

# DUBLIN II

## national asylum procedure in France



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## You are now in France

Every foreigner has the right to apply for asylum here, based on french and international law. If you would face persecution, torture or serious human rights violations in your home country, French authorities cannot send you back there.

This document includes basic information to guide you through the asylum procedure. If you need more advice or you don't understand something, ask for the free-of-charge help of a lawyer or a social worker.

# National Asylum procedure in France

## Introduction

**The Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Fair Development is responsible for defining the rules in the field of asylum.**

In France, any shape of protection on the asylum ground is governed by the legislative and statutory parts of the book VII of the Code of entry and stay of foreigners and asylum law. These texts specify who can ask for asylum and how to apply for asylum.

The OFPRA (*Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et des Apatrides*), which is at the heart of the national asylum device, is the competent authority in charge of examining applications for asylum and insuring the protection of the persons admitted to the benefit of the asylum status. In second instance, your appeal will be considered by the CNDA (*Cour Nationale du Droit d'Asile*).

## What are the different forms of protection existing in France?

If your situation is similar to one of these categories, you will have the right to get protection and to lawfully stay in France:

### Refugee status

#### *Conventional asylum*

The Geneva Convention of July 28<sup>th</sup> 1951 on refugee status applies to *“Any person (...) a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”*.

#### *Constitutional asylum*

According to the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph of the preamble of the Constitution of 1946, the refugee status is also granted to the one who "is persecuted for his or her action in pursuit of freedom".

Constitutional asylum follows the same procedure rules and offers the same protection as conventional asylum, the only difference being the legal basis.

#### *HCR mandate*

Every person that the HCR has acknowledged as a refugee on the basis of articles 6 and 7 of its statutes (such as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 14th, 1950).

**NOTICE:** The benefit of refugee's status can be widened, in accordance with the principle of the unity of family (general principle of refugee's law), to:

- the spouse/husband
- the common law spouse/husband of the refugee (condition of community of effective life and identical nationality at the time of the deposit of the application for asylum of the refugee with "main" title
- his/her children in their date of entry on the French territory.

*“Persecution usually means a serious human rights violation, such as for example torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, slavery, physical or sexual violence or very serious discrimination”.*

**If you have problems and you do not have protection by your state because you are a woman, a homosexual or for having any other special characteristic that cannot be changed (or you do not want to hide it), you can fall under the “particular social group” category. Your lawyer can give you more information about this.**

## **Subsidiary protection**

Subsidiary protection is granted to "any person who does not fulfill the conditions for the granting of refugee status (...) and who establishes that he/she is exposed to one of the following serious threats in his/her country:

- a) death penalty;
- b) torture or inhuman or degrading sentences or treatments;
- c) serious, direct and individual threat to a civilian's life or person because of widespread violence resulting from a local or international armed conflict situation"

**REMARQUE:** For refugee status and subsidiary protection the procedure is the same and your asylum application will be examined **first** with a view to granting refugee status and, if it is rejected, for subsidiary protection. After having examined your asylum application, OFPRA will inform you if your situation comes under the refugee status, subsidiary protection or neither kind of protection. If your application is rejected, you can appeal to the CNDA (Refugee Appeals Board).

- **You are entitled to a protection even if you are not persecuted or threatened by your state but by another group/person (for example your family, a political group, a terrorist organisation etc.).**
- **You cannot get protection in France if you left your country because you were poor or did not have any chance to get a job.** Bad economic, financial or environmental conditions in your country of origin do not usually make entitled to international protection.

## **Stateless person's status**

According to the New York Convention of 28<sup>th</sup> of September 1954 on the status of stateless persons, this can be granted to any person that “no state considers its national in accordance with its legislation”.

This status only concerns persons who do not have any nationality. It does not take risks of persecution into account. An application for this status can be made at the time as for asylum.

The stateless status is granted by OFPRA, under the control of the administrative court.

You do not need to apply to the Prefecture. You should write directly to OFPRA stating your name, address and your request to receive stateless person status.

OFPRA will send you a stateless person status application form. You should complete the form and explain the circumstances that led to you not having a nationality.

The form should be returned by registered delivery mail with acknowledgement of receipt (*lettre recommandée avec avis de réception*). You will then be called for an interview at OFPRA.

**If you are recognised as being a stateless person**, OFPRA will issue you with a stateless person's residence permit. The Prefecture will issue you, your spouse (if you were married prior to obtaining stateless person status or if you have been married for at least one year) and your juvenile children when they reach the age of 18 (or 16 if they wish to work) with a **temporary "vie privée et familiale" (private family and life) residence permit**. This residence permit is valid for one year and authorises you to work. It will only be renewed if you continue to meet the conditions under which it was originally issued.

**If OFPRA rejects your application**, you can appeal to your local administrative court (*Tribunal administratif*) within two months of being notified of the decision.

**NOTICE:** Temporary residency is not granted during the period when your application is being examined. You can be sent back to your country during the procedure. There is no fast-track procedure for processing applications for stateless person status.

**On rare occasions, residence permit on humanitarian grounds** may be granted under exceptional circumstances to a rejected asylum seeker who has been living (albeit illegally) in France for many years and who have integrated into French society; or an asylum seeker who can establish that return to their country of origin is impossible because they would be exposed to serious risks to their safety or liberty. In these cases, someone granted a residence permit on humanitarian grounds is not considered a refugee. The permit is temporary, valid for 3, 6 or 12 months and is accompanied with a working permit.

**NOTICE:** An asylum seeker who is rejected at the border cannot apply for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds (because they have not been living on French territory).

## Procedure for claiming asylum

For all the steps, remember:

- You must photocopy every document you submit to the administration
- You must keep the originals yourself and submit only photocopies (except for identity papers and travel document such as passport – If you have one you should give it to the OFPRA)
- You must send all documents as recorded delivery letters and keep the evidence that it has been sent (blue) and the receipt (pink)

### 1- Submission of the asylum application

#### a) Where to apply for asylum

As soon as possible, you should contact the Prefecture.

You must request authorization to reside from the Prefecture of your domicile ("Préfecture de police" if you reside in Paris) before you can apply for asylum. If you entered France with a visa, you are advised to go to the Prefecture to request asylum before your visa expires.

The Prefecture where you should file your application for acceptance of residence as a refugee is, generally speaking, the departmental prefecture in the region's capital:

Aquitaine (Bordeaux), Auvergne (Clermont-Ferrand), Basse-Normandie (Caen), Bourgogne (Dijon), Bretagne (Rennes), Centre (Orléans), Champagne-Ardenne (Châlons-en-Champagne), Franche-Comté (Besançon), Haute-Normandie (Rouen), Languedoc-Roussillon (Montpellier), Limousin (Limoges), Lorraine (Metz), Midi-Pyrénées (Toulouse and Montauban), Nord-Pas-de-Calais (Lille), Pays de la Loire (Nantes, Angers), Picardie (Beauvais), Poitou-Charentes (Poitiers), Provence-Alpes-Côte-D'azur (Marseille and Nice) and Rhône-Alpes (Lyon and Grenoble).

If the Prefecture refuses to register your application or if you are not allowed to enter, the prefecture is behaving illegally and you can apply for summary judgement against the prefecture in the administrative court.

**NOTICE:** You can ask for asylum even if you have entered France illegally or if you are in an illegal situation on French soil.

If you arrive in France illegally (with fake documents or without passport/visa) and you want to apply for asylum it is very important that you voluntarily contact the Prefecture as soon as possible. You should immediately tell them that you apply for asylum.

You shall tell that your documents are fake. If possible, show your real documents to the immigration officer as soon as possible, even if you entered France with a fake travel document.

Regardless of your illegal entry, if the OFPRA or the Prefecture finds that you are indeed entitled to refugee status, subsidiary protection or you are allowed to stay in France on another ground, your stay will become legal in France.

- You can ask for asylum at the airport
- You can ask for asylum if you are in detention (in jail). You can submit your application for asylum to the prison guard or the police.
- Adults (older than 18 years of age) can apply separately from their husband or wife, but it makes more sense to include the whole family in one asylum application. Children (under 18



years) who arrive together with their adult family members (parents, grand-parents, etc...) cannot apply separately; they should be included in the adult family members' application.

## b) Required documents

The prefecture will give you a form called a "notice of asylum" to be filled in and will give you an appointment to return.

You should submit the standard form (available in 18 languages) that you must fill in French and you must also provide the following documents and information:

- Four passport photos
- Information about your civil status. You can apply for asylum even if you have no passport, visa or identity papers; in this case you will have to make a written statement of your civil status.
- Information about the conditions under which you entered France and the route that you took from your home country.
- Proof of domicile: the Prefecture needs an address to send you information concerning your asylum application and your stay in France. This address does not have to be your place of residence. If you have no regular accommodation, you can give the address of a private individual, a hotel or a lawyer. You may also give the address of an association, but only if it has been approved by the Prefecture.

**REMARQUE:** In any event, the address provided must be located in the "department" in which you have applied for asylum.

The Prefecture cannot ask you to explain the reasons for your asylum request, as this is the sole remit of OFPRA and the CNDA.

During Your second appointment, you will either receive a temporary authorization to remain in France or will be refused leave to remain.

When you submit your dossier, the prefecture will take your fingerprints to determine if France is the European Union state responsible for examining your asylum application according to the Regulation of the Council of the European Union of 18<sup>th</sup> of February 2003, called Dublin II regulations. The Prefecture can refuse to issue an APS if you are covered by the Dublin Regulation. In that case, another European country shall examine your application for asylum (See paragraph on Dublin regulation page 20).

If you are allowed to stay, the prefecture will register your asylum application and will issue you, within 15 days, a temporary residence permit "Autorisation Provisoire de Séjour" (APS) with a validity of one month with the indication "in order to apply to OFPRA". The prefecture will also give you an application form for demanding asylum that you need to hand over to OFPRA.



« Autorisation provisoire de séjour »

## 2- How the application is considered

Once the entire file has been submitted, your application will be examined in any case by the OFPRA. Depending on your situation, it will be examined either as a normal procedure when the prefecture has issued a temporary permit (APS), or as a priority procedure if the prefecture has not issued you an APS.

### a) Priority procedure

According to article L.741-4 of CESEDA, the priority procedure is applied and authorization to stay is not granted in three cases:

- You have the nationality of a country whose situation is considered “safe” by France or the European Union. The countries on the list in November 2009 : Armenia, Benin, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cape Verde islands, Croatia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Turkey and Ukraine.
- France considers that your presence is a threat to public order or security of the state;
- Your request for asylum is based on fraud (false identity, several asylum applications etc...) or is submitted after a removal order (APRF-decision of expulsion) issued by the police after an arrest.

**NOTICE:** The priority procedure also applies if you have the nationality of a country in the European Union or of a country for which the OFPRA considers that, in general there is no risk of persecution (for example, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, etc.)

You can still refer your case to OFPRA via the Prefecture, which will provide you with an asylum application form. Your file will then be processed by the fast-track procedure. You will have 15 days to submit your asylum application, which must be signed and complete in a sealed envelope, to the Prefecture. The Prefecture may not read your asylum application / supporting documents as they are confidential. As soon as the Prefecture receives your asylum application, it passes it on to OFPRA, stating that it is a fast-track application. Your asylum application will be prioritized. OFPRA will make a decision within 15 days. If OFPRA rejects your application, you may appeal to the CNDA. However, this appeal will have no suspense effect on any decision taken by the Prefecture to send you back to your country.

If you are in a retention center, you have 5 days after your arrival in the retention center to send your asylum request. OFPRA has only 4 days to take its decision.

### b) Regular procedure

The OFPRA should receive your asylum application form no later than 21 days from the date you were given it by the prefecture, filled in French, signed, accompanied by a copy of the APS and two photos.

**NOTICE:** The 21-day period starts on the date written on your APS. **If your request is not received by the OFPRA within the period of 21 days, it will not be processed and you will not be allowed to stay in France.**

You must include your surname, first name, date of birth, nationality and current address. If you are hosted by an individual, do not forget to mention his name so that the letters sent by OFPRA can actually reach you. Throughout the process, any change of address must urgently be reported to all authorities by recorded delivery letters and you must keep the receipts of these deliveries.

You should also indicate your family situation, your profession, your date of departure of your country of origin and of arrival in France, the route and means of transport used, as well as the detailed reasons regarding your request.

When writing the details of your case, it is important to include as much information as possible (dates, places, names of people involved), even if it does not seem obviously relevant. A good asylum application is the one based on persecution or fear of persecution that you personally faced.

All documents enclosed to the file must be translated into French by a professional translator.

**REMEMBER:** Send the completed form by recorded delivery letter to OFPRA. OFPRA acknowledge receipt of your application by mail. You should keep the original acknowledgement of your application. With this letter you will get the prefecture to replace your one month APS (green card) by a three months "récépissé" You may also drop it at the OFPRA reception desk. In this case, you will personally be issued a receipt of your request.

« Récépissé constatant le dépôt d'une demande d'asile »

### **OFPRA takes its decision on your application after you have been invited for an interview or sometimes without an interview.**

OFPRA is obliged to invite you to an interview, except in the four following cases:

- There are enough elements in your file to enable OFPRA to make a decision in your favour.
- You are a citizen of a country which OFPRA considers, in general, to be free of any risk of persecution.
- The elements supporting your application for asylum are "obviously unfounded", i.e. the reasons given in your asylum application do not visibly correspond to those cited in the rules regulating the granting of protection or the reasons for your application are insufficiently explained.
- You cannot attend an interview for medical reasons.

If you are summoned before OFPRA, you will be heard by a protection officer at the OFPRA headquarter office in Paris. OFPRA will provide an interpreter for the language that you claimed to speak in your asylum application file.

Failure to attend the interview will incur negative consequences on your asylum application.

During the interview, the protection officer will ask you questions to verify if your story is true and if you really are at risk in your country. Feel free to express yourself. Protections officers are subject to professional secrecy and the OFPRA files are confidential.

The interview is conducted in French



### 3- Rights of the asylum seeker during the procedure

You are entitled to:

- With the view of preparing your asylum application to the OFPRA, you can get legal assistance. You can go to a lawyer or ask for free legal counseling from an NGO. The asylum seeker cannot be assisted neither represented during the interview before the OFPRA.
- Use your mother tongue or another language that you speak well (you will always have an interpreter if necessary). You shall mention your mother tongue in the OFPRA form.
- Have an interpreter of the same sex as you (if possible and if you want)
- Have an asylum officer of the same sex as you ( if the problems you are afraid of are related to your sex or your sexual preferences and if it's possible and if you so request)
- Get a written copy of all decisions taken in your asylum procedure in French
- Be informed about the content of the decisions considering the result of your asylum procedure in your mother tongue or another language that you understand well
- Get free legal assistance from a lawyer and/or from a non-governmental organizations (see contact information on pages 24-29)

## Rights of the asylum seekers

As an asylum seeker, you are entitled to several rights if you fall under the regular procedure:

**REMEMBER:** In case of priority procedure, you will not be given an APS or a receipt. You are not eligible for accommodation centers but you may benefit from an accommodation in emergency reception center. You can't get a financial aid except if you are placed under priority procedure because you come from a "safe" country.

### 1- Temporary stay Permit

In case of regular procedure, If you have got an APS and you live in a private home or in a specialized center for asylum Seekers (CADA or AUDA), you will have no problem getting a "récépissé" of three months validity as soon as OFPRA has sent a letter indicating that it has registered your file. The renewal of this receipt every three months is relatively unproblematic. But you may face some difficulties if you give the address of an association. In case of a renewal request, the prefecture can ask you for the address of your "real residence", that means of your personal and not just the address of your association. But you still have the right to give the address of an association.

### 2- Accommodation

#### Accommodation in a reception centre

France has a reception system with centres throughout the country. It is only accessible to persons who have applied for asylum and who have a residence permit in the light of their application.

Depending on the progression of your asylum application, you may be accommodated in one of two types of reception centres:

#### — Transit centres

There are only two such centres in France (Lyon and Créteil). These centres are for asylum seekers who have applied for protection. The length of stay is limited to a few weeks until transfer to a CADA centre or throughout the French territory.

#### — CADA (*reception centres for asylum seekers*)

These centres are reserved for holders of a one-month APS or a three-month "récépissé". Accommodation is proposed for the duration of your application procedure. If your asylum application is rejected by the CNDA, you must leave the centre within 1 month.

In general, your accommodation application is made by an asylum seeker reception platform or by OFII and admission is approved by the Prefect following consultation.

A commission then rules on admissions into accommodation centres based on places available throughout France.

**NOTICE:** You should be aware that the accommodation proposed may not be situated in the department in which you applied for asylum. If you refuse the offer, you will not be offered any other accommodation and you will lose the right to claim ATA.

If you are accommodated in a CADA, you can obtain administrative assistance (asylum application support), social assistance (health, children's education), and a monthly living allowance. If you are accommodated in a CADA, you cannot claim the ATA. This system is financed by the French State and generally managed by associations.

While you are waiting to enter a reception centres, you can be accommodated in an emergency reception centres dedicated to asylum seeker. You may ask the asylum seekers reception platform of your region (see the reception platform list pages 24-25) if there is some room left.

If not, you can be accommodated in emergency reception centres. These centres can only receive you at night and do not usually serve meals. The period of accommodation varies according to the centre, but will always be short, not more than a few days. There is a Freefone number, 115, which you can dial any time from any phone box.

### 3- ATA (*allocation temporaire d'attente*)

As an asylum seeker, **you are not allowed to work**. However, you can ask for temporary access to the labour market if you are granted temporary residency and if your asylum application has been in the OFPRA process for over a year or if a CNDA appeal is in progress. In these cases, you can apply for authorisation to work via the Prefecture, but your request may be refused on the basis of the employment situation in the region or sector in question. This means that you cannot take a job that corresponds to the profile of an unemployed person registered at the job centre (*pôle emploi*) of your *département* of residence.

Asylum seekers who are not accommodated in a transit centre or a CADA can receive financial aid, the ATA (*allocation temporaire d'attente*), provided they have not refused an offer of accommodation in a centre or if no such offer is available.

To receive the ATA (*allocation temporaire d'attente*), you must apply to the job centre (*pôle emploi*).

**The daily ATA allowance is €10.67 in 2010 (i.e. €32.10 for a 30 day month).** The allowance is paid to each adult throughout the asylum application procedure.

**NOTICE:** If your application is refused by the OFPRA (and not followed by an appeal) or by the CNDA the allowance will no longer be paid.

## 4- Health care

### a) CMU : universal health cover (*couverture maladie universelle*)

As an asylum seeker and depending on your means of income, **you may be eligible for the CMU (Couverture Maladie Universelle) universal health cover**. This cover is accessible from the beginning of your asylum application, upon presentation of **the summons to the Prefecture, the APS or “*récépissé*”, together with a proof of residence**. The CMU has two components, basic cover and additional cover which enable payment of your entire medical and hospital expenses, for yourself, your spouse and your juvenile children.

To benefit from the CMU, you must **apply to the health care services (CPAM) of your place of residence** or through certain associations. Once your application has been registered, you will receive a certificate of basic cover. You will then be issued with a one-year certificate, which entitles you to CMU additional cover (*complémentaire*) and a temporary registration number. Remember to request renewal of this additional cover two months before it expires. You will be given a permanent registration number and a health care card (*carte vitale*) if you are granted refugee status or subsidiary protection.

**REMEMBER:** Before obtaining CMU, you can go to a hospital with a PASS healthcare centre (Permanences d'Accès aux Soins de Santé). There, you can see a doctor and medication is free. Some associations also provide dental, eye and psychological treatment, even for those with no social cover.

## **b) AME : health care** (*Aide Médicale de l'Etat*)

If your asylum request is examined by the priority procedure, you are eligible for AME health care, provided you have been in France for 3 months. This enables you to obtain treatment from hospitals and city doctors and medication from pharmacies.

Apply to the CPAM (*Caisse Primaire d'assurance maladie*) of your place of residence or to a PASS (*Permanence d'Accès aux soins*) at the hospital.

## **5- Children's social rights**

### **a) Financial aid for children and families**

If you cannot be accommodated by social services and your income is insufficient, the local council of your *département* of residence or the social services of your town of residence may grant you occasional financial aid, whose frequency and amount vary from one *département* to another.

### **b) Health care**

Your young children can be examined and treated by the medical staff at the PMI mother and child centres (*Protection Maternelle et Infantile*), particularly for newborn baby check-ups and vaccinations.

### **c) Education**

From the age of 3, your child can attend nursery school, but the school is not required to accept him/her. School is compulsory in France for children aged 6 to 16.

To enrol your children for primary school, you must present proof of their filiation (birth certificate issued by authorities of your country of origin). If you have no documents from your country of origin, you must present a document issued by the French administration, stating filiation (for instance, a CMU certificate). You must also provide proof of address and evidence that your child has had all compulsory vaccinations.

For secondary school and colleges (*collège* and *lycée*), you should enrol your child at the school corresponding to your place of residence. After assessing your child's level of education, the head of the school will decide upon the best class for him/her, either within this school or in another, particularly if your child is directed towards specialised classes.

## Outcomes and consequences

The asylum procedure has two possible outcomes:

### 1- The asylum is not granted

#### a) Appeal to the CNDA

If the OFPRA denied you asylum, you can lodge an appeal to the CNDA (Appeals Board for Refugees).

- ⇒ In this case, appealing a decision does suspend deportation if your application is processed according to the regular procedure.

You have to do it within one month from the date of announcement of the negative decision. This one is sent by the OFPRA by recorded delivery mail. In this case, the decision should be substantiated. That means that OFPRA must state the reasons for which asylum is not granted.

So that your appeal is recorded, you have to supply:

- the photocopy of the decision of the OFPRA
- an mail drafted in French developing the grounds for the appeal and containing any documents in support of your request. This mail must be signed by you or your lawyer.

The CNDA will consider new information only if it receives them no later than three days before the hearing date. The comments of the applicant and the documents added to the file must be in French, or if the original are in foreign languages, with a translation certified by an accredited translator.

You can get help from a lawyer and ask for legal aid!

**REMEMBER:** The appeal must be sent by recorded delivery letter.

If the Refugee Appeals Board deems your appeal to be receivable, you will be summoned to attend a hearing. The summons should be sent to you by post at least one month before the date of the hearing.

The CNDA panel comprises three people: a president (magistrate), a qualified personality appointed by the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and a qualified personality appointed by the vice-president of the Council of State. The CNDA panel will rule on your appeal having listened to both a *rapporteur*, who reads out a summary of your asylum application and puts forward a solution, and to the case presented by your lawyer (if you have one), and having asked you some questions.

**REMEMBER:** Your presence at the hearing is strongly recommended.

**Decision by the CNDA:** The CNDA posts its decision (cancellation / refusal) in its premises and sends you its ruling by registered delivery with acknowledgement of receipt, generally within three weeks of the hearing.

The following scenarios are possible:

- The CNDA **cancel**s OFPRA's decision to reject your claim and grants you refugee status. You are entitled to the same rights as if you had been recognized as a refugee by OFPRA.
- The CNDA **cancel**s OFPRA's decision and grants you subsidiary protection. You are entitled to the same rights as if this protection had been granted by OFPRA



— The CNDA **confirms OFPRA's decision to reject your application for asylum** (refugee status and subsidiary protection).

#### **b) Appeal to the Council of State**

A negative decision made by the CNDA can be appealed to the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat), but only based on procedural conditions. This appeal does not suspend deportation. You have two months to lodge an appeal against the CNDA's decision with the Council of State.

**NOTICE:** It is a long and expensive procedure for which you will need a lawyer (you can ask for legal aid). The rejection of your application for asylum by the CNDA puts an end to the validity of your 3-month "récépissé".

#### **c) Reconsideration by OFPRA**

After rejection of your asylum application by the CNDA, you can ask OFPRA to reconsider your application only if you have new evidence (*élément nouveau*), i.e.:

You can contact an association or a lawyer for advice.

First, you should go to the Prefecture and ask for an APS. The Prefecture will examine your APS application as if it was a first application.

The Prefecture gives you a 15-day APS: You then have eight days to submit your request to OFPRA for registration, starting from receipt of your APS and the OFPRA appeal application. OFPRA will inform you of its decision by registered delivery with acknowledgement of receipt.

The Prefecture refuses to give you an APS and puts you on the priority procedure because it deems that you are from a safe country or that your presence is a threat to public order or that your application is fraudulent or abusive.

In all these scenarios the Prefecture gives you an appeal form which you must complete and return, signed and in a sealed envelope, to the Prefecture within 15 days. The Prefecture may not read your application/supporting documents as they are confidential. As soon as the Prefecture receives your application, it submits it to OFPRA, stating that it is a priority application.

OFPRA will inform you of its decision by registered delivery with acknowledgement of receipt within 15 days.

If OFPRA refuses your application, you can appeal to the CNDA within one month. If you are put on the priority procedure, this appeal is not suspensive and you may be deported to your country before the CNDA makes a decision on your case.

#### **d) Return**

**If the asylum application is definitively rejected**, you should leave French territory:

- If you do not appeal against OFPRA's decision to reject your application for asylum before the CNDA, you should leave
- If your appeal to the CNDA is rejected

The prefecture will notify you of a decision to refuse residence together with an obligation to leave the French territory (OQTF). You will then have one month to leave France voluntarily.

During this month, you may apply for repatriation assistance to help you return to your country. You should then approach the OFII (Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration - French foreigners' Immigration and Integration Office).

At the end of the one month period, if you have not left the territory, nor asked the OFII for repatriation assistance, nor appealed against the OQTF, you will be in an illegal situation on French territory. The police may then escort you to the border. This removal measure may be accompanied by a removal to an administration detention center prior to sending you back to your own country.

The OQTF can be contested before the Administrative court within one month of its notification date. You can apply to the relevant Administrative Court for legal aid to make this appeal.

This court has three months to make a ruling unless you are in a detention centre. In this latter, the judge will rule within 72 hours. The appeal against the OQTF is suspensive.

You also be the subject of an order from the prefecture to be escorted to the border (APRF) which may be contested within 48 hours before the Administrative court. The court's decision will be handed down within 72 hours. This appeal is also suspensive.

## 2- The asylum is granted

If your application is accepted, you must report to the prefecture with evidence of the decision and the address of an individual with whom you say you are living, as well as 4 photos. The prefecture will give you within 8 days a "récépissé" of application for a residence permit renewable for a period of 3 months with the indication "recognized refugee". This permit allows you to work.

You should then provide to the prefecture the civil status documents provided by OFPRA, the result of the medical check that will be arranged for you by the ANAEM, in order to obtain the refugee card (10 years) or the "private and family life" card (1 year) if you have been granted subsidiary protection.

The prefecture will also give you, if you ask, a travel document that allows you to travel to all countries except your country of origin (though you will still need a visa for some countries).

If you are granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, you can claim various benefits and services.

### a) Protection in France

You are now under the protection of the French authorities. OFPRA is now the administrative authority that issues the civil status certificates that you can no longer obtain from the authorities of your country of origin.

**NOTICE:** If you get back into contact with the diplomatic or consular authorities of your country, OFPRA may withdraw your protection.

### b) Residency in France

As a refugee, you will be given a ten-year residence card, which is legally renewable. The card entitles you to move freely around France.

As soon as you are granted refugee status by OFPRA or the CNDA, you should go to the Prefecture which will give you a first three-month renewable *récépissé* stating that you have been granted refugee status (*reconnu réfugié*).



« Récépissé constatant la reconnaissance d'une protection internationale »

You must then submit the civil status documents issued by OFPRA and the Prefecture will give you another *récépissé* stating that you have requested a first residence permit (*a demandé la délivrance d'un premier titre de séjour*). This three-month *récépissé* will be renewed until your residence card is issued.

As a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you are entitled to a **temporary one-year “*vie privée et familiale*” residence permit**, which can be renewed if you still meet the conditions. This permit entitles you to move freely around France.

As soon as you receive the letter granting you this status, you should go to the Prefecture, which will give you a **first three-month renewable *récépissé*** stating that you have requested a residence permit (*a demandé la délivrance d'un premier titre de séjour*). This three-month *récépissé* will be renewed until your residence permit is issued.

You must apply for renewal of your temporary residence permit before it expires. The Prefecture refers your case to OFPRA which may refuse to renew your protection if the reasons for it being granted no longer exist.

**REMEMBER:** The Prefecture can refuse to issue your temporary residency permit if your presence on French territory constitutes a threat to public order. The Prefecture may withdraw your residence permit under certain circumstances.

### c) Integration in France

Following an interview at OFII (the French Office for Immigration and Integration), you must sign the OFII's CAI reception and integration contract (*contrat d'accueil et d'intégration*) and signed by the Prefect who issued your residence permit.

Under the terms of this contract, you agree to take the free training courses proposed (civic and linguistic training in particular) and to go for a compulsory medical check-up.

### d) Travelling abroad

If you are a refugee and wish to travel outside of France, you can request a two-year travel document from the Prefecture.

As a beneficiary of subsidiary protection and if OFPRA deems that you can no longer apply to the authorities of your country of origin for a passport, you can request a **one-year travel document** from the Prefecture.

**REMEMBER:** These travel documents do not authorise you to return to your country of origin. You must not, under any circumstances, contact the diplomatic or consular authorities of your country of origin.

However, if OFPRA decides that it is unnecessary to reissue the civil status certificates that you can no longer obtain from the authorities of your country of origin, you can keep your original passport and travel freely on it. Your temporary residence permit will enable you to re-enter French territory. Entry into a third country requires compliance with the legal obligations laid down by that country.

### e) Residency and protection for close family members

If you are a refugee, your spouse (if the wedding took place before you were granted refugee status or if you were married at least one year previously and are still living together) and your children (when they become 18 or 16 if they wish to work) are legally entitled to 10-year residence cards.

Your spouse and children should contact your local Prefecture. They can also obtain protection from the French authorities via OFPRA based on the principle of family unity.

As a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, your spouse (if the wedding took place before you were granted protection or if you were married at least one year previously and are still living together) and your children (when they become 18 or 16 if they wish to work) are legally entitled to a temporary one-year residence permit. Your spouse and children should contact your local Prefecture.

Furthermore, if your family is still in your country of origin when you are granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, you can bring them to France under the “*rapprochement familial*” procedure by contacting the *Sous-direction de la circulation des étrangers* or OFII.

If you started a family after receiving protection, your family can join you in France under the family reunification (*regroupement familial*) scheme. Acceptance into the family reunification scheme implies meeting various conditions related to period of residence (18 months), income and housing. Submit your complete application file to your *département’s* OFII delegation to start the process.

#### **f) Access to the labour market**

If you are granted refugee status, you have free access to the labour market as soon as you obtain your first *récépissé* stating that your refugee status (*reconnu réfugié*).

As a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you can work as soon as you obtain the first *récépissé* stating that you have requested your residence permit (*a demandé la délivrance d’un premier titre de séjour*).

You can be employed on a fixed-term contract (*Contrat à durée déterminée – CDD*) or a permanent contract (*Contrat à durée indéterminée - CDI*).

You can register as a job seeker, receive personal support and even take training courses.

**NOTICE:** Some professions require specific qualifications or have nationality requirements.

A residence card issued in a French overseas *département* does not authorise the holder to work in Metropolitan France.

#### **g) Access to housing**

If you have been living in a CADA (centre for asylum seekers) during the asylum application process, you may remain in the centre for three months after obtaining protection. This three-month period can be renewed once with the agreement of the Prefect.

As a protected person, you can ask OFII for a place in a CPH (temporary accommodation centre). Furthermore, you can request private sector accommodation or social housing by submitting an application to the competent institutions or organisations.

#### **h) Health**

If you were granted residency during your asylum application process, your basic CMU cover (*Couverture Maladie Universelle*) continues.

If you were not granted residency during your asylum application process, you must apply for CMU via your local health care services office (*CPAM - caisse primaire d’assurance maladie*).

You should inform your local CPAM of any changes to your administrative situation. Similarly, if you take up paid employment, you must inform the CPAM in order to be included in the employees’ basic insurance scheme.

### **i) Social and family benefits**

As a protected person, you can claim a range of benefits by contacting the local CAF (*Caisse d'allocations familiales* – social welfare office) or other competent local organisations.

If you meet the conditions, you can claim RSA (*Revenu de Solidarité Active* – low income top-up), family allowance, housing benefit or disabled adult allowance.

### **j) Naturalisation**

If you are a refugee, you can request French nationality by decree as soon as you are granted refugee status.

If you are a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, you must be able to prove five years of legal residence in France before applying for naturalisation.

When applying you will need to prove that you have integrated the community (knowledge of the French language, in particular) and your moral standing.

**REMEMBER:** You must submit your naturalisation application to your local Prefecture.



## Special provisions for unaccompanied minors and vulnerable persons

The conditions for examining asylum applications of minors are roughly the same as those of adults. So minor should read this entire document. The minor must go to the prefecture nearest his home with proof of this address. If he is less than 14 years old, the prefecture has no right to take his fingerprints. If he is more than 14 years old, they will take them. In principle, prefectures do not issue permits (APS or *récépissé*) to minors.

Either the prefecture will inform the state prosecutor that a minor is seeking asylum or OFPRA will do it when it receives the asylum application from the minor (OFPRA file completed).

As long as the prosecutor has not appointed a responsible adult (Administrateur ad hoc) to help the child, his application for asylum will not be considered by OFPRA. Once the ad hoc administrator has been appointed, he co-signs the application of the minor, and the processing of his application by OFPRA can start. The ad hoc administrator can help to complete the record, attend the hearing of the minor by OFPRA or do nothing.

In case of rejection by the OFPRA, the rules of appeal to the CNDA are the same as for adults with one difference: the agreement and therefore the signature of the ad hoc administrator is needed.

Asylum is not the only protection for foreign minors when they are unaccompanied (without adult family members in France). These children also have the opportunity to address – preferably in writing and by recorded delivery letter (keeping a copy of their letter) - to the juvenile Court a request for protection that can enable them to be taken into care (including accommodation) and enrolled in school.

No specific provisions protect vulnerable persons.

# Implementation of the Dublin regulation

## The Dublin regulation

In the European Union, Only one EU member state should deal with the case of an asylum seeker. This country is usually the first country that the asylum seeker entered. Therefore, before examining your asylum request, the Préfecture will first check which EU country is responsible for examining your asylum application. This is the so-called Dublin procedure.

Dublin Regulation applies in the following countries:

Austria,	Finland,	Latvia,	Slovenia,
Belgium,	France,	Lithuania,	Spain,
Bulgaria,	Germany,	Luxemburg,	Sweden,
Cyprus,	Greece,	Malta,	Switzerland,
Czech Republic,	Hungary,	Norway,	United Kingdom.
Denmark,	Iceland,	Portugal,	
Holland,	Ireland,	Romania,	
Estonia,	Italy,	Slovakia,	

[Note that Iceland, Norway and Switzerland are not EU member states, but they are still part of the “*Dublin system*”.]

Another member state will be responsible for examining your application for asylum depending on:

- family criteria (a member of your family is in the other member state) ;
- administrative criteria ( in possession of a visa or a residence permit);
- material criteria (your route across the European Union member state);
- humanitarian criteria (pregnancy, disease, old age, handicap)

In practice, this usually happens when:

- The authority finds out on the basis of your fingerprints (which are stored on a common European database called “Eurodac”, that you have already asked for asylum in any of these countries
- You have a visa in your passport for any of these countries
- You tell the authority that you crossed any of these countries on your way to France
- There are other signs: they find some Polish money or a Greek metro ticket in your pocket.

## Implementation of the Dublin procedure in France

### 1- How Dublin II is applied in France for outward transferees?

#### a) I am asking for asylum in France. Why the prefecture did place me under the Dublin procedure?

You are placed under Dublin regulation because the prefecture presumes that another country may be responsible for the examination of your asylum claim.

#### b) When can it happen?

Basically it happens after your “**admissibility**” **appointment at the prefecture**, when you request an authorization to reside and the asylum application form. They interview you about your itinerary and take your fingerprints. If they have elements to presume that another state may be responsible of your asylum claim, you will fall under the Dublin regulation.

**NOTICE:** You may be placed under the Dublin procedure even if you have received a temporary authorization to stay. It may happen until the first instance's decision if the prefecture has new evidences (i.e.: they take your fingerprints again when you renew your authorization to stay, or during your Ofpra's interview you tell to the officer that you crossed Poland first, for example).

**NOTICE 2:** France doesn't apply the Dublin procedure to unaccompanied minors.

### c) How does the Dublin procedure work?

As an asylum seeker under the Dublin procedure **you are allowed to remain** on the French soil until the end of the procedure.

**The prefecture summons you regularly** (every 15 days) to inform you about the procedure's progress. You have to attend it.

**You are issued a document called "convocation Dublin"**. It contains your personal data, summons's date, attendance and values authorization to remain.

You may appeal the decision of the French authorities to apply the Dublin procedure:

- Claim for equitable relief to the Prefecture: written request sent by delivery mail to contest the decision to apply the procedure
- Appeal to the administrative court: a lawyer may represent you and you may benefit from the legal aid

The Dublin procedure sets in two phases:

#### — Responsible state's determination phase

**France requests the other country** to take back or take charge for your asylum application.

**If this country refuses**, France must examine your asylum application and, basically, issue you a temporary permit to stay.

**If this country accepts**, explicitly or implicitly, it will be responsible for your asylum application and your transfer to this state will take place.

#### — Transfer phase if the responsible country is not France

During your next appointment the prefecture inform you about the responsible country and the transfer procedure.

The prefecture renders a decision of transfer which is immediately enforceable. This can happen during the appointment or later (during the next one for example).

In order to enforce the transfer, you can be arrested and placed in retention centre. It can happen immediately after receiving the decision or later (during the next appointment for example).

You can introduce an emergency appeal to the administrative law courts to contest the decision of transfer. There is no suspensive effect but the judge must give a ruling in 48H.

#### **Non effective transfer**

If the transfer has not been done within the 6 months' deadline as from the requested country's positive decision and you have not absconded (you did not attend several summons for example), France must examine your asylum application and issue you a temporary permit to reside.

If you abscond, transfer's time limit may be extended up to 18 months. After this limit if the transfer has not been done, France has to examine your asylum application.

#### d) What are my social rights?

##### — Accommodation

As an asylum seeker you have the right to **receive decent material reception condition and the authorities must cover your basic needs.**

**If you have not sufficient resource, prefecture has to provide you an accommodation in an emergency center.** If it does not provide it, you can introduce an emergency appeal to the administrative law courts.

##### — Healthcare

**During the first three months you are not eligible to a medical healthcare.** You can go to a hospital which has a PASS (Permanences d'Accès aux Soins de Santé), healthcare centre.

**Provided you have been in France for 3 months, you are eligible for AME health care.** This enables you to obtain treatment from hospitals and city doctors and medication from pharmacies.

## 2- What to do when transferred to France under Dublin II

### You are transferred in France...

#### a) You might be transferred to France by plane, boat or train

You will arrive at an international airport, port or train station. When you will arrive, French border's police will take you in charge. They should know about your arrival, the reason of your transfer and should deliver you an 8 days safe-conduct in order to go the prefecture and apply for asylum.

Sometimes they may not be informed about your arrival and situation. In this case it is absolutely essential to express clearly that:

— You want to apply for asylum in France!

— You have been transferred to France after a Dublin procedure which determined France as the responsible country of your asylum application. You can show the transfer decision if you have it with you.

If they place you in waiting area (*zone d'attente*) in order to examine your case, you have the right to be assisted by an interpreter, see a doctor, contact a lawyer or somebody else.

#### b) If you go to France on your own

It is very important to take any documents showing that France is responsible in your case or stating your transfer to France under a Dublin procedure.

#### c) Once on the French soil

It is suitable to **go as soon as possible to the nearest asylum seeker's reception platform** (see the list pages 24-25). You can get information and advice about the asylum system in France. Then, **you have to contact rapidly the prefecture** to express that you want to apply for asylum and to ask for a temporary authorisation to stay.

**If you haven't applied for asylum in France yet**, your asylum application will be dealt as a first application. You should be placed on the normal procedure and issued an APS except if it deems that you are from a safe country or that your presence is a threat to public order or that your application is fraudulent or abusive.

**If you have applied for asylum in France before but you have not already received a final decision.** On return to France, you will rejoin the application determination procedure at the point where you left.

**If you have already received a negative decision in France** you can ask OFPRA to reconsider your application but only if you have new evidence (*élément nouveau*). =>. You should go to the Prefecture and ask for a 15 days APS. Then you will have 8 days to submit your request to OFPRA for registration (see the asylum procedure in France p. 5).



# Contact information

## 1- Partner organizations

### Forum réfugiés

(French asylum organisation)

28 rue de la Baisse  
 BP 71054  
 69612 Villeurbanne cedex  
 ☎ +33 4 78 03 74 45  
 📠 + 33 4 78 03 28 74

### FTDA

France terre d'asile (French asylum organisation)

25, rue Marc Seguin  
 75018 PARIS  
 ☎ +33 1 53 04 39 99  
 📠 + 33 1 53 04 02 40

## 2- Regional reception platforms for Asylum seekers

Region	Administrator	Address	City	Phone number
Aquitaine	CAIO	38 place Henri André	33000 BORDEAUX	+33 5 56 31 26 19
Alsace	Association du foyer notre dame	7 rue Saint Michel	67000 STRASBOURG	+33 3 88 14 12 44
	ACCES	1a rue Sainte Claire	68101 MULHOUSE	+33 3 89 56 69 31
Auvergne	OFII	1 rue d'Assas	63000 CLERMONT FERRAND	+33 4 13 98 61 33
Basse Normandie	FTDA	7 rue du Docteur Roux	14000 CAEN	+33 2 31 70 34 10
Bourgogne	AFTAM SCODA	9 rue de la Houblonnière	21000 DIJON	+33 3 80 28 20 11
Bretagne	AFTAM	33 B rue Auguste Pavie	35000 RENNES	+33 2 99 51 86 28
Centre	OFII	43 Avenue de Paris	45000 ORLEANS	+33 2 38 52 00 34
Champagne Ardennes	Croix Rouge	15 rue Joseph Servas	51000 CHALONS EN CHAMPAGNE	+33 3 26 26 52 60
Franche Comté	AHSD	13 rue Gambetta	25000 BESANCON	+33 3 81 47 99 15
Haute Normandie	FTDA	4 rue Fontenelle	76000 ROUEN	+33 2 35 71 00 40
Ile-de-France	FTDA (for isolated asylum seekers only)	4 rue Doudeauville	750018 PARIS	+33 1 53 26 23 80
	CASP (for families only)	44 rue Planchat	750020 PARIS	+33 1 45 49 10 16
	FTDA	22 rue Viet	94000 CRETEIL	+33 1 45 17 68 80

	AFTAM	16 rue Jean Pierre Timbaud	93120 LA COURNEUVE	+33 1 48 36 93 53
<b>Languedoc Rousillon</b>	OFII	29 bvd Louis Blanc	34090 MONTPELLIER	+33 4 61 72 25 14
	OFII	19 rue Gilbert Brutus	61100 PERPIGNAN	+33 4 68 35 47 38
	OFII	54 rue de l'Hostellerie	30 900 NIMES	+33 4 66 36 35 41
<b>Limousin</b>	OFII	5 avenue Garibaldi	87000 LIMOGES	+33 5 55 11 01 10
<b>Lorraine</b>	AIEM	6 rue du Pont Moreau	57700 METZ	+33 3 87 37 99 50
<b>Midi-Pyrénées</b>	OFII	7 rue Arthur Rimbaud	31200 TOULOUSE	+33 5 34 41 72 20
	AMAR	24 rue Caussat	82000 MONTAUBAN	+33 5 63 22 17 00
<b>Nord-Pas-de-Calais</b>	AIR	56-58 rue Pierre Legrand	59000 LILLE	+33 3 20 56 01 44
<b>PACA</b>	HPF	27 boulevard Athènes	13 001 MARSEILLE	+33 4 95 04 33 20
	ALC	Le grand central 16 avenue Thiers	06100 NICE	
<b>Pays de la Loire</b>	Saint Benoit Labre	<b>Domiciliation:</b> 12 bis rue Fouré  <b>Suivi social et juridique:</b> 68 bd des Poilus	44000 NANTES	+33 2 40 13 89 24
	Abri de la Providence	33 rue Béclard	49000 ANGERS	+33 2 41 86 49 29
<b>Picardie</b>	ADARS	12 rue Racine	60000 BEAUVAIS	+33 3 44 05 46 18
<b>Poitou-Charentes</b>	OFII	86 ave du 8 mai 1945	86000 POITIERS	+33 5 49 62 65 70
<b>Rhône-Alpes</b>	La Relève	8 rue de l'Octant	38100 ECHIROLLES	+33 4 76 46 65 38
	Forum réfugiés	326 rue Garibaldi	69005 LYON	+33 4 72 77 68 02
	Entraide Pierre Valdo	BP 75 14 bis rue de Roubaix	42002 SAINT-ETIENNE	+33 4 77 30 32 90

### 3- Support organizations for asylum seekers

#### a) Organizations In Paris and in the Ile-de-France region

##### UNHCR

United Nations High Commission for Refugees

46-48 rue Lauriston  
75116 PARIS  
☎ +33 1 44 43 48 58  
📠 + 33 1 40 70 07 39

**ACAT**

*Action by Christians against torture*

7, rue Georges Lardennois  
75019 PARIS

 +33 1 40 40 42 43

 + 33 1 40 40 42 44

**Act up**

45, rue Sedaine  
75011 PARIS


 +33 1 48 06 13 89

 + 33 1 48 06 16 74

**Amnesty international**

76, boulevard de la Villette  
75019 PARIS

 +33 1 53 38 65 16

 + 33 1 53 38 55 00

**Association Primo Lévi**

107, avenue Parmentier  
75011 PARIS

 +33 1 43 14 08 50


 + 33 1 43 14 08 28

**APSR**

*Refugee doctor and medical personnel support organisation*

Hôpital Sainte Anne  
1, rue Cabanis  
75014 PARIS

 +33 1 45 65 87 50

 + 33 1 53 80 28 19

**CAEIR**

*Special aid committee for refugee intellectuals*

43, rue Cambronne  
75015 PARIS


 +33 1 43 06 93 02


 + 33 1 43 06 57 04

**CASP**

*Protestant social action centre*



20, rue Santerre  
75012 PARIS

 +33 1 53 33 87 50

 + 33 1 43 44 95 33



**CIMADE**

*Ecumenical solidarity organisation*

64, rue Clisson  
75013 PARIS  
 +33 1 44 18 60 50  
 + 33 1 45 56 08 59



**COMEDE**

*Medical committee for exiled persons*

Hôpital de Bicêtre  
78, rue du Général Leclerc  
BP 31  
94272 LE KREMLIN BICETRE  
 +33 1 45 21 38 40  
 + 33 1 45 21 38 41



**Croix Rouge Française**

*French Red Cross*

1, place Henry Dunant  
75008 PARIS  
 +33 1 44 43 11 00  
 + 33 1 44 43 11 69



**FASTI**

*Federation of immigrant worker support associations*

58, rue des Amandiers  
75020 PARIS  
 +33 1 58 53 58 53  
 + 33 1 58 53 58 43

**GAS**

*Reception and solidarity group*

17, place Maurice Thorez  
94800 VILLEJUIF  
 +33 1 42 11 07 95  
 + 33 1 42 11 09 91



**GISTI**

*Information and support group for immigrants*

3, villa Marcès  
75011 PARIS  
 +33 1 43 14 60 66  
 + 33 1 43 14 60 69

**LDH**

*Human rights league*

138, rue Marcadet  
75018 PARIS  
 +33 1 56 55 51 00  
 + 33 1 56 55 51 21

## **MRAP**

*Movement against racism and for friendship between peoples*

43, boulevard Magenta

75010 PARIS


 +33 1 53 38 99 99


 + 33 1 40 40 90 98

## **Secours Catholique**

23, boulevard de la Commanderie

75019 PARIS

 +33 1 48 39 10 92


 + 33 1 48 33 79 70

## **SNPM**

*Catholic support organisation for migrants*

269 bis, rue du Faubourg St Antoine

75011 PARIS

 +33 1 43 72 47 21

 + 33 1 46 59 04 89

## **b) Organisations in Lyon**

### **Entretemps - Le Mail**

*Emergency accommodation*

Centre d'échange de Perrache


 +33 4 78 42 24 28

### **Secours Catholique**

*Help with OFPRA and CNDA asylum applications*

12, rue Montbrillant

69003 Lyon

 +33 4 72 33 38 38


### **CIMADE**

*Free legal advice on immigration*

*Tuesdays (2pm-4.30pm) / Wednesdays (9am-12pm) / Fridays (9am-12pm)*

33, rue Imbert Colomès

69001 Lyon

 +33 4 78 28 47 89 *(for information and appointments)*


### **Croix Rouge française - Service réfugiés**

*French Red Cross – Refugee department*

*Mondays (2.30-5pm) / Tuesdays (9.15-11.30am) / Fridays (9.15-11.30 am)*


61, rue de Créqui

69006 Lyon

 +33 4 72 43 59 09



## 4- Administrations

### Sous-direction de la circulation des étrangers

11 rue de la Maison blanche  
BP103  
44036 Nantes cedex 01  
 +33 8 26 08 06 04



### OFPRA

*French office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons*

201, rue Carnot  
94136 FONTENAY SOUS BOIS Cedex  
 +33 1 58 68 10 10  
 + 33 1 58 68 18 99

### CNDA

*Refugee appeals board*

35, rue Cuvier  
93558 MONTREUIL SOUS BOIS Cedex  
 +33 1 48 18 40 00  
 + 33 1 48 18 41 97

### OFII

*French office for immigration and integration*


44, rue Bague  
75015 PARIS  
 +33 1 53 69 53 70  
 + 33 1 53 69 53 69

### Préfecture de police de Paris


92 Boulevard Ney  
75 018 Paris

### Préfecture du Rhône

*Department for foreign nationals*

14, quai Général Sarrail  
69006 Lyon  
 +33 4 72 61 67 06

*Asylum seekers service*

12, rue des Cuirassiers  
69003 Lyon  
 +33 4 72 61 68 59 or +33 4 72 61 68 65