OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2017 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

1 2017

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, along with several civil society organizations, is involved in training judges, prosecutors, police officers, and gendarmes.

The Central Office for Combating Crimes against Humanity and Hate Crimes (OCLCH) is an inter-agency body made up of police officers and gendarmes. It is responsible for leading and co-ordinating the fight against crimes against humanity and hate crimes. OCLCH supports local units, serves as the national contact point for both units and external entities, conducts investigations, provides expertise, and prepares threat assessments within its area of responsibility.

Hate crime data are regularly published by the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDH). France regularly conducts surveys on hate crime victimization to monitor 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 not reported to ODIHR the numbers of prosecuted hate crime cases.

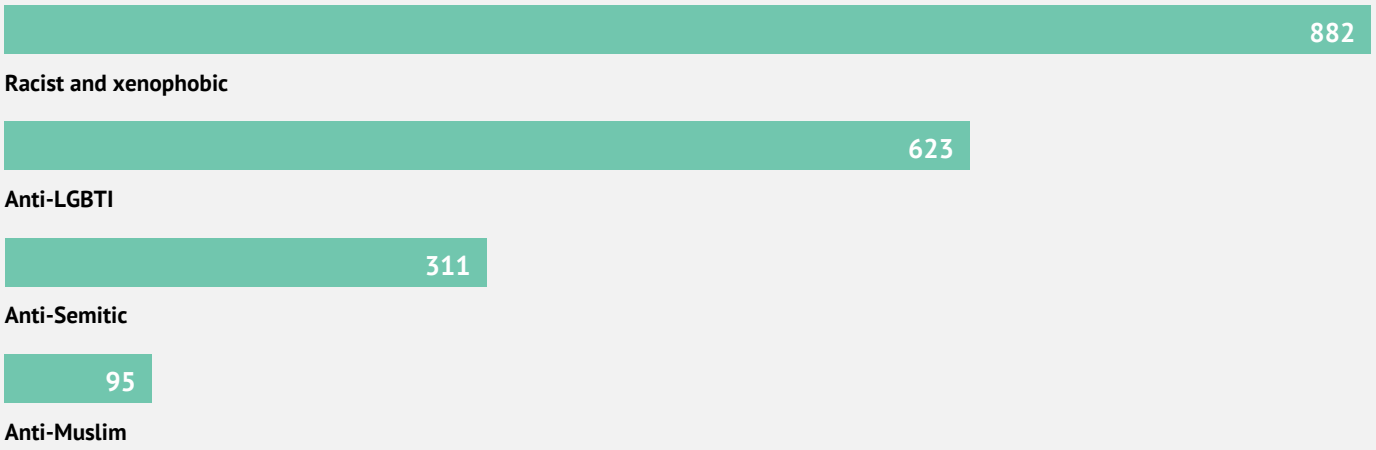
Official Data

The police figure reported to ODIHR included a further 4,470 cases of incitement of hatred or violence, defamation or public insult, which for the most part fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime and are therefore not listed here. The records on convicted cases were reported to ODIHR after the publication of the data for 2017. Of the 255 convictions, 80 may include instances of hate speech and, therefore, also fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2017	1,505	not available	255

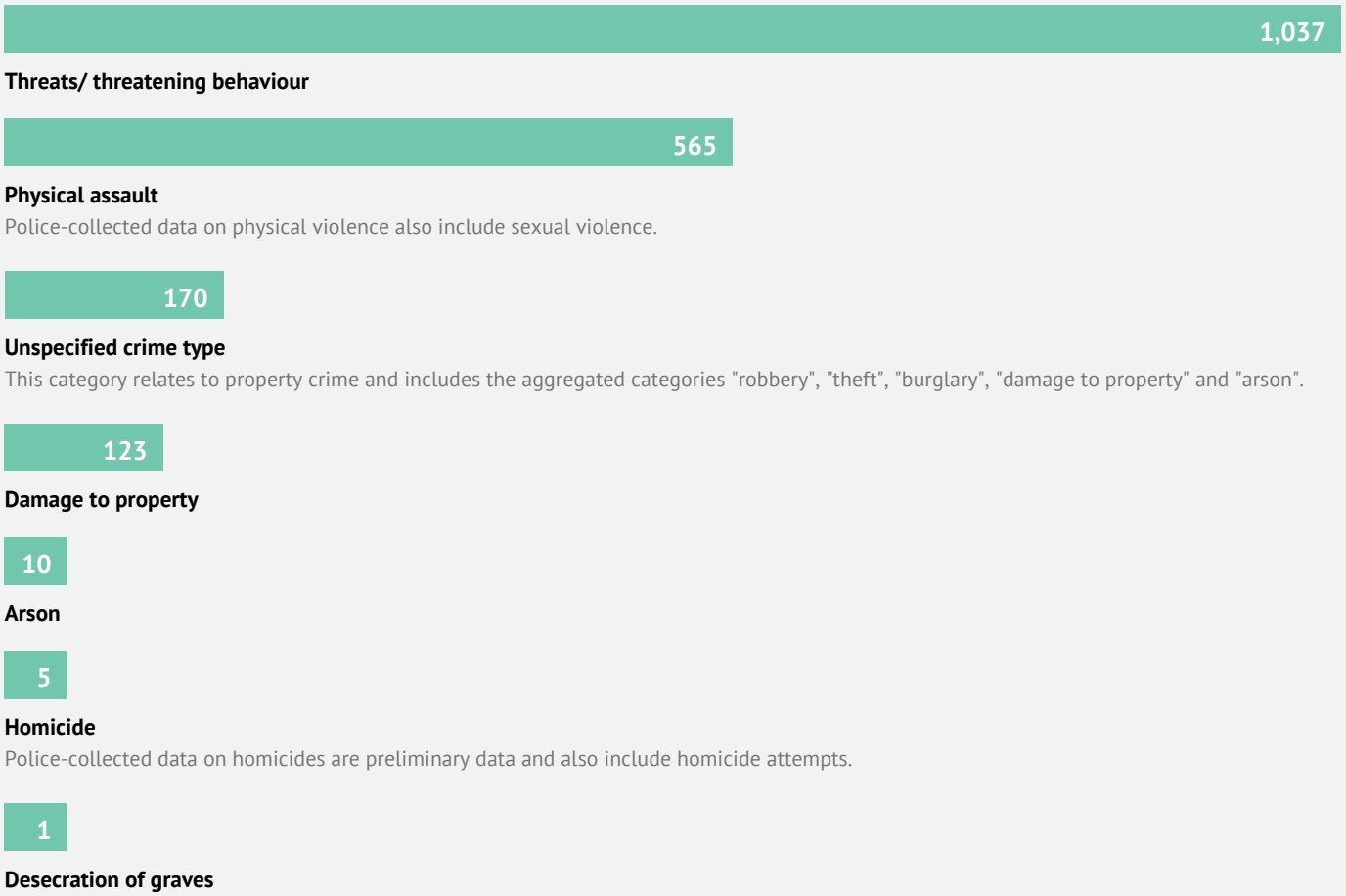
Police data by bias motivation

The police provide data broken down by racism and xenophobia (which also includes anti-religious hate crime) and bias against sexual orientation and gender identity (also including sex-based hate crimes). The anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim hate crimes presented below have been disaggregated separately by the Ministry of the Interior and are included in the above mentioned two categories.



Police data by type of crime

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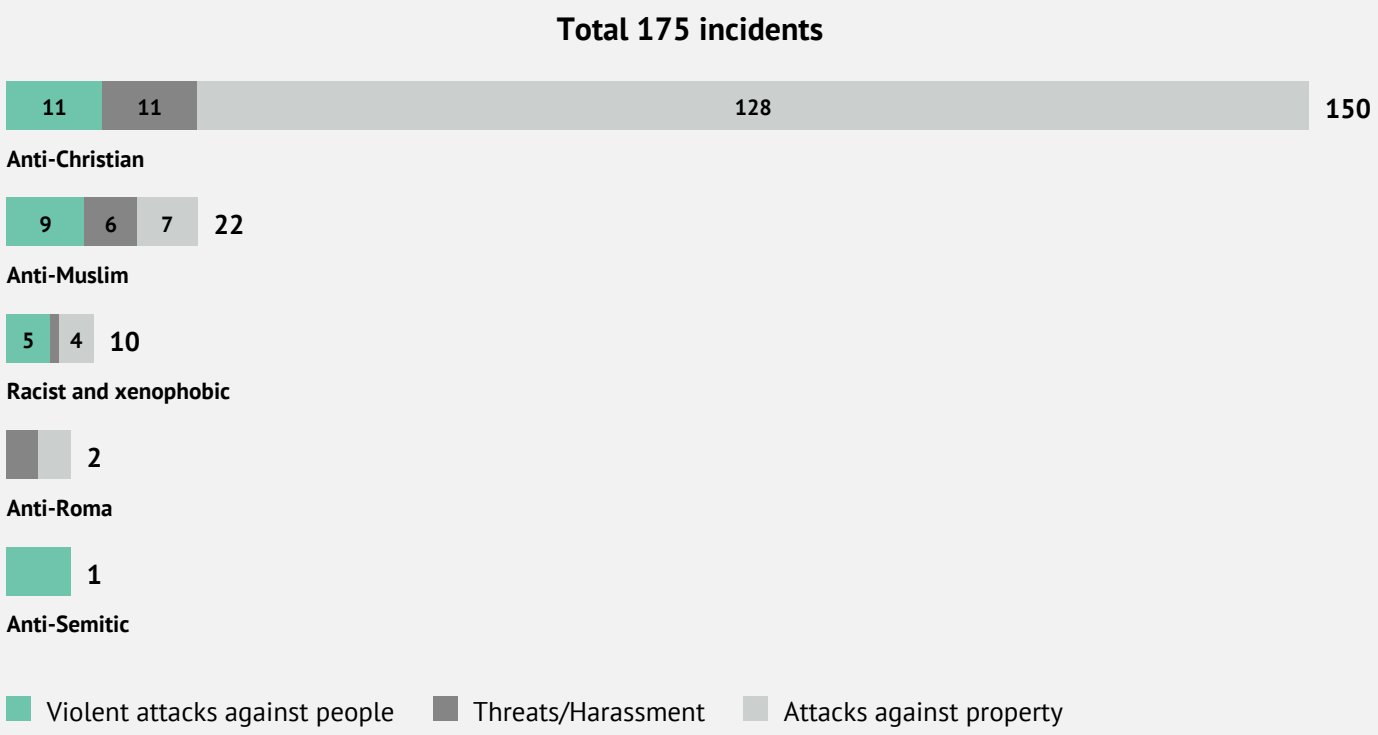


National Developments

France amended the Criminal Code to simplify its hate crime provisions. Most specific penalty enhancements were removed and the general penalty enhancing provisions strengthened.

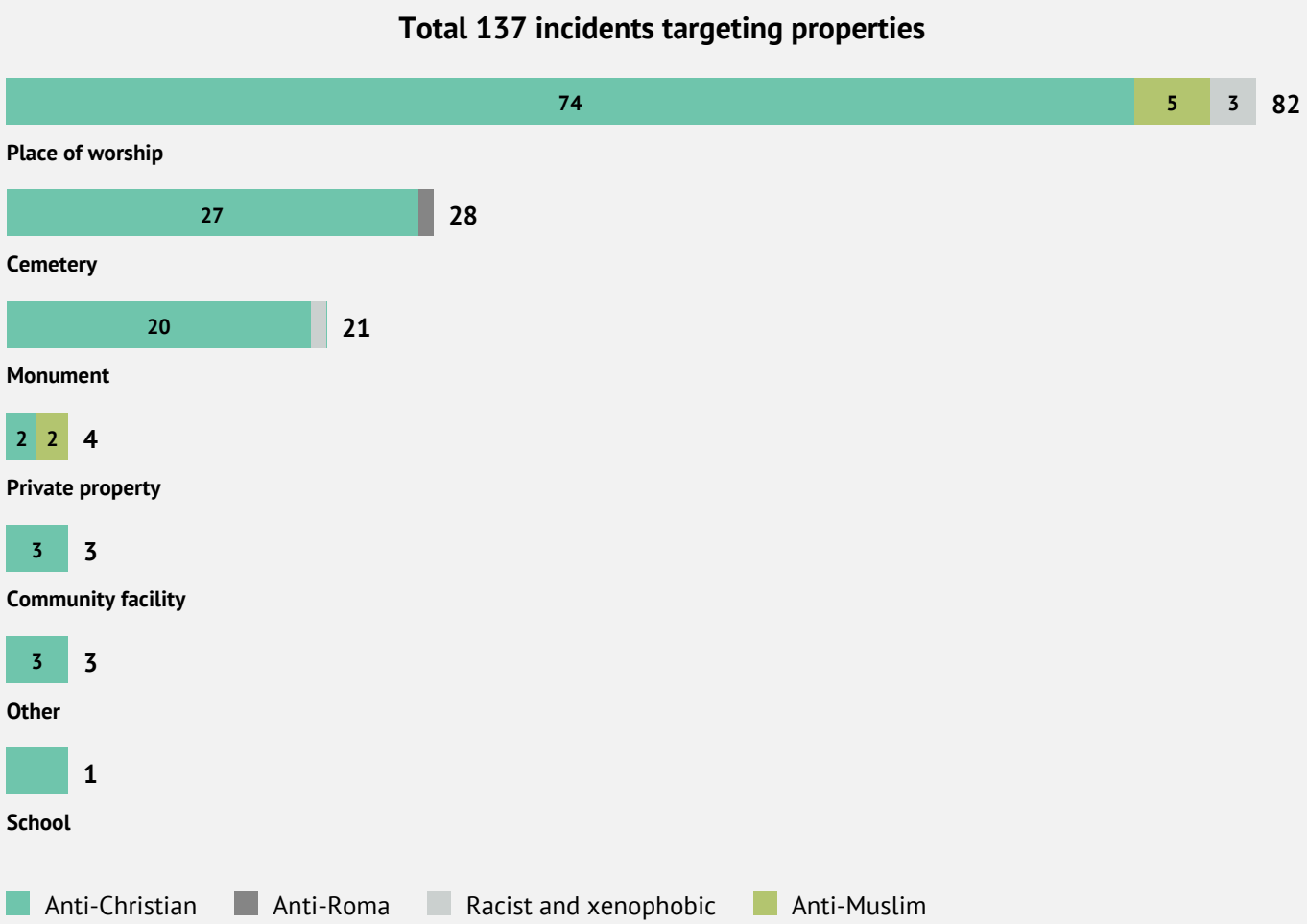
The Ministry of Justice participated in the development of the new National Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism for 2018-2020, which defines four priorities: 1. Fight against hatred on the internet, 2. Educate against prejudices, 3. Protect citizens and support victims, and 4. Invest in new mobilisation fields.

Incidents reported by civil society

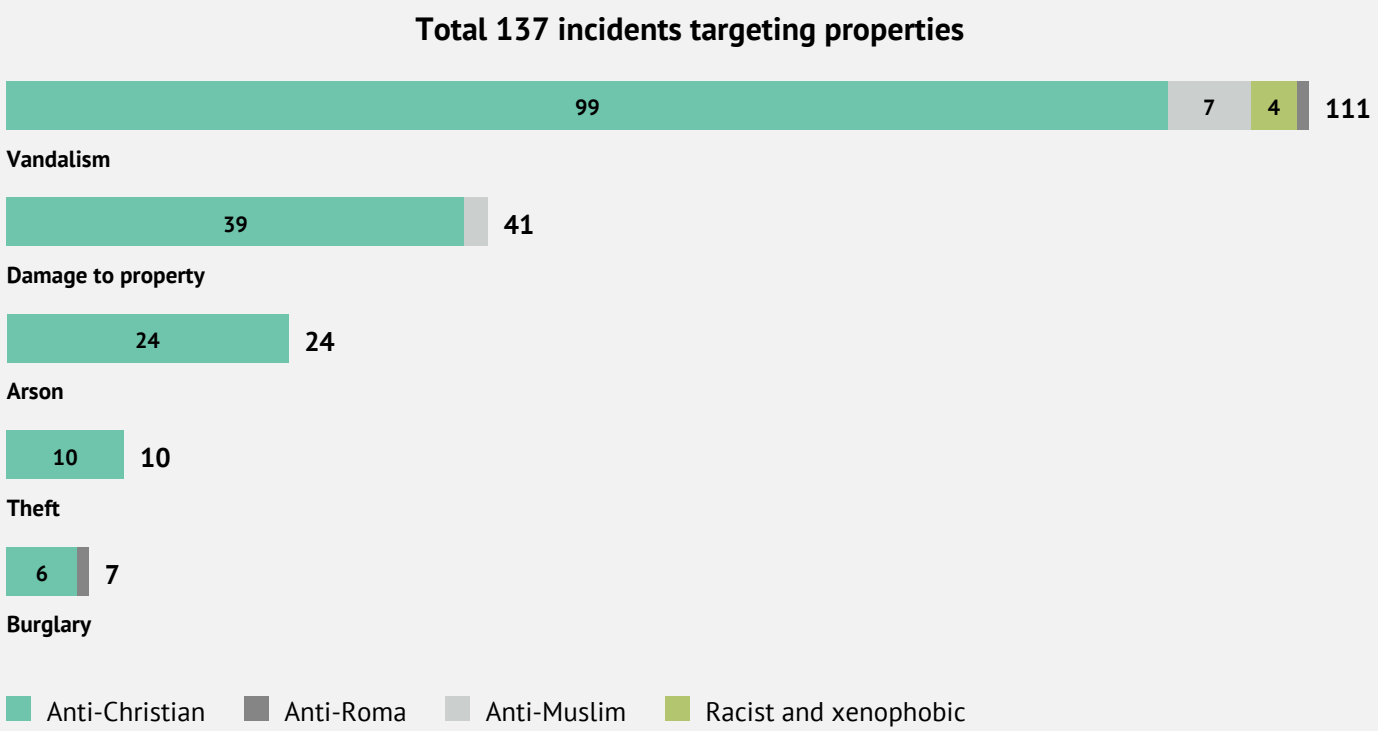


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for France, 2017