

## POLICY BRIEF

### From Law to Effectiveness

*Ensuring a Measurable Response to Gender-Based Violence in France — a contribution to the review of Proposition de Loi n° 3106*

**1 OCTOBER 2026**

Plenary session, Proposition  
de Loi n° 3106

**Special Committee: work begins 7 September 2026**

*Window for input closes once core amendments are set.*

## KEY MESSAGES

- Proposition de Loi n° 3106 (69 articles, filed 11 August 2026) will be the first government-scheduled text on the National Assembly's agenda, reaching the floor on 1 October 2026.
- The Lex Feminae Index® 2026 edition rates France Grade D: the deficit is not normative but operational — only 8.9% of identified rape suspects result in a final conviction.
- Without a built-in measurement mandate, the bill will add rights and mechanisms to an already dense body of law without guaranteeing correction of the bottleneck already documented at the prosecution-activation stage.
- The Institutum Lex Feminae recommends four structural amendments focused on effectiveness — not on expanding substantive rights, which other contributions already address.

## CONTEXT

The bill providing a comprehensive response to sexual and gender-based violence against women and children (No. 3106) was filed on 11 August 2026, backed by 237 members of parliament from eight political groups. Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu confirmed on 1 September that it would be the government's first text taken up at the start of the parliamentary session, with special-committee work beginning 7 September and a floor vote as early as 1 October.

This compressed timeline is a useful window for the Institutum Lex Feminae, whose Lex Feminae Index® measures precisely the gap between normative ambition and a system's capacity to deliver measurable protection. The France 2026 edition of the Index, based exclusively on SSMSI and Ministry of Justice data, rates France Grade D: the existing legal framework is already dense, but its translation into judicial outcomes remains structurally limited, particularly at the point where prosecutions are activated.

## THE RISK OF AN UNMEASURED BILL

A 69-article bill represents a substantial legislative effort. As currently drafted in the publicly available materials, it contains no systematic requirement to publish criminal-justice-chain performance indicators. Experience with prior legislation on gender-based violence shows that, absent such a requirement, effectiveness evaluation remains dependent on one-off initiatives that are not comparable over time. The data-linkage work carried out by Interstats in December

2025 — connecting, for the first time, police-registered domestic-violence victims to their corresponding judicial decisions — demonstrates that such tracking is technically feasible.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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- Mandate justice-chain performance indicators. The law should require publication of comparable data from complaint through investigation, prosecution, trial, conviction, and sentence execution.
- Measure attrition explicitly. Rather than publishing disconnected police and judicial statistics, the law should require identification of the precise point at which gender-based violence cases exit the criminal justice pipeline between reporting and final judicial outcome.
- Build evaluation obligations into protective mechanisms. Protection orders, the Téléphone Grave Danger, and electronic monitoring bracelets should carry outcome indicators — response time to violations, recidivism rate — rather than mere deployment counts.
- Establish an interoperable national data framework. The police-justice linkage completed by Interstats in December 2025 proved the technical feasibility of such a system; the law should make it a standing obligation rather than a one-off exercise.

## CONCLUSION

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Proposition de Loi n° 3106 gives legislators a rare opportunity to address normative ambition and its measurement at the same time. Without a built-in tracking mechanism, the law will add to an already dense body of legislation without guaranteeing correction of the bottleneck identified by the Lex Feminae Index. The Institutum Lex Feminae remains available to the special committee and to the relevant administrations to expand on this analysis ahead of the bill's examination.

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*Sources: French National Assembly, Proposition de Loi n° 3106 (11 August 2026); statements by Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu (1 September 2026); SSMSI — Interstats; French Ministry of Justice; Lex Feminae Index®, France 2026 edition, Institutum Lex Feminae.*

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