Dutch Research Agenda

Theme: ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime – involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime’

Call for proposals
1 Introduction

1.1 Background

What does the Netherlands want to know? This was the idea behind the creation of the Dutch Research Agenda (Dutch acronym NWA). The NWA has been created by an innovative process with input from scientists and citizens: the Dutch general public was invited to submit questions about science online. The national knowledge community, united in the Knowledge Coalition\(^1\), grouped the questions collected into 140 cluster questions that were used to formulate 25 routes\(^2\).

The NWA includes questions where coordination and cooperation have added value in order to achieve scientific and societal breakthroughs. The NWA therefore encourages cooperation between the various partners to ensure that the whole is more than the sum of the parts. The aim of the NWA is to make a positive, structural contribution to the global knowledge society of tomorrow, in which new knowledge flows easily from researcher to user and new questions arising from practice and society lead quickly and automatically to new research.

The core elements of the NWA are:

- The substantive agenda constituted by the 25 routes and 140 cluster questions;
- The knowledge-chain-wide approach, which means that NWA projects encompass fundamental, applied and practice-oriented research\(^3\). This means that knowledge institutes, universities and applied and practice-oriented research institutions all work together in the NWA.
- Bringing disciplines together: the research is interdisciplinary;
- Close cooperation between science and society: between researchers, civil society organisations (both public and private) and the general public, and actively giving back the results to society and dialogue/interaction with society.

In 2018, the Ministry of OCW entrusted NWO with implementing the Dutch Research Agenda. The NWA comprises four programme lines\(^4\):

1. Research along Routes by Consortia (ORC);
2. Thematic Programming in consultation with government ministries;
3. Innovations and Networks;
4. Science Communication and Outreach.

This Call for proposals ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime – involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime’ is being realised in the context of programme line 2 of the NWA programme. The initiator of this call is the Ministry of Justice and Security.

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\(^1\) The Knowledge Coalition consists of Dutch research universities (VSNU), universities of applied sciences (VH), university medical centres (NFU), the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), the Dutch Research Council (NWO), employers (VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland) and the institutes for applied research (TNO/TO2).

\(^2\) The 25 routes and corresponding cluster questions can be found at [https://2.wetenschapsagenda.nl/overzicht-routes/](https://2.wetenschapsagenda.nl/overzicht-routes/) The 140 cluster questions can also be found in a PDF file available at [https://vragen.wetenschapsagenda.nl/](https://vragen.wetenschapsagenda.nl/)

\(^3\) The broad knowledge chain in the NWA-ORC 2020/21 call comprises the public knowledge institutions: universities of applied sciences, universities, NWO and KNAW institutes, university medical centres and TO2 institutes, as well as other public knowledge organisations such as National Knowledge Institutes (see Annex 6.1 for a full list of public knowledge organisations).

\(^4\) More information about the different programme lines is available at [https://www.nwo.nl/en/researchprogrammes/dutch-research-agenda-nwa](https://www.nwo.nl/en/researchprogrammes/dutch-research-agenda-nwa)
In the NWA programme, each consortium is essentially knowledge-chain-wide (involving parties from the full breadth of the knowledge chain) and interdisciplinary, and involves cooperation with civil society organisations, including industry.

Knowledge utilisation promotes the potential contribution of research to questions from society and societal breakthroughs by stimulating productive interactions with societal stakeholders during both the development and realisation phases of the research. In accordance with the NWO knowledge utilisation policy\(^5\), the Impact Plan approach is applied in this call (see section 2.3).

The NWO Executive Board is the decision-making body of this NWA call.

1.2 Available budget

For this Call for proposals, a budget of € 2,780,000 is available. The allocation of this budget across two phases of the programme is as follows:

- Phase Ia: for this phase, a minimum amount of € 100,000 and a maximum amount of € 200,000 is available. From this budget, a maximum of one proposal can be awarded funding.
- Phase Ib: for the consultation with the field between phase Ia and phase II, € 5,000 is available (see description section 2.2).
- Phase II: for this phase, a minimum amount of € 1,750,000 and a maximum amount of € 2,575,040 is available. From this budget, a maximum of one proposal can be awarded funding. (see further section 2.2)

If the budget for phase Ia and Ib is not fully used, then the remaining amount will be added to the budget for phase II.

1.3 Validity of the Call for proposals

The Call for proposals has two phases, and phase I is divided into two application moments (see also 2.2.1).

The deadline for submitting full proposals in phase Ia is **20 January 2022, before 14:00:00 CET**.

The deadline for the proposal for the field consultation in phase Ib is **26 January 2023, before 14:00:00 CET**.

The deadline for the full proposal phase II is **18 May 2023, before 14:00:00 CEST**.

The Call for proposals ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime - involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime’ is valid until the date on which the NWO Executive Board decides on the full proposals (see section 4.1 for the complete time schedule for this funding round). For projects awarded funding under this Call for proposals, the conditions mentioned in this call will continue to apply for the full duration of the project.

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2 Aim

2.1 Aim of the programme

The programme ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime’ has a three-part goal:
- Increase insight into the backgrounds and mechanisms that play a role among adolescents who become involved in serious and organised crime;
- Increase the possibilities for early detection based on the knowledge obtained;
- Catalogue (successful aspects of) existing interventions and develop effective interventions based on this knowledge and on insights into entrance mechanisms.

Background

Serious and organised crime is a social problem with huge societal consequences. The ‘Broad offence against organised subversive crime’ focuses on both strengthening the fight against crime through the criminal justice system and preventing (involvement in) serious and organised crime. Preventing adolescents from becoming involved in these types of crime and subsequently developing a criminal career, requires insight into the background of these individuals, entrance mechanisms and the effectiveness of interventions that play a role in this process. Insight into withdrawal mechanisms from serious and organised crime is equally important. Only then a complete and evidence-informed policy can be realised.

Little is known about the degree of involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime, their background and the entrance mechanisms that play a role. Furthermore, existing research is often limited in the type of background characteristics that are investigated and/or the data used. The adolescents concerned are often difficult to find. In the Netherlands, there is a dearth of research that is specifically aimed at perpetrators of serious and organised crime and that, besides criminal antecedents, also includes factors pertaining to their socioeconomic position, family background and health factors (Van Koppen et al., 2017; Van Koppen et al., 2010; Kleemans & De Poot, 2008), as well as research into policy and interventions in this area.

This Call for proposals invites knowledge institutions and societal parties to build consortia for the development of scientific and practice-oriented research proposals aimed at adolescents involved in serious and organised crime. This requires research that transcends a monodisciplinary approach. Consortia that submit proposals to the NWA, are required to work in a multi- and interdisciplinary manner and their composition needs to be knowledge-chain-wide. Knowledge-chain-wide means that proposals connect fundamental, applied and practice-oriented research and that connection is sought with the knowledge requirements of societal parties. An effective approach is only possible if the knowledge acquired is translated into actual perspectives, for which scientific and societal partners work together and jointly contribute to knowledge development.

This Call for proposals connects with various NWA Routes, namely ‘Child and adolescent development, upbringing and education’, ‘NeuroLabNL: the ultimate living lab for brain, cognition and behavioural research’ and ‘Health care research, sickness prevention and treatment’. Within these routes, research is required to contribute to the development of knowledge about early detection, entrance and withdrawal mechanisms and effective interventions with respect to adolescent crime.
2.2 Substantive framework

There is currently a major national policy effort in the Netherlands to tackle organised crime, which is also concretely being implemented at the municipal level. There is also a lot of attention for the involvement of adolescents in this type of crime. Further knowledge needs to be developed about the size of the problem, about how and why adolescents become involved and about how successful interventions can be realised to prevent entry into and facilitate the withdrawal from serious and organised crime. Insight into these entrance and withdrawal mechanisms and the effectiveness of interventions is necessary to realise better measures to prevent adolescents from becoming involved in serious and organised crime.

It is important to connect knowledge from literature and experiences from practice (subsidiary aspects) to realise new insights for effective interventions. From this the question arises which effective components make the intervention successful, which intervention matches with which target group and which combinations of interventions are successful. Additionally a clear definition of entrance and withdrawal mechanisms is also needed, because many nuances exist in the descriptions of both terms.

Key research question

How do adolescents end up in serious and organised crime and how can they exit from it? Which interventions can prevent entrance and facilitate withdrawal?

Themes that could be addressed are: entrance, withdrawal, career development, early detection, selection, autonomy, resilience, the effect and the consequences of (criminal justice) interventions and effective aspects of successful interventions. In addition to the research questions below, further guiding research questions can be found in annex 6.5.

Entrance and withdrawal

This programme is aimed at obtaining insight into how adolescents become involved in serious and organised crime, which forms of interventions can prevent that, how they (can) withdraw from serious and organised crime and what course of action the latter process entails. Municipalities, police/prosecution services, youth probation and youth care organisations work on prevention and intervention projects with the notion that early intervention is useful and that risk behaviour must be detected at as early a stage as possible. Questions that might be interesting in this context are:

- How do adolescents end up in serious and organised crime?
- At what point can be stated that adolescents have ended up in serious and organised crime? What are the different roles that adolescents fulfill?
- Which institutions (e.g. school, work, sports club) and locations (e.g. cafes, gyms, online) play a role in this?
- Which types of entrance mechanisms can be distinguished (voluntary entrance, recruitment, coercion, family structures and chance opportunity structures)?
- Which risk factors and vulnerabilities make adolescents sensitive for recruitment and entrance?

In addition, there is the question as to how adolescents can leave organised crime behind them by withdrawing from it. Little is known yet about which intervention strategies are successful in this process. Questions that might be interesting in this context are:

- What are effective ways of withdrawing from serious and organised crime (outside of criminal justice interventions) and how can withdrawal be encouraged?
- How do we offer a way out to adolescents who are involved in serious organised crime?
- What hinders or facilitates the process of withdrawal?
There are several initiatives in this area that could be examined to discover what is and is not effective. For example, projects aimed at early detection of adolescents at risk in education, the use of street coaches, the promotion of experts and their knowledge, programmes focussed on withdrawal, the targeted use of investigation or prosecution, obtaining insight into the influence of supra-local criminal networks on adolescents growing up in a neighbourhood, and the use of targeted behavioural interventions.

Interventions

Little is known yet about the effectiveness of interventions. Questions that may prove of interest in this context are:

- Which interventions currently exist?
- What is the policy theory behind these interventions? On which assumptions are the interventions based with regard to relationships between the target group, mechanisms and intervention?
- How successful are current interventions?
- Which type of interventions (repressive or preventative) are most successful?
- In which context do the interventions work and why?
- Which interventions are suitable for which target group, and how can interventions be offered in a correlated manner?
- What are the elements of an intervention that contribute to its success?
- Which elements hinder success?
- Which type of interventions should be developed?

At present, the ongoing intervention projects often seem to operate independently from each other. It is important to develop insights into the content of, correlation between and effectiveness within these projects, about the assumptions and insights these are based on, the knowledge they generate and how they can be effectively implemented. It is also important to examine which collaboration the criminal justice chain enters into with societal parties, such as youth care and the probation service.

Knowledge from professional practice

The knowledge from professional practice that is already present among societal actors must receive a role in the proposals. Therefore, the proposals must not only pay attention to how public bodies can provide research data and how the knowledge acquired can be translated to professional practice; the proposals must also demonstrate how it ensures that the knowledge from professional practice contributes to the design of the proposed research.

Consortia will have to substantiate how the research connects with knowledge questions from professional practice and how the expected results will be applied in professional practice. In doing so, specific attention should be given to the connection with tangible municipal action plans for preventative projects, because the national policy effort in the area of prevention is realised at the municipal level.

Quantitative and qualitative research

This programme encourages research in which both quantitative and qualitative research methods are used. Consortia are asked to think about the optimal use of different types of data sources and to motivate the choices made. For the use of data, the NWO framework for safe and responsible data use (FAIR and FACT) applies. In addition, consortia are asked to set up large-scale empirical research to study the nature and size of the involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime.

2.2.1 Programme structure

Within this programme, which allows for a research project to be realised by one consortium, a phased structure will be used. The different phases in the programme logically build upon each other and offer the possibility to further refine the focus of the research during the development of the research project and to adapt the composition of the consortium accordingly. An intermediate field consultation will be part of the research programme. Below, the aim and the approach of the two programme phases will be described.
Phase Ia: Knowledge synthesis, proposal for field consultation and action plan phase II
In the first phase, consortia will be invited to submit a research proposal aimed at the realisation of the following elements:

1. A knowledge synthesis based on:
   a. a systematic literature study (systematic review according to PRISMA guidelines) into what is known in the literature about entrance, recruitment, risk factors, withdrawal and interventions;
   b. an inventory of the most important current (inter)national developments, including tacit knowledge from everyday practice with respect to entrance, recruitment, risk factors, withdrawal and interventions.

2. Proposing an initial design for the research project in the second phase with respect to:
   a. setting up and realising a large-scale empirical study into the nature and size of the involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime;
   b. research into meaningful interventions to prevent the involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime;
   c. the evaluation of these meaningful interventions;
   d. the development of new interventions based on the results from 1, 2a, 2b and 2c.

This concerns designing an initial proposal for the research proposal of phase II, which sets out the consortium’s vision for this phase: what does the consortium want to investigate, how will the research be set up, which parties and expertise are required and how do the results from phase I inform the research in phase II?

3. Designing a plan for the field consultation that will take place after the conclusion of phase I.
   The aim of this field consultation is to share the findings from the knowledge synthesis with, and to obtain feedback from, relevant scientific and societal stakeholders.

Results
The results from phase Ia are a knowledge synthesis, a proposal for the field consultation (phase Ib) and an initial design for the research proposal for phase II.

Phase Ib: Field consultation
In consultation with NWO, the consortium whose proposal was awarded funding in phase Ia will organise a field consultation. This field consultation will be realised in accordance with the plan drawn up by the consortium in phase Ia (see section 3.2 for information about the proposal for the available grant for the field consultation). The stakeholders and experts to be invited, reflect upon the results from phase Ia and provide input for the follow-up research in phase II, and the grant proposal to be submitted. The supervisory committee of the programme ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime’ will take part in the field consultation as an adviser.

The result of the field consultation will be presented in a report by the consortium that had its proposal awarded funding in phase I. This report is part of the research proposal that will be submitted by the consortium in phase II. Based on the field consultation, the consortium from phase I can decide to expand the existing consortium with new applicants and cooperation partners (see section 3.1.3). (New)co-funders (see section 3.1.4) can also join during this phase. The aim of this is to strengthen the knowledge-chain-wide character of the consortium and to tailor the consortium to further refine the focus of the research project.

Phase II: Follow-up research
In phase II, the consortium will once again be asked to set up new, large-scale empirical research into the nature and size of the involvement of young people in serious and organised crime, based on the knowledge obtained during phase I and the established gaps within that knowledge. In addition, the consortium will be asked to carry out research into meaningful interventions to prevent the involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime, and to evaluate meaningful interventions. Subsequently, the consortium will be asked to develop meaningful interventions based on the knowledge gained.
First of all, the proposal to be submitted in phase II will further elaborate on the following points that were broadly addressed in phase I:

a. The design and realisation of large-scale empirical research into the nature and size of the involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime;

b. Research into meaningful interventions to prevent the involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime. This concerns research into the extent to which, and under which conditions, these intended interventions can be used to prevent young people entering serious and organised crime or can help them to withdraw from it, and which underlying mechanisms play a role in these interventions;

c. The evaluation of these meaningful interventions. Not only the implementation of the interventions should be evaluated, but also the effectsthey have. This will enable the research project to establish the determinants of success and failure.

Secondly, the consortium must develop meaningful interventions based on the knowledge acquired, and elaborate these interventions in this new proposal. This proposal should clearly describe how adolescents will be involved, with an eye on chances for a successful implementation, and how these chances will be optimised.

2.3 Research with societal impact

Programmes within the NWA focus on innovative research with the aim of bringing about scientific and societal breakthroughs. The term “breakthroughs” implies that a change will take place in science or society. This change can be interpreted broadly according to the breadth of the theme of the concerned NWA programme. Projects will relate to society and focus on research with societal parties and/or citizens, and are thus not only scientifically relevant but also societally relevant. The projects strive to realise impact\(^6\): societal changes in both the short and long term.

NWA programmes include questions that cannot be answered by one party alone and that bring added value through coordination and cooperation. This added value lies in the mutual reinforcement of diversity and complementarity of knowledge, (technical) skills and expertise of individual consortium partners.

All consortia should therefore include organisations from across the entire knowledge chain\(^3\). The budget of an NWA application should reflect the knowledge-chain-wide nature of the consortium, in terms of the division between fundamental research, on the one hand, and applied and practice-oriented research on the other.

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\(^6\) NWO understands societal impact to mean the cultural, economic, industrial, ecological or social changes that are (partly) the consequence of knowledge and expertise generated by research. These usually occur after the research has been realised, but also require continuous attention during the preparation and realisation of the project.
In addition, **all relevant scientific disciplines and relevant civil society organisations** should be used in order to achieve the desired scale or depth of impact in finding answers. Where appropriate, the general public can also be involved in the research through Citizen Science initiatives (see section 3.2.1). Projects must demonstrably involve key stakeholders at each stage, from consortium formation through to completion of the project, in order to increase the potential for societal breakthroughs following the proposed research.

The consortium must also be capable of ensuring that the results are translated into real impact, which means that parties must be involved that can ensure sufficient dissemination of the results. Various societal parties could or should play a role in the interventions.

### 2.3.1 Impact Plan approach

In order to achieve an integrated strategy for increasing societal impact through research, the Impact Plan approach applies in this call (see [https://www.nwo.nl/en/impact-plan-approach](https://www.nwo.nl/en/impact-plan-approach)). This approach is part of the NWO-wide knowledge utilisation policy.

Societal impact is never solely an outcome of knowledge and insight from research. Furthermore, societal impact is often only realised in the years after a research project has been concluded. Knowledge utilisation is viewed as an iterative process towards societal impact. By ensuring continuous alignment between researchers and possible knowledge users from the start of the research formulation (co-creation) and during the realisation of the research (co-design), the chances of productive interactions and knowledge utilisation increase. And, accordingly, the chances of societal impact.

The Impact Plan approach to knowledge utilisation is integrated into the research design and serves as an aid to increase the impact potential of the proposed research. In the pre- and full proposal form, the Impact Plan is included as integral parts of these proposals. The pre- and full proposal should describe how the approach for increasing the chances of impact is integrated into the research design and how it will be carried out by consortium partners together with stakeholders from fields such as policy, practice and industry. Consortia are expected to develop the pre-proposals and full proposals together with stakeholders.

Full proposals in phase II include the description of knowledge utilisation activities, which can be funded via the budget module Knowledge utilisation (see annex 6.2.4).

Once the call is open, NWO will organise an online workshop in which the drawing up of an Impact Plan will be further explained to the consortia that will submit a full proposal (see section 4.1).

More information about the NWO knowledge utilisation policy and related approaches and definitions can be found at: [www.nwo.nl/knowledge-utilisation](http://www.nwo.nl/knowledge-utilisation).

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7 Citizen Science means involving the public in research projects. For example, citizens can help researchers by collecting data (e.g. in the annual bird census), by providing computing capacity (e.g. in simulating molecular interactions such as protein configurations and computational drug design), or in formulating research questions and research projects.

8 A stakeholder is any person or group that can influence or is influenced by the achieving of goals.

9 NWO understands ‘productive interactions’ to be exchanges between researchers and stakeholders in which knowledge is produced and valued that is both scientifically robust and societally relevant.
3 Guidelines for applicants

3.1 Who can apply

Proposals for phases Ia, phase Ib and phase II should be submitted by a consortium in which the various types of research in the knowledge chain (fundamental, applied and practice-oriented) and civil society organisations must be represented. Proposals in phases Ib and II can only be submitted by the consortium awarded funding for phase Ia. The consortium may be supplemented by additional co-applicants (see 3.1.2).

The programme ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime’ aims to achieve societal impact by developing knowledge that contributes to the development of successful preventative (or repressive) interventions that prevent entrance and facilitate withdrawal. The programme wants to achieve this, for example, by realising cross-connections between scientific disciplines and with civil society partners. That is why applicants are requested to set up multi- and transdisciplinary consortia that consist of scientific and civil society partners. These consortia should include fundamental, applied and practice-oriented research in which insights are brought together, for example, from criminology, psychology, law, anthropology, demography, brain and cognition research, social policy and public administration, pedagogics, health sciences, economics, sociology or data and computer sciences.

There are four categories of participant within a consortium:
1. Main applicant
2. Co-applicant(s)
3. Cooperation partners
4. Co-funder(s) (optional)

A consortium should consist of at least main applicant, applicant and cooperation partner. Conditions per participant are further explained in the following sections.

3.1.1 Main applicant

In phase Ia, phase Ib and phase II, the main applicant submits the application on behalf of the consortium and is the point of contact for NWO. The main applicant receives the funding and is responsible, on behalf of the consortium, for scientific coherence, results and financial accountability.

For phase II, the consortium from phase I jointly appoints a single main applicant who submits the application on behalf of the consortium. This main applicant receives the funding and is the point of contact for NWO for the scientific consistency, results and financial accountability of the follow-up research. The main applicant from phase I may act as the main applicant of phase II, but this could also be a different co-applicant, as long as the conditions described below are satisfied.

Full, associate and assistant professors, lectors and senior researchers with a comparable appointment can submit an application if:

- they are employed (i.e. hold a salaried position) at one of the following organisations:
  - Universities established in the Kingdom of the Netherlands;
  - University medical centres;
  - KNAW and NWO institutes;
  - Universities of applied sciences as referred to in Article 1.8 of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Act (WHW);
  - TO2 institutes;
  - the Netherlands Cancer Institute;

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10 See sections 1.1 and 1.2 of the NWO Grant Rules 2017.
11 In this Call for Proposals, “researchers” refers to both women and men.
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- the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen;
- the DUBBLE Beamline at the ESRF in Grenoble;
- NCB Naturalis;
- Advanced Research Center for Nanolithography (ARCNL);
- Princess Máxima Center.

- and also have an appointment period for at least the duration of the application procedure and the entire duration of the research for which the grant is being applied for. Personnel with a zero-hour appointment is excluded from applying.

An exception to the required duration of appointment may be made for:
- lecturers employed by a university of applied sciences (HBO) and senior researchers employed by a university of applied sciences or a TO2 institute under a temporary appointment that does not cover the entire duration of the project. In this case, a senior researcher must be able to demonstrate three or more years of research experience in order to act as a main applicant.
- applicants with a “tenure track” appointment that does not cover the entire duration of the project. The applicants must demonstrate by letter that adequate supervision for all researchers for whom funding is requested will be guaranteed for the full duration of the research.

Additional conditions:
- the main applicant may submit only one proposal in that capacity.
- in phase la, a main applicant may participate in another consortium as a co-applicant no more than once.

3.1.2 Co-applicant(s)

A co-applicant is a participant in the consortium and receives funding via the main applicant. In this call, a co-applicant may participate in that capacity in up to two consortia. A consortium may have more than one co-applicant.

Co-applicants may be affiliated to the institutions listed in section 3.1.1 or to the public knowledge organisations listed in annex 6.1, but also to other organisations.

If the organisation to which a co-applicant is affiliated is not listed in section 3.1.1 nor annex 6.1, then it must meet the cumulative criteria indicated below:
- it must be located in the Netherlands and
- have a public task and
- carry out research independently and
- have no profit motive other than for the purposes of conducting further research.

Please note: NWO will have to assess these conditions before the proposal is submitted. For this purpose, the co-applicant’s organisation should submit the following documents by email no later than ten working days before the submission deadline (14 December 2021 14:00.00 hours CET):
- a recent extract from the Commercial Register;
- the current deed of incorporation or current articles of association or other current formal document evidencing the public task and absence of profit motive;
- the latest available annual accounts accompanied by an audit statement.

It is allowed to add other relevant documentation. NWO may request additional information if the above documents are not sufficiently conclusive to determine whether the organisation may act as a co-applicant.

If the co-applicant’s organisation does not submit the necessary documents for the assessment in time, NWO cannot accept the organisation as a co-applicant.

The word ‘applicants’ refers to both main applicants and co-applicants.
If new co-applicants are added to the consortium in the proposal for phase II and these new co-applicants are not affiliated to an institution listed in section 3.1.1 nor annex 6.1, the conditions will be assessed again. Here too, the above documents should be submitted by email no later than ten working days before the submission (so no later than 4 May 2023 14:00.00 hours CEST).

3.13 Cooperation partners

Cooperation partners are mandatory in this Call for proposals. A cooperation partner is a party that is closely involved in conducting the research and/or in knowledge utilisation but does not receive funding and does not contribute co-funding to the proposal. This may include parties that are involved via participation in an advisory, guidance or user committee, or parties that are unable to capitalise their contribution in advance. After phase Ib, there is the possibility to add new cooperation partners to the consortium for the benefit of phase II.

**Please note:** for personnel from organisations who participate as a collaboration partner in the consortium, no grant may be requested for salary or research costs, unless these employees are hired as third parties via the budget module "material costs" or "knowledge utilisation" (see section 3.2 and annex 6.2).

3.14 Co-funders

Co-funding is not compulsory within this call. Co-funders are organisations that participate in the consortium and contribute to the project in cash and/or in kind. Co-funders do not receive any funding from NWO. The conditions regarding co-funding are specified in annex 6.4 to this call.

Knowledge institutions permitted to participate as main applicants and co-applicants as described in section 3.1.1 may not participate as co-funders in this Call for proposals.

An exception will be made for TO2 institutes. They may participate in a consortium as co-funders, unless they also participate in the same consortium as a main applicant or co-applicant.

After phase Ib, (new) co-funders can be added to the consortium for the benefit of phase II.

3.2 What can be applied for

For a research proposal in this call, the following can be applied for per phase:
- In phase Ia, a minimum of € 100,000 and a maximum of € 200,000;
- In phase Ib, a maximum of € 5,000;
- In phase II, a minimum of € 1,750,000 and a maximum of € 2,757,040.

The budget modules (including the maximum amounts) that are available within this Call for proposals, are listed in the table below. You should only request that which is essential for realising the research.

**Please note:** for phases Ia and Ib, various modules are not available. The table below collates the modules in question.

An explanation of the budget modules can be found in the annex to this call.

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<tr>
<th>Budget module</th>
<th>Maximum amount</th>
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<td>PhD</td>
<td>According to VSNU or NFU rates&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Not available for phases Ia and Ib</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postdoc</td>
<td>According to VSNU or NFU rates&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Not available for phase Ib</td>
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<sup>13</sup> For personnel outside the Netherlands, the local rates are reimbursed up to a maximum of the VSNU rates.
3.2.1 Citizen Science

Involvement of civilians, so-called ‘citizen science’, might have an added value to the quality of science. They could offer data and insights that would not be available for science in other set-ups. NWO wants to finance citizen science as well and offers the possibility from 2020 onwards to apply for reimbursement of citizen involvement in research projects via the budget module ‘material, project-related goods or services, work by third parties’. This module offers researchers a possibility; this is by no means an obligation. Researchers can decide whether the involvement of citizens is desirable and how the budget is used for this (e.g. reimbursement of expenses for civilians, offering skill training or technical aids for participating citizens).

3.3 When can applications be submitted

The deadline for submitting proposals in phase Ia is **20 January 2022, before 14:00:00 hours CET**.

The deadline for the proposal for field consultation (phase Ib) is **26 January 2023, before 14:00:00 CET**.

The deadline for submitting the full proposal for phase Ii is **18 May 2023, before 14:00:00 hours CEST**.

When submitting your application to ISAAC, you will also need to enter additional details online. You should therefore start submitting your application at least three working days before the deadline for pre-proposals or full proposals under this call. NWO will not consider initiatives or proposals submitted after the deadline.

3.4 Preparing an application

For phase Ia, phase Ib and phase Ii, the application should be drawn up in accordance with the conditions stated in section 2.2.1.
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3.4.1 Preparing a full proposal

Phase Ia. Knowledge synthesis, proposal for field consultation and initial plan phase II

The application form for full proposals in phase Ia and mandatory templates for the annexes stated below can be found in ISAAC and on the grant page of this call. Instructions for preparing the full proposals can be found in the application form.

- Download the necessary documents from the online application system ISAAC or from the NWO website (at the foot of the web page for the relevant funding instrument).
- Complete the forms.
- Save the proposal form as a PDF file and upload it to ISAAC.
- Attach the requested annexes to the proposal.
- Please note: the full proposal should be written in English. Annexes may be in Dutch.

When submitting the full proposal, the following annexes must be attached:

- The budget sheet (mandatory attachment);
- Declarations of commitment from cooperation partners (mandatory attachment, see section 3.1.3);
- Letters of support from co-funders (mandatory if applicable).

Other types of annexes are not accepted. Annexes should be uploaded to ISAAC separately from the full proposal. All annexes, with the exception of the budget spreadsheet, should be uploaded as PDF files. The budget spreadsheet should be uploaded to ISAAC as an Excel file.

Phase Ib. Field consultation

The application form for the proposal and templates for the annexes stated below can be found in ISAAC and on the grant page of this call. Instructions for preparing the full proposals can be found in the application form.

- Download the necessary documents from the online application system ISAAC or from the NWO website (at the foot of the web page for the relevant funding instrument).
- Complete the forms.
- Save the proposal form as a PDF file and upload it to ISAAC.
- Attach the remaining, requested annexes to the proposal.
- Please note: The full proposal should be written in English. Annexes may be in Dutch.

When submitting the full proposal, the following annexes must be attached:

- The budget sheet (mandatory attachment);
- Knowledge synthesis from phase Ia (mandatory attachment)
- Project plan for the field consultation according to awarded proposal phase Ia (mandatory attachment)

Other types of annexes are not accepted. Annexes should be uploaded to ISAAC separately from the proposal. All annexes, with the exception of the budget spreadsheet, should be uploaded as PDF files. The budget spreadsheet should be uploaded to ISAAC as an Excel file.

Phase II

The application form for the full proposal and the mandatory templates for the annexes stated below can be found in ISAAC and on the grant page of this call. Instructions for preparing the full proposals can be found in the application form.

- Download the necessary documents from the online application system ISAAC or from the NWO website (at the foot of the web page for the relevant funding instrument).
- Complete the forms.
- Save the proposal form as a PDF file and upload it to ISAAC.
- Attach the remaining, requested annexes to the proposal.
- Please note: the full proposal should be written in English. Annexes may be in Dutch.

When submitting the full proposal, the following annexes must be attached:
The budget sheet (mandatory attachment);
- Declarations of commitment from cooperation partners (mandatory attachment, see section 3.1.3);
- Letters of support from co-funders (mandatory if applicable);
- Report phase Ib field consultation (mandatory attachment).

3.5 Conditions on granting

The NWO Grant Rules 2017 and the Agreement on the Payment of Costs for Scientific Research apply to all applications.

Duration
- Phase Ia: the project for which funding is requested in phase Ia has a maximum duration of six months. A proposal for a project with a longer duration will not be taken into consideration.
- Phase Ib: the duration of the field consultation (phase Ib) is one month.
- Phase II: the project for which funding is applied for in phase II has a maximum duration of four years. A proposal for a project with a longer duration will not be taken into consideration.

Start of the projects
- Phase Ia: the project awarded in phase Ia should start within three months after the date on which the grant was awarded.
- Phase Ib: the field consultation should start one month after completion of the phase Ia knowledge synthesis project.
- Phase II: in accordance with the NWO Grant Rules, the project awarded in phase II should start within six months after the date on which the grant was awarded.

Declarations of commitment from cooperation partners

A cooperation partner (see section 3.1.3) is requested to submit a letter of commitment indicating its reasons for acting as a cooperation partner in the research and its intended role within the project. This is not a letter of support for co-funding, as cooperation partners do not contribute co-funding to the project.

Co-funders

Co-funding is not compulsory within this call. However, co-funders may be included in the project proposal. A distinction is made between in-cash co-funding, which serves to cover the budget for the project activities described in the proposal, and in-kind co-funding, which can consist of the use of resources from the organisations involved. Conditions for co-funding are specified in annex 6.4 to this call.

Letter of support from participating co-funders

In a letter of support, the co-funder declares support for both the content and financial aspects of the project and confirms the co-funding pledge. The letter of support from co-funders is a compulsory annex to the full proposal. If the proposal is awarded funding, NWO will ask the co-funder to confirm the contribution(s) (e.g. for invoicing purposes). NWO will make a standard template available for the letter of support.
Chapter 3: Guidelines for applicants / Dutch Research Agenda – Theme: Getting a grip on juvenile crime

Content monitoring with the help of a supervisory committee

NWO will be responsible for the content monitoring of proposals that have been awarded funding. A supervisory committee will be appointed to reinforce this and to increase support for implementation of the projects. The committee will monitor the connection between the various themes, the progress of all projects and the results achieved, focusing on knowledge transfer, knowledge utilisation and application of the results. Regular meetings will be held. Representatives of all consortia will be invited to attend and contribute to these meetings. Experts will be invited as required.

Accountability during the project and project closure

During the project, the main applicant will be responsible for reports on the project’s progress. With a view to monitoring project progress, NWO may request interim reports on a project’s content and finances, as well as an account of co-funding provided.

Upon completion of a project, final reports will be requested on both the content and finances of the project. The final amount of funding and co-funding will be determined after these final reports have been approved.

Consortium agreement

In both phases Ia and II, the consortium partners must sign a consortium agreement before the start of the project awarded funding.

As a minimum, this agreement should govern rights (e.g. copyrights, intellectual property & publication rights, etc. on products or matters developed within the project), knowledge transfer and other matters such as payments, progress reports, final reports and confidentiality. In addition, the consortium agreement should contain agreements on the structure, management and governance of the consortium (which should provide an adequate guarantee of effective cooperation), finances, basic knowledge to be contributed where appropriate, liability, disputes and mutual sharing of information.

The initiative for making these agreements, including agreements on IP rights (see the following section) lies with the main applicant. NWO will check the agreements against the NWO Grant Rules 2017. NWO provides a standard consortium agreement. The use of this template is mandatory for projects awarded funding.

Intellectual Property & Publications (IP&P)

To increase the likelihood of new inventions and innovations, the acquisition, maintenance and use of intellectual property rights (patents and copyrights) by knowledge institutions is encouraged. To this end, NWA asks consortia to pay attention to intellectual property rights. It is important that research results are treated responsibly with a view to contributing to science and applying the knowledge concerned. The aim is both to ensure that the research results can be exploited and published as widely as possible, and to encourage collaboration between the knowledge chain and (semi-)public partners and industry. The NWO Grant Rules 2017 provide possibilities for the applicants to acquire intellectual property (IP) rights and possibly to transfer or license these to co-funders.

The San Francisco Declaration (DORA)

NWO is signatory to the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA). DORA is a worldwide initiative that aims to improve the way research and researchers are assessed. DORA contains recommendations for research funders, research institutions, journals and other organisations.
DORA aims to reduce the uncritical use of bibliometric indicators and curb unconscious bias in the assessment of research and researchers. DORA’s overarching philosophy is that research should be evaluated on its own merits rather than on the basis of surrogate measures such as the journal in which the research is published. For NWO this means that committee members and referees are requested not to rely on indicators such as the Journal Impact Factor or the H-index when assessing applications. Applicants are not allowed to mention these in their applications. When assessing the scientific track record of applicants, NWO considers a broad range of research outputs. In addition to research publications, applicants are encouraged to include other scholarly outputs such as datasets, patents, software and code, etc. in their applications.

For more information on how NWO is implementing the principles of DORA see: www.nwo.nl/en/dora

Open Access
As a signatory to the Berlin Declaration (2003) and a member of cOAlition S (2018), NWO is committed to making the results of research funded by NWO openly accessible via the internet. NWO is thus fulfilling the ambitions of the Dutch government to make all publicly funded research openly available. Scientific publications arising from projects awarded on the basis of this Call for proposals must therefore be made available in open access in accordance with the Open Access Policy Framework.

Scientific articles
Scientific articles must be made available immediately at the time of publication (without embargo) via one of the following routes:
- publication in a fully open access journal or platform registered in the DOAJ;
- publication in a subscription journal and immediately (without embargo) depositing of at least the author accepted manuscript of the article in an open access repository registered in OpenDOAR;
- publication in a journal for which a transformative Open Access agreement exists between VSNU and a publisher. For further information see: www.openaccess.nl.

Books

CC BY licence
To ensure the widest possible dissemination of publications the Creative Commons (CC BY) licence must be applied. Alternatively – in case of serious objections - the author may request to publish under a CC BY-ND licence. For books, book chapters and collected volumes all CC BY licence options are allowed.

Costs
Costs for publication in fully open access journals can be budgeted in the project proposal using the budget module for ‘material costs’. Costs for publications in hybrid journals are not eligible for reimbursement by NWO. For Open Access books a special NWO Open Access Books Fund is available.

For more detailed information about NWO's open access policy, see www.nwo.nl/en/open-science
**Data management**

The results of scientific research must be replicable, verifiable and falsifiable. In the digital age this means that, in addition to publications, research data must also be freely accessible. As much as possible, NWO expects that research data resulting from NWO-funded projects will be made publicly available for reuse by other researchers. “As open as possible, as closed as necessary” is the guiding principle in this respect. As a minimum, NWO requires that the data underpinning research papers should be made available at the time of the article’s publication. The costs for doing so are eligible for funding and can be included in the project budget. In the data management section, and in the data management template if the project is awarded funding, researchers explain how they plan to manage the data expected to be generated by the project.

1. Data management section

The data management section is part of the research proposal. Researchers are asked to prospectively consider how they will manage the data the project will generate and plan for which data will be preserved and be made publicly available. Measures will often need to be taken during the production and analysis of the data to make their later storage and dissemination possible. If not all data from the project can be made publicly available, the reasons for not doing so must be explained in the data management section. Due consideration is given to aspects such as privacy, public security, ethical limitations, property rights and commercial interests.

2. Data management plan

After a proposal has been awarded funding, the researcher should elaborate the data management section into a data management plan. In this plan, the researcher describes whether use will be made of existing data, whether new data will collected or generated, and how the data will be made FAIR: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable. The data management plan must be completed in consultation with a data steward or equivalent research data management support staff at the home institution of the project leader. The plan should be submitted to NWO via ISAAC within four months after the proposal has been awarded funding. NWO will approve the plan as quickly as possible. Approval of the data management plan by NWO is a condition for disbursement of the funding. The plan can be adjusted during the research.

Further information on the NWO data management protocol can be found at www.nwo.nl/datamanagement-en.

**Nagoya Protocol**

The Nagoya Protocol became effective on 12 October 2014 and ensures an honest and reasonable distribution of benefits emerging from the use of genetic resources (Access and Benefit Sharing; ABS). Researchers who make use of genetic sources from the Netherlands or abroad for their research should familiarise themselves with the Nagoya Protocol (www.absfocalpoint.nl). NWO assumes that researchers will take all necessary actions with respect to the Nagoya Protocol.

**Scientific integrity**

The NWO Grant Rules 2017 specify that research funded by NWO must be carried out in accordance with nationally and internationally accepted standards of scientific conduct as laid down in the Netherlands Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (2018). By submitting a proposal, applicants undertake to comply with this code. In the event of a (possible) breach of the above-mentioned standards in research funded by NWO, the applicant must inform NWO immediately and submit all relevant documents to NWO. More information about the NWO code of conduct and policy on research integrity can be found on the website: https://www.nwo.nl/en/policies/scientific-integrity-policy.
Ethical aspects

In order to carry out scientific research, it is important that research proposals that may raise ethical issues are handled carefully. Certain research projects may require approval from a recognised Medical Research Ethics Committee (MREC) or an Animal Experiments Committee (CCD). In addition, certain research proposals require a licence under the Population Screening Act (WBO). More information on the MRECs and WBO is available from the Central Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects (CCMO).

A consortium itself is responsible for checking whether the research proposal may raise ethical issues and for obtaining approval from the relevant ethics committee(s) and/or obtaining a licence under the WBO, or from similar organisations.

NWO endorses the Code on Openness in Animal Testing and the Biosecurity code. For NWA proposals, applicants must endorse and comply with these existing codes.

An NWA project should start within six months after the funding is awarded. A research project cannot start until NWO has received a copy of any necessary ethics approval and/or WBO licence.

NWO expects applicants to take into account the time schedule of the assessment procedure and the time required for an ethics committee review or to obtain a WBO licence. In the event of complex ethical issues, NWO reserves the right to consult an external advisor. If, after consulting the applicant, NWO is of the opinion that an ethics review of a proposal is necessary, the applicant is still obliged to take measures for a review by an ethics committee. In the absence of a necessary approval from an ethics committee, the grant award will lapse. Applicants can contact the coordinator if they have any questions. See section 5.1.1 for contact details.

3.6 Submitting an application

In phase Ia, phase Ib and phase II, an application can only be submitted to NWO via the online application system ISAAC. Applications not submitted via ISAAC will not be taken into consideration.

A main applicant must submit his/her application via his/her own ISAAC account. If the main applicant does not have an ISAAC account yet, then this should be created at least one day before the application is submitted to ensure that any registration problems can be resolved on time. If the principal applicant already has an NWO-account, then he/she does not need to create a new account to submit an application.

For technical questions please contact the ISAAC helpdesk, see section 5.1.2.
4 Assessment procedure

The NWO Code for Dealing with Personal Interests applies to all persons and NWO staff involved in the assessment and/or decision-making process. See also: www.nwo.nl/en/code

4.1 Procedure

In this research programme, a proposal will be submitted for phase Ia, phase Ib and phase II. The procedure that will be followed for considering and assessing the various proposals is described below. In addition, information is provided about the meetings that will take place for the purpose of elaborating the programme.

4.1.1 Matchmaking and Impact plan workshop

**Phase Ia - Matchmaking**
In the period prior to the deadline for submitting proposals for phase Ia, NWO will facilitate an (online) matchmaking meeting for this call.

The matchmaking meeting will be held on 30 September 2021. An official announcement and further details of this matchmaking meeting will be made on the programme page of this Call for proposals and in the NWO newsletter.

**Phase Ib – Field consultation**
The field consultation will take place in consultation between the consortium that is awarded funding in phase Ia and NWO. The supervisory committee will be present as an adviser during the field consultation.

**Phase II - Workshop Impact plan approach**
In addition, a workshop will be organised – or made available online – in which the design of an Impact Plan will be explained to the consortia that will submit a full proposal (see also section 2.3.1). Further details about this workshop will be announced on the programme website.

4.1.2 Admissibility of the proposal

The first step in the assessment procedure is to test whether an application is admissible. The conditions set out in section 3 of this Call for proposals are applied to this end. Only those proposals that satisfy the criteria stated in Chapter 3 are admissible and will be taken into consideration.

If NWO decides that the proposal does not meet the administrative conditions, the main applicant will be given a one-off opportunity to amend the proposal within five working days\(^\text{14}\). If the corrected proposal is not received within the set time frame, NWO will not consider the proposal. Corrected proposals that have been received on time and meet the conditions after being corrected will be accepted once they have been approved.

In the following cases, the main applicant will not be given the opportunity to correct the proposal and the proposal will not be considered:
- The proposal was received by NWO after the relevant deadline stated in section 3.3;
- The proposal was not submitted via ISAAC;
- The proposal was not written in English;

4.1.3 Selection committee

For this NWA call for proposals, an assessment committee will be appointed by the NWO Executive Board for the assessment of the proposals in phases Ia and II. The assessment committee will have a

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\(^{14}\)“Working days” means working days as defined in Dutch law. When setting the deadline for submitting a corrected proposal, NWO cannot take personal working days into account.
broad composition. This means that not only scientific expertise will be represented in the selection committee, but also expertise from the entire knowledge chain, including societal stakeholders who are highly familiar with the subject.

The selection committee will assess the proposal for phase Ia (and not phase Ib) and phase II based on the criteria in section 4.2 for phase Ia and phase II, and will issue an advice to the NWO Executive Board.

Due to the special character of the programme, no use will be made of external referees.

The proposal for the field consultation (phase Ib) will be assessed by the NWO office.

4.1.4 Phase I: assessment of proposals

Phase Ia
The assessment committee will assess the proposals in phase Ia according to the selection criteria in section 4.2.1. Interviews will be part of the selection procedure. NWO retains the right not to invite all consortia for an interview if the total number of proposals is more than four times the number of proposals that can be awarded funding. In that case, the eight highest-ranked proposals will be invited for an interview.

Prior to the interviews, the committee will discuss the proposals. The preliminary advice of the committee and the questions drawn up as a result of the discussion will be sent to the consortia so that they can prepare for the interview. During the interview, a representation (maximum four members) from the consortium will explain the proposal to the selection committee by means of a presentation. Following this, the selection committee will have the opportunity to pose questions. The consortium can respond to the committee during the interview. In this manner the applicants can make their case and have a chance to give a rebuttal to the preliminary advice. In the subsequent meeting, the selection committee will discuss all proposals and interviews and will reassess the proposals using the selection criteria for this call.

Phase Ib
The plan for the field consultation is part of the research proposal to be awarded funding in phase Ia. To obtain the grant for phase Ib, the main applicant submits a proposal so that the funds for the field consultation can be transferred following a check of the submission conditions and if the proposal satisfies these.

4.1.5 Phase II – assessment of the proposal

The selection committee assesses the proposal in phase II according to the criteria stated in section 4.2.2.

Interview
Prior to the interview, the committee will discuss the proposal. The preliminary advice of the committee and the questions drawn up as a result of the discussion will be sent to the consortium so that it can prepare for the interview. During the interview, a representation (maximum three members) from the consortium will explain the proposal to the selection committee by means of a presentation. Following this, the selection committee will have the opportunity to pose questions. During the interview, the consortium can respond to the committee. In this manner, the applicants can make their case and have a chance to give a rebuttal to the preliminary advice. In the subsequent meeting, the selection committee will discuss the proposal and interview, reassess the proposal and draw up an advice about whether or not to award the proposal funding.
In the case of an advice not to award funding, the selection committee will state in writing which elements are unsatisfactory and suggest points for improvement. The consortium will be given a one-off chance to submit a revised proposal that addresses the points for improvement. After the announcement of the decision, the main applicant will receive one month to submit the revised proposal. Once the revised proposal has been received, an interview will be planned to discuss the proposal with the selection committee, after which the selection committee will present its final advice.

4.1.6 Decision-taking phase Ia, phase Ib and phase II

Phase Ia
The evaluation, qualification and prioritisation are presented in the form of an advice to the NWO Executive Board, which will then make a decision on the allocation and rejection of proposals.

In phase Ia, a maximum of one project can be awarded funding.

Phase Ib
For phase Ib, the NWO Executive Board will decide whether or not to award the proposal based on the assessment made by the NWO office.

Phase II
The evaluation and qualification are presented in the form of an advice to the NWO Executive Board, which will then make a decision on the allocation or rejection of the proposal.

Data management
The data management section in the application is not evaluated and therefore not included in the decision about whether to award funding. However, both the referees and the committee can issue advice with respect to the data management section. After a proposal has been awarded funding, the researcher should elaborate the data management section into a data management plan. Applicants can use the advice from the referees and the committee when writing the data management plan. A project awarded funding can only start after NWO has approved the data management plan.

Qualification
NWO will award a qualification to all full proposals and will make this known to the researcher with the decision about whether or not the application has been awarded funding.

In phase Ia, phase Ib and phase II, only applications that receive at least the qualification “good” will be eligible for funding. For more information about the qualifications please see Applying for funding, how does it work? | NWO.

4.1.7 Intended time schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 September 2021, time to be announced</td>
<td>Information and matchmaking meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 December 2021, 12:00:00 hours CET</td>
<td>Deadline submission assessment forms for non-typical applicants (if applicable, see 3.1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 January 2022, before 14:00:00 hours CET</td>
<td>Deadline full proposals phase Ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2022</td>
<td>Committee assesses proposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March/April 2022</td>
<td>Decision NWO Executive Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2022</td>
<td>Start phase Ia (no more than 3 months after awarding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 January 2023, before 14:00:00 hours CET</td>
<td>Deadline full proposal phase Ib</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 4.2 Criteria

The criteria that will be used in each phase are stated below. The criteria are weighted equally, and each criterion counts for one third of the overall assessment. For each phase, the assessment criteria are operationalised below on a number of sub-aspects.

### 4.2.1 Assessment criteria phase Ia

I. **Alignment with the objective of the NWA programme ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime – involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime’**:
   - The research proposal addresses a problem relevant for this programme. It is convincingly substantiated how the research relates to the broader context (with respect to policy / research / NWA routes) of this NWA programme (section 2.1).
   - The proposed research complies with the starting points stated in the substantive framework of the call (section 2.2).
   - The way in which the knowledge synthesis is drawn up in phase Ia contributes to the key research question.
   - The expected impact and the route to impact is convincingly described. A clear approach is presented to involve stakeholders and the wider society in the research for phase Ib, what their role in this is and which knowledge utilisation activities will be deployed. The approach for phase II is convincingly described.

II. **Quality of the consortium**:
   - Interdisciplinarity: all disciplines relevant to the problem statement are represented in the consortium and their roles are convincingly described.
   - Knowledge-chain-wide: it is convincingly described that the various types of research parties from the knowledge chain (fundamental, applied and practice-oriented) relevant to the problem statement are represented in the consortium. The roles of the various parties are convincingly described.
   - Societal involvement: the collaboration partners relevant to the research question or problem statement are part of the consortium and their role is convincingly described.
   - The consortium is coherent, complementary and diverse.
   - There is a strong, logical and clearly shaped organisational structure within the consortium.

III. **Quality of the research proposal**:
   - The scientific question for the realisation of a) the knowledge synthesis and b) the description of phase II is specific and clearly defined.
   - The objectives are specific and clearly defined.
   - The proposed approach and methodology are appropriate to achieve the intended objectives and answer the question. The approach and methodology are coherent and well formulated.
4.2.2 Assessment criteria phase II

I. Alignment with the objective of the NWA programme ‘Getting a grip on juvenile crime – involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime:

- The research proposal addresses a problem relevant for this programme. It is convincingly substantiated how the research relates to the broader context (with respect to policy / research / NWA routes) of this NWA programme (section 2.1).
- The proposed research complies with the starting points stated in the substantive framework of the call (section 2.2).
- The consortium indicates clearly and convincingly how it will proceed to achieve scientific and societal breakthroughs. The intended breakthroughs are also clearly defined.
- The problem statement is of scientifically importance, original and innovative from a scientific perspective.
- The problem statement is relevant and important from a societal perspective.
- The expected impact and the route to impact are described convincingly. A clear approach to involving stakeholders and wider society in the research is presented, including their role in this process and which knowledge utilisation activities are deployed.

II. Quality of the consortium:

- Interdisciplinarity: all disciplines relevant to an adequate tackling of the problem statement are represented in the consortium and their roles are convincingly described.
- Knowledge-chain-wide: it is convincingly described that the various types of research parties from the knowledge chain (fundamental, applied and practice-oriented) relevant to the problem statement are represented in the consortium and their role is convincingly described.
- Societal involvement: the collaboration partners relevant to the research question or problem statement are part of the consortium and their role is convincingly described.
- The consortium is coherent, complementary and diverse.
- The composition of the consortium is convincingly appropriate for the intended breakthroughs and the consortium describes the individual roles in the team with attention for, amongst other things, management, diversity and knowledge utilisation.
- There is a strong, logical and clearly shaped organisational structure within the consortium.

III. Quality of the research proposal:

- The scientific question is specific and clearly defined.
- The objectives are specific and clearly defined.
- The proposed approach and methodology are appropriate to achieve the intended objectives and answer the posed question(s). The approach and methodology are coherent and well formulated.
- The individual work packages are clearly described, and it is clear how the work packages cohere to contribute to the intended breakthroughs.
- The consortium convincingly describes the feasibility of the proposed research.
- The budget is appropriate to the proposed activities and reflects the knowledge-chain-wide nature of the proposal, in terms of the division between fundamental research on the one hand,
and applied and practice-oriented research on the other. There is a clear and specific justification of costs.

- The proposed design concerns a large-scale empirical study into the nature and size of the involvement of adolescents in serious and organised crime.
- The research proposal contains a convincing description of how the interventions will be investigated.
- The research proposal also includes a description (in the form of an action plan) of how the implementation and effects of interventions will be evaluated.
5 Contact details and other information

5.1 Contact

5.1.1 Specific questions

For specific questions about this Call for proposals please contact:

Anthony Gadsdon
Tel: +31 70 349 4276

Lieke Nijland
Tel: +31 70 344 0513

e-mail: nwa-jeugdcriminaliteit@nwo.nl

5.1.2 Technical questions about the electronic application system ISAAC

For technical questions about the use of ISAAC please contact the ISAAC helpdesk. Please read the manual first before consulting the helpdesk. The ISAAC helpdesk can be contacted from Monday to Friday between 10:00 and 17:00 hours CE(S)T on +31 (0)20 346 71 79. However, you can also submit your question by e-mail to isaac.helpdesk@nwo.nl. You will then receive an answer within two working days.

5.2 Other information

NWO processes the personal details that it receives within the context of this call in accordance with the NWO Privacy Statement (https://www.nwo.nl/en/privacyverklaring).
Annexes:

6.1 Public Knowledge Organisations

The public knowledge organisations listed below may act as co-applicants in a consortium. The check mentioned in section 3.1.2 is not required for these organisations.

National knowledge institutes (from: https://www.to2-federatie.nl/nl/to2federatie/Organisaties.htm - Dutch only):
1. CBS – Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Statistics Netherlands)
2. CPB – Centraal Planbureau (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)
3. KIM – Kennisinstituut voor Mobiliteitsbeleid (Netherlands Institute for Transport Policy Analysis)
4. KNMI – Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut (Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute)
5. NFI – Nederlands Forensisch Instituut (Netherlands Forensic Institute)
6. PBL – Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)
7. RCE – Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands)
8. RIVM – Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)
9. RKD – Nederlands Instituut voor Kunstgeschiedenis (Netherlands Institute for Art History)
10. RWS – Rijkswaterstaat (Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management)
11. SCP – Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau (Netherlands Institute for Social Research)
12. WODC – Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum (Research and Documentation Centre)

13. Boekman Foundation – Institute for arts, culture and related policy
14. Clingendael – Netherlands Institute of International Relations
15. Geonovum – Knowledge organisation for geographic information
16. Movisie – Centre for social issues
17. Mulier Institute – Centre for sports research
18. (N) IFV – (Netherlands) Institute for Safety
19. NIVEL – Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research
20. NJi – Nederlands Jeugdinstituut (Netherlands Youth Institute)
21. Police Academy – Training, knowledge and research for the Dutch National Police
22. SWOON-NLDA – Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs en Onderzoek Nederlandse Defensieacademie (foundation for scientific education and research of the Netherlands defence academy)
23. SWOV – Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Verkeersveiligheid (Institute for Road Safety Research)
24. Trimbos Institute – Institute for mental health, drug abuse and addiction
25. VeiligheidNL – Organisation to promote safe behaviour
26. Vilans – Research into long-term care
6.2 Explanation of budget modules

6.2.1 Explanation of budget module Personnel

Funding for the salary costs of personnel who make a substantial contribution to the research can be applied for. Funding of these salary costs depends on the type of appointment and the organisation where the personnel are or will be appointed. In this call, a distinction is made between the funding of personnel at academic institutions as stated in section 3.1.1 and personnel at universities of applied sciences and other institutions.\footnote{15}{Universities of applied sciences, TO2 institutions and public knowledge organisations (see also Annex 6.1) and other applicants who participate as an applicant but are not part of the academic institutions described above.}

- For university appointments, the salary costs are funded in accordance with the VSNU salary tables applicable at the moment the grant is awarded
- For university medical centres, the salary costs are funded in accordance with the NFU salary tables applicable at the moment the grant is awarded
- For personnel from universities of applied sciences and other institutions, the salary costs are funded on the basis of the collective labour agreement salary scale of the employee concerned, based on the Handleiding Overheidstarieven 2017.
- For the Caribbean Netherlands, the Dutch government employs civil servants on Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba under different conditions than in the European part of the Netherlands.

The rates for all budget modules are incorporated in the budget format that accompanies the application form. For the budget modules “PhD”, “PDEng” and “Postdoc”, a one-off individual bench fee of € 5,000 is added on top of the salary costs. This bench fee is intended to encourage the scientific career of the project employee funded by NWO. Remunerations for PhD students/PhD scholarship students at a Dutch university are not eligible for funding from NWO.

The available budget modules are explained below.

**Personnel academic institutes**

**PhD (including MD-PhD)**

A PhD is appointed for 1.0 fte for a duration of 48 months. The equivalent of 48 full-time months, for example an appointment of 60 months for 0.8 fte is also possible. If a different duration of appointment is considered necessary for the realisation of the proposed research, then as long as this is properly justified, the standard time can be deviated from. However, the duration of appointment must always be at least 48 months.

In line with the NWO strategy, Industrial and Societal Doctorates are included in this category under this call. Conditions regarding Industrial and Societal Doctorates are explained in Annex 6.3.

**Professional Doctorate in Engineering (PDEng)**

Funding for the appointment of a PDEng can only be applied for if funding for a PhD or postdoc is also applied for.

The appointment for a PDEng position is a maximum of 1.0 fte for 24 months. The PDEng trainee is employed by the institution applying for funding and can realise activities within the research at an industrial partner for a specified time. If the research proposal is awarded funding, then an agreement must be concluded with the industrial partner(s) concerned. The underlying “Technological Designer Programme” should be described in the funding proposal.
**Postdoc**

The size of the appointment of a postdoc is at least 6 full-time months and at most 48 full-time months. The size and duration of the appointment is at the applicant’s discretion, but the appointment is always for at least 0.5 fte or for a duration of at least 12 months. The product of fte x duration of appointment should always be a minimum of 6 full-time months.

The material budget is available to cover the costs of a more limited appointment of a postdoc.

**Non-scientific staff (NSS) at universities**

Funding for the appointment of non-scientific personnel necessary for the realisation of the research project can only be applied for if funding for a PhD or postdoc is also applied for. A maximum of €100,000 can be requested for NSS, up to a maximum of €300,000 per application. This includes personnel such as student assistants, programmers, technical assistants or analysts. Depending on the level of the position, the appropriate salary table for non-scientific staff at MBO, HBO or university level applies.

The size of the appointment is at least 6 full-time months and at most 48 full-time months. The size and duration of the appointment is at the applicant’s discretion, but the appointment is always for at least 0.5 fte or for a duration of at least 12 months. The product of fte x duration of appointment should always be a minimum of 6 full-time months.

The material budget is available to cover the costs of a more limited appointment of non-scientific personnel.

**Other scientific personnel (OSS) at universities**

Budget for other scientific personnel such as AIOS (doctor training to be a specialist), ANIOS (doctor not training to be a specialist), scientific programmers or employees with a master’s degree can only be applied for if funding for a PhD or postdoc is also applied for. For this category, a maximum of €100,000 can be applied for.

The size of the appointment is at least 6 full-time months and at most 48 full-time months. The size and duration of the appointment is at the applicant’s discretion, but the appointment is always for at least 0.5 fte or for a duration of at least 12 months. The product of fte x duration of appointment should always be a minimum of 6 full-time months.

**Research leave for applicants**

With this budget module, funding can be requested for the research leave costs of the main and/or co-applicant(s). The employer of the applicant concerned can use this to cover the costs of relinquishing him or her from educational, supervisory, administrative or management tasks (not research tasks).

The time that is released through the research leave grant can only be used by the applicant(s) for activities in the context of the project. The proposal must describe which activities in the context of the project the applicant(s) will carry out in the time relinquished.

The maximum amount of research leave that can be applied for is the equivalent of five full-time months. NWO funds the research leave in accordance with the salary tables for a senior scientific employee (scale 11) at the time the grant is awarded ([www.nwo.nl/en/salary-tables](http://www.nwo.nl/en/salary-tables)).

**Personnel universities of applied sciences and other institutions**

For the funding of salary costs of personnel employed at a university of applied sciences or other type of institution (such as TO2 or SMEs), the following maximum rates (hours/day) are used in accordance with the *Handleiding Overheidstarieven 2021* (HOT). For the Taskforce for Applied Research (NPRO SIA), the HOT table *kostendeckend* is used, and for the Netherlands Initiative for Education Research (NRO) and other institutions, it is the HOT table *kostenplus*.
6.2.2 Explanation of budget module Material

For each fte scientific position (PhD, postdoc, PDEng) applied for, a maximum of €15,000 material budget can be applied for per year of the appointment. Per 0.2 fte scientific employee at a university of applied sciences or other institutions (junior, medior and senior level, with a minimum appointment of 0.2 fte for a period of 12 months), a maximum of €15,000 material budget can be applied for each year of the appointment.

Material budget for smaller appointments can be applied for on a proportionate basis and will be made available by NWO accordingly. The applicant is responsible for distributing the total amount of material budget across the NWO-funded personnel positions. The material budget that can be applied for is specified according to the three categories below:

Project-related goods/services
- consumables (glassware, chemicals, cryogenic fluids, etc.); 
- measurement and calculation time (e.g. access to supercomputer, etc.); 
- costs for acquiring or using data collections (e.g. from Statistics Netherlands), for which the total amount may not be more than €25,000 per proposal; 
- access to large national and international facilities (e.g. cleanroom, synchrotron, etc.); 
- work by third parties (e.g. laboratory analyses, data collection, citizen science, etc.); 
- personnel costs for the appointment of a post-doc and/or non-scientific personnel for a smaller appointment size than those offered in the personnel budget modules.

Travel and accommodation costs for the personal positions applied for
- travel and accommodation costs; 
- conference attendance (maximum of two per year per scientific position applied for); 
- fieldwork; 
- work visit.

Implementation costs
- national symposium/conference/workshop organised within the research project; 
- costs for Open Access publishing (solely in full gold Open Access journals, registered in the “Directory of Open Access Journals” https://doaj.org/); 
- data management costs; 
- costs involved in applying for licences (e.g. for animal experiments); 
- audit costs (only for institutions that are not subject to the education accountants protocol of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science), maximum €5,000 per proposal; for projects with a duration of three years or less, a maximum of €2,500 per proposal applies.

NWO encourages public involvement in research. In this module, the applicant can also request funding for the use of citizens for the purposes of the research, according to the rates set at: (https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontentnl/belastingdienst/prive/werk_en_inkomenvieren/werken/werken-als-vrijwilliger/vrijwilligersvergoedingen/ vrijwilligersvergoedingen - Dutch only).

Costs that cannot be applied for are:
- basic facilities within the institution (e.g. laptops, desks, etc.); 
- maintenance and insurance costs.

If the maximum amount of €15,000 per year per full-time scientific position is not sufficient for realising the research, then it may be deviated from if a clear justification is provided in the proposal.

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16 Per 0.2 fte scientific employee at a university of applied sciences (junior, medior and senior level, with a minimum appointment of 0.2 fte for a period of 12 months), a maximum of €15,000 material budget can be applied for each year of the appointment.
6.2.3 **Explanation of budget module Investments (up to € 150,000)**

In this budget module, funding can be requested up to a maximum of € 150,000 for investments in equipment, datasets and/or software (e.g. lasers, specialised computers or computer programs).

6.2.4 **Explanation of budget module Knowledge utilisation**

The aim of this budget module is to facilitate the use of the knowledge that emerges from the research\(^{17}\). At least 5% but no more than 20% of the total project budget should be spent on knowledge utilisation activities via this budget module.

Knowledge utilisation takes many different forms in different scientific fields. Examples include producing a teaching package, conducting a feasibility study into potential applications, filing a patent application, or employing a business developer.

It is up to the consortium to specify in the proposal which costs are required.

In the context of the Impact Plan approach, consortia are expected to estimate costs within this module for the following types of activities:

- **Specific activities to promote knowledge utilisation towards intermediary or other parties not funded in the projects**, e.g. knowledge platforms. These activities include joint learning, training and communication activities.

- **Stakeholder\(^{18}\) engagement**: activities organised by the consortium aimed at involving stakeholders, such as consultation workshops, expert meetings, round table meetings, etc.

- **Communication**: activities organised by the consortium such as national and international learning events, development of videos, blogs, newsletters and other media communications. This may include the hiring in of communication expertise.

- **Skills development**: Activities aimed at developing skills beyond the levels of individual students, PhD students or postdocs, such as developing courses for stakeholders or Master’s students.

- **Monitoring and evaluation moments** in which knowledge utilisation is discussed, such as interim evaluations and Advisory Committee meetings.

Travel expenses for consortium partners are explicitly not eligible for funding in this module. However, travel expenses for cooperation partners and external parties in the social practice of the project are eligible. The budget applied for should be adequately specified in the proposal.

6.2.5 **Explanation of budget module Internationalisation**

The budget for internationalisation is intended to encourage international collaboration. The budget applied for may not exceed € 25,000. The amount requested must be specified. If the maximum amount is not sufficient for realising the research, then it may be deviated from if a clear justification is provided in the proposal.

Funding can be requested for:

- travel and accommodation costs in so far as these concern direct research costs emerging from the international collaboration and additional costs for internationalisation that cannot be covered in another manner, for example from the bench fee;

- travel and accommodation costs for foreign guest researchers;

- costs for organising international workshops/symposia/scientific meetings.

6.2.6 **Explanation of the budget module Money follows Cooperation (MfC)**

The module Money follows Cooperation provides the possibility of realising a part of the project at a publicly funded knowledge institution outside of the Netherlands.

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\(^{17}\) In this budget module, the definition for “knowledge transfer” used by the European Commission in the Framework for State Aid for research and development and innovation applies (PbEU, 2014, C198).

\(^{18}\) A stakeholder is any person or group that can influence or is influenced by the achieving of goals.
The applicant must convincingly argue how the researcher from the foreign knowledge institution will contribute specific expertise to the research project that is not available in the Netherlands at the level necessary for the project.

This condition does not apply if NWO has concluded a bilateral agreement concerning Money follows Cooperation with the national research council of the country where the foreign knowledge institution is located. On this NWO web page you will find an overview of research councils that signed a bilateral MfC agreement with NWO.

The budget applied for within this module cannot be more than 50% of the total budget applied for. A co-applicant from the participating foreign knowledge institution should satisfy the conditions set for co-applicants in section 3.1 of this Call for proposals, with the exception of the condition that the co-applicant should be employed in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The rates for the personnel costs of researchers at the foreign knowledge institution are calculated on the basis of the correction coefficients table of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grants (EU, Horizon 2020), based on the Dutch VSNU rates. The table can be found on this web page of NWO.

The main applicant receives the grant and is responsible for transferring the amount to the foreign knowledge institution and for providing accountability for the MfC part of the grant. The MfC part will be part of the overall financial accountability of the project.

The exchange rate risk lies with the applicants. Therefore, gains or losses due to the exchange rate are not eligible for funding. The applicant is responsible for:

- The financial accountability for all costs in both euros and the local currency, for which the exchange rate used must be visible;
- A reasonable determination of the size of the exchange rate. If requested by NWO, the applicant must always be able to provide a description of this reasonable determination.

If more than 125,000 Euros is requested within this module, the final financial statement must be accompanied by an auditor's report.

NWO will not issue any funding to co-applicants in countries that fall under national or international sanction legislation and rules. The EU Sanctions Map (www.sanctionsmap.eu) is guiding in this respect.

### 6.2.7 Explanation of budget module Project Management

The Project Management module offers the opportunity to request a project management post up to a maximum of 5% of the total budget requested from NWO. The main applicant must adequately justify this post.

Project management includes the following: optimising the organisational structure of the consortium, supporting the consortium and the main applicant, safeguarding the coherence, progress and unity of the project, and coordinating between the sub-projects within the project. These tasks may also be carried out by external parties if they are not available within the main applicant’s knowledge institution.

Knowledge institutions should take account of public procurement rules in the tender procedure for selecting a third party and, where appropriate, follow a European procurement procedure. The activities of main applicants and co-applicants themselves in relation to the project or project management may not be funded under this budget module.

The budget to be requested for project management can consist of material or implementation costs and personnel costs. For personnel costs, a maximum rate of €119.00 per hour can be claimed. The hourly rate of personnel to be appointed must be based on a cost-covering rate and is calculated on the basis of the standard productive number of hours used by the organisation. The cost-covering rate includes:

- (average) gross salary corresponding to the position of the employee who will contribute to the project (based on the collective labour agreement grade of the employee concerned);
– holiday allowance and 13th month (if applicable in the relevant collective labour agreement) in proportion to the FTE deployed;
– social security charges;
– pension costs;
– overheads.

Project management tasks may be carried out by external parties, but the part of (commercial) hourly rates that exceeds the rates stated is not eligible for funding and therefore cannot be included in the budget.
6.3 **Explanation of conditions regarding Industrial and Societal Doctorates**

Industrial and Societal doctorates are understood to be PhD students who will do their research at both the knowledge institution and an organisation that is not a (co-)applicant. If an organisation and the knowledge institution closely collaborate, then this increases the chance that the knowledge will actually find its way into everyday practice. The research should be an integral part of the project. In the case that an Industrial or Societal Doctorate is appointed, the private or public organisation which is involved in the doctorate should assume responsibility for at least 25% of the salary costs. This contribution may be part of the minimum required co-funding and in that case should always be in cash.

The intended PhD student may be employed by the knowledge institution or the organisation. The activities realised by the PhD student must always fall under fundamental or industrial research. The salary costs of the PhD student are always remunerated in accordance with the valid VSNU rate. NWO will fund a maximum of 75% of this amount and at least 25% of the amount must be contributed by the organisation that is not a (co-)applicant. Any additional salary costs – due to an actual salary that is above the VSNU rate – should be covered by the employer and may be contributed to the project in the form of in-kind funding. For the calculation of a surplus, the employer costs minus the VSNU rates for an appointment of the same size is assumed. The support/grant may not be transferred to the organisation that is not a (co-)applicant.

If an industrial doctorate or societal doctorate PhD position is applied for, then the parties should make agreements about possible IP rights that are generated by the PhD student concerned. With this, allowance should be made for possible access to the research results by other project participants, under FRAND (fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory) conditions or otherwise. The NWO grant is only awarded to the knowledge institution for the purpose of the PhD research project. In this context, it is relevant to state that in accordance with the application of the NWO Grant Rules 2017, all research results should be published as soon as possible in Open Access form and accordingly serve the public interest. Furthermore, all other provisions from section 3.5, such as Consortium agreement and Intellectual Property & Publications, apply.
6.4 Conditions for co-funding

NWO will invoice the private or public party that has committed to a cash contribution. Once the funds have been received, they will be allocated to the project.

Conditions for in-kind co-funding

In-kind co-funding should be capitalised, in other words expressed in financial terms (i.e. number of units at cost price or hours x rate), and forms part of the budget. The co-funding organisation should clarify the rates used. NWO determines whether the rates need to be adjusted.

Valuation of in-kind co-funding

The hourly rate can be based on the maximum cost-covering rate including the applicable increments. The hourly rate is calculated on the basis of the standard productive number of hours used by the organisation. For the calculation of a cost-covering hourly rate, the following elements can be included:

- (average) gross salary for the post of the employee who will contribute to the project;
- holiday allowance and 13th month (if applicable in the relevant collective labour agreement) in proportion to the use in FTE;
- social security contributions;
- pension costs.

The co-funding organisation should clarify the rates in its letter of support. Hourly rates for in-kind personnel contributions from co-funders are capped at €119 per hour regardless of tax laws or regulations applying to the co-funder. The use of students is subject to a maximum rate of €25 per hour.

NWO may request additional substantiation and documentary evidence for the rates used; it may also request adjustment of the rates.

Admissible as in-kind co-funding:

- Personnel input and material contributions on condition that these are capitalised and form an integral part of the project. This should be made clear in the description and planning/phasing of the research. For pledges of equipment, the current market value is used. For both personnel input and material contributions, it must be possible to demonstrate that the pledged in-kind contribution has been made. Voluntary organisations and citizens’ initiatives must unite in a foundation or association in order to provide co-funding.
- Part of the research may be conducted by third parties. Personnel input is subject to the condition that the expertise provided in the form of man-hours is not already available at the research institution(s) and is therefore used specifically for the project. The capitalising of personnel input by third parties is subject to the valuation of in-kind co-funding referred to below.
- Material contributions in the form of supplies of services are subject to the condition that the service can be identified as a new endeavour. The service should not already be available at the research institution(s) conducting the research. Consortia may wish to claim services already supplied (such as a database or software) as in-kind co-funding. Acceptance is not automatic in these cases. The main applicant should contact NWO about this in advance. NWO will determine whether a specific value can be defined for this supply of services.
Accounting for in-kind co-funding
Private and public parties should account to NWO for their in-kind contributions by providing the main applicant with a statement of costs contributed, within three months of the end of the research project to which the contribution was made. The main applicant should submit the co-funders’ statements and the financial accounts of the project to NWO for the purposes of determining the grant. If the in-kind contribution to be accounted for by a single co-funder exceeds € 125,000, this co-funder should submit an audit statement; otherwise, it is sufficient to submit a written declaration from the main applicant stating that the in-kind endeavours made were actually allocated to the project.

In the event of failure to account for the pledged co-funding or to deliver the pledged co-funding, NWO is entitled to withdraw the entire grant.

Non-admissible co-funding
The following may not be contributed as co-funding (both in cash and in kind):
- funding awarded by NWO;\(^\text{19}\)
- PPP allowance;
- co-funding originating from organisations where the main applicant or applicant(s) are employed;
- discounts on commercial rates, e.g. on materials, equipment and services;
- costs related to overheads, supervision, consultancy and/or participation in the user committee;
- costs of services that are conditional. The co-funding provided may not be subject to any conditions. The provision of the co-funding does not depend on whether a certain stage in the research plan is achieved (e.g. go/no-go moment);
- costs that are not reimbursed according to the Call for proposals;
- costs of equipment if one of the (main) objectives of the proposal is the improvement or creation of added value for this equipment.

\(^\text{19}\) Funding awarded by NWO is defined as funding obtained as the result of acceptance of a proposal submitted to NWO. It is irrelevant under which programme this funding was obtained or who the funding recipient was.
6.5 Guiding research questions

Size and nature of the problem
- To what extent are young people involved in serious and organised crime?
- To what extent is there a specific criminal career path that leads to involvement in serious and organised crime?
- Are the criminal careers of people who become involved in serious and organised crime distinguishable from each other, or do these individuals have a similar history of offences (starting age, number and type of offences) compared to perpetrators of less serious offences?
- To what extent is there an overlap between the perpetrator groups that are, for example, the focus in tackling high impact crime and the perpetrator population that is involved in organised subversive criminality?
- To what extent is there an overlap between perpetrator groups involved in serious and organised crime and young people who are involved in radicalisation processes? This aspect should receive more or less attention in other research questions dependent on the degree of overlap between ‘subversive’ and ‘radicalisation problems’.
- What is known about or can be investigated with respect to the differences between boys and girls regarding entrance mechanisms, protective factors and the effects of interventions?

Entrance mechanisms
- To what extent are there young people who apparently ‘out of the blue’, in other words, without a notable criminal past, become involved in serious and organised crime, and how can this be explained? Among these young people, to what extent were other risk signals (for example, youth care, school dropout) present in retrospect?
- To what extent do young people involved in serious and organised crime differ in terms of socioeconomic, family and mental health characteristics? Here, for example, a comparison could be made between perpetrators with less serious offences to their name and with people without a criminal history.
- By which entrance mechanisms do these young people become involved in serious and organised crime?
- To what extent do, for instance, targeted recruitment, involvement via existing social relations and/or a criminal family play a role? To what extent do young people themselves play an active or more passive role in this? To what extent do exploitation/coercion or other forms of victimisation play a role?
- What do we know about young people who have grown up under criminality-inducing conditions but who nonetheless did not become involved in serious and organised crime?

Interventions: nature and effectiveness
- What can we learn from the implementation and results of interventions aimed at preventing criminal careers? What does and does not work? Which roles do various organisations involved in the approach play, and how do they carry out those roles?
- What is already known about the effectiveness of certain interventions for different entrance mechanisms?
- Early detection: how can we identify possible perpetrators early enough so that we can deploy interventions?