OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2024 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

2024

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

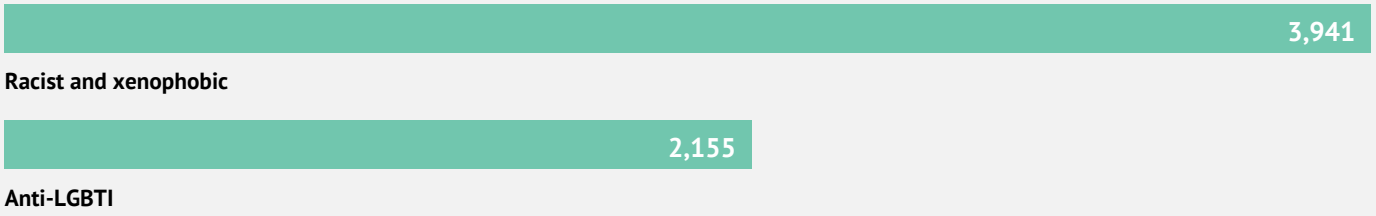
ODIHR recognizes France's efforts to report hate crime information and statistics to ODIHR. ODIHR observes that France would benefit from enhancing its efforts to build the capacity of prosecutors and judges to prosecute and sentence hate crimes.

Official Data

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2024	6,096	1,296	1,012

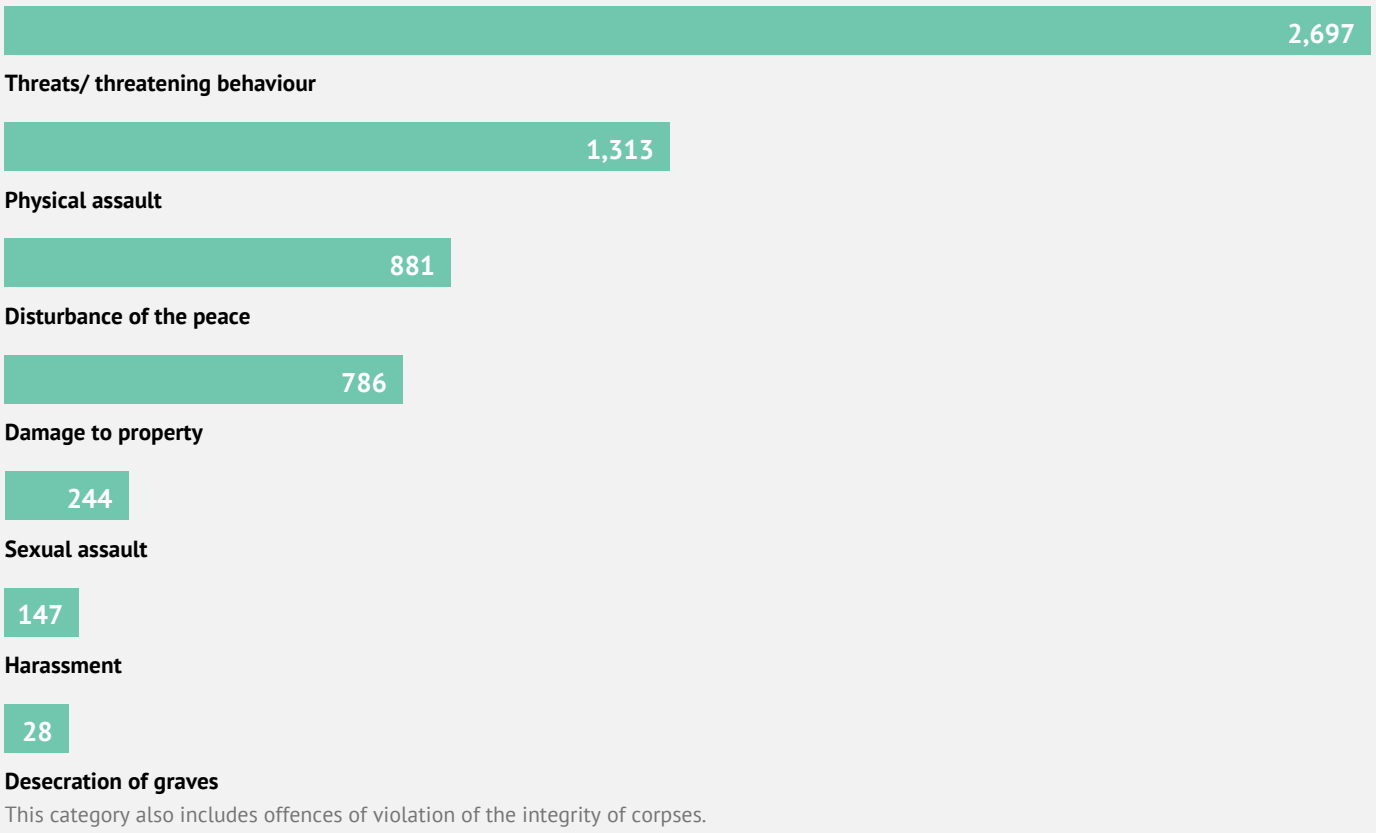
Police data by bias motivation

The police provide data disaggregated by racism and xenophobia, including anti-religious hate crime, and by bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity.



Police data by type of crime

The police provide data disaggregated by racism and xenophobia, including anti-religious hate crime, and by bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity.



This category also includes offences of violation of the integrity of corpses.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in France from the following civil society organizations:

- European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses
- International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF)
- The Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians in Europe (OIDAC)
- International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICRA)
- The Voice of the Roma (La Voix des Rroms)
- Intercommunity Co-ordination against Anti-Semitism and Defamation (CICAD)
- Trans Europe and Central Asia (TGEU)

In addition, some incidents were recorded as part of ODIHR's ongoing monitoring across the OSCE region.

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page.

All incidents submitted by the above organizations have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that were broadly considered to be hate crimes within the OSCE definition (criminal offence committed with a bias motive) are listed in the tables below according to the bias motivation category. Some incidents involved multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

In 2024, ODIHR received reports of 332 incidents that took place in France in the following bias motivation categories: anti-Christian, anti-Muslim, anti-Roma, anti-Semitic, gender-based, and racist and xenophobic hate incidents. In addition, several incidents involved multiple biases, such as anti-Semitic *and* anti-Christian, anti-Semitic *and* disability, anti-Muslim *and* gender-based, gender-based *and* anti-LGBTI, and racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Muslim.

ODIHR observes that more than one third of incidents reported in France were anti-Christian, the majority of which involved attacks against property, including vandalism of churches and cemeteries, theft of consecrated objects, and arson. ODIHR notes that many anti-Christian incidents targeted Jehovah's Witnesses, who faced threats, harassment, physical assaults, and damage to Kingdom Halls and literature carts. Approximately one quarter of the incidents reported in France were anti-Semitic, and frequently targeted visibly Jewish individuals, schools, and places of worship, often accompanied by references to the Holocaust or the conflict in the Middle East. ODIHR further observes that anti-Muslim incidents included threats, physical assaults and the harassment of women and girls, often linked to their visible Muslim appearance or clothing. Incidents motivated by racism and xenophobia included harassment, threats, physical assaults, and vandalism, often affecting people of North African descent, sometimes overlapping with anti-Muslim, anti-Christian, anti-Semitic, gender-based, or disability bias. Finally, ODIHR notes that only a small number of anti-Roma incidents were reported, among them the homicide of a pregnant Roma woman.

It should be noted that ODIHR did not receive any reporting on France relating to other religion or belief and a low number of reports of anti-LGBTI, gender-based and disability hate incidents. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.
Please note that incidents reported here are based on voluntary civil society submissions and as such might not reflect the actual number of incidents or the most targeted communities in France.

To address under-reporting, ODIHR encourages any civil society organizations or groups that monitor hate incidents in France to report these to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from France click here and search by year and country.

View civil society incidents for France, 2024