OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2022 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 2022

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 recognizes France's efforts to address hate crimes in a comprehensive manner, and improve its hate crime data collection. However, based on available information, it observes that France's hate crime recording and statistics do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that France would benefit from enhancing its efforts to build the capacity of prosecutors and judges to prosecute and sentence hate crimes.

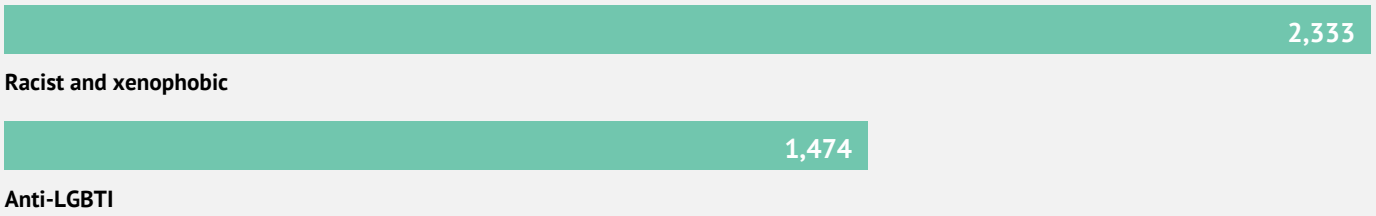
Official Data

The police figures reported to ODIHR were collected by the French Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security (SSMSI). Data on prosecuted and sentenced cases were collected by the French Ministerial Statistical Department for Justice (SDSE) from the Cassiopée statistical file. Sentences for serious crimes (such as homicides and rapes) are not recorded in Cassiopée, and are therefore not presented here. The 2022 data covers Metropolitan France and Overseas, except for communities located overseas (COM).

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2022	3,807	469	355

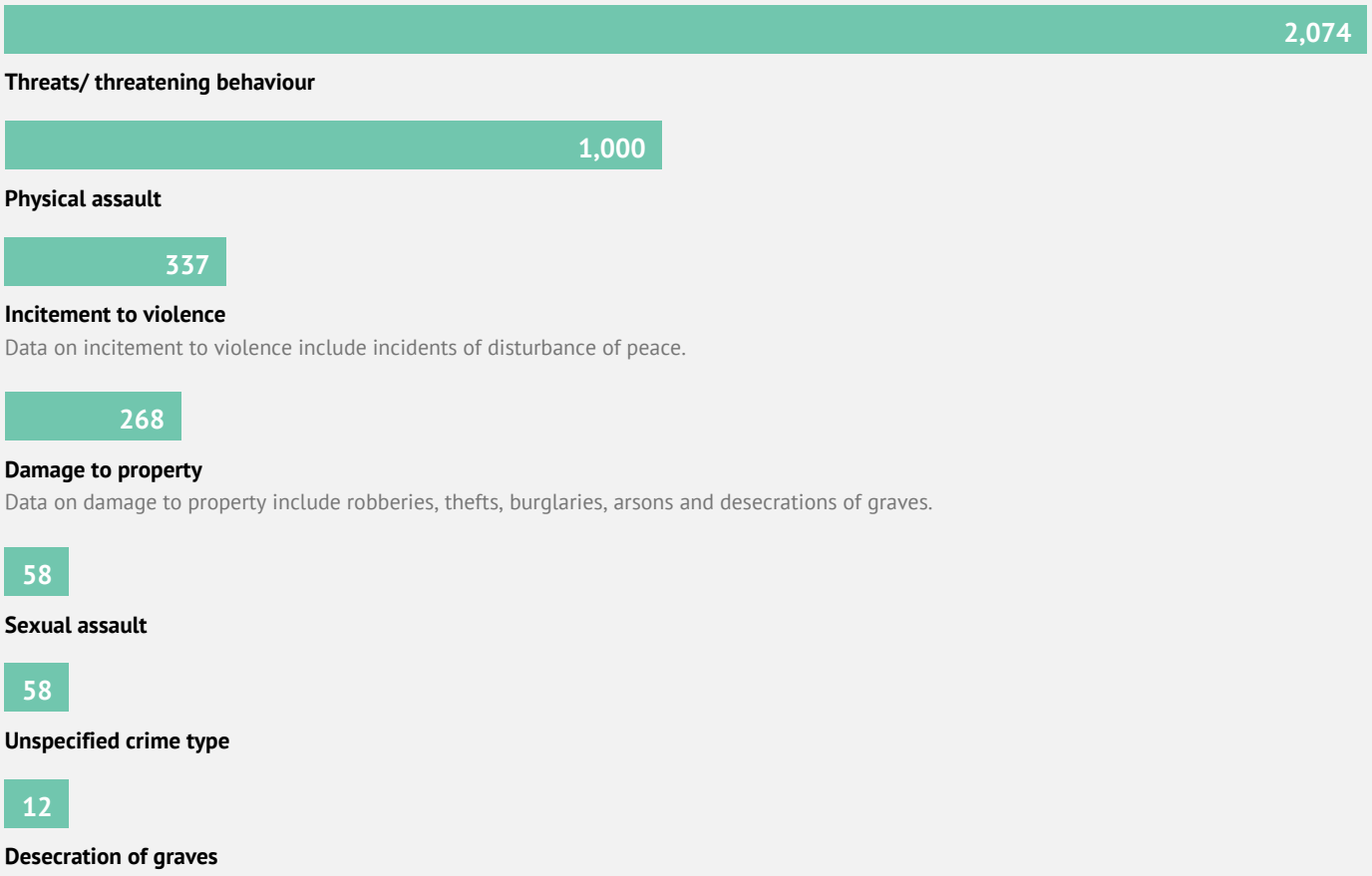
Police data by bias motivation

The police provide data disaggregated by racism and xenophobia, including anti-religious hate crime, and by bias on the grounds of sex/gender, including hate crimes committed with bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Data under these categories were collected by the French Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security (SSMSI).



Police data by type of crime

The police provide data disaggregated by racism and xenophobia, including anti-religious hate crime, and by bias on the grounds of sex/gender, including hate crimes committed with bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Data under these categories were collected by the French Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security (SSMSI).



National Developments

The newly introduced Law no. 2022-92 of 31 January 2022 prohibiting practices aimed at modifying sexual orientation or gender identity created a new offence independently punishing practices known as "conversion therapies". Article 225-4-13 of the Criminal Code provides for a penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of €30,000. These new provisions make it a criminal offence to provide consultations or prescribe treatments claiming to be able to modify or repress a person's actual or assumed sexual orientation or gender identity.

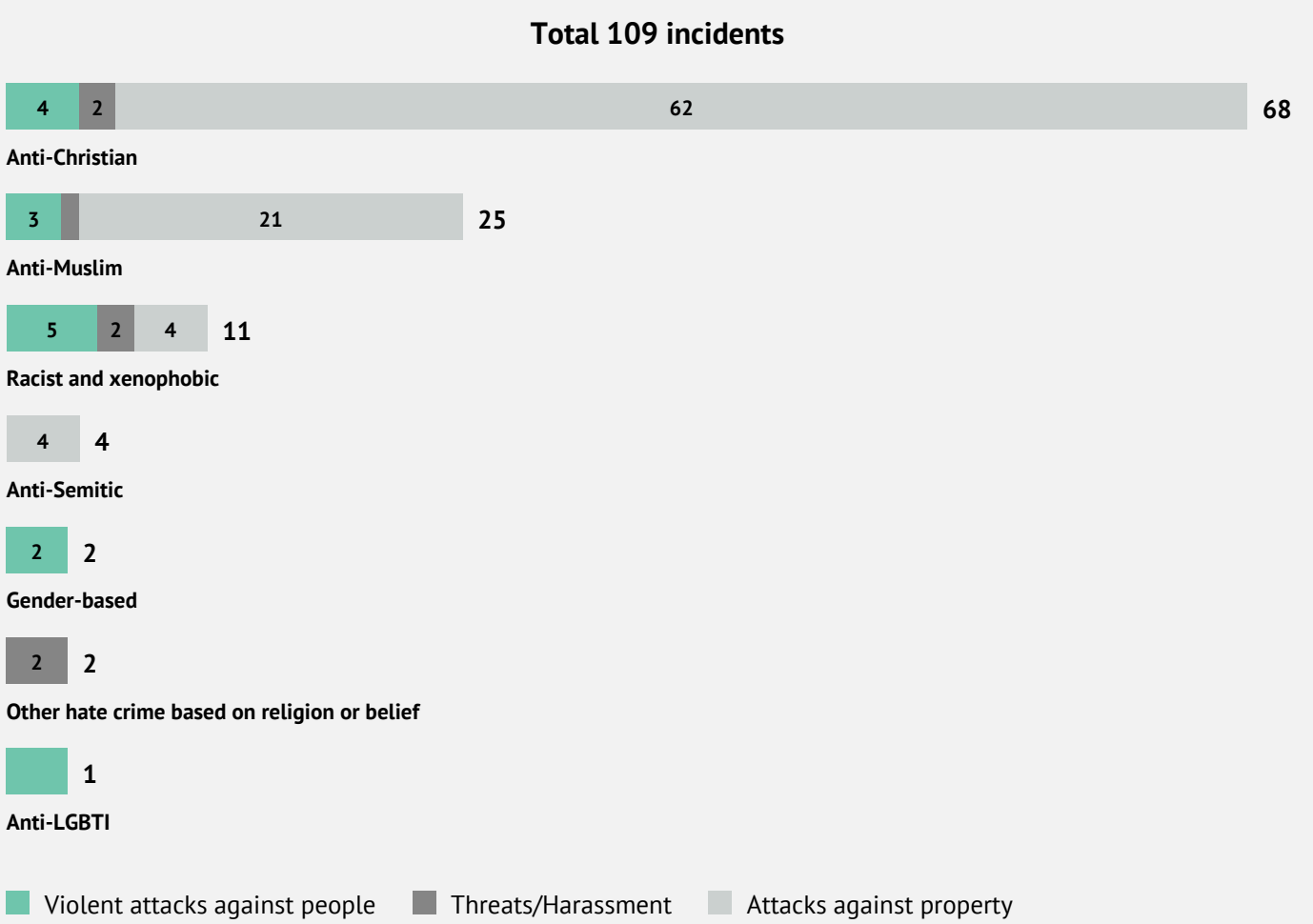
As part of the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, on 7 April 2022, France led a joint European day of action to address hate crimes. This continued from the initiative launched in 2020 by Germany. Eleven countries took part in the day of action in 2022, during which 170 individuals were arrested in more than 468 operations.

As part of the decentralized and regular education of judges and prosecutors, two draft agreements were signed in the Paris and Versailles jurisdictions in 2022. The first was an initial agreement between the National School for magistrates (ENM – École nationale de la magistrature), DILCRAH and the Museum of Jewish Art and History. The second agreement was reached between the ENM, DILCRAH and the Shoah Memorial.

In 2022, a study was carried out on the links between online and offline anti-Semitism by a university research institute at the request of the OCLCH.

As reported in the national press, on 12 December 2022, the Paris Criminal Court convicted a number of people of online harassment on the grounds of the victim's sexual orientation and of threatening to commit an offence against a person. The sentences ranged from 3 to 6 months' suspended imprisonment.

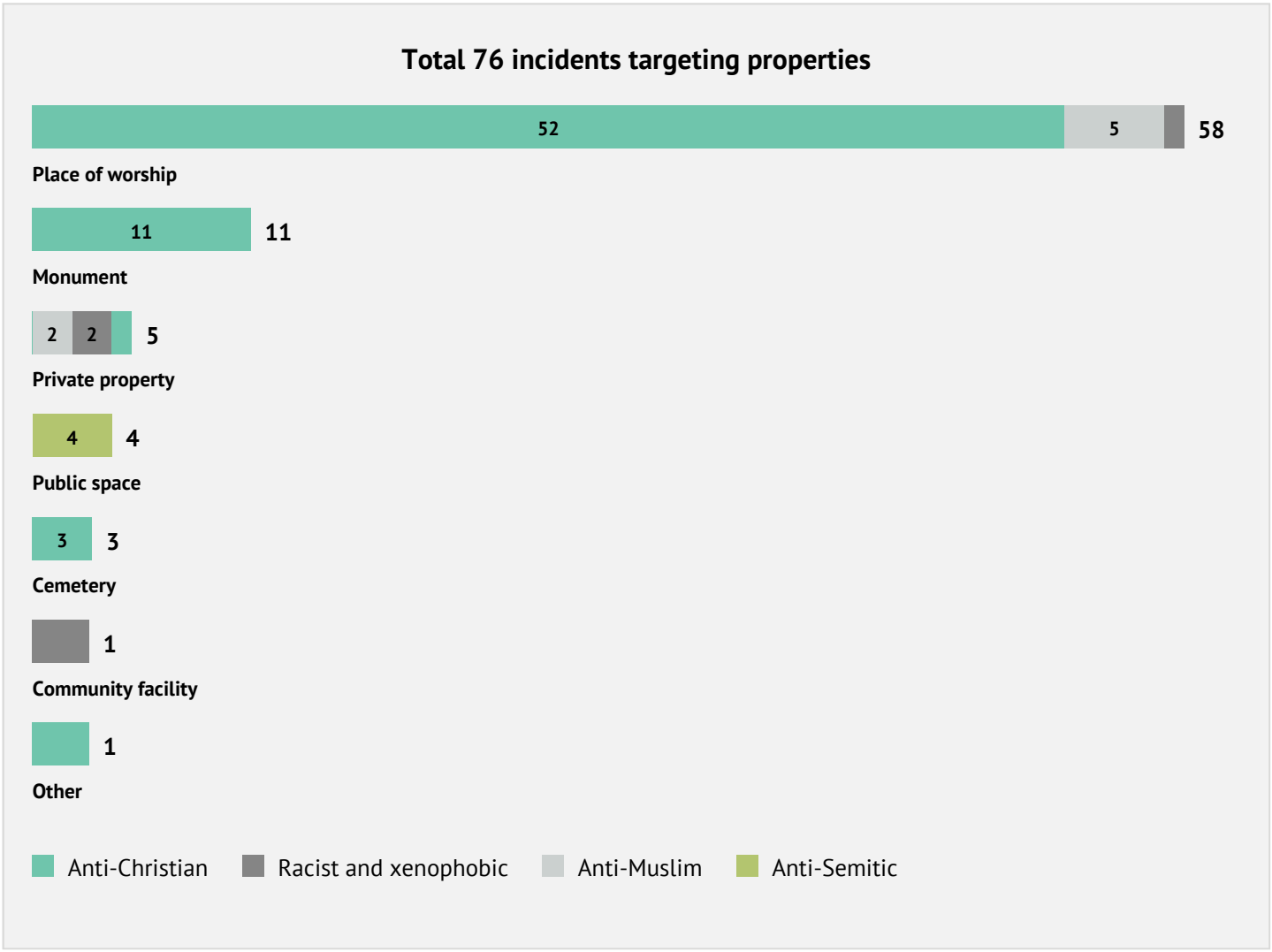
Incidents reported by civil society



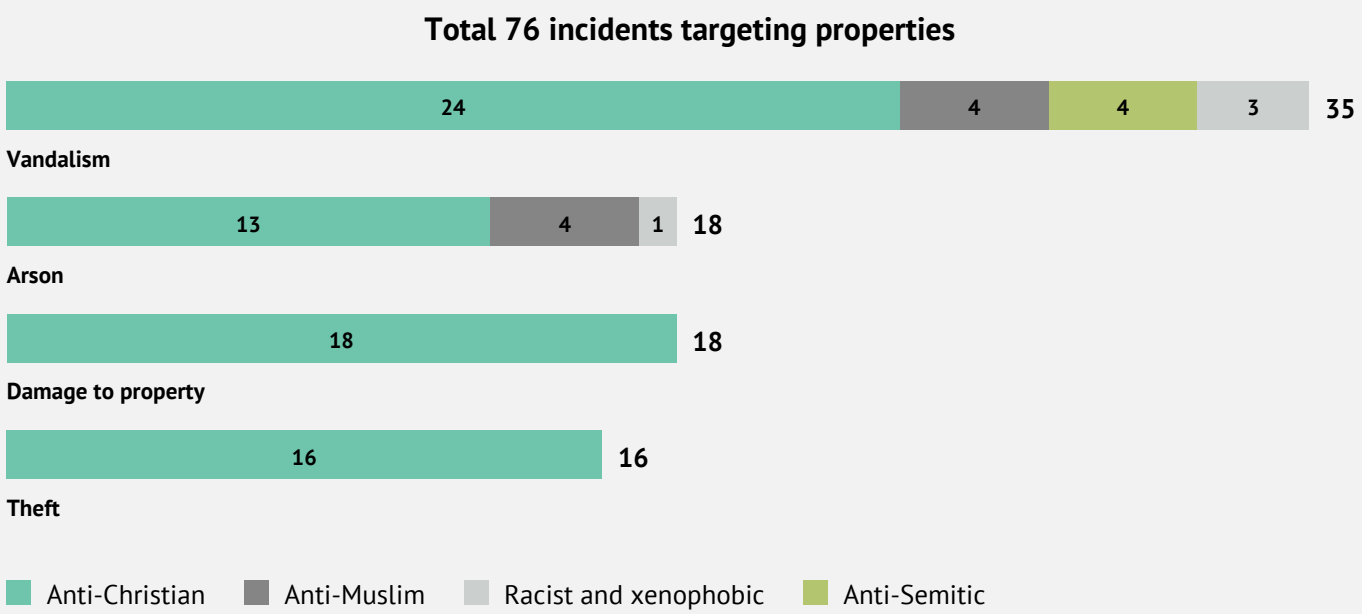
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

In addition to incidents submitted with detailed descriptions, this graph includes 14 anti-Muslim incidents reported as statistics by CAP Freedom of Conscience.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for France, 2022