

France Hate Crime Report 2013

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2013 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/france

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

Summary

France regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Since 2012, DILCRAH has served as an inter-ministerial body and platform for co-operation to address hate crime, including through research and financial support to civil society organizations (CSOs). DILCRAH has worked with CSOs to train police and create a network of specialized investigators on hate crime. The Central Office for Combating Crimes against Humanity and Hate Crimes (OCLCH) is an inter-agency body composed of police officers and gendarmes that is mandated to expedite hate crime investigations and monitor and analyse relevant developments. Hate crime data are regularly published by the National Institution for Human Rights. France conducts regular surveys on hate crime victimization to measure unreported hate crimes.

[Hate crime data collection in France](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in France](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in France](#)

[France's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that France has met OSCE commitment on hate crime data collection and reporting. ODIHR further observes that data on certain OSCE-mandated bias observations have not been reported and that France did not report sentencing data for 2013.

Official Data

Prosecution figures are provisional and refer to crimes based on racism and bias against ethnic or national origin, and include defamation and discrimination crimes.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2013	1,765	579	not available

Police data by bias motivation

625

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

The **Ministry of Justice** continued to implement its National Action Plan against Racism and anti-Semitism, which involves the following: reforming the statistical system to enable a better understanding of racist and anti-Semitic hate crimes; better alignment of hate crime statistics across the **Ministries of Justice** and the **Interior**; setting up a web-based platform to report racism and anti-Semitism on the Internet; implementing an agreement with the non-governmental organization **LICRA** to support victims of discrimination; creating anti-discrimination focus points in magistrates' offices and establishing specialist prosecutors. In addition, the **Department of Justice and Freedoms** co-operated with the **Ministry of the Interior** to harmonize their analysis of and information about hate crime, and to make it accessible to the public. An inter-ministerial circular was signed and highlights the importance of the web-based platform, while encouraging co-ordination among investigation agencies.

602

Hate crime against Christians and members of other religions

Official figures record 197 cases of the desecration of a Christian cemetery and 405 cases of damage to churches.

450

Anti-Semitic hate crime

Official figures record 105 physical assaults, 318 cases of threats, two cases of damage to property, including one against a Jewish community centre and one against a Jewish school, 21 cases of damage to synagogues and two cases of the desecration of Jewish cemeteries.

301

Anti-Muslim hate crime

Official figures record 62 physical assaults, nine cases of the desecration of the Muslim section of a cemetery, 66 cases of damage to Mosques, and 164 cases of threats.

90

Anti-LGBTI hate crime

The French government also carried out a number of specific actions in relation to responding to hate crime based on bias against LGBT people. This included the following: the release of an interim report on the government action programme against violence and discrimination committed on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity; the issuing of a circular setting out the appropriate criminal justice response to such cases; and the implementation of multidisciplinary training by the **National School of Magistrates**. In addition, the **Minister for Justice** issued an instruction for prosecutors' offices that highlighted the following issues: the need to provide a firm and appropriate response to criminal violence and discrimination committed on the basis of bias against LGBT people; the need to enhance information services for victims; the importance of strengthening the relationship between the judiciary and specialized associations; the need to set up alert mechanisms for reporting and to ensure a timely response to offenses; and the importance of maintaining regular contact with the Rights Defender.

Police data by type of crime

1,043

Threats/ threatening behaviour

492

Attacks against places of worship

318

Physical assault

208

Desecration of graves

3

Unspecified

Cases of rape and sexual assault are included within the physical assault category.

2

Damage to property

2

Vandalism

National Developments

On 5 November, the Central Office of the Judicial Police of the National Gendarmerie was given the authority to coordinate hate crime investigations.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.