OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2025 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

2025

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

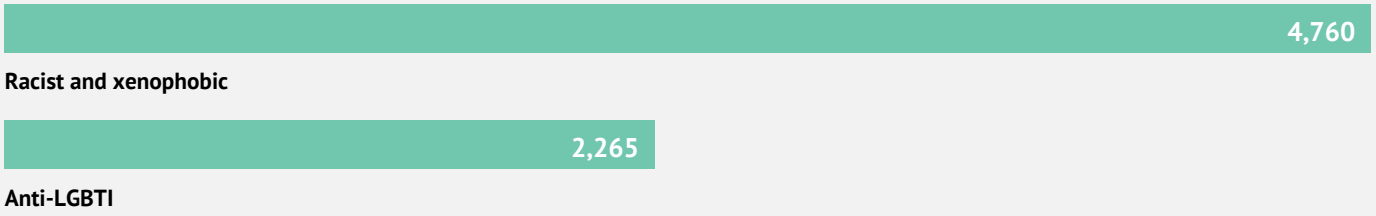
ODIHR recognizes France's efforts to report hate crime information and statistics to ODIHR. ODIHR observes that France would benefit from enhancing its efforts to build the capacity of prosecutors and judges to prosecute and sentence hate crimes.

Official Data

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2025	7,025	1,440	1,089

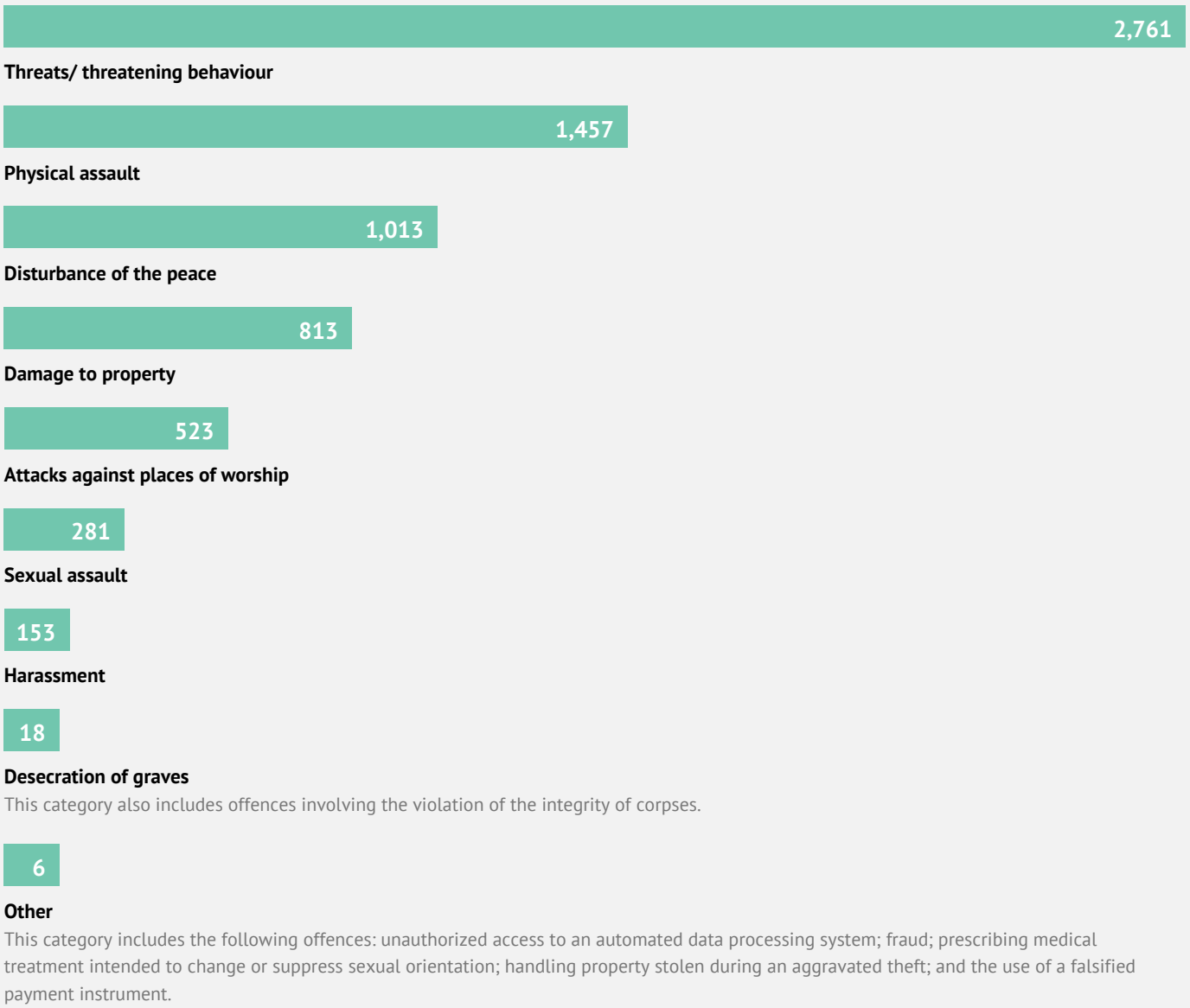
Police data by bias motivation

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



National Developments

Two circulars regarding the judicial handling of anti-Semitic hate crimes and hate speech were issued on 19 September and 22 October 2025. The circulars call on public prosecutors to apply the aggravating circumstance provision set out in Article 132-76 of the Criminal Code, and to prioritise the prosecution of such offences. The circulars encourage public prosecutors to provide a firm, swift and appropriate criminal response, particularly by utilizing educational measures, such as citizenship courses, where a response of this kind is proportionate to the seriousness of the offence and the character of the offender. Two further circulars on general criminal policy, dated 27 January 2025 and 16 October 2026, reiterate these instructions on combating hate crimes and hate speech.

The "*Je suis victim*" ("I am a victim") portal provides a centralized source of information for individuals who have been victims of crime or situations that have caused them harm. This portal aims to make it easier for victims to understand their rights, the steps they need to take, who to contact and what support is available at every stage of the legal proceedings. The portal forms part of the Minister of Justice's commitment to focusing on victims and strengthening the support and assistance provided to them, as set out in the circular of 13 October 2025.

In July 2025, the LICRA was designated a "trusted flagger" in accordance with the Digital Services Act. This designation comes with obligations in terms of the traceability and quality of notifications, formalized exchanges with operators of large platforms, and regular transmission of information to the relevant authorities, among others. The first LICRA report as a trusted flagger was published in March 2026.

The Directorate for the Judicial Protection of Young People has observed a nationwide increase in mentions of masculinist ideologies. It is currently undertaking a study to better quantify and assess this phenomenon among young people in its care, and to develop a more precise policy framework. To this end, meetings have been scheduled with various stakeholders, particularly from the research community.

In 2025, as part of its continuing professional development programme, the *École Nationale de la Magistrature* (the National School for the Judiciary, ENM) trained 180 judges and prosecutors at a national level and 103 at a regional level on the topic of combating racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2025, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in France from the following civil society organizations:

- Collective for Countering Islamophobia in Europe (CCIE)
- European Office of the Church of Scientology for Public Affairs and Human Rights
- European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses
- International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF)
- International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICRA)
- Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians in Europe (OIDAC)
- Solidarity with Others

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page. ODIHR also received reports of incidents recorded by the Holy See as part of their ongoing monitoring across the OSCE region.

Individual incidents submitted by CSOs have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that are 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

For 2025, ODIHR received reports of 331 hate incidents that took place in France targeting a total of 295 victims in the following bias motivation categories: anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, anti-Muslim, anti-Semitic, other religion or belief, and racist and xenophobic. In addition, approximately 15 per cent of incidents involved multiple biases, such as racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Semitic, racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Muslim, and anti-Semitic *and* gender-based.

ODIHR observes that more than one third of incidents were motivated by anti-Christian bias, the majority of which involved property attacks targeting Christian places of worship and monuments, including several arson attacks on Catholic churches. Many of the anti-Christian incidents involving threats, harassment and physical assaults targeted Jehovah's Witness victims engaged in street witnessing. ODIHR also received a report of a homicide motivated by both anti-Catholic and disability bias.

ODIHR also observes a significant number of racist and xenophobic incidents targeting victim's ethnicity and/or skin colour, while one third of racist incidents also involved other bias motivations. Approximately one-fifth of victims of racist incidents were of Arab or North African descent, including several incidents targeting children at school or in their neighbour. ODIHR also observes an equal number of anti-Muslim and anti-Semitic incidents, including a significant number of physical assaults against visibly Jewish or Muslim persons, as well as property attacks targeting places of worship and public spaces. ODIHR also received a report of a homicide of a Muslim man who was repeatedly stabbed while praying in a mosque. Finally, ODIHR observes that all gender-based incidents were also motivated by another bias, with most gender-based incidents involving threats or harassment.

It should be noted that ODIHR did **not** receive any reporting on France relating to anti-Roma hate incidents, and received a low level of reporting on anti-LGBTI, disability, gender-based and other religion or belief 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 do 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 to report these to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from France click here.

View civil society incidents for France, 2025