



**THE INFORMATION GUIDE  
FOR PEOPLE IN EXILE**

**FEBRUARY 2021**  
**COVID EDITION**



# Emergency numbers (free)

**15 SAMU +**  
If you have serious coronavirus symptoms and difficulty breathing.

**18 FIREMEN +**   
Report a dangerous situation: accidents, fire, sick person...






**17 POLICE**   
Call to get help in case of assault

**115 SAMU SOCIAL**   
Emergency accommodation for one or more nights.  
Open 24/7 but you may have a call wait time of 2 hours or more. You may have to call several times. Ask for an interpreter for your own language.

**3919 WOMEN VIOLENCE INFO**  
For female victims of violence (domestic, sexual, psychological, forced marriages, sexual mutilation, harassment...)

**119 CHILDREN IN DANGER**  
For children in danger or at risk of being in danger.

## HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

-  Postal address
-  Email address
-  Hours of operation
-  Telephone number
-  Metro

**PINK** squares indicate addresses and information for **unaccompanied minors (under 18)**

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**You are an unaccompanied minor, you are under 18.**

 Arriving in Paris for unaccompanied minors page 8

**PINK** squares indicate addresses and information for unaccompanied minors (under 18)



**You have just arrived in Paris and wish to stay in France**

 Arriving in Paris page 6      Legal aid page 10      Procedures page 38

**You are seeking asylum**

 Legal aid page 10      Housing & Financial benefits page 30      Claiming asylum page 38      Appealing the decision page 48

**You are in Dublin procedure**

 Legal aid page 10      If you get arrested page 24      Dublin procedure page 43

**You have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection**

 Legal aid page 10      Access to employment page 34      réfugié Refugee status page 54

**You don't have papers and wish to remain in France**

 Legal aid page 10      If you get arrested page 24      titre de séjour Residency permit page 56

**You are sick**

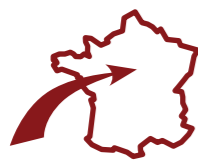
 Healthcare page 16      Access to free health support page 33      titre de séjour Residency permit for healthcare page 56

**You wish to work or go back to University**

 Access to employment page 34      Going back to University page 35

# USEFUL ADDRESSES

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## ARRIVING IN PARIS


### COVID 19 CURFEW

**In February 2021:  
A curfew is still in place.  
Moving around is authorized  
between 6am and 6pm in  
Paris and its region.**

To move around outside these hours an exempted movement certificate is mandatory, failing to present one can lead to a first 135€ fine.

**Police checks will increase.**

 To fill the exempted movement certificate online : [www.3.ly/a88Zj](http://www.3.ly/a88Zj)

 To download the exempted movement certificate and the work / school travel certificate : [www.3.ly/a88Zu](http://www.3.ly/a88Zu)

- Some shops are closed
- Public transportation continues to operate
- Between 6am and 6pm the exempted movement certificate is no longer required.

To get tested for COVID-19, see page 16. For more information on the disease and how to catch it see age 37

## Your administrative situation

You are a foreigner and wish to stay in France: in order to stay on French territory without risking expulsion, you should apply for a residency permit.

You have various possibilities (**asylum claim, applying for residency permit**) which depend on your personal situation.


In the blue box you will find information on how to start an asylum claim. This is not the only available option.

**These procedures are long and complicated.**

- For legal help, go to a free legal aid advice service (see pages 10-11)
- For more information, read the procedure section of this guide (see pages 38-57)

## ASYLUM CLAIM

**Call the Ofii number to get an appointment :  
01 42 500 900**

 Monday to Friday : 9am-3:30pm  
When you call, wait for the language options, they offer many language options.

**Warning, this phone number is not free. It costs the price of a local call.**

**A lot of people are trying to call at the same time : there is a very long waiting list and your call will automatically be interrupted after 45 minutes. Try calling several times.**

Take screenshots of calls you made to the Ofii number with your phone.






This will help you prove you tried calling several times but that you never managed to get an appointment to start your asylum procedure.











## Single men

If you have started your asylum procedure, go to a specialised day centre (see day centres below) in order to go to a CAES and get housing. Be aware that, the wait can be very long. Come early to register.

### PARIS DAY CENTER 1

 1 boulevard du Palais 75004 Paris  
  Cité  
 Monday to Friday : 9am- 4pm  
 **Come early to register to a transit centre (CAES)**  
For more information see page 14.

### PARIS DAY CENTER SUD AUSTERLITZ

**You can get help there to call Ofii number.**  
 24 quai d'Austerlitz 75013 Paris  
  Quai de la Gare  
   Gare d'Austerlitz  
 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday : 9am- 4pm. Tuesday : 9am-3pm.  
 **Come to register to a transit centre (CAES)**  
For more information see page 14.







## Families, couples and single women

Access to accommodation will vary depending on your family makeup and the timing of the asylum procedure.

**If you haven't yet asked for asylum**, it will be difficult for you to get housing. Call the Ofii number (see **blue** box to the left) to ask for accommodation during your asylum procedure.

The Bastille-Henri 4 day centre is specialised in helping families, couples and single women who have only just arrived in Paris.


### ACCUEIL DE JOUR BASTILLE/HENRI 4

**Families, couples and single women.  
For newcomers only.**  
 3 rue des Lesdiguières 75004 Paris  
    Bastille  
 Monday to Sunday from 9am  
**Get there very early !  
Open on holidays**  
For more information see page 15.



## YOUR DOCUMENTS


### Keep a copy of all your documents

 It is very important to keep photographs and copies of all documents and letters **in your name** that may be given to you while you're staying in France. Keep those copies in different places (at a friend's place or at an organisation) and online (in your emails...)

**As soon as you arrive, make sure you keep track of all of the documents you receive and organise them by theme (health, work, education, etc).**

- They can be **useful for your asylum procedure or in case of arrest** to prove your presence on French territory and allow organisations to better understand your situation.

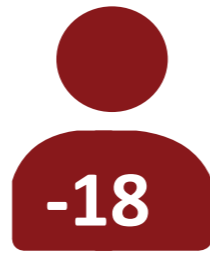
- Those proofs of presence in France will be **mandatory if you request a resident permit. Exemples** : your income declarations (taxes), medical prescriptions, social security certificate, phone and electricity bills, Pass Navigo, proof of domiciliation, payrolls, French classes inscriptions and diplomas, various letters...

 The **CAMSCANNER** app can help you scan your documents.

**IF YOU LOSE YOUR DOCUMENTS YOU SHOULD GO TO A POLICE STATION TO MAKE A STATEMENT OF LOSS OR THEFT. If you wish to be accompanied by an organization to go the police station go there:**

**HALTE HUMANITAIRE** (see page 14)  
 2 rue Perrault 75004 Paris  
 Thursday 15h30

# UNACCOMPANIED MINORS (under 18)



## 1. What does it mean to be an « unaccompanied minor »?

You are an “unaccompanied minor” if:

- You are **under 18 years of age**
- You are **without parents or without legal guardians** (adults who have legal authority over you) in France

**As an unaccompanied minor, you are considered to be “in danger”.** You will therefore be protected and taken in charge by the Child Welfare Services: Aide Sociale à l'Enfance (ASE).

## 2. Your rights in France

**The French State is legally responsible for unaccompanied minors on its territory** and therefore has to protect them. In charge of accommodating and protecting these unaccompanied minors is the Child Welfare Services (ASE).

Before being taken in charge, you will first need to pass an **“underage and unaccompanied” evaluation** with the ASE. This evaluation is mandatory to be taken in charge and protected by the ASE who will interview you to assess if you truly are underage and unaccompanied. Usually, this only takes a few days, **but it can take up to a few weeks.**

Once you are officially recognized as underage and unaccompanied, you will be accommodated and guided towards independence until you turn 18. That will include socio-educational work, education or training, legal and administrative monitoring...

## 3. Your arrival in Paris

- Locate nearby distribution points and organizations that help unaccompanied minors (Paris d'Exil, Les midis du MIE, la TIMMY, see page 12) to prepare for the next administrative steps
- Once you feel ready, **go to one of the 3 evaluation centers** listed below (no appointments needed):

### DEMIE

#### In Paris

🏠 5 Rue du Moulin Joly 75011 Paris

🚇 2 Couronnes ☎ 01 58 30 14 50

🕒 Monday-Friday 8:45am-5pm

**Get there very early.**

### PEMIE

#### In Bobigny

🏠 1-15 rue Benoît Frachon 93000 Bobigny

🚇 1 Libération ☎ 01 82 46 81 42

🕒 Monday- Friday 9am-12:30 and 1:30pm-5pm. **Closed Thursday afternoons.**

### SERVICE D'ÉVALUATION ET DE MISE À L'ABRI POUR MIE

#### In Créteil (Val-de-Marne)

🏠 6 rue Albert Einstein 94000 Créteil

🚇 8 Créteil-l'Echat ☎ 01 42 07 09 02

🕒 Monday to Friday 9:30am-5:30pm.

**Get there very early.**

## 4. The evaluation interview

You will most likely have a **quick first interview**, then will be placed in a shelter while you wait for a second interview. Usually, it is mandatory for you to be placed in the shelter before the next interview.

**The second interview will be longer**, and you will have to discuss: your identity, your family, your life in your home country (living conditions, education), the reasons why you left, your journey to France, your living conditions since you have arrived in France, and what you plan to do in France.

- Do not forget to bring the documents that can prove you are underage. Warning: you take on a great risk by showing fake identity papers.
- **You can ask an organization (see page 10) to help you retrieve documents from your home country.**
- **You have the right to an interpreter** of your native language.

In some cases, after this evaluation, the ASE

can ask for “complementary examinations”: a verification of your identity papers (if you have them), and sometimes, a bone age assessment.

**Note that you should not undergo any medical exams or X-rays if you did not give your consent and if the judge has not allowed it!**

## 5. After the interview

After the interview, the evaluation center is in charge of filling out a report for the ASE. Then, **the ASE is in charge of determining whether or not you are underage based on that report.**

You should receive an answer from the evaluation centre in the following days. Any rejection must be notified on a document that indicates the reasons behind that rejection.

There are two possibilities:

- **You are officially recognized as an unaccompanied minor:** you will be accommodated (in a shelter, or in an apartment, and in some cases in a foster home), you will be assisted by a tutor, you will learn French, go to school or undergo professional training in a specific field of work.
- **Or, the ASE does not recognize you as being underage and/or that you are unaccompanied.**

## 6. In case of rejection

**If you are not recognized as being underage, the reasons behind the rejection should be explained in a document.**

Note that it is crucial for you to keep that document for the next steps. **You have the right to appeal the decision before a juvenile judge.**

**The judge will set up a meeting to hear your case.** He can also ask for complementary examinations: the verification of your papers and medical exams, with your consent. Once he has looked over your case, the judge can either recognize you as being an unaccompanied minor or confirm the ASE's rejection.

- **You have the right to an attorney**
- **When waiting for the judge's decision,** you will not be accommodated nor receive

financial aid from the Government. For more information on where to eat, shower and get help, see page 5.

• Note that you can **get help from legal organizations** (see below).

### ANTENNE DES MINEURS (FREE)

**Lawyers for unaccompanied minors** who received a refusal of minority recognition.

**Bring your original documents.**

🏠 Tribunal judiciaire 29-45 avenue de la Porte de Clichy 75017 Paris

Ground floor opposite the general front desk.

🚇 13 Porte de Clichy

🕒 Monday to Friday 2pm-5pm and Tuesday and Friday 9:30am-12:30

### ADJIE

Legal assistance for **unaccompanied minors.**

🏠 49 ter avenue de Flandre 75019 Paris

🚇 7 Riquet

✉ contact@adjie.fr

🕒 Monday 6pm and Saturday 10am

**Come early!**

**Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières, MSF)** provide a daycare centre reserved for minors. It offers orientation, psychological follow-up. (see page 16).

## 7. Seeking asylum as a minor

If you are underage, have fled your country because you were scared for your life, have been persecuted, you can also ask for protection in France. You would need to apply for asylum during the underage recognition procedure.

Because you are underage, an ad hoc Administrator (a legally responsible adult) will be appointed to help you through your application for asylum. This person is a professional worker (it can sometimes be someone who works for an organization such as France terre d'asile). If a member of your family is currently in another European Union country, you can ask to join them.

Note that, as a minor, you will not be granted the allowance for asylum seekers (ADA). Only the ASE can accommodate unaccompanied minors because you cannot be accommodated in the same centers as adults.



# FREE LEGAL HELP

Help and advice for your procedures depending on your situation :

- **ASYLUM PROCEDURE**
- **DUBLIN PROCEDURE**
- **REFUGEES**
- **OTHER RESIDENCIAL PERMITS**

See page 37 for more information about procedures.

## UNACCOMPAGNIED MINORS

See pages 8-9 to get free legal help for unaccompanied minors.

### ● ● ● **CIMADE BATIGNOLLES**

Call to make an appointment :

☎ 01 40 08 05 34

🕒 Monday from 2:30pm to 5:30pm

🕒 Wednesday from 9:30am to 12:30

### ● ● ● **CIMADE LUXEMBOURG**

Call to make an appointment :

☎ 01 42 22 75 77

🕒 Tuesday to Thursday from 10am to 3pm

### ● **CIMADE BELLEVILLE**

Call to make an appointment :

☎ 01 42 45 65 07

🕒 Monday from 9:30am to 12:30 and

🕒 Tuesday from 1pm-7:30pm

### ● ● **LDH 18/19 - AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MONTMARTRE**

🕒 Tuesday 2pm-6pm

Call to make an appointment :

☎ 07 51 51 29 25

✉ permanence18@ouvaton.org

### ● ● **PERMANENCE POUR LES EXILÉ·E·S LA CHAPELLE**

( **ADDE, ATMF, Dom'asile, ELENA, GISTI, La Cimade** )

OQTF appeal, CNDA appeal, Dublin appeal, CMA appeal, information on prefecture appointments .

In French, English, Arabic, Pashto and Dari

🏠 10 rue Affre 75018 Paris

🚇 2 La Chapelle

Come at this time to take an appointment :

🕒 Monday 2pm to 5pm

### ● ● ● **BUS DE LA SOLIDARITÉ**

• Specially for asylum procedure and foreigners' rights:

🕒 Friday from 2pm to 5pm

🏠 5 avenue de la Porte d'Aubervilliers 75018

Paris

🚇 3<sup>b</sup> Porte d'Aubervilliers

### ● **FASTI**

🏠 58 rue des Amandiers 75020 Paris

🚇 2 Ménilmontant

☎ 06 85 67 02 02

Without appointment :

🕒 Tuesday and Thursday 2pm-5pm

### ● ● **LE KIOSQUE**

Information and advice on asylum claim and Dublin procedure.

🏠 218 rue du Faubourg Saint-Martin

75010 Paris

🚇 7 Louis Blanc

🚇 4 5 7 Gare de l'Est

Without appointment :

🕒 Monday to Friday 9:30am-12:30

☎ 01 76 62 12 47

✉ lekiosque@emmaus.asso.fr

### ● **CAPI**

**FRANCE TERRE D'ASILE (FAMI)**

Telephone helpline:

☎ 01 53 06 67 22

🕒 Monday to Thursday 9am-1pm

### ● ● ● **LIGUE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME**

✉ perm@ldh-france.org

### ● ● ● **BAAM**

🏠 8 rue Duchefdelaville 75013 Paris

🚇 6 Chevaleret

🚇 14 RER C Bibliothèque François Mitterrand

With an appointment:

• For asylum seekers :

☎ 07 66 32 59 30

> General questions about asylum and Dublin Procedure

🕒 Wednesday 5pm-7:30pm

> Help for your Ofpra interview, writing your story (récit) and applying for reconsideration

🕒 Friday 5pm-7:30pm

✉ baam.legal@gmail.com

• For undocumented people (sans-papiers)

✉ baam.sejour@gmail.com

☎ 07 66 77 90 29

🕒 Sunday 4pm-7pm

### ● ● **CEDRE**

🏠 23 boulevard de la Commanderie

75019 Paris 🚇 7 Porte de la Villette

Individual information on your rights:

🕒 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday 9am-11:30am

Information on asylum procedures first steps:

🕒 Monday at 9:30am

Group information on Dublin procedure:

🕒 Tuesday and Thursday at 9:30am

### ● **SCIENCES PO REFUGEE HELP**

Help for the OFPRA interview and writing your story (récit). Send a message specifying the languages you speak.

☎ 07 49 67 92 73

✉ asylum.aid@refugeehelp.fr

Appointment possible on fridays.

### ● ● ● **GISTI**

Telephone helpline

☎ 01 84 60 90 26

🕒 Monday to Friday 3pm-6pm and

🕒 Wednesday and Friday 10am-12

### ● **ASSOCIATION ASILE**

Help for your OFPRA interview and writing your story (récit), help for CNDA appeal, allocation and social security problems. **No Dublin appeal or "réexamen"**.

🕒 Write or call to make an appointment :

✉ contact.asile.asso@gmail.com

☎ 06 50 54 79 45

🕒 Monday 2pm-5pm and Thursday 9am-12

### ● ● **ASSOCIATION ESSOR**

With an appointment only by telephone or text message:

🕒 Tuesday, thursday and friday 1pm-

5:30pm

☎ 06 51 82 31 92 ☎ 07 81 86 79 15

### ● **CLINIQUE JURIDIQUE**

Help for the OFPRA interview and writing your story (récit). Help for CNDA appeal

Send a message to make an appointment:

✉ asile.cliniquejuridiqueefb@gmail.com

### ● **MRAP COMITÉ LOCAL 19/20**

Telephone helpline

☎ 01 53 38 99 99

🕒 Monday and Friday 9am-12:30

## LGBT+

(Lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgenders)

### ● **BAAM PERMANENCE LGBT**

Help for your OFPRA interview and writing your story (récit), help for CNDA appeal. **No Dublin appeal or "réexamen"**

🏠 8 rue Duchefdelaville 75013 Paris

🚇 6 Chevaleret

🚇 14 RER C Bibliothèque François Mitterrand

🕒 Tuesday 5pm-7pm and Sunday 10am-12am

Write to make an appointment

✉ baam.lgbt@gmail.com

### ● **ARDHIS**

Association for the recognition of the immigration and residencial rights for LGBT+. Legal advice by email or leave a voice message explaining your situation :

✉ contact@ardhis.org

☎ 09 72 47 19 55



## FOOD

### Breakfast

#### UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

##### LES MIDIS DU M.I.E

🏠 In front of the DEMIE :  
5 rue du Moulin Joly 75011 Paris  
🚇 **M** **2** Couronnes  
🕒 Monday to Friday at 10am-12

##### P'TIT DEJ' SOLIDAIRES

🏠 Eole Garden 75019 Paris  
Entrance at the intersection of rue  
d'Aubervilliers and rue du Département  
🚇 **M** **2** **5** Stalingrad  
🕒 Monday to Sunday around 8:30am

##### L'ARMÉE DU SALUT

🏠 9 rue André Brechet 75017 Paris  
🚇 **M** **13** Porte de Saint-Ouen  
🚇 **T** **3b** Porte de Saint-Ouen  
🕒 Monday to Sunday 9:30am-11:30am

##### SOLIDARITÉ MIGRANTS WILSON

In front of the Franprix  
🚇 **M** **12** Porte de la Chapelle  
🕒 Saturday 9am-11:30am

### Lunch

#### UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

##### LES MIDIS DU M.I.E

🏠 Jardin 38 rue Pali-Kao 75020 Paris  
🚇 **M** **2** Couronnes  
🕒 Thursday to Monday at 12

##### RESTOS DU COEUR / L'UN EST L'AUTRE

🏠 15 avenue Porte de la Villette 75019 Paris  
🚇 **M** **7** Porte de la Villette  
🕒 Monday to Sunday at 11am

## Dinner

#### LA CHORBA/ERNEST

🏠 Hôtel de Ville 75004 Paris  
🚇 **M** **1** **11** Hôtel de Ville  
🕒 Monday to Sunday 5:30pm

#### RESTOS DU COEUR / L'UN EST L'AUTRE / LA CHORBA

🏠 15 avenue Porte de la Villette 75019 Paris  
🚇 **M** **7** Porte de la Villette  
🕒 Monday to Sunday 5:30pm-8pm

#### L'ARMÉE DU SALUT

🏠 70 boulevard Barbès 75018 Paris  
🚇 **M** **4** Château Rouge  
🕒 Monday to Sunday 6:30pm-7:30pm

#### LA GAMELLE DE JAURÈS

🏠 Halal  
🏠 29 avenue de la Porte d'Aubervilliers  
75018 Paris 🚇 **T** **3b** Porte d'Aubervilliers  
🕒 Monday 7:30pm

#### SOLIDARITÉ MIGRANTS WILSON

🏠 29 avenue de la Porte d'Aubervilliers  
75018 Paris 🚇 **T** **3b** Porte d'Aubervilliers  
🕒 Tuesday 7:30pm

#### LE GANG DE LA POPOTE

🏠 Place Pajol 75018 Paris  
🚇 **M** **2** **REB** **B** La Chapelle  
🕒 Wednesday 6:30pm

#### UNE CHORBA POUR TOUS

🏠 Exit of the metro station 🚇 **M** **2** **5** Jaurès  
🕒 Monday to Friday 5pm

#### RESTOS DU COEUR

• **Gare de l'Est**  
🏠 1 avenue de Verdun 75010 Paris  
🚇 **M** **4** **5** **7** Gare de l'Est  
🕒 Monday to Saturday 8pm  
Sunday 7:30pm

#### • **Porte de Saint Ouen**

🏠 15 avenue de la porte de Saint-Ouen  
75017 Paris  
🚇 **M** **13** Porte de Saint-Ouen  
🚇 **T** **3b** Porte de Saint-Ouen  
🕒 Monday to Saturday 8pm  
Sunday 7:30pm



## SHOWERS

### FREE

Individual shower cubicles  
Bring your own towel and soap

#### BAINS-DOUCHES ROUVET

🏠 1 rue Rouvet 75019 Paris  
🚇 **M** **7** Corentin Cariou  
🕒 Tuesday to Sunday 7:30am-12:30pm

#### LA MAISON DU PARTAGE

Come early  
Soap, shampoo, towels, and razors provided.  
Breakfast included.

🏠 32 rue Bouret 75019 Paris  
🚇 **M** **7 BIS** Bolivar 🚇 **M** **2** **5** **7 BIS** Jaurès  
🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-11:30am

#### BAINS-DOUCHES PYRÉNÉES

🏠 296 rue des Pyrénées 75020 Paris  
🚇 **M** **3** Gambetta  
🕒 Monday to Saturday 7:30am-1pm Sunday  
8am-12:30pm  
Closed on Wednesday

#### BAINS-DOUCHES PETITOT

🏠 1 rue Petitot 75019 Paris  
🚇 **M** **11** Place des Fêtes  
🕒 Tuesday to Saturday 12-5pm

#### BAINS-DOUCHES MEAUX

Accessible to disabled people  
🏠 18 rue de Meaux 75019 Paris  
🚇 **M** **2** Colonel Fabien  
🕒 Monday to Saturday : 7:30am-12 and  
Sunday 8am-12  
Closed on Wednesday

#### BAINS-DOUCHES DES HAIES

🏠 27 rue des Haies 75020 Paris  
🚇 **M** **9** Buzenval  
🕒 Tuesday to Saturday 7:30am-1pm Sunday  
8am-12:30

#### BAINS-DOUCHES OBERKAMPF

Accessible to disabled people  
🏠 42 rue Oberkampf 75011 Paris  
🚇 **M** **5** Oberkampf  
🕒 Monday to Saturday 7:30am-1pm  
Sunday 8am-12:30  
Closed on Thursday

#### BAINS-DOUCHES LES DEUX PONTS

🏠 8 rue des deux ponts 75004 Paris  
🚇 **M** **7** Pont-Marie  
🕒 Tuesday to Saturday 12-5pm

#### BAINS-DOUCHES CHARENTON

🏠 188 rue de Charenton 75012 Paris  
🚇 **M** **8** Montgallet  
🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-12  
For women only:  
🕒 Monday to Friday 2:pm-7pm

#### MAISON DANS LA RUE

🏠 18 rue Picpus 75012 Paris  
🚇 **M** **1** **2** **6** **9** Nation  
🕒 Monday to Friday 8am-12 and 2pm-5pm  
Closed on Wednesday morning

#### BAINS-DOUCHES NEY

Accessible to disabled people  
🏠 134 boulevard Ney 75018 Paris  
🚇 **M** **4** Porte de Clignancourt  
🕒 Monday to Sunday 7:30am-11:30am  
Closed on Thursday



## DAY CENTRES

### FREE

Places to rest and access different types of support, depending on the centre, such as: hot drinks, phone charging, wifi, advice, etc.



### SHOWER

Spots limited



### LAUNDRY

To wash your clothes

### UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

#### CENTRE D'ACCUEIL DE JOUR POUR MINEURS (MSF)

Only for minors with refusal notification from an evaluation centre. Come early

🏠 101 bis avenue Jean Lolive 93500 Pantin

🚇 5 Église de Pantin / Hoche

🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-1pm and 2pm-5pm.

**Closed on Wednesday afternoon**

#### AUTREMONDE

🏠 30 rue de la Mare 75020 Paris

🚇 2 Couronnes 🚇 11 Pyrénées

🕒 Wednesday, Friday and Sunday 2pm-5:30pm

**Free legal help and orientation with an appointment only by phone:**

☎ 07 66 66 04 39



#### PARIS CENTRE 1 Men

Asylum seekers and refugees

🏠 1 boulevard du Palais 75004 Paris

🚇 4 Cité

🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-4pm

• Breakfast in the morning

• **Showers** : 🕒 10h-15h

• **Asylum seekers** :

**Come early to register for a transfer to a transit center CAES**

• **Social help of refugees**

🕒 Monday to Friday with an appointment, Tuesday without an appointment



#### PARIS SUD AUSTERLITZ Men

Asylum seekers and refugees

🏠 24 quai d'Austerlitz 75013 Paris

🚇 6 Quai de la Gare

🚇 5 10 Gare d'Austerlitz

🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-4pm, closing at 3pm on Tuesday.

• Breakfast in the morning and light lunch

• **Asylum seekers : help to call the OFII number and register for a transfer to a transit center (CAES)**

🕒 Wednesday 10am: group **information collective on the asylum procedure** (french, english, arab, pachto, dari).

• **Refugees : help for job seeking and housing** (CAIR program registration)

• **French class** : see page 20.



#### HALTE HUMANITAIRE Men

Asylum seekers and refugees without housing. Register there Monday to Friday.

🏠 2 rue Perrault 75001 Paris

🚇 1 Louvre Rivoli

🕒 Monday to Sunday 9am- 6pm

• Breakfast

• Showers + hygiene kit

• Social and legal help

• Medical and psychological consultations

• French classes

• Art classes

• Cultural and social animations



#### ESI AGORA

🏠 32 rue des Bourdonnais 75001 Paris

🚇 1 4 7 11 14 / RER B Châtelet

No appointment needed in the morning:

🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-12

☎ By appointment only in the afternoon



#### MAISON DANS LA RUE

🏠 18 rue Picpus 75012 Paris

🚇 1 2 6 9 Nation

☎ 01 40 02 09 88

🕒 Monday to Friday 8am-12 and 2pm-5pm

Closed on Wednesday morning



#### LA MAISON DU PARTAGE

🏠 32 rue Bouret 75019 Paris

🚇 2 5 7 bis Jaurès

🕒 Monday to Sunday 8am-12:30 and 2pm-4:30pm. **Closed on Saturday**

Laundry with appointment



#### ESI BICHAT

🏠 35 rue Bichat 75010 Paris

🚇 11 Goncourt

🕒 Monday to Friday 7:15am-6pm

Saturday 9:15am-5pm

**Closed on Wednesday afternoon**

For the laundry, make an appointment on Tuesday and Friday.

## Women and families

#### ACCUEIL DE JOUR BASTILLE/HENRI 4

Families, couples and single women.

**For newcomers only.**

🏠 3 rue des Lesdiguières 75004 Paris

🚇 1 5 8 Bastille

🕒 Monday to Sunday from 9am-6pm. Closes at 5pm during for the curfew.

**Come early! Only 20 people at the same time.**

• **Families** : social and emergency housing help

• **Women and couples** : information and orientation



#### ACCUEIL DE JOUR

**FAMILLES ET FEMMES ENCEINTES**

🏠 24 quai d'Austerlitz 75013 Paris

🚇 6 Quai de la Gare

🚇 5 10 Gare d'Austerlitz

🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-4pm, closing at 3pm on Tuesday.

• Locker room, luggage service, resting room, playroom

• **Social help** for housing research, openings of right, orientations and other administrative rights



#### ESI FAMILLES

**For families, couples and pregnant women**

🏠 4 rue Georges Pitard 75015 Paris

🚇 13 Plaisance

🕒 Monday to Friday from 10am-12:30



#### ESI GEORGETTE AGUTTE

**Women only**

🏠 9-11 rue Georgette Agutte 75018 Paris

🚇 13 Guy Moquet

🕒 Tuesday to Saturday 9:30am-4:30pm

Closed on Thursday morning

• Luggage service, resting room

• **Social and psychological help**



#### ADSF

**Women's health shelter**

**With appointment only.**

🏠 18 rue Bernard Dimey 75018 Paris

🚇 13 Porte de Saint Ouen

**Call to make an appointment**

☎ 01 78 10 79 25



#### HALTE AIDE FEMMES BATTUES (HAFB)

**Women only - only with an appointment.**

🏠 17 rue Mendelssohn 75020 Paris

🚇 9 Porte de Montreuil

🕒 Monday to Friday 1pm-5:30pm. Closed on Thursday.

**Call to make an appointment**

☎ 01 43 67 03 67





## COVID 19

### Where can you get tested?

If you have Covid-19 symptoms or you have been in contact with someone who has tested positive for Covid-19, you should go and get a test to know if you have the virus.

For more information about the virus and how it is spread, see page 21 and 27.

In Paris and in the Ile-de-France region there are free testing centres for people who don't have health coverage. You can go to these centres without a prescription.

### Testing centres

All these centres are accessible **without an appointment**. The test is **free**. We advise to come early.

🏠 10 rue Maurice Grimaud 75018 Paris  
 🚇 3b / 🚇 4 Porte de Clignancourt  
 🕒 Monday to Saturday from 2pm to 6pm

🏠 Espace Pierre Girard  
 5-7 rue Pierre Girard 75019 Paris  
 🚇 5 Laumière  
 🕒 Monday to Saturday from 2pm to 6pm

🏠 6 Place de la Légion d'Honneur  
 93000 Saint-Denis  
 🚇 13 Basilique de Saint-Denis  
 🕒 Monday to Saturday from 9am to 6pm  
 Same-day result if you get tested before 10:30am

## Laboratories

To get tested free of charge in a laboratory you must benefit from health insurance : AME, PUMA-CSS (ex-CMU)

### LABORATOIRE CERBALLIANCE PARIS

🏠 70 rue Césaria Évora 75019 Paris  
 🚇 RER E / 🚇 T / 🚇 3b Rosa Parks  
 🕒 Monday to Friday 7am-6pm and Saturday 8am-1pm

**With appointment only :**  
[www.bit.ly/3nmSkXi](http://www.bit.ly/3nmSkXi)

### LABORATOIRE KUATE SITE RIQUET

🏠 28 rue Riquet 75019 Paris  
 🚇 1 Riquet  
 🕒 Monday to Friday 7:30am-12 and 2:30pm-4:30pm

## PASS (hospitals)

Free medical consultation and social services. No health insurance needed, **arrive very early**.

- It can help to be accompanied by a **French speaker**

- The translation website **Traducmed** (39 languages) may be very useful for medical appointments :  
[www.traducmed.fr](http://www.traducmed.fr)

## HÔTEL-DIEU

**No appointment necessary**

🏠 1 place du Parvis Notre-Dame  
 75004 Paris

🚇 4 / 🚇 B Saint Michel or Cité

🕒 Monday to Friday. Come at 7am

**If you don't have social security (PUMA)**

Go to the hospital social service

☎ Social services :

01 42 34 88 98 - 01 42 34 80 77

## HÔPITAL BICHAT - CLAUDE-BERNARD

**PASS with appointment only**

🏠 46 rue Henri-Huchard 75018 Paris

🚇 13 Porte de Saint-Ouen

☎ 01 40 25 80 80

🕒 **Emergencies : 24/7 - Everyday at all time**

## HÔPITAL SAINT-LOUIS

General medical and dermatology consultation for adults.

No appointment needed. Come at 6:30am

🏠 1 avenue Claude-Vellefaux 75010 Paris

🚇 2 Colonel Fabien

☎ It's possible to call to make an appointment : 01 42 49 91 30

## HÔPITAL AVICENNE

**COVID testing, possible orientation for emergency housing**

Unité Villermé (polyclinique médicale)

🏠 125 route de Stalingrad

Bobigny 93000

Bâtiment Mantout

🚇 1 La Courneuve- 8 mai 1945

☎ 01 48 95 55 55

🕒 Call to make a appointment :

Monday-friday 8:30am à 5pm

and ask number 52783

## HÔPITAL SAINT-ANTOINE

**No appointment necessary -**

**starting at 16 years of age.**

**Ask for "Polyclinique Baudelaire"**

🏠 184 rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine 75012 Paris

🚇 8 Faidherbe- Chaligny

🚇 2 Nation

🕒 Monday to Friday : 9:30am-4pm

Go there early

☎ 01 49 28 29 50

## HÔPITAUX LARIBOISIÈRE ET FERNAND-WIDAL

Médecine générale sur rendez-vous pour adultes (venir très tôt).

Demander Consultation Arc-en-ciel

🏠 2 rue Ambroise-Paré 75010 Paris

🚇 5 / 🚇 4 / 🚇 B Gare du Nord

☎ 01 49 95 65 65 - 01 49 95 81 24

🕒 Du lundi au vendredi 9h-11h30 et de 13h30 à 15h30

## CENTRE HOSPITALIER DE SAINT-DENIS

General medical and dental consultations

🏠 2 rue du Dr Pierre Delafontaine 93200 Saint-Denis

🚇 13 Basilique de Saint-Denis

☎ 01 42 35 60 00 (Medical consultation)

☎ 01 42 35 61 21 - 01 42 35 60 25 (Social Service)

🕒 **Emergencies : 24/7 - Everyday at all time**

🕒 Monday to Friday 8:30am-4pm

## UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

### HÔPITAL ROBERT-DEBRÉ

Medical consultations for **minors and pregnant women**

**No appointment needed**

Entrance by green area (point vert)

🏠 48 boulevard Sérurier 75019 Paris

🚇 7 bis Pré Saint-Gervais

☎ 01 40 03 24 94

🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-12 and 2pm-4pm

**Closed on Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon**

## Medical organisations

### COMEDE

Accessible to everyone, regardless of legal status. Medical and follow-up consultations, gynecological visits, educational therapy, vaccinations, socio-judicial, mental health services, and osteopathic consultations.

- **Access to an interpreter**
- **First meeting without appointment**

### Unaccompanied minors :

Medical-psycho-social consultation **without appointment.**

🏠 Hôpital Bicêtre - 78 avenue du Général Leclerc 94270 Le Kremlin-Bicêtre

🚇 7 Le Kremlin-Bicêtre

Access: Second floor, Room 60, Brown section

🕒 Monday to Friday 8:30am-5:30pm.  
Thursday 1pm-5:30pm

### UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

#### MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES

**Only for minors with refusal notification from an evaluation centre. Come early**

🏠 101 bis avenue Jean Lolive 93500 Pantin

🚇 5 Église de Pantin / Hoche

🕒 Monday to Friday 9am-1pm and 2pm-5pm.

**Closed on Wednesday afternoon**

### HEALTH WATCH

#### MÉDECINS DU MONDE

Doctors with Arabic, Pachtu and Dari interpreters for homeless people.

🚇 2 La Chapelle

🕒 Monday: 1:30pm-5pm

🏠 Jardin Anaïs-Nin 75019 Paris

🚇 RER E Rosa Parks / T 3<sup>bis</sup> Porte d'Aubervilliers

🕒 Friday: 1:30pm-5pm

### LE BUS SOCIAL DENTAIRE



Emergency dental care.

**For adults only. Identity card needed (passport, ID card, resident card, récépissé)**

☎ 06 80 00 94 21

www.busdentaire.fr

🏠 Samu Social, 35 avenue Courteline 75012 Paris

🚇 1 Saint-Mandé

🕒 Monday to Wednesday at 9am and 1pm

🏠 Médecins du Monde, 8/10 rue des Blés 93210 La Plaine St Denis

🚇 12 Front Populaire

🕒 Thursday at 9am

### MÉDECINS DU MONDE (CAOA)

Orientation and help centre

🏠 15 bd de Picpus 75012 Paris

🚇 6 Bel Air

☎ 08 01 90 77 70

Medical-psycho-social consultation **with appointment only.**

**Call to make an appointment** on these days: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9:30 am to 12:30

## Psychological support

### LE CHÊNE ET L'HIBISCUS

At the Halte Humanitaire

**Asylum seekers and refugees without housing.**

🏠 2 rue Perrault 75001 Paris

🚇 1 Louvre Rivoli

🕒 Monday to Friday 2pm-4pm

Wednesday and Thursday 10am-12

Friday 10:30am-12:30



## Telephone helpline

### CIMADE - COMEDE

Assistance and expertise concerning residency rights based on medical reasons. Access to health care services and to social benefits for foreigners living in **Ile-de-France.**

☎ 01 43 52 69 55

🕒 Wednesday 9:30am-12:30 and 3pm-5:30pm and Friday 9:30am-12:30



## DOMICILIATION

The process of 'domiciliation' is when you are provided a mailing address if you don't have a permanent housing.

You will be able to pick up your administrative mail at this location, but it is not a place to live.

- **Asylum seekers** have to get a domiciliation in a Spada (see page 41).

- **People who don't have any papers in France, who have been granted the refugee status or who are not in an asylum procedure anymore**, can't have a domiciliation in a Spada. They have to ask their city of residence or an association to provide them an administrative address (see below).

**For more information see page 36.**

## Ville de Paris domiciliation

### PARIS ADRESSES

**Only for people who have been in Paris for longer than 3 months**

25 rue des Renaudes 75017 Paris

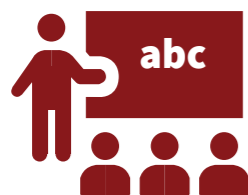
🚇 2 Ternes

🕒 **Without appointment** : Monday to Friday 2pm-5pm. Come at 1:30pm.

🕒 **To make an appointment** :

<https://bit.ly/3aeL7Cz>

There aren't many available appointments. Don't hesitate to try several times.



## FRENCH CLASSES

### Without registration

#### BPI - BIBLIOTHÈQUE PUBLIQUE D'INFORMATION

🏠 Centre Pompidou, entrance rue Beaubourg, On the second floor of the library

🚇 11 Rambuteau 11 1 Hôtel de Ville

#### Conversation workshops :

Free and arrive 20 minutes before.

🕒 Friday 2pm and 4pm

For beginners: Friday 1pm

#### PÔLE SIMON LE FRANC

🏠 9 rue Simon Le Franc 75004 Paris

🚇 11 Rambuteau

🚇 1 4 7 11 14 / RER B Châtelet

🕒 Tuesday 10am-11:30am and Thursday 2:30pm-4pm

### With registration

#### PARIS SUD AUSTERLITZ Men Asylum seekers and refugees

🏠 24 quai d'Austerlitz 75013 Paris

🚇 6 Quai de la Gare

🚇 5 10 Gare d'Austerlitz

🕒 Monday to Friday 2pm-4pm

**Limited spots. Come early to register.**



## CLOTHES

#### VESTIAIRE DE L'ÉGLISE SAINT-BERNARD

Clothes and hygiene kits distribution- FREE

🏠 5 rue Pierre l'Ermitte 75018 Paris

🚇 4 Château-Rouge

🚇 2 La Chapelle

🚇 4 2 Barbès-Rochechouart

🕒 Men: Saturday 9:30am-1pm

Women and families : Sunday 9:30am-1pm



## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

#### LA CROIX ROUGE - FAMILY LINKS

For those who need help finding a lost family member due to conflict, a natural disaster, or migration.

☎ 07 77 46 62 40

✉ rlf.dt75@croix-rouge.fr

<https://bit.ly/2RUwEWc>

**This is a free service. All personal details will be kept confidential.**

COVID-19

## CORONAVIRUS ALERT IN ORDER TO PROTECT YOURSELF AS WELL AS OTHERS



**Wash your hands regularly**



**Cough or sneeze into your sleeve or a tissue**



**Use single-use tissues and throw them away**



**Do not shake hands or embrace one another**

Do you have questions regarding the coronavirus?










[GOUVERNEMENT.FR/INFO-CORONAVIRUS](https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus)  
(INFORMATION IN FRENCH)



**0 800 130 000**  
(toll-free)

# PRACTICAL ADVICE

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## WIFI

You can access **free wifi** for up to 2 hours in most public places in Paris. Here is how:

- 1.** Choose the network named PARIS\_WI-FI\_ (usually followed by a number)
- 2.** Open your browser; a form will appear that you have to fill in  
You can renew the process to benefit for two more hours.

**Fast food restaurants** usually have free wifi that you can access from the outside. (McDonald's, KFC, Burger King...).

**BE CAREFUL !**  
In Train Station (especially Gare de l'Est and Gare du Nord) there is a heavy police presence. Identity checks are frequent. Always have your documentation with you.

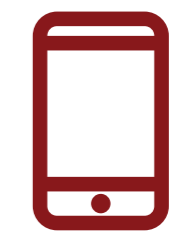


## DRINKING WATER

You can find **FREE** drinking water in different places in Paris :

- Taps behind and inside all **public toilets**.
- **"Wallace" fountains.** They are dark green fountains that look like statues

Non-drinking water will be indicated by a sign saying «EAU NON POTABLE» or «NE PAS BOIRE» ("Do not drink").



## TELEPHONE

### Where to buy a phone

You can buy a mobile phone for 10€ in big shops like FNAC or in shops next to the subway station La Chapelle.

### Charging your phone

- Every bus stop in Paris has a USB plug, on the side of the light panels, where the maps are.
- Train stations have free access plugs.
- You can also go to a day shelter or a library to charge your phone



## IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

**If you are a victim or witness of any police abuse:** Contact this number **06 17 85 68 83** (text message and WhatsApp) to send photos and videos of evacuations and/or police controls to the Ligue des droits de l'Homme and Solidarité Migrants Wilson.

**You can get arrested during an identity check** – to confirm whether you have the right to stay in France – **and/if they suspect you might have broken the law.** If you do not have papers and you are arrested, you risk facing an “Obligation to Leave French Territory” (OQTF) and, in some cases, a house arrest or being locked up in an Immigration Detention Center: Centre de Rétention Administrative (CRA).

### **Documents and information that you must always have on you:**

- **The documents regarding your procedure** (proof of your asylum application "récépissé", your request for a resident permit...)
- **Proof of "domiciliation", residence or accommodation**
- **Proof of health insurance, if you have it (PUMA, CSS, AME),** any documents linked to your **health coverage** and the contact details of your doctor.
- **Any document regarding your family situation in France** (ex: your child's school registration certificate, marriage certificate...)
- **A phone card** and/or a phone without a camera.
- **The phone number of someone you trust** : a friend, a member of an organisation or a lawyer to be notified IMMEDIATELY if you are arrested or detained.

**Keep copies of your documents in different places (a friend's house, the offices of an organization) and online (email, etc...).**

Never give anyone your passport (even if it's expired) because that can lead to your deportation. However, the absence of a passport can be used as an argument to place you in an Immigration Detention Center.

### **Your rights in a police station**

You can be detained for a maximum of 24h for an identity check / a maximum of 48h if they suspect you have broken the law.

**You have 4 basic rights. You can ask:**

- **For an interpreter** of your native language. Make sure to ask for the dialect you speak best, even if it is less common: Arabic, Sudanese, Kurdish Sorani, Senegalese Fulani...
- **To see a doctor**
- **To see a lawyer**
- **To phone** a friend or an organisation you trust. Give them the details of your arrest (where, when) in order for them to help you. Do NOT sign documents you do not understand. Ask for an interpreter!

**Do not sign any documents you don't understand. Ask for an interpreter!**

### **If you're released**

**If your situation is irregular,** at your release, you might be issued an order to be deported (Obligation to Leave French Territory – OQTF) and sometimes you can be barred from coming back on French territory (interdiction de retour sur le territoire Français – IRTF).

This order sometimes comes with a house arrest. Note that, **in most cases, you only have 48 hours** from the time you signed the paper to appeal the decision. As soon as you are released, contact a lawyer or an organization to seek help (p.10-11).

**If you have been insulted or mistreated by the police, you can file a complaint. The police cannot prevent you from filing a complaint, even if you do not have papers.** If you have been physically assaulted, you can go see a doctor to get a medical certificate that proves your injuries (see p.18).

### **If you have been transferred to an Immigration Detention centre (CRA)**

**The Immigration Detention Center (CRA), where you will be locked up, has for goal to send you back** to your home country, to the country responsible for your asylum application (Dublin procedure), or to the country that granted you protection (remise Schengen).

As soon as you arrive at the CRA, immediately **ask to see the organization that is working there:** ASSFAM-Groupe SOS, Forum Réfugiés, France Terre d'Asile, La Cimade). Those organizations will help you file your appeal and will give you information on the various steps you need to take while you are being detained. **If there are no organizations present (weekends, public holidays, etc.), contact an outside organization (pages 10-11).**

### **How long can you be detained for ?**

The maximum length for your detention is 90 days, during which you can file two appeals for your release:

- 1- **Appealing against your detention.** The Judge of Liberties and Detention (JLD) has 48 hours to decide whether or not to extend your detention.
- 2- **Appealing against the deportation decision.** The Administrative Court will be asked to revoke the deportation decision (only if that decision is recent, less than 48 hours).

**Depending on the judge's decision, you may be released, or your detention could be extended.**

For someone to be deported, the French State must be in possession of the individual's valid passport or a "consular pass".

• **If you didn't provide your passport during the identity check and you refuse to see the consular authorities from your country,** it will be more difficult for the French State to issue you a "laisser-passer" (transfer pass): this will only complicate your deportation.

Warning: if you refuse to meet with the consular authorities, you can receive a short prison sentence (1 to 4 months).

• **If you falsified your identity:** the police will not be able to know what country you are from. This also complicates your deportation. Note that, if the police realizes you falsified your identity, you can receive a short prison sentence (1 month to 3 years).

**If you get sentenced to prison time, at the end of your time, you risk being locked up at the CRA again.**

The maximum 90-day detention will start over.

### **Your rights in a detention centre**

• **You can make calls** from the CRA's public phones or with your own mobile phone that is without a camera. Mobile phones with cameras will be confiscated.

• Your friends, relatives and organization members have **the right to visit you.** They are allowed to bring you clothes, non-perishable goods (ex: biscuits, sodas), documents and money.

• **Ask help from the OFII with your Voluntary Return to go back to your home country.** In certain countries, reinsertion assistance is offered in your home country (<http://www.retourvolontaire.fr/>).

# @ ONLINE INFORMATION

## Symboles

 Facebook page  WhatsApp

## Information on asylum claim

Translated information for the asylum claim procedure, verified by lawyers.

**Always go to legal aid centres** to get help for your own personal situation (see pages 10-11)

### GISTI

Section Asylum Claim in France  
Languages : French, English, Arabic, Dari, Pashto, Urdu, Tigrinya, Oromo  
[www.bit.ly/2XYKTW6](http://www.bit.ly/2XYKTW6)

### DOM'ASILE INFO

Languages : French, English, Arabic, Urdu, Bengali, Russian  
[www.domasile.info](http://www.domasile.info)

### REFUGIES INFO

Information for people who have been granted refugee status and subsidiary protection.

Languages : French, English, Arabic, Pashto, Tigrinya, Russian  
<https://www.refugies.info>

### INFO DROIT DES ÉTRANGERS

Information about the different ways of getting the right to stay in France, getting your family reunited, etc.

Language: In French only.

<http://www.info-droits-etrangers.org/>

## Websites and useful phone apps

### TRADUCMED

Translation for medical appointments in 39 languages. Accessible through the app or directly on the website:  
[www.traducmed.fr](http://www.traducmed.fr)

### TARJIMLY

Allows you to directly contact a volunteer translator through the app Messenger (written and vocal messages or videos)

 [Tarjimly](#)

### CAMSCANNER

This app enables you to digitalise your paper documents and then email them or WhatsApp them to keep a copy in case of loss or theft.

### SOLIGUIDE

Online guide of places you can find practical help, each location geolocated on a map. Also includes practical information like address, hours of operation, and people involved.

**Be careful, some addresses and schedules are not up to date.**


Languages : French, English, Spanish, Arabic  
🏠 Paris, Bordeaux, Nantes  
[www.soliguide.fr](http://www.soliguide.fr)

### INFOMIGRANTS

**Information on asylum in Europe**

Languages : French, English, Arabic, Dari, Pashto

[www.infomigrants.net](http://www.infomigrants.net)

 You can be sent information over WhatsApp when you sign up on this website.

## Getting help and advice

You can ask for any type of help and information by contacting people, organizations or collectives by Facebook or email.

**Be careful, legal information on Facebook is not always reliable.**

Get advice from free legal aid centres (see pages 10-11)

### PLATEFORME D'AIDE AUX EXILES EN FRANCE - HELP FOR EXILED PEOPLE IN FRANCE.

Facebook group where anyone can offer and ask for : accommodation, food, clothing, procedure information.

🏠 Everywhere in France

> Subscribe to the Facebook group to have access to the information.

 [Plateforme d'aide aux exilés en France](#)

### SOUTIEN AUX EXILES DE GDE ET STALINGRAD - SUPPORT GROUP TO EXILED PEOPLE OF GDE AND STALINGRAD

Facebook group where you can get help and information

🏠 Paris and Ile-de-France

> Subscribe to the Facebook group to have access to the information.


 [Soutien aux exilés de GdE et Stalingrad](#)

### HOSTING IN PARIS FOR OFPRA AND CNDA

Facebook group helping find housing for the night before the OFPRA interview or the CNDA hearing.

🏠 Paris and Ile-de-France

> Subscribe to the Facebook group to have access to the information.

 [Hosting in Paris for OFPRA and CNDA](#)

## Covid-19

### SANTÉ PUBLIQUE FRANCE

Official information on Covid 19.

Translated flyers available to download on the website.

### Useful flyers :

- What is coronavirus and how does a person catch it ?

[www.bit.ly/3lbvB0b](http://www.bit.ly/3lbvB0b)

- How do I protect myself ?

[www.bit.ly/2U4tYWf](http://www.bit.ly/2U4tYWf)

- How do I know if I am sick ?

[www.bit.ly/3kbt4BC](http://www.bit.ly/3kbt4BC)

- What should I do if I get sick?

[www.bit.ly/3eDbzJj](http://www.bit.ly/3eDbzJj)

Other flyers translated in several languages available here:

[www.bit.ly/3kgYDKE](http://www.bit.ly/3kgYDKE)



# OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT

You can open a « **livret A** » (a savings account) at « **La Banque Postale** »

## What you need:

- An attestation of asylum application
- A domiciliation attestation
- 2 € (the minimum opening deposit).

The withdrawal card that allows you to take money from your account only works with the cash dispensers of « La Banque Postale »



# GETTING AROUND

### In February 2021:

A **curfew** is in place throughout the territory. For more information see pages 6 and 27.

- You **must wear a protective mask in the streets** of Paris, Seine-Saint-Denis, Hauts-de-Seine and Val-de-Marne and **in public transport** (bus, metro, train...).
- You **cannot gather with more than 10 persons** in the public space. You risk a 135€ fine if you don't respect these rules



**City Mapper** City Mapper is a free phone app that can help you move in Paris and the suburbs, and calculates your itinerary.

# ACCESSING YOUR RIGHTS

**M** The subway (metro) works only within Paris and the close suburbs.

**RER** The RER is a train network that can take you both inside Paris and in the suburbs.  
See metro plan on page 58

## Navigo card

Within the Ile-de-France region, the people benefiting from the CSS (ex-CMU-C) (see page 33) can ask for a discount for their Pass Navigo: **forfait Solidarité transport** for 17,50€ per month.

**1.** Ask for a Pass Navigo at a **RATP office**. If you ask, they have to deliver a pass for free. If they refuse, try another office.

**2.** Make on the **online subscription** online: ([www.solidaritetransport.fr/first-request/online/home](http://www.solidaritetransport.fr/first-request/online/home)). You will need the number written on your pass Navigo and your CSS certificate.

**3.** Solidarité Transport will send you a letter **within three weeks** after you made the online request to inform you that you can charge your Navigo pass in one of the terminals in the front of the station.

**4.** If you **don't receive a letter** you can call 0 800 948 999 (free call, from Monday to Friday from 9am to 6pm)

- If you **do not benefit from the CSS (ex CMU-C)**, you can buy a PASS Navigo Découverte for 5 € in the metro counters. Remember to stick a photo on it and reload it.



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# FINANCIAL AND ACCOMMODATION BENEFITS

## What are the material reception conditions (CMA) ?

As an asylum seeker, when you go through the "single central reception desk" (GUDA - see page 40), the OFII should offer you aid which includes :

- a monthly allowance (ADA)
- the right to accommodation for asylum seekers

This aid is called "offer of care" in accordance with the national reception plan (In French : "l'offre de prise en charge au titre du dispositif national d'accueil").

To benefit from it, you need to sign the form given to you by the OFII at the GUDA, agreeing to the material reception conditions ("Conditions matérielles d'accueil" or CMA)

### WARNING

- It's a "package" deal : You can either benefit from housing AND financial allowance, or have neither.
- Only people seeking asylum can benefit from these material conditions of reception. If you are not an asylum seeker, other solutions exist (including for accommodation)
- The OFII can refuse to give you or cancel your right to material conditions of reception for various reasons:

For example:

- If you refuse to go to the accommodation offered by the OFII,
- If you move out of your accommodation,
- If you don't go to your Prefecture appointments,
- If you are in Dublin procedure and you are considered to be on the run.



## ADA Financial benefits

The ADA card is a **payment card** that allows you to receive your allowance every month. The card is not contactless. Some shops may offer cash back services. You should receive your ADA allowance at the beginning of each month while your asylum claim is being processed. The amount of your allowance will depend on your personal situation (couple, family, alone...) and whether you have accommodation or not.



The Upcohésia app allows you to check how much money you have left on your ADA card. Download it on your phone from Google Play or the Apple App Store. For more information about downloading and using the application : [www.watizat.org/carte-ada](http://www.watizat.org/carte-ada)

### If you have any problems

If ever you lose your ADA card or it is stolen, call this number to block your card (so it cannot be used anymore) : **05 32 09 10 10**


If you haven't received your ADA or you have stopped receiving it, make an appointment with the SPADA or with a legal aid service (pages 10-11). You can also directly go to the OFII department as the OFII is in charge of your allowance.



## Accommodation benefits

### • For asylum seekers

As an asylum seeker- and if you agreed to the material reception conditions offered by the OFII at the "single central reception desk" (see page 48)- you should have a space in a housing centre for asylum seekers (CADA, CAO, HUDA, PRAHDA...)

 You cannot choose the region nor the town in which you will be placed. If you asked for asylum in Paris or Ile-de-France, then it is very probable you will be sent to another region in France. **If you refuse the OFII's offer of accommodation, you will lose your right to accommodation and to the ADA allowance.**

Note that in France, not every asylum seeker will benefit from accommodation because of a lack of housing.

To get help : go to the organisation where you receive your letters (SPADA) or in a legal aid centre (see pages 10-11)

If you are seeking asylum in Paris and you have never benefitted from any accommodation, go to a DAY CENTRE for men or for women, families and couples (see page 14-15)

### • For refugees

Once you have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, you are no longer considered an asylum seeker : you don't have the same right to accommodation.

It is very important to obtain help from a social worker to find housing adapted to your situation and to help you ask for social housing.  
> Get help from the organisation where you receive your letters (SPADA) or from your town's CCAS. Otherwise, go to a day centre (page 6)

### • If you don't have any housing

The best solution is to try calling the **115** (free emergency line) early every morning, and to ask for shelter for the night.

**You can call at any time of the day or night, but the line is very busy and you might have to wait 2 hours or more for someone to answer.** The more often you call, the more chance you will have to get a spot.

**The 115 will give you free and unconditional accommodation :** You will not need to provide proof of residential legal status in France to benefit from this shelter.



## Appealing against the refusal or withdrawal of CMA

### You may be refused your rights to material reception conditions (CMA) :

- If you are applying for reconsideration of your asylum application,
- If you didn't apply for asylum within 90 days of your arrival in France, with no justifiable reason,
- In case of fraud, if you gave false information or you concealed information,
- If you refuse the accommodation or the region to which the OFII has sent you.

### Your CMA rights may also be suspended :

- If you refuse or move out of the accommodation or the region to which the OFII sent you,
- If you are violent or seriously disrespect your accommodation rules,
- If you don't respect the authorities requirements (if you refuse to provide information, don't show up to interviews...)

The OFII should give you a **document explaining why your rights to CMA were refused or withdrawn** : don't hesitate to ask for it in case they don't give it to you. This document may be very useful in an appeal against the decision.

If you receive a document from the OFII indicating an intention to refuse or suspend your CMA, you can send an **informal appeal ("recours gracieux") letter** to the OFII **within 15 days**.

Your appeal should state your identity and give reasons for contesting the decision. Send it as a registered letter ("lettre recommandée") to the OFII headquarters :

**44 rue Bargue 75732  
Paris Cedex 15**

If the OFII doesn't change its decision, that letter will be very useful for your lawyer during the administrative appeal.

If you don't receive the document from the OFII indicating an intention to refuse or suspend your CMA **you have 15 days to contest the decision by writing a mandatory preliminary administrative appeal (RAPO) to contest this**.

Send your appeal as a registered letter to the OFII headquarters or to this email address :

**contentieux.cma@ofii.fr**

If the OFII doesn't change its decision, your lawyer will then be able to file an administrative appeal.



**Warning**, these documents may be difficult to write by yourself and your appeal delays depend on your personal situation. **We highly recommend you to go to a legal help centre to be assisted by a lawyer.**

## FREE HEALTHCARE

**Important : Rights to the Complémentaire santé solidaire (CSS) and the Aide médicale d'Etat (AME) which end between 30th October 2020 and 16th February 2021, are automatically extended for 3 months from the end date.**

### • Emergency care

While waiting to be granted the health protection given to all asylum seekers, you can use the **Free Medical Access Points (Permanences d'Accès aux Soins de Santé -PASS) found in certain hospitals** (see page 18). You will be taken care of by doctors and have access to free medication and any necessary treatments.

### • The Universal Health Protection (PUMA - formerly called CMU)

**> For people with residency permit**

If you are an asylum seeker that has been in France for 3 or more months, **you can benefit from health insurance** through Universal Health Protection (PUMA) and complementary Health Coverage (CSS) by presenting the asylum application that is given to you at the single central reception desk (GUDA), together with a "declaration of domiciliation" (see First Step page 24) This will allow you to access free healthcare and hospitalisation for you, your spouse and your children. You may have to pay medical fees upfront and be reimbursed after.

**You can ask for help from the institution hosting you**, or the institution in charge of accompanying you throughout the review of your asylum application (SPADA). You can also ask for help from organisations (see pages 10-11) or from hospital social services (see pages 18)

### • State Medical Aid : AME "Aide médicale d'Etat"

**> For people without legal residence papers**

The AME covers 100% of any medical care for which it has given approval.

### Conditions to fill in order to get the AME :

- **Having no legal residency papers** nor any documents as proof of resident status (no valid residency permit, asylum application receipt, nor documents showing that you are in the process of applying for a valid residency permit) **OR**
- **Having lived in France for at least 3 uninterrupted months without residence permit.**
- **Having a limited source of income** that doesn't go over a given threshold.

**Income and residency length conditions do not apply to children : the only condition to fill is to have parents in an irregular situation to benefit for state medical aid (AME).**

The application needs to be deposited or sent to the Caisse Primaire d'Assurance Maladie (CPAM) of your place of residence.

You can get help in assembling the file from one of these institutions :

- Communal social action centres (CCAS) of your place of residence
- Day centres (page 6)
- Hospital social service (pages 18)
- Organisations (pages 10-11)

**The CPAM should inform you of its decision within a maximum delay of 2 months;** if the application is accepted, you can obtain your **AME card which is valid for 1 year, starting from the beginning of the application procedure.**

Note that : **renewal is not automatic** and you must fill out and submit a new file 2 months before the expiry date written on the AME card.



## EMPLOYMENT

### ● For asylum seekers

As an asylum seeker, from the 1st March 2019, you will only be allowed to start working 6 months after having started your asylum procedure, and **only if you haven't yet received an answer from the OFPRA.**

If you get an offer of employment when your asylum application attestation ('récépissé') is still valid, your future employer must submit the application to the competent Directorate.

Otherwise, when you apply to renew your expired certificate, you must apply to the prefecture for a work permit.

You will need to give them a valid 3-month long or longer work contract established on a special form, or an offer of employment (stating your function, the day you start working and your name) as well as other documents concerning the company.

**Be aware** that you cannot change employers as that work permit is only valid for the job offer submitted to the prefecture.

This authorization will only be valid as long as your asylum application attestation ('récépissé') is valid. This work permit can be renewed any time during the period you are waiting for the decision from the OFPRA.



## GOING BACK TO UNIVERSITY

### ● University

Whatever your situation (asylum seeker, refugee or granted subsidiary protection), you can apply to university in France : Contact the University you want to go to directly or apply on the Parcoursup platform (for certain selective courses) :

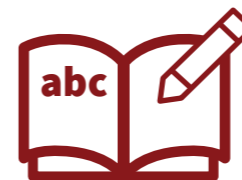
[www.parcoursup.fr](http://www.parcoursup.fr)

If you are an asylum seeker, you must first send a pre-application (DAP) to the university.

The organisation Universités et Réfugié.e.s (UniR) can assist you in your academic integration through personalised support and preparation for resuming your studies : [www.uni-r.org/](http://www.uni-r.org/)

**Be aware** that you may need a certification of your level of French to enter certain universities. Various organisations such as UniR offer French classes.

Refugee students or students with subsidiary protection have the right to scholarships based on social criteria and to university accommodation managed by the CROUS



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR CHILDREN

### ● From school to high school

In France, all children under 16 have the right to go to school. Whatever your status or your parent's status of residence in France, school is **free** : all children have access to school and are obliged to go.

You need to contact the city hall ("mairie") closest to where you live. If you encounter difficulties, you should contact a legal aid service (see pages 10-11).

### ● For refugees

Once you have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, you are allowed to legally work in France, with no conditions.

Contact organisations to get help in your search for employment (see pages 10-11)

### ● For young people

Youth service centers called "missions locales" provide individualized support to youth aged 16-25, to help with social integration and finding employment:

[www.mission-locale.fr/annuaire/agence/mission-locale-de-paris](http://www.mission-locale.fr/annuaire/agence/mission-locale-de-paris)

You can also complete a 6-12 month long civic service (service civique) in a general interest field, earning 580€ to 690 € each month, until the eve of your 26th birthday

[www.service-civique.gouv.fr](http://www.service-civique.gouv.fr)



# DOMICILIATION

Having an administrative address in France is a necessary step for you to receive any social benefit. **A domiciliation is a postal address where you can receive letters from French administrative services.** It is not necessarily the same address as where you actually live.

## • For asylum seekers

When you start your asylum application in France, the SPADA assisting you should help you in establishing an official postal address, called a "domiciliation".

As soon as you go through the single central reception desk (GUDA), you will obtain an appointment to get an address.

**This is only possible if you are an asylum seeker.**

**WARNING : Only an address certified by the Prefecture will be accepted for the renewal of your asylum seeker certificate (récepissé).**

**Your domiciliation can be :**

- a SPADA
- the housing centre you live in
- your own address if you or one of your relatives (parent, brother or sister) is a tenant there. A friend's housing attestation will not be accepted!

**If you don't have an address, go to your region's OFII to get in contact with the SPADA who should be able to help you.**

## • For refugees

Once you have been granted international protection (refugee status, subsidiary protection or stateless status), you can keep your administrative address (domiciliation) and should be assisted by the SPADA for 6 extra months after having received the official decision.

You will however be encouraged to quickly start searching for a new address before your domiciliation in the SPADA ends.

**You can go to the social action communal centre (CCAS) of the town you've lived in for the past 3 months :** You will be provided with services from a social worker. **You can also ask for assistance from an organisation (see page 10-11).**

## • For other situations

**Whatever your status (refugee, asylum seeker...) or if you don't have any papers in France, or are in a particular situation, you should ask an organisation for assistance and eventually you will receive an administrative mailing address (domiciliation).**

This address will enable you to carry out your legal process. If the organisation cannot give you domiciliation, it should be able to advise you according to your situation and help you find domiciliation through an adapted organisation.

**Warning :** Finding an administrative address is not easy.

If the first organization you contact can't help you with the domiciliation process, they will be able to point you to an organization that can based on your specific situation. Don't hesitate to visit several organisations.

# PROCEDURES



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**Residence permits..... 56**

**You are a foreigner and wish to stay in France: in order to stay on French territory without risking expulsion, you should apply for a residency permit. You have various possibilities (asylum claim, applying for residency permit) which depend on your personal situation.**

**The information in this guide will help you understand the steps to follow. It will however never replace the help from a specialised lawyer who will be able to examine your personal situation. What may have worked for someone you know will not necessarily work for you.**

**See pages 10-11 to find social and legal help.**

## ASYLUM, WHAT IS THAT ?

**Seeking asylum** means you are asking for a country's protection because you are in danger as you have been persecuted and threatened in your country of origin due to your religion, nationality, political opinion, race or social group.

**The asylum procedure** enables to determine whether you are eligible to become a refugee.

**Refugee status and subsidiary protection** enable you to be protected by the French state :

- You are allowed to live on French territory (residency permit)
- You can acquire French documents to work legally
- You can ask to have your family come over to join you. (family reunification)

If you are not persecuted in your home country, it will be difficult to get asylum in France. See pages 10 to find social and legal help from a specialised organisation.

For more information about the different steps of the procedure, see page 42

## RESIDENCE PERMITS

There are different types of residence permits according to your situation :

- **The healthcare residence permit** is for sick foreigners who cannot be treated in their countries of origin.
- **The employment residence permit** is for people who have been working in France for several years and who wish to regularise their situation, student residence permit for foreigners who wish to study in France...
- **The student residence permits** is for foreigners who wish to study in France.

Applying for a residence permit is a complicated procedure. It is therefore very important to seek advice from a lawyer before you start your application.

You should go to a **specialised legal organisation** that will help you evaluate your personal situation and fill in your application (see page 10).

More information on page 56.



## UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

**Go to the DEMIE** (see page 8) to be recognized as an unaccompanied minor. This will grant you the protection of the **Child Social Services (Aide Sociale à l'Enfance)** until you turn 18 (which will give you access to housing, education and healthcare)

**You can still ask for asylum** and make an appointment at the SPADA.

However, if you wish to ask for asylum, you must go through a specific procedure, **so be sure to ask help from specialist organisation** (see pages 10-11)



## FIRST RECEPTION

**As soon as you arrive in France** you must go to a SPADA reception centre to start your asylum application.



**In Paris and Ile-de-France**, you have to call this number to make an appointment at the SPADA :

**01 42 500 900**

You can call from **Monday to Friday from 10am to 3:30pm. This number is not free!**

If no-one answers when you call, keep a record of your call history in your phone so you can prove you tried making an appointment several times.

When you call, wait for the language options so you can choose yours.

There is a SPADA in every region (Paris, Bobigny, Nanterre...).

Even if you call in Paris, you may receive an appointment somewhere other than Paris. At the end of your call, you will receive a confirmation text message with the date, time and address of the SPADA appointment.

**FAMILIES : go to the SPADA with EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY**, including those who have already been granted asylum in France.

### **SPADA appointment:**

**1. During the appointment an officer will give you information about asylum in France and ask for information about yourself. You will have to give :**

- Personal information (name, age...)
- Your date of departure from your country and date of arrival in France.

WARNING if you say you entered France more than 90 days ago, your file will be processed with the Fast-Track Procedure, which is not ideal.

- The itinerary you took in order to come to France.
- The language you wish to use during the entire asylum process

**2. They will ask you to fill in your information on the computer in their office.**

This information will be shared with the prefecture (French administration centre). Any false information might lead to your file being processed using the unfavourable Fast-Track Procedure. (see page 42)

**3. They will give you a «convocation» letter to go to the «single central reception desk» (GUDA).** At this single central reception desk, you will be able to register your asylum application.

# THE ASYLUM APPLICATION



**All the information you need will be indicated on your convocation letter inviting you to your obligatory appointment** at the GUDA (Guichet Unique pour Demandeurs d'Asile - Single counter for asylum seekers). You will have the address, date and time of your appointment.

**Be there on time!** If you arrive late to your appointment, you will not be accepted. Be aware that you might spend half a day to a whole day there.

**At the GUDA, you will find :**

- 1. The Prefecture counter** to register your asylum claim,
- 2. The OFII counter** which will evaluate your vulnerability during an interview (accommodation and medical state)

**DO NOT LOSE THE DOCUMENTS** given to you by the prefecture and the OFII. Take photos, photocopy them and be sure to keep copies (paper and digital) in various places.

The asylum procedure is for people who are in danger in their home countries. It is possible to ask for a resident permit for another reason (health issues, family ties...) **If you wish to start your resident permit procedure at the same time as your asylum claim**, you have 2 months from your visit to the single central reception desk (GUDA) to do so. Once that delay has passed the prefecture could refuse to register your resident permit claim.

**Go to a specialized organisation for more information (see pages 10-11)**

## What to do when you arrive at the «single central reception desk» (GUDA) ?

### 1. Go to the prefecture counter to register your asylum claim

**An officer in charge of registering your asylum claim will :**

- Take your **fingerprints**,
- Check whether you have already applied for asylum in France or in another country of the European Union
- Give you a booklet to guide you through the procedure in your native language,
- Ask you to choose **the language you want to speak throughout the whole procedure. Once you have chosen your language, it will be difficult to ask for another one during the procedure. You can however switch to French at anytime**
- Give you proof of your **asylum application (a récépissé)** stating which procedure you will be going through : **normal procedure, fast-track procedure or Dublin procedure** (pages 42-43)
- Give you an **OFPPA file**. It is very important to fill it out properly. **Carefully read the information on page 35 and ask a specialist organisation for help** (see pages 10-11)

## 2. Go to the OFII's counter

**What is OFII ?**

*Office Français d'Immigration et d'Intégration (French Office for Immigration and Integration.)*

*The OFII is responsible for the reception of asylum seekers in France and for accompanying them throughout their asylum application procedure (providing financial aid and accommodation)*

**An OFII officer will :**

- Ask you about your personal situation to see if you have **specific needs**. (for example if you're disabled, pregnant, if you need to see a psychologist ...)
- Give you a form called "Offer of support from the national reception centre" (In French "Offre de prise en charge au titre du dispositif national d'accueil") offering aid from the OFII. This will allow you to get **accommodation and financial benefits (ADA)**

To get this help offered by the Ofii, sign the form by ticking the box that says "*Oui, j'accepte de bénéficier des conditions matérielles d'accueil*" (Yes, I agree to accept the material reception conditions)



You cannot benefit from the financial allowance (ADA) without agreeing to the accommodation offer. It's a package deal : you can either benefit from housing and financial benefits, or you get nothing.

**The OFII can send you to another region** that is different to the one in which you applied for asylum.

The OFII will provide you with a transportation ticket and the SPADA or accommodation address that you have to go to within 5 days. You will have to remain in this area throughout the whole asylum procedure. You won't have access to accommodation or financial benefits (ADA) **if you refuse to go.**

## 3. Getting a registered postal address at a SPADA (domiciliation)

After your appointment with the «single central reception desk» (GUDA), you will have to return to the SPADA to get a registered postal address (in French this is called a "domiciliation")

**What is "domiciliation" ?**

***In order to carry out all their administrative procedures, asylum seekers need a registered mailing address.***

***This allows the person to receive letters from French administration offices like OFPPA or CNDA and to access their rights. Domiciliation is only valid while the asylum process is underway.***

**The SPADA** is the organization that set up your GUDA appointment. When this organisation gives you a registered postal address, you will start to benefit from **their social and legal support** : access to health insurance, emergency housing, reduced cost for transportation, asylum application support...


# THE ASYLUM PROCEDURES

## Normal procedure

Your asylum application will be examined in the normal way by the **OFPRA (Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides - French Office for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Stateless People)** You are entitled to specific social rights for asylum seekers (social security), financial and housing assistance (depending on your agreement with the OFII's benefit form)



You have **21 days** to fill in the OFPRA form that you were given at the GUDA and to go to the post office to send it to the OFPRA with all of the requested documents. If your file is complete, the OFPRA will send you a confirmation letter. This letter enables you to renew your asylum application attestation (**récépissé**) for another 9 months.

 **Renewing your asylum application attestation (récépissé) can take a few days**, so be sure to go to the prefecture a few days **before** the expiry date with a recent proof of domiciliation. If your attestation of asylum application is expired, you run the risk of getting arrested during an identity check (see page 24)

## Fast-track procedure


**This procedure is not ideal** : The time they take to examine your file will be shorter and you may not be able to benefit from material help (financial support and housing). You should ask the Prefecture to give you a **document explaining** why your application was sent to a fast-track procedure. This document must be put in your OFPRA file, as it is essential to your application. Follow the advice given for the normal procedure **to renew your asylum application attestation (the récépissé).**

### *Possible reasons why you have been placed on a Fast-Track Procedure :*


- If you refuse to have your **fingerprints** taken or if they cannot be read,
- If you **hid or gave false information** about yourself or your journey,
- If you have received an **order to leave French territory (OQTF)**,
- If you have already applied for asylum or are applying for **reconsideration** (page 52),
- If you sent your application more than **90 days after your arrival in France** and you can't justify why. This is considered a sign that you don't have urgent need of your application being accepted.
- If you come from **a country that is considered safe** (Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Ghana, Georgia, India, Kosovo, Macedonia, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Senegal, Serbia.)


**If you believe your application should be examined through the Normal Procedure**, you can indicate the reasons why in the OFPRA file (in your story) or during the interview. The OFPRA can change the procedure in which your file has been placed. If OFPRA refuses, then you can explain your request to the CNDA.


## Dublin procedure


 **If the Prefecture decides to process your file in the Dublin Procedure**, it may mean that your fingerprints were found in another European country where you already sought asylum, or that you obtained a visa in another European country. That country is responsible for your asylum application. The Prefecture will therefore ask that country to take you back in order to examine your application there.


While you wait for the country's answer, you are allowed to stay in France and should be granted access to asylum seekers' assistance such as the asylum seekers' financial help (ADA) and social health insurance (PUMA). The Prefecture will arrange various appointments that you must attend if you wish to continue to be eligible for housing and financial aid.


 **Warning** : you will be given a **transfer order** during one of these appointments at the Prefecture. As from that moment, you risk being sent to a detention centre and transferred to the country in charge of the asylum application. The French state has 6 months after the date that the country agreed to take you back to transfer you there.

 **It is possible to appeal** and request that France be responsible for your asylum application and not to be transferred. (Time of appeals : 48 hours if you are on house arrest, otherwise 15 days). Your chances of winning the appeal depend on your personal situation (health, family, countries through which you have travelled...) but they are generally slim. **If you lose the appeal**, you will have to wait 6 extra months to be able to apply for asylum in France, during which you still risk being transferred. Go to a specialist legal organisation as soon as possible to get help and advice if you want to appeal.

 If you haven't been transferred to the country in charge of your asylum application within the transfer period ( 6 months or more depending on your situation), France should be in charge of your application if all goes well. Warning, every Dublin procedure is different, what may have worked for one person might not work for you.

 **If you have been transferred but have returned to France**, you must re-register your asylum application at the prefecture.

 If you didn't show up to your Prefecture appointments or if you refuse to be transferred, you risk being considered "on the run". In that case you will no longer be entitled to your asylum seekers rights (housing and ADA financial aid)Transfer delays will be extended to 18 months. At the end of that period, France will become responsible for your asylum application. Be careful : It is very complicated to calculate these delays. Ask a lawyer for advice.

 Whatever happens, go to a Free Legal Aid office with all your documents as soon as possible to get more information about your specific situation in the Dublin Procedure (see page 10-11).

# OFPRA FILE AND INTERVIEW




## 1. The OFPRA file

### What is the OFPRA ?

*L'Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People)*

*It is a public institution responsible for reviewing the asylum applications and taking their decision to grant (or not) International protection. The decision taken by the OFPRA can then only be reconsidered by appeal before the National Court for Asylum (CNDA)*

 **The OFPRA decision depends on your file and interview. Carefully read the next pages to fill in your file and prepare your interview.**

Your story must convince the OFPRA you really are **in danger in your country** and you can't return for fear of persecution, torture, or death.

We therefore highly recommend you get **help from a specialised organisation or a lawyer to write your story.**

**ADVICE :** Keep copies of all of your documents. Take photos of all of your documents with your phone and contact organisations to photocopy the whole file.


**You must send the OFPRA file to the OFPRA within 21 days !**

### How to fill in the OFPRA file?

1. It must be written in **French**
2. You (the asylum seeker) must **sign** the file
3. It should include the following documents :
  - **Two official identity photos**
  - A copy of your **certificate of asylum application (récépissé)**
  - **Your ID card or passport (original)** if you have one or any other state documents if you have them.
4. Fill in your **personal information** as well as your family's information (name, birthdate and place of birth...)
5. Indicate **the language** you wish to use for the interview (see page 44),
6. Write **your story in French**, explaining all of the reasons you left your country to ask for asylum in France.

**Your story** is the first way to let the OFPRA know about your fears in detail, so give precise and coherent information. It must include the names of people and places as well as specific dates.

Do not hesitate to add material evidence (photos, ID...) to back up your story and testify to the persecution you went through.

 **We highly advise you not to add fake elements or to pay non-professional people to translate your story.** This could be very harmful for your asylum application. Specialized organizations can help you write your statement in French for free.  
 → **If you have made any errors in your story**, you can ask to correct them during the interview.

### If you need help with your OFPRA file


You can ask the **SPADA \*** to help you fill in the document and write in French. (\* The SPADA is the organisation that can give you a postal address if you don't have a place to live.)

Other organisations can help you with your OFPRA file (see pages 10-11).

Even if you get help from another organization or a lawyer, **carefully read the information given by this guide regarding the OFPRA file** : The information you give in your file is very important for your asylum application

## How and when should you send your file ?

You must send the file to the OFPRA **within 21 days after the date you received it at the prefecture.**

 **If you were supposed to send your file to the OFPRA between the 12th March and the 23th June**, the delay is postponed. The 21 day period begins again on June 24, so you have to send you file before the 15th of July.

Send your file to this address :

**OFPRA  
201, Rue Carnot  
94120 Fontenay-sous-Bois**

Send the file from the Post Office as a **registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt (lettre recommandée avec accusé de réception)** to prove you have sent the file if it gets lost.

Or deposit your file in person at the OFPRA (but you will not immediately be given a receipt proving that you submitted it ("dépôt de dossier").


**We advise you to keep copies of all your documents (file, story, enclosed documents) and the proof that the OFPRA received your file.**



## 2. The interview

The interview with the OFPRA is the most important part of your asylum application. You should receive a letter giving you the time and place of your obligatory interview with an OFPRA protection officer. It should arrive at the same time as the letter confirming the registration of your asylum application. **Check for any letters at your registered postal address ("domiciliation") as often as possible!** The date, hour and details of the interview will be written in the letter.

**You should make sure you are there on time the day of the interview.**

 The OFPRA can now contact you by email or text message. If you gave your email address and phone number to the administration, be sure to regularly check your emails and phone.

### Who will be at the interview?

These people have to remain neutral and confidential :

- A **protection officer from the OFPRA** (this person is not from the police.)
- An **interpreter** if you do not speak French. Double-check they correctly speak your language. If you don't understand the interpreter or think that he is not neutral, **you should tell the protection officer.**

You can ask for the presence **of a lawyer or a legally authorized representative from an organisation** as a silent witness. They will be authorized to speak at the end of the interview.

Any authorized person is obliged to agree that they are unbiased and that any information remains confidential.

## What happens during the interview ?

The protection officer will ask questions based on the information you gave in your OFPRA file. However, everything you say during the interview will be more important than what you wrote in the file for the final decision.

1. The **first part** of the interview will be about your **civil situation** : the protection officer will ask you about your identity and your family situation. It's important to confirm that the information is complete and correct, to ensure the civil information about your family and the spelling of everyone's names is correct. Do not leave any family members out.
2. The **second part** will be about **your statement and your fear for your safety**. You will be able to talk about the events that led you to leave your country. You will be asked for further details about the events (dates, places...). You must give as much detail as possible in your explanations, and insist on what happened to you personally.
3. At the **end of the interview**, you will be asked to explain **what you presently fear** if you return to your country.

An interview usually lasts 1.5 hours , but it can last anywhere from 45 minutes to several hours. You have the right to ask to take a break to get a drink or to go to the toilet.

## How to prepare for the interview ?

**Your interview is confidential** : you can speak freely. It is important to speak as naturally and spontaneously as possible. **Don't learn your story by heart.** Try to detail what you went through by trying to remember the chronological order of events, dates, places, people and what role they had : everything that could help the protection officer understand your story.

**Stick to the facts** : if you don't know something or if you have forgotten, say so! If you don't understand a question or if you have any doubts, don't hesitate to let the protection officer know.

**If you suffer from memory loss**, that you regularly have nightmares and that reliving these events is very difficult, let the protection officer know about your situation. You may be suffering from post-traumatic stress. You can get help from a doctor to talk about it and get a medical certificate to give to the OFPRA (see page 18)


## How and when will you receive the decision ?

**The OFPRA usually makes a decision within 3 to 4 months**, though it may take longer than expected. If this is the case, the OFPRA will send you a letter to inform you about the delay. You might be called for a second interview.

The OFPRA should send you the **final decision** by registered mail to your address.

**Check your letters in your domiciliation centre as often as possible!** If possible, once a week.

The postman will leave a notification slip ("Avis de passage"). You should check the Post Office branch address on the notification slip and you must go to that address within 15 days with the notification slip and your asylum seeker certificate, as proof of identity. It is very important that you collect your letter within 15 days of reception of the notification.

 **The OFPRA may send you their decision by e-mail.**

Regularly check your emails as the time and date you were notified is very important if you have to appeal !

## 3. The decision

The OFPRA will decide if France must protect you : you can be granted refugee status or a subsidiary protection; your application can also be rejected.



### 1. If the OFPRA grants you the refugee status ("statut de réfugié") :

Go to the prefecture with the approval letter to get a renewable residency permit valid for 10 years

### 2. If the OFPRA grants you the subsidiary protection ("protection subsidiaire") :


Go to the prefecture to get a residency permit valid for 4 years and then a renewable residency permit valid for 10 years. You can appeal this decision (see next pages, same process). Appealing the decision won't make you lose the subsidiary protection.

→ **If you have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection read page 54 for the next steps.**



### 3. If the OFPRA rejects your application:

You can appeal the decision before the National Court for Asylum (CNDA) (see page 48).

 If you have been put into a **Fast-Track procedure**, you might lose your right to stay once the OFPRA has rejected your application. You might be sent back to your country, even during the CNDA appeal. In that case, **go straight to a free legal aid office for advice** (see pages 10-11)





# MAKING AN APPEAL TO THE CNDA

If the OFPRA has rejected your asylum application you can **appeal that decision via the CNDA**.

## How to lodge an appeal with the CNDA ?

The appeal must be presented as a letter, accompanied by enclosed documents if necessary, and must be written in French. In this letter, some important elements must be written:

- **Your civil status and personal information** (name, date and place of birth, nationality, address...)
- **Arguments to refute elements of the OFPRA's decision that you want to contest.** Clearly explain the reasons why you think OFPRA was wrong about your case.

The appeal must reach the CNDA **within one month from the date you received the decision from OFPRA** ; this means within one month from the day you picked up the letter from the Post-Office, or the date written on the postman's non-delivery notice (avis de passage) in your domiciliation centre.

Appealing to the CNDA isn't that easy. We advise you to ask for help from specialized organisations (see pages 10-11) or from a lawyer (see pages 49-50).

### You have 3 options :

1. Ask for a **free lawyer** to help you by applying for legal aid ("aide juridictionnelle")
2. Hire a **private lawyer**
3. Go through the appeal **by yourself** (highly unrecommended)

### What is the CNDA ?

#### *Cour Nationale du Droit d'Asile*

*The National Court for Asylum is an administrative jurisdiction.*

*It's Judges review any appeal you can make against OFPRA's decision to reject your asylum application. They closely examine the arguments presented by both parties (the OFPRA and the asylum seeker), and then make their decision. The CNDA can cancel the OFPRA's decision and grant the asylum seeker refugee status or subsidiary protection. They can also reject the appeal. In this case the asylum seeker is denied the right to benefit from asylum in France.*

## 1. A free lawyer



Be careful, you have very little time to get legal aid from a free lawyer : you should **apply within 15 days of receiving the rejection letter from OFPRA**.

Since a recent new law passed (10th September 2018), you now only have 15 days to officially request free legal aid otherwise you will have to prepare your defense by yourself. This is not recommended.

If you applied for legal aid, the lawyer (who will receive a copy of your letters) will assist you through all the procedures linked to the appeal.

### Two ways of applying for a free lawyer :

- **Get help from the SPADA or from a specialized organisation :**

Go to the SPADA or a legal aid office for help (see pages 10-11)

- **Ask for a free lawyer (legal aid) by yourself :**

Write a letter with your signature, specifying your civil status, your OFPRA file number and a copy of the OFPRA's decision.

Send the letter as a **registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt** (like the OFPRA file) to this address :

**Cour nationale du droit d'asile  
Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle  
35 rue Cuvier,  
93558 Montreuil Cedex**

Or by **fax : 01 48 18 43 11**

Or you can drop off your letter at the address yourself.

If you find a lawyer in another way, they must send a letter to the CNDA to let them know they are in charge of your file.

If you apply for a free lawyer within 15 days after receiving your letter of rejection by the OFPRA, **the one-month period for sending the appeal will be interrupted until you are granted a lawyer.**

You will receive two letters within 15 days :

- The registration of your application,
- The agreement of your application with the name and address of your lawyer.

**Once you've received this letter, your lawyer will have a very short time to appeal!**

Your lawyer will need to meet you and listen to your story to prepare your case against the OFPRA's decision.

**Get in contact with your lawyer as soon as possible!**


Lawyers are usually very busy but don't hesitate to make an appointment. If you cannot make an appointment with your lawyer, ask an organisation for help. (see page 10-11)

## What happens after you have sent my appeal ?

The CNDA processes your file.

- You should receive your **appeal registration letter** from the CNDA (*lettre d'enregistrement du recours à la CNDA*), proving that your appeal has been registered.

- You should then receive a **letter scheduling your public hearing** (*lettre de convocation*) at the CNDA. In French it is called "convocation à la CNDA"

 if your case isn't considered to have a good enough defence to contest the OFPRA decision, the CNDA can reject your appeal without a thorough review or a hearing. (It is called "*décision de rejet par ordonnance CNDA*").

**The hearing** takes place within the CNDA's building (35 rue Cuvier in Montreuil, 93100, in a nearby Parisian suburb). It is very important for you to attend it.

Hearings are public, so open to anyone to attend. Note that you can attend someone else's hearing to help you prepare for your own hearing.

During the hearing, you will sit in front of a court made up of three people. Your lawyer will sit on your right hand side, and your interpreter on your left hand side.

## 2. A private lawyer

You will have to find and pay for this private lawyer by yourself. With the help of your lawyer, you must send your appeal to the CNDA within one month after the reception of the OFPRA's rejection. If you cannot make an appointment with the lawyer you've paid for, ask an organisation for help. (see page 10-11)

## 3. Appeal without a lawyer

This is not recommended. You will be defending your case to the CNDA without the help of a lawyer. If you wish to appeal and defend your case by yourself, read the previous information to know the important elements of an appeal.

## What to do once you have received the decision ?

You will receive the CNDA's final decision within the next three weeks by registered letter to your address. **Check your letters at least once a week!**


The CNDA can either decide to cancel the OFPRA decision, granting you the refugee status or subsidiary protection, or can refuse your asylum application.

- If you have been granted **refugee status or subsidiary protection**, read page 54 for information about how to go about the next steps.

- **If the CNDA refuses to grant you protection**, you have very few possibilities left :

- You can appeal in front of the Board of State (*Conseil d'Etat*) but the conditions are very strict and success is very rare: This appeal only concerns problems linked to the procedure, not the information in your file;

- You can also ask to have your file re-examined but you must have more facts added to your situation that haven't yet been studied by the OFPRA and the CNDA during your asylum application. (See page 52)

 If the CNDA has refused to grant you protection, you will lose your right to stay on French territory. You risk getting arrested and being sent back to your country.

Go to a free legal aid office to ask for advice (see pages 10-11) and carefully read page 24 "In case you get arrested" to be sure to know your rights.

If your asylum application is processed in a **fast-track procedure**, the court will not be made up of three people but by only one judge.

On the day of the hearing, you can ask your lawyer to request a hearing without the presence of the public.

### The hearing runs as follows :

**1. The rapporteur** explains your case,

**2. The judge(s)** ask you questions in order to clarify some points in your story. This part is very important. Speak as naturally and spontaneously as possible, while offering the details and circumstances asked, as the judge will be listening to see if you seem truthful and whether your fears and concerns are believable. (see page 36 with our advice for the OFPRA interview)

Your lawyer will not be able to help you during that part : you know your story much better than he/she does !

**3. Finally, your lawyer** will speak and defend your asylum application, insisting on some important elements of your story and criticizing the OFPRA's decision.

You will receive the CNDA's decision within the next three weeks by registered letter. The decision will also be displayed at the CNDA on a date which will have been specified the day of the hearing.

# APPLYING FOR YOUR CASE TO BE RECONSIDERED "réexamen"



If you hear about new events that make your country more unsafe for you, you can apply to the OFPRA for reconsideration of your asylum application. There are no specific time limits to apply for reconsideration. The only condition is to have new facts confirming the threats against you if you return to your country.

### **Be sure to understand what defines a new fact**

If you apply for reconsideration with a file that does not meet the criteria described here, your application will be rejected without an interview.

## What is a new fact?

*It is an event indicating that you may still fear persecution or serious threats, meaning those threats are still going on.*

*A fact is new if it occurred after the final rejection of your previous asylum application.*

*Therefore, a fact is new if it happened:*

- *After the date of the decision of the National Court of Asylum (CNDA)*
- *After the date of the OFPRA's decision (if you did not appeal to the CNDA)*

*If the event occurred before the decision of rejection from the OFPRA or the CNDA, the fact could be considered new if you can prove that you did not know about it at the time of the rejection decision, or if you give reasons for not being able to talk about the specific event during your first application.*

*Examples of events that can be considered as new facts if they have not been mentioned before to the OFPRA or CNDA:*

- *The evolution of the political and/or security situation in the country if it has an impact on your personal situation.*
- *The grant of protection status to a relative whose fears of persecution are related to your own situation.*

## New evidence is not a new fact.

Your reconsideration will not be accepted if the element that you add only confirms your previous oral or written statements.

### Examples:

- A membership certificate from a political party is not new evidence if you had previously mentioned your membership to this party.
- A newspaper article or a letter from a lawyer mentioning facts that had already been considered in your previous application will only be considered as simple evidence for previous facts.

### A new element does not necessarily have to be a written document.

It can be an event that you can describe in oral statements.

In that case, you will have to be very precise about your statement (dates, places, names...) to recount the event.

## IMPORTANT TO KNOW

Even if your fact is considered new, it will not automatically ensure protection.

**Do not add any documents in your file without explaining how you found them and why you didn't present them during your first asylum application.**

It is important to know that even though some documents contain new facts, applications for reconsideration are often rejected by OFPRA and CNDA as they are doubtful about their authenticity.

# How to apply for your case to be reconsidered ?


**Just as for your first asylum application, the application for reconsideration is handled by the OFPRA and the CNDA.**

First of all, you must go to the SPADA to make an appointment with the prefecture to hand in your application for reconsideration.

You should go to the SPADA in the same region of the prefecture where you made your first application.

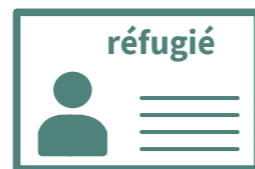
**In Paris and Île-de-France**, you can call the OFII number (01 42 500 900 - local charge) and specify you want to apply for reconsideration.

At the prefecture you should be given an attestation for your asylum application and an application form (pink). Your application will automatically be processed in a fast-track procedure. The time it takes to examine the application will be very short.

 We recommend you rewrite your story with the new facts and ask for advice from a specialized organisation (see pages 10-11) before going to the prefecture. **You only have 8 days to send your file to the OFPRA.**

If your application for reconsideration is declared invalid by OFPRA, you can appeal to the CNDA to contest this decision. If the application is declared valid but, after the re-examination, is rejected by the OFPRA, you can also appeal to the CNDA (see page 48)


# IF YOU HAVE BEEN GRANTED PROTECTION



OFPPA or CNDA have granted you a status that benefits from 'international protection': **refugee status, subsidiary protection status or statelessness.**

This means that:

- You are protected by France,
- You have the right to remain in France,
- You will be able to access a number of rights that are granted to French people.

 As soon as you receive the decision, go to the prefecture with your proof of residence and the decision to ask for a **certificate (récépissé)**. It is a provisional document which certifies your recognition of international protection status (*reconnaissance de protection internationale*). It will enable you to start the next steps of your procedure before receiving your residence card.

## What are your rights?

- The OFPPA will give you **official identity documents** ("documents d'état civil") in your name recognized by French administration (birth certificate, wedding certificate...). You will not be allowed to contact your own country's administration, otherwise you risk losing state protection.
- **Right to remain:** after receiving your civil status documents from OFPPA,
  - Refugees get a residency card valid for 10 years
  - Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection get a renewable residency card with an initial validity of 4 years.

- You can ask for **travel documents** ("titres de voyage") which allow you to travel to any country except your home country. Request these documents at the Prefecture, online or by postal mail. You will need 2 identity photos, your residency permit, a proof of residency and your OFPPA international protection attestation

The travel documents cost €45.

- As soon as you receive the decision from the OFPPA or the CNDA, you can get full citizen rights to benefit from **social and family benefits** (RSA, social housing application ...)

- **You are allowed to work in France.**

For more information see page 34 "Access to employment"

- **You can go back to University.**

See page 35

- **You can change your driver's licence to a French driver's licence.** Procedures for exchanging a foreign driver's licence can now only be done online on the ANTS website : <https://permisdeconduire.ants.gouv.fr/>. **WARNING :** You can only exchange your driver's permit for one year after you received your residency permit. The driver's licence exchange is not possible for people coming from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia and Syria (see the complete list on the Public Service website : <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F1460>)

- You can apply for **French citizenship** in the closest Prefecture to where you live.
  - The refugee status gives you the right to ask for French citizenship as soon as you receive the refugee status
  - With the subsidiary protection status you must prove you have lived in France for 5 years.

## Family reunification "réunification familiale"

Your family can join you in France :

- This can be **your husband, wife or partner**  
Beware : If the marriage was conducted after your asylum application, then you will go through a different and more difficult procedure called "regroupement familial" in French.
- **Your children** (under 20 years old) and your partner's children (under 18 years old)

**If you are under 18 years old**, you can ask for your parents and, if they are under 18 years old, your brothers and sisters.

### How to have your family join you

**1 - Your family must ask for a long-stay visa** at their closest French consulate with these documents : A filled-in application form, your OFPPA international protection attestation, a copy of your birth or wedding certificate 4 identity pictures per member of your family, and the passports of each family member.  
The application costs €99

**2 - The Office for Refugees' Families (Bureau des familles de réfugiés)** should contact you to get : a copy of your residence card or of your **récépissé**, a filled-out form concerning your family, your proof of residence and other documents proving your family ties.

**3 - The procedure can take up to 8 months.**

- If your family's visa application is approved, they have 3 months to arrive in France.
- If your family's visa application is refused or if they don't receive any answer from the consulate, you have 2 months to appeal.

## How to get help

These first steps may seem complicated, don't forget that **you can get help from various specialist organisations :**

- **The SPADA reception centre** or housing centre you were living in during the procedure. They can help you seek full citizen rights and find new accommodation.
- **The communal social action centre (centre communal d'action sociale, or CCAS)** of the town or region you live in. Make an appointment with a social worker, who should assist you with your financial and employment procedure as well as your application for social housing.

- You can also go to the **legal help centres** specialising in helping refugees (see pages 10-11).

# RESIDENCE PERMITS



**A residence permit** and receiving the status of refugee do not have the same purpose. When applying for asylum, you will be asked about the persecutions that you face in your home country, whereas to obtain a residence permit, it is your situation in France that matters.

In many cases, you will need documented proof on how long you have been staying in France, how well you speak the language, your ties to French citizens or foreigners who have a residence permit.

**You will therefore need to put together documents proving that you have been staying in France.** For further help and information on those documents, see page 7.

**Residence permits are mostly applied for at the French consulate of your home country.**

There you will apply for a long-stay visa (visa D) that enables you to obtain a residence permit (for example: for a family reunification, to study in France, to work in France). The long-stay visa differs from the tourist visa, which only lasts 3 months (visa C).

However, **if you are already in France, you can obtain the right to stay on French territory** by applying for specific residence permits. This is called “regularisation”.

It is possible to apply for a residence permit:

- **If you are in an “irregular situation,”** meaning if you do not have papers that give you the right to stay in France.
- **If you are seeking asylum.** When you file your asylum application at the prefectures, you will be asked if you also want to apply for a residence permit. **You will need to give an answer within two months, except for the residence permit for health reasons for which you have 3 months.** Your application for a residence permit will only be processed once you have received an answer on your asylum application. You will not be able to apply for a new residence permit if your asylum application is rejected, except in certain specific cases.

*There are many conditions to obtaining a residence permit and applying for one is a complicated and risky procedure. Each application is specific to itself and the chances of obtaining a residence permit depends on your individual situation.*

*Keep in mind that if your application is rejected, you are always at risk of expulsion. For more information on what to do if you are arrested, see page 24-25.*

It is therefore important to get advice from lawyers before applying for a residence permit.

Go to a legal help centre to evaluate your specific situation and to fill in your application (see page 10).

Some residence permits are more certain than others. It is important to note the difference between “*Residence permits as fundamental rights*” and “*Discretionary residence permits*”.

**The criteria to obtain a “residence permit as fundamental rights” are included in the law.** If you meet these criteria, your residence permit should be delivered by the prefectures. If your application is rejected, a lawyer can be contacted in order to “appeal” the decision. Most “private and family life” residence permits are fundamental rights (parent of a French child, married to a French citizen, significant private and family ties). This is also the case for the “residence permit for health reasons” when serious illnesses cannot be treated in the home country. Warning: there are many conditions to obtain it, but they can be unclear.

“**Discretionary**” residence permits are **riskier and more difficult to obtain** because, as indicated in the name, they are subject to the discretionary assessment of the prefect, allowing him to make the final decision. This means that even if you meet the criteria for a residence permit, the prefect can still reject your application. For instance, the work permit is discretionary.

**Please note that to meet all the conditions (even for “residence permits as fundamental rights”) does not mean you will automatically be approved for a residence permit.** Keep in mind that if your application is rejected, you are always at risk of expulsion. Don’t start the procedure by yourself. **Ask for help from an organization that specializes in residence permits (see page 10).**

## Residence permits in the context of a regularization in France

- FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (meet the conditions, sometimes unclear)
- DISCRETIONARY (meet the conditions + application accepted by prefect)

<b>Residence permit for work</b>	● M2 students looking for employment (APS* 12 months)	● Visitors	● Employees/ temporary workers	● Person entrusted to the Youth Social Welfare (ASE) before the age of 16 and undergoing training
<b>Residence permit for family life</b>	● Marriage with a French citizen (if entry with visa)	● Personal and family ties (intense, stable, long-established)	● Parents of a French child	
<b>Residence permit for health</b>	● Sick foreigner (serious illness that cannot be treated in the home country)	● Parents of a sick child (APS* 6 months)	● Work accident / sickness caused by profession	
<b>Residence permit for private life</b>	● Birth / entry before the age of 13 and continuous residence in France	● Person entrusted to the Youth Social Welfare (ASE) before the age of 16	● Particular or humanitarian motives	● Has lived on the territory for at least 10 years
<b>Residence permit for victims of violence</b>	● Victims of domestic violence	● Victims of trafficking or prostitution	● Beneficiaries of a protective order	● Following a programme to transition out of prostitution (APS* 6 months)

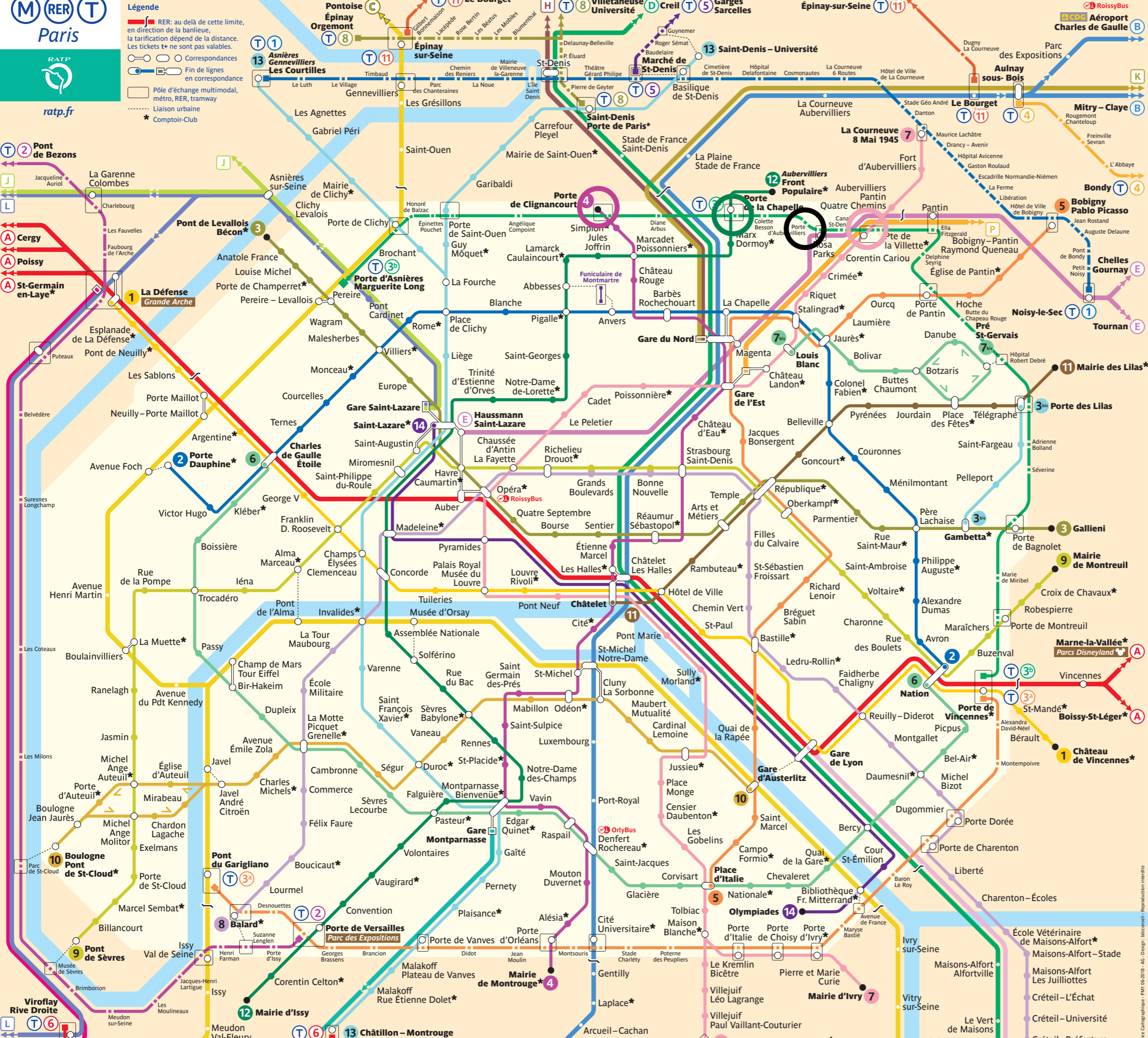
\*APS = Temporary Resident Permit

**⚠ The residence permits Algerians can apply for differs from others because they depend on the Franco-Algerian agreement.**

**Légende**

- RER: au delà de cette limite, en direction de la banlieue, la tarification dépend de la distance. Les tickets + ne sont pas valables.
- Correspondances
- Fin de lignes en correspondance
- Pôle d'échange multimodal, métro, RER, tramway
- Liaison urbaine
- Comptoir-Club

- Porte de Clignancourt
- Porte de la Chapelle
- Porte d'Aubervilliers
- Porte de la Villette



Merci de votre soutien financier en 2019 et 2020 :

Action contre la faim - Cedre Secours Catholique - Collectif Les Maraudeurs - Direction de l'Action sociale, de l'Enfance et de la Santé de la Ville de Paris - Fonds pour le Développement de la Vie Associative Île de France - Fonds de solidarité et de développement des initiatives étudiantes de Paris 8 - Ligue des Droits de l'Homme Paris 18 - Paris d'Exil - P'tits dej solidaires - Solidarités Migrants Wilson - nos 146 donatrices et donateurs qui nous ont fait confiance sur la plateforme HelloAsso depuis 2019 !

# ANGLAIS



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(under the 1901 organisation law)

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**French**  
**English**  
**Arabic (literary)**  
**Pashto**  
**Dari**

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