures, Leading research (Ongoing); Criminal Liability of Juveniles (2000); Methodology of Collection, Systematization and Analysis of Information on the Situation and Tendencies of Juvenile Delinquency, Convictions and Violations of their Interests (2002); Publications: Penal Liability of Juveniles: Foreign Countries' Practice (Germany, Austria, Holland, Poland, Russia, Estonia) (collaborating with G. Sakalauskas, A. Jatkevičius, I. Michailovič), Vilnius, 2001. Limitation of Pre-trial Detention as the Strategic Direction in Reforming Juvenile Criminal Justice // Law university of Lithuania Research Papers Jurisprudencija. 2002, Vol. 26(18). The Problem of Children Trafficking and its rates in Lithuania (with S. Mališauskaitė), Research and Practice Quarterly Legal Issues. 2003, Vol. 2(40).

The Lithuanian partner is among the most qualified research institutions to describe and analyze the Lithuanian penitentiary system and, also because of its international relations, to study the transformations and the problems encountered by the new European members in meeting the European standards on the crime reduction policies, and to disseminate the research results within officers and policy makers of the area.

Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa

Partner 5 is coordinated by **Antonio Pedro Dores**. He is Professor of Sociology at Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa, teaching “Métodos e Técnicas de Investigação Sociológica II” (intensive methods of research), and works since 1997 in a NGO that survey and bring to public justice and prison issues, working on Human Rights and Penal System problems. From 1999 he joins Sociology of Imprisonment, considering Portuguese Prison issues as part of European and global penal problems, as immediate and mediate theoretical and moral and political problems. He proposed the European Research on Prison network, that joins 7 research teams of 5 European countries in four conferences since 2001. He leads a multidisciplinary research team of 5 senior researchers in Lisbon about Prison of Non Nationals, ending June 2005.

He is promoting second degree education and social research about Social Justice and Risk and Trauma at Department of Sociology at ISCTE, approved to begin 2005/06.

Prof. Dores and Partner 5 are adequately qualified to mobilize the required expertise and meet the objectives of this proposal. In particular, beyond an in depth contribution to the study of the Portuguese crime reduction system and policies, Partner 5 will give a relevant contribution on the methodological aspects related to the empirical-ethnographic research, and to those aspects of the research that deal in particular with migrations.

For the dissemination of the results of the project Partner 5 will rely on colleagues such as the anthropologist Manuela Ivone Cunha, the penitentiary law teacher (and former judge) Paulo Pinto de Albuquerque, Psychologist Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves and sociologists Conceição Gomes, Hugo Martinez Seabra e Tiago Santos. Others researching on adjacent themes, such as crime, can be invited to join the net. Sociologists Eduardo Viegas Ferreira and Nelson Lourenço, the philosopher Cândido Agra. It is a strong need for Portuguese public life on security issues in general and in prison issues in particular to join different intervenient, such as politicians, journalists, academics, practitioners, people who suffer prison lives as inmate. This partner can offer the project the experience and the knowledge of ACED on relating with political and juridical institutions in Portugal, such as Provedoria de Justiça, Procurador Geral da República, political parties at the Assembleia da República and out of it, Sindicato Nacional da Guarda Prisional. Using the fact that

the master degree coordinated by António Pedro Dores has institutional relationships with Associação Sindical de Juizes and Centro de Estudos Judiciários, it is easy to ask magistrates to join our debate effort and to help it to grow. Through ACED it will be easy to join to the discussion some other civic NGO concerned with prison issues, such as immigrants organizations, victims organizations that feels it is important to look at offenders to protect futures victims, HIV prevention organizations, caritative prison visiting organizations.

Universitat de Barcelona - Observatorio del Sistema Penal y los Derechos Humanos

Partner 6 is coordinated by **Iñaki Rivera Beiras**, professor at the “Departament de Dret Penal i Ciències Penals” of the Universitat de Barcelona, and director of the Observatorio del Sistema Penal y los Derechos Humanos (OSPDH). The Observatory aims to develop three big types of activities:

- Research;
- Academics, in order to analyze the social problems and to promote a culture of respect of Human Rights;
- Monitoring the institutions of the Penal System, providing an external observer-eye in order to inform civil society, aiming for transparency and legacy.

OSPDH contributes also to the European Observatory on the Penal System and on Prison Conditions (www.prisonobservatory.org).

The research interests of Prof. Rivera cover the areas of the penitentiary law, of the history and sociology of prison, criminology and criminal policies. Lecturer of Criminology and Penitentiary Law at the University of Barcelona. Doctor of Law of the University of Barcelona. Director and founder of the Observatory of Penal System and Human Rights of the University of Barcelona. He is the current Director of the European Masters “Penal System and Social Problems” of the University of Barcelona and Director of the speciality of Sociology of Penal Law of the Doctorate of Law of the University of Barcelona. His PhD-thesis was about the prisoners’ Human Rights. Since then, he has continued his research on prison, criminal policy and Human Rights. As a result, he has published myriad articles and books about the topic. We can emphasise the following among the most recent: *Mitologías y discursos sobre el castigo. Historia del presente y posibles escenarios* (Barcelona, 2004); “State form, labour market and penal system”, in *Punishment and Society* (2005); *La cuestión carcelaria. Historia, epistemología, derecho y política penitenciaria* (Buenos Aires, 2006). Other members of the research partner:

Roberto Bergalli Russo. Professor of Criminology of the University of Barcelona (Spain). Doctor of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires (Argentina) and the University of Salamanca (Spain). Doctor of Sozialwissenschaften by the Universität zu Köln, Germany.

He has been Director of the School of Criminology and Criminal Policy of the University of Barcelona, Director of the European Masters “Penal System and Human Rights” of the University the Barcelona, co-Director of the International Masters “Compared Penal Systems and Social Problems” in the Autonomous University of México (UAM-Azcapotzalco) and Autonomous University of Hidalgo. He was Scientific Director of the International Institute for the Sociology of Law (ILSL), Oñati, Guipúzcoa.

Héctor C. Silveira Gorski. Lecturer of Philosophy of Law of the University of Lleida. Doctorate of Law by the University of Barcelona. He has been assistant lecturer in the University of Barcelona. He is the current Executive Director of the Observatory of Penal System and Human Rights of the University of Barcelona. He is an expert on migratory matters and coordinates the area on this topic of the Observatory of Penal System and Human Rights. As a result he has been the leader of some research projects on immigration about, for example, the Administrative proceedings of detention, imprisonment and deportation of immigrants in Catalonia (2002-2003) or the implementation of immigrants’ social rights in some districts of Barcelona (2004-2006). He has also published numerous articles and books on the topic, such as *Immigració i Ciutadania. Els reptes de la Catalunya del futur* (2006).

Gemma Nicolás Lazo. She has a degree in Law by the University of Barcelona and is finishing her PdD-thesis on Law about prostitution in the same University. Masters on Gender Equality Politics: Equality Agents (2005) and Gender and Equality of Opportunities (2005). She has a four-year Pre-doctoral Grant for the Training of Research Staff (Beca Predoctoral per a la formació de personal investigador – FI). She has had two research grants abroad, both in London, at the Middlesex University (2004) and at the London South Bank University (2005).

The academic and research experiences of Prof. Rivera and of Partner 6 represent a fundamental background for the development of the research proposed, in particular as regards OSPDH and the European Observatory. These two observatories will be used as methodological starting points to project and develop the empirical-ethnographic aspects of the research.

University of Miskolc - Faculty of Law, Institute of Criminal Justice

Partner 7 is coordinated by Erika Roth, vice-dean for Scientific Matters and International Relations and associate professor at the Institute of Criminal Sciences of the Faculty of Law at the University of Miskolc. She is also member of the Presidency of the Bar Association of the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County. Her research activities include problems of pre-trial detention. The Institute of Criminal Sciences participated to the following researches:

- Tendencies in the development of the Hungarian criminal law system.
- Comparative criminology and criminal justice – common project with the U.K.
- Criminal justice co-operation within the European Union, in particular measures for the protection of the financial interests of the Community.
- Challenges of accession to the EU in the field of fight against crime and other forms of deviancies.

The Institute of Criminal Sciences established regular contacts with the penitentiary administrations and took also part to the Prison Monitoring Program of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee. The Institute maintains a wide scale of relations, both at national and international level.

Other members of Partner 7 are:

Ákos Farkas. Director of the Institute of Criminal Justice of the Faculty of Law at the University of Miskolc. DAAD Scholarship at the Max-Planck Institute of Foreign and International Penal Law in Freiburg im Breisgau Germany 1996. Max-Planck Scholarship at the Max-Planck Institute of Foreign and International Penal Law in Freiburg im Breisgau Germany 1992. His field of research is Criminal Procedure (Comparative Criminal Procedure, Rule of Law), Correctional Law, Efficiency of Criminal Justice System, Community Fraud, Justice and Home Affairs.

Krisztina Lukács. She is a PhD student at the Department of Criminal Procedure and Criminal Enforcement. She is Demonstrator in Department of Criminal Procedure and Criminal Enforcement. Was awarded 2nd place at the 27th National Scientific Conference for Students. Title of essay: Behind Prison Bars – Prison Conditions in Hungary.

The distinctive features of the Institute of Criminal Sciences make Partner 7 an extremely qualified institution to meet the objectives of the present proposal. In particular the Institute expertise on the transformations of the crime reduction strategies in the new members of the Union in Eastern Europe will be of fundamental importance to study the relationship between the Union and the new member states on the issues covered by this proposal. For the dissemination of the research results, Partner 7 can easily make contact with members of the Association of Hungarian Lawyers, with the Hungarian Penitentiary Association, the Hungarian Society of Policing Sciences and with judges and prosecutors who are coping with correctional law.

Research and Development Centre – Intercollege - Cyprus

Partner 8 is co-ordinated by **Andreas Theophanous**, head of the Department of European Studies and International Relations, and Professor of Economics, at the Research Centre – Intercollege, was Director of the M.A. Program in International Relations; advisor to the President of the Republic of Cyprus (with a specialization in Economic Affairs). Andreas Theophanous co-ordinated researches on issues such as “The Economic and Social Consequences from the Partial Lifting of Restrictions

in Free Movement”; “Coordination and Formulation of EU Policy in a Federal Cyprus”; “Accession to the Eurozone and the Reunification of the Cyprus Economy”.

An independent non-profit-making institution associated with Intercollege, the Research Center - Intercollege, set up in 1993, has established itself as a pioneering and innovative think-tank through the quality of its work and its contribution to Cyprus and the broader area.

The Centre also maintains strong links with academic and research institutions in other countries. It also collaborates with Intercollege for the coordination of the BA and MA Programs in European Studies and International Relations.

The Centre carries out its activities through its five Units:

- Unit of Economic, Social and Political Studies and Research
- Unit of European and International Studies and Research
- Unit of Turkish and Middle Eastern Studies and Research
- Unit of Environmental Studies and Research
- Unit of Strategic Studies and Research

The expertise of the Research Centre - Intercollege covers areas such as harm reduction measures; cost of drug consumption; use of identity theft to facilitate organized crime and terrorism; victims of gross human rights violations and restorative justice, international crimes and the prosecution at the international criminal tribunals, European criminal law, and therefore meet the required expertise both for the theoretical and the empirical-ethnographic aspect of the present proposal.

University of Ankara - Department of Sociology

Partner 9 is coordinated by **Aytül Kasapođlu**. Prof. Kasapođlu is the head of Sociology Department, her specialization areas include: Social Problems, Sociology of Health, Risk and Management, Research methods. Prof. Kasapođlu has strong background in qualitative and quantitative sociological research. She is also member of Turkish Social Sciences Association and founding member and Vice President of Sociology Association in Turkey.

Ankara University is a comprehensive public university located in the capital city in Turkey, and is the first higher education institute of the Republic. It has highly qualified academic staff and students, well established teaching, learning and research facilities. Department of Sociology offers exclusive programs for both undergraduate and graduate degree.

Other member of Partner 9 is **Nilay (Çabuk) Kaya**. Associate Professor at the University of Ankara, he had an extensive research training in Turkey and UK. Successfully completed a series of research methods courses as part of B.A., M.Sc. and PhD work. Has a strong background in qualitative and quantitative sociological research. Experience in intensive fieldwork as well as sociological project preparation, implementation and evaluation. Highly experienced in in-depth interviews, questionnaire design, data analyses, as well as graphics-based communication skills.

Partner 7 will contribute to the implementation of the proposal, mobilizing the department expertise in areas such as gender, development, education and Social Impact Assessment. The staff of the Department has experience in intensive field work as well as sociological project preparation, implementation and evaluation. Highly experienced in Social Impact Assessment, Stakeholder Analysis, SWOT analysis, Public participation and public information, in-depth interviews, questionnaire design, data analyses (e.g. SPSS). The available expertise will be mobilized for the implementation of the proposal and for the dissemination of its results, with a particular concern for the implementation of the empirical-ethnographic research in the Turkish area.

Centre for the Study of Democracy - CSD

Partner 10 is coordinated by Dr. **Maria Yordanova**, Director of the Law Program of the Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD). Dr. Maria Yordanova is CSD’s leading legal expert having authored a large number of legislative proposals and draft laws on judicial and penal reform. She led the way in the development of a uniform system of information gathering on criminal prosecution throughout the whole chain of law enforcement – from police investigation to court

rulings. Dr. Yordanova has also initiated a number of EU-wide discussions on the linkages between criminal justice and EU enlargement. Dr. Yordanova is CSD's leading expert in this field having authored a large number of legislative proposals and draft laws on judicial and penal reform. She led the way in the development of a uniform system of information gathering on criminal prosecution throughout the whole chain of law enforcement – from police investigation to court rulings. Dr. Yordanova and CSD have also initiated a number of EU-wide discussions on the linkages between criminal justice and EU enlargement. Other member of Partner 10 are:

Andrey Nonchev. Deputy Director of Vitosha Research, an independent survey research unit of the Centre for the Study of Democracy. He is also Professor in Sociology at the University of National and World Economy, Sofia. Dr. Nonchev is a member of the Bulgarian Sociological Association, the Bulgarian Association of Marketing Researchers, the Public Relations Society of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian National Association of Club of Rome and the International Sociological Association. He has worked on more than 100 research projects including ones on monitoring the spread of corruption, assessing the effectiveness of judiciary and law enforcement, measuring the rate of crime, etc.

Tihomir Bezlov. Is Senior Analyst at the European Program of the Centre for the Study of Democracy. He holds a Ph.D. in Philosophy and Master's Degrees in Philosophy and German Philology from Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski. Dr. Bezlov has conducted research on a number of issues related to crime and security including measuring crime trends in Bulgaria, analysing the linkages between transportation, smuggling and organised crime, monitoring and prevention of corruption and trafficking, the drug market in Bulgaria, ethnic profiling, etc.

Ruslan Stefanov. Joined CSD in 2002 and has since worked on various projects on anti-corruption, grey economy and governance, and knowledge economy and innovation. Recently he has been engaged in research on undeclared work in Central and Eastern Europe, knowledge economy assessment and national innovation systems. Mr. Stefanov is also responsible for media presentations of CSD economic research and projects. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of National and World Economy, Sofia and the University of Economics and Business Administration, Vienna. He has visited a number of additional qualification and proficiency courses in economics and international relations and is an alumnus of the Salzburg Seminar.

The CSD combines a broad range of capacities – survey research, legal and regulatory analysis, policy expertise in security sector and criminal justice reform, and analysis of organised and conventional crime. The Centre's considerable research capacity on assessing the impact of the trans-border organised crime has been crucial in assisting reforms in Bulgaria and Southeast Europe. CSD's anti-trafficking policy reports are based on a unique methodology for assessing the corruption pressure generated by organised trafficking in commercial goods. CSD has pioneered studies of the drug market in Bulgaria and has been conducting annual analyses of the trends in conventional (volume) crime in Bulgaria. The Centre also has considerable experience in the field of criminal justice reform, particularly as regards the institutional infrastructure of the investigation and prosecution of organised crime and corruption.

In the course of its research activities in the area of crime and criminal justice the Centre for the Study of Democracy has established a network of governmental institutions and non-governmental organisations, which will be used as an instrument for the dissemination of the project results both during and after the implementation of the project. Within the framework of this network CSD has developed sustainable cooperation with the Ministry of Justice (responsible for the management of the penitentiary facilities in the country), the Supreme Judicial Council (the managing body of the judiciary), the professional associations of magistrates (Bulgarian Judges Association, the Association of Prosecutors in Bulgaria, the Association of Bulgarian Prosecutors, and the Chamber of Investigators in Bulgaria), the Ministry of the Interior, the Parliamentary Committees on Human Rights and on Legal Issues, human rights non-governmental organisations implementing projects in

relation to criminal justice and execution of sentences (including projects on the conditions in Bulgarian prisons and detention facilities, probation, etc.).