**Call for input on The use of technology in facilitating and preventing contemporary forms of slavery**

Issued by

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery

**E-mail address:**  
[hrc-sr-slavery@un.org](mailto:hrc-sr-slavery@un.org)

**E-mail subject line:**  
Input for report of the SR on slavery to the 78th session of the GA

**Word limit:**  
2000 words

From : Committee against modern slavery (CCEM)

As a national NGO operating in France mainly on THB for labour exploitation (more than 1000 victims supported till our creation in 1994 on psychosocial and judicial level), our replies are based on daily operational experience and not on scientific research or specialized analysis.

1. Is there evidence of modern technology (e.g., platforms including social media such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, websites, applications, artificial intelligence, the dark web) being used to recruit and subject people to contemporary forms of slavery in your country?  If so, please provide details in relation to:
   1. Specific technology being used :

CCEM:

Individual announcements through facebook (for domestic services, but also including marriage arrange’ment) , mainly Au pair annoucement but also some platforms applications for services, deliveries, etc ..

* 1. Profiles of victims (age, sex, gender identity/sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, migration status, socio-economic status, race and any other status)

CCEM

All ages, men and women (but more women) and coming from different countries (49 different countries in 2022)

* 1. Profiles of exploiters (e.g. criminal organizations, human traffickers, private businesses/employers, public authorities or others)

CCEM

Individuals mainly in case of domestic exploitation, and through private contacts for other services, some through platforms (but not yet THB cases on this level, the risk is high but no effective cases on the CCEM level)

* 1. Manifestations of exploitation (e.g. forced/child labour, debt bondage, domestic servitude, online/offline commercial sexual exploitation of adults, forced/child marriage and criminal exploitation)

CCEM

Mainly domestic servitude and servile marriage , although more and more other exploitation fields on labour but no evidence on the ‘internet’ link

1. Are there examples of positive measures (legislative, administrative, institutional and others) taken by your Government to prevent modern technology from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details.

CCEM

On going work but more focused on sexual exploitation than labour exploitation. No details on our level as an NGO but we attended one presentation on the EU level where France (ministry of justice) had presented current work (and have the presentation available if needed)

1. Are there examples of positive measures taken by technology companies to prevent their technologies and platforms from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery?  If so, please provide details, which may include proactive identification and reporting of exploitative contents, activities and perpetrators, creation of robust monitoring and oversight mechanisms, closing down/removing technologies, platforms and contents used to recruit and exploit victims, awareness-raising and/or warning among users of technologies, and collaboration with public authorities and non-governmental stakeholders?

CCEM: not for our knowledge on labour exploitation . Some Au pair and Woofing service have although contacted us to have some further information on who to put prevention in place (mor eglobaly not only on the technology level), undergoing contact for the time being

1. Are there examples of positive measures taken by technology companies to promote access to protection, justice and remedies for victims?  How do they cooperate with other relevant stakeholders in this regard?

CCEM: NA

1. Are there examples of positive measures taken by civil society organisations and other non-governmental stakeholders in preventing modern technology from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details.

CCEM:

At the CCEM we have developed our own facebook contact possibility for one of the communities that are mostly touched by human trafficking in doemstcic servitude (3rd country of origin of victims in 2021 and 2022 for the CCEM) , the Philippines and who can have an access to facebook in tagalog so we have a mediator who would follow the contacts and then support in fleeing the victim with the CCEM. But this is mainly possible due to the use of their language (tagalog) that is out of control of their exploiter thanks to this

1. What are remaining challenges in preventing modern technology from being used to facilitate contemporary forms of slavery?

CCEM:

* Justice cases and jurisprudence that can support to reduce the risk by mediatizing sentences against exploiters
* Effective consideration of NGOs role in technology field to sensitize and prevent trafficking
* Means for NGOs to support victims by facilitating connection with law enforcement to flee victims, use the technology support as proofs for the case and
* Funding for NGOs to support human resources for continuous follow and possible changes in terms of language needs to be able to contact victims in their language

1. What practical recommendations would you propose for Governments and technology companies to overcome these challenges?

CCEM:

Cooperation between private sector, government and NGOs

1. Is there evidence of modern technology (e.g. applications, artificial intelligence and blockchain technology) being used to prevent contemporary forms of slavery? If so, please provide details.

CCEM: see under point 5

1. What are the existing limitations and challenges in using such technologies, and what recommendations do you have to overcome them?

CCEM:

Human resources for continuous follow and possible changes in terms of language needs to be able to contact victims in their language

Support to use technologies specialized training or for virtual immersion in the case for professionals on THB, mainly judges but also leaw enforcement, inspectors, etc.. the French central office against illegal work (OCLTI) is developing Virtual reality headsets to use for training (with real experiences) for law enforcement or judges on THB for Labour exploitation. Such methods can also be developed to use virtual reality technologies to sho judges the real life conditions the victims has lived, and other proofs than can be better materialized using such technologies.