

European Shoah Legacy Institute’s Restitution Database Initiative

Questionnaire

I. Basic information regarding the responding agency

Country:	France
Office/Ministry:	Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Spoliation
Title of contact person:	
Name of contact person:	Mr. Pierre-Alain Weill and Mr Jérôme Bénézech
E-mail address of contact person:	Pierre-alain.weill@civs.gouv.fr Jerome.benezech@civs.gouv.fr
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Web address of Office/Ministry:	http://www.civs.gouv.fr/home/
Date questionnaire submitted:	July 24 th , 2016

II. Whom may we contact in your country for additional information about the responses below? This may include other individuals / agencies in government, local NGOs / advocacy groups. Please include the individual’s name, affiliation, and contact information (e.g., email address).

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III. Overview of Immovable Property Restitution/Compensation Regime – France (as of 1 July 2015)

N/A

IV. Questions relating to specific immovable property restitution /compensation regimes in France

The following questions aim to elicit additional information relating the laws generally described in the Section III Overview.

<p><u>Restitution/ Compensation Treaties or Agreements</u></p>	<p>Please describe any treaties or agreements between France and other countries, which address restitution and/or compensation for immovable property that was confiscated or otherwise wrongfully taken during the Holocaust era between 1933-1945.</p>	
<p><u>Private Property – Law No. 46-2389/28 October 1946</u></p>	<p>Does Law No. 46-2389/28 October 1946 (“French War Damage Act”) apply to immovable property that was confiscated during the Holocaust (Shoah) Era, 1933-1945?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
	<p>What type of property can be claimed pursuant to French War Damage Act? (Private, Communal, Heirless?)</p>	<p>Any business property (agricultural, industrial or commercial use).</p>
	<p>Please describe whose immovable property has been returned pursuant to French War Damage Act.</p>	<p>The CIVS works in addition of this Law, but does not implement it.</p>
	<p>If properties have been restituted <i>in rem</i> pursuant to French War Damage Act, how many have been restituted and at what value?</p>	
	<p>Pursuant to French War Damage Act, who determined whether restitution <i>in rem</i> was possible, and based upon what criteria?</p>	
	<p>Pursuant to French War Damage Act, what percent of the actual market value of the claimed property have claimants received in cash, or in vouchers as compensation?</p>	
	<p>Pursuant to French War Damage Act, how much has been paid in compensation for immovable property?</p>	
	<p>How much of the potential immovable property that could have been restituted/compensated pursuant to French War Damage Act, has been restituted/compensated?</p>	

<u>Private, Communal and Heirless Property – Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999</u>	Does Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 (instituting a commission for the indemnification of victims of confiscations created by anti-Semitic legislation enacted during the Occupation) apply to immovable property that was confiscated during the Holocaust (Shoah) Era, 1933-1945?	Yes.
	What type of property can be claimed pursuant to Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 ? (Private, Communal, Heirless?)	Any main or second residences, and business property (agricultural, industrial or commercial use).
	Please describe whose immovable property has been returned pursuant to Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 .	Mainly business property (factories, farms, ...)
	If properties have been restituted <i>in rem</i> pursuant to Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 , how many have been restituted and at what value ?	Mainly business property (factories, farms, ...), at value at the time of the spoliation
	Pursuant to Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 , who determined whether restitution <i>in rem</i> was possible , and based upon what criteria?	Possible if the current owner agrees with the restitution. If not, a compensation is recommended.
	Pursuant to Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 , what percent of the actual market value of the claimed property have claimants received in cash, or in vouchers as compensation?	Unknown.
	Pursuant to Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 , how much has been paid in compensation for immovable property?	Unknown.

	How much of the potential immovable property that could have been restituted/compensated pursuant to Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 , has been restituted/compensated?	Unknown.
<u>Additional Legislation Relating to Immovable Property</u>	Please describe any other laws in France – in addition to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 46-2389/28 October 1946 (French War Damage Act) 2. Decree No. 99-778/10 September 1999 (instituting a commission for the indemnification of victims of confiscations created by anti-Semitic legislation enacted during the Occupation) which relate to the restitution or compensation of immovable property confiscated during the Holocaust (Shoah) Era, 1933-1945.	Ordonnance n°45-770 du 21 avril 1945 portant deuxième application de l’ordonnance du 12/11/1943 sur la nullité des actes de spoliation accomplis par l’Ennemi.

V. Specific questions relating to France’s commitments under the Terezin Declaration and its Guidelines and Best Practices

<u>Restitution/Compensation Laws</u> What measures has France taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and Guidelines and Best Practices (“GBP”) para. a, which states that “ <i>[r]estitution and compensation laws should apply to immovable (real) property which was owned by</i> ” –	<i>“(i) religious or communal organizations . . . and then subject to confiscation or other wrongful takings during the Holocaust (Shoah) Era between 1933-1945”?</i> (see Terezin Declaration GBP, para. a)	
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	<p><i>“(ii) <u>private individuals or legal persons</u> and then subject to confiscation or other wrongful takings during the Holocaust (Shoah) Era between 1933-1945”?</i> (see Terezin Declaration GBP, para. a)</p>	
<p><u>Restitution/Compensation Processes</u></p> <p>What measures has France taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and GBP para. c, which states that the <i>“restitution and compensation process should recognize the lawful owner or holder of other legal property rights as listed in property record files as of the last date before commencement of persecution against them by the Nazis, Fascists and their collaborators during the Holocaust (Shoah) era between 1933 and 1945 including the period of WWII”?</i> (see Terezin Declaration GBP, paras. c, d) –</p>	<p>If the property owner was not a French citizen at the time of the taking?</p> <hr/> <p>If the claimant was not a French citizen at the time of the filing of the claim?</p> <hr/> <p>If the claimant was not a French resident at the time of the filing of the claim?</p>	<p>Claimants of any nationality or citizenship are eligible to seek a compensation ruling from CIVS.</p>

<p align="center"><u>Restitution and Compensation Processes</u></p> <p>What measures has France taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and GBP para. d, which states that “[t]he <i>property restitution and compensation processes, including the filing of claims, should be accessible, transparent, simple, expeditious, non-discriminatory</i>”? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. d)</p>		
<p align="center"><u>Archival Access</u></p> <p>What measures has France taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and GBP para. e, which states that claimants “<i>have unfettered and free access to all relevant local, regional, and national archives</i>”? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. e)?</p>		<p>Since its creation, the CIVS has access to the French national and regional archives, but also to the German archives. Since a ministerial order from December 24, 2015, the access to the Second World War archives is free.</p>
<p align="center"><u>In Rem Restitution</u></p> <p>What measures have been taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and GBP para. h, which states that “[r]estitution in rem is a preferred outcome, especially for publicly held property”? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. h)</p>		
<p align="center"><u>Genuine and Adequate Compensation</u></p> <p>What measure has France taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and GBP para. h, which urge compensation to be “<i>genuinely fair and adequate</i>”? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. h)</p>		<p>The compensation is based on the actualized value of the property at the time of the spoliation.</p>
<p><u>Forms of Compensation</u></p> <p>If compensation for immovable property in France is issued in the form of government vouchers (securities) (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. h) -</p>	<p>May a claimant sell the voucher?</p>	<p>The compensation is paid by the National Office of veterans and war victims.</p>
	<p>May a claimant trade the vouchers on the stock exchange?</p>	
	<p>What limitations are there, if any, on the type of immovable property that may be purchased with the vouchers?</p>	
<p align="center"><u>Prompt Decisions</u></p> <p>What measures has France taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and GBP paras. f and h,</p>		

<p>which state that “[d]ecisions should be prompt and include a clear explanation of the ruling” and “[t]ransfer of property title or payment of compensation should be effected promptly”? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. f, h)</p>	
<p><u>Heirless Property</u></p> <p>What measures has France taken to comply with the Terezin Declaration and GBP para. j, which encourages states to “<i>create solutions for the restitution and compensation of heirless or unclaimed property from victims of persecution by Nazis, Fascists and their collaborators</i>”? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. j)</p>	
<p><u>Heirless Property</u></p> <p>Has France conducted a survey to assess the total amount of heirless property located in the country? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. j)</p>	<p>The French government formed the fact-finding Mattéoli Commission in 1997. This Commission conducted a thorough investigation into money and property taken in Nazi Occupied France as a result of Anti-Semitic legislation.</p>
<p><u>Heirless Property</u></p> <p>Who, or what organization, if any, has been designated as the proper recipient of Jewish heirless property, which is still retained by France for any reason? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. j)</p>	<p>After the Second World War 2,143 works of art were selected to be placed in the custody of museums. These are known as “MNR” works (Musées nationaux récupération, “National museums recovery”). MNR works are not integrated into public collections. They have been placed in the custody of national museums, pending their potential restitution.</p>
<p><u>Heirless Property</u></p> <p>If an organization, person, or group of persons have been designated as the proper recipients of Jewish heirless property in France, what properties have been restituted or compensated to them to date? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. j)</p>	<p>Unknown.</p>
<p><u>Communal Property</u></p> <p>What provisions have been made in France for the return of Jewish communal property? (see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. a, b, k)</p>	

<p align="center"><u>Communal Property</u></p> <p>Please describe all Jewish communal property in French that has been returned. (<i>see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. a, b, k</i>)</p>	
<p align="center"><u>Communal Property</u></p> <p>Please describe any Jewish communal property that remains in the possession of the French state. (<i>see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. a, b, k</i>)</p>	
<p align="center"><u>Current Mechanisms</u></p> <p>Are there currently any legal or administrative mechanisms in France by which a claimant (French or non-French citizen) can seek restitution and/or compensation of immovable property seized between 1933 and 1945? If yes, please identify. (<i>see Terezin Declaration, and GBP paras. d, k</i>)</p>	
<p align="center"><u>Fulfillment of Terezin Declaration Commitments</u></p> <p>Does France currently view its commitments under the Terezin Declaration and Guidelines and Best Practices (“GBP”) as being fulfilled? (<i>see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. a-m</i>)</p>	
<p align="center"><u>Fulfillment of Terezin Declaration Commitments</u></p> <p>What specifically has France done to fulfill its commitments under the Terezin Declaration and GBP? (<i>see Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. a-m</i>)</p>	
<p align="center"><u>Fulfillment of Terezin Declaration Commitments</u></p> <p>Since France’s signing of the Terezin Declaration in 2009, what new laws or regulations, if any, have been passed and/or enacted, which promote the goals of the Terezin Declaration and GBP? (<i>see Terezin Declaration, and GBP</i>)</p>	

[If your country has more than one law that relates to Shoah era restitution/compensation of immovable property, please complete Sections VI-XIII of the Questionnaire for each law**]**

VI. Legislation / Regulation relating to restitution and/or compensation of Shoah era immovable property – Basic information (pursuant to Terezin Declaration, Guidelines and Best Practices (“GBP”), para. k)

Territory:	France
Title:	Décret n°99-778 du 10 septembre 1999 instituant une commission pour l'indemnisation des victimes de spoliations intervenues du fait des législations antisémites en vigueur pendant l'Occupation
Text (original language):	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Il est institué auprès du Premier ministre une commission chargée d'examiner les demandes individuelles présentées par les victimes ou par leurs ayants droit pour la réparation des préjudices consécutifs aux spoliations de biens intervenues du fait des législations antisémites prises, pendant l'Occupation, tant par l'occupant que par les autorités de Vichy.</p> <p>La commission est chargée de rechercher et de proposer les mesures de réparation, de restitution ou d'indemnisation appropriées.</p>
Text (English):	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Under the authority of the Prime Minister is established a committee to review individual requests from victims or their heirs for the repair of damages consequential to the spoliation of property that occurred due to anti-Semitic laws adopted during the Occupation, both by the occupant and by the Vichy authorities.</p> <p>The commission is responsible for seeking and proposing appropriate measures for reparation, restitution or compensation.</p>
Date of passage:	10 September 1999
Date of entry into force:	11 September 1999
Promulgating authority:	Prime Minister
Citation(s) :	[Décret n°99-778 du 10 septembre 1999]
URL:	http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000005628500&dateTexte=20150505
Other:	

VII. Scope of this Legislation / Regulation (pursuant to Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. c, d, g, h, k)

What type of recovery is permitted?	Restitution? If yes, describe scope of possible recovery.	Yes.
	Compensation? If yes, describe scope of possible recovery.	Yes.
	Other?	The Commission has wide discretion so other solutions cannot be excluded.
What time period does the law cover?	Pre-1945? If yes, for which years?	It covers any damages resulting from the legislations passed either by the Vichy Government or by the occupying Germans.
	Post-1945? If yes, for which years?	-
	Other?	-
What type of property can be claimed?	Movable property? If yes, describe scope of property that may be claimed.	Yes (personal property, works of art, cash).
	Immovable property? If yes, describe scope of property that may be claimed.	Yes. Main or second residences, and business real property (agricultural, industrial or commercial use).
	Private property? If yes, describe scope of property that may be claimed.	Yes.
	Heirless property? If yes, describe	Yes.

	scope of property that may be claimed.	
	Communal property? If yes, describe scope of property that may be claimed.	-
	Other?	-
Who has legal standing to bring a claim?	Citizens? If yes, describe who is eligible to make a claim.	Yes. The scheme in France compensates persons or their heirs who were deprived of a material or financial asset as a result of the anti-Semitic legislation adopted during the Occupation by both the occupying power and the Vichy authorities.
	Noncitizens? If yes, describe who is eligible to make a claim.	Yes. See above.
	Foreign residents? If yes, describe who is eligible to make a claim.	Yes. See above.
	Direct heirs? If yes, describe who is eligible to make a claim.	Yes. See above.
	Indirect heirs? If yes, describe who is eligible to make a claim.	Potentially. See above. Entitlement is determined in accordance with the standard rules of succession.
	Other?	-
Is there a special fund from which these claims are paid?	For material spoliations, the French government is responsible for compensation. A unit that is part of the Prime Minister's office makes the recommended compensation payment.	

	For spoliations of personal bank accounts, the banks and financial institutions are responsible for compensation. The <i>Fonds Social Juif Unifié</i> (FSJU—United Jewish Welfare Fund) makes the payment from two funds, the “Deposit” (Fund A) and the “Fund” (Fund B), which are supplied by banks that held on to sums not returned after World War II.
What is the limitations (prescription) period for making the claims, if any?	None. This Commission was created so as to avoid statute of limitation that would have probably time-barred any action in a regular court.

VIII. Identifying claimants (pursuant to Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. d, e, g, l)

What measures are available for identifying the current titleholder ?	<p>The Commission maintains reserved portions of compensation due to heirs who have not yet made a claim, so that their recipients can later request to collect them. As of 31 December 2013, 4,137 recommendations were issued for collection of reserved portions, of which 733 are bank-related claims. The reserved portions whose collection has not been requested are retained until the completion of the work of CIVS pending the appearance of heirs who are beneficiaries.</p> <p>The Commission is actively seeking the heirs for which portions of compensation have been reserved. In this regard, GenoPro 2011 software has recently been installed on multiple staff workstations to facilitate the establishment of family trees for each case file.</p> <p>In addition, the CIVS has established a process to work together with the <i>Holocaust Claims Processing Office</i> in New York to identify potential heirs living in the United States.</p> <p>Finally, the Commission has requested authorisation from the CNIL (national commission on information technology and liberties) to cross analyse its database of information provided by claimants with the database of deportation victims compiled by the FFDJF (Association of Sons and Daughters of Jewish Deportees from France). The objective is to estimate the number of victims of deportation for whom a compensation claim has not been filed with the CIVS.</p>
What measures have been taken to make government archives accessible to persons seeking property ownership documents?	
What measures have been taken to publicize the legislation ?	It received considerable media attention because it was a collective effort orchestrated by the French Government in the late 90s.

What efforts have been made to reach out to local stakeholders , NGOs or advocacy groups?	See above.
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IX. Claims procedure under this Legislation / Regulation (pursuant to Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. d, e, k)

To what body is a claim made?	Administrative?	The Commission, which comes under the authority of the Prime Minister, is not a court but rather an administrative body. It is sovereign and independent. The Prime Minister issues a decision based on the Commission's recommendation.
	Judicial / courts?	-
	Other?	-
What is the claims procedure ?	How is a claim made?	<p>To start the procedure, claimants simply have to send a letter of request by post, fax or e-mail to:</p> <p><i>Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Spoliations (CIVS)</i></p> <p><i>66, rue de Bellechasse 75007 Paris - France</i></p> <p><i>Fax: +33(0)1 42 75 68 97</i></p> <p><i>E-mail: renseignement@civs.gouv.fr</i></p> <p>The request is then logged by the CIVS administrative unit. The claimant will receive an acknowledgement of receipt accompanied by a questionnaire to be filled in and a power of attorney authorizing the Commission to carry out the necessary searches relating to the claimant and the property in question.</p> <p>The submission of the completed form officially sets the Commission procedure in motion. Once the questionnaire is returned, an acknowledgement of receipt will be sent alongside a file number which should be quoted in any correspondence or dealings with the CIVS.</p> <p>This procedure is free and requires no particular formality.</p> <p>The Commission procedure can be set in motion by a third party provided with a form of proxy and appointed by the claimant. The Commission however makes it clear that it is not necessary to have the help of a lawyer.</p>
	Is there any fee	No.

	for filing a claim?	
	Is prior authorization required?	No.
	Who decides the validity of the claim?	<p>The Commission issues a recommendation based on the information that was provided to it. There are four different phases.</p> <p>Phase 1: The administrative unit receives a claim, assigns a case file number and sends the form. (See above.)</p> <p>Phase 2: The case file is sent to the research coordination department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For material spoliations, the Control and Investigation Network. This office coordinates the inquiries at the various archive centers based on the spoliations described in the questionnaire: national archives, departmental archives, Berlin archives, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC—State bank handling official deposits), etc. • For bank-related spoliations, the banking unit which queries the "Banks" CD-ROM directly. <p>Phase 3: Once the search results are obtained by the Control and Investigation Network and the banking unit, the case file is sent to a rapporteur. The rapporteur compiles the claimant's comments and draws up a report for the Commission. This report indicates the circumstances, nature and assessment of the spoliation and includes a proposal regarding the compensation amount.</p> <p>Phase 4: The Commission examines the claim. The case file is submitted by the rapporteur to the Commission (or its decision-making members) composed either of three members or meeting in a plenary session (all 10 members). The Commission meets in a closed-door session. A claimant may attend this meeting if he/she so wishes or may be represented.</p> <p>The Commission's decision-making members issue a recommendation which is sent to the Prime Minister's office for a decision and payment of material compensation.</p> <p>Recommendations related to bank-related spoliations are sent to the Fonds Social Juif Unifié (FSJU—United Jewish Welfare Fund), the organization that manages the case file.</p> <p>It is important to note that for faster processing, case files concerning bank-related and material spoliations that do not</p>

		<p>pose any particular problems may be examined by the Chairman of the CIVS ruling alone.</p>
	<p>On what basis is the claim decided?</p>	<p>As explained above, once the archive documents are received, the case-file is handed to the Principal Rapporteur who allocates them to individual rapporteurs for investigation. Several steps are then taken to form the basis on which the claim will ultimately be decided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking back into the archives. This is a crucial step to understand what happened and to retrieve any helpful evidence. In order to best assess the unique characteristics of each case file and propose the most appropriate compensation measures, the CIVS conducts careful research at the various archive centers. • Contacting the claimants. Interviewing claimants is necessary for a proper understanding of the files and constitutes a significant stage in the rapporteurs' achieving their objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enlighten claimants about what happened to their family in the Occupation by sharing the documents retrieved from the archives relating to their next-of-kin with them, about which they had no knowledge until then. 2. To first explore with claimants who are the heirs and successors entitled to the compensation, which comes down researching the order of devolution of the estate, in some cases necessitating the drawing up a family tree; in order then to be able to finalize the offer of compensation which the rapporteurs will put before the Commission. <p>Once the evaluation is completed, the rapporteurs inform the claimants and seek their comments. They then draw up a written report recalling the circumstances of the spoliations suffered and setting out their estimate of the losses resulting therefrom with an indication of the claimants' stance as regards what is proposed.</p> <p>The reports are handed to the Principal Rapporteur who, after checking, passes them to the Commission Secretariat, together with his advice on what form the panel to hear the case should take: the Chairman, ruling alone pursuant to the decree of June 20, 2001; a sub-committee or the full Commission in plenary session. Where the case is referred to</p>

		<p>a committee, the rapporteur attends the session during which he makes a verbal presentation of his report and answers questions from the members of the Commission, the claimant and the Government Commissioner.</p> <p>In summary, compensation depends on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information provided by the claimants, information found in the archives, prior compensation, if any. <p>Sixty years after the events, it is obviously difficult to provide evidence of the spoliations that occurred. For this reason, the Commission presumes that claims for common and plausible losses have been made in good faith.</p>
	What standard of proof is required?	
	Other?	
What is the appeals procedure?	Can first instance decisions be appealed?	The claimant can ask for another review. Please see below. The claimant can also appeal the decision of the Prime Minister (which follows the Commission's recommendation) to the administrative tribunal.
	Is there any fee for filing an appeal?	No.
	To what body?	<p>Applicants who challenge a recommendation of the committee may request a re-examination of their case with <u>the plenary session</u>. They have to address this request to the Chairman of the Committee by providing new documents or new facts which further prove their case or by specifying the points which according to them are erroneous. The chairman can grant the new request for review unless the evidence submitted in support thereof is clearly insufficient to challenge the previous recommendation.</p> <p>Once a case has been considered by the Committee in plenary session, without first having been the subject of a more restricted examination, the applicant may, in the same manner and under the same conditions, request another review with the plenary session.</p>
	What is the standard of review?	
	Other?	

Is this claims process currently open or closed ?	The procedure is opened to the applicants and to their representatives.
If closed, can late claims be accepted?	

X. Administrative regulations relating to this Legislation (pursuant to Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. k)

Territory:	
Title:	
Text (original language):	
Text (English):	
Date of passage:	
Date of entry into force:	
Promulgating authority:	
Citation(s):	
URL:	
Other:	

XI. Key court rulings interpreting this Legislation. Please add additional rows as necessary for additional court decisions (pursuant to Terezin Declaration, and GBP, para. f)

Case 1	Name of claimant(s):	
	Name of respondent(s):	
	Date of decision:	
	Name of Court:	
	Brief description of facts:	
	Holding:	

	Citation(s):	
	Other:	
Case 2	Name of claimant(s):	
	Name of respondent(s):	
	Date of decision:	
	Name of Court:	
	Brief description of facts:	
	Holding:	
	Citation(s):	
	Other:	
Case 3	Name of claimant(s):	
	Name of respondent(s):	
	Date of decision:	
	Name of Court:	
	Brief description of facts:	
	Holding:	
	Citation(s):	
	Other:	
Case 4	Name of claimant(s):	
	Name of respondent(s):	
	Date of decision:	
	Name of Court:	

	Brief description of facts:	
	Holding:	
	Citation(s):	
	Other:	
Case 5	Name of claimant(s):	
	Name of respondent(s):	
	Date of decision:	
	Name of Court:	
	Brief description of facts:	
	Holding:	
	Citation(s):	
	Other:	

XII. Statistical Data relating to this Legislation / Regulation (pursuant to Terezin Declaration, and GBP, paras. c-h, j, k)

How many claims have been filed ?	From the date of creation of the Commission until 31 March 2015: 28 899 requests have been recorded.
How many claims have been finalized ?	From the date of creation of the Commission until 31 March 2015: 34 011 recommendations have been made. (A request can lead to multiple recommendations).
How many claims have been accepted ?	12.1% of the requests have been rejected. The rest ended up in a favorable ruling.
How many claims have been denied ?	12.1% of the requests have been rejected. The rest ended up in a favorable ruling.
How many rulings have been complied with ?	It is assumed that all rulings have been complied with.
What is the total number of claims that could have been filed?	
How much has been paid by	<i>Compensation for material spoliations :</i>

the relevant government in compensation for private property ?	<p>€475 371 508.80</p> <p><i>Compensation for bank-related spoliations :</i></p> <p>€50 885 800.17</p> <p><i>Total Compensation :</i></p> <p>borne by the French government : €484 602 882.99</p> <p>borne by the banks : €41 654 425.98</p>
How much has been paid by the relevant government in compensation for communal property ?	<p><i>Compensation for material spoliations :</i></p> <p>€475 371 508.80</p> <p><i>Compensation for bank-related spoliations :</i></p> <p>€50 885 800.17</p> <p><i>Total Compensation :</i></p> <p>borne by the French government : €484 602 882.99</p> <p>borne by the banks : €41 654 425.98</p>
How much has been paid by the relevant government to date in compensation for heirless property ?	These data are not available.
What is the value of the private property restituted to date?	As of 31 December 2013, total compensation is as follows: borne by the French government : €484,602,882.99 borne by the banks : €41,654,425.98
What is the value of communal property restituted to date?	As of 31 December 2013, total compensation is as follows: borne by the French government : €484,602,882.99 borne by the banks : €41,654,425.98
What is the value of heirless property restituted to date?	These data are not available.
What percentage of claims awarded have been paid?	12.1% of the requests have been rejected. The rest ended up in a favorable ruling.
On average, how long does the claims process take?	<p>Processing and investigation times vary from one case file to another and depend on the level of priority, the type of research conducted at the archive centers and the nature of the spoliation. It is therefore difficult to give an accurate estimate.</p> <p>For information purposes, it is safe to say that:</p> <p>More than half of all material files are examined within less than two years. Payment is made by the Prime Minister's office approximately six to eight months after it receives the recommendation.</p>

	In the specific case of bank-related claims, this period is one to six months . Compensation is paid approximately one month after the FSJU receives the recommendation.
On average, what is the total amount of expenses a claimant will incur when pursuing a claim to completion (excluding attorneys' fees)?	No expenses.
On average, what is the total amount a claimant will pay in attorneys' fees when pursuing a claim to completion?	These data are not available.
What provision has been made for the distribution of heirless property , if any?	There is no widely publicised scheme in operation in France which provides specifically for heirless victims of anti-Semitic persecution.

XIII. Comments. Is there any other information you feel we should know?

The Decree of 28 May 2014 extended the mission of the CIVS for a period of five years.