2018
Research workbook

France
2018 National report (2017 data) to the EMCDDA by the French Reitox National Focal Point

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3.3 Best Practice: Carine Mutatayi
3.4 Harms and Harm Reduction: Anne-Claire Brisacier, Cristina Díaz-Gómez, Thomas Néfau, Agnès Cadet-Taïrou
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The EMCDDA is investigating how the submission of the workbooks could be made easier through the use of technology. In the first instance, a pilot using templates in Word with defined fields to distinguish the answers to questions is being tried. The outcome of the pilot should be to evaluate the usefulness of this tool and establish the parameters of any future IT project.

We are using the pre-filled templates in the first instance as part of the pilot.

1. The principle is that a template is produced for each workbook, and one version of this is provided to each country, in some instances pre-filled.

2. Answers to the questions should be entered into the “fields” in the template. The fields have been named with the question number (e.g. T.2.1). It will be possible to extract the contents of the fields using the field names.

3. Fields are usually displayed within a border, and indicated by “Click here to enter text” Fields have been set up so that they cannot be deleted (their contents can be deleted). They grow in size automatically.

4. The completed template/workbook represents the working document between the NFP and the EMCDDA. Comments can be used to enhance the dialogue between the EMCDDA and the NFP. Track changes are implemented to develop a commonly understood text and to avoid duplication of work.

When responding to the workbook, please be certain to use the fields associated with each question, to allow the EMCDDA to identify the relevant parts.
T0. Summary

Please provide an abstract of this workbook (target: 500 words) under the following headings:

- National profile
  In this section please summarise the most relevant information included in the following sections, namely:
  - main research institutions involved in the research on drugs and relevant funding institutions;
  - sources for the research at the national level;
  - the role of drug-related research in the context of your national drug strategy,
  - if applicable, the role of your national drug observatory in the implementation, execution or coordination of drug-related research activities in the country;
  - national or regional scientific journals publishing drug related research and main drug-related research projects, ongoing or planned in the country (national and/or international)

- New development

**National profile**

In France, the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research (MENESR) designs, coordinates and implements national policy on research and innovation. Two primary academic organisations, the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) and the National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM), cover a wide range of research areas, from neurosciences, through public health and clinical research to social sciences.

The French National Focal Point (OFDT) is the main body involved in drug-related data collection, studies and network development. It collaborates extensively with national and European drug-related research teams. Dissemination of data and research results are also part of its mandate, together with publishing in national and international scientific journals, and promoting the use of research results in practice and policymaking.

The Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours (MILDECA) is the central structure responsible to the Prime Minister for coordinating governmental action in the drugs field. Part of its role is to promote and fund drug-related research.

The list of research projects in France has been carried out within the framework of the ERANID project for the years 2010-2013 but has not been renewed since.

This workbook therefore lists the bibliographical references illustrating the productivity of French researchers in the field of addictions for 2017 and the first quarter of 2018.
New development (including a description of research priorities, if available)

The national priorities in terms of research in the field of addiction are defined in the MILDECA governmental plan. The new national action plan on addiction, adopted over the period 2018-2022, defines five priority lines of research covering 1) drug use, 2) prevention, 3) harm reduction measures and treatment, 4) penal measures, together with 5) supply reduction.

1) As regards drug use, the plan promotes a general increase in knowledge, along with analysis of impact arising from environmental factors and health care delivery based on individual pathways.

2) In terms of prevention, the plan highlights the importance of having greater insight into prevention measures and the evaluation of the quality of prevention interventions in the school and occupational setting.

3) In terms of harm reduction measures and treatment, the main objective of this research is to document more clearly the cost-effectiveness of the policies and interventions. The authorities also draw attention to the importance of shedding light on the consequences of use on health (mental health, infectious diseases, morbidity related to misuse, other somatic consequences and death).

4) The authorities also wish to promote an impact assessment culture with regard to legal measures, based on the methods introduced in English-speaking countries.

5) As regards research relating to drug supply, the plan notably encourages improved monitoring of new psychoactive substances and studies on the changes in supply.

This new national strategy on addiction was adopted in December 2018 (see Policy workbook for more details).
T1.1 Drug-related research

The purpose of this section is to
- Describe the organization of drug-related research in your country
- Provide a summary of specific resources on drug-related research available in your country
- Update the available information already provided to the EMCDDA (workbook will be pre-filled).

Please structure your answers around the following questions.

T1.1.1 Please update the main drug-related research institutions/associations/bodies (public or private) in your country. Please provide links, also to pages in English, if available.

- Santé publique France (SpF): [http://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/Infos/About-Sante-publique-France](http://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/Infos/About-Sante-publique-France)

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1 “Drug-related research involves performing a study on illicit drugs, which may involve a range of disciplines, through the use of scientifically accepted methods and procedures, in order to test a hypothesis or answer a specific question.” (EMCDDA, 2012 Drug-related research in Europe: recent developments and future perspectives)
The Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours (MILDECA: [http://www.drogues.gouv.fr/page-simple/mildeca-interministerial-mission-combating-drugs-and-addictive-behaviours](http://www.drogues.gouv.fr/page-simple/mildeca-interministerial-mission-combating-drugs-and-addictive-behaviours)) is the central structure responsible to the Prime Minister for coordinating governmental action in the drugs field. Part of his role is to promote and fund drug related research. In line with the last Plan 2013–17, the MILDECA supported new annual calls for proposals and extended collaborations with research organizations/universities and with the ANR. It also promoted clinical research networks and dissemination initiatives towards the scientific community and policy makers. The Ministry of Research together with the MILDECA also supported the ERANID research network gathering major academic research centres (INSERM, CNRS) and agencies including the national focal point itself.

The Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research (MENESR: [http://www.education.gouv.fr/](http://www.education.gouv.fr/)) designs, coordinates and implements national policy on research and innovation. A large scope of research areas ranging from neurosciences, through public health and clinical research to social sciences is mainly covered by two major academic operators: the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) and the National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM).

The French Research Agency (Agence Nationale de la Recherche – ANR: [http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/project-based-funding-to-advance-french-research/](http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/project-based-funding-to-advance-french-research/)) is in charge of programming national research and innovation. The agency establishes the thematic priorities of research and allocates the resources. Every year, the agency launches calls for tenders covering a large spectrum of scientific areas.

The Ministry of Health ([http://www.sante.gouv.fr/](http://www.sante.gouv.fr/)) funds, in specific years, clinical projects on addiction treatment in hospitals (under the programme “Programme Hospitalier de Recherche Clinique” - PHRC). It also funds studies on specific populations of drug users, interventions (prevention, treatment, harm reduction) or legal disposition.


The French National Cancer Institute (Institut national du cancer – INCa: [http://en.e-cancer.fr/](http://en.e-cancer.fr/)) is the preeminent health and science agency in charge of cancer control in France, created in 2004. It reports to the ministries for Health and for Research. About half of its budget (€100 million) is allocated to research funding. Each year, the Institute organises more than fifteen competitive calls for proposals in the areas of research, public health, cancer care organisation and patient information.

NGOs and foundations (such as the Fondation de France) representing practitioners, users and companies (alcohol suppliers, tobacco industry and pharmaceutical laboratories) also regularly fund surveys and research project in these areas.
T1.1.3 Please update the list of the main national scientific journals where drug-related research is published in your country. Please provide links, also to pages in English, if available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addiction(s) : recherches et pratiques</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.federationaddiction.fr/productions/revue/">https://www.federationaddiction.fr/productions/revue/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoologie et Addictologie</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>French,</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.alcoologie-et-addictologie.fr/">http://www.alcoologie-et-addictologie.fr/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.alcoologie-et-addictologie.fr/index.php/aa">http://www.alcoologie-et-addictologie.fr/index.php/aa</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archives des Maladies Professionnelles et de l'Environnement</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/17758785">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/17758785</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulletin Épidémiologique Hebdomadaire</td>
<td>Epidemiology and public health</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Courrier des Addictions</td>
<td>Addiction all topics</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.edimark.fr/courrier-addictions">http://www.edimark.fr/courrier-addictions</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Déviance et Société</td>
<td>Sociology and political science</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.cairn.info/revue-deviance-et-societe.htm">https://www.cairn.info/revue-deviance-et-societe.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.cairn-int.info/journal-deviance-et-societe.htm">https://www.cairn-int.info/journal-deviance-et-societe.htm</a></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Encéphale</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00137006">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00137006</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Médecine/sciences</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.medecinesciences.org/">https://www.medecinesciences.org/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.medecinesciences.org/en/">https://www.medecinesciences.org/en/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Politix, revue des sciences sociales du politique</td>
<td>Human and social sciences</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.cairn.info/revue-politix.htm">https://www.cairn.info/revue-politix.htm</a></td>
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<td><a href="https://www.cairn-int.info/journal-politix.htm">https://www.cairn-int.info/journal-politix.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>La Presse Médicale</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/07554982">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/07554982</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychotropes, Revue internationale des toxicomanies et des addictions</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.cairn.info/revue-psychotropes.htm">https://www.cairn.info/revue-psychotropes.htm</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revue d’Épidémiologie et de Santé Publique</td>
<td>Epidemiology and public health</td>
<td>French,</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/revue-depidepidemiologie-et-de-sante-publique">https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/revue-depidepidemiologie-et-de-sante-publique</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Revue Française des Affaires Sociales</td>
<td>Human and social sciences</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revue Française de Sociologie</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>English,</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.cairn-int.info/revue.php?ID_REVUE=E_RFS">https://www.cairn-int.info/revue.php?ID_REVUE=E_RFS</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


### T1.1.4 Please update the list of drug-related research relevant websites/resources you would like us to include in your research country profile.
Please provide links, also to pages in English, if available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Language(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santé Publique <a href="https://www.cairn-int.info/journal-revue-francaise-de-sociologie.htm">https://www.cairn-int.info/journal-revue-francaise-de-sociologie.htm</a></td>
<td>Epidemiology and public health</td>
<td>French, English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociologie <a href="https://www.cairn.int.info/revue-sociologie.htm">https://www.cairn.int.info/revue-sociologie.htm</a></td>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>French, English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicologie Analytique et Clinique <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/23520078">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/23520078</a></td>
<td>Toxicology</td>
<td>French, English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**T2. Trends.**

Not applicable for this workbook.

**T3. New developments**

The purpose of this section is to provide information on any notable or topical developments observed in drug-related research in your country since your last report.

T1 is used to establish the baseline of the topic in your country. Please focus on any new developments here.

If information on recent notable developments have been included as part of the baseline information for your country, please make reference to that section here. It is not necessary to repeat the information.
T3.1 Please update the list of the main drug-related, recent/on-going (from 2012 on) studies/research projects in your country. Please provide links, also to pages in English, if available.

If possible, classify each study/research project under one of the following categories:

(1) Basic biological, neurobiological and behavioural research (including aetiological and addictive behaviour research);
(2) Population based and clinical epidemiology (including site surveys, ethnographic studies and acute toxicity studies);
(3) Demand reduction (including prevention, treatment, harm reduction, reintegration and clinical treatment research);
(4) Supply, supply reduction and crime;
(5) Drug policy (including laws, economic issues and strategies);
(6) Other topics.

If it is not possible to identify the main drug-related on-going studies/research projects in your country, please provide a list of the most relevant current bibliographic references.

Bibliography 2017-1st quarter 2018

(1) Basic biological, neurobiological and behavioural research (including aetiological and addictive behaviour research)


Lalanne, L., Ayranci, G., Filliol, D., Gaveriaux-Ruff, C., Befort, K., Kieffer, B.L. et al. (2017). Kappa opioid receptor antagonism and chronic antidepressant treatment have beneficial activities on social interactions and grooming deficits during heroin abstinence. Addiction Biology 22 (4) 1010-1021.


among three generations of migrants: Results from French population cohort. L’Encéphale 43 (5) 435-443.


(3) Demand reduction (including prevention, treatment, harm reduction, reintegration and clinical treatment research)


Richaud, E. (2017). Qu'est-ce qu'être psychologue en CAARUD ? Éléments de réflexions théoriques à partir d'une expérience professionnelle au CAARUD de Saint-Denis [What is a psychologist at a CAARUD?]. Psychotropes 23 (2) 9-33.


(4) Supply, supply reduction and crime

(5) Drug policy (including laws, economic issues and strategies)


(6) Other topics


T4. Additional information
The purpose of this section is to provide additional information important to drug-related research in your country that has not been provided elsewhere.

T4.1 Optional. Please describe any additional important sources of information, specific studies or data on drug-related research. Where possible, please provide references and/or links.

T4.2 Optional. Please describe any other important aspect of drug-related research that has not been covered in the specific questions above. This may be additional information, a reference to an organisation in your country that monitors national drug-related research, the availability of a bibliography of recent studies or new areas of specific importance for your country.

T5. Notes and queries
The purpose of this section is to highlight areas of specific interest for possible future elaboration. Detailed answers are not required.

Yes/No answers required. If yes please provide brief additional information.
No current questions.
**T6. Sources and methodology**
The purpose of this section is to collect sources for the information provided above, including brief descriptions of studies and their methodology where appropriate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T6.1 Please list notable sources for the information provided above. Please note that this workbook was pre-filled in using the information provided through the bibliography of your national report. If you used other sources while reviewing/correcting it, please list them here.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T.6.2 Where studies or surveys have been used please list them and where appropriate describe the methodology</th>
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</table>