



GOUVERNEMENT

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**NATIONAL PLAN
TO FIGHT
EXPLOITATION
AND HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
2024 - 2027**



Bérangère COUILLARD

Minister Delegate for Gender Equality and the Fight against Discrimination, attached to the Prime Minister.

The fight against exploitation and human trafficking is one of France's priorities in terms of protecting and promoting human rights and fighting organized crime. It is a matter of respect for human dignity. For a decade, France has been implementing a dedicated public policy to fight human trafficking, in order to protect victims of all forms of exploitation with particular attention to the unconditional protection of children. Since 2016, we have seen an increase of more than 48% in convictions for the offences of human trafficking and exploitation. In 2022, 1,046 people were convicted, illustrating a real improvement in awareness.

But there is still a long way to go. That is why the National Plan to Fight Exploitation and Human Trafficking 2024-2027, France's third plan of its kind, drawn up with the whole government and presented alongside Olivier Dussopt, Minister of Labour, Full Employment and Economic Inclusion and Charlotte Caubel, Minister of State for Children, will take things further. In France, sexual exploitation is the most common form. The human trafficking victims identified by internal security forces and supported by associations are mostly women. I solemnly reaffirm our abolitionist position on prostitution. But trafficking is not limited to sexual exploitation, and all victims must be protected. Early identification and multi-disciplinary support for victims will be central to the new National Identification, Guidance and Protection Mechanism (MNIOP) that France is committing to create.

This is one of the major cross-cutting measures applicable to all forms of trafficking, but the plan also includes specific measures for each form of exploitation: labour exploitation, including in a domestic context, as well as forced criminality and begging that target children, often under chemical influence.

This national plan is the fruit of a consultation process involving more than 30 associations and foundations, various ministries, social partners, international institutional partners, and the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDDH). It also incorporates the recommendations of international bodies including the European Union, the Council of Europe, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. When it comes to fighting human trafficking, we have made progress and we now need to continue to climb, to reach the summit of protecting its victims.

As the Olympic and Paralympic Games approach, the fight against trafficking has become even more crucial. I am very much determined.

“Victims must be protected, whatever the form of exploitation.”

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Roxana MARACINEANU

Secretary-General of the Interministerial Mission for the Protection of Women Victims of Violence and the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings (MIPROF)

France granted me asylum when I was a teenager, when my parents had fled the totalitarian regime in Romania. As I adapted to my adoptive country, I escaped the worst.

The worst, means falling into the hands of individuals who make financial and material profit from the use of the labour or sexual services of vulnerable persons, made available to employers and clients who sometimes do not even know they are breaking the law when they use them.

The worst, means finding yourself among those children who are drugged to make them dependent, so that they beg, steal and assault people, so that they are known to have committed these offences but will not be prosecuted as they are minors.

The worst, means being one of those women who are forced to leave their countries, forced to marry, sometimes before the age of 18, to give birth to those children. And the worst, is that these things happen in France. Today.

Last year, French law enforcement recorded more than 2,000 victims of exploitation and human trafficking. Associations supported 1,000 more. And we are unable, so far, to identify and support many more men, women and children. Half of the victims are French, as are the perpetrators.

MIPROF worked on the drafting of this national plan to better coordinate the efforts of ministries and all their staff, to strengthen the tools and operational capabilities of central law enforcement offices and investigators on the ground, to improve the visibility and consideration of the associations that have supported victims for years, to enable magistrates to better convict those guilty of exploitation who trample the principle of human dignity, and to raise the awareness of professionals working with the most vulnerable children.

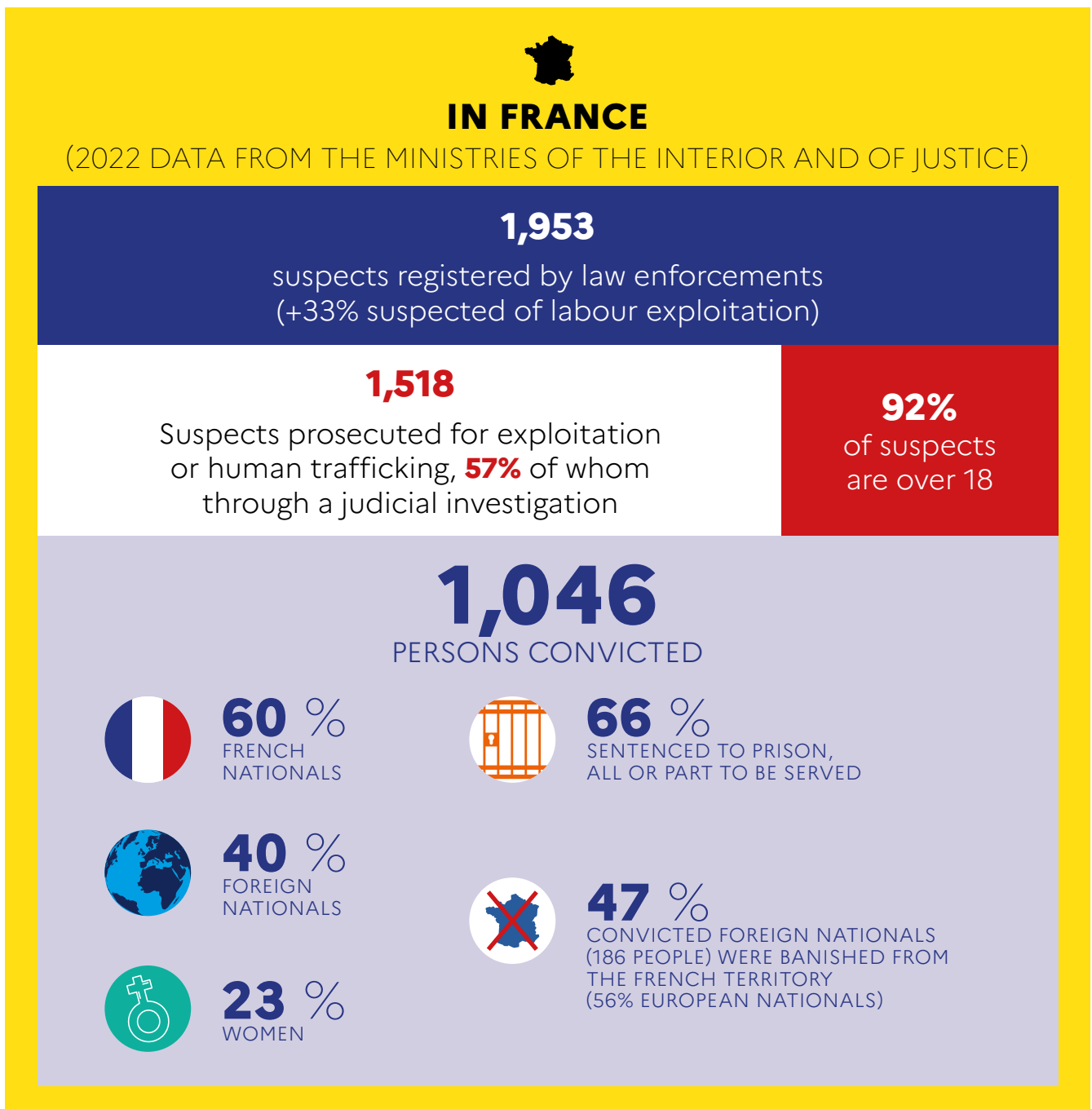
I work so that my country, France, remains the country of human rights, everywhere, at all times, and for all. My countries chose this country, and left their own for it.

“ Better convict those guilty of exploitation who trample the principle of human dignity. ”

KEY FIGURES

(2022 DATA)

ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS ONE OF THE MOST PROFITABLE FORMS OF TRAFFICKING IN THE WORLD. TRAFFICKING IS BELIEVED TO GENERATE UP TO \$150 BILLION IN ANNUAL PROFITS. An estimated **50 million people** are recruited and exploited around the world each year, mostly women and children, **including 27 million victims** of labour exploitation.





Security forces have registered
**2,027 victims of exploitation
or human trafficking**
(+12% on 2021)



Between 2021 and 2022,
the number of labour
exploitation victims **rocketed
by 55%**, and the number
of **forced begging by 45%**

Among all victims:



76% are of age
(but 78% of forced begging
victims are minors)



67% are women
(of whom 97%
are procuring victims)

2022 SSMSI AND MIPROF SURVEY OF 81 SPECIALIZED ASSOCIATIONS

4,400

victims of one or more forms
of human trafficking identified
by 72 associations

2,994

of them, were directly
supported, including 90% who
had been exploited, at least
partially, in France

Only **39%**
of supported victims made an official police report

PHILOSOPHY OF THE PLAN

Since 2013, when MIPROF was created, the fight against all forms of exploitation and human trafficking has been a priority of France, to defend and promote human rights and fight organized crime.

Human trafficking takes various forms: procuring and sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, exploitation of begging and forced criminality (see detailed definition in annex).

Human trafficking is a major violation of fundamental rights and human dignity. French and foreign exploiters target the most vulnerable people, such as children, migrants, people in social precarity, and people with disabilities.

Children and adolescents, whether they are French or foreign, unaccompanied minors or protected young persons of age, are inherently persons whose vulnerability may be targeted by criminal networks or by friendship or family networks for the purposes of exploitation and trafficking.

In this context and in accordance with its international commitments, France makes the principle of unconditional protection of children central to its action.

This third national plan to fight exploitation and human trafficking has two key aims:

- ▶ **Better protecting citizens, be they minor or of age, French or of migratory origin, from the violations of human dignity of the various forms of trafficking and exploitation.**
- ▶ **Boosting the effectiveness of our penal policy to dismantle criminal networks, including transnational ones, and convict exploiters.**

This national plan is the fruit of an ambitious consultation involving civil society (more than 30 associations and foundations invited), various ministries, social partners, international institutions, and the national independent rapporteur (National Consultative Commission on Human Rights – CNCDH), and taking on board the recommendations of international bodies including the European Union, the Council of Europe, the UN and the OSCE.

A PLAN WITH SIX FOCUSES

A text box dedicated to measures concerning children accompanies each goal.

Focus 1 Raising awareness in society and better training professionals in human trafficking issues

Strategic goal 1 – Strengthening data collection and cross-referencing

Action #1 – Launch the creation of a national observatory

Action #2 – Strengthen the capacity of the education system to detect and report risks of exploitation

Action #3 – Improve knowledge of the different forms of human trafficking

Strategic goal 2 – Raise awareness of phenomena through communication

Action #1 – Deploy government institutional communication

Action #2 – Organize regular awareness and information events

Action #3 – Create a specific arsenal ahead of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Strategic goal 3 – Draw up and deploy a national multi-disciplinary training plan

Action #1 – Identify existing provision

Action #2 – Produce a national reference framework

Action #3 – Train key professionals, volunteers and sectors

Focus 2 Strengthening victim protection and support

Strategic goal 1 – Create MNIOP

Action #1 – Organize cooperation between actors

Action #2 – Increase accommodation solutions

Action #3 – Guarantee protection and rights for presumed victims

Strategic goal 2 – Consolidate funding sources

Action #1 – Mobilize money and assets confiscated by the courts and managed by AGRASC

Action #2 – Strengthen support to associations

Focus 3 Better fighting trafficking for sexual exploitation

Strategic goal 1 – Boost resources for investigation and identification

Strategic goal 2 – Supplement the legal arsenal to better sanction perpetrators

Focus 4 Better fighting trafficking for economic and labour exploitation

Strategic goal 1 – Support businesses and employees

Strategic goal 2 – Strengthen operational capabilities to dismantle networks

Focus 5 Better fighting exploitation for forced criminality and begging

Strategic goal 1 – Provide better guidance to professionals on the specificities of victims

Strategic goal 2 – Strengthen medical and social support for victims

Focus 6 Furthering France's commitment and ambitions internationally

Strategic goal 1 – Take action in the countries of origin of victims and transit countries

Strategic goal 2 – Strengthen cooperation with countries of origin, transit and temporary or permanent settlement

FOCUS 1

Raising awareness in society and better training professionals on the phenomena of human trafficking



Strategic goal 1 - Strengthening data collection and cross-referencing

Action #1 – Launch the creation of a national observatory

- Form an interministerial working group to determine the legal and operational terms for the creation of a national Observatory on exploitation and human trafficking, to propose its key missions, and to draw up the framework for its operations and support structure.
- Utilize public statistics (SSMSI/SDSE/INSEE/CNIS/DREES/DARES/DSED/ONPE, etc.) to enrich the content and annual publication of the annual administrative data of the various administrations regarding exploitation and human trafficking, and to better apprehend the profile of victims and their specific vulnerabilities: women, children, migrants and migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, and people with disabilities.
- Improve the annual quantitative survey conducted by SSMSI and MIPROF of associations as regards the profile of the victims they support, incorporating analytical and interpretative aspects; and create a qualitative survey of victims.
- Each year, define a hindrance strategy suited to the evolution of the threat and based on judicial action (priority targets, for example), administrative action (obligations to leave French territory, intelligence operations, etc.), prevention (most vulnerable targets, specific publics, etc.) and awareness (guidance for professionals to focus on targeted cases).

Action #2 – Strengthen the capacity of the education system to detect and report risks of exploitation

SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILDREN

- Identify focal points for human trafficking within local education authorities, such as technical advisers of social services, responsible for supporting schools in the event of dangerous situations related to human trafficking and exploitation.
- Expand the surveys by the Ministry of National Education on social health, on the one hand and on the school climate on the other, to incorporate specific questions on the phenomena of exploitation and trafficking that healthcare personnel may face and pupils fall victim to.

Action #3 – Improve knowledge of the evolution of the different forms of human trafficking

— Refine police and court data at every stage of proceedings in order to distinguish between the different purposes of the offence of human trafficking and make this project the main role of the national Observatory on human trafficking.

SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILDREN

— Launch a call for expressions of interest for a study to quantify the phenomena of human trafficking for labour and forced criminality and begging, aimed at minor victims in France's overseas communities.

Strategic goal 2 - Raise awareness of phenomena through communication

Action #1 – Deploy government institutional communication

— Create a website administered by MIPROF (with news, useful contacts and a training calendar), which also includes a regularly updated toolkit with information on campaigns, mediums and documents for awareness-raising and training aimed at various institutions and professionals, produced by administrations and associations and involving survivors on a voluntary basis.

— Publish a quarterly newsletter for institutions, associations and the general public to keep track of news regarding trafficking in France and the training calendar, promote best practices and disseminate testimony.

Action #2 – Organize regular awareness and information events

— Develop prevention tools tailored to the vulnerabilities of potential victims (women, children, migrants and migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers, and people with disabilities, etc.) and display prevention campaigns aimed specifically at victims or potential victims, in multiple languages and particularly in administrative settings and places of transit (such as prefectures and waiting rooms at the Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons – OFPRA, including waiting areas, the National Court of Asylum – CNDA, and the Office for Immigration and Integration – OFII).

SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILDREN

— Provide schools (general, vocational, agricultural and cultural) with awareness tools aimed at school publics, focused on preventing risks of exploitation and trafficking and means of reporting situations of concern and accessing places of refuge, including through information technologies.

Action #3 – Create a specific arsenal ahead of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games

— Conclude a convention between MIPROF and Airbnb to trial a system to support prevention and awareness activities related to exploitation and human trafficking aimed at hosts and travellers, and to handle alerts.

Strategic goal 3 - Draw up and deploy a national multi-disciplinary training plan

Action #1 – Identify existing provision

— Map public servants from all national administrations and establishments, the healthcare system and local governments who should be the focus of continuous training, and identify existing provision and content.

Action #2 – Produce a national reference framework

- Design a common training framework for all types of human trafficking, incorporating new forms of exploitation (digital tools, psychological control, chemical influence and psycho-social impacts) and covering all aspects (identification, protection, support and inclusion), as well as specific modules for professionals.
- Create a specific module for childcare and child protection professionals (personnel of Social Assistance for Children – ASE and Information of Concern Collection Units – CRIP, socio-educational professionals in schools, healthcare professionals in contact with children, etc.), co-designed with GIP France Enfance Protégée and MIPROF and provided by GIP France Enfance Protégée for the national resource centre. This module will cover all forms of exploitation that children can fall victim to.
- Create a multidisciplinary expert trainer group able to deploy trainer training.
- Organize, on each European Union Anti-Trafficking Day (18 October), under joint leadership by MIPROF and the relevant ministries, an annual meeting of local focal points for human trafficking (prefectures, prosecuting authorities, police and gendarmerie, Regional Economy, Employment, Labour And Solidarity Directorates – DREETS, education system, CRIP) with the involvement of the relevant police and gendarmerie central offices (including the Central Office for the Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings – OCRTEH, Central Office for the Suppression of Illegal Work – OCLTI, and Minors' Office – OFMIN) and focal point doctors for child protection.

Action #3 – Train key professionals, volunteers and sectors

- Develop training for front-line actors (healthcare professionals, professionals from local Disability Centres – MDPH, childcare and child protection professionals, listeners on reporting platforms) and multidisciplinary training for professionals involved in identifying and protecting victims (legal system, public service interpreters).
- A module on human trafficking, designed by MIPROF and the National School for the Judiciary (ENM), will be deployed in the first half of 2024 to the competent courts for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic venues.

FOCUS 2

Strengthening victim protection and support



Strategic goal 1 - Create the National Identification, Guidance and Protection Mechanism (MNIOP) for victims

Action #1 – Organize cooperation between actors

- Directly involve victims in designing MNIOP on a voluntary basis.
- Draw up a procedure enabling the local authorities to approve the handling of a presumed victim by MNIOP following consultation of all institutional and association actors that contributed to the body of evidence.
- Based on a feasibility study funded by the Interministerial Digital Directorate (DINUM), launch the construction of a national digital programme as a basis for MNIOP. It should be multi-actor (involving all field actors, government bodies and associations) and have multiple interfaces (differentiated access rights), be legally secure, operational, and deployed gradually across the national territory. The aim is to pool the personal data collected from presumed victims that could demonstrate a trafficking situation.
- Create a directory of local actors acting as focal points for human trafficking (prosecuting authorities, prefectures, police and gendarmerie focal points, labour inspectorates, associations) with a particular focus on overseas France.

SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILDREN

- Suggest to local authorities that they might contribute, in their fields of competence, to the fight against all forms of human trafficking, including through tools and training content designed by MIPROF and GIP France Enfance Protégée. This could be incorporated into contractualization with the State led by the office of the Minister of State responsible for children, or achieved through specific calls for projects in coordination with MIPROF.

Action #2 – Increase accommodation solutions

- Clarify how victims of exploitation and human trafficking, both male and female, are guided towards accommodation and housing provision, in the framework of the Integrated Housing and Guidance Service (SIAO) instruction of 31 March 2022.
- -Bring in the Seized and Confiscated Assets Recovery and Management Agency (AGRASC) so that social housing allocation of property confiscated under judicial sentences for human trafficking offences can be granted as a priority to associations specialized in supporting and protecting trafficking victims.

SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILDREN

- Achieve the creation of six additional places in the Koutcha housing centre, a safe and reassuring environment for children who have fallen victim of trafficking or exploitation to distance them geographically from the networks and places of exploitation, and develop a partnership with law enforcement.
- Support the structuring of a national network of safe and reassuring housing centres for minor victims of all forms of exploitation and human trafficking, based on the model of the Satouk network, to distance them geographically from risks, and to support host structures in providing multi-disciplinary care for these victims.

Action #3 – Guarantee protection and rights for presumed victims

On social, health and psychological support for victims:

- Conclude an agreement between MIPROF and national health professional associations, with the notable aim of deploying specific training and tools to identify and report cases of exploitation or human trafficking.
- With the disabilities sector, including MDPHs, develop tools for professionals to help identify victims of exploitation or trafficking with disabilities, in order to provide adapted support with specialized actors.
- Guarantee the rights of victims with disabilities and support them in their contact with MDPHs aimed at recognition of their disabilities and receipt of Disability Living Allowance for Adults (AAH).

On support in legal proceedings:

- In the Penal Code, align the aggravated penalty for the offence of human trafficking of a minor under the age of 15 years with that set down for procuring (20 years imprisonment and a fine of €3,000,000).

Concerning administrative protection:

- Set up a working group to examine the need to redesign administrative measures to improve support in terms of shelter and the right to abide of foreign victims of human trafficking.

Strategic goal 3 - Consolidate sources of funding to support the fight against all forms of trafficking

Action #1 – Mobilize money and assets confiscated by the courts and managed by AGRASC

- Guarantee, for associations supporting victims of all forms of trafficking, access to the fund made up of judicial confiscations directly stemming from convictions for human trafficking offences, managed by AGRASC.
- Strengthen use of multi-year target and resource contracts to support associations working with victims of all forms of trafficking.

Action #2 – Strengthen support to associations

- Involve the dedicated unit within the General Secretariat for European Affairs (SGAE) to support candidates for European or international funding in their projects and submissions related to trafficking.

SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILDREN

- Expand the scope of the previous call for projects, which addressed prevention, identification and support in cases of prostitution of minors, to cover all forms of exploitation of minors, and involve MIPROF in monitoring and controlling the activities carried out by the associations receiving funding.

FOCUS 3

Better fight against trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation



Strategic goal 1 – Boost resources for investigation and identification

- Step up the operational capabilities of domestic security forces when it comes to human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and procuring, including through the creation within OCRTEH of a group of investigators specialized in cyber crime focused on launching investigations into procuring and human trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- Systematically invite the trafficking focal points of prosecuting authorities, prefectures and the police and gendarmerie to meetings of local authority committees dedicated to fighting procuring and human trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- Develop and share a map of actors in the fight against prostitution and sexual exploitation of minors nationally, create and manage a national network, and set up a resource centre in this area.

Strategic goal 2 – Supplement the legal arsenal to better sanction perpetrators

- Evaluate, within the interministerial working group on the fight against violence in the pornography industry, means of protecting victims from new forms of digital sexual exploitation, including “cams” where sexual images and videos are streamed live.

FOCUS 4

Better fight against trafficking for purposes of economic exploitation and through labour



Strategic goal 1 – Support businesses and employees

— In addition to the interprofessional agreement mentioned in the 2023-2027 National Plan to Fight Combat Illegal Work (PNLTI), support sectors in drawing up branch partnership agreements (in farming, construction, etc.) on issues related to human trafficking and in raising awareness and identifying solutions to address phenomena of control tied in with recruitment via intermediaries.

— With the social partners and specialized associations, develop prevention tools for multidisciplinary occupational health teams to address specific issues around vulnerable persons (people with disabilities, migrants, etc.).

— Modernize (digitize) and improve the annual declaration of collective accommodation provided for by Article 1 of Act 73-548 of 27 June 1973 to better identify situations of indecent housing.
In addition, study how:

- This document could serve as evidence to request a work permit;
- A due diligence obligation could be established for users of labour.

— Through an agreement for research into administration (COFRA), finance a thesis on labour exploitation based on a multi-source investigation involving the Committee Against Modern Slavery (CCEM) and OCLTI.

Strategic goal 2 – Strengthen operational capabilities to dismantle networks

- Consolidate the existing network within DREETS around regional focal points and Regional Support and Control Units in the Fight Against Illegal Work (URACTI) concerning the fight against human trafficking: controls, labour inspector support, relationships between institutions and partners.
- Involve labour inspectors in the process of identifying and guiding foreign nationals who fall victim to the offence of human trafficking with labour exploitation.
- Extend the scope of Article 2-22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enabling associations that have existed more than five years and with the purpose of fighting slavery and human trafficking to join cases as civil parties in relation to all offences related to:
 - Forced labour (Article 225-14-1 of the Penal Code), subjection to servitude (225-14-2), slavery (224-1 A), exploitation of a person subjected to slavery (224-1 B);
 - Subjecting a vulnerable or dependent person to unpaid work or work in return for derisory pay (Article 225-13 of the Penal Code) or to indecent working and accommodation conditions (225-14);
 - Exploitation of begging (Articles 225-12-5 to 225-12-7),
 - Facilitation of unauthorised entry and residence where it results in subjecting foreign nationals to indecent living, transport, working or accommodation conditions (Article L. 622-5 3° of the Immigration and Asylum Code (CESEDA)).

■ Related national strategies:

- National Plan to Fight Combat Illegal Work (lead: Directorate-General of the Treasury) – Second package of measures under point 1.1.4: “Fighting the most serious and complex frauds”
- 2020–2030 French Strategy in response to the recommendation by the Council of the European Union of 12 March 2021 for Roma equality, inclusion and participation (lead: Interministerial Delegation for Housing and Access to Housing – DIHAL) – Third Strategic objective, point 4.4: “Fighting human exploitation and trafficking”

FOCUS 5

Better fight exploitation for forced criminality and begging



Strategic goal 1 – Provide better guidance to professionals on the specificities of victims

— Draw up response procedures for the network of local and intermunicipal councils for security and crime prevention (CLSPD and CISPDP) to set out the specific features of exploitation for forced criminality, so as to improve prevention, detection and suppression as well as cooperation between local actors.

SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILDREN

— Raise awareness among school outreach workers and those working with residents of shanty towns (built or not) and train them in issues around human trafficking, control and encouragement to commit offences, in order to ensure that all situations of danger are reported immediately to the local authority's CRIP.

Strategic goal 2 – Strengthen medical and social support for victims

— Develop support for trafficking victims suffering from addictions, including minors, by facilitating access to appropriate treatment, including within medical-social addiction centres (CSAPA, CAARUD) and within hospitals, as well as provision of risk-reduction equipment to victims of human trafficking who present addictive behaviours.

— Related national strategies:

— 2020-2024 National Strategy to Prevent Crime (lead: General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalization – CIPDR) – measure 13

— 2023-2027 Solidarity Pact (lead: Ministry for Solidarity and Families) – focus 1, new action 3: “An emergency plan for ill-housed children”; focus 2: “Step up access to work for all”

FOCUS 6

Furthering France's commitment and ambitions internationally



France is active on the international stage in fighting human trafficking and organized crime through the following actions that need to continue, with constant commitment and standards:

- Promoting ratification of international instruments to combat human trafficking;
- Supporting international campaigns and mobilization efforts and systematic translation of awareness campaigns;
- Promoting France's abolitionist model on the international stage, as well as the common strategy with Sweden for combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation;
- European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) project on trafficking (co-leader with priority for organizing European Action Days).

Strategic goal 1 – Take action in the countries of origin of victims and transit countries

- Enable issuance of digital documents by consular posts and customs services alongside issuance of visas, in the language of countries of origin, to present the legislative framework in France and raising awareness of exploitation and trafficking risks.
- Organize, with airlines and rail operators, poster campaigns aimed at the public to raise awareness of the French legislative framework and provision to protect victims of trafficking and exploitation, particularly ahead of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Use Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and/or Expertise France funding to translate awareness-raising flyers for foreigners for dissemination in countries of origin and transit.
- Establish systematic individual awareness-raising during appointments for residence permit renewals, aimed at foreigners with visas issued by diplomatic heads of mission of the Foreign Ministry, to provide information on the framework in France for preventing human trafficking.

Strategic goal 2 – Strengthen and/or develop cooperation with countries of origin, transit and temporary or permanent settlement

- Promote the provisions of Directive (EU) 2011/36 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.
- Develop bilateral cooperation between human trafficking coordinators (MIPROF) and countries of origin, involving the embassies of the countries concerned, including to support the return of child victims when the family has remained in or returned to the country, or the return of families that so wish.

■ Related national strategies:

- 2021-2025 national “Women, Peace and Security” action plan (lead: Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs – MEAE/United Nations, International Organizations, Human Rights and Francophonie Directorate)
- 2022-2030 Interministerial cooperation strategy on migration and development (lead: MEAE, Directorate-General for Global Affairs and Cultural and Economic Diplomacy – DGM)
- National strategy for acceleration of the elimination of child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery by 2030 (lead: Permanent Delegate of France to the ILO)

STEERING AND FOLLOW-UP

Under the authority of the Minister responsible for gender equality and the fight against discrimination, MIPROF will ensure the implementation and follow-up of the actions in the National Plan to Fight Exploitation and Human Trafficking.

Concerning measures specifically for children, the Office of the Minister of State for Children will coordinate their implementation.

This 2024-2027 National Plan will be followed up every twice annually by the coordination committee referred to in Article 8-1 of the Decree of 7 January 2013 creating MIPROF, made up of representatives of the various ministries, local government bodies, associations and qualified persons.

The coordination committee will define the indicators for each action to follow up the implementation of the National Plan.

A mid-term report will be produced and published in late 2025 or early 2026.

EVALUATION

The plan will be evaluated at national and international levels:

- By CNCDH, as independent national rapporteur on human trafficking;
- By the Council of Europe, under the monitoring of the implementation of its Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of 16 May 2005;
- By the Human Rights Council of the UN during the Universal Periodic Review of France evaluating the means deployed to improve the human rights situation in the country;
- By the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) under the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Lead ministries were identified for each action during the drafting of the National Plan to Fight Exploitation and Human Trafficking 2024-2027.

In this framework, the ministries concerned have undertaken to ensure the effective implementation of each measure and to dedicate the required resources to them.

Each ministry will report, during the two annual sessions of the coordination committee, on the implementation of the actions under its leadership.

ANNEXES

REFERENCE TEXTS

Additional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, aimed at to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, known as the Protocol of Palermo, adopted in December 2000 and ratified by France on October 29, 2002

Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings adopted on 16 May 2005 and ratified by France on January 9, 2008

Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on the prevention of trafficking of human beings and the fight against this phenomenon as well as the protection of victims

International Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1989, notably in its articles 34, 35 and 36, ratified by France on August 7, 1990

Penal Code: section 1 bis of chapter V of title II of book II

DEFINITIONS

According to national and international texts, human trafficking refers to the recruitment, transport, transfer, accommodation or reception of persons, by threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, by kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of authority or a situation of vulnerability, or by offering or accepting payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having authority over another for the purposes of exploitation.

The notion of exploitation includes:

- pimping, exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual assault or harm,
- submission to forced labor or services (such as forced marriage),
- reduction into slavery,
- reduction into servitude (particularly domestic),
- the exploitation of begging or the removal of one or more organs,
- the subjection of a vulnerable or dependent person to working or accommodation conditions contrary to his human dignity,
- coercion to commit any crime or misdemeanor.

All types of exploitation and trafficking affect all populations, regardless of their origins geographical, social, ethnic, their nationality and their age.



GOVERNEMENT

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