

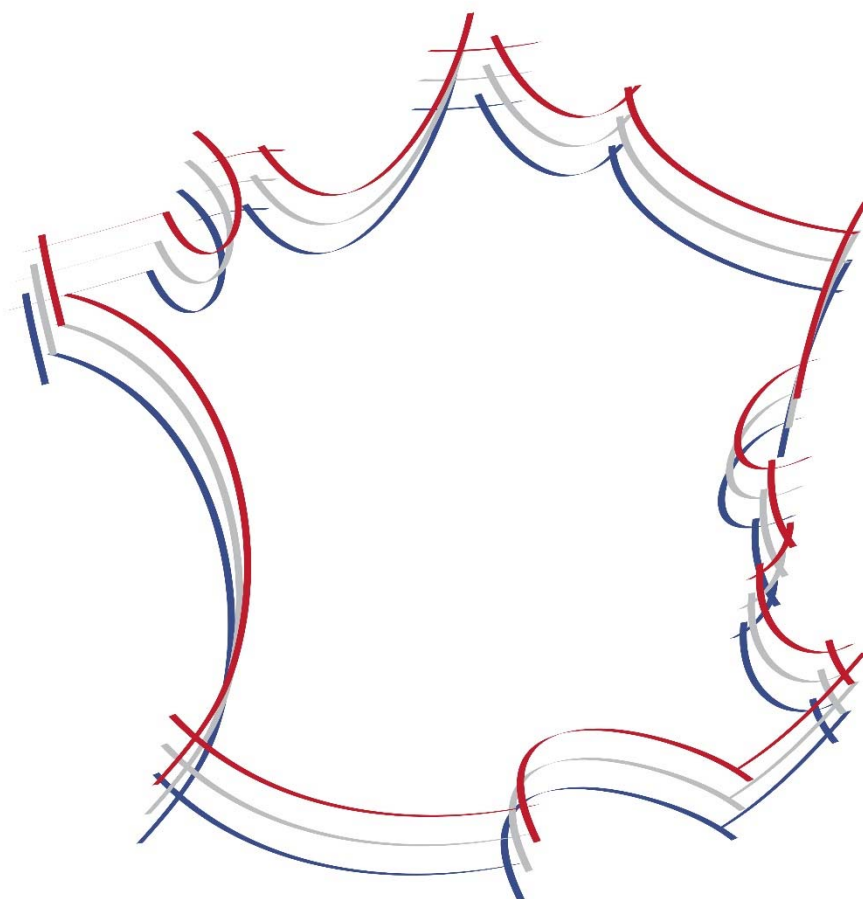


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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

General Directorate for Foreign Nationals in France



# Guide for Asylum Seekers in France (gAS)

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# 1. The various forms of protection

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There are three forms of protection in France: refugee status, subsidiary protection and stateless person status.

## 1.1. Refugee status

Refugee status can be granted on one of the 3 following grounds:

- **The Geneva Convention** dated 28 July 1951 on the status of refugees: refugee status is granted to "any person who [...] owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country";
- The asylum generally referred to as **constitutional asylum**, relying on the fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1946 Constitution: refugee status is granted to "whoever is persecuted for his or her activities in pursuit of freedom";
- **The mandate of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)**: if you have refugee status granted by the UNHCR on the basis of Articles 6 and 7 of its Statute.

## 1.2. Subsidiary protection

Subsidiary protection is granted to any person who does not meet the requirements laid down for refugee status, but who has serious and proven reasons to believe that he or she would run the risk of one of the following serious breaches in his or her country of origin:

- the death penalty or execution;
- torture and inhumane or degrading treatment;
- for a civilian, a direct and individual serious threat against his or her life or well-being owing to generalised violence resulting from an internal or international armed conflict.

In France, refugee status and subsidiary protection are granted by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (*OFPRA*), under the judicial control of the National Asylum Court (Cour nationale de droit d'asile – *CNDA*).

## 1.3. Stateless person status

According to the New York Convention dated 28 September 1954 on the status of stateless persons, this status can be granted to any person "who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law". This status is different from the other two forms of protection and only concerns persons who have no nationality. It does not take risks of persecution into account.

Stateless person status is granted by the *OFPRA*, under the control of the administrative court.



Unlike an asylum seeker, a foreign national who requests the stateless person status does not benefit from the right to remain on French territory during the processing of his application.

Therefore you must not contact the prefecture, instead you must write directly to the *OFPRA*, indicating your first names, surnames and address, as well as the reasons motivating your application.

The *OFPRA* will send you a stateless person status application form. You must fill it in and explain the circumstances which lead you to think that you do not have a nationality from any State. You must sign the form and attach 2 recent ID photographs and, if you have them, your travel document, civil status documents and a copy of your still valid residency permit.

The form must be sent to the *OFPRA* via “registered post with recorded delivery”.

You will be called to the *OFPRA* for an interview. Unlike an asylum seeker, you cannot come accompanied by a lawyer or a representative from an association.

You will be understood in the language of your choice, unless there is another language that you understand or one in which you are able to communicate clearly.

The *OFPRA* will inform you of their decision via “registered post with recorded delivery”.

- ✓ **If the *OFPRA* grants you stateless person status**, you will benefit from the same rights as the other beneficiaries of protection (see 7. The rights of beneficiaries of protection), notably the right to a residency permit, the right to a travel permit and the right to lead a normal family life.
- ✓ **If the *OFPRA* refuses to grant you stateless person status**, you can appeal this decision before the administrative court of the area of your residence within 2 months from the notification date of the *OFPRA*'s decision.

This appeal has no suspensive effect, which means that you can be subject to a removal order from French territory (obligation to leave French soil) which may be implemented without waiting for the administrative court to make its decision.



## 2. Access to the procedure and the right to remain on French territory

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If you wish to seek asylum in France, you must submit an asylum application with the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (*OFPRA*).

You can seek asylum if you are a legal immigrant in France. You can also seek asylum if you are illegal in terms of right of residence or if you have entered France illegally.

If you have entered France with a visa, it is nevertheless advisable to apply before your visa expires.

To be able to submit your asylum seeker application to the *OFPRA*, you must first of all register yourself at the one-stop asylum seeker welcome service upon which you depend (see 4. The asylum seeker process).

Initially, an official from the prefecture checks all of the information sent to the one-stop service.

Secondly, an official of the French Office for Immigration and Integration (*OFIGI*) carries out the assessment of your personal situation.

As soon as you meet the conditions, you will be issued with an attestation of asylum application, valid for one month, authorising you to remain on French territory.

### 2.1. Deciding on the State responsible for considering your asylum application

In order to determine if France is responsible for considering your asylum application, upon submitting your application, an official from the prefecture records your 10 fingerprints and proceeds with an individual interview, designed to retrace your journey from your country of origin and to establish the possible links, for example familial, that you may have with other Member States. It is on the basis of all of these elements that the country responsible for considering your asylum application will be determined, in accordance with Regulation no. 604/2013 of the European Parliament and Council of 26 June 2013, called the Dublin III Regulation.

#### The States concerned by the Dublin III Regulation

The 28 members of the European Union and the 4 associated countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark\*, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Romania, the UK, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden and also, as associated states: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

\* Denmark is not subject to the "Dublin III" Regulation, but continues to apply the Dublin Convention, signed on 15 June 1990.

**It may be that a European State other than France is responsible for the consideration of your asylum application, for example:**



- if another Member State has issued you with a residency permit or a visa that is still valid
- if it is established that you crossed the external border of another Member State illegally, by land, air or sea;
- if you entered the European Union by initially crossing the borders of a Member State for which you do not need a visa;
- if you have already applied for asylum in another Member State.

**The processing of your asylum application by another Member State:** if a Member State other than France is responsible for considering your asylum application, the prefecture will then approach that State to ask it to process your application.

You will then be given an attestation of asylum application authorising you to be able to remain on French soil until your transfer to the State which has recognised their responsibility.

This transfer will be organised by the departments of the prefecture which will notify you of a transfer decision, specifying the methods of your departure. You have 15 days to appeal against this decision before the administrative court.

**The processing of your asylum application by France:** in the event that the Dublin procedure reveals that the consideration of your application is the responsibility of France, the procedure will continue according to the conditions described below (see 2.2).

## 2.2. The right to remain on French territory

When France is responsible for considering your application, you are provided with an initial asylum application attestation, valid for one month. The prefecture can refuse to issue you an asylum application attestation in the following cases:

- you are making a new re-consideration application (see 3.4.);
- you are subject to a definitive extradition decision to a country other than your country of origin or a decision to be handed over on the basis of a European arrest warrant or a request to be handed over from an international criminal court.

During this time period of one month, within 21 days you must hand in or send the asylum seeker application form to the *OFPRA* (see 3. How an asylum application is considered – the different bodies concerned).

If your application is complete, the *OFPRA* acknowledges its receipt by letter. You must present this letter to the prefecture of your place of residence to get your asylum application attestation renewed.

The attestation is renewed throughout the processing of your asylum application, until notification of the decision of the *OFPRA* or, in the event of an appeal before the *CNDA*, upon presentation of the acknowledgment receipt of the appeal (see 3.2 Examination by the National Asylum Court (*CNDA*)), until the notification of their decision.

With each renewal request, you must present, in support of your application, the documents requested by the prefecture, notably the proof of address of where you have your residence or you are housed, or the indication of the address of the authorised body which is housing you.

After the first renewal, the second attestation is valid for 9 months under the normal procedure or 6 months under the accelerated procedure.



After the next renewal, the attestation is valid for 6 months under the normal procedure and 3 months under the accelerated procedure.

When the consideration of your application is likely to be the responsibility of another country from the European Union and the Dublin procedure has been implemented, the initial attestation is valid for one month. It is renewed for 4 months (see 2.1 Deciding on the State responsible for considering your asylum application).

N.B.: The asylum application attestation does not allow you to circulate freely in the other countries of the European Union.

The prefecture can withdraw or refuse to renew your asylum application attestation in the following cases:

- the *OFPRA* has declared your asylum application inadmissible (see 3.3. Ineligibility and closure);
- you have informed the *OFPRA* of the withdrawal of your asylum application (see 3.3. Ineligibility and closure);
- the *OFPRA* has taken a decision to discontinue the examination and you have not requested that your application be reopened (see 3.3.);
- you have submitted a re-consideration request, which is subject to an inadmissibility decision, with the sole goal of stopping an expulsion measure (see 3.4. Re-consideration);
- you are submitting a new re-consideration application (see 3.4.);
- you are subject to a definitive extradition decision to a country other than your country of origin or a decision to be handed over on the basis of a European arrest warrant or a request to be handed over from an international criminal court.

In these cases, you must leave French territory, under penalty of being subject to an obligation to leave French soil.





## 3. How an asylum application is considered – the different bodies concerned

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### 3.1. Examination by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (*Office française de protection des réfugiés et apatrides - OFPRA*)

At the same time as the asylum application attestation, the prefecture gives you an asylum seeker application form that you must fill in and send to the *OFPRA*.

When you submit your asylum application, you do not need to specify the type of protection that you want to get (refugee status or subsidiary protection). It is a unique procedure during which time your application will be studied by the *OFPRA*, firstly from a refugee status angle, then, if your situation does not apply to this, from a subsidiary protection angle.

If the *OFPRA* does not grant you refugee status or the benefit of subsidiary protection, you can make an appeal before the *CNDA* (see 3.2. Examination by the National Asylum Court (*CNDA*)). Likewise, you can make an appeal before the *CNDA* if you want to contest the *OFPRA* decision to only grant you subsidiary protection.

The information contained in your asylum application is confidential and under no circumstances will it be communicated to the authorities of your country of origin.

#### ■ The form from the *OFPRA* to fill in

**The form must be completed in French**, signed and accompanied by a photocopy of the valid asylum application attestation, 2 ID photographs and any travel documentation that may be in your possession. These items are essential so that your application is registered by the *OFPRA*.

#### ■ Filing your application

Once the application is complete, **you must send it, at the latest, by the 21<sup>st</sup> day** (excluding cases of a re-consideration request) following the issue of your asylum application attestation and only via post, to the following address:

OFPRA  
201, rue Carnot  
94 136 FONTENAY-SOUS-BOIS CEDEX

For example, if your asylum application attestation was delivered on 10<sup>th</sup> January, you must have sent your application to the *OFPRA* at the latest by 31<sup>st</sup> January. The postmark will be taken as proof of submission.

It is strongly advisable to send your application via "registered post with recorded delivery", clearly mentioning your name on the "sender" part.



If your application is not complete, the *OFPRA* sends it back to you and gives you an additional deadline of 8 days to complete it and send it back. If you do not return your application within this time period, the *OFPRA* will close your application and your asylum application attestation will not be renewed.

You can always, at any time during the procedure, send the *OFPRA* additional elements. However, do not forget to mention on each addressed mail to the *OFPRA*, your application number which appears on the registration letter of your asylum application.

In the event of a change of address, it is essential to inform the *OFPRA* as soon as possible by post, preferably "registered with recorded delivery". The *OFPRA* will send you any correspondence to your last known address, notably the summons to interview and the decision it will have taken regarding your asylum application.

Keep a copy of all the correspondence you send to the *OFPRA* as well as those received from the office and the proofs of dispatch and receipt by the Post Office.

### ■ Proof of registration of your application by the *OFPRA*

When your application is complete and has arrived within the deadline, the *OFPRA* sends you a letter, informing you of the registration of your application and your application number. This document is the official proof that your asylum application has been registered with the *OFPRA*. It is this document which allows you to renew your initial asylum application attestation.

### ■ The examination of your application under the normal or the accelerated procedure

Your asylum application is examined by the *OFPRA*, either under the normal procedure, or under the accelerated procedure.

Under the accelerated procedure, the examination timeframes are shortened to 15 days but you benefit from the same guarantees as under the normal procedure. Moreover, the *OFPRA* always has the option of reclassifying your application under the normal procedure if it deems it necessary in view of your application or your particular situation.

Your application is examined by the *OFPRA* under the accelerated procedure when it has been placed under the accelerated procedure from the one-stop service stage (see 4. The asylum seeker process).

The *OFPRA* can also place it under the accelerated procedure in the following cases:

- you have presented false documents, provided false statements or hidden information or documents with the aim of misleading the *OFPRA*;
- you have presented other asylum applications under different identities;
- you have only raised questions that do not relate to a need for protection in support of your asylum application;
- your declarations are incoherent, contradictory, manifestly false or not very plausible and contradict what the office knows about your country of origin.

If you wish to appeal your placement under the accelerated procedure, you can only do so during an appeal before the *CNDA*.

### ■ The interview at *OFPRA*

Once your application has been registered by the *OFPRA*, you will get called to an interview.

You can be exempt from an interview under two cases only:

- when the information that you have provided in your application is sufficient for the *OFPRA* to grant you refugee status;





- when long-term medical reasons, out of your control, stop you from attending and taking part in an interview.

If you are called to an interview, you must go to the head office of the *OFPPRA*, in Fontenay-sous-Bois. There you will be interviewed by an *OFPPRA* officer called a “protection officer” and in the presence, if it is necessary, of an interpreter, provided by the *OFPPRA* and speaking a language you have declared you speak on the asylum application form, or which it is reasonable to consider that you speak.

If you do not attend this interview, your absence may have negative consequences on your asylum application, notably leading to the closure of your application. Therefore it is essential, in the event of an impediment, to notify the *OFPPRA* at least 48 hours in advance, or to give notice of any delay.

You can, if you wish, come to the interview, accompanied either by a lawyer, or an authorised representative of an association accredited by the *OFPPRA* who may make observations following the interview. However, the interview will not be deferred if the lawyer or the representative of the association is not present at the time of the summons.

If you wish, due to difficulties in revealing the reasons for your application, for the interview to take place with an officer from the office and/or an interpreter of the sex of your choice, you can request this of the *OFPPRA*.

The interview is confidential. Your declarations will appear in a report written by the protection officer with whom your interview took place and which, if you request it, will be sent to you before the decision is taken (under the normal procedure) or, at the latest, at the same time as the decision (under the accelerated procedure).

The interview is also subject to an audio recording, which you will only be able to access in the event of a negative decision by the *OFPPRA* and in the context of an appeal against this decision.

#### ✓ Interview via videoconferencing

It may be the case that your interview, due to your geographical distance (notably when you are in an overseas territory) or due to your particular situation (when, for health or familial reasons, you are unable to travel or if you are being held in a place of deprivation of liberty), does not take place in Fontenay-sous-Bois and, instead, is undertaken remotely, via an audio-visual communication method. In this case, the lawyer or the representative of the association who is helping you will be, if required, present at your side. The interpreter will be alongside the protection officer.

There is a branch of the *OFPPRA* in Basse-Terre (the department of Guadeloupe), with jurisdiction in relation to asylum applications placed in the 3 French departments of America: Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guyana. If you have submitted your asylum request in one of these 3 departments, you will be interviewed either directly in Basse-Terre, via video-conferencing, or during a fact finding mission in the department in which you are living in.

### ■ The *OFPPRA* decision

#### ✓ The timeframes

The timeframes to obtain a decision from the *OFPPRA* are variable: 15 days on average under the accelerated procedure and up to several months under the normal procedure. If you do not hear anything back from the *OFPPRA* for a while, this does not mean that your application has been rejected. If the *OFPPRA* is unable to make a decision within 6 months, it will inform you of this via mail. You must therefore check your post regularly.





### ✓ A favourable decision

If your application is subject to a favourable decision, you will be:

- either recognised as a refugee and the *OFPRA* will therefore send you the decision recognising your refugee status;
- or allowed to benefit from subsidiary protection and the *OFPRA* will send you the decision granting you the benefit of subsidiary protection.

### ✓ An unfavourable decision

If your asylum application is rejected, the *OFPRA* will send you the decision written in French as well as a document, translated into a language which it is reasonable to think that you speak, indicating to you that your request has been rejected.

You can appeal this decision before the *CNDA* within a month from the notification date.

If you want to benefit from legal aid to form your appeal, you must make the request either within 15 days from the notification of the rejection decision, or when submitting your appeal.

If you have not submitted an appeal before the *CNDA* within one month following the notification of the *OFPRA*'s rejection decision, your right to remain on French territory comes to an end and you must leave France.

## 3.2. Examination by the National Asylum Court (*CNDA*)

### ■ The deadline for an appeal

You have a deadline of one month from the *OFPRA* rejection notification to present your appeal to the *CNDA*. You can either request for protection to be granted in the event of a rejection decision from the *OFPRA*, or request the recognition of refugee status in the event of the granting of subsidiary protection. In this case, if the *CNDA* does not recognise you as a refugee, it cannot reverse the granting of the subsidiary protection obtained from the *OFPRA*.

This appeal must reach the *CNDA* before the expiration of this one month deadline (for example, if you get your rejection decision in the post on 20<sup>th</sup> January, your appeal must be entered into the register at the *CNDA* by 21<sup>st</sup> February at the latest). Your appeal must therefore be sent before the deadline of one month. You can either choose to submit your appeal via registered post with recorded delivery, via regular post or via fax. If this one month deadline has been exceeded when the court receives your appeal, it will not be able to be considered, in other words it will be rejected without an audience or consideration.

### ■ The appeal

The following conditions must be adhered to:

- First of all, read carefully all the explanations on the back of *OFPRA* decision to reject the application.
- The appeal must be written in French on plain paper (there is no special form): you indicate your surname(s), first name(s), full information about dates of birth, marriage, children, etc., previous occupation and address. You must state that it is an appeal and give the registration number of your *OFPRA* asylum application.
- It is compulsory to enclose a copy of *OFPRA*'s decision with your appeal.





- You must justify your appeal. In other words, you must explain why you do not agree with the reasons put forward by OFPRA for its rejection or with the reasons which led OFPRA to grant you subsidiary protection and not refugee status.
- You must enclose the documents in your possession that prove your identity and your nationality.
- You must also enclose documents that complete your account of events.
- You must indicate in your appeal, which language you want to be heard in by the court on the day of the hearing.

For the documents proving your nationality, it is preferable to enclose a copy of your passport or your identity card with your appeal and to keep the original, if you have these documents. You will need the original at the post office to collect the letters that the court will send to you by registered letter. You will be able to show the originals on the day of the hearing if formally requested to do so by the court.

For the documents proving your account of events, it is preferable that you submit the originals to the court, keeping a copy of them for your records. These documents will be returned to you on the day of the hearing if you ask for them, or sent to you at a later date by post. The documents proving your account of events must be translated into French. If there is no translation, the *CNDA* will not be able to use them. It is not essential that the translation is done by an accredited translator, except for civil status or legal and police documents.

- You must sign your appeal. If you are a minor, your legal representative must sign it.
- You must keep the proof that you sent and submitted your appeal, as well as a copy of it.
- You must inform the *CNDA* of any change of address.
- You can ask for your application to be sent to you after registering your appeal.

If your appeal is called before a public hearing, you will be personally summoned to this hearing. You can, in this case, bring additional written information up until a deadline which you will be informed of in your summons.

If your appeal does not show any serious element that could call the reasons for *OFPRA*'s decision into question, the *CNDA* may issue a written adjudication after a court officer has examined your dossier, without calling you to a hearing.

### ■ Receipt of appeal

When the *CNDA* has received your appeal, they send you a document entitled "receipt of appeal" (*accusé de réception d'un recours*) to the address you have indicated. This document acknowledges that your appeal has been registered. It allows you to request that your asylum application attestation be renewed, as you are authorised to remain in France until the *CNDA* rules on your request.

### ■ Assistance of a lawyer

You have an option of being assisted by a lawyer at the *CNDA* hearing.

You can request a lawyer under the legal aid system. When you have legal aid, the costs are then totally or partially paid by the State and the lawyer will not ask for any fees. To request legal aid you must either go to the legal aid office of the *CNDA*, within 15 days of the *OFPRA*'s rejection decision, to request legal aid to present an appeal, or present a legal aid request at the latest in your appeal.

Address of the Legal Aid Office (*BAJ - Bureau d'Aide Juridictionnelle*) of the *CDNA*:

Cour nationale du droit d'asile  
35, rue Cuvier  
93 558 MONTREUIL-SOUS-BOIS





You can give the name of a lawyer who has accepted legal aid or ask the CNDA to appoint one for you. If you have the right to legal aid, you must not pay the lawyer appointed, even if he asks you to do so. Your request for legal aid can only be refused if your appeal appears as manifestly inadmissible.

### ■ The CNDA hearing

The CNDA will call you to a hearing to examine your appeal. You will receive this notice by post at least 1 month before the date of the hearing, except if your appeal is being examined under the accelerated procedure, in which case you will be called 15 days before the hearing. This hearing will take place in the premises of the CNDA which is located in Montreuil or via video-conference hearing in the overseas department where you have submitted your application.

The composition of the CNDA that considers your appeal is chaired by a judge and includes a qualified person appointed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). First of all, the court hears a reporting officer, who analyses your asylum application without taking sides in the decision making process, on the basis of your explanations and those of your lawyer, if you have one. When your application has been placed under the accelerated procedure or when it is believed that your application was inadmissible, a special judge from the CNDA rules on your appeal within 5 weeks.

On its own initiative or at your request, the Court can still decide to rule as a panel of arbitrators, if it believes that the application does not come under the accelerated procedure, is not inadmissible and does not present a serious problem.

The CNDA provides an interpreter in the language you have requested in your appeal or, by default or if this is not possible, in the language you have used in the OFPRA. It is strongly recommended that you attend the hearing. If you are unable to attend or are late, you must inform the CNDA. If you cannot attend the hearing, you can ask for a postponement, explaining in writing why you cannot attend. There is no automatic right to a postponement, it is the judge who chairs the composition of the CNDA who alone decides whether it is appropriate to postpone your hearing to a later date.

The hearing is public. However, you can ask the magistrate for it to be held behind closed doors, in other words, to ask for your case to be heard without the public being present. In this case, a hearing behind closed doors will automatically be granted. The magistrate can also decide this.

### ■ The CNDA decision

The CNDA sends you its decision (written in French) by “registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt” (*recommandé avec avis de réception*), together with a document translated into a language that it is reasonable to expect that you understand, explaining the meaning of this decision.

The CNDA can:

- overturn the OFPRA’s rejection and grant you refugee status or the benefit of subsidiary protection. You will then benefit from the same rights as if OFPRA had accepted you under one of the two protection statuses;
- quash the OFPRA’s decision to grant you subsidiary protection and grant you refugee status;
- confirm OFPRA’s decision and reject your appeal;
- under certain cases, quash the OFPRA’s decision and ask them to re-examine your application.

A further appeal against the CNDA’s decision may be made to the Council of State. The Council of State does not re-consider the whole of your application but only certain legal questions. It is a long procedure that requires a specialised lawyer (but legal aid may be applied for). It will not allow you to





extend your stay in France and will not prevent you from being returned to your country of origin. You should seek advice from an association or a lawyer.

### 3.3. Ineligibility and closure of the asylum application

#### ■ An inadmissible application

The *OFPRA* can decide that your application is inadmissible when:

- You are already benefiting from an asylum protection in another Member State of the European Union.
- You benefit from refugee status and protection in another State or you are requalifying for them there.

You can appeal this decision before the *CNDA*.

In the event that your application is inadmissible, you no longer benefit from the right to remain on French territory and you must leave France, even in the event that you are making an appeal before the *CNDA*.

#### ■ The closure of the consideration of an application

##### ✓ The case for closure

The *OFPRA* can close your application when:

- You ha've informed them that you are withdrawing your asylum application during the interview or via a letter.
- You have not submitted your application within the deadline of 21 days or you are not there at the interview.
- You are deliberately refusing to provide essential information for the examination of your application.
- You cannot be contacted, for lack of sending your address to the office within a reasonable time period.

In the event your application is closed, you no longer benefit from the right to remain on French territory and you must leave France.

##### ✓ Reopening

In the event that the consideration of your application is closed, you can ask for it to be reopened within the 9 months following the decision to discontinue the examination.

For this, you must go to the prefecture to register again.

You then have 8 days from this registration in the prefecture to submit your reopening request to the *OFPRA*, who will therefore reopen your file and reconsider your asylum application from the stage where it was interrupted.





In the event that you request a reopening within the 9 month deadline, you once again benefit from the right to remain on French territory and an asylum application attestation is delivered to you. After the 9 month deadline, your reopening request will be treated as a re-consideration request (see 3.4. Re-consideration).

### 3.4. Re-consideration

If your asylum application has been rejected by the *CNDA*, or if you have not made an appeal in the one month deadline following notification of the *OFPPRA* decision, you can ask *OFPPRA* to re-consider your application, but only if you have a "new element", that is:

- subsequent to the date of the *CNDA* decision or prior to this decision but you only learnt about this element after that date,
- of such a nature as to justify the personal fears that you cite of persecution or serious threats if you return to your own country.

You can take advice from an association or a lawyer.

You must go to the prefecture to register your request.

You then have 8 days from this new registration to submit your re-consideration request to the *OFPPRA*. If your request is not complete, the office will ask you to complete it within a 4 day deadline.

The *OFPPRA* will then conduct a preliminary examination of your request and make a decision on the admissibility within the 8 days following its submission. During this examination, you will not necessarily be called to interview.

Following this examination, the *OFPPRA* may declare your reconsideration request inadmissible if the facts or items that you offer do not significantly increase the probability of access to protection.

If the *OFPPRA* declares that your request is admissible, it will be processed, unless decided otherwise, under the accelerated procedure.

In the event of an initial re-consideration request, if the prefecture considers that your request was presented with the sole aim of stopping an expulsion measure and the *OFPPRA* declares it inadmissible, you no longer benefit from the right to remain on French territory from the moment of *OFPPRA*'s decision.

In the event of a second request for reconsideration, you also no longer benefit from this right to remain.

In both these cases, you may be refused the asylum application attestation or it may not be renewed and you may be subject to an expulsion measure, even in the event of an appeal before the *CNDA*.







## 4. The asylum seeker process

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### 4.1. Asylum seeker support

#### ■ The initial reception and orientation

To submit your asylum application to the *OFPRA*, you must have registered your asylum request beforehand with a one-stop service.

The one-stop service is made up of officials from the prefecture and officials from the French Office for Immigration and Integration (*OFIGI*), brought together specifically to take care of your reception.

There are 34 one-stop services spread throughout mainland France (you can consult the list in the appendix).

You do not need to have a domiciliation (a postal address) to register your asylum application.

Before going to the one-stop service, you must go to an initial reception association, responsible for supporting you in your procedures. Details of these can be obtained from the one-stop service that you depend upon.

#### ✓ The associations in charge of initial reception

The role of the associations in charge of initial reception is to:

- Give information on the asylum application electronic registration form which indicates your identity and your family makeup;
- Make an appointment at the one-stop service for you, supplying you with a summons letting you know the place, day and time at which you must go to the one-stop service. This meeting takes place, at the latest, 3 days after you go to the association. It may be extended to 10 days in busy periods;
- Take the identity photographs which will be requested at the one-stop service.

Your entire application is sent to the one-stop service digitally.

**N.B.:** You must stick to the date and time which appear on the summons. If you are late, you may not be received and you will have to go back to the initial reception association to get a new meeting.

#### ✓ The role of the one-stop service

The registering of your asylum application at the one-stop service is broken down into 3 stages.

**During the first stage**, an official from the prefecture checks all the information sent to the one-stop service by the initial reception body.

This official also takes your fingerprints<sup>1</sup> and then proceeds with an individual interview designed to retrace your journey from your country of origin, with a view to determining the country responsible for considering your asylum application (see 2.1. Deciding on the State responsible for considering your asylum application).

Following this first stage, you are informed of the procedure which applies to the examination of your asylum application.

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<sup>1</sup> Compulsory from 14 years of age.





If your asylum application is likely to be the responsibility of another country, the Dublin III Regulation is implemented (see 2.1. Deciding on the State responsible for considering your asylum application).

If France is responsible for your asylum application, the *OFPRA* is authorised to examine it, under the normal procedure and under the accelerated procedure. Under the accelerated procedure, the time period for examination by the *OFPRA* is, as a general rule, fifteen days, but the guarantees are the same under the two procedures.

**Your application is automatically placed under the accelerated procedure**, from the one-stop service, in the following 2 cases:

- When you have a nationality from a country considered as a safe country of origin (a list of these countries is available in the prefecture or on the *OFPRA* website).
- When you have made an initial asylum application which was definitively rejected and you are requesting that it be re-considered.

**You application may be placed under the accelerated procedure**, from the one-stop service, in the following cases:

- If you refuse to allow your fingerprints to be taken;
- If you seek to mislead the authorities by presenting false documents, making false statements or hiding certain information;
- If you submit several applications under different identities;
- If you have delayed seeking asylum since your arrival in France (over 120 days);
- If you are only seeking asylum to stop an expulsion measure;
- If your presence constitutes a serious threat to public order, public safety or the security of the State.

Following the registration, an asylum application attestation valid for one month is given to you. During this time period, you must send your completed asylum application form to the *OFPRA* (see 3-1).

**During the second stage**, an *OFII* official carries out the assessment of your personal situation via a questionnaire (see 4.1. Asylum seeker support). This assessment will not be about the reasons for your asylum application, which will be discussed before the *OFPRA*.

If you do not already have accommodation and you ask for this to be taken care of, this official will look accommodation to direct you towards (see 4.2. Asylum seeker accommodation).

Lastly they will give you the right to financial assistance for asylum seekers (see 5.1. Financial assistance – Asylum seeker allowance (ADA)).

#### ✓ Support after going through the one-stop service

After going through the one-stop service, support will be offered to you within the area you are housed in, if your accommodation takes the form of an asylum-seekers' accommodation centre (*CADA*) or emergency accommodation described as stable (not hotels).

If you are not housed in such a place, your support will be ensured via a specialised organisation which the *OFII* will direct you towards.

This support includes an access to a postal address and help completing your asylum application that you must send to the *OFPRA*.





### ■ Material reception conditions

During your meeting at the one-stop service to register your asylum application, the *OFII* will offer you a care package. By accepting this offer, you can benefit from specific material reception conditions, valid throughout your asylum process.

The material reception conditions include:

- Accommodation in an asylum seekers' accommodation centre (*CADA*) or an emergency accommodation centre, for you and, if required, the members of your family;
- Support with your social and administrative processes in order to ensure the monitoring of your asylum application file as well as access to the social rights which are granted to you;
- Monthly financial assistance (asylum seeker allowance - *ADA*), the amount of which will be adapted to the makeup of your family.

If you refuse the care offer, you lose the benefit of all the material reception conditions.

The care package which is offered to you is linked to the asylum seeker status. You will therefore no longer be eligible for it once a definitive decision concerning your asylum application has been taken. If another country is responsible for processing your asylum application, you can benefit from material reception conditions until you are transferred to this country.

### ■ The consideration of vulnerability by the one-stop service

When you go through the one-stop service and after registering your asylum application, an *OFII* official will personally meet you in order to assess your individual needs in terms of reception.

The interview will be confidential.

You will be asked a list of questions to determine if you need to benefit from specific reception conditions. If your situation requires it, the *OFII* official will take into account these elements to direct you towards suitable accommodation.

You are free to accept or refuse to answer the questionnaire. If you refuse, the administration may not be held responsible for directing you to accommodation which may not be suitable for your needs. Neither can they be held responsible for not making the *OFPRA* aware of your situation.

If you arrive in France with a medical file, the *OFII* official will send your application via sealed confidential envelope to the *OFII* doctor who will decide if your situation requires an adaptation in the reception conditions. If you are in ill health, you will be directed towards healthcare services or towards the emergency service of the nearest hospital.

If the *OFII* official detects a vulnerable situation, they can, with your agreement, notify the *OFPRA*. The purpose of this information is to prepare, if required, the instruction conditions of your asylum application by the *OFPRA* (for example, adapting access for disabled people, or making a sign language interpreter available). The *OFPRA* will assess the necessary arrangements.

Needs linked to a vulnerable situation may be taken into account throughout the assessment of your asylum application by social workers in housing organisations or associations responsible for supporting you in the administrative and social procedures.





## 4.2. Asylum seeker accommodation

### ■ Accommodation

There are nearly 50,000 accommodation spaces dedicated to asylum seekers, either in *CADA*, or in emergency accommodation organisations spread throughout French territory. There are various emergency accommodation measures: apartments, collective centres and hotel rooms. All these places are only accessible to asylum seekers and their direct family.

To benefit from this accommodation, you must hold an asylum application attestation for asylum seekers. Those whose asylum application is the responsibility of another Member State of the European Union do not have access to accommodation in *CADA*.

In *CADA* and in emergency accommodation, you may have to share some rooms (kitchen, bathroom, toilets) with other people or families.

In the *CADA* and part of the emergency accommodation, you will benefit from administrative follow-up (support for the asylum application procedure), and social follow-up (access to health care, schooling for children, etc.). This measure is financed and coordinated by the State. Accommodation is more often managed by the associations.

### ■ Orientation towards accommodation

The material reception conditions, which include an accommodation offer, are offered to you by the *OFII* located within the one-stop service where you have registered your asylum application. If you refuse this care offer, you cannot benefit from the asylum seeker allowance (*ADA*).

**If you accept the care offer, the *OFII* will offer you, subject to availability, a place in a *CADA* or in emergency accommodation.** In the absence of such available places, the *OFII* will direct you towards associations who will, while you wait, look for accommodation in a hotel.

Your accommodation request will be examined by the *OFII* in accordance with the places available in the department, the region or the whole of the French territory.

**Accommodation may be offered to you outside of the department or the region in which you have submitted your asylum application.** If you refuse this offer, you can no longer claim the *ADA* and no other accommodation offer in sites dedicated to asylum seekers will be offered to you.

If no solution can be offered to you, you can dial, **115, (a free phone number)** any day and from any telephone box. If you indicate your name and your location, you will be taken care of for the night and housed in an emergency reception centre. This number is often busy, so do keep trying until you get through.

However, if you have refused accommodation offered by the *OFII*, 115 will not welcome you unless you are in a situation of particular medical, psychological or social distress.

### ■ Leaving accommodation

If you are admitted into accommodation dedicated to asylum seekers, you will benefit from it throughout your asylum process, including, if required, during the appeal period before the *CNDA*.

If the *OFPPRA*'s or the *CNDA*'s definitive decision is positive, you must leave the centre within 3 months, renewable once. If the decision is negative, you must leave the centre within one month.





If you stay in this accommodation beyond these deadlines, the departmental prefect may give you formal notice to leave this place. If you were to still remain in this organisation, the departmental prefect may call on the administrative relief judge to order you to leave the premises.

If the definitive decision from the *OFPRA* or the *CNDA* is negative, you can benefit from voluntary return assistance (see 6.2 Assistance for return to the country of origin).





## 5. Asylum seekers' rights

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### 5.1. Financial assistance – Asylum seeker allowance (ADA)

The asylum seeker allowance (ADA) was created by the law of 29th July 2015 relating to the reform of the right to asylum. It replaced, from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2015, temporary waiting allowance (ATA) and the monthly subsistence allowance (AMS).

The *OFII* is in charge of the management of this allowance, the payment of which is ensured by the Services and payment agency (*Agence de services et de paiement*).

It is paid during the asylum application submission period or until the transfer to another State responsible for examining your asylum application. It is also transferred to foreign nationals benefiting from temporary protection and to those for whom a temporary residency permit has been delivered in accordance with the application of article L. 316-1 of the CESEDA (victims of human trafficking or prostitution).

#### ■ The conditions required in order to benefit from it

To be able to benefit from the asylum seeker allowance, you must:

1- hold an asylum application attestation or a residency permit provided as an:

- a) asylum seeker who has submitted their asylum application in France (article L.741-1 of the CESEDA),
- b) an asylum seeker subject to the “Dublin III” procedure (article L.742-1 of the CESEDA),
- c) a beneficiary of temporary protection (article L.743-1 of the CESEDA),
- d) a foreign national who is a victim of human trafficking or prostitution (article L.316-1 of the CESEDA);

2- be at least 18 years old;

3- if you are an asylum seeker, have accepted the material reception conditions offered by the *OFII*.

#### ■ The formulation of the application

If you are an asylum seeker, the right to the asylum seeker allowance is granted, after the registration of your asylum application within the one-stop service and subject to your acceptance of the care package which will be offered to you by the *OFII*.

The payment of the allowance only begins after the submission of your asylum application with the *OFPR*, within a maximum time period of 21 days after the recording of your asylum application.

If the categories mentioned in point 1- c) and d) apply to you, you must make your request with the territorial management of the *OFII* in the jurisdiction you are living in (see the list of territorial addresses of the *OFII* in the appendix).

A request form can be obtained from there. Once filled in, it must be returned to the *OFII* accompanied by proofs relating to your residency permit, your address, your family makeup and your financial means.





### ■ The amount of the allowance

To benefit from the asylum seeker allowance, you must prove that your monthly financial means are less than the amount of the active solidarity allowance (*revenu de solidarité active* or *RSA*).

The amount of the allowance is calculated according to a scale which takes into account your family makeup, your means and your type of accommodation.

### ■ Payment

The asylum seeker allowance is allocated to you until the intervention of a definitive decision on your asylum application, namely the decision letter of the *OFPRA* which has not been contested within the one month deadline (article L.731-2 of the *CESEDA*), or, in the event of an appeal, the decision letter from the *CNDA*.

The allowance stops being paid after the month which follows that of the notification of the definitive decision relating to the asylum application, or from the transfer (or the flight) of an asylum seeker under the “Dublin III” procedure.

If you are under temporary protection, the allowance is paid during the protection period.

If you are a foreign national who is a victim of foreign trafficking or prostitution (article L. 316-1 of the aforesaid code), the allowance is paid for a 12 month time period from the request and is renewable during your residency permit validity time period.

The allowance can be:

- suspended if, without a legitimate reason, you have abandoned your accommodation, you have not respected your obligation to see the authorities, you have not responded to requests for information or you have not attended the personal interview regarding the asylum process;
- withdrawn if you have hidden your financial means or provided false information relating to your family situation, or if you have committed violent behaviour or seriously breached the rules of your accommodation;
- refused if you have presented a request for reconsideration of your asylum application or if you have requested the assistance too late, without a legitimate motive.

### ■ Appeal

You must notify the *OFII* of any change in your situation, whether it is your right to residency, your family situation, your means or your employment.

In the event of an appeal against a decision relating to the *ADA* taken by the *OFII*, you must launch an informal appeal with the *OFII*, as the administrative court has jurisdiction in the event of contentious appeals.

## 5.2. Access to education

Access to the education system for asylum seeker families is identical to that reserved for French nationals.

In accordance with the French Education Code (article L. 111-2) “Every child has the right to a school education which, in addition to what is undertaken by the family, contributes to their education”.





It should be noted that “Education is compulsory for children of both sexes and French and foreign nationals, between 6 and 16 years old” (article L. 131-1 of the aforementioned code).

Registration for primary school is done at the town hall. You must present documents attesting to your relationship with the child, your address and the fact that the child is up-to-date with their vaccinations.

Registration in a secondary educational establishment (secondary school or sixth-form college) is done directly with the nearest establishment to your place of residence.

The organisation in charge of your administrative and social support, whether this is the organisation in charge of your accommodation or an association with an agreement with the *OFII*, can provide you with assistance to complete these procedures.

### 5.3. Access to health care

#### ■ Emergency treatment

While waiting for the health care cover offered to asylum seekers as part of Universal Health Care Cover – *Couverture maladie Universelle (CMU)*, you may go to hospitals where there are permanent health care access points – *Permanences d’Accès Aux Soins de Santé (PASS)*. You will be treated by doctors and any medication will be given to you free of charge.

In addition, some associations offer dental, ophthalmological and psychological care access points without you having to have health insurance.

Depending on where you are living, the *Maisons du Département* usually house *PMIs (Protection Maternelle et Infantile – mother-and-child clinics)* responsible for regular check-ups for children and for their vaccinations as well as the Family Planning Centres and for women’s health education centres (information on contraception and pregnancy check-ups). You can use these services even before you receive your Universal Health Care Cover (CMU).

#### ■ Universal Health Care Cover (CMU)

As an asylum seeker, you are eligible for the basic and supplementary Universal Health Care Cover (*Couverture maladie universelle = CMU*). This cover is provided from the time you file your asylum application, upon presentation of the asylum application attestation which you will have received at the one-stop service, together with a document certifying the address where you are living.

It will cover all medical and hospital expenses for you, your spouse and your children.

The application for Universal Health Care Cover (*CMU*) must be made to your local health insurance office (*Caisse primaire d’assurance maladie = CPAM*). You can be assisted in this procedure by the organisation in which you are housed, the organisation in charge of supporting you while your asylum application is being examined, by certain associations, by a community centre or an inter-communal welfare action centre, or by a hospital social services unit.

The right to basic Universal Medical Cover (*CMU*) is permanent and effective straight away. The right to supplementary *CMU* is valid for one year. You must therefore apply for the renewal of the supplementary cover every year.

The health insurance office (*CPAM*) may also ask you for additional documents so that they can assign you a definitive personal identification number and issue an electronic health care card called a “*Carte Vitale*”.







## 5.4. Access to the labour market

As an asylum seeker, you can get authorisation to work when the *OFFRA*, for reasons which are not attributable to you, has not ruled on your asylum application within 9 months from the submission of your application (article L. 744-11 of the CESEDA).

In this case, and after confirmation that these two conditions have been met, you can, upon presentation of a work permit application formulated by your future employer, request authorisation to work from the prefecture of the department where you are living.

The decision relating to the work permit application is taken by the prefect and sent to both you and your future employer.

In the event of an agreement, the prefect will apply the work permit to contracts of a length greater than 3 months or to seasonal work contracts at the *OFII*.

You may, however, be refused this authorisation, notably with regard to the employment situation in the region or the industry concerned, unless you are applying for a job appearing on one of the lists of professions characterised by established recruitment difficulties.

If you have a provisional work permit and in the event your employment contract is ended for a reason which is not attributable to you or your fixed term contract (*contrat de travail à durée déterminée*) or temporary contract has come to an end, you can request to be registered as a job seeker with the employment centre (*Pôle emploi*).

Lastly, if you are allowed onto the labour market, you can also benefit, under the conditions set out in the French labour code, from professional training activities.





## 6. Consequences of the refusal of an asylum application on the right to remain on French territory

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### 6.1. Refusal decision from the *OFPRA* or the *CNDA*

If the *OFPRA* has rejected your asylum application and you have not launched an appeal or if the *CNDA* has rejected your appeal, you lose the right to remain on French territory. You must therefore leave France, even if you have launched an appeal with the Council of State against the *CNDA*'s decision.

### 6.2. Assistance for return to the country of origin

The prefecture will notify you of a refusal decision accompanied by a notice ordering you to leave French territory (*obligation de quitter le territoire française = OQTF*). This decision will specify the deadline that you have, if necessary, to leave France voluntarily (in principle one month). Within this deadline, you can, under certain cases, request to benefit from a repatriation grant for return to your country of origin. You must therefore make contact with the *OFII*.

#### ✓ **The repatriation grant initiative**

The repatriation grant aims to facilitate foreign nationals' departures from France, who are illegal and want to return to their country.

With the aim of supporting a dignified return, the assistance provided by the *OFII* includes:

- Administrative and material assistance to prepare for the trip to the return country, planning for the material organisation of the voluntary departure of the beneficiary and their family:
  - the booking of airplane tickets;
  - assistance obtaining travel documents;
  - transport from the accommodation in France to the departure airport in France;
  - reception and assistance during departure formalities at the airport.
- Covering of transport fees from the departure destination in France up to the arrival in the return country, including transporting luggage within set limits depending on the return country;
- Financial assistance which is paid to the foreign national in one go, as they are departing.

#### ✓ **The assistance for resettlement initiative**

In addition to, or independently of, the repatriation assistance described above, assistance with economic and social resettlement may be offered to foreigners returning to their country.

This assistance is likely to be paid, under certain conditions, to rejected asylum seeker foreign nationals and their families.





The resettlement assistance is based around an initiative with 3 levels. Depending on the situation and needs of the beneficiaries, these types of assistance can be combined together, according to the profiles of the beneficiaries:

- Assistance with social resettlement upon arrival (level 1);

Emergency assistance, material or financial, which may be to improve accommodation or assistance with accommodation for a limited time, the covering of health care expenses, schooling for children or school equipment.

It can also consist of social support, for a set period of time, taking, for example, the form of a family needs assessment.

- Assistance with reinsertion via employment (level 2);

It may consist of:

- Assistance with taking up a job in the return country;
- Assistance searching for a job;
- Assistance with professional training.

- Resettlement assistance via the creation of business (level 3).

### 6.3. Forced return to country of origin

If you have a voluntary departure deadline of one month and you have not left French territory, or requested assistance with a voluntary return from the *OFII*, and you have not launched an appeal against the *OQTF*, you are illegally on French territory. You may therefore be taken back to the border by the police. This expulsion measure can be accompanied by a placement in an administrative detention centre in order to send you back to your country.

If you are subject to an *OQTF* without a voluntary departure deadline, you are here illegally from the notification of the decision and you risk being taken back to the border.

The *OQTF* can be appealed before the administrative court within the month following its notification (48 hours if the *OQTF* does not have a departure deadline). To launch this appeal, you can request to benefit from legal aid from the competent administrative court. They will have 3 months to give a ruling. However, if you have been detained, the administrative court will give its decision within 72 hours.

The appeal against the *OQTF* is suspensory: you cannot be subject to removal during the deadline that you have to form an appeal and, if the administrative court has been applied to, before they have passed judgment.

You can also be subject to an order from the prefecture to be escorted to the border (enforced by police) (*APRF*), which can be contested within a 48 hour deadline before the administrative court. The decision of the court therefore takes place within 72 hours. This appeal is also suspensory.





## 7. The rights of beneficiaries of protection

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If you are recognised as a refugee, you have obtained the benefit of subsidiary protection or stateless person status, you are now placed under the protection of the French authorities.

If you are a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you can no longer contact the authorities of your country of origin, or return there due to your fears.

The *OFPRA* will ensure your administrative and legal protection, which means that it is this establishment that will provide civil status documents and administrative documents, after having reconstituted your civil status.

### 7.1. Residence in France

**As a refugee**, you will have the right to a 10-year residency permit, automatically renewable, authorising you to move freely around French territory.

As soon as you receive the letter granting you refugee status, you should go to the prefecture of your department. Within 8 days of your residency permit request, the prefecture will give you a first residency permit application acknowledgement (*récépissé*) valid for 6 months and renewable with the "recognised refugee" ("*reconnu réfugié*") notice. This residency permit application acknowledgement gives you the right to exercise the profession of your choice. It will be renewed until you are issued with a resident card.

**As a beneficiary of subsidiary protection**, you have the right to a temporary residency permit valid for one year, which is then renewable for a 2 year period, allowing you to move freely on French territory.

As soon as you receive the letter recognising the subsidiary protection, you should go to the prefecture of your department. Within 8 days of your residency permit request, the prefecture will give you a first residency permit application acknowledgement (*récépissé*) valid for 6 months and renewable with the "has obtained the benefit of subsidiary protection" ("*a obtenu le bénéfice de la protection subsidiaire*") notice. This residency permit application acknowledgement gives you the right to exercise the profession of your choice.

This document will be renewed until the definitive granting of your residency permit. Before its expiration, you must ask the prefecture to renew your document.

Under certain conditions, your residency permit may be withdrawn if the *OPFRA* or the *CNDA* put a stop to the protection or if you give it up yourself.

**As a stateless person**, you have the right to a temporary residency permit valid for one year and renewable, allowing you to move freely on French territory.

As soon as you receive the letter recognising the protection, you should go to the prefecture of your department. The prefecture will give you a first residency permit application acknowledgement (*récépissé*) valid for 6 months and renewable with the "recognised stateless person" ("*reconnu apatride*") notice. This residency permit application acknowledgement gives you the right to exercise the profession of your choice.





This residency permit application acknowledgement will be renewed until the definitive granting of your residency permit. Before it expires, you must ask the prefecture to renew the document.

After 3 years of regular residence in France, you can claim a residence card valid for 10 years and fully renewable.

In any case, the prefecture may refuse to grant your residency permit if they deem that your presence in France constitutes a threat to public order.

## 7.2. Residence of family

### ■ Right of residence of family members

**If you're a refugee**, the following people can fully benefit from a resident card valid for 10 years:

- Your spouse or your partner with whom you are joined via a civil partnership, if they are at least 18 years old and if the marriage or civil partnership is prior to the submission of your asylum application or, failing that, if you have been joined for at least a year and communal living has not stopped;
- Your common-law spouse, if they are at least 18 years old and with whom you have had, prior to the submission date of your application, a sufficiently stable and continuous life together;
- Your children, in the year which follows them turning 18 or 16 if they want to travel;
- Your parents (first-degree relatives in the direct ascending line), if you are still a minor and unmarried.

The members of your family must write to the prefecture where you live.

Your spouse, partner or common-law spouse as well as your children under 18 can also gain refugee status from the *OFPRA*, in application of the principle of a family unit. This principle does not apply to adult children or to ascendants.

**If you are a beneficiary of subsidiary protection**, the following people can fully benefit from a temporary resident card valid for one year:

- Your spouse or your partner with whom you are joined via a civil partnership, if they are at least 18 years old and if the marriage or civil partnership is prior to the submission of your asylum application or, failing that, if you have been joined for at least a year and communal living has not stopped;
- Your common-law spouse, if they are at least 18 years old and with whom you have had, prior to the submission date of your application, a sufficiently stable and continuous life together;
- Your children, in the year which follows them turning 18 or 16 if they want to travel;
- Your parents (first-degree relatives in the direct ascending line), if you are still a minor and unmarried.

The members of your family must write to the prefecture where you live.

The principle of the family unit does not apply to family members of the beneficiary of subsidiary protection.

**If you are a stateless person**, the following people can fully benefit from the same residency permit as you:

- Your spouse or your partner with whom you are joined via a civil partnership, if they are at least 18 years old and if the marriage or civil partnership is prior to the submission of your asylum application or, failing that, if you have been joined for at least a year and communal living has not stopped;
- Your common-law spouse, if they are at least 18 years old and with whom you have had, prior to the submission date of your application, a sufficiently stable and continuous life together;





- Your children, in the year which follows them turning 18 or 16 if they want to travel;
- Your parents (first-degree relatives in the direct ascending line), if you are still a minor and unmarried.

The members of your family must write to the prefecture where you live.

The principle of the family unit does not apply to family members of a stateless person.

### ■ The right to family reunification

If your family is outside of France when you obtain protection, you can bring them to France via the family reunification procedure once you have obtained protection and without a guarantee of means or accommodation. The people to whom this right applies are:

- Your spouse or your partner with whom you are joined via a civil partnership, if they are at least 18 years old and if the marriage or civil partnership is prior to the submission of your asylum application;
- Your common-law spouse, if they are at least 18 years old and with whom you have had, prior to the submission date of your application, a sufficiently stable and continuous life together;
- Your children, if they are, at most, 19 years old and unmarried;
- Your parents (first-degree relatives in the direct ascending line), if you are still a minor and unmarried.

To enter France, the members of your family must request an entry visa for a stay over 3 months from the diplomatic or consular authorities, who will rule on this request as soon as possible.

Family reunification may be refused if you do not meet the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the French Republic, govern family life in France. In the same way, any member of your family may be excluded from family reunification if their presence in France would constitute a threat to public order.

If your marriage is after the submission of your asylum application, you must submit a request for family reunification to the *OFII*.

## 7.3. Integration

### ■ Signature of the welcome and integration contract with the French Office for Immigration and Integration (*OFII*)

As a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you must sign a welcome and integration contract (*contrat d'accueil et d'intégration = CAI*). This contract, signed between yourself and the State, aims to make your integration into French society easier, notably via personalised support for accessing employment and education.

This contract gives you access to:

- Civic education, namely, an information day on the French institutions, the values of the French Republic, the organisation and workings of the State;
- An information session on life in France, during which you will be given practical information on daily life (education and employment, accommodation, health, early childhood and care arrangements, school and associative life, etc.);
- Language training depending on your level. Following this training, you will sit the first-level French exam (*Diplôme initial de langue française = DILF*);





- A professional skills assessments which will allow you to summarise your skills, your abilities, your potential and your professional and personal motivations in order to set out a coherent professional plan and determine your training needs;
- Social support, depending on your situation, by the social department of the *OFII* or of another authorised body.

For more information, you can contact the territorial management of the *OFII* where you live.

## 7.4. Social rights

### ■ Access to accommodation

If you have been housed in a *CADA* or in another centre as part of the national reception initiative during your asylum procedure, after obtaining your protection you are accorded the right to stay in this centre for 3 months, renewable once with the agreement of the prefect.

As a protected person, you can request to benefit from a space in a temporary accommodation centre (*CPH*) at the *OFII*. If you meet the admission conditions and a space is available, you will be housed there for a period of 9 months and renewable for 3 months.

The team at the centre will support you in your integration measures via a global approach to your individual situation.

In addition, you can benefit from direct access to private accommodation or social housing by submitting an application to the authorised institutions or bodies.

### ■ Access to the labour market

**If you are granted refugee status**, you will have free access to the labour market once you have obtained the first residency permit application acknowledgement marked "*Reconnu réfugié*" – Granted refugee status.

**If you are granted subsidiary protection**, you will also be able to work once you have obtained the first residency permit application acknowledgement marked "*A demandé la délivrance d'un premier titre de séjour*" – "Has applied for an initial residency permit".

You will be able to enter an employment contract, either fixed-term (*CDD*) or open-ended (*CDI*). You will be able to register on the list of job seekers with an Employment Centre and benefit from personalised counselling. You will be able to follow a training course.

Some occupations are regulated and subject to conditions concerning qualifications and/or nationality. A residency permit issued in a department or territory of Overseas France does not entitle the holder to work in mainland France.

### ■ Access to health care

If you have been accepted for residence during your asylum procedure, you already have the basic Universal Health Care Cover (*CMU*).

This cover continues. You will still have to inform your local health insurance office (*CPAM*) that you have been accepted for residence.





If you have not been granted these rights but you are an asylum seeker, you can request for them to be granted.

Gaining refugee status or the benefit of subsidiary protection will lead to your definitive registration with social security and the issuance of your *carte vitale* health insurance card, which will substitute the attestation of rights provided by the CPAM.

If you find paid employment, you will have to contact your local health insurance office (CPAM) to join the basic system for employees.

### ■ Welfare and family benefits

As a protected person, you can obtain various financial allowances by applying to the local family allowance office – *Caisse d’allocations familiales (CAF)* and to other organisations in your place of residence.

If you meet the required conditions, you will therefore be able to apply for active solidarity allowance (*Revenu de solidarité active = RSA*), family allowance, housing allowance, single-parent allowance, caring for pre-school child(ren) allowance, or again a disabled adult’s allowance.

Information on the rights to these social services can be obtained at the local family allowance offices (CAF), based in one hundred sites throughout French territory.

To benefit from social services, you must go to the local family allowance office (CAF) or to a social action centre in your local area and fill in an income declaration (for the last two years). You will also find the corresponding form on the internet ([www.caf.fr](http://www.caf.fr)).

Moreover, you must have a bank account.

## 7.5. Travelling abroad

If you benefit from a protection and you want to travel outside of France, you can obtain a travel permit which will be delivered to you by the prefecture of your local area.

**If you are a refugee**, you will receive a travel permit for refugees, valid for 2 years.

**If you are a beneficiary of subsidiary protection**, you will receive an identity and travel document valid for one year.

**N.B.:** these travel documents do not authorise you to go to your country of origin. Nevertheless, in the case of exceptional circumstances (death or illness of a close relative, for example) you will be able to apply to the prefecture to be issued with a *laissez-passer* of a maximum duration of 3 months. This will authorise you to make a short visit to your country of origin.

**If you have stateless person status**, you will receive a travel permit for stateless persons allowing you to go to any country, valid for one year if you are the holder of a temporary residency permit, or 2 years if you are the holder of a residence card.







These travel documents cannot be renewed at French diplomatic and consular stations. Before travelling, you must therefore ensure that your travel document is valid for the length of your trip.

If your travel document expires when you are outside of France (or if you lose it or it is stolen), you must consult the French diplomatic or consular authorities posted in the country where you are, to obtain a consular laissez-passer which, supported by your valid resident permit, will allow you to return to France.

If you are a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection and you have a foreign national child under 18 who is on French territory and who cannot benefit from protection in terms of asylum, they may be given a travel document valid for one year.

## 7.6. Naturalisation

**If you are recognised as a refugee**, you can apply for French nationality once you have acquired the status.

**If you have obtained the benefit of subsidiary protection or stateless person status**, you will have to prove 5 years' authorised residence in France before applying for naturalisation.

You must meet certain conditions (e.g.: knowledge of the French language) to apply for naturalisation.

You must submit your application to a naturalisation centre.





## APPENDIX: useful addresses

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*This list is not exhaustive*

### 1. National addresses

**Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides (OFPRA)**

201, rue Carnot  
94 136 FONTENAY-SOUS-BOIS CEDEX  
tel.: 01 58 68 10 10  
fax : 01 58 68 18 99  
<http://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/>

**Cour nationale du droit d'asile (CNDA)**

35, rue Cuvier  
93 558 MONTREUIL-SOUS-BOIS Cedex  
tel.: 01 48 10 40 00  
fax : 01 48 18 41 97  
<http://www.commission-refugies.fr/>

**Haut Commissariat des Nations-Unies pour les Réfugiés (HCR)**

9, rue Keppler  
75 116 PARIS  
tel.: 01 44 43 48 58  
fax : 01 40 70 07 39  
<http://www.unhcr.org/>

**Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration (OFII)**

44, rue Bargue  
75 015 PARIS  
tel.: 01 53 69 53 70  
fax : 01 53 69 53 69  
<http://www.ofii.fr>

### ■ Associations

**Association des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture (ACAT)**

7, rue Georges Lardennois  
75 019 PARIS  
tel.: 01 40 40 42 43 / fax : 01 40 40 42 44  
<http://www.acatfrance.fr/>

**Act'up**

45, rue Sedaine  
75 011 PARIS  
tel.: 01 48 06 13 89 / fax : 01 48 06 16 74  
<http://www.actupparis.org/>

**Amnesty International - section française**

76, boulevard de la Villette  
75 019 PARIS  
tel.: 01 53 38 65 16 / fax : 01 53 38 55 00  
<http://www.amnesty.fr/>

**Association Primo Lévi**

107, avenue Parmentier  
75 011 PARIS  
tel.: 01 43 14 08 50 / fax : 01 43 14 08 28  
<http://www.primolevi.asso.fr/>

**Association d'accueil aux médecins et personnels de santé réfugiés en France (APSR)**

Hôpital Sainte Anne  
1, rue Cabanis  
75 014 PARIS  
tel.: 01 45 65 87 50 / fax : 01 53 80 28 19  
<http://www.apsr.asso.fr>

**Comité d'aide exceptionnelle aux intellectuels réfugiés (CAEIR)**

43, rue Cambronne  
75 015 PARIS  
tel.: 01 43 06 93 02 / fax : 01 43 06 57 04  
**Centre d'action sociale protestant (CASP)**





20, rue Santerre  
75 012 PARIS  
tel.: 01 53 33 87 50 / fax : 01 43 44 95 33  
<http://www.casp.asso.fr>

**CIMADE - Service œcuménique d'entraide**  
64, rue Clisson  
75 013 PARIS  
tel.: 01 44 18 60 50 / fax : 01 45 56 08 59  
<http://www.cimade.org>

**Comité médical pour les exilés (COMEDE)**  
Hôpital de Bicêtre  
78, rue du Général Leclerc  
BP 31  
94 272 LE KREMLIN BICÊTRE  
tel.: 01 45 21 38 40 / fax : 01 45 21 38 41  
<http://www.comede.org>

**Croix rouge française**  
1, place Henry Dunant  
75 008 PARIS  
tel.: 01 44 43 11 00  
fax : 01 44 43 11 69  
<http://www.croix-rouge.fr>

**Fédération des associations de soutien  
aux travailleurs immigrés (FASTI)**  
58, rue des Amandiers  
75 020 PARIS  
tel.: 01 58 53 58 53 / fax : 01 58 53 58 43  
<http://www.fasti.org>

**Forum réfugiés**  
28, rue de la Baisse - BP 1054  
69 612 VILLEURBANNE CEDEX  
tel.: 04 72 97 05 80 / fax : 04 72 97 05 81  
<http://www.forumrefugies.org>

**France Terre d'Asile (FTDA)**  
24, rue Marc Seguin  
75 018 PARIS  
tel.: 01 53 04 39 99 / fax : 01 53 04 02 40  
<http://www.france-terre-asile.org>

**Groupe accueil solidarité (GAS)**  
17, place Maurice Thorez  
94 800 VILLEJUIF  
tel.: 01 42 11 07 95 / fax : 01 42 11 09 91  
<http://pagesperso-orange.fr/gas.asso>

**Groupe d'information et de soutien  
des immigrés (GISTI)**

3, villa Marcès  
75 011 PARIS  
tel.: 01 43 14 60 66 / fax : 01 43 14 60 69  
<http://www.gisti.org>

**Ligue des droits de l'homme (LDH)**  
138, rue Marcadet  
75 018 PARIS  
tel.: 01 56 55 51 00 / fax : 01 56 55 51 21  
<http://www.ldh-france.org>

**Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié  
entre les peuples (MRAP)**  
43, boulevard Magenta  
75 010 PARIS  
tel.: 01 53 38 99 99 / fax : 01 40 40 90 98  
<http://www.mrap.asso.fr>

**Secours catholique**  
23, boulevard de la Commanderie  
75 019 PARIS  
tel.: 01 48 39 10 92 / fax : 01 48 33 79 70  
<http://www.secours-catholique.asso.fr>

**Service national de la pastorale des migrants**  
vHUh@  
58, avenue de Breteuil  
75007 PARIS  
tel.: 01 72 36 69 47 / fax : 01 46 59 04 89  
<http://migrations.catholique.fr>





## 2. Local addresses

### ■ One-stop services

#### ALSACE

- Haut-Rhin : 7, rue Bruat, 68 020 Colmar
- Bas-Rhin  
5, place de la République, 67 073 Strasbourg

#### AQUITAINE

- 2, esplanade Charles de Gaulle,  
33 000 Bordeaux

#### AUVERGNE

- 18, boulevard Desaix,  
63 000 Clermont-Ferrand

#### BOURGOGNE

- Saône-et-Loire  
196, rue de Strasbourg, 71 000 Mâcon
- Côte d'Or, Nièvre, Yonne  
53, rue de la préfecture, 21 041 Dijon

#### BRETAGNE

- 3, avenue de la préfecture, 35 026 Rennes

#### CENTRE

- 181, rue de Bourgogne, 45 042 Orléans

#### CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE

- 38, rue Carnot,  
51 036 Châlons-en-Champagne

#### FRANCHE-COMTÉ

- 8 bis, rue Charles Nodier, 25 035 Besançon

#### GUADELOUPE

- Palais d'Orléans, rue Lardenoy  
97 109 Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe

#### ILE-DE-FRANCE

- Paris  
92, boulevard Ney, 75 018 Paris
- Seine-et-Marne  
12, rue des Saints Pères, 77 000 Melun
- Yvelines  
1, rue Jean Houdon, 78 000 Versailles

- Essonne  
Boulevard de France, 91 000 Évry
- Hauts-de-Seine  
167-177 Av. Frédéric et Irène Joliot Curie,  
92000 Nanterre
- Seine-Saint-Denis  
13, rue Marguerite-Yourcenar,  
93 000 Bobigny
- Val-de-Marne  
13/15 Rue Claude Nicolas Ledoux,  
94 000 Créteil
- Val d'Oise  
5, avenue Bernard Hirsch,  
95 010 Cergy-Pontoise

#### LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

- 34, place des Martyrs de la résistance,  
34 000 Montpellier

#### LIMOUSIN

- 19, rue Cruveilhier, 87 000 Limoges

#### LORRAINE

- 9, place de la Préfecture, 57 000 Metz

#### MIDI-PYRÉNÉES

- 1, place Saint-Étienne, 31 038 Toulouse

#### NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS

- Nord  
12/14, rue Jean Sans Peur, 59 039 Lille
- Pas-de-Calais  
9, esplanade Jacques Vendroux, 62 100 Calais

#### BASSE-NORMANDIE

- rue Daniel Huet, 14 038 Caen cedex 09

#### HAUTE-NORMANDIE

- 7, place de la Madeleine, 76 000 Rouen

#### PAYS DE LOIRE

- Loire-Atlantique, Vendée  
6, quai Ceineray, 44 035 Nantes
- Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, Sarthe  
Place Michel Debré, 49 934 Angers

#### PICARDIE

- 1, place de la Préfecture, 60 000 Beauvais

#### POITOU-CHARENTES





- Bâtiment Haussmann - Impasse des Écossais,  
86 000 Poitiers

#### PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE-D'AZUR

- Bouches-du-Rhône, Vaucluse  
66, bis rue Saint-Sébastien, 13 006 Marseille
- Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes,  
Alpes-Maritimes, Var  
147, boulevard du Mercantour, 06 200 Nice

#### RHÔNE-ALPES

- Isère, Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Drôme  
12, place de Verdun, 38 000 Grenoble
- Ain, Ardèche, Loire, Rhône  
97, rue Molière, 69 003 Lyon

### ■ Prefectures

#### ALSACE

- Haut-Rhin  
7, rue Bruat, 68 020 Colmar
- Bas-Rhin  
5, place de la République, 67 073 Strasbourg

#### AQUITAINE

- Gironde  
2, esplanade Charles de Gaulle,  
33 000 Bordeaux
- Dordogne  
2, rue Paul Louis Courier, 24 000 Périgueux
- Landes  
24, rue Victor Hugo, 40 021 Mont-de-Marsan
- Lot-et-Garonne  
Place de Verdun, 47 920 Agen
- Pyrénées-Atlantiques  
2, rue du maréchal Joffre, 64 021 Pau

#### AUVERGNE

- Puy-de-Dôme  
18, boulevard Desaix,  
63 000 Clermont-Ferrand
- Allier  
2, rue Michel de l'Hospital, 03 000 Moulins
- Cantal  
2, cours Monthyon, 15 000 Aurillac
- Haute-Loire  
6, avenue du Général de Gaulle  
43 000 Le Puy-en-Velay

#### BOURGOGNE

- Saône-et-Loire  
196, rue de Strasbourg, 71 000 Mâcon
- Nièvre  
40, rue de la Préfecture, 58 000 Nevers
- Yonne  
Place de la Préfecture, 89 000 Auxerre
- Côte d'Or  
53, rue de la Préfecture, 21 041 Dijon

#### BRETAGNE

- Ille-et-Vilaine  
3, avenue de la Préfecture, 35 026 Rennes
- Côtes d'Armor  
1, place Général de Gaulle, 22 000 Saint-  
Brieuc
- Finistère  
42, boulevard Duplex, 29 000 Quimper
- Morbihan  
24, place de la République, 56 000 Vannes

#### CENTRE

- Loiret  
181, rue de Bourgogne, 45 042 Orléans
- Cher  
Place Marcel Plaisant, 18 000 Bourges
- Eure-et-Loir  
Place de la République, 28 000 Chartres
- Indre  
Place de la Victoire et des Alliés,  
36 000 Châteauroux
- Indre-et-Loire  
15, rue Bernard Palissy, 37 925 Tours
- Loir-et-Cher  
Place de la République, 41 000 Blois

#### CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE

- Ardennes  
Esplanade du Palais de Justice,  
08 000 Charleville-Mézières
- Aube  
2, rue Pierre Labonde, 10 000 Troyes
- Haute-Marne  
89, rue Victoire de la Marne,  
52 011 Chaumont





- Marne  
38, rue Carnot,  
51 036 Châlons-en-Champagne

#### FRANCHE-COMTÉ

- Doubs  
8, bis Rue Charles Nodier, 2 5035 Besançon
- Jura  
8, rue de la Préfecture, 3 9000 Lons-le-Saunier
- Haute-Saône  
1, rue de la Préfecture, 70 013 Vesoul
- Territoire de Belfort  
Place de la République, 90 000 Belfort

#### GUADELOUPE

- Palais d'Orléans, Rue Lardenoy,  
97 109 Basse-Terre 97109, Guadeloupe

#### ILE-DE-FRANCE

- Paris : 92, boulevard Ney, 75 018 Paris
- Seine-et-Marne  
12, rue des Saints Pères, 77 000 Melun
- Yvelines  
1, rue Jean Houdon, 78 000 Versailles
- Essonne  
Boulevard de France, 91 000 Evry
- Hauts-de-Seine  
167-177, avenue Frédéric et Irène Joliot Curie, 92 000 Nanterre
- Seine-Saint-Denis  
1, esplanade Jean Moulin, 93 007 Bobigny
- Val-de-Marne  
21-29, avenue du Général De Gaulle,  
94 038 Créteil cedex
- Val d'Oise  
5, avenue Bernard Hirsch, 95 010 Cergy-Pontoise

#### LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

- Hérault : 34, place des Martyrs de la résistance, 34 000 Montpellier
- Aude : 52, rue Jean Bringer,  
11 000 Carcassonne
- Gard : 10, avenue Feuchères, 30 000 Nîmes
- Lozère : rue du faubourg Montbel,  
48 005 Mende
- Pyrénées-Orientales : 120, avenue Emile Roudayre, 66 000 Perpignan

#### LIMOUSIN

- Corrèze : 1, rue Souham, 19 000 Tulle
- Creuse : 4, place Louis Lacrocq, 23 000 Guéret
- Haute-Vienne : 1, rue de la Préfecture,  
87 000 Limoges

#### LORRAINE

- Moselle : 9, place de la Préfecture  
570 00 Metz
- Meuse  
40, rue du Bourg, 55 000 Bar-le-Duc
- Meurthe-et-Moselle  
1, rue Préfet Claude Erignac, 54 000 Nancy
- Vosges : Place Foch, 88 026 Epinal

#### MIDI-PYRÉNÉES

- Haute-Garonne  
1, place Saint-Étienne, 31 038 Toulouse
- Ariège  
2, rue de la préfecture Préfet Claude Erignac,  
09 000 Foix
- Aveyron  
7, place Général de Gaulle, 12 000 Rodez
- Gers  
7, rue Arnaud de Moles, 32 000 Auch
- Lot  
Cité Bessières, Rue Pierre Mendès France,  
46000 Cahors
- Hautes-Pyrénées  
Place du Général de Gaulle, 65 000 Tarbes
- Tarn  
Place de la Préfecture, 81 013 Albi
- Tarn-et-Garonne  
2, allée de l'Empereur, 82 013 Montauban

#### NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS

- Nord  
12/14, rue Jean sans Peur, 59 039 Lille
- Pas-de-Calais  
9, esplanade Jacques Vendroux, 62 100 Calais

#### BASSE-NORMANDIE

- Calvados  
Rue Daniel Huet, 14 038 Caen cedex 09
- Manche  
Place de la Préfecture, 50 002 Saint-Lô
- Orne  
39, rue Saint-Blaise, 61 018 Alençon

#### HAUTE-NORMANDIE

- Seine-Maritime  
7, place de la Madeleine, 76 000 Rouen





- Eure  
Boulevard Georges Chauvin, 27 000 Evreux

## PAYS DE LOIRE

- Loire-Atlantique  
6, quai Ceineray, 44 035 Nantes
- Vendée  
29, rue Dellile, 85 009 La Roche-sur-Yon
- Maine-et-Loire  
Place Michel Debré, 49 934 Angers
- Mayenne  
46, rue Mazagran, 53 015 Laval
- Sarthe  
Place Aristide Briand, 72 041 Le Mans

## PICARDIE

- Oise  
1, place de la Préfecture, 60 000 Beauvais
- Aisne  
27, rue Paul Doumer, 02 000 Laon
- Somme  
51, rue de la République, 80 000 Amiens

## POITOU-CHARENTES

- Charente  
7-9, rue de la Préfecture, 16 023 Angoulême
- Charente-Maritime  
38, rue Réaumur, 17 000 La Rochelle
- Deux-Sèvres  
4, rue Duguesclin, 79 099 Niort
- Vienne  
7, place Aristide Briand, 86 000 Poitiers

## PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE-D'AZUR

- Bouches-du-Rhône  
66 bis, rue Saint-Sébastien, 13 006 Marseille
- Vaucluse :  
28, boulevard Limbert, 84 000 Avignon
- Alpes-Maritimes  
147, boulevard du Mercantour, 06 200 Nice
- Alpes-de-Haute-Provence  
Avenue Demontzey, 04 002 Digne les Bains
- Hautes-Alpes  
28, rue Saint-Arey, 05 000 Gap
- Var  
Boulevard du 112e régiment d'infanterie,  
83 070 Toulon

## RHÔNE-ALPES

- Isère  
12, place de Verdun, 38 000 Grenoble

- Savoie  
Château des Ducs de Savoie,  
73 018 Chambéry
- Haute-Savoie  
Rue Louis Revon, 74 000 Annecy
- Rhône  
106, rue Pierre Corneille, 69 003 Lyon
- Ain  
4,5 avenue Alsace Lorraine, 01 012 Bourg en Bresse
- Ardèche  
5, rue Pierre Filliat, 07 000 Privas
- Drôme  
3, boulevard Vauban, 26 000 Valence
- Loire  
2, rue Charles de Gaulle, 42 022 Saint-Etienne

**■ Territorial addresses of the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII)**

Direction centrale  
44, rue Bargue  
75 732 Paris Cedex 15  
tel.: 01 53 69 53 70

Amiens (02, 60, 80)  
275, rue Jules Barni – Bât. D  
80 000 Amiens  
tel.: 03 22 91 28 99 / amiens@ofii.fr

Besançon (25, 70, 39, 90)  
3, avenue de la Gare d'Eau  
25 000 Besançon  
tel.: 03 81 25 14 39 / besancon@ofii.fr

Bobigny (93)  
13, rue Marguerite Yourcenar  
93 000 Bobigny  
tel.: 01 49 72 54 00 / Seine-saint-denis@ofii.fr

Bordeaux (24, 33, 40, 47, 64)  
55, rue Saint Sernin,  
33 002 Bordeaux Cedex  
tel : 05 57 14 23 00 / bordeaux@ofii.fr

Caen (14, 50, 61)  
Rue Daniel Huet  
14 038 Caen Cedex 9





tel.: 02 31 86 57 98 / Caen@ofii.fr

Cayenne (973)  
17/19, rue Lalouette BP 245  
97 325 Cayenne  
tel.: 05 94 37 87 00 / cayenne@ofii.fr

Cergy (95)  
Immeuble « Ordinal » Rue des Chauffours,  
95 002 Cergy Pontoise Cedex  
tel.: 01 34 20 20 30 / cergy@ofii.fr

Clermont-Ferrand (03, 15, 63, 43)  
1, rue Assas  
63 033 Clermont Ferrand  
tel.: 04 73 98 61 34 / Clermont-ferrand@ofii.fr

Créteil (91, 94)  
13/15, rue Claude Nicolas Ledoux  
94 000 Créteil  
tel.: 01 41 94 69 30 / creteil@ofii.fr

Dijon (21, 58, 71, 89)  
Cité administrative Dampierre  
6, rue du Chancelier de l'Hospital  
21 000 Dijon  
tel.: 03 80 30 32 30 / dijon@ofii.fr

Grenoble (74, 38, 73)  
Parc Alliance - 76, rue des Alliés  
38 100 Grenoble  
tel.: 04 76 40 95 45 / grenoble@ofii.fr

Lille (59, 62)  
2, rue de Tenremonde  
59 000 Lille  
tel.: 03 20 99 98 60 / lille@ofii.fr

Limoges (23, 19, 87)  
19, rue Cruveihier  
87 000 Limoges  
tel.: 05 55 11 01 10 / limoges@ofii.fr

Lyon (01, 07, 26, 42, 69)  
7, rue Quivogne  
69 286 Lyon Cedex 02  
tel.: 04 72 77 15 40 / Lyon@ofii.fr  
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