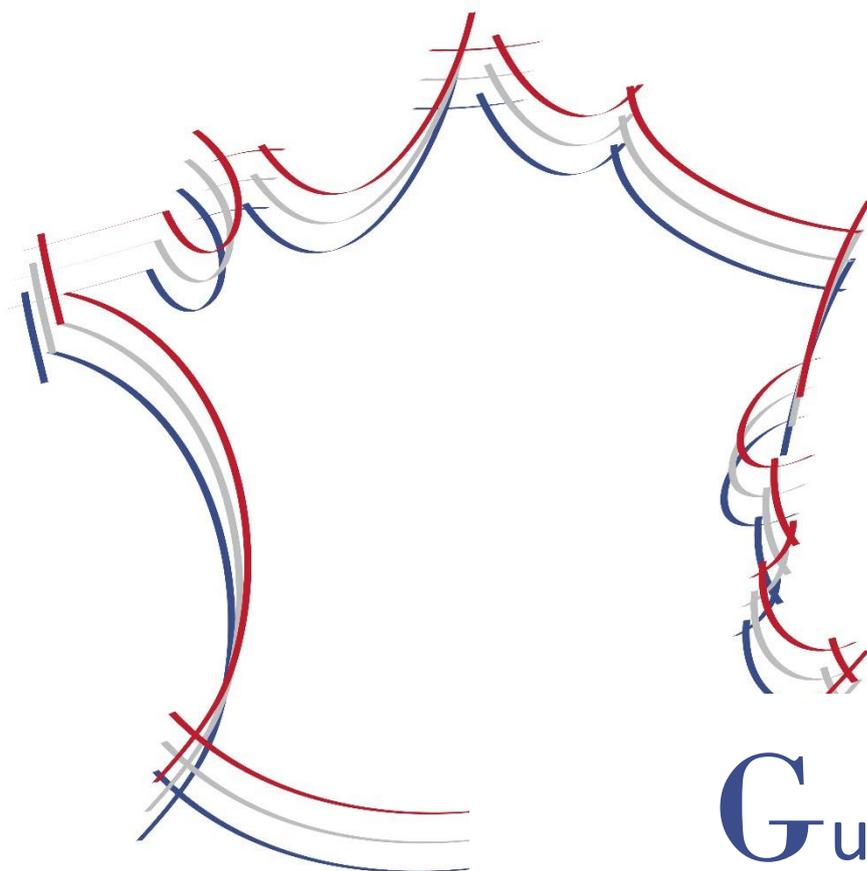




**MINISTÈRE
DE L'INTÉRIEUR**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

**Directorate General for Foreign
Nationals in France**



Guide

for asylum seekers in
France

September 2020

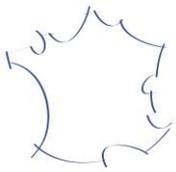
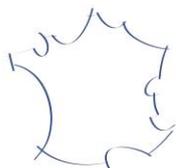
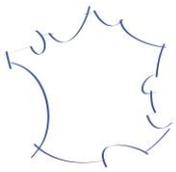


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1. The different types of protection

When you apply for asylum and the review of your application is the responsibility of France, your application will be reviewed by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), under the judicial control of the National Court of Asylum (CNDA).

After the review of the asylum application, the protection authorities may grant you protection under asylum: either Refugee status or Subsidiary status is granted to you .

1.1. 1. Refugee status

The Refugee status may be granted on three bases:

- The Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees, July 28, 1951. Refugee status is granted to “anyone 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 of the protection of that country”.
- the constitutional right to asylum vis-à-vis paragraph 4 of the preamble to the

Constitution of 1946. Refugee status is granted to “anyone persecuted because of his action for freedom”;

- the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) - If you have been recognized as a refugee 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 criteria for being recognized as a refugee but for whom there are serious grounds to believe that he or she is exposed to one of the following serious risks in his or her country of origin:

- the death penalty or execution;
- torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- for a civilian, a serious and personal threat to his life or well-being owing to violence regardless of their personal circumstances and resulting from a situation of internal or international armed conflict.

Status of Stateless People

According to the New York Convention of September 28, 1954, relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the status of stateless persons may 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 types of protection described above and does not fall under the asylum procedure. You must contact the OFPRA directly instead of contacting the prefecture.



OFPPRA may grant you this status after reviewing your application, under the judicial control of the administrative court.

2. Access to the procedure and registration of the asylum application

In order to apply for asylum in France, you must first contact a first reception center for asylum seekers (SPADA), who will inform you about the asylum procedure and will give you an appointment at the single-desk contact point for asylum seekers (GUDA) that has regional jurisdiction.

This single-desk contact point is responsible for registering your asylum application, determining the procedure applicable in your case, assessing your vulnerability and granting you support and services under certain conditions (accommodation, asylum seeker's allowance).

Under what conditions of residence can you apply for asylum?

You can apply for asylum regardless of your situation relating to the right of residence, whether you are a legal or illegal foreigner. The fact that you have entered France illegally does not prevent the registration of your asylum application.

It is recommended that you register your asylum application as soon as possible after entering French territory, even if you have entered France with a visa that is still valid. If your application is not submitted within 90 days of your entry into France, support may be denied to you.

2.1. First reception of asylum seekers.

Before you contact the single-desk contact point for asylum seekers (GUDA), you must first approach a first reception center for asylum seekers (SPADA). These first reception centers, in principle managed by associations, are responsible for helping you to access the asylum procedure.

The responsibilities of the agents in charge of first reception are:

- to inform you about the asylum procedure
- to provide you with an online form that will be used to register your asylum application, based on information about your circumstances;
- to make an appointment at the single-desk contact point and to notify you about

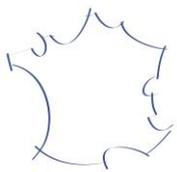
summons. The latter will indicate the place, date and time you must mandatorily be present at the single-desk contact point. This appointment takes place in principle no later than 3 days after you appear before the agent. It may be extended to 10 days in case of high demand;

- to take photo IDs that will be requested at the single-desk contact point.

Your entire file is sent electronically to the single-desk contact point.

IMPORTANT: You must comply with the date and time indicated on the summons. In the event of delay, you may not be received and you will have to approach the first reception center again to obtain a new appointment.

Please note that the SPADA will also be responsible for housing you if you have not obtained accommodation in a reception center for asylum seekers (CADA) or any other stable housing center for asylum seekers by registering at the single-desk contact point (see "How to provide proof of address" in section 2.2.1).



2.2. 2.2. Registration of the asylum application at a single-desk contact point

In order to register your asylum application, you must go to a single-desk contact point, in accordance with the notice sent to you by SPADA (see 2.1.)

The single-desk contact point is composed of officials from the prefecture and the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), specifically to receive you.

There are 33 single-desk contact points throughout the metropolitan area (see list in annex).

The meeting at the single-desk contact point is divided into two steps:

- a first step with the prefecture officials for the registration of your application (2.2.1);
- a second step with the OFII officials to assess your specific needs and define the terms of your support (2.2.2).

Do you need a mailing address to register your asylum application?

It is not necessary for you to have a mailing address for the registration of your asylum application.

However, a mailing address will be required for the renewal of your asylum application certificate (see “Issue of the asylum application certificate” in section 2.2.1).

2.2.1. First step: Registration of your asylum application by the prefecture.

Are your minor children accompanying you?

If your minor children are accompanying you, they will also be considered as asylum seekers and will be registered on your asylum application certificate. If both parents are asylum seekers, the minors will be registered on the certificate of their mother, considered as the referring parent throughout the procedure. This document does not attest your family composition, only the asylum applications in progress.

■ **Determination of the State responsible for reviewing your asylum application**

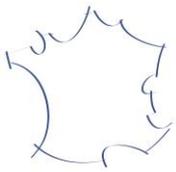
After having validated all the information sent to the single-desk contact point by the first reception center, a prefecture official will determine if France is responsible for the re- view of your asylum application.

To do so, as soon as you are 14 years old or older, he records your ten fingerprints and conducts an individual interview, particularly to trace your journey from your country of origin and to establish the possible relationships (for example family relations) that you could have in other Member States.

On the basis of all these factors, the country responsible for reviewing your asylum application will be determined, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, i.e., the Dublin III Regulation.

Member States subject to the Dublin III Regulation

These are the 28 members of the European Union: 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 United Kingdom, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden, and four associated states: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein.

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

It is possible that a Member State other than France is responsible for the review of your asylum application, for example:

- if another Member State has issued a valid residence permit or visa to you;
- if it is established that you have illegally crossed the external border of another Member State by land, air or sea;
- if you entered the territory of the European Union by initially crossing the borders of a Member State in which you are exempt from visa;
- if you have already applied for asylum in another Member State.

Is the review of your asylum application likely to be the responsibility of another Member State?

The Dublin III procedure will be applied. The prefecture will then make efforts to request this State to provide support to you. You will then be provided an asylum application certificate valid for one month and renewable for four months, authorizing you to remain in French territory until your transfer to the State that accepts responsibility.

This transfer will be organized by the departments of the prefecture which will notify you of a transfer decision, specifying the terms of your departure. You will have 15 days to contest this decision in the administrative court.

■ Qualification of your asylum application

If the review of your asylum application is the responsibility of France, OFPRA is the competent authority that will review it, either under the regular procedure or the accelerated procedure. Under the accelerated procedure, the processing period of OFPRA is reduced in theory to within 15 days, but the assurances remain the same in both procedures.

- **Your application is automatically placed under the accelerated procedure** from the single-desk contact point in two cases:
 - if your nationality is of a safe country of origin (a list of these countries are available at the prefecture or on the OFPRA website);
 - if your initial asylum application has been definitively rejected and you re-quest for reconsideration of your application.
- **Your application may be placed under the accelerated procedure** from the single-desk contact point in the following cases:
 - if you refused to have your fingerprints recorded;
 - if you attempted to mislead the authorities by submitting false documents, providing false information or concealing information;
 - if you have submitted multiple applications under different identities;



- if you have been slow to apply for asylum since your entry into France (more than 90 days in France, and more 60 days in French Guiana);
- if you only requested for asylum to prevent your deportation;
- if your presence constitutes a serious threat to public safety or state security.

OFPPRA has the option of changing an accelerated procedure to a normal procedure, except when the application has been placed under accelerated procedure for reasons of public safety.

If your asylum application is placed under accelerated procedure, an information sheet will be provided to you in several copies. You will need to send a copy to OFPPRA when submitting your application, and a copy to the CNDA if you appeal against OFPPRA's decision.

Special case: Are you subject to a deportation order or a ban on entering French territory pronounced by the government or by a court?

The fact that you have been subject to a deportation order does not impede the registration of your asylum application.

If the review of your application falls under the responsibility of France, you may be under house arrest or detained.

In this case, OFPPRA reviews your request within a reduced time frame (96 hours) following your detention or house arrest. In the event of rejection or inadmissibility, your right to remain in French territory will be terminated. You may, within a period of 48 hours, request the administrative judge to suspend the deportation order while the CNDA reviews your appeal (see section 5.1).

■ **Choice of the language of the OFPPRA interview**

If the review of your asylum application falls under the responsibility of France, you will have a personal interview with OFPPRA once you have submitted a written request to OFPPRA, barring any exceptions.

Therefore, when registering your asylum application, you must choose the language in which you wish to be heard by OFPPRA. You will be provided with a notification informing you of the languages available for your interview at OFPPRA, i.e., more than 115 languages. You will not be able to change your choice later and this language will be used throughout the asylum procedure.

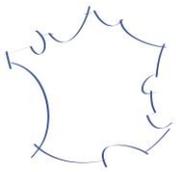
If you have not chosen one of the languages mentioned in the notification, your interview will take place in a language of which you have sufficient knowledge.

If you contest the choice of the language which would be used during your asylum procedure, you may do so only through an appeal before the CNDA against the decision of OFPPRA on your asylum application.

IMPORTANT: The duration and nature of an interview with OFPPRA require more than a superficial understanding of a language. It is important that you sufficiently understand the language you choose, and you must be able to express yourself effectively in that language.

■ **Issue of the asylum application certificate.**

After the determination of the State responsible for reviewing your application and the qualification of your asylum procedure, you will receive an asylum application certificate.



If the review of your application falls under the responsibility of another Member State, the validity period of the initial certificate will be one month. It is renewable for a period of four months (see section “Determination of the State responsible for reviewing your asylum application” in section 2.2.1).

When the review of your application is the responsibility of France, you will be given an initial asylum. This certificate is valid for:

This certificate is valid for:

- A ten-month period if your application is assessed according to the normal procedure;
- A six-month period if it is assessed according to the accelerated procedure.

The prefecture may refuse the issue of the asylum application certificate only in the following cases:

- if you submit a new request for reconsideration after the rejection of a previous request for reconsideration (see 3.4.) ;
- if you are subject to a final decision of extradition to a country other than your country of origin, or a surrender decision on the basis of a European Arrest Warrant, or a request for surrender by the International Criminal Court.

Within 21 days from the submission of the certificate (8 days in the case of a request for reconsideration or reopening, see sections 3.3 and 3.4), you must send the asylum application form provided to you by the prefecture to OFPRA (see 3.1 “Review by OFPRA”). If your file is complete, OFPRA acknowledges receipt by mail.

In order to renew your asylum application certificate, you must present yourself to the nearest prefecture of your place of residence. Your certificate is renewed per a six-month period, whether under the normal procedure or the accelerated one.

With each renewal application, in order to support your request, you must submit the documents requested by the prefecture, including the proof of address where you reside. To attest that you have made an appeal with the CNDA, you must present the receipt of the appeal (see section 3.2 “Review by the National Court of Asylum”).

How to provide proof of address?

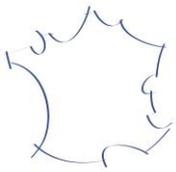
For asylum applications registered from January 1, 2019, you can provide proof of address in the following ways:

if you are housed in a reception center for asylum seekers or any other housing center for stable asylum seekers (excluding hotels), by providing a declaration of residence;

if you live in a housing owned or rented by you, or in a housing belonging to or rented by your spouse / child / parents or grandparents, by providing a proof of address;

in other cases, you must be residing at a first reception center intended for this purpose and provide a declaration of residence (see 2.1).

For asylum applications registered before January 1, 2019, you can be housed as described above but also continue to live with a third party, if applicable.



This asylum application certificate is renewable during the period in which you have the right to remain in French territory. In theory, you have the right to remain in French territory for the entire duration of your asylum application until notification of the decision of OFPRA, or in case of appeal before the CNDA, until notification of the latter's decision, or where appropriate, the reading of the decision in a public hearing.

However, your asylum application certificate may be withdrawn or may not be renewed, if:

- OFPRA has notified you of a rejection or inadmissibility decision that entails the termination of the right to remain in French territory (see 5.1 "The rejection decision of OFPRA or CNDA");
- it is clear that the appeal before the CNDA was not made within the time limit (see 3.2 "Review by the National Court of Asylum").

IMPORTANT: The asylum application certificate does not allow you to move freely in other countries of the European Union.

■ The option to apply for a residence permit for reasons other than asylum.

If the review of your asylum application is the responsibility of France, you will be informed of the option of applying for a residence permit for reasons other than asylum.

An information sheet will be provided to you, specifying the period in which you may make this request. After this period, you will not be able to request for a residence permit, subject to new circumstances that would justify it.

2.2.2. Second step: Assessment of needs and support provided by the OFII.

■ Taking into account your specific needs through the single-desk contact point.

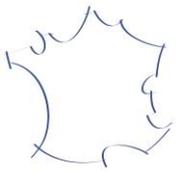
During your visit to the single-desk contact point and after registering your asylum application with the prefecture, an OFII agent will receive you personally to assess your specific needs with regard to reception.

The interview will be confidential and does not concern the reasons for your asylum application. You will be asked a set of questions to determine if you need specific support and services. If your circumstances require it, the OFII agent will take into account these factors to guide you towards suitable accommodation.

You are free to agree or refuse to answer the questionnaire. In case of refusal, the administration cannot be held responsible for directing you to housing that is not adapted to your needs or for failure to report your circumstances to OFPRA.

If you arrive in France with a medical file, the OFII agent will share your file confidentially with the doctor of the OFII who will decide if your situation requires a modification of the support and services. If you are ill, you will be referred to a healthcare facility or to the emergency department of the nearest hospital.

If the OFII agent detects a vulnerable situation, he may report it to OFPRA with your consent. The purpose of this information is to plan for any specific needs in the processing of your asylum application by OFPRA, if necessary (for example, access for disabled persons or the provision of a sign language interpreter). OFPRA will assess the necessary measures.



Requirements related to a vulnerable situation may be taken into account throughout the review of your asylum application by social workers in housing centers or associations responsible for assisting you in administrative and social procedures.

■ Support and services.

At the single-desk contact point, the OFII will provide you with an offer of support and services that will enable you to benefit from material reception conditions for the duration of your right to stay in French territory under asylum.

The related document provided to you by the OFII at the single-desk contact point attests your family composition to determine your rights to material reception conditions. This document is reviewed by the OFII when a child is born or joins his parents during the procedure, in order to take the child into account for evaluating the rights to material reception conditions.

As indicated in Section 4 of this guide, the material reception conditions entitle you to:

- a place of accommodation to which you will be referred if you are not already housed and are requesting support (see 4.1. “Accommodation of the asylum seeker”);
- the asylum seeker’s allowance, except in the cases provided for by law (see 4.2 “The asylum seeker’s allowance”).

If there is no space available in a reception center in a given region, the OFII may refer you to another region where you will have to reside while your application is being reviewed (see 4.1 “Accommodation of the asylum seeker”).

2.3. Support after going through the single-desk contact point.

After going through the single-desk contact point, you will be offered support at your place of accommodation if it is a reception center for asylum seekers (CADA) or a stable emergency housing center (not hotels).

If you are not housed in such a place, your support will be provided by a first reception center (SPADA) to which the OFII will direct you (see section 2.1).

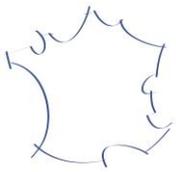
This social, legal and administrative support include a physical address (see “How to provide proof of address” in section 2.2.1) and if the review of your asylum application is the responsibility of France, assistance for preparing the asylum application file that you must communicate to OFPRA.

IMPORTANT: If you are residing at a SPADA, it is your responsibility to collect your mail regularly, taking into account the indications set by the SPADA.

3. Conditions for review of the asylum application

If the review of your application is the responsibility of France, it will be reviewed by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), under the judicial control of the National Court of Asylum (CNDA).

3.1. Review by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA).



When registering your asylum application, the prefecture would have given you an asylum application form that you must complete and send to OFPRA so that it can review it and make a decision.

Any rejection decisions of OFPRA are subject to appeal before the CNDA (see 3.2. Review by the National Court of Asylum).

When filing your asylum application, you do not have to specify the type of protection you wish to obtain (refugee status or subsidiary protection). This is a single procedure in which your application will be examined by OFPRA, first from the refugee status point of view, and if your situation does not correspond to it, then from the point of view of subsidiary protection.

■ The OFPRA form to be completed.

The form must be completed in French, signed and accompanied by a photocopy of the valid asylum application certificate, two passport photos, and the travel document that may be in your possession.

If your asylum application has been placed under the accelerated procedure, you must also send a copy of the information sheet that was provided to you when you registered the application.

These documents are essential for your application to be registered by OFPRA.

If your minor children accompanying you are at risk, it should be mentioned in your asylum application form. If both parents are asylum seekers, any concerns with regard to the accompanying minor children will be recorded on the mother's form.

The information contained in your asylum application is confidential and will not be communicated to the authorities in your country of origin.

■ Sending the file to OFPRA.

Once your file is complete, **you must send it no later than the 21st day** (8th day in case of a request to reopen [see 3.3 The inadmissibility or the closure of the asylum application] or a request for reconsideration [see 3.4 Reconsideration]) following the issue of your asylum application certificate.

It must be sent only by mail, to the following address:

OFPRA

201, rue Carnot

94 136 FONTENAY-SOUS-BOIS CEDEX

For example, if your asylum application certificate was issued on the 10th of January, you must have sent your file to OFPRA no later than the 31st of January. The stamp of the post office is binding.

It is strongly recommended that you send your file through registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, ensuring that you legibly mention your name in the "Sender" section.



If your file is not complete, OFPRA will send it back to you and you will have an additional period of 8 days to complete it and send it back (4 days if you request for reopening or re-consideration). If you do not resubmit your file within this period, OFPRA will close your application, your right to stay in the territory will be terminated, and your asylum application certificate will not be renewed.

You can always send additional documents to OFPRA by mail at any time during the procedure. Keep a copy of all your letters sent to OFPRA and received from the office, as well as proof of sending and receiving the mail. In each letter addressed to OFPRA, do not forget to include your file number which appears on the letter of introduction to your asylum application sent to you by the office.

Have you changed your address during the procedure?

If you have communicated to OFPRA an address of accommodation that is different from your residence address and you have changed your place of accommodation, it is imperative to inform OFPRA as soon as possible, preferably via the tele-service available for this purpose on the OFPRA website (www.ofpra.gouv.fr), under “Online procedures”. OFPRA will send you documents by mail to the last known address, including the summons for the interview or the decision made on your asylum application.

If you are residing in a housing owned or rented by you, or in a housing belonging to or rented by your spouse / child / ascendant and you change the address, you must inform the OFII.

■ Proof of OFPRA receiving your application.

When your file is complete and has arrived on time, OFPRA sends you a letter informing you of the receipt of your application at the office and your file number.

This document is the official proof that your asylum application has been submitted to OFPRA.

This document allows you to obtain the renewal of your first asylum application certificate (see 2.2.1 “The issue of the asylum application certificate”).

Often, a summons for an interview is sent together with the letter of introduction. This summons for an interview is on the back of the letter of introduction. If the summons does not appear on the back of the letter of introduction, it will be sent later in a separate letter.

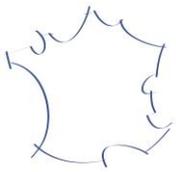
■ Review of the application under normal procedure or accelerated procedure.

Your asylum application is reviewed by OFPRA either under normal procedure or accelerated procedure.

As mentioned in section 2.2.1 (“Qualification of your asylum application”), the timeframe for review under the accelerated procedure is reduced to 15 days, but you benefit from the same assurances as in the normal procedure. Your application is reviewed by OFPRA under the accelerated procedure when it has been placed under accelerated procedure at the time of registering your asylum application at a single-desk contact point. OFPRA also has the option to place your application under the normal procedure if it considers it necessary based on your file or your specific situation, unless your presence in French territory poses a serious threat to the public safety or the security of the state.

OFPRA may also decide to place it under the accelerated procedure in the following cases:

- you have submitted false documents, false information or concealed information or documents in order to mislead OFPRA;
- you have made other claims for asylum under different identities;



- in support of your asylum claim, you have raised only issues that are not related to a need for protection;
- your statements are inconsistent, contradictory, obviously false or implausible, and contradict what the office knows about your country of origin.

If you wish to dispute the placement of your application under the accelerated procedure, you may only do so during the appeal before the CNDA.

■ The personal interview at OFPRA.

Once your application has been submitted to OFPRA, you will receive a summons for an interview.

You may be exempt from the interview in only two cases:

- when the information you have provided in your file is sufficient for the OFPRA to grant you refugee status;
- when medical reasons that are lasting and beyond your control prevent you from appearing for and participating in an interview.

If you are called for an interview, you must go to the headquarters of OFPRA in Fontenay- sous-Bois. If you are called for an interview, you must go to the headquarters of OFPRA in Fontenay- sous-Bois. You will be heard by an OFPRA agent called a “protection officer” and if necessary, an interpreter will be provided by OFPRA who speaks the language you have chosen at the single-desk contact point when registering your asylum application or a language of which you have sufficient knowledge (see section 2.2.1 “Choice of the language of the OF- PRA interview”). However, you may ask to be heard in French at any time. You can only dispute the language used in this interview as part of your appeal before the CNDA.

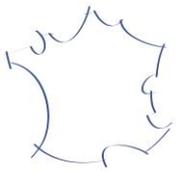
If you do not attend this interview, your absence may lead OFPRA to make a decision regarding your application on the basis of your file, or to close your application. It is therefore imperative in case of any impediments to notify OFPRA at least 48 hours in advance, or to report any delay by sending an email to the address on your summons.

If you wish, you may appear for the interview accompanied by either a lawyer or an authorized representative of an association authorized by OFPRA who will be able to make comments at the end of the interview. The interview will however not be deferred if the lawyer or the representative of the association is not present at the time of the summons. If you have a disability, you can ask to be accompanied for your interview by your regular health professional or the representative of an association for people with disabilities.

If you wish for the interview to take place with an agent from the office and/or an interpreter of the gender that you prefer - owing to difficulties in explaining the reasons for your application, especially those related to sexual abuse, you may request this from OFPRA prior to the day of the interview.

The interview is confidential. Your statements will appear in a report prepared by the protection officer with whom your interview takes place. If you request for it, it will be provided to you before the decision is made (under the normal procedure) or along with the decision (under the accelerated procedure).

An audio recording of the interview will also be made which you can access only in the event of a negative decision by OFPRA and in the context of an appeal against this decision.



Can the interview take place at a location other than the headquarters of OFPRA in Fontenay-sous-Bois?

It is possible that due to your geographical remoteness (especially when you are overseas) or your specific circumstances (if due to health or family reasons you are unable to travel or if you are detained in a place deprived of freedom), your interview does not take place in Fontenay-sous-Bois but takes place remotely, by means of audio-visual communication.

In this case, the lawyer or the representative of the association that assists you will, if necessary, be present with you. The interpreter will be with the protection officer.

If you are in an overseas territory or in certain metropolitan territories, your interview may be conducted directly by an OFPRA agent either at a branch of OFPRA in Cayenne if you reside in French Guiana, or, in the other territories concerned, in an extra-territorial OFPRA interview.

■ The medical examination

OFPRA may ask you to undergo a medical examination. Refusing to comply with this medical examination will not be considered as a cause of incompleteness of your application and will not prevent OFPRA from making its decision. If you are a minor and an asylum application has been filed on your behalf because of a risk of genital mutilation, the costs for this medical examination will be borne by OFPRA. The doctor will send the medical certificate directly to OFPRA, and will hand it over to your parents or legal representative.

■ The decision of OFPRA

✓ The Time taken

The time taken to obtain a decision from OFPRA varies: 15 days on average under the accelerated procedure and up to several months under the normal procedure Any prolonged lack of response by OFPRA does not mean that your application has been rejected. If OFPRA cannot make a decision within 6 months, it will inform you by mail. You must therefore check your mail regularly.

✓ Approval decision (see section 1 “The different types of protection”)

If your application has been approved, you will be:

- **recognized as a refugee**, and OFPRA will then communicate to you the decision to grant refugee status;
- **eligible for subsidiary protection**, and OFPRA will communicate to you the decision granting subsidiary protection and a letter that you can produce before the authorities to provide proof of your protection.

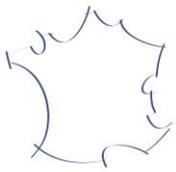
✓ Rejection decision

OFPRA may make three types of rejection decisions on your asylum application:

- **Rejection decision;**

You may contest this decision before the CNDA. The terms relating to the right to remain in French territory in the context of asylum are indicated in section 3.1 under “Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon notification of the decision of OFPRA”.

- A decision of inadmissibility may be made when:



- you already enjoy effective protection in the context of asylum in a Member State of the European Union;
- you have refugee status and effective protection in a non-member state, or you are in fact eligible for readmission.

You may contest this decision before the CNDA. You will no longer have the right to remain in French territory in the context of asylum even if you make an appeal before the CNDA (see section 3.1 “Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon the notification of OFPRA’s decision”).

- **Closure of your asylum application** may take place when :
 - you have informed OFPRA of the withdrawal of your asylum request during the interview or by mail;
 - you did not make your application within 21 days or you did not attend the interview;
 - you deliberately refused to provide information essential for the review of your application;
 - you could not be contacted because you have not sent your address to the office within a reasonable time period.
 - your application was registered at a single-desk contact point, but you have not sent your file to OFPRA for no valid reason.

You may contest this decision, not before the CNDA but before the administrative court. You will no longer have the right to remain in French territory in the context of asylum (see section 3.1 “Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon the notification of OFPRA’s decision”). Within 9 months of the notification of closure of your application, you may request only once for your file to be reopened (see section 3.3).

✓ **The procedure of OFPRA communicating its decision**

OFPRA sends you the decision in French along with another document translated into a language that you reasonably understand, conveying the decision if your application was rejected.

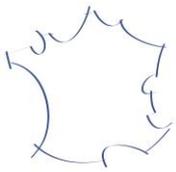
Can OFPRA send you the letter of introduction of your asylum application, the summon for a personal interview and its decision by electronic means?

The OFPRA has developed a system aimed at electronically sending, via a personal account, a letter attesting the introduction of your asylum application, a summon to a personal interview and its decision regarding your application. This secure process will guarantee the full confidentiality of the asylum application.

When this system is applied to you, you will be informed upon the registration of your asylum application or upon the transfer of the responsibility of assessing your asylum application to France if your ‘Dublin’ procedure, described in section 2.2.1, was unsuccessful. You will then be given an information notice explaining to you the systems’ implementation methods.

■ **Appealing against the decision of OFPRA**

You may contest OFPRA’s decision before the CNDA within one month from the date of notification (see section 3.2 “Review by the CNDA”). If you have not made an appeal with the CNDA or if you have



filed an appeal evidently beyond this period of one month, your right to remain in French territory will be terminated, your asylum application certificate will be withdrawn or not renewed, and you must leave France.

If you wish to benefit from legal aid in order to make an appeal with the CNDA, you must make the request within 15 days from the notification of OFPRA's decision. The one-month time period for appeal then stops running and will resume running again from the notification of the decision made on your request for legal aid (see section 3.2 "Assistance of a lawyer").

An appeal may be made against the decision of the CNDA before the Council of State by you or by the OFPRA.

■ Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon the notification of OFPRA's decision.

In theory, you have the right to remain in French territory throughout the duration of the review of your asylum application, including the appeal.

However, your right to remain in French territory ends when you have been subject to one of the following decisions by OFPRA:

1. a decision of inadmissibility because you already have effective protection in another State, and if that State is a non-member state, you can be readmitted to it (see section 3.3);
2. a decision of closure of your application (see section 3.3.);
3. a decision rejecting an asylum application placed under accelerated procedure on the grounds that you are a national of a safe country of origin;
4. a decision rejecting an asylum application placed under accelerated procedure on the grounds that your presence in the national territory poses a serious threat to public policy;
5. a rejection decision on a request for reconsideration deemed admissible;
6. a decision of inadmissibility on a first request for reconsideration;
7. a decision of inadmissibility or rejection if you are subject to deportation or an administrative or legal ban on entering French territory and if you have been detained or placed under house arrest (see section 2.2.1 "Are you subject to deportation or an administrative or legal ban on entering French territory?"). " in section 2.2.1).

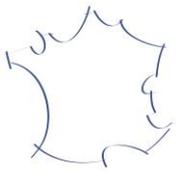
In these cases, the asylum application certificate may be withdrawn or not renewed and you will be forced to leave French territory (see section 5).

3.2. Review by the National Court of Asylum (CNDA).

■ The appeal period.

You have a period of one month from the notification of OFPRA's rejection to appeal before the CNDA. You may :

- in the event of a decision of inadmissibility or rejection by OFPRA, request the Court to annul the decision of the office and to grant protection;
- in the event of a decision granting you subsidiary protection, request for the recognition of refugee status. In this case, you retain the benefit of subsidiary protection and the associated rights (see Section 6 "The rights of beneficiaries of protection"), as long as the CNDA has not



recognized you as a refugee. However, if the CNDA does not recognize you as a refugee, it cannot revert to the granting of subsidiary protection obtained from the OFPRA.

This appeal must reach the CNDA within one month (for example, if you obtained the notification of your rejection decision from the post office on the 20th of January, your appeal must be received by the CNDA on the 21st of February, no later than midnight). The appeal must be sent to the CNDA by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, by mail or fax. Your appeal must therefore be sent as a precaution before the expiry of the one-month period or before the expiry of the deadline, before midnight if you send it by fax. If the court receives it after the one-month period, it will be deemed inadmissible, i.e., rejected without a hearing or review.

■ Assistance of a lawyer

You have the option of having a lawyer assist you in preparing your appeal and hearing before the CNDA. For this purpose, you can apply for legal aid. The attorney's fee is then entirely paid for by the State and the lawyer is not entitled to charge you any fee.

To apply for legal aid, you must contact the CNDA legal aid office within 15 days of being notified of OFPRA's rejection decision.

Address of the CNDA Legal Aid Office (BAJ):

Cour nationale du droit d'asile

35, rue Cuvier

93 558 MONTREUIL-SOUS-BOIS

You can indicate the name of a lawyer who has agreed to assist with legal aid, or request that the CNDA appoint a lawyer for you. If you benefit from legal aid, you must not pay the designated lawyer, even if he asks you to do so.

Your request for legal aid can only be refused if your appeal appears to be clearly inadmissible.

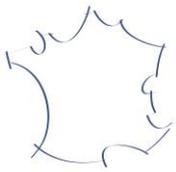
During the review of your request for legal aid, the deadline for filing your appeal with the CNDA will be suspended only if your request has been made within 15 days. The time period will resume running again from the notification of the decision made by the legal aid office with regard to your request. You will therefore have a new deadline for making your appeal with the CNDA, equal to one month less the number of days that elapsed between the notification of OFPRA's decision and your request for legal aid.

For example, if OFPRA notifies you of its rejection decision on the 15th of January, you will have 15 days to make a request for legal aid. If you submit your request for legal aid on the 20th of January, 5 days after notification of OFPRA's decision, you will have 26 days from the decision of the legal aid office to file your appeal.

■ The appeal

The following conditions must be met:

- first, you must read all the explanations given on the back of OFPRA's rejection decision;



- the appeal must be written in French on plain paper (there is no specific form) on which you must indicate your surname, first name(s), date and place of birth, nationality and address;
- you must sign your appeal. If you are a minor, your legal representative must sign it;
- you must attach a copy of OFPRA's decision to your appeal;
- if your asylum application has been placed under the accelerated procedure, you must enclose the copy of the information sheet provided when the asylum application was registered (see section "Qualification of your asylum application"). part 2.2.1);
- you must justify your appeal, i.e. explain why you do not agree with OFPRA's reasons for rejection, or with OFPRA's reasons for granting you subsidiary protection and not refugee status;
- you must enclose the documents in your possession attesting to your identity and nationality;
- you must also attach documents to supplement your narrative;
- if you wish to dispute the language in which you have been heard at the OFPRA interview, you must indicate this in your appeal and you must also indicate the language in which you wish to be heard. If the court accedes to your contestation but cannot appoint an interpreter in the language requested, you will be heard in a language which you can sufficiently understand.
- you must retain proof of the submission and filing of your appeal, as well as a copy of the appeal;
- you must inform the CNDA of any change of address;
- you can request to have your file after the filing of your appeal.

Regarding documents that attest your nationality, it is preferable to include copies in the file and retain the originals of your passport or identity document. The possession of these documents will allow you to collect the mail sent by the CNDA by registered letter. You can submit the originals on the day of the hearing if the order asks for it.

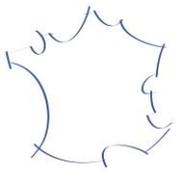
For documents attesting to your narrative, it is preferable that you include the originals in the file and retain copies. These documents may be returned to you on the day of the hearing, if you request it, or they may be sent to you later by mail. The documents attesting to your narrative must be translated into French. If they are not translated, the CNDA will not be able to use them. However, it is not mandatory for the translation to be done by a sworn translator, except for certificates of birth/marriage/death, judicial letters or police certificates.

If you are summoned to a public hearing, you may provide additional information in writing until a deadline that will be indicated in your summons.

■ Acknowledgment of receipt of an appeal

After the filing of your appeal, the CNDA sends a document entitled "Acknowledgment of receipt of an appeal" to the address you have indicated. This document certifies that your appeal has been registered.

Barring exceptions (see section "The suspensive nature of the appeal" below), this document allows you to request for the renewal of your asylum application certificate since you are authorized to stay in France until the CNDA makes a decision on your request.



■ The suspensive nature of the appeal

In general, you have the right to appeal before the CNDA against OFPRA's rejection decision and this appeal is automatically suspensive, which means that you will continue to have the right to remain in French territory until the expiry of the period of appeal, and in case you make an appeal, until the Court has rendered its decision.

In the case where you lose the right to remain in French territory before the final rejection of your asylum application (see section 3.1 "Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon notification of OFPRA's decision"), you retain the right to appeal to the CNDA against the rejection or inadmissibility decision made by the OFPRA, but this appeal is no longer automatically suspensive:

- ✓ **either the appeal is not suspensive** and deportation may be ordered and implemented when you have been subject to one of the following decisions:
 1. a decision of inadmissibility by OFPRA because you already have effective protection in another State, and if that State is a non-member state, you can be readmitted to it (see section 3.3);
 2. a decision by OFPRA to close your application (see section 3.3.);
 3. a decision of inadmissibility by OFPRA on the first request for reconsideration submitted for the sole purpose of preventing deportation.
- ✓ **or the appeal is not automatically suspensive and you may request the administrative court to suspend the deportation order made against you during your appeal before the CNDA** when you have been subject to one of the following decisions:
 1. a rejection decision by OFPRA on an asylum application placed under accelerated procedure on the grounds that you are a national of a safe country of origin;
 2. a rejection decision by OFPRA on an asylum application placed under accelerated procedure on the grounds that your presence in the national territory poses a serious threat to public safety;
 3. a rejection decision by OFPRA on a request for reconsideration deemed admissible;
 4. a decision of inadmissibility by OFPRA on a request for reconsideration that was not submitted with an aim to prevent deportation;
 5. a decision of inadmissibility or rejection if you are subject to deportation or an administrative or legal ban on entering French territory and if you have been detained or placed under house arrest (see section 2.2.1 "Are you subject to deportation or an administrative or legal ban on entering French territory?").

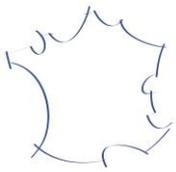
You may request for this suspension (i) either as part of your appeal against the deportation order, or (ii) if the deportation order was notified to you before the registration of your asylum application and an appeal against this deportation is no longer possible, then at the time of your possible house arrest or detention, within 48 hours of such an order.

■ The CNDA hearing

The CNDA will summon you to a hearing to review your appeal. This notification will be sent to you by mail at least one month before the date of the hearing, unless your appeal is reviewed under accelerated procedure in which case you will be summoned 15 days before the hearing.

However, if your appeal does not include any serious elements likely to call into question the decision of the OFPRA, the CNDA may, after having your file reviewed by a rapporteur, reject your appeal by order without summoning you to a hearing.

If applicable, the hearing takes place:



- either at the premises of the CNDA, in Montreuil or at the Palais de Justice (Ile de la Cité);
- or by videoconference at the premises of the Ministry of Justice. The confidentiality and the nature of the hearing through videoconference are ensured.

✓ Judging section:

The judging section of the CNDA that reviews your appeal is chaired by a magistrate. It includes a qualified person appointed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The judging section makes a decision on your appeal after hearing a ‘rapporteur’ who analyses your asylum application without being influenced by the nature of the decision, on the basis of your explanations and those of your lawyer, if you have one.

When the Office has decided on the accelerated procedure or when your request is considered inadmissible, a single judge of the CNDA will decide on your appeal within five weeks.

On its own initiative or at your request, the Court may still decide to adjudicate as a panel (judging section), if it considers that the application does not fall under the accelerated procedure, is not inadmissible, or poses a serious difficulty.

✓ Interpretation:

The CNDA ensures the presence of an interpreter for the language you have indicated when registering your asylum application (see section “Choice of the language of the OFPRA interview”) or, failing that, an interpreter for a language which you have sufficient knowledge of. If you do not wish to benefit from the services of an interpreter with the OFPRA, you must indicate this at the time of your appeal before the CNDA. In the case where your hearing is held via audiovisual communication, an interpreter will be present with you in the room. If it proves difficult to have an interpreter physically present with you, the hearing can only take place after the court has ensured that such an interpreter will be available in the court.

✓ Your presence at the hearing:

Your presence at the hearing is highly recommended. In case of obstacles or delay, the CNDA should be notified. If you cannot attend the hearing, you may request a postponement, explaining in writing the reasons why you cannot attend the hearing. Such a postponement is not a right; it is the presiding judge of the judging section of the CNDA who will solely decide on the possible postponement of your hearing to a later date.

✓ The public nature of the hearing:

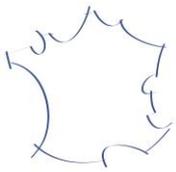
The hearing is public. However, you can request the presiding judge to have an ‘in camera’ review, i.e., your case be reviewed without the presence of the public. In this case, the in-camera review will be automatically granted. The presiding judge may also decide this.

■ The decision of the CNDA

Once the CNDA has made its decision, it is sent to you by “registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt”.

The decision is written in French, along with a document indicating the decision’s meaning in a language which you can sufficiently understand.

In its decision, the CNDA can:



- annul the rejection decision of OFPRA and grant you refugee status or subsidiary protection. You will then enjoy the same rights as if you had been granted one of these two protections by the OFPRA;
- annul the decision of OFPRA to grant you subsidiary protection, and grant you refugee status.
- confirm OFPRA's rejection decision and dismiss your appeal;
- in certain cases, annul OFPRA's decision and request it to reconsider your request.

The decision of the CNDA may be appealed before the Council of State. It will not review your entire application, but only certain legal issues. This procedure is long and requires a specialized lawyer. Legal aid can be requested. This appeal will not extend your stay in France and will not prevent you from being sent back to your country of origin. It is recommended that you ask for legal advice with respect to this procedure from an association or a lawyer.

■ Termination of the right to remain in French territory following the CNDA's decision.

Your right to remain in France is terminated:

upon the reading of CNDA's decision in a public hearing. The decision will in any case be notified to you;

upon the notification of CNDA's decision if it is decided by order of the Court.

From the time of the termination of the right to remain in French territory, you must leave France and may be subject to an obligation to leave French territory (see section 5).

3.3. Reopening of a closed asylum application

In case of the closure of your asylum application (see section 3.1 "The decision of OFPRA"), you may request only once for the reopening of the application within 9 months of the closing decision. To do this, you must contact a first reception center for asylum seekers (SPADA) then the single-desk contact point to register again (see section 2).

You will then have 8 days from this registration in the prefecture to submit your request for reopening your application with OFPRA, which will then reopen your file and resume the review of your asylum application at the point where it was interrupted.

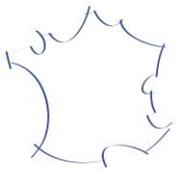
If you request for reopening within the 9-month period, you will again have the right to remain in French territory, and an asylum application certificate will be issued to you.

After 9 months, your request for reopening your application will be treated as a request for reconsideration (see 3.4 "The Review").

3.4. Reconsideration

After your asylum application has been rejected by CNDA, or if you have not appealed within one month of the notification of OFPRA's decision, you have the option to request OFPRA to review your application again, but only if you have a "new element":

- which is later than the date of CNDA's decision, or prior to this decision but of which you became aware only afterward;



- and which proves your well-founded fear of being persecuted or suffering serious harm if you return.

You may take legal advice from an association or a lawyer.

To submit a request for reconsideration, you must contact a first reception center for asylum seekers (SPADA) then the single-desk contact point to register again (see section 2).

You will then have 8 days from the date of this new registration to submit your reconsideration request to OFPRA. If your request is not complete, the office will ask you to complete it within 4 days.

OFPRA will then proceed with a preliminary review of your application and will make a decision on its admissibility within the 8 days following its submission. During this review, you will not necessarily be summoned for an interview.

At the end of this review, OFPRA may declare your request for reconsideration to be inadmissible if the facts or evidence you submitted are not likely to significantly increase the probability of being granted protection.

If OFPRA declares your request admissible, it will be reviewed in substance and processed under the accelerated procedure unless decided otherwise.

A decision of inadmissibility or rejection made by OFPRA on a request for reconsideration may be appealed before the CNDA (see section 3.2).

Do you have the right to remain in French territory during your request for reconsideration?

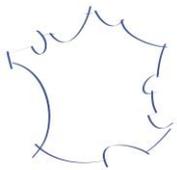
In the event of a first request for reconsideration (see section 3.1 “Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon notification of OFPRA’s decision”):

if the prefecture believes that your request has been made for the sole purpose of preventing deportation and OFPRA declares it inadmissible, you no longer have the right to remain in French territory from the notification of OFPRA’s decision, and a deportation order may be made and implemented against you;

if OFPRA has decided that your request is inadmissible but the prefecture believes that your request was not made for the sole purpose of preventing deportation, you will no longer have the right to remain in French territory from the notification of OFPRA’s decision, and a deportation order may be made against you, but you may request for suspension of its implementation before the administrative court during your appeal before the CNDA;

if OFPRA decided that your request for reconsideration is admissible but ultimately rejected it, you will no longer have the right to remain in French territory from the notification of OFPRA’s decision, and a deportation order may be made against you, but you may request for suspension of its implementation before the administrative court during your appeal before the CNDA.

In the case of a second request for reconsideration, you will not have the right to remain in French territory. A deportation order may be made and implemented against you, without waiting for OFPRA’s decision.



4. Material reception conditions of the applicant and his right

As an asylum seeker, you are entitled to material reception conditions, which include:

- accommodation in a reception center for asylum seekers (CADA) or an emergency housing center, for you and where applicable, for your family members (section 4.1);
- a monthly allowance for asylum seekers (ADA), the amount of which will be adjusted

according to your family composition (part 4.2).

An offer of support and services made by OFII which defines your material conditions of reception during your appointment at the single-desk contact point for the registration of your asylum application (see section 2.2.2).

You will also benefit from assistance in administrative and social procedures to ensure the follow-up of your asylum application file, as well as access to the social rights that are granted to you, particularly in terms of education, health and labor (sections 4.3 to 4.5).

4.1. Housing of the asylum seeker

■ Places of accommodation

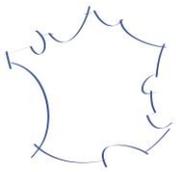
The places of accommodation will be the reception centers for asylum seekers (CADA) and all the emergency housing centers for asylum seekers (HUDA). The housing is funded and coordinated by the state. They are mostly run by associations.

There are almost 100,000 places of accommodation dedicated to asylum seekers spread throughout the French territory, in the form of apartments, collective housing centers or hotel rooms. In CADA and HUDA, you may have to share some rooms (kitchen, bathroom, toilet) with other persons or families.

To qualify for accommodation, you must have a valid asylum applicant certificate.

In CADA and HUDA, you will receive administrative and legal support under the asylum procedure and health and social support (access to social rights, access to healthcare, schooling of children, etc.). If you are provided accommodation in a hotel room, you can avail this support from a first reception center for asylum seekers (SPADA).

■ Being referred to suitable accommodation.



The material reception conditions (CMA) that include an accommodation offer and the asylum seeker's allowance (ADA) are offered to you by the OFII located at the single-desk contact point (GUDA) where you registered your asylum application:

- **if you refuse this offer of support**, the asylum seeker's allowance will not be offered to you again.
- **if you accept the offer of support**, the OFII will offer you housing in CADA or in an emergency housing center (HUDA) according to your type of asylum procedure and based on availability in the French department, region or the whole of the French territory.

Accommodation may be offered outside the department or region where you registered your asylum application. If you decline this offer, you will no longer be able to collect the asylum seeker's allowance and no other accommodation will be offered.

In the absence of available space, the OFII will direct you to a SPADA that will search for accommodation.

■ Admission to and departure from the accommodation

If you are housed in a CADA or HUDA you can stay there for the duration of your asylum procedure (OFPRA and CNDA).

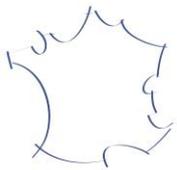
However, in certain situations, you will only be able to stay there for a limited time following a rejection decision made by OFPRA (see section 4.2 "When will the material reception conditions be terminated?").

If you are recognized as a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection (favorable final decision by OFPRA or CNDA), you will have to leave the CADA or HUDA within a period of three months, renewable once. If you continue to stay in the accommodation beyond this time period, you will be subject to eviction proceedings before the ordinary court.

If your asylum application is rejected (unfavorable final decision by OFPRA or CNDA), you will have to leave the CADA or HUDA on the termination of your right to remain in French territory (see sections 3.1 and 3.2 "Termination of the right to remain in French territory"), except in the cases provided for by law.

If you continue to stay in the accommodation beyond this time period, you may be subject to an eviction procedure. In this context, you may receive a formal notification from the prefect of the department or the CADA or HUDA manager, to vacate the place of accommodation. In the event that you do not do so, the prefect of the department or the manager can apply to the administrative judge to order you to vacate the place. If necessary, the national police or the gendarmerie will proceed with your eviction.

4.2. The asylum seeker's allowance (ADA)



The asylum seeker's allowance (ADA) is managed by the OFII and its payment is ensured by the Agence de services et de paiement (French payment and services body).

This allowance is paid to you through a card issued by the OFII as long as you, as an asylum seeker, have the right to remain in France or until the actual transfer to another State responsible for the review of your asylum application.

■ Conditions to be met in order to receive the allowance.

To qualify for the asylum seeker's allowance, you must:

- 1- possess an asylum application certificate
- 2- be 18 years old;
- 3- if you are an asylum seeker, you must have accepted the material reception conditions proposed by the OFII during your appointment at the single-desk contact point.

Can I benefit from material reception conditions without an asylum application certificate?

As indicated above, you must hold a valid asylum application certificate to benefit from material reception conditions.

However, the material reception conditions may be refused to you if you have submitted a request for reconsideration of your asylum application or if you have applied for asylum too late without a valid reason (see section 2.2.1 "Qualification of your asylum application") even if you possess an asylum application certificate.

In addition, asylum seekers whose asylum application certificate has been withdrawn or not renewed following OFPRA's decision to reject an asylum application placed under the accelerated procedure for certain reasons (safe country of origin, serious threat to public safety), will continue to benefit from the material reception conditions following OFPRA's decision, and in case of appeal before the CNDA, until a judge decides on the situation (administrative judge or asylum judge). It should be noted that in these cases, the allowance may be modified or replaced by material aid.

■ Making the request

If you are an asylum seeker, you will be entitled to the asylum seeker's allowance after the registration of your asylum application at the single-desk contact point, and subject to your acceptance of the offer of support and services made by the OFII.

The payment of the allowance will begin only after the submission of your asylum application to OFPRA, within a maximum period of 21 days after the registration of your asylum application.

■ The allowance amount



To benefit from the asylum seeker's allowance, you must provide proof of monthly financial resources lower than the active solidarity income (RSA) amount.

The allowance amount is calculated according to a scale that takes into account your family composition, your resources and your type of accommodation.

■ Payment

The first payment of the asylum seeker's allowance will be made after you have submitted your asylum application to OFPRA. If you have provided a mobile number to the OFII, you will be informed of the loading of your card by SMS.

The allowance will be paid to you until the end of the month in which your right to remain in French territory is terminated (see sections 3.1 and 3.2 "Termination of the right to remain in French territory").

Payment of the allowance will cease one month after the final decision is made on the asylum application.

■ The appeal

You must mandatorily inform the OFII of any change in your circumstances, whether it concerns your right to remain in France, your family situation, your resources or your job.

In the event of a dispute concerning any decision made by the OFII relating to the asylum seeker's allowance, it is your responsibility to appeal to the OFII, the administrative court having jurisdiction in case of legal action.

When will the material reception conditions be terminated?

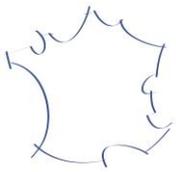
You will stop benefitting from material reception conditions at the end of the month in which your right to remain in French territory has been terminated.

Asylum seekers whose right to remain in French territory has been terminated following OFPRA's decision to reject an asylum application under the accelerated procedure for certain reasons (safe country of origin, serious threat to public safety), will receive material reception conditions until the court rejects the request for suspension of the deportation order or until the CNDA makes a decision (see section 5.1).

If you are recognized as a refugee or are eligible for subsidiary protection, the payment of the allowance will be terminated at the end of the month following the month in which the decision was notified.

However, the material reception conditions may be terminated if:

- you have abandoned your place of accommodation without a valid reason;
- you have not complied with the obligation to report to the authorities, or have not responded to requests for information, or have not appeared for personal interviews concerning the asylum procedure;
- you have been referred by the OFII to a place of accommodation or a SPADA in another region, but you have not showed up at the place within the required period of five days;
- you have been directed by the OFII to another region but you leave the region without authorization from the OFII.
- you have concealed your financial resources;



- you have provided false information about your family situation;
- you have submitted multiple asylum applications under different identities;
- you have demonstrated violent behavior or seriously breached the rules of your place of accommodation.

The decision will be made after you have submitted your written remarks to OFII. The re- fund of unduly paid amounts may be required in the case of concealment of financial re- sources, communication of misleading information about your family situation and submission of multiple asylum applications under different identities.

4.3. Access to education

Access to education for the children of asylum seekers is the same as for nationals.

In accordance with the French Education Code (Article L. 111-2), “Every child has the right to schooling, which in addition to the action of the family, contributes to his or her education”. It is noted that “Education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between 6 and 16 years of age” (Article L. 131-1 of the aforementioned code).

Enrollment at the primary school is done at the town hall. You must submit documents at- testing to your relationship with the child, your residence address and the fact that the child is up to date with vaccinations.

Enrollment in a secondary school (collège or lycée) is done directly at the institution closest to your place of residence.

The center in charge of your administrative, legal and social support, whether it is the center in charge of your accommodation or a reception center (SPADA) in agreement with the OFII (see section 2.1), may assist you with these steps.

4.4. Access to health care

■ Where to obtain treatment?

- **With a healthcare professional (outside the hospital)**

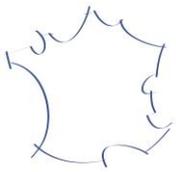
For any health problems, you can consult a general practitioner who will examine you and prescribe the medications you need. He will refer you to a specialist or to a medical assistant (nurse, physiotherapist, etc.) if you need additional tests or care.

- **At a pharmacy:** to buy medicines or to ask for advice.
- **At a hospital:** in case of emergency, or with appointments for certain tests or specialist consultations.

Healthcare is paid for, but can be covered by your health coverage (see next paragraph).

While waiting for your health coverage, you can get free treatment in the following centers:

- For all types of healthcare:



- You can visit the continuing care centers (PASS) usually present in hospitals. You will be treated by doctors, and medicines will be issued free of charge.
- Some specialized associations (Médecins du monde/Doctors of the World, the COMEDE, etc.) offer free consultations for general medicine, dental consultations, or specialized consultations (gynecological, ophthalmological, psychological, etc.).
- For specific issues:
 - For the monitoring of pregnant women, follow-ups and vaccination of children under 6 years of age: at the PMI center (Maternal and child welfare)
 - For tuberculosis screening: in CLAT (tuberculosis control center)
 - For HIV testing, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections: at Centres gratuits d'information, de dépistage et de diagnostic (CeGIDD)
 - For the issue of contraceptives: in a family planning center (CPEF)
 - For addictions: en in a Center for care, support and prevention of addiction (CSAPA)

Check with your first reception center, housing center or local hospital for information on where to find them, or visit <http://annuaire.sante.ameli.fr>

In case of medical emergency, call 15 or 112, or go to the nearest hospital emergency room if you cannot make a call.

■ How to obtain health insurance?

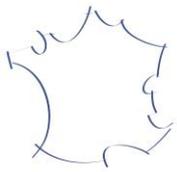
Healthcare in France is paid for, but can be covered by a health insurance which will fully or partially pay for your health expenses.

This includes the universal health insurance (PUMA) and the free complimentary solidarity healthcare (CSS). The latter is assigned under certain income conditions.

They cover all routine treatments including glasses, dental prostheses, etc. Moreover, the free complimentary solidarity healthcare allows you to benefit from these treatments without having to pay upfront and from reductions on your transportation expenses.

In order to benefit from those health coverages, you need to submit an application to the primary health insurance fund (CPAM) near your department of residence:

- **As soon as you register your asylum application for your minor children:** you just need to fill in the forms of the 'application for the rights to benefit from the health insurance' and 'application for the free complimentary solidarity healthcare' and attach the asylum application certificate on which they are mentioned;
- **After three (3) months of living yourself (or your spouse) in France:** you must fill in those forms again and attach your asylum application certificate, a proof of residence in France for more than three months, e.g.
 - a proof of accommodation issued by your accommodation centre for the last three months;
 - proof of residence dated for more than three (3) months, the asylum application certificate dated for more than 3 months, or any other document provided by the first reception centre for asylum seekers (SPADA) dated for more than 3 months. In case you live with a third party, a signed solemn statement from that party mentioning when exactly did you start living there along with proofs of residence (rent receipts, electricity bills...) issued on his own name for the last three months, etc.



If you yourself or your children require immediate medical care, you can attach a proof of this immediate need for treatment in order to hasten the handling of your file and benefit from healthcare coverage as soon as possible.

You can ask for help with this procedure from your first reception centre (SPADA), from your accommodation centre (CADA, HUDA...) or from the hospitals' social services.

You healthcare coverage begins from the date upon which you send your application to the primary health insurance fund (CPAM). It's therefore important to submit the application for your children without further delay (as soon as you register your asylum application), and as soon as you are able to justify a three (3) months' residence in France for yourself or your spouse.

You will be issued a certificate that you can hand to your practitioner, to the hospital or to the pharmacist to get your treatment. It will be issued by the fund and sent to the address you mentioned on the forms: you must provide your current home address.

You will be covered during the whole procedure of the asylum application and after it, if you are granted international protection. As the free complimentary solidarity healthcare is valid for only one year, you must each year submit a new file in order to continue benefiting from it, preferably four (4) to two (2) months prior to the expiry date shown on your beneficiary certificate.

While waiting for your health coverage, you can get free routine treatment in the free care centres mentioned in the previous section, 'where to obtain treatment?'

Your 'urgent treatments' at the hospital will also be free of charge. This includes treatments which cannot be postponed, e.g. treatment for a deep lesion, a fracture, a burn, a serious or contagious pathology, all the treatments administered to minors or pregnant women (particularly the preventive examinations carried out during or after a pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy), etc. You have to submit your asylum application certificate to the hospital in order to be treated free of charge.

REMINDER:

You submit the healthcare coverage application for your minor children to the primary health insurance fund (CPAM) near your place of residence as soon as your asylum application is registered and for you (or your spouse) as soon as you have lived in France for more than 3 months.

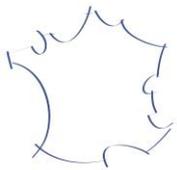
While waiting for your health coverage, you can be treated free of charge at certain care centres or for your 'urgent treatments' at the hospital by submitting your asylum application certificate.

You must inform your primary health insurance fund (CPAM) of any change in your situation: you must send a copy of each new asylum application certificate, new proof of residence and a copy of the application for a residence permit receipt if you are granted international protection.

4.5. Access to the labor market

As an asylum seeker, you may be allowed to work when the OFPRA, for reasons that are not attributable to you, has not decided on your asylum application within six months from the submission of your request.

In this case, upon presentation of a request for a work permit prepared by your future employer, you will be able to apply for a work permit from the labour department (SMOE) of the DIRECCTE in the department of your place of residence.



The decision on the work permit application is made by the Prefect / DIRECCTE / SMOE, with a review period of two months from the date of the application. If you do not receive a response within this period, the authorization is deemed to have been obtained. It is notified to you as well as to your future employer, and is applicable for the duration of your right to remain in France.

In case of approval, the Prefect will send work permits for contracts of more than 3 months or seasonal work contracts, to the OFII.

This work permit may be denied, however, particularly with regard to the employment situation in the region or sector concerned, unless you apply for a job on one of the lists of occupations concerned by established recruitment difficulties.

If you have a temporary work permit and in the event of termination of your employment contract for a reason that is not attributable to you, or after the expiry of a fixed-term employment contract or a temporary employment contract, you can apply to be registered as a jobseeker with the job center.

If you are an unaccompanied minor with a work permit for a fixed term training or professional development contract, you may continue your contract if you file your asylum application as of March 1, 2019.

Finally, if you are admitted to the labor market, you can also benefit from vocational training measures under the terms set out in the Labour Code.

5. Consequences on the right to remain in French territory due to rejection of the asylum application

5.1. The rejection decision of OFPRA or CNDA

■ Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon the notification of OFPRA's decision.

✓ The appeal before the CNDA is not suspensive:

As indicated in section 3.1, your right to remain in French territory is terminated when you have been subject to one of the following decisions by OFPRA:

1. a decision of inadmissibility because you already have effective protection in another State, and if that State is a non-member state, you can be readmitted to it (see section 3.3);
2. a decision of closure of your application (see section 3.3.);
3. a decision of inadmissibility on the first request for reconsideration submitted while you were subject to a deportation order.

In these cases, the asylum application certificate may be withdrawn or not renewed and you will be forced to leave French territory. The appeal before the CNDA is not suspensive and the deportation order can be implemented at any time.

If you have informed OFPRA of the withdrawal of your asylum application, you also lose the right to remain in France and the appeal before the CNDA is not suspensive.

✓ The appeal before the CNDA is not automatically suspensive:



The right to remain in France is also terminated when you have been subject to one of the following decisions by OFPRA:

1. a decision of inadmissibility on the first request for reconsideration submitted without you being subject to a deportation order;
2. a rejection decision on a request for reconsideration deemed admissible;
3. a decision rejecting an asylum application placed under accelerated procedure on the grounds that you are a national of a safe country of origin;
4. a decision rejecting an asylum application placed under accelerated procedure on the grounds that your presence in the national territory poses a serious threat to public policy;
5. a decision of inadmissibility or rejection if you are subject to deportation or an administrative or legal ban on entering French territory and if you have been detained or placed under house arrest (see section 2.2.1 “Are you subject to deportation or an administrative or legal ban on entering French territory?”). ” in section 2.2.1).

In cases 1 to 4, the asylum application certificate may be withdrawn or not renewed and you will be forced to leave French territory.

Once you have been subject to the obligation to leave French territory (OQTF), you may be under house arrest for the quick processing and effective follow-up of your asylum application, or you may be detained when necessary to determine the elements on which your application is based, or when national security or public safety requires it.

If the appeal is not automatically suspensive, you can nevertheless request the administrative court to suspend the implementation of the deportation order in the context of your appeal against the OQTF, for the time period in which you can file an appeal with the CNDA against OFPRA’s decision, and if the CNDA has been applied to, then the time taken by the latter to render a decision.

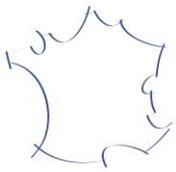
The OQTF made following a rejection decision on an asylum application may be contested before the administrative court within fifteen days of its notification. The judge will make a ruling within ten weeks. The appeal period is reduced to 48 hours if you are under house arrest or detention. In this case, the judge will make a ruling within 72 hours.

The appeal against the OQTF is suspensive: you cannot be deported within the time period to file an appeal, and if the administrative court has been applied to, you cannot be deported before it has rendered its decision.

If you were subject to an OQTF before applying for asylum and the OQTF is no longer subject to appeal, you can directly request the administrative court to suspend the implementation of the OQTF in the 48 hours following your house arrest or detention. This request for suspension is suspensive of the deportation.

If you do not appeal against the OQTF, or in the absence of any appealable OQTF, if you do not request the suspension of the deportation order, you may be deported as soon as the time limit for appealing or requesting for suspension comes to an end. Your material reception conditions will also be terminated at the end of the month during which the time limit for appeal has expired.

In case 5, you may, within 48 hours of OFPRA’s decision, request the administrative court to suspend the deportation measure for the time during which the CNDA reviews your appeal (see section 2.2.1 “Are you subject to a deportation order or an administrative or legal ban on entering French territory pronounced by the government or by a court?”). ” in section 2.2.1).

**What happens after you request to suspend the implementation of your deportation order?**

The administrative court grants your request if you have submitted serious facts likely to justify your stay in French territory as part of the asylum application, during the review of your appeal by the CNDA. In this case, you can remain in French territory until the expiry of the period of appeal with the CNDA, and if the CNDA has been applied to, then until it renders a decision. If necessary, the decision of the administrative court will terminate your house arrest or detention, except for reasons of public safety. Your material reception conditions are terminated at the end of the month in which the time limit for appeal to the CNDA expires, and if the court has been applied to, at the end of the month in which it has rendered its decision.

If the court rejects your request to suspend the implementation of your deportation order, the deportation order may be enforced and the material reception conditions will be terminated at the end of the month in which the decision of the court is notified.

If the OQTF which you are subject to is accompanied by a period of voluntary departure, this period will start from the rejection of your request for suspension by the administrative court, or failing that, from the decision of the CNDA .

■ Termination of the right to remain in French territory upon the reading or notification of CNDA's decision.

In other cases, your right to remain in French territory is terminated when the rejection of your asylum application is final:

- at the end of the period of appeal against OFPRA's decision (one month) if you have not appealed to the CNDA;
- or, if you have made an appeal before the CNDA within one month, on the date of a public hearing of the court's decision, or on the date of notification if it is decided by order of the Court.

In this case, you must leave France and you may be subject to an obligation to leave French territory.

Does the appeal before the Council of State grant access to the right to remain in French territory?

You have the option to challenge the decision of the CNDA by appealing before the Council of State. The deadline for appealing to the Council of State is two months from the notification of the court's decision.

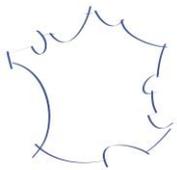
The Council of State does not re-examine all the elements of the case, but only the compliance with the rules of procedure, the absence of factual errors and the correct application of the law by the asylum judge.

Nevertheless, this appeal does not entitle you to benefit from the right to remain in French territory and you may be deported before the Council of State makes a ruling.

5.2. Assisted return to the country of origin.

The prefecture will notify you of the obligation to leave French territory (OQTF), possibly accompanied by a period of departure which is usually 30 days, if you meet the required conditions.

Within this period, you can ask for assistance to return to your country of origin. You must then contact the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII).



✓ Return assistance

Return assistance is intended to facilitate the voluntary return of illegal foreigners to their country of origin. This aid may be requested as soon as the obligation to leave French territory has been notified. The period of voluntary departure may be usefully implemented to solicit this assistance.

With the aim of assisting in a dignified return, the aid provided by the OFII includes:

- **administrative and material assistance in preparing for the journey** to the country of return, arranging for the voluntary departure of the beneficiary and his/her family:
 - reservation of airline tickets;
 - assistance in obtaining travel documents;
 - transportation from the place of accommodation in France to the airport of departure in France;
 - the reception and assistance for formalities of departure at the airport
- **payment of transport costs** from the place of departure in France until arrival in the country of return, including the transport of baggage within the limits determined according to the countries of return;
- **financial assistance**, the amount of which is paid to the foreign national in lump sum at the time of departure.

✓ Reintegration aid

In addition to or independently of the above-mentioned return assistance, aid for economic and social reintegration may be offered to foreigners returning to their country.

This aid may be paid under certain conditions to foreign nationals who have been denied asylum and to their families.

Reintegration aids are organized around a 3-level system. Depending on the circumstances and needs of the beneficiary, these aids may be combined, depending on the beneficiary's profile:

- **Assistance for social reintegration on arrival (Level 1)** ;
Emergency aid, whether material or financial, may include housing improvement or assistance for housing for a limited period, the cover of health costs, schooling of children or school materials.
It may also consist of social support for a specific period of time, for example for the assessment of a family's needs.
- **Employment reintegration assistance (Level 2)**
It may consist of:
 - assistance in taking up employment in the country of return;
 - assistance in finding a job;
 - support for vocational training.
- **Reintegration assistance through business creation (Level 3)**

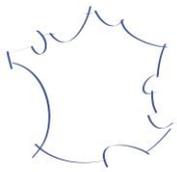
5.3. Forced return to the country of origin

If you have benefitted from a period of voluntary departure but have not departed from French territory after this period, you are an illegal foreigner in France.

You may then be expelled by the police. This deportation order may be preceded by house arrest or placement in an administrative detention center.



If you have been subject to an OQTF without a voluntary departure period, you are an illegal alien from the notification of the decision and you are liable to be expelled at any time.



6. The rights of beneficiaries of protection

If you are recognized as a refugee or have obtained subsidiary protection, you are now placed under the protection of French authorities. You can no longer go to the authorities of your country of origin, nor return to it owing to your fears.

OFPPA provides you with administrative and legal protection, which means that it will provide you with civil status documents and administrative documents after reconstituting your civil status.

6.1. Your stay in France

As a refugee, you are entitled to a ten-year residence permit, renewable by right, allowing you to move freely in French territory.

Upon receipt of the letter granting you refugee status, you must contact the prefecture closest to your residence. Within a period of 8 days from your application for a residence permit, the prefecture will provide you with an initial receipt for 6 months, renewable, bearing the words “recognized refugee”.

This receipt gives you the right to practice the profession of your choice. It will be renewed until the residence permit is provided. As soon as OFPPA has reconstituted your civil status, the residence permit will be issued to you.

As a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you are entitled, as of March 1, 2019, to a multi-year residence permit for a period of four years, allowing you to move freely in French territory.

Upon receipt of the letter granting you protection, you must contact the prefecture closest to your residence. Within a period of 8 days from your application for a residence permit, the prefecture will provide you with an initial receipt for 6 months, renewable, bearing the words “has obtained subsidiary protection”. This receipt gives you the right to practice the profession of your choice. As soon as OFPPA has reconstituted your civil status, the residence permit will be issued to you.

A ten-year residence permit will be issued after four years of legal residence.

6.2. Your family’s stay in France.

■ Your family members’ right to reside in France

Whether you have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, the same residence permit as yours will be provided as of right to:

- your spouse or partner with whom you are bound by a civil union, if he or she is at least 18 years old and if the marriage or civil union took place prior to the filing of your application for asylum, provided that the marriage or union has been valid for at least one year and the certificate of cohabitation is valid;
- your spouse or partner with whom you are bound by a civil union, or your domestic partner, if he / she has been authorized to reside in France for family reunification (see “The right to family reunification” below);



- your children, in the year after they turn 18, or from 16 years of age if they wish to work;
- your parents (direct ascendants in the first degree), if you are still a minor and not married.

Your family members should contact the prefecture of your place of residence to obtain their residence permit.

■ The right to family reunification.

If your family was outside France when you obtained protection, you can bring them to France through the family reunification procedure upon obtaining protection, without any resources or housing conditions.

This right is applicable to:

- your spouse or partner with whom you are bound by a civil union, if he or she is at least 18 years old and if the marriage or civil union took place prior to the filing of your application for asylum;
- your domestic partner, if he or she is at least 18 years old and with whom you had a sufficiently stable and ongoing life together, before the date of your application for protection;
- the children you have had together as a couple, if they are at least 19 years of age and not married;
- your children and those of your spouse from previous unions, under 18 years of age. : This applies to children
 - ✓ whose relationship is established only in relation to you or your spouse, or whose other parent is deceased or deprived of parental rights;
 - ✓ whose care is entrusted, as the case may be, to you or your spouse, under parental authority, by virtue of a decision of a foreign jurisdiction. A copy of this decision as well as the authorization of the other parent to allow the minor come to France must be produced;
- your parents (direct ascendants in the first degree), if you are still a minor and

not married. They can come with their unmarried minor children who are under their care.

To enter France, your family members will have to apply for an entry visa with the diplomatic or consular authorities for a stay of more than 3 months. They will make a decision on this application as soon as possible. No advance mail to the Bureau des familles de réfugiés (Bureau for families of refugees) is required.

Family reunification may be refused if you do not comply with the basic principles of life in France which, in accordance with French laws, govern family life in France. Similarly, any member of your family whose presence in France constitutes a threat to public safety or where it is established that he/she is the instigator, perpetrator or accomplice of persecution and serious harm which justified the granting of protection under asylum may be excluded from family reunification.

If your marriage is subsequent to the submission of your asylum application, you must submit an application to the OFII for family reunification.



6.3. Integration

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

As a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection, it is your responsibility to sign an integration contract (CIR). This contract between you and the State aims to facilitate your integration into French society.

It gives you access to:

- a four-day civic training course to introduce you to the principles, values and institutions of the Republic, the rights and duties associated with life in France and the organisation of French society;
- language training, according to your level, to learn the French language. At the end of this course, you can obtain a standardised certification of your language level;
- Career counselling and support to help you enter the labour market;
- support adapted to your needs to facilitate your reception and integration conditions.

For further information, you can contact the regional office of the OFII near your place of residence.

6.4. Social rights

■ Access to housing

If you have been housed in CADA or another center under the national asylum scheme during your asylum procedure, once you have been granted protection, you will be granted the right to remain in the center for 3 months, after which it is renewable once with the approval of the prefect.

As a person who has been granted protection, you can ask the OFII to place you in a temporary housing center (CPH). If you meet the admission requirements and there is space available, you will be housed for a period of nine months, after which it is renewable for three months.

The team of the center will assist you in your reintegration efforts with an overall approach with regard to your individual circumstances.

In addition, you can have direct access to housing in the private rental sector or community social housing by submitting a file to the relevant institutions or bodies.

■ Access to the labour market

If you are a refugee, you have free access to the labour market as soon as you obtain the initial receipt marked “Recognized refugee”.

If you are a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you can also work as soon as you obtain the initial receipt bearing the words “Has obtained subsidiary protection”.



You can apply for a contract of employment whether for a fixed-term contract (CDD) or for an indefinite term (CDI). You can also register on the list of jobseekers and benefit from personalized support. You can undergo training.

Residence permits of family members of a refugee, as well as multi-year residence permits issued to family members of a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, grant the right to work.

Some professions are regulated and subject to the terms of diplomas and / or nationality A residence permit issued in a department or a French overseas collectivity does not authorize its holder to work in mainland France.

■ Access to health care

Where to obtain treatment? See section 4.4 “Access to healthcare / Where to obtain treatment”

How to obtain health insurance?

- **If you have not yet applied for health insurance at CPAM (health insurance and supplementary universal healthcare coverage CMU):**

See section 4.4. “Access to healthcare / How to obtain health insurance ?” to know which steps to follow.

The documents that must be attached to your health insurance application are:

- the receipt issued by the prefecture bearing the words “recognized refugee” or “has obtained subsidiary protection”;
- *attestation familiale provisoire* (document attesting your family composition), if you have dependent children;
- proof of residence/accommodation if you have one.
- **If you have already applied for health insurance with CPAM:**

You have already received a certificate from CPAM. You will be covered by health insurance and the supplementary CMU if you have requested it However, do not forget to file a new supplementary CMU 2 months before its expiry date (expiry date of the CMU-C will be given on your certificate).

You must send a copy of the receipt of your residence permit and the civil status documents that will be issued by the OFPRA, to CPAM .

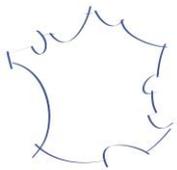
You will then receive a new certificate with a new social security number.

You will then be able to request your CPAM for a “Carte Vitale” (Health Smart Card). This card is free. It replaces the certificate of coverage and must be presented for all your healthcare appointments.

■ Social and family benefits

If you meet the requirements, you can benefit from various social benefits (such as active solidarity income, employment bonus, personal housing allocation, or allowance for disabled adults) as well as family benefits if you have dependent children.

Social benefits include financial assistance to ensure that you have a minimum of resources or additional income, and especially to help you meet housing expenses. These are also aimed at helping you cope with certain expenses related to the birth of a child, childcare by professionals, schooling,



disability, and more generally, to help you manage the maintenance and the education of your children.

Social benefits and certain family benefits are reserved for people whose resources are limited. It is paid by the State-funded family benefits (caisses d'allocations familiales) and the caisses de mutualité sociale agricole, located in around 100 locations in France.

To find out more about these benefits and to file an application, you can approach the state-funded family benefit center (caisses d'allocations familiales) of your place of residence or make your request online (www.caf.fr ; www.msa.fr).

IMPORTANT: To qualify for the active solidarity income (RSA) and employment bonus (prime d'activité), you must submit an application. Your rights will be reviewed only when you are granted refugee status or subsidiary protection.

6.5. Traveling abroad

If you are granted protection and wish to travel outside France, you can obtain a travel document issued by the prefecture of your residence.

If you are a refugee, you will receive a refugee travel document valid for five years. The tax amount to be paid is 45 euros.

If you are a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you will be issued travel and identity documents valid for four years. The tax amount to be paid is 40 euros.

These travel documents cannot be renewed with the French diplomatic and consular authorities. Before traveling, you must ensure that your travel document is valid for the duration of your stay.

If your travel document expires while you are outside France (or if you lose it, or it is stolen), you must contact the French diplomatic or consular authorities of that country to obtain a consular travel pass (laissez-passer consulaire) which, together with your valid residence permit, will allow you to return to France.

If you are a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, your minor child who is a foreigner present on French territory and who does not benefit from protection under asylum may be issued with a valid identity and travel document valid for one year. The tax amount is €15.

Can you travel to your home country?

These travel documents do not allow you to go to your home country. If you return to your country of origin, OFPRA may consider that you no longer have fears and your protection may be terminated (see 6.7).

However, in highly exceptional circumstances (death or serious illness of a relative, for example), if you submit a request to the prefecture, you may obtain a safe conduct pass (sauf-conduit) for a maximum duration of 3 months, authorizing you to go to your country of origin.



6.6. Naturalization

If you have been recognized as a refugee, you can apply for French nationality as soon as you obtain the refugee status.

If you have been granted subsidiary protection, you will have to prove 5 years of legal residence in France before you can apply for naturalization.

You will have to meet certain conditions (example: knowledge of the French language) to apply for naturalization.

You will have to submit your file at a naturalization platform.

6.7. Termination of protection

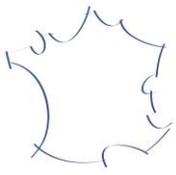
- ✓ **Fraud:** If it appears that the decision granting you protection has resulted from fraud, the OFPRA may terminate the protection granted to you.

- ✓ **You have acquired a new nationality which grants you protection and supersedes the international protection granted by France.**

- ✓ **You no longer have fears in your home country:** OFPRA may estimate that you no longer have fears in your home country, and therefore terminate your protection if:
 - you have voluntarily stayed in your country of origin;
 - you have spoken to the authorities of your country of origin;
 - a fairly significant and lasting change has taken place in the circumstances that led to you being granted protection.

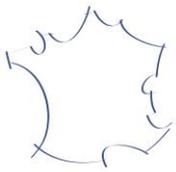
- ✓ **Exclusion clauses:** OFPRA terminates your protection if it appears that you have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or crime against humanity, a serious crime, or acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

- ✓ **Your presence in French territory constitutes a serious threat to public safety or state security.**
 - **if you are a refugee**, your protection is terminated when:
 - there are serious reasons to consider that your presence in France constitutes a serious threat to the security of the State;
 - you have been sentenced with no right of appeal in France, a Member State of the European Union, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Norway or Iceland, for a crime or an offense constituting an act of terrorism or punishable by 10 years imprisonment, and your presence constitutes a serious threat to French society;
 - **if you benefit from subsidiary protection**, your protection is terminated when your presence in French territory poses a serious threat to public safety or state security.



APPENDIX: Useful addresses

This list is not exhaustive



1. 1. National addresses

■ Institutions

French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)

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

National Court of Asylum (CNDA)

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

French Office for Immigration and integration (OFII)

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

■ International organization

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representation in France

7, rue Henri Rochefort 75017 PARIS

Phone: +33 (0)1 44 43 48 58
Fax : +33(0)1 44 43 48 61
www.unhcr.fr/fr-fr

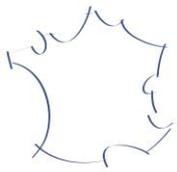
■ Associations

Action by Christians against torture (ACAT)

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

Act'up

9, rue des Dunes
75 019 PARIS
Phone: 01 75 42 81 25
<http://www.actupparis.org/>

**ARDHIS**

LGBT Centre Paris-Île-de-France
63, rue Beaubourg, 75003 Paris
Phone: 01 43 57 21 47
<https://ardhis.org/WP3/>

Amnesty International - France

72-76, boulevard de la Villette
75 019 PARIS
Phone: [01 53 38 65 65](tel:0153386565) / fax: 01 53 38 55 00
<http://www.amnesty.fr/>

Primo Levi Centre

107, avenue Parmentier
75 011 PARIS
Phone: [01 43 14 88 50](tel:0143148850) / fax: 01 43 14 08 28
<http://www.primolevi.asso.fr/>

Association for the reception of refugee doctors and health professionals in France (APSR)

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

Special aid committee for refugee intellectuals

43, rue Cambronne
75 015 PARIS tél : 01 43 06 93 02 / fax: 01 43 06 57 04

Protestant social action center (Centre d'action sociale protestant - CASP)

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

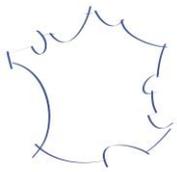
Ecumenical committee for the assistance of displaced persons (Service œcuménique d'entraide - CIMADE)

91 rue Oberkampf
75011 PARIS Phone: 01 44 18 60 50 / fax: 01 45 56 08 59
<http://www.cimade.org>

Medical committee for exiles (Comité médical pour les exilés - COMEDE)

Bicêtre Hospital
78, rue du Général Leclerc
BP 31
94 272 LE KREMLIN BICÊTRE
Phone: 01 45 21 39 32 / fax: 01 45 21 38 41
<http://www.comede.org>

French Red Cross



98 rue Didot,
75694 Paris Cedex 14 tél : 01 44 43 11 00
fax: 01 44 43 11 01
<http://www.croix-rouge.fr>

Support associations for Immigrant Workers (Fédération des associations de soutien aux travailleurs immigrés - FASTI)

58, rue des Amandiers
75 020 PARIS
Phone: 01 58 53 58 53 / fax: 01 58 53 58 43
<http://www.fasti.org>

Refugees Forum

28, rue de la Baisse - BP 1054
69 612 VILLEURBANNE CEDEX
Phone: 04 78 03 74 45/ fax: 04 72 97 05 81
<http://www.forumrefugies.org>

France asylum land (France Terre d'Asile

- FTDA)

24, rue Marc Seguin
75 018 PARIS
Phone: 01 53 04 39 99 / fax: 01 53 04 02 40
<http://www.france-terre-asile.org>

Solidarity and Welcome Group (Groupe accueil solidarité - GAS)

17, place Maurice Thorez
94 800 VILLEJUIF
Phone: 01 42 11 07 95 / fax: 01 42 11 09 91
<http://www.gas.asso.fr/>

Information and support group for Immigrants (GISTI)

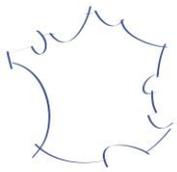
3, villa Marcès
75 011 PARIS
Phone: 01 43 14 60 66 / fax: 01 43 14 60 69
<http://www.gisti.org>

Human Rights League of France (LDH)

138, rue Marcadet
75 018 PARIS
Phone: 01 56 55 50 10 / fax: 01 56 55 51 21
<http://www.ldh-france.org>

Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples (MRAP) Movement against Racism and for Friendship between Peoples - MRAP)

43, boulevard Magenta
75 010 PARIS
Phone: 01 53 38 99 99 / fax: 01 40 40 90 98
<https://www.mrap.fr/>

**Catholic relief (Secours catholique - CEDRE)**

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

National service for pastoral care of Migrants (Service national de la pastorale des migrant - SNPM)

58, avenue de Breteuil
75007 PARIS phone: 01 73 36 69 47
<https://migrations.catholique.fr/>

2. Local addresses

■ Single-desk contact point

AUVERGNE-RHONE-ALPES

- Isère
12 Place de Verdun, 38000 Grenoble
- Puy-de-Dôme
18 Boulevard Desaix, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand
- Rhône
106 rue Pierre Corneille, 69003 Lyon

BOURGOGNE-FRANCHE-COMTE

- Côte-d'Or
51 rue de la Préfecture, 21041 Dijon
- Doubs
8 bis rue Charles Nodier, 25035 Besançon
- Saône-et-Loire
196 rue de Strasbourg, 71000 Mâcon

BRETAGNE

- Ille-et-Vilaine
3 av. de la Préfecture, 35026 Rennes

CENTRE

- Loiret
181 rue de Bourgogne, 45042 Orléans

GRAND-EST

- Marne
38 rue Carnot, 51036 Châlons-en-Champagne
- Moselle
9 rue de la Préfecture, 57000 Metz
- Bas-Rhin
5 place de la République, 67073 Strasbourg



- Haut-Rhin
7 rue Bruat 68020 Colmar

HAUTS DE FRANCE

- Nord
12/14 rue Jean Sans Peur, 59039 Lille
- Oise
1 place de la Préfecture, 60000 Beauvais

ILE-DE-FRANCE

- Paris
92 boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris
- Seine-et-Marne
12 rue des Saints Pères, 77000 Melun
- Yvelines
1 rue Jean Houdon, 78000 Versailles
- Essonne
Boulevard de France, 91000 Evry
- Hauts-de-Seine
167-177 avenue Joliot Curie, 92000 Nanterre
- Seine-Saint-Denis
13 rue Marguerite Yourcenar, 93000 Bobigny
- Val-de-Marne
13/15 rue Claude Nicolas Ledoux, 94000 Créteil
- Val-d'Oise
5 avenue Bernard Hirsch, 95010 Cergy-Pontoise

NORMANDIE

- Calvados
Rue Daniel Huet, 14038 Caen
- Seine-Maritime
7 place de la Madeleine, 76000 Rouen

NOUVELLE-AQUITAINE

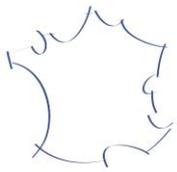
- Gironde
2 esplanade Charles de Gaulle, 33000 Bordeaux
- Vienne
Bâtiment Haussmann, Impasse des Ecosais, 86000 Poitiers
- Haute-Vienne
19 rue Cruveilhier, 87000 Limoges

OCCITANIE

- Haute-Garonne
1 place Saint-Etienne, 31038 Toulouse
- Hérault
34 place des Martyrs de la résistance, 34000 Montpellier

PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR

- Alpes-Maritimes



17 bd du Mercantour 06200 Nice

- Bouches-du-Rhône
66 bis Rue Saint-Sébastien, 13006

PAYS-DE-LA-LOIRE

- Loire-Atlantique
6 quai Ceineray, 44035 Nantes
- Maine-et-Loire
Place Michel Debré, 49934 Angers

OUTRE-MER (services « asile » des préfectures)

- Martinique
Rue Victor Sévère, 972000 Fort-de-France
- Guadeloupe
Grand camp, Immeuble situé à côté de la SIG, 97139 Abymes
- Guyane
23 rue Arago, 97300 Cayenne
- La Réunion
6 rue des Messageries, CS 51079 97404 Saint Denis Cedex
- Mayotte
BP 979 97600 Mamoudzou.

■ 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

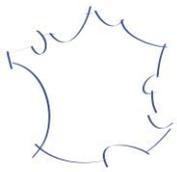
- Ille-et-Vilaine
3, avenue de la Préfecture, 35 026 Rennes
- Côtes d'Armor
1, place Général de Gaulle, 22 000 Saint-Brieuc
- Finistère
42, boulevard Dupleix, 29 000 Quimper
- Morbihan
24, place de la République, 56 000 Vannes

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

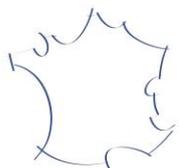
- Palais d'Orléans, Rue Lardenoy,
97 109 Basse-Terre 97109, Guadeloupe

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

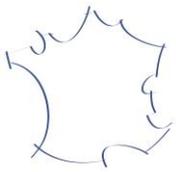
- Oise
1, place de la Préfecture, 60 000 Beauvais
- Aisne
27, rue Paul Doumer, 02 000 Laon
- Somme
51, rue de la République, 80 000 Amiens

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 directorates of the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII)

Central Directorate

44, rue Bague
75 732 Paris Cedex 15
Phone: 01 53 69 53 70

Amiens (02, 60, 80)

275, rue Jules Barni – Bât. D
80 000 Amiens
Phone: 03 22 91 28 99 / amiens@ofii.fr

Besançon (25, 70, 39, 90)

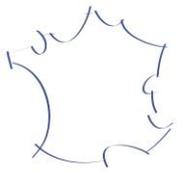
3, avenue de la Gare d'Eau
25 000 Besançon
Phone: 03 81 25 14 39 / besancon@ofii.fr

Bobigny (93)

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

Bordeaux (24, 33, 40, 47,6 4)

55, rue Saint Sernin,
33 002 Bordeaux Cedex
Phone: 05 57 14 23 00 / bordeaux@ofii.fr



Caen (14, 50, 61)
Rue Daniel Huet
14 038 Caen Cedex 9
Phone: 02 31 86 57 98 / Caen@ofii.fr

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

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

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

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

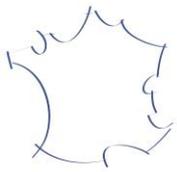
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Lyon (01, 07, 26, 42, 69)
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Le Régent - 4, rue Jules Ferry
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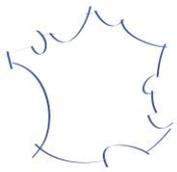
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