

Migration Policies in France 2017-2019

Pedroza, Luicy; Palop-García, Pau; Chang, So Young

Veröffentlichungsversion / Published Version

Forschungsbericht / research report

Zur Verfügung gestellt in Kooperation mit / provided in cooperation with:

GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies

Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Pedroza, L., Palop-García, P., & Chang, S. Y. (2022). *Migration Policies in France 2017-2019*. (IMISEM Case Report). Hamburg: German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) - Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien.

<https://doi.org/10.57671/imisem-22013>

Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieser Text wird unter einer CC BY Lizenz (Namensnennung) zur Verfügung gestellt. Nähere Auskünfte zu den CC-Lizenzen finden Sie hier:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.de>

Terms of use:

This document is made available under a CC BY Licence (Attribution). For more information see:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>



IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT
How Migration Policies Shape
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT
Migration Policies in

France

2017-2019

Coordinated by:


Luicy Pedroza
Pau Palop-García
So Young Chang

January 2022

G I G A

German  Institute for Global and Area Studies
Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien

Imprint

The IMISEM CASE REPORTS are Open Access publications licensed under the CC BY 4.0  available for download free of charge at our Project Website: www.imisem.info as well as in the Social Science Open Access Repository, which will also host the IMISEM Dataset.

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

How to cite this report:

Pedroza, Luicy; Pau Palop-García, and So Young Chang (2022), *Migration Policies in France 2017-2019*, IMISEM Case Report, German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), January, <https://doi.org/10.57671/imisem-22013>, (access date).

German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) / Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21
20354 Hamburg
Phone: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-593
Fax: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-547
Email: info@giga-hamburg.de
<http://www.giga-hamburg.de>

About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” * two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *polities* that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

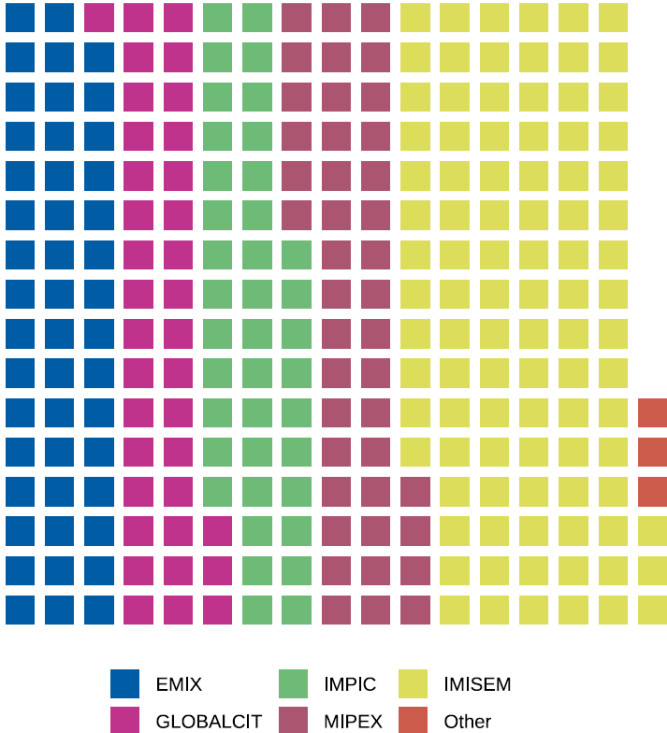
About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

Answer: this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

Code: this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

Explanation: this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

Sources: this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

Varieties of Standard English

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

Contact

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: lpedroza@colmex.mx or find us through our ORCID numbers:

Luicy Pedroza: 0000-0003-1971-4399

Pau Palop-García: 0000-0003-3458-4211

So Young Chang: 0000-0001-9632-3485

Table of Contents

1.	Emigration policies.....	10
1.1.	General.....	10
1.2.	Documentation.....	12
1.2.1.	Passport.....	12
1.2.2.	Other requirements.....	13
1.3.	Quotas and restrictions.....	15
1.4.	Policy incentives.....	18
1.5.	Penalties.....	21
1.6.	Administration.....	23
2.	Emigrant policies.....	25
2.1.	Policies of representation.....	25
2.1.1.	Electoral rights.....	25
2.1.2.	Regulation of political competition abroad.....	31
2.1.3.	Consultative bodies.....	34
2.1.4.	Consultative bodies at the national level.....	34
2.1.5.	Funding of emigrant associations.....	39
2.2.	Economic Policies.....	39
2.2.1.	Remittances.....	39
2.2.2.	Investment.....	40
2.2.3.	Brain circulation networks.....	40
2.2.4.	Return policies.....	41
2.3.	Social Policies.....	43
2.3.1.	Retirement benefits.....	43
2.3.2.	Health care benefits.....	44
2.3.3.	Education.....	45
2.4.	Cultural policies.....	47
2.4.1.	Visits to country of origin.....	47
2.4.2.	Language courses for emigrants.....	47
2.5.	Obligations.....	48
2.5.1.	Military service.....	48
2.5.2.	Social service.....	48
2.5.3.	Taxes.....	48
2.6.	Administration.....	49
2.6.1.	Home country administration.....	49
2.6.2.	Consular network.....	50
2.6.3.	New consular functions.....	51
2.6.4.	Special offices.....	53
3.	Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies.....	54

3.1.	Emigrant nationality.....	54
3.1.1.	Dual nationality for emigrants.....	54
3.1.2.	Dual nationality only for some countries of residence.....	55
3.1.3.	Loss of nationality after residence abroad.....	56
3.1.4.	Jus sanguinis for emigrants.....	57
3.1.5.	Jus sanguinis across generations.....	57
3.1.6.	Renunciation of nationality is possible.....	58
3.1.7.	Reacquisition of nationality.....	59
3.2.	Emigrant citizenship.....	59
3.2.1.	Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals.....	59
3.2.2.	Different citizenship for emigrants.....	60
3.2.3.	Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad.....	60
4.	Immigration policies.....	62
4.1.	General.....	62
4.1.1.	Number of entry tracks.....	62
4.1.2.	Biometric information.....	63
4.1.3.	Visa waivers.....	63
4.2.	Documentation.....	64
4.3.	Quotas and restrictions.....	64
4.3.1.	General quota.....	64
4.3.2.	Specific quotas.....	65
4.3.3.	List of excluded persons.....	67
4.3.4.	List of excluded countries.....	68
4.4.	Policy incentives.....	68
4.4.1.	Recognized brokers.....	69
4.5.	Immigration control and penalties.....	69
4.5.1.	Irregular residence.....	69
4.5.2.	Forged documents.....	70
4.5.3.	Aiding undocumented migrants.....	72
4.5.4.	Employment obligations.....	74
4.5.5.	Landlord obligations.....	75
4.5.6.	Airline penalties.....	76
4.6.	Amnesty programs.....	77
4.7.	Administration.....	80
4.8.	Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled).....	81
4.8.1.	Domestic workers.....	82
4.8.2.	Agricultural workers.....	88
4.8.3.	Medical doctors.....	94
4.9.	Proxy: Refugees.....	100

4.9.1.	Existence of track	100
4.9.2.	Restrictions	101
4.9.3.	Place of application	103
4.9.4.	Permit validity.....	104
4.9.5.	Maximum timeframe for application resolution.....	105
4.9.6.	Possibility to change migratory status	106
4.9.7.	Detention.....	107
4.9.8.	Status after rejection	107
4.9.9.	Translation and interpretation.....	108
4.10.	Proxy: Co-ethnics	109
4.10.1.	General.....	109
4.10.2.	Reasons for co-ethnicity	109
4.10.3.	Language test.....	112
4.10.4.	Place of residence	112
4.10.5.	Place of application.....	113
4.10.6.	Date of birth	113
4.10.7.	Permit validity	114
5.	Immigrant policies	116
5.1.	Permanent residence	116
5.1.1.	Eligibility	116
5.1.2.	Security of status.....	128
5.2.	Policies of representation	133
5.2.1.	Electoral rights	133
5.2.2.	Regulation of participation in parties.....	136
5.2.3.	Consultative bodies	137
5.3.	Economic policies	139
5.3.1.	Access to labor market.....	139
5.3.2.	Access to support.....	151
5.3.3.	Worker's rights	156
5.3.4.	Property rights.....	163
5.4.	Social policies	166
5.4.1.	Family reunification	166
5.4.2.	Education	212
5.4.3.	Health care.....	219
5.4.4.	Unemployment benefits.....	224
5.4.5.	Retirement benefits	227
5.5.	Cultural policies	229
5.6.	Mobility policies	230
5.6.1.	Identity documents	230

5.6.2.	Freedom of movement	232
5.6.3.	Obligations	237
5.6.4.	Military service	238
5.6.5.	Social service	240
5.6.6.	Taxes	241
5.7.	Administration	243
6.	Immigrant citizenship and nationality	245
6.1.	Immigrant nationality	245
6.1.1.	Immigrant dual nationality	245
6.1.2.	Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized	246
6.1.3.	Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants.....	246
6.1.4.	Unrestrictive jus soli	247
6.1.5.	Qualified jus soli	247
6.1.6.	Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence	247
6.1.7.	Socialization based acquisition of citizenship	250
6.1.8.	Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country	250
6.1.9.	Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries	251
6.1.10.	Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties.....	251
6.1.11.	Spousal transfer	251
6.1.12.	Filial transfer	252
6.1.13.	Special naturalization for refugees	252
6.1.14.	Naturalization for special achievements/talents	252
6.1.15.	Naturalization due to investment/financial assets.....	253
6.1.16.	Transfer to other relatives	253
6.1.17.	Nationality for the stateless.....	254
6.1.18.	Nationality for regularized immigrants	254
6.1.19.	Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before	254
6.2.	Immigrant citizenship.....	255
6.2.1.	Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants	255
6.2.2.	Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized	256
6.2.3.	Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals	
	257	

1. Emigration policies

1.1. General

EMIGRATION_1. The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution does not mention any formal restriction on leaving the country.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958.

EMIGRATION_2: Exit fees.

Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for emigration fees. No provision for emigration fees.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>.

Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the fee in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for an emigration deposit.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>.

Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.

Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no restriction in the law regarding the number of days emigrants are allowed to be abroad.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>.

Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.2. Documentation

1.2.1. Passport

EMIGRATION_4: Cost of ordinary passport.

Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 86

Code: 86

Explanation: The passport issued in France is subject to a stamp duty whose tariff is set at 89 Euro. If the applicant provides two ID photographs the amount of the title is 86 Euro.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. Art. 953.

Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 95

Code: 95

Explanation: The passport issued in France is subject to a stamp duty whose tariff is set at 89 Euro. If the applicant provides two ID photographs the amount of the title is 86 Euro.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. Art. 953.

EMIGRATION_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No maximum length of procedure defined by law. The official website of the French administration says that passports are not manufactured locally and therefore cannot be issued immediately. Manufacturing times depend on the place and the period of the request. For example, as the summer holidays approach, deadlines are likely to increase significantly. To find out the deadlines for the current period, people can call an interactive voice server.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre), Ministère chargé de l'intérieur [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister), Ministry of the Interior]. "Passeport d'un majeur: première demande [Passport of an Adult: First Request]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F14929>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_6. Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Abroad, passports are issued or renewed by the head of diplomatic or consular post. In order to request renewal, one must go to the consulate or the embassy. Physical presence is essential in order to collect fingerprints.

Sources: Décret n° 2005-1726 du 30 décembre 2005 [Decree No. 2005-1726 of December 30, 2005]. 2005. Art. 9. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre), Ministère chargé de l'intérieur [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister), Ministry of the Interior]. "Renouvellement du passeport d'un majeur [Renewal of the Passport of an Adult]". Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F21091>.

1.2.2. Other requirements

EMIGRATION_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Neither the Constitution nor the official website of the French public administration mention any requirements to emigrate. No mention of the need for a police certificate in order to request a passport is mentioned in the law either.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>. / Décret n° 2005-1726 du 30 décembre 2005 [Decree No. 2005-1726 of December 30, 2005]. 2005.

EMIGRATION_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Neither the Constitution nor the official website of the French public administration mention any requirements to emigrate. No mention of the need for a police certificate in order to request a passport is mentioned in the law either.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>. / Décret n° 2005-1726 du 30 décembre 2005 [Decree No. 2005-1726 of December 30, 2005]. 2005.

EMIGRATION_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Neither the Constitution nor the official website of the French public administration mention any requirements to emigrate. No mention of proof of income in order to request a passport is mentioned in the law either.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>. / Décret n° 2005-1726 du 30 décembre 2005 [Decree No. 2005-1726 of December 30, 2005]. 2005.

EMIGRATION_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, only voluntary. The law says that any French citizen established outside France may apply for registration, although no obligatory character is mentioned. According to the official website of French administration the consular inscription facilitates one's efforts abroad especially for registration on consular electoral lists.

Sources: Décret n° 2003-1377 du 31 décembre 2003 [Decree No. 2003-1377 of December 31, 2003]. 2003. Art. 2, I. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription consulaire (Registre des Français établis hors de France) [Consular Registration (Registration of French People Living Outside France)]". Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33307>.

1.3. Quotas and restrictions

EMIGRATION_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No existence of any type of quotas to emigrate was found in the law. Furthermore, the government does not have a limit on the number of passports that it is allowed to grant.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>. / Décret n° 2005-1726 du 30 décembre 2005 [Decree No. 2005-1726 of December 30, 2005]. 2005.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No existence of any type of quotas to emigrate was found in the law. Furthermore, the government does not have a limit on the number of passports that it is allowed to grant.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>. / Décret n° 2005-1726 du 30 décembre 2005 [Decree No. 2005-1726 of December 30, 2005]. 2005.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The law says that young men in/close to military conscription age can register abroad with a consular representation, which indicates that this group has no restriction to emigration.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. R111-18.

EMIGRATION_14: Banned countries for emigration.

There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The official page of "France Diplomatie" only mentions travel warnings but no banned destinations for citizens.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Conseils aux Voyageurs [Advice for Travelers]". Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/>.

List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education tax (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Neither the constitution nor the education law mention the existence of any emigration tax for graduates.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003.

EMIGRATION_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The laws specifying the conditions for receiving state scholarships do not mention a period of emigration ban for those receiving it.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de l'Innovation. [Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation]. 2018. Circulaire n°079 [Circular No.079]. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Aide à la mobilité internationale d'un étudiant [Aid for the International Mobility of a Student]". Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F380>.

EMIGRATION_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.

There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No existence of any type of bans for specific groups was found in the law. Furthermore, the government does not have a limit on the number of passports that it is allowed to grant.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>. / Décret n° 2005-1726 du 30 décembre 2005 [Decree No. 2005-1726 of December 30, 2005]. 2005.

There is a ban for medical doctors:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

There is a ban for other professions:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.4. Policy incentives

EMIGRATION_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of any existing information campaigns encouraging emigration was found. The only information material available on the subject is a “guide for expatriates” published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The guide does not seem to be an information tool for encouraging emigration but rather supporting those wishing to leave the country. The guide also includes information on how to organize the return to the country. Furthermore, the government also has a Facebook page for French living abroad.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Expatriation: 15 clés pour partir l'esprit tranquille [Emigration: 15 Keys to Leave with Peace of Mind]”. Accessed July 16, 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_expatriation_dfae_2018-web_cle012ec1.pdf. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Préparer son expatriation [Prepare for Emigration]”. Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/>.

EMIGRATION_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of any existing information campaigns discouraging emigration was found. However, the government has a simulator called “return to France”: a tool designed by the State services to guide French people abroad in the preparation of administrative procedures related to their return to France.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Préparer son expatriation [Prepare for Emigration]”. Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Retour en France [Return to France]”. Accessed February 27, 2019. <http://retour-en-france.simplicite.fr/ext/REFFront>.

EMIGRATION_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no information indicating the existence of an authorize emigration broker. The official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides French nationals with all the necessary information to emigrate, redirecting them to other government websites.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Expatriation: 15 clés pour partir l'esprit tranquille [Emigration: 15 Keys to Leave with Peace of Mind]”. Accessed July 16, 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_expatriation_dfae_2018-web_cle012ec1.pdf. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Expatriation: la Check-list [Expatriation: the Checklist]”. Accessed July 16, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/publications/article/expatriation-la-check-list>.

EMIGRATION_23: Emigration lump sum.

State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of the government paying a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate was found on the information material available.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Expatriation: 15 clés pour partir l'esprit tranquille [Emigration: 15 Keys to Leave with Peace of Mind]". Accessed July 16, 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_expatriation_dfae_2018-web_cle012ec1.pdf. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Préparer son expatriation [Prepare for Emigration]". Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/>.

Register the amount of the sum in country currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Neither the social security law nor the labour law mention such possibility. The "guide for expatriates" drafted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not indicate such possibility either.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Code of Social Security]. 2019. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Expatriation: 15 clés pour partir l'esprit tranquille [Emigration: 15 Keys to Leave with Peace of Mind]".

Accessed July 16, 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_expatriation_dfae_2018-web_cle012ec1.pdf.

1.5. Penalties

EMIGRATION_25: Loss of private property.

Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: In general, French law says that property expropriation, in whole or in part, can be pronounced only if it meets a public interest previously and formally established following an investigation. Furthermore, the information material available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform potential emigration does not mention that possibility.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Préparer son expatriation [Prepare for Emigration]". Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/>.

Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The civil code, which includes nationality law, does not mention any case of re-entry ban.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019.

EMIGRATION_26: Re-entry ban.

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, giving that there are no exiting fees.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Français expatrié: vivre à l'étranger (hors Europe) [Expatriate French: Living Abroad (Outside Europe)]". Accessed February 26, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32885>.

Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The civil code, which includes nationality law, does not mention any case of re-entry ban.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The civil code, which includes nationality law, does not mention any case of re-entry ban.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.6. Administration

EMIGRATION_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs oversees emigration and emigrant policies, having its own delegated subordinate body, the Directorate for French abroad and Consular Administration (Direction des Français à l'étranger et de l'administration consulaire). In general, all border control is overseen by the Border Police (police aux frontières), which is subordinated to the Ministry of Interior.

Sources: Décret n° 2012-1511 du 28 décembre 2012 [Decree No. 2012-1511 of December 28, 2012]. 2012. Art. 1, VII. / Décret n° 2013-728 du 12 août 2013 [Decree No. 2013-728 of August 12, 2013]. 2013. Art. 6.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:

Answer: Direction des Français à l'étranger et de l'administration consulaire

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:

Answer: Directorate for French abroad and Consular Administration

Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 2nd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.75

Explanation: The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs oversees emigration and emigrant policies, having its own delegated subordinate body, the Directorate for French abroad and Consular Administration (Direction des Français à l'étranger et de l'administration consulaire). In general, all

border control is overseen by the Border Police (police aux frontières), which is subordinated to the Ministry of Interior.

Sources: Décret n° 2012-1511 du 28 décembre 2012 [Decree No. 2012-1511 of December 28, 2012]. 2012. Art. 1, VII. / Décret n° 2013-728 du 12 août 2013 [Decree No. 2013-728 of August 12, 2013]. 2013. Art. 6.

2. Emigrant policies

2.1. Policies of representation

2.1.1. Electoral rights

EMIGRANT_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Even for French nationals living in France only registration on the electoral list is mandatory, voting is not. Those living abroad can register at a consulate and fall under the “registry of French established outside of France” (registre des Français établis hors de France). According to the Constitution all French citizens of either sex who have reached their majority and are in possession of their civil and political rights may vote.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Arts. L9 & L12. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. Art. 3.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a lower house and an upper house, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?

Answer: No, the country only has a Lower House

Code: 2

Presidential elections

EMIGRANT_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchised

Code: 1

Explanation: Any French person established outside of France who is registered on a consular electoral list may, at her/his request, exercise his right to vote abroad for the election of the President of the Republic.

Sources: Loi organique n° 76-97 du 31 janvier 1976 [Organic Law No. 76-97 of January 31, 1976]. 1976.

EMIGRANT_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchise

Code: 1

Explanation: The electoral code establishes that any French person qualified as a voter may stand as candidate and be elected, subject to the cases of incapacity or ineligibility provided for by law. Place of residence is not a reason for incapacity or ineligibility.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Art. L44.

Legislative elections

Lower house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchise

Code: 1

Explanation: Similar to the presidential elections, all French nationals aged at least eighteen years, enjoying their civil and political rights and not in any case of incapacity provided by law are allowed to vote.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019.

EMIGRANT_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchise

Code: 1

Explanation: Any person who, on the date of the first ballot, qualifies as an elector and does not enter any of the cases of ineligibility provided by the law may be elected to the National Assembly. Place of residence is not a reason for incapacity or ineligibility.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Art. LO12.

Upper house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Registration

EMIGRANT_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:

Answer: Active registration, once-off

Code: 0.67|

Explanation: French nationals established abroad need to request to be registered in the electoral list. The law says that any French national who has the right to vote, is established in a consular district that has an electoral lists, and requests the registration should be registered. No mention of the necessity of renewing such registration is made in the law.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Art. L12.

Remote voting

EMIGRANT_9. Voting methods from abroad:

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The possible methods are: ballot vote at the consulate, proxy vote, e-mail voting, and closed letter postal vote.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Sec. 5.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The possible methods are: ballot vote at the consulate, proxy vote, e-mail voting, and closed letter postal vote.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Sec. 5.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The possible methods are: ballot vote at the consulate, proxy vote, e-mail voting, and closed letter postal vote.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Sec. 5.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The possible methods are: ballot vote at the consulate, proxy vote, e-mail voting, and closed letter postal vote.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Sec. 5.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The possible methods are: ballot vote at the consulate, proxy vote, e-mail voting, and closed letter postal vote.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Sec. 5.

Special representation

EMIGRANT_10: Emigrant special representation.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Lower House?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution says that French nationals living abroad shall be represented in the National Assembly and in the Senate. As of 2019 there are eleven electoral constituencies of the "French established outside France" (français établis hors de France). The counting is done as "Separate Counting" in a "Special Subdivided" way, given that each foreign constituency has a reserved seat.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. Art. 24. / Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. / Union des Français de l'Étranger [Union of French Abroad]. "Députés des Français de l'Étranger [Deputies of French Abroad]". Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.ufe.org/deputes-des-francais-de-letranger>.

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Lower House:

Answer: 11

Code: 11

Explanation: The Constitution says that French nationals living abroad shall be represented in the National Assembly and in the Senate. As of 2019 there are eleven electoral constituencies of the "French established outside France" (français établis hors de France). The counting is done as "Separate Counting" in a "Special Subdivided" way, given that each foreign constituency has a reserved seat.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. Art. 24. / Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. / Union des Français de l'Étranger [Union of French Abroad]. "Députés des Français de l'Étranger [Deputies of French Abroad]". Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.ufe.org/deputes-des-francais-de-letranger>.

Number of special emigrant districts in the lower house:

Answer: 11

Code: 11

Explanation: The Constitution says that French nationals living abroad shall be represented in the National Assembly and in the Senate. As of 2019 there are eleven electoral constituencies of the "French established outside France" (français établis hors de France). The counting is done as "Separate Counting" in a "Special Subdivided" way, given that each foreign constituency has a reserved seat.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. / Union des Français de l'Étranger [Union of French Abroad]. "Députés des Français de l'Étranger [Deputies of French Abroad]". Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.ufe.org/deputes-des-francais-de-letranger>.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Upper House?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Upper House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the Upper House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting implementation

EMIGRANT_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):

Answer: no

Code:

Explanation: There is evidence showing that external voting has taken place.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Élection présidentielle – Résultats du premier tour pour les Français de l'étranger [Presidential Election - Results of the First Round for French Nationals Abroad]". Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/droit-de-vote-et-elections-a-l-etranger/resultats-des-elections/article/election-presidentielle-resultats-du-premier-tour-pour-les-francais-de-l->

EMIGRANT_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad

Party offices in the state of reception

EMIGRANT_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:

Answer: No specific regulation of offices abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no specific statute defining the rules regarding political parties, meaning that they fall under the category of “associations” as defined by the Association Law of 1901 (Loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association). In this sense, the Association Law does not explicitly regulate this matter but says that associations can have their head office abroad, indicating that branch offices abroad should be tolerated.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information]. “Les partis politiques [Political Parties]”. Accessed March 11, 2019. <https://www.vie-publique.fr/actualite/faq-citoyens/partis-politiques/>. / Loi du 1er juillet 1901 [Law of July 1, 1901]. Art. 5.

EMIGRANT_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Although not necessarily physical representations, all three main parties (Les Républicains (LR), La République En Marche!, and Parti Socialiste (PS)) have official representative committees abroad in order to gather support. The Republicans (Les Républicains (LR)) have a system of delegates; each delegate coordinates the participation of emigrants in the parties' projects and events in a specific country. The Socialist Party (Parti socialiste (PS)) has a federation of French abroad. It has eleven sections, divided according to the voting constituencies of French Abroad. The Federation is in charge of coordination, elections, and development of sections. La République En Marche! on the other hand, has rather independent committees in different countries, as well as nationally. They are autonomous entities and can propose candidates for elections at home.

Sources: Les Républicains [The Republicans]. “Français de l'étranger [French Abroad]”. Accessed March 12, 2019. <https://www.republicains.fr/federations/ffehf/>. / Parti Socialiste Français à l'Étranger [French Socialist Party Abroad]. “Comment fonctionne la Fédération ? [How does the Federation work?]”. Accessed March 12, 2019. <http://ffe-ps.org/qui-sommes-nous/comment-fonctionne-la-federation/>. / La République En Marche! [The Republic on the Move!]. “Les Français de l'étranger En Marche! [The French Abroad on the Move!]”. Accessed March 12, 2019. <https://en-marche.fr/articles/actualites/macron-francais-de-l-etranger>.

EMIGRANT_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).

Answer: Algeria, Germany, Andorra, Angola, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of the Congo, South Korea, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Great Britain, Haiti, Hungary, Mauritius, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Monaco, Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, Baltic countries, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Dominican Republic, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syria, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vietnam, and Venezuela.

Explanation: The Republicans (Les Républicains (LR)): Has delegates abroad in at least 90 countries. Algeria, Germany, Andorra, Angola, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of the Congo, South Korea, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Great Britain, Haiti, Hungary, Mauritius, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Monaco, Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, Baltic countries, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Dominican Republic, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syria, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vietnam, and Venezuela. La République En Marche!: Although no exhaustive list of countries is provided on their website, the party says that it has international representations in more than 110 countries on all continents and all constituencies of French nationals abroad. The Socialist Party (Parti socialiste (PS)): It has over eighty international sections in at least the following 53 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam

Sources: Les Républicains [The Republicans]. "Français de l'étranger [French Abroad]". Accessed March 12, 2019. <https://www.republicains.fr/federations/ffehf/>. / La République En Marche! [The Republic on the Move!]. "Les Français de l'étranger En Marche! [The French Abroad on the Move!]". Accessed March 12, 2019. <https://en-marche.fr/articles/actualites/macron-francais-de-l-etranger/>. / Parti Socialiste Français à l'Étranger [French Socialist Party Abroad]. "Les sections Parti Socialiste dans le monde [Socialist Party Sections around the World]". Accessed March 12, 2019. <http://ffe-ps.org/sections/>.

EMIGRANT_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?

Answer: No specific regulation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: All French political parties who fulfill the representation requirement (having a certain percentage/amount of members elected) can benefit from a specific public funding for political parties. The law does not regulate the allocation of the funding, meaning that parties are allowed to distribute the funding according to their own internal criteria. Therefore external political party offices could in theory benefit from this state of origin public funding.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Ch. VI. / Loi N° 88-227 du 11 mars 1988 [Law No. 88-227 of March 11, 1988]. 1988.

Political campaigns

EMIGRANT_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:

Answer: No specific regulation of campaigns abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The electoral code only regulates the procedures for national political campaigns; no mention of campaigns abroad is made. Furthermore, given that there is no specific statute defining the rules regarding political parties, they fall under the category of “associations” as defined by the Association Law of 1901 (Loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association). In this sense, the Association Law does not have specific provisions regarding political parties and its campaigns.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Ch. VI. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information]. “Les partis politiques [Political Parties]”. Accessed March 11, 2019. <https://www.vie-publique.fr/actualite/faq-citoyens/partis-politiques/>. / Loi du 1er juillet 1901 [Law of July 1, 1901]. 1901. Art. 5.

EMIGRANT_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but not regulated. All three major parties have representations abroad for gathering support although no particular internal regulation on campaigning abroad was found for either party.

Sources: les Républicains [The Republicans]. 2018. Règlement intérieur [Rules of Procedure]. / Parti Socialiste. 2015. Statuts et Règlement Intérieur du Parti Socialiste: Mis à jour après du congrès à Poitiers [Statutes and Internal Regulations of the Socialist Party: Updated after the Congress in Poitiers]. / La République En Marche [The Republic on the Move]. “Présentation des statuts [Presentation of the Statutes]. Accessed March 12, 2019. <https://en-marche.fr/articles/actualites/statuts>.

EMIGRANT_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:

Answer: No mention to public funding for campaigns abroad in main electoral regulations

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not explicitly, but yes. There is only a general public allocation for the financing of political parties. The law does not regulate the allocation of the funding, meaning that parties are allowed to distribute the funding according to their own internal criteria. Therefore political campaigns in state of residence (abroad) could in theory benefit from this state of origin public funding.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Ch. VI. / Loi N° 88-227 du 11 mars 1988 [Law No. 88-227 of March 11, 1988]. 1988.

Membership in political parties

EMIGRANT_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:

Answer: Not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: There is no specific statute defining the rules regarding political parties, meaning that they fall under the category of “associations” as defined by the Association Law of 1901 (Loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association). The Association Law does not explicitly regulate if people residing abroad can be part of an association in France. Accordingly, political parties seem to be free to regulate emigrant membership internally, at their discretion, although not explicitly said in the law. There is no specific statute defining the rules regarding political parties, meaning that they fall under the category of “associations” as defined by the Association Law of 1901 (Loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association). The Association Law does not explicitly regulate if people residing abroad can be part of an association in France. Accordingly, political parties seem to be free to regulate emigrant membership internally, at their discretion, although not explicitly said in the law.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information]. “Les partis politiques [Political Parties]”. Accessed March 11, 2019. <https://www.vie-publique.fr/actualite/faq-citoyens/partis-politiques/>. / Loi du 1er juillet 1901 [Law of July 1, 1901]. 1901. Art. 5.

2.1.3. Consultative bodies

2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level

EMIGRANT_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: At a national level, the representative body of French emigrants is the Assembly of French Abroad (Assemblée des Français de l'étranger - AFE). According to the law, such body contributes to the exercise of civil rights of French abroad, as well as to their participation in the democratic life. The Assembly was established in 2004, substituting the former Higher Council of French nationals abroad (Conseil supérieur des Français de l'étranger).

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. / Loi N° 2004-805 du 9 août 2004 [Law No. 2004-805 of August 9, 2004]. 2004.

EMIGRANT_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Structural

Code: 1

Explanation: The Assembly of the French Abroad (Assemblée des Français de l'étranger – AFE) meets on the joint initiative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Assembly's president. The AFE meets at least twice a year.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 9.

EMIGRANT_23. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: The Assembly of French Abroad (Assemblée des Français de l'étranger - AFE) is elected and composed by the consular councilors part of the consular councils (conseils consulaires), which are the consultative bodies of emigrant representation at the consular level. These councilors, in turn, are elected directly by the emigrants by means of universal suffrage.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Arts. 14 & 16.

EMIGRANT_24. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Emigrant appointed by the emigrant community

Code: 1

Explanation: Chaired by participant. The President of the Assembly is elected by means of absolute majority (among participants) for a period of six years.

Sources: Décret n° 2014-144 du 18 février 2014 [Decree No. 2014-144 of February 18, 2014]. 2014. Art. 30.

EMIGRANT_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Right of initiative included in the law. In the fields of consular matters or of general interest, in particular cultural, educational, economic and social concerns, the Assembly of French Abroad (Assemblée des Français de l'étranger - AFE) may also, on its own initiative, carry out studies and adopt opinions, resolutions and motions.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 12.

EMIGRANT_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No right to get a response. The law mentions the possibility of getting a response from members of the government but it does guarantee it as a right. According to the law, each advisor to the Assembly may appeal to the members of the Government with regard to any consular or general interest matter. She/he shall inform the Bureau of the Assembly of the proposed question and, when applicable, the answer given to it.

Sources: Décret N° 2014-144 du 18 février 2014 [Decree No. 2014-144 of February 18, 2014]. 2014. Art. 39.

EMIGRANT_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No gender criteria.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 32. / Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Arts. 25 and 32 Annex.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Councilors at the Assembly of the French Abroad (Assemblée des Français de l'étranger - AFE) are elected in the context of electoral constituencies divided following the principle of numerical proportionality across regions.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 32. / Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Arts. 25 and 32 Annex.

Consultative bodies at the consular level

EMIGRANT_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: At each embassy with a consular district and at each consular post, a consular council (conseil consulaire) is responsible for giving advice on consular or general interest matters concerning the French emigrants established in that jurisdiction.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 3.

EMIGRANT_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Structural

Code: 1

Explanation: The consular council (conseil consulaire) meets at least twice a year at the invitation of its chairperson, who sets the agenda. Matters whose examination has been requested by at least half of the elected members and that fall within the competence of the consular council are included in this agenda. The members of the consular council shall be convened, except in the case of urgency decided by the president, at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting.

Sources: Décret N° 2014-144 du 18 février 2014 [Decree No. 2014-144 of February 18, 2014]. 2014. Arts. 9 & 11.

EMIGRANT_30. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Mixed (emigrants and representatives of the government and other institutions)

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Mixed. The government appoints the president of each consular council (conseil consulaire). According to the law, the ambassador or the head of a consular post should be the president of the consular council of her/his consular district. Meanwhile, consular advisers are elected for six years (generally in May) by universal suffrage. Meaning that emigrants themselves elect the advisers, the right to vote being reserved to those registered in the electoral list. Furthermore, all electors registered on one of the consular electoral lists is eligible for election to the consular council. When it comes to decision power within the council only the president of the consular council, the consular advisers, and some representatives of organisations related to French education have the right to vote. Furthermore, other civil society members take part in the activities of the council with consultative voice, it includes but is not restricted to: social advisors and other members of the consular representation, representatives of emigrant associations, representatives of associations or organizations playing a role in the field of employability, among others.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 3. / Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Arts. 14 & 16. / Décret N° 2014-144 du 18 février 2014 [Decree No. 2014-144 of February 18, 2014]. 2014. Sec. 2.

EMIGRANT_31. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Member of the government

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Chaired by national authority. The ambassador or the head of a consular post shall be the president of the consular council of her/his consular district.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 3.

EMIGRANT_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No right of initiative. The law says that the role of a consular council (conseil consulaire) is to give advice on consular or general interest matters, in particular cultural, educational, economic and social matters, concerning the French emigrants in the constituency. The consular councils can also be consulted on any question concerning the French established in the constituency and relating to social protection and social action, employment, vocational training and apprenticeship, French education to abroad and security. However, no right of initiative is mentioned in the law or statutes.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. / Décret N° 2014-144 du 18 février 2014 [Decree No. 2014-144 of February 18, 2014]. 2014.

EMIGRANT_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No right to get a response. The law says that the deliberations of the consular councils lead to the drawing up of a report but no right to get a response is mentioned.

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 3.

EMIGRANT_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No gender criteria

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 25.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, by geographic area proportionally to the number of emigrants in each jurisdiction and the total number of French emigrants registered to vote abroad. The number can vary from 1 (one) to 9 (nine).

Sources: Loi N° 2013-659 du 22 juillet 2013 [Law No. 2013-659 of July 22, 2013]. 2013. Art. 25.

2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations

EMIGRANT_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The “Support system for the associative network of the French living abroad” (Dispositif de soutien au tissu associatif des Français à l'étranger - STAFE) is a subsidy is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to emigrant associations. The associations registered locally and in France (in accordance with the 1901 Law) that have at least one year of existence are eligible. The purpose of the funds is to support associations whose activities are of an educational, cultural or socio-economic nature and to contribute to France's influence and the support of French nationals living abroad. However, the funding may not be the only source of funding for the project, therefore the maximum is set at 50%.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Dispositif de soutien au tissu associatif des Français à l'étranger (STAFE) [Support system for the Associative Fabric of French People Abroad (STAFE)].” Accessed July 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-francais/ce-que-le-consulat-peut-faire-pour-vous/dispositif-de-soutien-au-tissu-associatif-des-francais-a-l-etranger-stafe/>.

2.2. Economic Policies

2.2.1. Remittances

EMIGRANT_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.

Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The government does not seem to have a program or strategy in place to attract remittances from emigrants. The only information on money transfers for emigrants available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs talks about regulations and procedures but does not mention any facilitation measure.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Transfert d'argent [Money Transfer]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/douanes/article/transfert-d-argent>.

Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of fee controls for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.2.2. Investment

EMIGRANT_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence of an existing government program/strategy to attract investments from emigrants. The online portal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – France Diplomatie – has a section on “investment in France” which is directed to foreign investment.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Entrepreneurship and Investing in France”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/investing-in-france/>.

2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

EMIGRANT_38. Are there formally constituted networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Although there is no evidence of a state-led global network of highly qualified emigrants, there seems to be several local networks in different countries. For example, the Network of French researchers in Spain, managed by the French embassy in Spain and the French Researchers in Australia Network (FRAN), managed by the French embassy in Australia. Other networks do exist (for example, the Network of French Researchers in Bavaria and the Network of French Teachers and Researchers in Japan) but are independent and mostly led by volunteers. Furthermore, the French government has around 27 French institutes for research abroad aimed at being not only an instrument of scientific diplomacy but also an “expression of French thought and scientific training”. Although not particularly aimed at emigrants, it indicates that the government maintains institutions that could “use the knowledge of emigrants”.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Réseau des chercheurs français en Espagne [Network of French Researchers in Spain]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://es.ambafrance.org/Reseau-des-chercheurs-francais-6250>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Australie: rassembler les chercheurs français en réseau [Australia: Bringing Together French Researchers in a Network]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/missions-et-organisation-62169/le-reseau-de-cooperation-et-d-action-culturelle/dossier-notre-reseau-innove-des-projets-aux-quatre-coins-du-monde/article/australie-rassembler-les-chercheurs-francais-en-reseau>.

2.2.4. Return policies

EMIGRANT_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:

Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: ENIC-NARIC is the body providing information on the recognition of foreign academic certifications in France and, since 1 January 2008, is the only authority allowed to issue such recognition. The legal principle of equivalence does not exist in France. One can obtain a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) for a degree obtained abroad. It is a document that evaluates the diploma submitted in relation to the French system and that one can present to an employer, an administration organizing a competition or a training institution to “help one in one's efforts”, meaning the recognition is not legally binding.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Reconnaissance des diplômes étrangers en France [Recognition of Foreign Diplomas in France]”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/etudes-superieures/s-informer-sur-les-etudes-a-l-etranger/article/reconnaissance-des-diplomes-etrangers-en-france>. / Centre international d'études pédagogiques (CIEP) [International Center for Educational Studies (CIEP)]. “Le dossier à constituer et vos interlocuteurs [The File to Set up and your Contacts]”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs>. / Centre international d'études pédagogiques (CIEP) [International Center for

Educational Studies (CIEP)]. “Reconnaissance diplôme étranger / documents délivrés [Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued]”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-documents-delivres>.

Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:

Answer: Not stated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: ENIC-NARIC is the body providing information on the recognition of foreign academic certifications in France and, since 1 January 2008, is the only authority allowed to issue such recognition. The legal principle of equivalence does not exist in France. One can obtain a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) for a degree obtained abroad. It is a document that evaluates the diploma submitted in relation to the French system and that one can present to an employer, an administration organizing a competition or a training institution to “help one in one’s efforts”, meaning the recognition is not legally binding.

Sources: Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Reconnaissance des diplômes étrangers en France [Recognition of Foreign Diplomas in France]”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/etudes-superieures/s-informer-sur-les-etudes-a-l-etranger/article/reconnaissance-des-diplomes-etrangers-en-france>. / Centre international d’études pédagogiques (CIEP) [International Center for Educational Studies (CIEP)]. “Le dossier à constituer et vos interlocuteurs [The File to Set up and your Contacts]”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs>. / Centre international d’études pédagogiques (CIEP) [International Center for Educational Studies (CIEP)]. “Reconnaissance diplôme étranger / documents délivrés [Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued]”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-documents-delivres>.

EMIGRANT_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of any existing information campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country was found. However, the government has a simulator called “return to France”: a tool designed by the State services to guide French people abroad in the preparation of administrative procedures related to their return to France.

Sources: Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Préparer son retour en France [Prepare for your Return to France]”. Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-retour-en-france/>. / Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Retour en France [Return to France]”. Accessed February 27, 2019. <http://retour-en-france.simplicite.fr/ext/REFFront>.

EMIGRANT_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Although not explicitly aimed at highly qualified professionals, the French government has a professional training scheme for French people abroad (Dispositif de formation professionnelle pour les Français à l'étranger). In order to allow French candidates living abroad to enroll in vocational training in France upon return, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Ministry of Labor, Pôle Emploi and the regions of France have signed an agreement and implemented a specific program. The program allows French emigrants to benefit from a professional training in France supported by the regions if they are over 18 years old, are registered with a consulate abroad, and possess the necessary resources to go to France. The regions finance and organize the training and accommodation. They also pay the trainee an allowance to cover essential expenses during training.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Dispositif de formation professionnelle pour les Français à l'étranger [Professional Training System for French People Abroad]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-retour-en-france/emploi/article/dispositif-de-formation-professionnelle-pour-les-francais-a-l-etranger>. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L6121-2.

EMIGRANT_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of welfare provision benefits as an incentive to return to home country was found. The online portal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a dedicated section for informing returning emigrants of their rights and obligations, however, no mention of potential welfare provision benefits to incentivize their return is included there. Furthermore, the law on social security does not mention any special welfare provisions aimed at returning emigrants.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Préparer son retour en France [Prepare for your Return to France]". Accessed February 27, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-retour-en-france/>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Code of Social Security]. 2019.

2.3. Social Policies

2.3.1. Retirement benefits

EMIGRANT_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Living abroad during retirement will not prevent one from collecting pensions from France. The online portal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that the only prior action required is to contact one's pension fund to find out about the various aspects relating to the payment retirement

benefits abroad. Once established abroad, the emigrant is required to periodically provide a certificate of life in order to receive the payments.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Vivre sa retraite à l'étranger [Living Abroad in Retirement]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/retraite/article/vivre-sa-retraite-a-l-etranger>. / L'Assurance retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Ma retraite à l'étranger [My Retirement Abroad]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.lassuranceretraite.fr/portail-info/home/retraites/je-suis-retraite-mes-demarches/ma-retraite-a-letranger.html#header-883c15b2-ef14-4ecd-a39a-0e2260cb3568>.

2.3.2. Health care benefits

EMIGRANT_44. Health care benefits.

Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, French nationals emigrating to countries outside Europe stop being assured by French social security. Some third countries have social security agreements with France, which can modify the conditions of insurance in the residence country. However, if an emigrant wishes to continue to benefit from the French regime for certain aspects, a voluntary insurance service is available at a cost. The service is provided by the Fund of French Abroad (Caisse des Français de l'Étranger - CFE), having several plans available for emigrants depending on their age and circumstances. Should the emigrant return to France she/he is automatically re-inserted in the general social security system if using the CFE.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Assurance maladie pour les Français vivant à l'étranger [Health Insurance for French People Living Abroad]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F407>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2009. Sec. 3.

Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, French nationals emigrating to countries outside Europe stop being assured by French social security. Some third countries have social security agreements with France, which can modify the conditions of insurance in the residence country. However, if an emigrant wishes to continue to benefit from the French regime for certain aspects, a voluntary insurance service is available at a cost. The service is provided by the Fund of French Abroad (Caisse des Français de l'Étranger - CFE), having several plans available for emigrants depending on their age and circumstances. Should the emigrant return to France she/he is automatically re-inserted in the general social security system if using the CFE.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Assurance maladie pour les Français vivant à l'étranger [Health Insurance for French People Living Abroad]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F407>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2009. Sec. 3.

Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Emigrants can pay for their families the contributions to the health care scheme of the state of origin. In general, French nationals emigrating to countries outside Europe stop being assured by French social security. Some third countries have social security agreements with France, which can modify the conditions of insurance in the residence country. However, if an emigrant wishes to continue to benefit from the French regime for certain aspects, a voluntary insurance service is available at a cost. The service is provided by the Fund of French Abroad (Caisse des Français de l'Étranger - CFE), having several plans available for emigrants depending on their age and circumstances. Should the emigrant return to France she/he is automatically re-inserted in the general social security system if using the CFE.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Assurance maladie pour les Français vivant à l'étranger [Health Insurance for French People Living Abroad]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F407>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2009. Sec. 3.

2.3.3. Education

EMIGRANT_45. Education programs for emigrants.

Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:

Answer: No, but special scholarships for emigrants

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Emigrants can access scholarships aimed exclusively at emigrant children in schooling age. The Agency for French Education Abroad (AEFE also manages the schooling assistance policy for French children residing with their families abroad). The benefit is subject to availability and the child must fulfill certain requirements, such as age and school attendance.

Sources: Agence de l'enseignement français à l'étranger (AEFE) [Agency for French Education Abroad (AEFE)]. "Système éducatif français à l'étranger [French Education System Abroad]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.aefe.fr/aefe/operateur-du-ministere-de-leurope-et-des-affaires-etrangeres/systeme-educatif-francais>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Centre national d'enseignement à distance (CNED) [National Center for Distance Learning (CNED)]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/scolarité-en-français/article/enseignement-a-distance>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Dispositif de bourses scolaires [Scholarship Scheme]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/scolarité-en-français/article/dispositif-de-bourses-scolaires>. /

Loi N° 2010-873 du 27 juillet 2010 [Law No. 2010-873 of July 27, 2010]. Ch. III. / Français Langue Maternelle (FLAM) [French as a mother tongue (FLAM)]. “Le dispositif FLAM [The System FLAM]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.associations-flam.fr/ledispositif/>. / Institut français – Berlin [French Institute- Berlin]. “Cours de français pour les enfants [French Lessons for Children]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://berlin.institutfrancais.de/cours-de-francais/cours-collectifs/enfants>.

State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Agency for French Education Abroad (Agence pour l'enseignement français à l'étranger – AEFE) is the public operator which, under the supervision of the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, coordinates the network of French educational institutions abroad, commonly known as "French lycées". This network is made up of almost 500 schools. In addition to that, the government also has a National Center for Distance Education (Centre national d'enseignement à distance - CNED). The CNED is an official body of the Ministry of National Education that provides instruction in line with French programs. The decisions on successful completion are decided by the CNED teachers and allow the students to be admitted to any French institution, in France or abroad.

Sources: Agence de l'enseignement français à l'étranger (AEFE) [Agency for French Education Abroad (AEFE)]. “Système éducatif français à l'étranger [French Education System Abroad]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.aefe.fr/aefe/operateur-du-ministere-de-leurope-et-des-affaires-etrangeres/systeme-educatif-francais>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Centre national d'enseignement à distance (CNED) [National Center for Distance Learning (CNED)]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/scolarite-en-francais/article/enseignement-a-distance>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. “Dispositif de bourses scolaires [Scholarship Scheme]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/scolarite-en-francais/article/dispositif-de-bourses-scolaires>. / Loi N° 2010-873 du 27 juillet 2010 [Law No. 2010-873 of July 27, 2010]. Ch. III. / Français Langue Maternelle (FLAM) [French as a mother tongue (FLAM)]. “Le dispositif FLAM [The System FLAM]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.associations-flam.fr/ledispositif/>. / Institut français – Berlin [French Institute- Berlin]. “Cours de français pour les enfants [French Lessons for Children]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://berlin.institutfrancais.de/cours-de-francais/cours-collectifs/enfants>.

State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Since 2001 the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs has put in place a programme called French Mother Tongue (Français Langue maternelle - FLAM). Its purpose is to provide financial support for extracurricular initiatives aimed at promoting the use of the French language for children who are French nationals who are attending school in a language other than French. Finally, the French Institute (Institut français), public institution responsible for the promotion, dissemination and teaching of the French language abroad, provides language courses aimed at bilingual children (only in certain countries).

Sources: Agence de l'enseignement français à l'étranger (AEFE) [Agency for French Education Abroad (AEFE)]. “Système éducatif français à l'étranger [French Education System Abroad]”. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.aefe.fr/aefe/operateur-du-ministere-de-leurope-et-des-affaires->

etrangeres/systeme-educatif-francais. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Centre national d'enseignement à distance (CNED) [National Center for Distance Learning (CNED)]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/scolarite-en-francais/article/enseignement-a-distance>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Dispositif de bourses scolaires [Scholarship Scheme]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/scolarite-en-francais/article/dispositif-de-bourses-scolaires>. / Loi N° 2010-873 du 27 juillet 2010 [Law No. 2010-873 of July 27, 2010]. Ch. III. / Français Langue Maternelle (FLAM) [French as a mother tongue (FLAM)]. "Le dispositif FLAM [The System FLAM]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.associations-flam.fr/ledispositif>. / Institut français – Berlin [French Institute- Berlin]. "Cours de français pour les enfants [French Lessons for Children]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://berlin.institutfrancais.de/cours-de-francais/cours-collectifs/enfants>.

2.4. Cultural policies

2.4.1. Visits to country of origin

EMIGRANT_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no provisions in the main regulation (Code Civil) and there is no information of visits to France neither on the consulate's website.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Arts. 17 & 18. / Consulat général de France à Marrakech [Consulate General of France in Marrakech]. "Consulat Général de France à Marrakech [Consulate General of France in Marrakech]". Accessed July 16, 2019. <https://ma.consulfrance.org/-Marrakech->.

2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants

EMIGRANT_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Mostly dedicated to children. Since 2001 the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs has put in place a programme called French Mother Tongue (Français Langue maternelle - FLAM). Its purpose is to provide financial support for extracurricular initiatives aimed at promoting the use of the French language for children who are French nationals who are attending school in a language other than French.

Sources: Français Langue Maternelle (FLAM) [French as a mother tongue (FLAM)]. "Le dispositif FLAM [The System FLAM]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <http://www.associations-flam.fr/ledispositif>.

2.5. Obligations

2.5.1. Military service

EMIGRANT_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:

Answer: No existence of military service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No, only with registration. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register for potential conscription. For those living abroad this can be done through a consular representation. The call for active national service is deferred for young French nationals who effectively reside abroad at the age of eighteen and who continue to reside habitually until the age of twenty-nine. Young persons who, before the age of 29, cease to reside abroad are called to active national service within four months of the date of their change of residence.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Ch. III. / Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Ch. II. Sec. 1.

2.5.2. Social service

EMIGRANT_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:

Answer: Social service voluntary for residents and nonresidents

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for "missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation".

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1

2.5.3. Taxes

EMIGRANT_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin

Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Following the first tax year abroad, French nationals are taxable in France only for income coming from French sources. If the emigrant does not have income from French sources, she/he has no longer reporting obligation in France, and no declaration needs to be provided.

Sources: Direction Générale des Finances Publiques [General Directorate of Public Finance]. 2016. "Comment déclarer vos revenus? [How to Declare your Income?]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.impots.gouv.fr/portail/particulier/comment-declarer-vos-revenus>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. 2018. "Expatriation: 15 clés pour partir l'esprit tranquille [Emigration: 15 Keys to Leave with Peace of Mind]". Accessed July 16, 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_expatriation_dfae_2018-web_cle012ec1.pdf.

There are special taxes for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No specific tax for emigrants seems to exist.

Sources: Direction Générale des Finances Publiques [General Directorate of Public Finance]. 2016. "Comment déclarer vos revenus? [How to Declare your Income?]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.impots.gouv.fr/portail/particulier/comment-declarer-vos-revenus>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. 2018. "Expatriation: 15 clés pour partir l'esprit tranquille [Emigration: 15 Keys to Leave with Peace of Mind]". Accessed July 16, 2019. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/guide_expatriation_dfae_2018-web_cle012ec1.pdf.

2.6. Administration

2.6.1. Home country administration

EMIGRANT_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs oversees emigration and emigrant policies, having its own delegated subordinate body, the Directorate for French abroad and Consular Administration (Direction des Français à l'étranger et de l'administration consulaire). The Directorate for French abroad and Consular Administration is responsible for all administrative matters related to emigrants, including the protection of their rights and interests, as well as all consular matters. It also ensures the smooth running of voting procedures, including referenda and elections. The Directorate also participates in the reception of French children in the French teaching network abroad. It is also in charge of providing information on the conditions of stay abroad. Finally, it prepares and assists the Assembly of French Abroad (Assemblée des Français de l'étranger).

Sources: Décret N° 2012-1511 du 28 décembre 2012 [Decree No. 2012-1511 of December 28, 2012]. 2012. Art. 1, VII. / Décret N° 2012-1511 du 28 décembre 2012 [Decree No. 2012-1511 of December 28, 2012]. 2012. Art. 8.

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Direction des Français à l'étranger et de l'administration consulaire

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:

Answer: Directorate for French abroad and Consular Administration

EMIGRANT_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 2nd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.75

Explanation: The Directorate for French abroad and Consular Administration (Direction des Français à l'étranger et de l'administration consulaire) is a subordinate body of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, which is under the executive branch.

Sources: Décret N° 2012-1511 du 28 décembre 2012 [Decree No. 2012-1511 of December 28, 2012]. 2012.

2.6.2. Consular network

EMIGRANT_53: Number of consulates.

Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 210

Code: 210

Explanation: As of April 2018, France has 120 consular sections and 90 general consulates and consulates. No information on recent changes of this number was found.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Missions et organization [Missions and Organization]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/missions-et-organisation-62169/>.

Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 120

Code: 120

Explanation: As of April 2018 France has 120 consular sections and 90 general consulates and consulates. No information on recent changes of this number was found.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Missions et organization [Missions and Organization]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/missions-et-organisation-62169/>.

2.6.3. New consular functions

EMIGRANT_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

Existence of mobile consulates:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Mobile consulates, known as consular tours (tournées consulaires) are available in several countries.

Sources: Ambassade de France à Tokyo [French Embassy in Tokyo]. "Tournées consulaires [Consular Tours]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://jp.ambafrance.org/Tournees-consulaires-12465/>. / Consulat Général de France à Buenos Aires [Consulate General of France in Buenos Aires]. "Tournées consulaires en 2019 [Consular Tours in 2019]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://ar.ambafrance.org/Tournees-consulaires-en-2019/>. / Consulat général de France à Montréal [Consulate General of France in Montreal]. "Tournées consulaires à Ottawa: calendrier 2018 [Consular Tours in Ottawa: 2018 Calendar]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://montreal.consulfrance.org/Tournees-consulaire-a-Ottawa-calendrier-2018/>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "L'inscription auprès des services consulaires se fait désormais en ligne! [Registration with Consular Services is now done Online!]", Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/inscription-consulaire-registre-des-francais-etablis-hors-de-france/article/l-inscription-aupres-des-services-consulaires-se-fait-desormais-en-ligne>.

Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of weekend hours was found.

Sources: Ambassade de France à Tokyo [French Embassy in Tokyo]. "Tournées consulaires [Consular Tours]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://jp.ambafrance.org/Tournees-consulaires-12465/>. / Consulat Général de France à Buenos Aires [Consulate General of France in Buenos Aires]. "Tournées consulaires en 2019 [Consular Tours in 2019]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://ar.ambafrance.org/Tournees-consulaires-en-2019/>. / Consulat général de France à Montréal [Consulate General of France in Montreal]. "Tournées consulaires à Ottawa: calendrier 2018 [Consular Tours in Ottawa: 2018 Calendar]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://montreal.consulfrance.org/Tournees-consulaire-a-Ottawa-calendrier-2018/>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "L'inscription auprès des services consulaires se fait désormais en ligne! [Registration with Consular Services is now done Online!]", Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/inscription-consulaire-registre-des-francais-etablis-hors-de-france/article/l-inscription-aupres-des-services-consulaires-se-fait-desormais-en-ligne>.

consulaire-registre-des-francais-etablis-hors-de-france/article/l-inscription-aupres-des-services-consulaires-se-fait-desormais-en-ligne.

Consulates offer some services online:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: French residents abroad can register with the consular services, update their data or report their departure directly online.

Sources: Ambassade de France à Tokyo [French Embassy in Tokyo]. "Tournées consulaires [Consular Tours]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://jp.ambafrance.org/Tournees-consulaires-12465>. / Consulat Général de France à Buenos Aires [Consulate General of France in Buenos Aires]. "Tournées consulaires en 2019 [Consular Tours in 2019]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://ar.ambafrance.org/Tournees-consulaires-en-2019>. / Consulat général de France à Montréal [Consulate General of France in Montreal]. "Tournées consulaires à Ottawa: calendrier 2018 [Consular Tours in Ottawa: 2018 Calendar]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://montreal.consulfrance.org/Tournees-consulaire-a-Ottawa-calendrier-2018>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "L'inscription auprès des services consulaires se fait désormais en ligne! [Registration with Consular Services is now done Online!]" Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/inscription-consulaire-registre-des-francais-etablis-hors-de-france/article/l-inscription-aupres-des-services-consulaires-se-fait-desormais-en-ligne>.

EMIGRANT_55: Adoption of new consular functions.

Consulates offer financial consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: French consular services seem to be exclusively dedicated to administrative affairs. However, is part of the role of a consulate, in case of financial difficulties, to indicate the most effective means so that relatives can quickly send the sum of money needed. Nevertheless, this does not seem to qualify as a formal financial consultancy service.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Missions et organization [Missions and Organization]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/missions-et-organisation-62169/>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Le rôle d'un consulat [The role of a Consulate]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/infos-pratiques/assistance-aux-francais/le-role-d-un-consulat/>.

Consulates offer psychological consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: French consular services seem to be exclusively dedicated to administrative affairs. However, is part of the role of a consulate, in case of financial difficulties, to indicate the most effective means so that relatives can quickly send the sum of money needed. Nevertheless, this does not seem to qualify as a formal financial consultancy service.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Missions et organization [Missions and Organization]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/missions-et-organisation-62169/>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Le rôle d'un consulat [The role of a Consulate]. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/infos-pratiques/assistance-aux-francais/le-role-d-un-consulat/>.

Consulates offer health services:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: French consular services seem to be exclusively dedicated to administrative affairs. However, is part of the role of a consulate, in case of financial difficulties, to indicate the most effective means so that relatives can quickly send the sum of money needed. Nevertheless, this does not seem to qualify as a formal financial consultancy service.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Missions et organization [Missions and Organization]". Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/missions-et-organisation-62169/>. / Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "Le rôle d'un consulat [The role of a Consulate]. Accessed March 4, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/infos-pratiques/assistance-aux-francais/le-role-d-un-consulat/>.

2.6.4. Special offices

EMIGRANT_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: All emigrant matters seem to be dealt through the consular network.

Sources: Premier ministre [Prime Minister]. Décret n° 2012-1511 du 28 décembre 2012 [Decree No. 2012-1511 of December 28, 2012]. 2012.

3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?

Answer: No, it uses the terms 'nationality' and 'citizenship' indistinctly

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the legislation of the country only uses the term "nationality" (nationalité), which also encompasses the notion of citizenship.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019.

3.1. Emigrant nationality

3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

EMINAT_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.

Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):

Answer: Procedure for loss is withdrawal

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Any adult of French nationality, habitually residing abroad, who voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality, can only lose French nationality if she/he requests it.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 23.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Loss of nationality can be prevented:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence

EMINAT_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.

Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Dual nationality is tolerated.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code], 2019. Art. 23.

Which countries:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: N/A

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad

EMINAT_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence abroad is not a ground for loss of nationality.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 23.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Any adult of French nationality, habitually residing abroad, who voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality, can only lose French nationality if she/he requests.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 23.

3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants

EMINAT_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.

Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, up to first generation. If only one of the parents is French, the child who is not born in France has the option of repudiating the French nationality in the six months preceding age of majority and in the twelve months following it. This option is no longer valid if the foreign parent acquires French nationality during the minority of the child.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Sec. 1.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Only first generation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, up to first generation. If only one of the parents is French, the child who is not born in France has the option of repudiating the French nationality in the six months preceding age of majority and in the twelve months following it. This option is no longer valid if the foreign parent acquires French nationality during the minority of the child.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Sec. 1.

3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations

EMINAT_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.

Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: In the case of spouses, the foreigner or stateless person who marries a French national may, after a period of four years from the date of marriage, acquire French nationality by declaration. This is only possible provided that at the date of the declaration the community of life both emotional and material has not ceased between the spouses and that the French spouse has retained her/his nationality. In the case of children, the first generation (children) has the right to nationality from birth. However, grandchildren have neither the right to nationality by birth nor naturalization according to the law.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Ch. III. Sec. 1. / Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Ch. III. Art. 21-2. Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Ch. II. Sec. 1.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible

EMINAT_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.

Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:

Answer: Renunciation is possible

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, under the conditions of being over the age of majority, having voluntarily acquired another nationality, habitually residing abroad, being in good standing with national service registration requirements and having participated in Defense and Citizenship Day (JDC), if under 35 years old.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Ch. IV. Sec. 1. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Perd-on la nationalité française en acquérant une autre nationalité? [Do you lose French Nationality by acquiring another Nationality?]" Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F3073>.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:

Answer: Yes, person renouncing has to show prove of another nationality

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, under the conditions of being over the age of majority, having voluntarily acquired another nationality, habitually residing abroad, being in good standing with national service registration requirements and having participated in Defense and Citizenship Day (JDC), if under 35 years old.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Ch. IV. Sec. 1. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Perd-on la nationalité française en acquérant une autre nationalité? [Do you lose French Nationality by acquiring another Nationality?]" Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F3073>.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Renunciation is possible under the conditions of being over the age of majority, having voluntarily acquired another nationality, habitually residing abroad, being in good standing with national service registration requirements and having participated in Defense and Citizenship Day (JDC), if under 35 years old.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Sec. 1. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Perd-on la nationalité française en acquérant une autre nationalité? [Do you lose French Nationality by acquiring another Nationality?]" Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F3073>.

3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality

EMINAT_7. Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Persons who have lost French nationality because of the marriage with a foreigner or the acquisition by individual measure of a foreign nationality, may be reinstated by declaration signed in France or abroad. They must have maintained or acquired obvious links with France, particularly cultural, professional, economic or family.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 24-2.

3.2. Emigrant citizenship

3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals

EMICIT_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):

Answer: No restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France makes no distinction between binational and other French nationals in terms of rights and duties related to citizenship. Furthermore, a binational French national residing on the country of her/his other nationality can often request the French nationality to prevail before the authorities of the other State.

Sources: Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères [Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs]. "La double-nationalité [Dual Nationality]". Accessed March 5, 2019.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/etat-civil-et-nationalite-francaise/nationalite-francaise/article/la-double-nationalite>.

3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

EMICIT_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Nationals located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory do not fall under a distinct official category or lose their nationality/citizenship.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 23.

3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

EMICIT_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: In general, national citizens can only be deprived of their citizenship rights in the case of committing some specific serious criminal offenses. Once the sentence is served, a criminal convicted person regains her/his rights. Either way, emigration is not mentioned as a reason for deprivation of citizenship rights.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information]. "Peut-on perdre sa citoyenneté? [Can you lose your Citizenship?]" . Accessed March 5, 2019. <https://www.vie-publique.fr/decouverte-institutions/citoyen/citoyennete/citoyen-france/peut-on-perdre-citoyennete.html>.

Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) *If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4. Immigration policies

4.1. General

4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

IMMIGRATION_1. How many visa types does the country have?

Answer: 2

Code: 2

Explanation: France has two main categories of visas: short-stay (type C) and long-stay (Type D). Several types of long-stay visas exist depending on the reason for the stay, its duration and the intention to apply for a residence permit to settle permanently in France. Given the level of intricacy and possible number of combinations no exhaustive list of purposes could be found either in the law or official databases. Purposes include assumption of official function, business, education, medical reasons, return visa, and joining a family member, for example.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1. / Service-Public.fr. "Visa de long séjour (séjour de 4 mois à 1 an) [Long Stay Visa (Stay from 4 Months to 1 Year)]". Accessed January 14, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F16162>. / République Française [French Republic]. 2019. Demande de Visa pour un Long Séjour [Long Stay Visa Application].

IMMIGRATION_2: Categorical organization of visas

Are the visas organized by overarching categories?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Short-stay (type C) and long-stay (Type D). The latter being any visa for a stay of more than three months.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1. / Service-Public.fr. "Visa de long séjour (séjour de 4 mois à 1 an) [Long Stay Visa (Stay from 4 Months to 1 Year)]". Accessed January 14, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F16162>. / République Française [French Republic]. 2019. Demande de Visa pour un Long Séjour [Long Stay Visa Application].

How many categories?

Answer: 2

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes. Short-stay (type C) and long-stay (Type D). The latter being any visa for a stay of more than three months.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1. / Service-Public.fr. "Visa de long séjour (séjour de 4 mois à 1 an) [Long Stay Visa (Stay from 4 Months to 1 Year)]". Accessed January 14, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F16162>. / République Française [French Republic]. 2019. Demande de Visa pour un Long Séjour [Long Stay Visa Application].

4.1.2. Biometric information

IMMIGRATION_3: Collection of biometric information.

Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Fingerprints and photos.

Sources: Décret n° 2016-1460 du 28 octobre 2016 [Decree No. 2016-1460 of October 28, 2016]. 2016. / République Française [French Republic]. 2019. Demande de Visa pour un Long Séjour [Long Stay Visa Application].

Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Fingerprints and photos.

Sources: Décret n° 2016-1460 du 28 octobre 2016 [Decree No. 2016-1460 of October 28, 2016]. 2016. / République Française [French Republic]. 2019. Demande de Visa pour un Long Séjour [Long Stay Visa Application].

4.1.3. Visa waivers

IMMIGRATION_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. A whole section of the migration code is dedicated to enumerate bilateral agreements and conventions celebrated between France and the following countries with regards to entry and circulation of people: Algeria, Spain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. D131-1.

4.2. Documentation

IMMIGRATION_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.

Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: With regards to nationals, no. The national identity card is issued without condition of age to any French who asks for it, with no mention in the law of any compulsory character. However, in the case of migrants the law says that any foreigner over the age of eighteen who wishes to stay in France for more than three months must hold a residence documents. No mention of requirement to carry it at all times was mentioned.

Sources: Décret n°55-1397 du 22 octobre 1955 [Decree No. 55-1397 of October 22, 1955]. 1955. Art. 4. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L311-1.

Are they required to carry them at all times?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: With regards to nationals, no. The national identity card is issued without condition of age to any French who asks for it, with no mention in the law of any compulsory character. However, in the case of migrants the law says that any foreigner over the age of eighteen who wishes to stay in France for more than three months must hold a residence documents. No mention of requirement to carry it at all times was mentioned.

Sources: Décret n°55-1397 du 22 octobre 1955 [Decree No. 55-1397 of October 22, 1955]. 1955. Art. 4. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L311-1.

4.3. Quotas and restrictions

4.3.1. General quota

IMMIGRATION_6: General quota for immigration.

Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Migration Code does not mention any numerical limit for immigration as a condition of entry or reason for refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. III.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.2. Specific quotas

IMMIGRATION_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The conditions for hiring foreign workers included in the Labour Law do not mention any quota for migrant workers at all.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The conditions for hiring foreign workers included in the Labour Law do not mention any quota for migrant workers at all.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_9: Quota for refugees.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: As of 2019, France does not have migrant quotas, evident from the media coverage that the topic is only now becoming debated again.

Sources: Barbière Cécile. "French Debate on Setting Migration Quotas Reopened". Accessed February 18, 2019. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/french-debate-on-setting-migration-quotas-reopened/>.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_10: Quota for co-ethnics.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No quota found. Neither the law on the movement, employment and stay in France of Algerian nationals and their families nor the official website of the French administration indicate the existence of a quota for Algerian nationals applying for a 10 year permit (Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien).

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>. / Vaillant, D. 2001. Troisième avenant à l'accord du 27 décembre 1968 entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs familles et à son protocole annexe [Third Amendment to the Agreement of December 27, 1968 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families and to its Annex Protocol]]. TRA20010066.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.3. List of excluded persons

IMMIGRATION_11: Categories of excluded persons.

Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Any foreigner who is the subject of a sentence of judicial "prohibition of the territory" (interdiction judiciaire du territoire), or of a deportation order, either a ban on return to French territory, a ban on movement on French territory, or an administrative ban to the territory. The "prohibition of French territory" (interdiction judiciaire du territoire - ITF) is pronounced by a criminal judge against a foreigner who resides in France and who has committed a crime or an offense. It can be used as a main sentence or as a supplementary sentence to a prison sentence or a fine.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L213-1. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime

Minister]). “Interdiction du territoire français (ITF) [Prohibition from French Territory (ITF)]”. Accessed January 15, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2784>.

List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: Any foreigner who is the subject of a sentence of judicial “prohibition of the territory” (interdiction judiciaire du territoire), or of a deportation order, either a ban on return to French territory, a ban on movement on French territory, or an administrative ban to the territory. The “prohibition of French territory” (interdiction judiciaire du territoire - ITF) is pronounced by a criminal judge against a foreigner who resides in France and who has committed a crime or an offense. It can be used as a main sentence or as a supplementary sentence to a prison sentence or a fine.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L213-1. / Direction de l’information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. “Interdiction du territoire français (ITF) [Prohibition from French Territory (ITF)]”. Accessed January 15, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2784>.

4.3.4. List of excluded countries

IMMIGRATION_12: Countries excluded.

Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No mention of particular countries is made as a condition of entry or reason for refusal.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. III.

List of countries excluded:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No mention of particular countries is made as a condition of entry or reason for refusal.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. III.

4.4. Policy incentives

4.4.1. Recognized brokers

IMMIGRATION_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The law oversees regulates the support of translators for immigration applicants. While in general this kind of service is optional, it is mandatory for immigrants who do not speak French or cannot read. In case the foreigner needs an interpreter, it has to be authorized by the government or it has to work at one of the institutions recognized by the government. However, the government website warns visa applicants of pages of fraudulent companies that offer assistance for obtaining French visas.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L111-8 – L111-9. / France Visas (The Official Visa Website for France). "France-Visas". Accessed July 17, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/welcome-page.

IMMIGRATION_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

4.5. Immigration control and penalties

4.5.1. Irregular residence

IMMIGRATION_15: Illegal residence.

Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Illegal residence is considered an administrative offense.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, I-III.

Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: The French administrative authority may require the departure of a foreigner who resides irregularly in the country. Should the foreigner not respect this administrative decision the administrative authority, by reasoned decision, imposes an obligation to leave the French territory and a ban on return, for a maximum of three years from the execution of the obligation to leave French territory, when no period of voluntary departure has been granted abroad.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, I-III.

4.5.2. Forged documents

IMMIGRATION_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: The French administrative authority may require the departure of a foreigner who has forged, falsified or established a residence permit or an identity or travel document under a name other than her/his own, or if she/he has made use of such a title or document.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, II, e.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: The French administrative authority may require the departure of a foreigner who has forged, falsified or established a residence permit or an identity or travel document under a name other than her/his own, or if she/he has made use of such a title or document.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, II, e.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The penalty is expulsion.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, II, e.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The penalty is expulsion.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, II, e.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The penalty is expulsion.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, II, e.

IMMIGRATION_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: If a foreigner has remained in French territory beyond the period of validity of her/his visa, or if the issue or renewal of a residence permit has been refused abroad, or if the residence permit issued to her/him has been withdrawn, or if the foreigner has not requested renewal of her/his temporary or multi-year residence permit and has remained in France at the end of its validity, the French administrative authority may require her/his departure.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, I.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: If a foreigner has remained in French territory beyond the period of validity of her/his visa, or if the issue or renewal of a residence permit has been refused abroad, or if the residence permit issued to her/him has been withdrawn, or if the foreigner has not requested renewal of her/his temporary or multi-year residence permit and has remained in France at the end of its validity, the French administrative authority may require her/his departure.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, I.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The penalty is expulsion.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, I.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: The penalty is detention.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, I.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The penalty is expulsion.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1, I.

4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants

IMMIGRATION_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.

Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Any person who, by direct or indirect assistance, has facilitated or attempted to facilitate the entry, circulation or illegal stay of a foreigner in France will be punished with imprisonment for five years and a fine of 30,000 Euros. This does not apply to: 1 ° Ascendants or descendants of foreigners, their spouses, brothers and sisters from abroad or their spouses; 2 ° The spouse of the foreigner, the person who is known to live in a conjugal situation with him, or the ascendants, descendants, brothers and sisters of the spouse of the foreigner or the person who is known to be in a conjugal situation with him; 3 ° Any natural or legal person where the act complained of has not given rise to any direct or indirect compensation and has consisted in providing legal, linguistic or social advice or accompaniment, or any other aid provided for an exclusively humanitarian purpose.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L622-1 & L622-4.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Any person who, by direct or indirect assistance, has facilitated or attempted to facilitate the entry, circulation or illegal stay of a foreigner in France will be punished with imprisonment for five years and a fine of 30,000 Euros. This does not apply to: 1 ° Ascendants or descendants of foreigners, their spouses, brothers and sisters from abroad or their spouses; 2 ° The spouse of the foreigner, the person who is known to live in a conjugal situation with him, or the ascendants, descendants, brothers and sisters of the spouse of the foreigner or the person who is known to be in a conjugal situation with him; 3 ° Any natural or legal person where the act complained of has not given rise to any direct or indirect compensation and has consisted in providing legal, linguistic or social advice or accompaniment, or any other aid provided for an exclusively humanitarian purpose.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L622-1 & L622-4.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Any person who, by direct or indirect assistance, has facilitated or attempted to facilitate the entry, circulation or illegal stay of a foreigner in France will be punished with imprisonment for five years and a fine of 30,000 Euros. This does not apply to: 1 ° Ascendants or descendants of foreigners, their spouses, brothers and sisters from abroad or their spouses; 2 ° The spouse of the foreigner, the person who is known to live in a conjugal situation with him, or the ascendants, descendants, brothers and sisters of the spouse of the foreigner or the person who is known to be in a conjugal situation with him; 3 ° Any natural or legal person where the act complained of has not given rise to any direct or indirect compensation and has consisted in providing legal, linguistic or social advice or accompaniment, or any other aid provided for an exclusively humanitarian purpose.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L622-1 & L622-4.

4.5.4. Employment obligations

IMMIGRATION_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Any person, directly or through an intermediary, who employs and retains for his service for any length of time a foreigner without a title authorizing her/him to engage in a salaried activity in France shall be punished with imprisonment for five years and by a fine of 15,000 euros. Furthermore, knowing about a case of this practice is punishable by the same penalties. These penalties are brought to imprisonment for ten years and a fine of 100,000 euros when the offense is committed in an organized group. The punishment is not applicable to an employer who, on the basis of a fraudulent title or fraudulently presented by an employed foreigner, proceeded without intent to participate in the fraud.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L8256-2.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Any person, directly or through an intermediary, who employs and retains for his service for any length of time a foreigner without a title authorizing her/him to engage in a salaried activity in France shall be punished with imprisonment for five years and by a fine of 15,000 euros. Furthermore, knowing about a case of this practice is punishable by the same penalties. These penalties are brought to imprisonment for ten years and a fine of 100,000 euros when the offense is committed in an organized group. The punishment is not applicable to an employer who, on the basis of a fraudulent title or fraudulently presented by an employed foreigner, proceeded without intent to participate in the fraud.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L8256-2.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Any person, directly or through an intermediary, who employs and retains for his service for any length of time a foreigner without a title authorizing her/him to engage in a salaried activity in France shall be punished with imprisonment for five years and by a fine of 15,000 euros. Furthermore, knowing about a case of this practice is punishable by the same penalties. These penalties are brought to imprisonment for ten years and a fine of 100,000 euros when the offense is committed in an organized group. The punishment is not applicable to an employer who, on the basis of a fraudulent title or fraudulently presented by an employed foreigner, proceeded without intent to participate in the fraud.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L8256-2.

4.5.5. Landlord obligations

IMMIGRATION_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: The law says that any person who, by direct or indirect assistance, has facilitated or attempted to facilitate the entry, circulation or illegal stay of a foreigner in France will be punished with imprisonment for five years and a fine of 30,000 Euros. However, the law does not explicitly say if this applies to landlords.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L622-1 & L622-4.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: The law says that any person who, by direct or indirect assistance, has facilitated or attempted to facilitate the entry, circulation or illegal stay of a foreigner in France will be punished with imprisonment for five years and a fine of 30,000 Euros. However, the law does not explicitly say if this applies to landlords.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L622-1 & L622-4.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: The law says that any person who, by direct or indirect assistance, has facilitated or attempted to facilitate the entry, circulation or illegal stay of a foreigner in France will be punished with imprisonment for five years and a fine of 30,000 Euros. However, the law does not explicitly say if this applies to landlords.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L622-1 & L622-4.

4.5.6. Airline penalties

IMMIGRATION_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.

Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Airlines or other carriers landing on French territory from a State outside of the Schengen area, bringing a foreign national who has no travel documents and, where applicable, the visa required by law or the international agreement applicable to him on the ground of his nationality, are punishable by a fine of up to 10,000 Euro. Furthermore, when entry to France is refused to foreigners, the airline or carrier bringing the passengers lacking relevant documentation shall be obliged, at the request of the authorities responsible for border control, to return them without delay, to the point where they began to use the means of transport of that company. If that is not possible, the carrier is responsible for returning the passengers to the State which issued their travel documents or to any other place where they may be admitted.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L625-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L213-4.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Airlines or other carriers landing on French territory from a State outside of the Schengen area, bringing a foreign national who has no travel documents and, where applicable, the visa required by law or the international agreement applicable to him on the ground of his nationality, are punishable by a fine of up to 10,000 Euro. Furthermore, when entry to France is refused to foreigners, the airline or carrier bringing the passengers lacking relevant documentation shall be obliged, at the request of the authorities responsible for border control, to return them without delay, to the point where they began to use the means of transport of that company. If that is not possible, the carrier is responsible for returning the passengers to the State which issued their travel documents or to any other place where they may be admitted.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L625-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L213-4.

Penalty is more than a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The penalty is a fine and the obligation to return the passengers in question to the point of origin.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L625-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L213-4.

4.6. Amnesty programs

IMMIGRATION_22: Existence of amnesty program.

In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Since 2012, applications from foreigners in an irregular situation who request an exceptional admission to stay must be subject to a thorough, objective and individualized examination. The main conditions are grouped into three types. The first is "private and domestic life", including parents of children enrolled in a school, spouses, minors who reached adulthood after arriving in France, and some special cases. The second is related to work reasons and the third to very long residence in country.

Sources: Ministre de l'Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

The amnesty program is/was:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Since 2012, applications from foreigners in an irregular situation who request an exceptional admission to stay must be subject to a thorough, objective and individualized examination. The main conditions are grouped into three types. The first is “private and domestic life”, including parents of children enrolled in a school, spouses, minors who reached adulthood after arriving in France, and some special cases. The second is related to work reasons and the third to very long residence in country.

Sources: Ministre de l'Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Since 2012, applications from foreigners in an irregular situation who request an exceptional admission to stay must be subject to a thorough, objective and individualized examination. The main conditions are grouped into three types. The first is “private and domestic life”, including parents of children enrolled in a school, spouses, minors who reached adulthood after arriving in France, and some special cases. The second is related to work reasons and the third to very long residence in country.

Sources: Ministre de l'Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Since 2012, applications from foreigners in an irregular situation who request an exceptional admission to stay must be subject to a thorough, objective and individualized examination. The main conditions are grouped into three types. The first is “private and domestic life”, including parents of children enrolled in a school, spouses, minors who reached adulthood after arriving in France, and some special cases. The second is related to work reasons and the third to very long residence in country.

Sources: Ministre de l’Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Since 2012, applications from foreigners in an irregular situation who request an exceptional admission to stay must be subject to a thorough, objective and individualized examination. The main conditions are grouped into three types. The first is “private and domestic life”, including parents of children enrolled in a school, spouses, minors who reached adulthood after arriving in France, and some special cases. The second is related to work reasons and the third to very long residence in country.

Sources: Ministre de l’Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

Is regularization through marriage possible:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of such provision and furthermore, valid passports and visas are required to register the marriage.

Sources: Ministre de l’Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

IMMIGRATION_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:

Answer: Those requesting permanent regularization are called “foreigners in an irregular situation” by the law. There are three main groups. The first is “private and domestic life”, including parents of children enrolled in a school, spouses of persons either with a regular or irregular status, minors who reached adulthood after arriving in France, and some special cases. The second is related to “workers” and the third to “long-term residents”.

Sources: Ministre de l'Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

4.7. Administration

IMMIGRATION_24_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?

Answer: Direction générale des étrangers en France

Code: Direction générale des étrangers en France

Explanation: The general directorate of foreigners in France (direction générale des étrangers en France), a branch of the Ministry of Interior. It has directorates that among other aspects oversee immigration, reception, accompaniment of foreigners and nationality, and asylum.

Sources: Décret n° 2013-728 du 12 août 2013 [Decree No. 2013-728 of August 12, 2013]. 2013. Art. 8.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: The general directorate of foreigners in France

IMMIGRATION_24_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.

Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?

Answer: Direction générale des étrangers en France

Code: Direction générale des étrangers en France

Explanation: The general directorate of foreigners in France (direction générale des étrangers en France), a branch of the Ministry of Interior. It has directorates that among other aspects oversee immigration, reception, accompaniment of foreigners and nationality, and asylum.

Sources: Décret n° 2013-728 du 12 août 2013 [Decree No. 2013-728 of August 12, 2013]. 2013. Art. 8.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: The general directorate of foreigners in France

IMMIGRATION_24_3: Administration in charge of border control.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?

Answer: Direction centrale de la police aux frontières (PAF)

Code: Direction centrale de la police aux frontières (PAF)

Explanation: The Central Directorate of the Border Police (direction centrale de la police aux frontières (PAF)) is responsible for the control of persons crossing national borders.

Sources: Décret n° 2013-728 du 12 août 2013 [Decree No. 2013-728 of August 12, 2013]. 2013. Art. 20.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?

Answer: The Central Directorate of the Border Police

IMMIGRATION_24_4: Administration in charge of detentions.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?

Answer: La police aux frontières (PAF)

Code: La police aux frontières (PAF)

Explanation: The Border Police, which also facilitates and implements operational coordination between the services of the national police and the army. In the case of foreigners awaiting forced return as a result of a removal order, an initial detention period (48 hours) can be decided by a chief officer and prolonged by a judge.

Sources: Décret n° 2013-728 du 12 août 2013 [Decree No. 2013-728 of August 12, 2013]. 2013. Art. 20. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Centre de rétention [Detention Center]. Accessed January 15, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2780>.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?

Answer: The Border Police

4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

IMMIGRATION_25: Visas applied to labor migration.

Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?

Answer: No

Code: 0

4.8.1. Domestic workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A long-stay visa equivalent to a 12-month residence permit (maximum): bearing the statement "travailleur temporaire" (temporary worker) for fixed-term contracts.

Sources: France-Visas. (The Official Visa Website for France). "Salaried employment". Accessed January 15, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/salaried-employment.

IMMIGRATION_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Presenting a job contract is enough.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Required. The permit is only provided under the framework of a salaried activity under a fixed-term employment contract.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10, 2.

IMMIGRATION_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. Workers part of the framework of a salaried activity under a fixed-term employment contract are granted a working permit when their application concerns a profession and a geographical area characterized by difficulties of recruitment and appearing on a list established by the administrative authority, after consulting the unions of employers and the employees' representatives.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any restriction to nationality.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_30: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any age limits.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any gender requirements.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention having a certain marital status as a requirement. However it is a requirement to submit documents proving one's civil/marital status and nationality when applying for any permit.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R311-2-2.

IMMIGRATION_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Presenting a job contract is enough.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?

Answer: Yes, beneficial

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Beneficial. Knowledge of the host country's language is not mentioned as a condition or an aspect taken into account when granting a visa "travailleur temporaire" (temporary worker).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 107.13

Code: 107.13

Explanation: "Visa de long séjour" (long-stay visa) - 99 euros

Sources: Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of Interior]. 2019. Frais de Visa [Visa Fees].

IMMIGRATION_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: This permit is issued for the same duration as the contract of employment or secondment, with the limit of one year.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. This permit can be renewed for the same duration as the employment contract or the secondment. No mention of necessity to leave the country in order to be granted renewal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_38: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, as long as the new employer asks the prefecture the authentication of the residence permit or the work permit of the foreign worker at least two days before the effective hiring date.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Recrutement d'un travailleur étranger non européen [Recruitment of a non-European Foreign Worker]". Accessed January 16, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/F22782>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L5221-7.

Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: No. The law does not explicitly prohibit switching sector/professions, however given that a long-stay visa "travailleur temporaire" (temporary worker) is granted based on a market test, switching is not considered possible.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Recrutement d'un travailleur étranger non européen [Recruitment of a non-European Foreign Worker]". Accessed January 16, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/F22782>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L5221-7.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Maybe. According to Labour Law any work permit for foreign workers may be limited to certain professional activities or geographical areas. No conditions for switching locations or visa attachment to a certain region were mentioned in the law.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Recrutement d'un travailleur étranger non européen [Recruitment of a non-European Foreign Worker]". Accessed January 16, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/F22782>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L5221-7.

IMMIGRATION_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Yes, more or equal 12 months

Code: 5

Explanation: The residence permit is extended by one year if the foreigner is involuntarily deprived of employment. At the following renewal, if she/he is still unemployed, his right to stay shall be determined for a period equivalent to the rights to insurance allowance she/he has.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The non-discrimination section of labour law explicitly says that no person should be discriminated for reasons of nationality (as well as for other reasons stated on an extensive list of characteristics) particularly when it comes to remuneration. No mention of working hours and benefits is made in the law.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L5221-7.

IMMIGRATION_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no provisions. Only a work offer is required.

Sources: France-Visas (The Official Visa Website for France). "Assistant Visa". Accessed July 17, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/ai-je-besoin-d-un-visa?p_p_id=NeedVisaApplication_WAR_fvfoportalvisasportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&NeedVisaApplication_WAR_fvfoportalvisasportlet_implicitModel=true.

IMMIGRATION_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: All foreigners who request the issue of a first residence permit must submit in support of their application a medical certificate relating to their state of health. The certificate should be issued by the person's habitual GP or by a hospital medical practitioner. A foreigner's work permit may be withdrawn if she/he has not obtained a medical certificate within three months of the issue of the permit. Exceptions apply.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R313-1. / Ministre des affaires sociales et de la santé, Ministre de l'intérieur [Minister of Social Affairs and Health, Minister of the Interior]. 2016. Arrêté du 27 décembre 2016 relatif aux conditions d'établissement et de transmission des certificats médicaux, rapports médicaux et avis mentionnés aux articles R.313-22, R.313-23 et R.511-1 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Order of 27 December 2016 relating to the Conditions for Drawing up and Transmitting Medical Certificates, Medical Reports and Opinions mentioned from Articles R. 313-22, R. 313-23 & R. 511-1 Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. Art. 1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5221-5.

4.8.2. Agricultural workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A long-stay visa, bearing the statement “travailleur saisonnier” (seasonal worker). In the two months following arrival in France, one must visit a local police station to request a multi-year residence permit bearing the statement “travailleur saisonnier”. For the following seasonal contracts, your employer must re-apply for a work permit. During the validity period of your multi-year residence permit, the person will not need a visa to enter France and take up a new seasonal job but your new employer(s) must obtain a work permit for the person which will have to show at the border.

Sources: France-Visas. (The Official Visa Website for France). “Salaried employment”. Accessed January 15, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/salaried-employment.

IMMIGRATION_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The commitment to maintain her/his habitual residence outside France is enough.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Yes, beneficial

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Beneficial. The only requirement is that the foreign commits to maintain her/his habitual residence outside France.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The only requirement is that the foreign commits to maintain her/his habitual residence outside France.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any restriction to nationality.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_47: Restrictions based on age.

Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any age limits.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any gender requirements.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention having a certain marital status as a requirement. However it is a requirement to submit documents proving one's civil/marital status and nationality when applying for any permit.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R311-2-2.

IMMIGRATION_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The commitment to maintain her/his habitual residence outside France is enough.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_51. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Yes, beneficial

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Beneficial. Knowledge of the host country's language is not mentioned as a condition or an aspect taken into account when granting a visa "travailleur saisonnier" (seasonal worker).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 107,13

Code: 107,13

Explanation: "Visa de long séjour" (long-stay visa) - 99 euros

Sources: Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. 2019. Frais de Visa [Visa Fees].

IMMIGRATION_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: This permit entitles the holder to stay and work in France during the period or periods it lays down and which may not exceed a cumulative period of six months per year. It can be granted for a maximum period of three years.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the law says it is renewable but no specification is given.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

IMMIGRATION_55: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. As long as the new employer(s) request(s) an "authorization for work" (autorisation de travail) with the local authorities.

Sources: France-Visas. (The Official Visa Website for France). "Salaried employment". Accessed January 15, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/salaried-employment. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Art. L1242-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Art. L5221-7.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The seasonal work visa is exclusively dedicated for seasonal jobs, whose tasks are expected to be repeated each year at a roughly fixed frequency, according to the rhythm of the seasons or the collective way of life.

Sources: France-Visas. (The Official Visa Website for France). "Salaried employment". Accessed January 15, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/salaried-employment. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Art. L1242-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Art. L5221-7.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Maybe. According to Labour Law any work permit for foreign workers may be limited to certain professional activities or geographical areas. No conditions for switching locations or visa attachment to a certain region were mentioned in the law.

Sources: France-Visas. (The Official Visa Website for France). "Salaried employment". Accessed January 15, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/salaried-employment. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Art. L1242-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Art. L5221-7.

IMMIGRATION_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Yes, unspecified

Code: 6

Explanation: There are no provisions in the law explicitly saying what would happen if an agricultural worker with a seasonal work permit would lose his/her employment. However, the research done hints that he/she would lose his/her visa and work permit, since the conditions under the latter was acquired are no longer valid. In the case of finding a new employment, the agricultural worker would have to go to the prefectural office (préfecture) and ask for a change in the permit. Otherwise, he/she would have to apply for a different visa. Furthermore, agricultural workers under a seasonal working visa are not considered habitual residents of France and therefore are not entitled to register as job seekers (demandeur d'emploi). This means that they do not have access to unemployment benefits.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Sec. 7. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. III. / French Consulate in Frankfurt. 2019. French Consulate Frankfurt.

IMMIGRATION_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The non-discrimination section of labour law explicitly says that no person should be discriminated for reasons of nationality (as well as for other reasons stated on an extensive list of characteristics) particularly when it comes to remuneration. No mention of working hours and benefits is made in the law.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2008. Art. L1132-1.

IMMIGRATION_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no provisions. Only a work offer is required.

Sources: France-Visas (The Official Visa Website for France). "Assistant Visa". Accessed July 17, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/ai-je-besoin-d-un-visa?p_p_id=NeedVisaApplication_WAR_fvfoportalvisasportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&_NeedVisaApplication_WAR_fvfoportalvisasportlet_implicitModel=true.

IMMIGRATION_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: All foreigners who request the issue of a first residence permit must submit in support of their application a medical certificate relating to their state of health. The certificate should be issued by the person's habitual GP or by a hospital medical practitioner. A foreigner's work permit may be withdrawn if she/he has not obtained a medical certificate within three months of the issue of the permit. Exceptions apply.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R313-1. / Ministre des affaires sociales et de la santé, Ministre de l'intérieur [Minister of Social Affairs and Health, Minister of the Interior]. 2016. Arrêté du 27 décembre 2016 relatif aux conditions d'établissement et de transmission des certificats médicaux, rapports médicaux et avis mentionnés aux articles R.313-22, R.313-23 et R.511-1 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Order of 27 December 2016 relating to the Conditions for Drawing up and Transmitting Medical Certificates, Medical Reports and Opinions mentioned from Articles R. 313-22, R. 313-23 & R. 511-1 Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. Art. 1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5221-5.

4.8.3. Medical doctors

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors can apply to a “Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card”.

Sources: Welcome to France. “Highly Skilled Employees: ‘Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card’”. Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_60. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Presenting a job contract is enough.

Sources: Welcome to France. “Highly Skilled Employees: ‘Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card’”. Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Required. The permit is only provided under the framework of a permanent employment contract or a fixed-term employment contract for at least 12 months with an employer established in France.

Sources: Welcome to France. “Highly Skilled Employees: ‘Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card’”. Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: A labor-market test is not a requisite.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The permit is not restricted to certain nationalities.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_64: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any age limits.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any gender requirements.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law does not mention having a certain marital status as a requirement.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, they should present a job contract and prove a gross annual pay of at least 1.5 times the average annual gross salary set by decree, i.e. €53,836.50 as of January 1, 2020.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_68. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: Beneficial. Knowledge of the host country's language is not mentioned as a condition.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 324

Code: 324

Explanation: Applicants must pay a tax of €200 to the French Immigration and Citizenship Office (Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration – OFII) when the permit is issued. In addition to this tax, stamp duty of €25 is also charged on residence permits. In addition to this administrative cost of €225, the long-stay visa authorizing entry into France costs €99.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 48

Code: 48

Explanation: The maximum duration is 4 years, on a renewable basis.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Renewal applications must be submitted in the two months before the residence permit expires. Applicants must produce documents showing that they continue to meet the conditions of issuance of their permit as well as a certificate of activity from their employer or a certificate of professional activity for the last 12 months uploaded by the employee to the website mesdroitssociaux.gouv.fr. The cost is 225 €.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_72: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, as long as the new employer asks the prefecture the authentication of the residence permit or the work permit of the foreign worker at least two days before the effective hiring date.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Recrutement d'un travailleur étranger non européen

[Recruitment of a non-European foreign worker]". Accessed January 16, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/F22782>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L5221-7.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. In the event of a change in the holder's professional circumstances, a change of status may be considered at the Préfecture in the two months before the residence permit expires. They will be required to prove eligibility for the new residence permit requested.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Maybe. According to Labour Law any work permit for foreign workers may be limited to certain professional activities or geographical areas. No conditions for switching locations or visa attachment to a certain region were mentioned in the law.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Recrutement d'un travailleur étranger non européen [Recruitment of a non-European foreign worker]". Accessed January 16, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/F22782>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L5221-7.

IMMIGRATION_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?

Answer: Yes, more or equal 12 months

Code: 5

Explanation: The residence permit is extended by one year if the foreigner is involuntarily deprived of employment. At the following renewal, if she/he is still unemployed, his right to stay shall be determined for a period equivalent to the rights to insurance allowance she/he has.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

IMMIGRATION_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The non-discrimination section of labour law explicitly says that no person should be discriminated for reasons of nationality (as well as for other reasons stated on an extensive list of characteristics) particularly when it comes to remuneration. No mention of working hours and benefits is made in the law.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L1132-1.

IMMIGRATION_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. The general requisite for a EU Blue Card is a qualification awarded on completion of at least 3 years' higher education or documents providing evidence of 5 years' commensurate professional experience. For medical doctors, the foreign worker must hold in addition a diploma that allows her/him to practice medicine in the country of origin or in the country where the degree was obtained. Furthermore, she/he must obtain a ministerial authorisation recognised by the Ministry of Health.

Sources: France-Visas. (The Official Visa Website for France). "Salaried employment". Accessed January 15, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/salaried-employment/ / Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilled-employees>.

IMMIGRATION_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: All foreigners who request the issue of a first residence permit must submit in support of their application a medical certificate relating to their state of health. The certificate should be issued by the person's habitual GP or by a hospital medical practitioner. A foreigner's work permit may be withdrawn if she/he has not obtained a medical certificate within three months of the issue of the permit. Exceptions apply.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-1. / Ministre des affaires sociales et de la santé, Ministre de l'intérieur [Minister of Social Affairs and Health, Minister of the Interior]. 2016. Arrêté du 27 décembre 2016 relatif aux conditions d'établissement et de transmission des certificats médicaux, rapports médicaux et avis mentionnés aux articles R.313-22, R.313-23 et R.511-1 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Order of 27 December 2016 relating to the Conditions for Drawing up and Transmitting Medical Certificates, Medical Reports and Opinions mentioned from Articles R. 313-22, R. 313-23 & R. 511-1 Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. Art. 1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5221-5.

4.9. Proxy: Refugees

4.9.1. Existence of track

IMMIGRATION_77. Does the country grant refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Refugee status is recognized for anyone persecuted for their freedom work as well as for any person over whom UNHCR has a mandate or who meets the definitions of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 on the Status of Refugees. Subsidiary protection is granted to any person who does not qualify for refugee status and for whom there are serious and proven grounds for believing that he or she would run a real risk of suffering in that country. It includes death penalty or execution; torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and in the case of a civilian, a serious and personal threat to his life or person caused by violence that may extend to persons regardless of their personal circumstances and resulting from a situation of armed conflict internal or international.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L711-1 & L712-1.

IMMIGRATION_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The concept of safe third countries is not adopted in French refugee law. Furthermore, a notice from the National Advisory Commission on Human Rights (Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme - CNCDH) invites the government not only to renounce the concept of a safe third country but also to act with the European Union to abandon it.

Sources: Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme [National Consultative Commission on Human Rights]. 2017. Avis sur le concept de pays tiers sûr [Opinion on the Concept of Safe Third Country]. CDHX1736237V.

IMMIGRATION_79: Safe countries of origin.

Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. The list is defined and updated by the Board of Directors of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Le conseil d'administration de l'Office français de

protection des réfugiés et apatrides). As of 2015 the following countries were considered safe countries of origin (17): Albania; Armenia; Benin; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Cape Verde; Georgia; Ghana; India; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); Mauritius; Moldova; Mongolia; Montenegro; Senegal; Serbia; Kosovo.

Sources: Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. 2015. Décision du 9 octobre 2015 fixant la liste des pays d'origine sûrs [Decision of October 9, 2015 Establishing the List of Safe Countries of Origin]. INTV1523930S.

How many countries?

Answer: 16

Code: 16

Explanation: Yes. The list is defined and updated by the Board of Directors of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Le conseil d'administration de l'Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides). As of 2015 the following countries were considered safe countries of origin (17): Albania; Armenia; Benin; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Cape Verde; Georgia; Ghana; India; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); Mauritius; Moldova; Mongolia; Montenegro; Senegal; Serbia; Kosovo.

Sources: Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. 2015. Décision du 9 octobre 2015 fixant la liste des pays d'origine sûrs [Decision of October 9, 2015 Establishing the List of Safe Countries of Origin]. INTV1523930S.

4.9.2. Restrictions

IMMIGRATION_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.

Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Refugee status is given to all people persecuted for their freedom work as well as for any person over whom UNHCR has a mandate or who meets the definitions of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 on the Status of Refugees. This also includes stateless persons.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L711-1.

Which nationalities?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: N/A

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_81: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no age limit, but being below a certain age can be beneficial for accessing refugee status.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L744-6.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, given that minors and unaccompanied minors (among several other groups) are considered a vulnerable group. According to the law, throughout the investigation period of their application, the specific situation of vulnerable persons shall be taken into account, indicating that being part of a vulnerable group could be beneficial for the granting of refugee status. Following the submission of an asylum application, the French Office for Immigration and Integration is responsible for conducting a vulnerability assessment of the applicant in order to determine her/his particular needs. These special needs are also taken into account if they become apparent at a later stage of the asylum procedure.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L744-6.

Below which age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law does not mention any gender requisite to be granted refugee status. However gender, gender identity and sexual orientation aspects are duly taken into account for the purpose of recognizing membership in a particular persecuted social group or identification of a characteristic of such a group.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

IMMIGRATION_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the law does not mention any indication that having a certain marital status is a requisite to be granted refugee status. The law says that refugee status is given to all people persecuted for their freedom work as well as for any person over whom UNHCR has a mandate or who meets the definitions of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 on the Status of Refugees. However, the law also says that the resident card may not be issued to a foreign national who lives in a state of polygamy or to the spouses of such a national.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L711-1.

4.9.3. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_84: Place of application

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The official website of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides – OFPRA) gives instructions on how to file an application in France, at the border, or from another country.

Sources: French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons. "The asylum application procedure: Applying for asylum in France". Accessed January 21, 2019. <https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/fr/asile/la-procedure-de-demande-d-asile/demander-l-asile-en-france>

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The official website of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides – OFPRA) gives instructions on how to file an application in France, at the border, or from another country.

Sources: French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons. "The asylum application procedure: Applying for asylum in France". Accessed January 21, 2019.
<https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/fr/asile/la-procedure-de-demande-d-asile/demander-l-asile-en-france>

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The official website of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides – OFPRA) gives instructions on how to file an application in France, at the border, or from another country.

Sources: French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons. "The asylum application procedure: Applying for asylum in France". Accessed January 21, 2019.
<https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/fr/asile/la-procedure-de-demande-d-asile/demander-l-asile-en-france>

4.9.4. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?

Answer: Temporary, more than 60 months

Code: 2

Explanation: A foreigner who is recognized as a refugee is eligible to apply for a residence card (carte de résident). The resident card is valid for ten years and is automatically renewable.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R743-3.

IMMIGRATION_86: Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A recognized refugee is eligible to apply for a residence card (carte de résident) that is valid for ten years and automatically renewable, subject to the regularity of the stay. It is possible to apply for a permanent permit once the initial permit has expired (10 years).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L314-1 & L314-11.

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?

Answer: Yes, possible to apply for permanent permit after 7-10 years

Code: 4

Explanation: A recognized refugee is eligible to apply for a residence card (carte de résident) that is valid for ten years and automatically renewable, subject to the regularity of the stay. It is possible to apply for a permanent permit once the initial permit has expired (10 years).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L314-1 & L314-11.

IMMIGRATION_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. The French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides – OFPRA) terminates, on its own initiative or at the request of the administrative authority, the status of refugee when the person concerned is subject to one of the cessation clauses provided for in section C of Article 1 of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951. For the application of 5 and 6 of the same Section C, the change in the circumstances which justified the recognition of refugee status must be sufficiently significant and durable for the refugee's fears of persecution to no longer be considered as founded.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L711-4.

4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution

IMMIGRATION_88: Timeframe for resolution.

Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, six months. When a decision cannot be taken within six months, the Office shall inform the person concerned at least 15 days before the expiry of that period. At the request of the person concerned, the Office shall also inform him of the reasons for the delay and the foreseeable time in which his application will be decided.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R723-3.

What is the maximum of days?

Answer: 180

Code: 180

Explanation: Six months. When a decision cannot be taken within six months, the Office shall inform the person concerned at least 15 days before the expiry of that period. At the request of the person concerned, the Office shall also inform him of the reasons for the delay and the foreseeable time in which his application will be decided.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R723-3.

4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status

IMMIGRATION_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The applicant wishing to appeal (demande de réexamen), should file a new application request at the competent prefecture (local authority). The deadline for submitting the request for review to the Office (OFPRA) is eight days from the date of registration. Similarly, when the application is not complete, the Office asks the applicant to complete it and the applicant has an additional period of four days for this purpose. The Office carries out a preliminary examination, within eight days of the lodging of the application. When, after the preliminary examination, the Office decides to continue the examination of the application, it informs without delay the competent local authority.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Sec. 4.

IMMIGRATION_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Although there are no provisions explicitly restricting refugees from changing their migratory status, in order to acquire a residence permit – employee (carte de séjour – salarié) requires

a long-stay visa. Therefore, refugees would not be eligible to change their status as a migrant worker. Furthermore, refugees have the right to acquire a resident permit valid for 10 years which allows its holder to perform any job without a work permit, contrary to other permits. After having renewed their residence permit (carte de résident) two consecutive times or if the refugee is over the age of 60, he/she can apply for a permanent resident card (Carte de résident permanent). Refugees can also apply for naturalization without having to comply a minimum residence requirement, though they still have to meet other requirements.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

4.9.7. Detention

IMMIGRATION_91: Detention

Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?

Answer: No

Code: 4

Explanation: Only foreigners who are subject of an expulsion decision, pending forcible return can be detained. The detention is decided by the public administration, then possibly extended by a judge, when the immediate departure of the foreigner from France is impossible. It cannot exceed 90 days (except in the case of terrorist activities). The foreigner has certain rights and can receive help from associations. No distinction between migrants and asylum seekers is made.

Sources: Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister). "Detention Center". Accessed January 15, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2780>. / Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum. 2004.

Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?

Answer: Yes, under certain circumstances

Code: 1

Explanation: Only foreigners who are subject of an expulsion decision, pending forcible return can be detained. The detention is decided by the public administration, then possibly extended by a judge, when the immediate departure of the foreigner from France is impossible. It cannot exceed 90 days (except in the case of terrorist activities). The foreigner has certain rights and can receive help from associations. No distinction between migrants and asylum seekers is made.

Sources: Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister). "Detention Center". Accessed January 15, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2780>. / Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum. 2004.

4.9.8. Status after rejection

IMMIGRATION_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?

Answer: Issued a temporary certificate and then deportation

Code: 2

Explanation: After receiving the negative decision on her/his application the foreigner has eight days to appeal. The administrative authority may oblige the foreigner to leave French territory if the recognition of refugee status or the benefit of subsidiary protection has been definitively refused. A foreigner who is obliged to leave the French territory has a period of voluntary departure of thirty days from the notification of the obligation. The administrative authority may grant, on an exceptional basis, a voluntary departure period of more than 30 days if it appears necessary to take into account the circumstances of each case. The foreigner is informed in writing of this extension

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L511-1.

IMMIGRATION_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Access to the labor market may be allowed to the asylum seeker when the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, for reasons not attributable to the applicant, has not decided on the application for asylum in a period of six months from the submission of the application. The asylum seeker is subject to the common law rules applicable to foreign workers for the issue of a work permit. However, the administrative authority has a period of instruction of two months from the receipt of the application for a work permit to ensure that the hiring of the foreigner complies with the common law requirements of access to the labor market. If no notification is received within this period, the authorization shall be deemed to have been obtained. The work permit is applicable for the duration of the asylum seeker's right to stay ("droit au maintien du séjour du demandeur d'asile"). This is valid from 1st of March 2019.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L744-11.

4.9.9. Translation and interpretation

IMMIGRATION_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Under the general conditions applied for all foreigners. When any decision or information must be communicated to a foreigner this needs to be done in a language she/he understands. This can be done either through written forms or through an interpreter. Interpreter assistance is mandatory if the foreigner does not speak French and cannot read. If necessary, the assistance of the interpreter can be done by telecommunication means. In such a case, only a registered interpreter or an interpreting and translation organization approved by the administration may be used. The name and

contact details of the interpreter as well as the day and language used are indicated in writing to the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L111-8.

4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics

4.10.1. General

IMMIGRATION_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access).

Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens of Algeria (former French colony) fit the definition of co-ethnics in the case of France. In 1968 the countries signed a bilateral treaty on the movement, employment and stay in France of Algerian nationals and their families. The treaty has had three modifications (1984, 1994, and 2001).

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

IMMIGRATION_96. Register the name of the group(s).

Answer: "Algerian nationals" (ressortissants algériens)

Code: "Algerian nationals" (ressortissants algériens)

Explanation: The treaties refer to the group as "Algerian nationals" (ressortissants algériens) and their families.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity

IMMIGRATION_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.

Shared language:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The qualifying criterion is being citizens of a former colony of France, i.e. Algeria.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

Shared religion:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The qualifying criterion is being citizens of a former colony of France, i.e. Algeria.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

Shared ancestry:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The qualifying criterion is being citizens of a former colony of France, i.e. Algeria.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

Citizen of former colony:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The qualifying criterion is being citizens of a former colony of France, i.e. Algeria.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

III treatment by country in the past:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The qualifying criterion is being citizens of a former colony of France, i.e. Algeria.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The qualifying criterion is being citizens of a former colony of France, i.e. Algeria.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

Other:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The qualifying criterion is being citizens of a former colony of France, i.e. Algeria.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

IMMIGRATION_98. May converts apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.3. Language test

IMMIGRATION_100. What is the required level of language skills?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The only requirement/reason for co-ethnicity is being an Algerian national or a family member of an Algerian national.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

4.10.4. Place of residence

IMMIGRATION_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, only being an Algerian national or a family member of an Algerian national, regardless of place of residence is enough.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en

France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

4.10.5. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_102. Place of application.

Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The treaty covers Algerian nationals willing to come to France as well as those already residing in the national territory. Application procedures might differ depending on the motivation (family reunion, work) and the person's previous status.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The treaty covers Algerian nationals willing to come to France as well as those already residing in the national territory. Application procedures might differ depending on the motivation (family reunion, work) and the person's previous status.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

4.10.6. Date of birth

IMMIGRATION_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No age requirements to qualify as a co-ethnic. Only being an Algerian national or a family member of an Algerian national is sufficient to access the benefits.

Sources: Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families]. 1968.

4.10.7. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?

Answer: Temporary, more than 60 months

Code: 2

Explanation: A co-ethnic person (Algerian national) is eligible for a ten year renewable resident permit as long as she/he has previously resided in France for at least 3 years or has family ties. The certificate can be issued as a first residence permit or after the award of one or more 1-year residence certificates.

Sources: Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister). "10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>.

IMMIGRATION_105. Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The ten year residence permit given to Algerian nationals can be renewed. The treaty does not mention the possibility of applying for a permanent permit as part of the agreement. Either way as any other migrant (and not for reasons of co-ethnicity) a foreigner can access permanent residence after the expiration of her/his first resident permit/card (carte de résident).

Sources: Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information. "10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians". Accessed January 22, 2019. / Vaillant D. 2001. Third Amendment to the Agreement of December 27, 1968 between the French Republic and the Republic of Algeria

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Yes, possible to apply for permanent permit after 7-10 years

Code: 4

Explanation: The ten year residence permit given to Algerian nationals can be renewed. The treaty does not mention the possibility of applying for a permanent permit as part of the agreement. Either way as any other migrant (and not for reasons of co-ethnicity) a foreigner can access permanent residence after the expiration of her/his first resident permit/card (carte de résident).

Sources: Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information. "10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians". Accessed January 22, 2019. / Vaillant D. 2001. Third Amendment to the Agreement of December 27, 1968 between the French Republic and the Republic of Algeria

5. Immigrant policies

5.1. Permanent residence

5.1.1. Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_1: General existence of a permanent residence scheme.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The permanent resident card (carte de résident permanent).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14.

IMMIGRANT_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies. Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Given that in order to access permanent residency one must have had a resident card (carte de résident) and asylum seekers are only given a temporary asylum application certificate (attestation de demande d'asile) valid for one month, renewable for a first time for a period of nine months and then for periods of six months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>. / Ministre de l'Intérieur [Minister of Interior]. 2015. Arrêté du 9 octobre 2015 pris en application de l'article L. 741-1 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Order of October 9, 2015 made in application of Article L. 741-1 of the Code on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. INTV1524049A.

Do refugees have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Two months before the expiration of the first resident card (carte de résident) (valid for 10 years) a refugee can request a permanent resident permit (carte de résident permanent). This permit is offered automatically if the person has already held 2 consecutive resident cards.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R743-3. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L314-1 & L314-11.

Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but not for reasons of co-ethnicity. The treaty on the movement, employment and stay in France of Algerian nationals and their families does not mention the possibility of applying for a permanent permit as part of the agreement. Either way as any other migrant (and not for reasons of co-ethnicity) an Algerian National can access permanent residence after the expiration of her/his first resident permit/card (carte de résident).

Sources: Vaillant, D. 2001. Troisième avenant à l'accord du 27 décembre 1968 entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs familles et à son protocole annexe [Third Amendment to the Agreement of December 27, 1968 Between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families and to its Annex Protocol]. TRA20010066. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-1.

Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. In order to access permanent residency a foreigner under a "temporary worker" visa (travailleur temporaire) needs to have an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) that will soon expire. After 5 years regularly living in France the worker can access the "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) and two months before the end of its 10 year validity, the person can request a permanent resident permit (carte de résident permanent). In sum, a foreign domestic worker must have lived in France for at least 15 years before being entitled to access permanent residency.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-8. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Foreign workers under a seasonal working visa (travailleur saisonnier) are excluded from access to a resident card and therefore excluded from the possibility of accessing permanent residency.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-8, 1.

Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The holders of a "passport talent" residence permit with the mention "EU Blue Card" can get an EU long-term residence permit after five years of uninterrupted stay in the EU, provided he or she has resided continuously in France for the last two years. During the required five years of continuous residence, a maximum absence of 12 consecutive months and 18 months in total is allowed.

Sources: European Commission. "European Union Immigration Portal - France". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

IMMIGRANT_3: Required time of habitual residence.

How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 120

Code: 120

Explanation: Ten years. Two months before the expiration of the first resident card (carte de résident) (valid for 10 years) a refugee can request a permanent resident permit (carte de résident permanent). This permit is offered automatically if the person has already held 2 consecutive resident cards.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R743-3. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L314-1 & L314-11.

How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 120

Code: 120

Explanation: Ten years, if the Algerian National has family ties, or 13 years in total if she/he has previously resided in France for at least 3 years for a reason different from that of family ties. After the first expiration of the 10 year resident permit given to Algerian nationals this proxy can request permanent residency.

Sources: Vaillant, D. 2001. Troisième avenant à l'accord du 27 décembre 1968 entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs familles et à son protocole annexe [Third Amendment to the Agreement of December 27, 1968 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families and to its Annex Protocol] . TRA20010066. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérie [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>.

How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 180

Code: 180

Explanation: Fifteen Years. A foreign domestic worker must have lived in France for at least 15 years before being entitled to access permanent residency. This being related to 5 years of habitual residence until being entitled to an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) and then another 10 years on the resident card.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-8. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 60

Code: 60

Explanation: The holders of a “passport talent” residence permit with the mention “EU Blue Card” can get an EU long-term residence permit after five years of uninterrupted stay in the EU, provided he or she has resided continuously in France for the last two years. During the required five years of continuous residence, a maximum absence of 12 consecutive months and 18 months in total is allowed.

Sources: European Commission. “European Union Immigration Portal - France”. Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

IMMIGRANT_4: Periods of absence allowed.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: Three consecutive years for both resident card (carte de resident) and “EU long term resident card” (carte de résident de longue durée-UE). In the case of the latter, only absence from the territory of the Member States of the European Union counts.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-7.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed,

type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: Three consecutive years for both resident card (carte de resident) and “EU long term resident card” (carte de résident de longue durée-UE). In the case of the latter, only absence from the territory of the Member States of the European Union counts.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-7.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: Three consecutive years for both resident card (carte de resident) and “EU long term resident card” (carte de résident de longue durée-UE). In the case of the latter, only absence from the territory of the Member States of the European Union counts.

Sources: Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-7.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: The holders of a “passport talent” residence permit with the mention “EU Blue Card” can get an EU long-term residence permit after five years of uninterrupted stay in the EU, provided he or she has resided continuously in France for the last two years. During the required five years of continuous residence, a maximum absence of 12 consecutive months and 18 months in total is allowed.

Sources: European Commission. “European Union Immigration Portal - France”. Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

IMMIGRANT_5. Result of a regularization process.

The regularization process leads to:

Answer: temporal residence permit

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Since 2012, applications from foreigners in an irregular situation who request an exceptional admission to stay must be subject to a thorough, objective and individualized examination. The main conditions are grouped into three types. The first is “private and domestic life”, including parents of children enrolled in a school, spouses, minors who reached adulthood after arriving in France, and some special cases. The second is related to work reasons and the third to very long residence in country. In all cases a temporary residence permit is granted to the applicant.

Sources: Ministre de l’Intérieur [Minister of the Interior]. 2012. Circulaire n° NOR INTK1229185C [Circular No. NOR INTK1229185C].

IMMIGRANT_6: Language test.

Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?

Answer: yes, basic knowledge of language of state of reception is required

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. If the refugee has never signed a Republican integration contract: declaration of honor relating to the respect of the principles of the French Republic plus shows proof of sufficient knowledge of the French language, especially the DILF. Diplomas or certifications attesting to one’s mastery of French must be at a level equal to or higher than level A2 of the Common European

Framework of Reference for Languages of the Council of Europe. Language requirements are only applicable to those under 65 years old.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-1, 5°, b.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No language requirement mentioned in the list of documents to access the resident permit for Algerian nationals and therefore no language requirement to access permanent residence.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>.

Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?

Answer: yes, basic knowledge of language of state of reception is required

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. As mentioned in the law, in order to be granted a permanent residence permit a foreigner holding an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) must prove her/his integration into French society, appreciated in particular in view of her/his personal commitment to respect the principles which govern the French Republic, the effective respect of these principles and her/his knowledge of the French language, which must be at least equal to a A2 level.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-1, 5, b. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-4.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?

Answer: yes, basic knowledge of language of state of reception is required

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. As mentioned in the law, in order to be granted a permanent residence permit a foreigner holding an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) must prove her/his integration into French society, appreciated in particular in view of her/his personal commitment to respect the principles which govern the French Republic, the effective respect of these principles and her/his knowledge of the French language, which must be at least equal to a A2 level.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-1, 5, b. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-4.

IMMIGRANT_7: Economic resources.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?

Answer: none or below level of social assistance and no income source is excluded

Code: 1

Explanation: None. Given that recognized refugees are automatically entitled to a resident card (carte de résident), which is then the main requirement for permanent residency.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-14.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?

Answer: none or below level of social assistance and no income source is excluded

Code: 1

Explanation: The chief of police/prefect (préfet) takes into account the economic resources. However, none of the permits which provide access to a 10-year residence permit to Algerians (Certificat d'1 an) require a minimum of economic resources.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de Résidence d'1 an Pour Algérien [1 Year Residence Certificate for Algerian]." Accessed July 17, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2215>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-4.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?

Answer: none or below level of social assistance and no income source is excluded

Code: 1

Explanation: The part of the law stating the requirements to access permanent residence does not explicitly mention any economic resources requirement. However, in order to access an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE), which is the only way a domestic worker under a working visa (travailleur temporaire) could access permanent residence, economic resources are indeed a requirement. In that sense, the economic requirement for this proxy would be defined as "none or at/below level of social assistance and no income source is". Given that in order to access an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) one must have sufficient resources that reach an amount at least equal to the minimum wage (SMIC). All the applicant's own resources are taken into account, regardless of family benefits.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-8. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-4. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?

Answer: none or below level of social assistance and no income source is excluded

Code: 1

Explanation: The part of the law stating the requirements to access permanent residence does not explicitly mention any economic resources requirement. However in order to access an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) economic resources are indeed a requirement. In that sense, the economic requirement for this proxy would be defined as "none or at/below level of

social assistance and no income source is". Given that in order to access an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE) one must have sufficient resources that reach an amount at least equal to the minimum wage (SMIC). All the applicant's own resources are taken into account, regardless of family benefits.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-8. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-4. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14.

IMMIGRANT_8: Cost of application.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 269

Code: 269

Explanation: In order to receive a permanent residence card one must pay 269 € (tax of 250 € + stamp duty of 19 €) by tax stamps.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 296

Code: 296

Explanation: In order to receive a permanent residence card one must pay 269 € (tax of 250 € + stamp duty of 19 €) by tax stamps.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

IMMIGRANT_9: Employer sponsorship.

Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no provisions allowing employers to sponsor permanent residency for the non-national employees. However, it is important to bear in mind that refugees automatically obtain the residency card, when their status is recognized.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-11.

Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no provisions allowing employers to sponsor permanent residency for the non-national employees.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de Résidence d'1 an Pour Algérien [1 Year Residence Certificate for Algerian]". Accessed July 17, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2215>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-11.

Do domestic have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no provisions allowing employers to sponsor permanent residency for the non-national employees.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-11. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-1 – L-314-7-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-8.

Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no provisions allowing employers to sponsor permanent residency for the non-national employees.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R314-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-11. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-1 – L-314-7-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-8.

5.1.2. Security of status

IMMIGRANT_10: Maximum length of application procedure.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France

[Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019.
<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019.
<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019.
<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: According to the official website of the French administration if a request for permanence residence is accepted the applicant should be informed of the results within 4 months.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

IMMIGRANT_11: Grounds for rejection.

Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Not fulfilling the original conditions was not a ground for rejection.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-5.

IMMIGRANT_12: Legal guarantees.

Rejection of applications must be reasoned:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The decision of refusal, non-renewal or withdrawal is notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). In general, this refusal is accompanied, by an obligation to leave the French territory (OQTF) setting the country where the foreigner will be returned (exceptions apply). In that case, one can lodge an appeal before the Administrative Court within 30 days.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L512-1, I. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The decision of refusal, non-renewal or withdrawal is notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). In general, this refusal is accompanied, by an obligation to leave the French territory (OQTF) setting the country where the foreigner will be returned (exceptions apply). In that case, one can lodge an appeal before the Administrative Court within 30 days.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L512-1, I. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Carte de résident permanent d'un étranger en France [Permanent Resident Card of a Foreigner in France]". Accessed January 23, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11201>.

IMMIGRANT_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.

Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, if one is or has been a victim or witness of human trafficking or pimping (including sexual or domestic slavery, forced organ harvesting, etc.), she/he can obtain a temporary residence permit for "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale) under certain conditions. This card is issued exceptionally. One must cooperate with the police or army and the judicial system. This temporary residence permit entitles the foreigner to the exercise of a professional activity. It is renewed throughout the criminal proceedings, provided that the conditions laid down for its issue continue to be met. At the end of the criminal proceedings, if the perpetrator(s) are convicted, the foreigner has the right to apply for a residence card valid for 10 years.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Un étranger victime d'esclavagisme ou de proxénétisme peut-il être régularisé? [Can a foreigner who is the Victim of Slavery or Procuring be Regularized]". Accessed January 28, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F32257>. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L316-1.

5.2. Policies of representation

IMMIGRANT_14: Regulation of electoral rights.

Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The electoral code explicitly says that subnational suffrage is direct and universal.

Sources: Code electoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Art. L1.

5.2.1. Electoral rights

IMMIGRANT_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a lower house and an upper house)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Both the Constitution says that all French citizens of either sex who have reached their majority and are in possession of their civil and political rights may vote, meaning that TCNs / non-citizens are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. Art. 3. / Code electoral [Electoral Code]. 2019.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (lower house)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Both the Constitution says that all French citizens of either sex who have reached their majority and are in possession of their civil and political rights may vote, meaning that TCNs / non-citizens are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. Art. 3. / Code electoral [Electoral Code]. 2019.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (upper house)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Both the Constitution says that all French citizens of either sex who have reached their majority and are in possession of their civil and political rights may vote, meaning that TCNs / non-citizens are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. Art. 3. / Code electoral [Electoral Code]. 2019.

IMMIGRANT_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in lower house elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in upper house elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.

Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable (non-citizen residents cannot vote)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the electoral code any French qualified as a voter may apply and be elected, subject to the cases of incapacity or ineligibility provided for by law. Once again this restricts electoral vote to French nationals meaning that TCNs / non-citizens are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels.

Sources: Code electoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Art. L44.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the electoral code any French qualified as a voter may apply and be elected, subject to the cases of incapacity or ineligibility provided for by law. Once again this restricts electoral vote to French nationals meaning that TCNs / non-citizens are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels.

Sources: Code electoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Art. L44.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house)?

Answer generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the electoral code any French qualified as a voter may apply and be elected, subject to the cases of incapacity or ineligibility provided for by law. Once again this restricts electoral vote to French nationals meaning that TCNs / non-citizens are disenfranchised at both national and subnational levels.

Sources: Code électoral [Electoral Code]. 2019. Art. L44.

IMMIGRANT_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in lower house elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties

IMMIGRANT_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.

Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:

Answer: not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: The Constitution says that Political parties and groups shall contribute to the exercise of suffrage, they shall be formed and carry on their activities freely, and that they shall respect the principles of national sovereignty and democracy. There is no specific statute defining the rules regarding political parties meaning that they fall under the category of “associations” as defined by the Association Law of 1901 (Loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association). In this sense, there is no explicit restriction on party membership based on nationality.

Sources: Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. Art. 4. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information]. “Les partis politiques [Political Parties]”. Accessed March 11, 2019. <https://www.vie-publique.fr/actualite/faq-citoyens/partis-politiques/>. / Loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association [Law of July 1, 1901]. 1901.

5.2.3. Consultative bodies

IMMIGRANT_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.

Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. However, there are several consultative bodies of immigrants acting at the regional level, normally organized by city.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Ville de Grenoble [City of Grenoble]. "Conseil Consultatif des Résidents Etrangers Grenoblois [Grenoblois Foreign Residents Advisory Council]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <http://www.grenoble.fr/94-conseil-consultatif-des-residents-etrange-grenoblois.htm>. / Migrant Integration policy Index (MIPEX). "France | MIPEX 2015". Accessed January 29, 2019. <http://www.mipex.eu/france>.

IMMIGRANT_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.

The consultation is:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_23: Composition of the consultative body.

Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_24: Leadership of the consultative body.

Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.

The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.

Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.3. Economic policies

5.3.1. Access to labor market

IMMIGRANT_28: Migrant access to labor market.

Can asylum seekers access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Given that their work permit is tied to a contract with a specific employer.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Accès au travail du demandeur d'asile [Access to Work for Asylum Seekers]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2741>.

Can refugees access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access. The valid residence card (carte de résident) entitles the holder to exercise the profession of his choice within the framework of the legislation in force.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L311-5-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L311-5-1.

Can co-ethnics access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, but under certain conditions. Holders of the 10 year resident card for Algerian nationals can access the labor market with the same conditions as nationals as long as the employment activity takes place in Metropolitan France.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Autorisation de travail d'un étranger salarié en France [Work Permit for a Foreign Employee in France]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2728>.

Can domestic workers access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Their right to work (travailleur temporaire) is associated to a particular contract, profession, and employer. The permit might also be potentially restricted to one or more geographical areas or all metropolitan France depending on the employment situation.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Autorisation de travail d'un étranger salarié en France [Work Permit for a Foreign Employee in France]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2728>.

Can agricultural workers access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Given that their right to work (travailleur saisonnier) is tied to a seasonal activity taking place under a specific contract, employer, and geographic area in the country.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Autorisation de travail d'un étranger salarié en France [Work Permit for a Foreign Employee in France]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2728>.

Can medical doctors access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Provided the applicant meet the necessary conditions, he or she can change status and apply for a residence permit, including for other reasons than employment, at the prefecture of their place of residence.

Sources: European Commission. "European Union Immigration Portal - France". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

Can permanent residents access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access. A permanent residence card (carte de résident permanent) entitles the holder to exercise the profession of his choice within the framework of the legislation in force.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14.

IMMIGRANT_29: Migrant access to self-employment.

Can asylum seekers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Given that their work permit is tied to a contract with a specific employer.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Accès au travail du demandeur d'asile [Access to Work for Asylum Seekers]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2741>.

Can refugees access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access. The valid residence card (carte de résident) entitles the holder to exercise the profession of his choice within the framework of the legislation in force.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L311-5-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-4.

Can co-ethnics access self-employment?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, but under certain conditions. Holders of the 10 year resident card for Algerian nationals can access the labor market with the same conditions as nationals as long as the employment activity takes place in Metropolitan France.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Autorisation de travail d'un étranger salarié en France [Work Permit for a Foreign Employee in France]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2728>.

Can domestic workers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Given that their right to work (travailleur temporaire) is associated to a particular contract, profession, and employer.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Autorisation de travail d'un étranger salarié en France [Work Permit for a Foreign Employee in France]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2728>.

Can agricultural workers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Given that their right to work (travailleur saisonnier) is tied to a seasonal activity taking place under a specific contract, employer, and geographic area in the country.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Autorisation de travail d'un étranger salarié en France [Work Permit for a Foreign Employee in France]". Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2728>.

Can medical doctors access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Given that their right to work (travailleur temporaire) is associated to a particular contract, profession, and employer.

Sources: European Commission. "European Union Immigration Portal - France". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

Can permanent residents access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access. A permanent residence card (carte de résident permanent) entitles the holder to exercise the profession of his choice within the framework of the legislation in force.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14.

IMMIGRANT_30: Migrant access to civil service.

Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can refugees access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can refugees access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can domestic workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can medical doctors access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can permanent residents access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No quotas for preferential hiring in main regulations.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No quotas for preferential hiring in main regulations.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No quotas for preferential hiring in main regulations.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No quotas for preferential hiring in main regulations.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No quotas for preferential hiring in main regulations.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No quotas for preferential hiring in main regulations.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No quotas for preferential hiring in main regulations.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on public service and the defense code state that one cannot be a public servant if they do not have French nationality. These laws are valid for the categories of public school teachers, police, and armed forces.

Sources: Loi n° 83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 [Law No. 83-634 of July 13, 1983]. 1983. Art. 5. / Code de la défense [Defense Code]. 2004. Art. L4132-1.

5.3.2. Access to support

IMMIGRANT_31: Public employment services.

Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access as nationals. "Pôle emploi" is a national public institution whose mission is to welcome, inform, guide and support people on looking for employment, training or professional advice, whether or not they have a job. According to the official website of the French administration those foreigners holding a resident card, a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) or a temporary residence authorization that gives right to work, are entitled to register with the agency and make use of its services.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5312-1, 2. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Quel justificatif fournir pour s'inscrire à Pôle emploi? [What Proof to Provide to Register for Pôle Emploi?]" Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F24465>.

Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access as nationals. "Pôle emploi" is a national public institution whose mission is to welcome, inform, guide and support people on looking for employment, training or professional advice, whether or not they have a job. According to the official website of the French administration those foreigners holding a resident card, a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) or a temporary residence authorization that gives right to work, are entitled to register with the agency and make use of its services.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5312-1, 2. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Quel justificatif fournir pour s'inscrire à Pôle emploi? [What Proof to Provide to Register for Pôle Emploi?]" Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F24465>.

Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access as nationals. "Pôle emploi" is a national public institution whose mission is to welcome, inform, guide and support people on looking for employment, training or professional advice, whether or not they have a job. According to the official website of the French administration those foreigners holding a resident card, a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) or a temporary residence authorization that gives right to work, are entitled to register with the agency and make use of its services.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5312-1, 2. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Quel justificatif fournir pour s'inscrire à Pôle emploi? [What Proof to Provide to Register for Pôle Emploi?]" Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F24465>.

Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access as nationals. "Pôle emploi" is a national public institution whose mission is to welcome, inform, guide and support people on looking for employment, training or professional advice, whether or not they have a job. According to the official website of the French administration those foreigners holding a resident card, a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) or a temporary residence authorization that gives right to work, are entitled to register with the agency and make use of its services.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5312-1, 2. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Quel justificatif fournir pour s'inscrire à Pôle emploi? [What Proof to Provide to Register for Pôle Emploi?]" Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F24465>.

Can agricultural workers access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Foreigners under a seasonal working visa (travailleur saisonnier) are not entitled to access public employment services given that their right to work is limited to the activity, period, contract, and employer their visa was granted. Furthermore, a condition for granting a seasonal worker's visa is that the worker does not have her/his habitual residence in France.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

Can medical doctors access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access as nationals. "Pôle emploi" is a national public institution whose mission is to welcome, inform, guide and support people on looking for employment, training or professional advice, whether or not they have a job. According to the official website of the French administration those foreigners holding a resident card, a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) or a temporary residence authorization that gives right to work, are entitled to register with the agency and make use of its services.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5312-1, 2. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Quel justificatif fournir pour s'inscrire à Pôle emploi? [What Proof to Provide to Register for Pôle Emploi?]" Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F24465>.

Can permanent residents access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access as nationals. "Pôle emploi" is a national public institution whose mission is to welcome, inform, guide and support people on looking for employment, training or professional advice, whether or not they have a job. According to the official website of the French administration those foreigners holding a resident card, a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) or a temporary residence authorization that gives right to work, are entitled to register with the agency and make use of its services.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L5312-1, 2. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Quel justificatif fournir pour s'inscrire à Pôle emploi? [What Proof to Provide to Register for Pôle Emploi?]" Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F24465>.

IMMIGRANT_32: Recognition of qualifications.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Different procedure than for nationals. For asylum seekers and refugees the service to be granted a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) is done for free (no fee required).

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Faire reconnaître un diplôme obtenu à l'étranger [Recognize a Diploma Obtained Abroad]". Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F463>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:

Answer: Yes, but different procedure than for nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Different procedure than for nationals. Applications for recognition of refugee diplomas have priority and are free of charge.

Sources: Centre international d'études pédagogiques (CIEP) [International Center for Educational Studies (CIEP)]. "Reconnaissance diplôme étranger / documents délivrés [Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued]". Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-docu>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, same procedures and fees as for nationals. ENIC-NARIC is the body providing information on the recognition of foreign academic certifications in France and, since 1 January 2008, is the only authority allowed to issue such recognition. The legal principle of equivalence does not exist in France. One can obtain a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) for a degree obtained abroad. It is a document that evaluates the diploma submitted in relation to the French system and that one can present to an employer, an administration organizing a competition or a training institution to "help one in one's efforts", meaning the recognition is not legally binding. The website of the competent body does not mention any difference in procedure for foreigners (apart from asylum seekers and refugees), meaning that most proxies should follow the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. "Recognition of Foreign Diplomas in France". Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-ex....> / International Center for Educational Studies. "The File to set up and your Contacts". Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs>. / International Center for Educational Studies. "Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued". Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-docu>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, same procedures and fees as for nationals. ENIC-NARIC is the body providing information on the recognition of foreign academic certifications in France and, since 1 January 2008, is the only authority allowed to issue such recognition. The legal principle of equivalence does not exist in France. One can obtain a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) for a degree obtained abroad. It is a document that evaluates the diploma submitted in relation to the French system and that one can present to an employer, an administration organizing a competition or a training institution to “help one in one’s efforts”, meaning the recognition is not legally binding. The website of the competent body does not mention any difference in procedure for foreigners (apart from asylum seekers and refugees), meaning that most proxies should follow the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. “Recognition of Foreign Diplomas in France”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-ex.../> / International Center for Educational Studies. “The File to set up and your Contacts”. Accessed January 30, 2019. [http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs./](http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs/) / International Center for Educational Studies. “Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-docu>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, same procedures and fees as for nationals. ENIC-NARIC is the body providing information on the recognition of foreign academic certifications in France and, since 1 January 2008, is the only authority allowed to issue such recognition. The legal principle of equivalence does not exist in France. One can obtain a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) for a degree obtained abroad. It is a document that evaluates the diploma submitted in relation to the French system and that one can present to an employer, an administration organizing a competition or a training institution to “help one in one’s efforts”, meaning the recognition is not legally binding. The website of the competent body does not mention any difference in procedure for foreigners (apart from asylum seekers and refugees), meaning that most proxies should follow the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. “Recognition of Foreign Diplomas in France”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-ex.../> / International Center for Educational Studies. “The File to set up and your Contacts”. Accessed January 30, 2019. [http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs./](http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs/) / International Center for Educational Studies. “Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-docu>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, same procedures and fees as for nationals. ENIC-NARIC is the body providing information on the recognition of foreign academic certifications in France and, since 1 January 2008, is the only authority allowed to issue such recognition. The legal principle of equivalence does not exist in France. One can obtain a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) for a degree obtained abroad. It is a document that evaluates the diploma submitted in relation to the French system and that one can present to an employer, an administration organizing a competition or a training institution to “help one in one’s efforts”, meaning the recognition is not legally binding. The website of the competent body does not mention any difference in procedure for foreigners (apart from asylum seekers and refugees), meaning that most proxies should follow the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. “Recognition of Foreign Diplomas in France”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/etudes-superieures/s-informer-sur-les-etudes-a-l-etranger/article/reconnaissance-des-diplomes-etrangers-en-france>. / International Center for Educational Studies. “The File to set up and your Contacts”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs>. / International Center for Educational Studies. “Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-documents-delivres>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, same procedures and fees as for nationals. ENIC-NARIC is the body providing information on the recognition of foreign academic certifications in France and, since 1 January 2008, is the only authority allowed to issue such recognition. The legal principle of equivalence does not exist in France. One can obtain a certificate of comparability (attestation de comparabilité) for a degree obtained abroad. It is a document that evaluates the diploma submitted in relation to the French system and that one can present to an employer, an administration organizing a competition or a training institution to “help one in one’s efforts”, meaning the recognition is not legally binding. The website of the competent body does not mention any difference in procedure for foreigners (apart from asylum seekers and refugees), meaning that most proxies should follow the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. “Recognition of Foreign Diplomas in France”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/services-aux-citoyens/preparer-son-expatriation/etudes-superieures/s-informer-sur-les-etudes-a-l-etranger/article/reconnaissance-des-diplomes-etrangers-en-france>. / International Center for Educational Studies. “The File to set up and your Contacts”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-france/dossier-a-constituer-interlocuteurs>. / International Center for Educational Studies. “Recognition of Foreign Diploma / Documents Issued”. Accessed January 30, 2019. <http://www.ciep.fr/enic-naric-page/reconnaissance-diplome-etranger-documents-delivres>.

5.3.3. Worker's rights

IMMIGRANT_33: Membership in trade unions.

Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access with nationals. The labour law does not explicitly say that foreigners have equal access as nationals but it says that any salaried employee may freely join the trade union of her/his choice and cannot be excluded for the reasons referred in the non-discrimination principle of the same law, which includes the category of “belonging to a certain nation”. When it comes to elected positions the union delegate must be over eighteen years old, have worked in the company for at least one year and have not been subject to any prohibition, deprivation or incapacity relating to his civil rights, but does not mention any nationality criterion.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2141-1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2143-1.

Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access with nationals. The labour law does not explicitly say that foreigners have equal access as nationals but it says that any salaried employee may freely join the trade union of her/his choice and cannot be excluded for the reasons referred in the non-discrimination principle of the same law, which includes the category of “belonging to a certain nation”. When it comes to elected positions the union delegate must be over eighteen years old, have worked in the company for at least one year and have not been subject to any prohibition, deprivation or incapacity relating to his civil rights, but does not mention any nationality criterion.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2141-1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2143-1.

Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access with nationals. The labour law does not explicitly say that foreigners have equal access as nationals but it says that any salaried employee may freely join the trade union of her/his choice and cannot be excluded for the reasons referred in the non-discrimination principle of the same law, which includes the category of “belonging to a certain nation”. When it comes to elected positions the union delegate must be over eighteen years old, have worked in the company for at least one year and have not been subject to any prohibition, deprivation or incapacity relating to his civil rights, but does not mention any nationality criterion.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2141-1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2143-1.

Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access with nationals. The labour law does not explicitly say that foreigners have equal access as nationals but it says that any salaried employee may freely join the trade union of her/his choice and cannot be excluded for the reasons referred in the non-discrimination principle of the same law, which includes the category of “belonging to a certain nation”. When it comes to elected positions the union delegate must be over eighteen years old, have worked in the company for at least one year and have not been subject to any prohibition, deprivation or incapacity relating to his civil rights, but does not mention any nationality criterion.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2141-1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2143-1.

Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access with nationals. The labour law does not explicitly say that foreigners have equal access as nationals but it says that any salaried employee may freely join the trade union of her/his choice and cannot be excluded for the reasons referred in the non-discrimination principle of the same law, which includes the category of “belonging to a certain nation”. When it comes to elected positions the union delegate must be over eighteen years old, have worked in the company for at least one year and have not been subject to any prohibition, deprivation or incapacity relating to his civil rights, but does not mention any nationality criterion.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2141-1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2143-1.

Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access with nationals. The labour law does not explicitly say that foreigners have equal access as nationals but it says that any salaried employee may freely join the trade union of her/his choice and cannot be excluded for the reasons referred in the non-discrimination principle of the same law, which includes the category of “belonging to a certain nation”. When it comes to elected positions the union delegate must be over eighteen years old, have worked in the company for at least one year and have not been subject to any prohibition, deprivation or incapacity relating to his civil rights, but does not mention any nationality criterion.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2141-1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2143-1.

Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access with nationals. The labour law does not explicitly say that foreigners have equal access as nationals but it says that any salaried employee may freely join the trade union of her/his choice and cannot be excluded for the reasons referred in the non-discrimination principle of the same law, which includes the category of “belonging to a certain nation”. When it comes to elected positions the union delegate must be over eighteen years old, have worked in the company for at least one year and have not been subject to any prohibition, deprivation or incapacity relating to his civil rights, but does not mention any nationality criterion.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2141-1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L2143-1.

IMMIGRANT_34: Job transferability.

Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, but only under certain circumstances. First of all, access to the labor market may only be allowed to the asylum seeker when the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, for reasons not attributable to the applicant, has not decided on the application for asylum in a period of six months from the submission of the application. The asylum seeker is subject to the common law rules applicable to foreign workers for the issue of a work permit. The work permit is applicable for the duration of the asylum seeker's right to stay (“droit au maintien du séjour du demandeur d'asile”). This is valid from 1st of March 2019. In that sense, if the proposal for a work contract happens during the validity of the residence certificate, an application for a work permit/authentication of the current work permit must then be filed by the future employer. She/He must apply to the competent territorial unit of the Regional Directorate for Enterprises, Competition, Consumption, Labor and Employment (UT-Direccte).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L744-11. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. “Accès au travail du demandeur d'asile [Access to Work for Asylum Seekers]”. Accessed January 29, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2741>.

Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without conditions. A resident card (carte de résident) given to recognized refugees entitles its holder to practice the profession of her/his choice, in accordance with the legislation in force.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L311-5-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-4.

Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without conditions. Those holding a 10 year resident permit for Algerian nationals have the right to work which is not tied to their employment conditions.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>.

Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, but only under certain circumstances. The condition being that the new employer of the temporary worker (travailleur temporaire) asks the prefecture the authentication of the residence permit or the work permit of the foreign worker at least two days before the effective hiring date.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Recrutement d'un travailleur étranger non européen [Recruitment of a non-European foreign worker]". Accessed January 16, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/F22782>.

Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, but only under certain circumstances. As long as the new seasonal worker's new employer(s) request(s) an "authorization for work" (autorisation de travail) with the local authorities.

Sources: France-Visas. (The Official Visa Website for France). "Salaried employment". Accessed January 15, 2019. https://france-visas.gouv.fr/en_US/web/france-visas/salaried-employment.

Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. In the event of a change in the holder's professional circumstances, a change of status may be considered at the Préfecture in the two months before the residence permit expires. They will be required to prove eligibility for the new residence permit requested.

Sources: Welcome to France. "Highly Skilled Employees: 'Talent Passport – European Union Blue Card'". Access date not available. <https://www.welcometofrance.com/en/fiche/talent-passport-highly-skilledemployees>.

Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, without conditions. Permanent residents' right to work is not tied to their employment conditions.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L314-14.

IMMIGRANT_35: Right to redress.

Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The labour law mentions several instances in which all formally employed workers (without restriction of nationality) can issue a complaint to the labour court (conseil de prud'hommes). The court shall settle by conciliation disputes which may arise on the occasion of any contract of employment subject to the provisions of the labour law. Such litigations can be done either individually or through a trade union and apply both to the private and public sector.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L1411-1 & -2.

Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The labour law mentions several instances in which all formally employed workers (without restriction of nationality) can issue a complaint to the labour court (conseil de prud'hommes). The court shall settle by conciliation disputes which may arise on the occasion of any contract of employment subject to the provisions of the labour law. Such litigations can be done either individually or through a trade union and apply both to the private and public sector.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L1411-1 & -2.

Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The labour law mentions several instances in which all formally employed workers (without restriction of nationality) can issue a complaint to the labour court (conseil de prud'hommes). The court shall settle by conciliation disputes which may arise on the occasion of any contract of employment subject to the provisions of the labour law. Such litigations can be done either individually or through a trade union and apply both to the private and public sector.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L1411-1 & -2.

Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The labour law mentions several instances in which all formally employed workers (without restriction of nationality) can issue a complaint to the labour court (conseil de prud'hommes). The court shall settle by conciliation disputes which may arise on the occasion of any contract of employment subject to the provisions of the labour law. Such litigations can be done either individually or through a trade union and apply both to the private and public sector.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L1411-1 & -2.

Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The labour law mentions several instances in which all formally employed workers (without restriction of nationality) can issue a complaint to the labour court (conseil de prud'hommes). The court shall settle by conciliation disputes which may arise on the occasion of any contract of employment subject to the provisions of the labour law. Such litigations can be done either individually or through a trade union and apply both to the private and public sector.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L1411-1 & -2.

Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The labour law mentions several instances in which all formally employed workers (without restriction of nationality) can issue a complaint to the labour court (conseil de prud'hommes). The court shall settle by conciliation disputes which may arise on the occasion of any contract of employment subject to the provisions of the labour law. Such litigations can be done either individually or through a trade union and apply both to the private and public sector.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L1411-1 & -2.

Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The labour law mentions several instances in which all formally employed workers (without restriction of nationality) can issue a complaint to the labour court (conseil de prud'hommes). The court shall settle by conciliation disputes which may arise on the occasion of any contract of employment subject to the provisions of the labour law. Such litigations can be done either individually or through a trade union and apply both to the private and public sector.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Art. L1411-1 & -2.

5.3.4. Property rights

IMMIGRANT_36: Property rights.

Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The law makes no distinction between foreigners and nationals to buy a property, also no residents can acquire a property. However, the specific provisions are bound to the law in the region where the property is located.

Sources: Immo-Billet. "Acquérir un bien immobilier en France quand on est étranger [Acquire a Property in France when you are a Foreigner]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.immobillet.com/etranger-acheter-en-france/>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "J'achète un logement [I buy a property]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15913>. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The law makes no distinction between foreigners and nationals to buy a property, also no residents can acquire a property. However, the specific provisions are bound to the law in the region where the property is located.

Sources: Immo-Billet. "Acquérir un bien immobilier en France quand on est étranger [Acquire a Property in France when you are a Foreigner]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.immobillet.com/etranger-acheter-en-france/>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "J'achète un logement [I buy a property]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15913>. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The law makes no distinction between foreigners and nationals to buy a property, also no residents can acquire a property. However, the specific provisions are bound to the law in the region where the property is located.

Sources: Immo-Billet. "Acquérir un bien immobilier en France quand on est étranger [Acquire a Property in France when you are a Foreigner]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.immobillet.com/etranger-acheter-en-france/>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "J'achète un logement [I buy a property]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15913>. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The law makes no distinction between foreigners and nationals to buy a property, also no residents can acquire a property. However, the specific provisions are bound to the law in the region where the property is located.

Sources: Immo-Billet. "Acquérir un bien immobilier en France quand on est étranger [Acquire a Property in France when you are a Foreigner]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.immobillet.com/etranger-acheter-en-france/>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "J'achète un logement [I buy a property]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15913>. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The law makes no distinction between foreigners and nationals to buy a property, also no residents can acquire a property. However, the specific provisions are bound to the law in the region where the property is located.

Sources: Immo-Billet. "Acquérir un bien immobilier en France quand on est étranger [Acquire a Property in France when you are a Foreigner]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.immobillet.com/etranger-acheter-en-france/>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "J'achète un logement [I buy a property]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15913>. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The law makes no distinction between foreigners and nationals to buy a property, also no residents can acquire a property. However, the specific provisions are bound to the law in the region where the property is located.

Sources: Immo-Billet. "Acquérir un bien immobilier en France quand on est étranger [Acquire a Property in France when you are a Foreigner]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.immobillet.com/etranger-acheter-en-france/>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "J'achète un logement [I buy a property]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15913>. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: The law makes no distinction between foreigners and nationals to buy a property, also no residents can acquire a property. However, the specific provisions are bound to the law in the region where the property is located.

Sources: Immo-Billet. "Acquérir un bien immobilier en France quand on est étranger [Acquire a Property in France when you are a Foreigner]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.immobillet.com/etranger-acheter-en-france/>. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "J'achète un logement [I buy a property]". Accessed July 18, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15913>. / Constitution of October 4, 1958. 1958. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

5.4. Social policies

5.4.1. Family reunification

Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Not eligible. In order to be eligible for family reunification the migrant applicant must be regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months and hold a temporary residence permit valid for at least one year. The seasonal working visa (travailleur saisonnier) granted to agricultural workers does not qualify as a residence permit, given that one of the conditions to being granted such visa is that the foreigner undertakes to maintain her/his habitual residence outside France.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Spouse and children who entered France as minors, fully benefit of the "family passport talent" residence permit, having the same duration of validity as the "passport talent" residence permit of the sponsor and giving direct access to work.

Sources: European Commission. "European Union Immigration Portal - France". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:

Answer: 18

Code: 18

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):

Answer: more than one year

Code: 0

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:

Answer: 18

Code: 18

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):

Answer: more than one year

Code: 0

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification. A certificate of asylum application (attestation de demande d'asile) is also considered proof of regular stay for the purpose of family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:

Answer: 18

Code: 18

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):

Answer: more than one year

Code: 0

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:

Answer: 18

Code: 18

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):

Answer: more than one year

Code: 0

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Spouse and children who entered France as minors, fully benefit of the "family passport talent" residence permit, having the same duration of validity as the "passport talent" residence permit of the sponsor and giving direct access to work.

Sources: European Commission. "European Union Immigration Portal - France". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):

Answer: less or equal to a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Spouse and children who entered France as minors, fully benefit of the "family passport talent" residence permit, having the same duration of validity as the "passport talent" residence permit of the sponsor and giving direct access to work.

Sources: European Commission. "European Union Immigration Portal - France". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:

Answer: 18

Code: 18

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):

Answer: more than one year

Code: 0

Explanation: More than one year. A foreign national who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to benefit from family reunification.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

IMMIGRANT_38: Family members considered for reunification.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances. Co-ethnics have special privileges stated below.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L411-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation:

Sources:

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years

old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances. In addition to the cases mentioned by the migration law, Algerian nationals living abroad, who are parents of a French child who is under eighteen years old and resides in France, are eligible to a 10-year residence certificate for Algerian nationals.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign national or asylum seeker who has been regularly residing in France for at least eighteen months, and is currently under a residence permit valid for at least one year, may apply to family reunion. The foreigner might be joined by her/his spouse, if the latter is at least eighteen years old, and the children of the couple who are under the age of eighteen. The minor children of either/only the applicant or her/his spouse are also eligible for family under certain circumstances.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R411-2.

Security of status

IMMIGRANT_39: Length of application procedure.

Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure in months (refugees).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure (refugees).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure (domestic workers).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure (medical doctors).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (permanent residents).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: Less or equal six months defined by law. The migration code says that the administrative authority shall decide on the application within six months from the filing of the complete application by the foreigner.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L421-4.

IMMIGRANT_40: Duration of permit.

Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year renewable permit. Family members authorized to reside in France under family reunification receive a temporary residence permit for a period of one year as soon as they are required to hold a residence permit. The temporary residence card bears the mention "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R431-1.

Duration of validity of permit (refugees):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year renewable permit. Family members authorized to reside in France under family reunification receive a temporary residence permit for a period of one year as soon as they are required to hold a residence permit. The temporary residence card bears the mention "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R431-1.

Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year renewable permit. Family members authorized to reside in France under family reunification receive a temporary residence permit for a period of one year as soon as they are required to hold a residence permit. The temporary residence card bears the mention "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R431-1.

Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year renewable permit. Family members authorized to reside in France under family reunification receive a temporary residence permit for a period of one year as soon as they are required to hold a residence permit. The temporary residence card bears the mention "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R431-1.

Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Spouse and children who entered France as minors, fully benefit of the "family passport talent" residence permit, having the same duration of validity as the "passport talent" residence permit of the sponsor and giving direct access to work.

Sources: European Commission. "European Union Immigration Portal - France". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/immigration/country-specific-information/france/highly-qualified-worker_en.

Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year renewable permit. Family members authorized to reside in France under family reunification receive a temporary residence permit for a period of one year as soon as they are required to hold a residence permit. The temporary residence card bears the mention "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale).

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R431-1.

IMMIGRANT_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in

France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art.

L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The migration code mentions that family reunification is denied should the migrant applicant: not justify stable and sufficient resources to support her/his family; not have on the date of arrival of her/his family in France, accommodation considered normal for a comparable family living in the same geographical area; or not comply with the essential principles which, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, govern family life in France. Furthermore, a family member whose presence in France would constitute a threat to public order can be excluded from family reunification. In addition to that, In the event of a break-up of family relationship that does not result from the death of one of the spouses, the residence permit that has been given to the spouse of a foreigner may, during the three years following the authorization to stay in France under family reunification, be withdrawn or refused renewal. In general, a long-stay visa can be refused to a French spouse only in case of fraud, marriage annulment or threat to public order.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L411-5 & L411-6. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-2-1.

IMMIGRANT_42: Special circumstances.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not mention any other aspects apart from age of the family members, economic resources of the migrant applicant, and accommodation conditions as taken due account before refusal.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Ch. U.

IMMIGRANT_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, the decision must be reasoned. The foreigner may challenge the decision by filing an administrative appeal with the Prefecture and/or the Minister of the Interior. One may also file, within certain time limits, an appeal before the administrative court with territorial jurisdiction.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Regroupement familial [Family Reunion]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166>.

IMMIGRANT_44: Right to autonomous permit.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):

Answer: after between 3 and 5 years

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For spouses, 3 years. For children, once reaching majority (18 years old). The law does not explicitly mention a timeline for the right to autonomous residence. It does say, however, that for spouses, in the case of a break-up in the family relationship within the first three years following the granting of family reunification, the spouse's residence permit may be withdrawn or refused renewal. This indicates that after 3 years the spouse's permit is no longer subject to the continuation of family ties, being autonomous. In the case of children, once again no period is mentioned in the law. Firstly, only children under the age of eighteen are entitled to come to France under a family reunification scheme, receiving a residence permit for "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale). The law says that the same type of residence permit is delivered automatically ("de plein droit") in the year following her/his eighteenth birthday to a foreigner who entered the country under a family reunification scheme. This indicates that children at the age of majority have the right to an autonomous permit as soon as they have completed eighteen years of age.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-11, 1.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):

Answer: after between 3 and 5 years

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For spouses, 3 years. For children, once reaching majority (18 years old). The law does not explicitly mention a timeline for the right to autonomous residence. It does say, however, that for spouses, in the case of a break-up in the family relationship within the first three years following the granting of family reunification, the spouse's residence permit may be withdrawn or refused renewal. This indicates that after 3 years the spouse's permit is no longer subject to the continuation of family ties, being autonomous. In the case of children, once again no period is mentioned in the law. Firstly, only children under the age of eighteen are entitled to come to France under a family reunification scheme, receiving a residence permit for "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale). The law says that the same type of residence permit is delivered automatically ("de plein droit") in the year following her/his eighteenth birthday to a foreigner who entered the country under a family reunification scheme. This indicates that children at the age of majority have the right to an autonomous permit as soon as they have completed eighteen years of age.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-11, 1.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):

Answer: after between 3 and 5 years

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For spouses, 3 years. For children, once reaching majority (18 years old). The law does not explicitly mention a timeline for the right to autonomous residence. It does say, however, that for spouses, in the case of a break-up in the family relationship within the first three years following the granting of family reunification, the spouse's residence permit may be withdrawn or refused renewal. This indicates that after 3 years the spouse's permit is no longer subject to the continuation of family ties, being autonomous. In the case of children, once again no period is mentioned in the law. Firstly, only children under the age of eighteen are entitled to come to France under a family reunification scheme, receiving a residence permit for "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale). The law says that the same type of residence permit is delivered automatically ("de plein droit") in the year following her/his eighteenth birthday to a foreigner who entered the country under a family reunification scheme. This indicates that children at the age of majority have the right to an autonomous permit as soon as they have completed eighteen years of age.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-11, 1.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):

Answer: after between 3 and 5 years

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For spouses, 3 years. For children, once reaching majority (18 years old). The law does not explicitly mention a timeline for the right to autonomous residence. It does say, however, that for spouses, in the case of a break-up in the family relationship within the first three years following the granting of family reunification, the spouse's residence permit may be withdrawn or refused renewal. This indicates that after 3 years the spouse's permit is no longer subject to the continuation of family ties, being autonomous. In the case of children, once again no period is mentioned in the law. Firstly, only children under the age of eighteen are entitled to come to France under a family reunification scheme, receiving a residence permit for "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale). The law says that the same type of residence permit is delivered automatically ("de plein droit") in the year following her/his eighteenth birthday to a foreigner who entered the country under a family reunification scheme. This indicates that children at the age of majority have the right to an autonomous permit as soon as they have completed eighteen years of age.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-11, 1.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):

Answer: after between 3 and 5 years

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For spouses, 3 years. For children, once reaching majority (18 years old). The law does not explicitly mention a timeline for the right to autonomous residence. It does say, however, that for spouses, in the case of a break-up in the family relationship within the first three years following the granting of family reunification, the spouse's residence permit may be withdrawn or refused renewal. This indicates that after 3 years the spouse's permit is no longer subject to the continuation of family ties, being autonomous. In the case of children, once again no period is mentioned in the law. Firstly, only children under the age of eighteen are entitled to come to France under a family reunification scheme, receiving a residence permit for "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale). The law says that the same type of residence permit is delivered automatically ("de plein droit") in the year following her/his eighteenth birthday to a foreigner who entered the country under a family reunification scheme. This indicates that children at the age of majority have the right to an autonomous permit as soon as they have completed eighteen years of age.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-11, 1.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):

Answer: after between 3 and 5 years

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For spouses, 3 years. For children, once reaching majority (18 years old). The law does not explicitly mention a timeline for the right to autonomous residence. It does say, however, that for spouses, in the case of a break-up in the family relationship within the first three years following the granting of family reunification, the spouse's residence permit may be withdrawn or refused renewal. This indicates that after 3 years the spouse's permit is no longer subject to the continuation of family ties, being autonomous. In the case of children, once again no period is mentioned in the law. Firstly, only children under the age of eighteen are entitled to come to France under a family reunification scheme, receiving a residence permit for "private and family life" (vie privée et familiale). The law says that the same type of residence permit is delivered automatically ("de plein droit") in the year following her/his eighteenth birthday to a foreigner who entered the country under a family reunification scheme. This indicates that children at the age of majority have the right to an autonomous permit as soon as they have completed eighteen years of age.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L431-2. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-11, 1.

5.4.2. Education

IMMIGRANT_45: Access to education.

Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law explicitly says that education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between six years and sixteen years old.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L131-1.

Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law explicitly says that education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between six years and sixteen years old.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L131-1.

Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law explicitly says that education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between six years and sixteen years old.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L131-1.

Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law explicitly says that education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between six years and sixteen years old.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L131-1.

Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law explicitly says that education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between six years and sixteen years old.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L131-1.

Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law explicitly says that education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between six years and sixteen years old.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L131-1.

Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law explicitly says that education is compulsory for children of both sexes, French and foreign, between six years and sixteen years old.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L131-1.

IMMIGRANT_46: Access to higher education.

Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The law mentions specific procedures for foreigners wishing to apply for a spot in a public higher education institution, indicating implicit grounds for access. The procedure varies according to the foreigner's nationality, place of residence, level of study or the type of higher education institution to which the person wishes to register. For example, nationals of some 42 countries who reside abroad have the possibility to apply online, making the process smoother. Eligible countries: Algeria (co-ethnics), Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, South Korea, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, United States, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Vietnam. In general, third country nationals must provide proof of home country degrees that give entitlement to the studies envisaged (e.g. high school diploma), as well as certifications of a level of understanding of the French language adapted to the training envisaged. In addition to that, to register in the first year of a degree in a French university, a request for prior admission (demande d'admission préalable (DAP)) is mandatory for foreigners holding a foreign diploma of high school completion. The only exception being refugees, who are not required to submit such request nor to undertake a French language test. Those foreigners coming from French-speaking countries may be waived from the language test requirement depending on the circumstances.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription d'un étranger dans l'enseignement supérieur [Registration of a Foreigner in Higher Education]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2863>. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur [Ministry of Higher Education]. "[Dossier Vert] Demande d'admission préalable (D.A.P.) en première année de licence dans une université française - 2019-2020 [[Green File] Application for Prior Admission (D.A.P.) in the First Year of a License in a French University - 2019-2020]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24146/-dossier-vert-demande-d-admission-prealable-en-premiere-annee-de-licence.html>. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1.

Refugees have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The law mentions specific procedures for foreigners wishing to apply for a spot in a public higher education institution, indicating implicit grounds for access. The procedure varies according to the foreigner's nationality, place of residence, level of study or the type of higher education institution to which the person wishes to register. For example, nationals of some 42 countries who reside abroad have the possibility to apply online, making the process smoother. Eligible countries: Algeria (co-ethnics), Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, South Korea, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, United States, Gabon,

Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Vietnam. In general, third country nationals must provide proof of home country degrees that give entitlement to the studies envisaged (e.g. high school diploma), as well as certifications of a level of understanding of the French language adapted to the training envisaged. In addition to that, to register in the first year of a degree in a French university, a request for prior admission (demande d'admission préalable (DAP)) is mandatory for foreigners holding a foreign diploma of high school completion. The only exception being refugees, who are not required to submit such request nor to undertake a French language test. Those foreigners coming from French-speaking countries may be waived from the language test requirement depending on the circumstances.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription d'un étranger dans l'enseignement supérieur [Registration of a Foreigner in Higher Education]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2863>. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur [Ministry of Higher Education]. "[Dossier Vert] Demande d'admission préalable (D.A.P.) en première année de licence dans une université française - 2019-2020 [[Green File] Application for Prior Admission (D.A.P.) in the First Year of a License in a French University - 2019-2020]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24146/-dossier-vert-demande-d-admission-prealable-en-premiere-annee-de-licence.html>. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1.

Co-ethnics have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The law mentions specific procedures for foreigners wishing to apply for a spot in a public higher education institution, indicating implicit grounds for access. The procedure varies according to the foreigner's nationality, place of residence, level of study or the type of higher education institution to which the person wishes to register. For example, nationals of some 42 countries who reside abroad have the possibility to apply online, making the process smoother. Eligible countries: Algeria (co-ethnics), Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, South Korea, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, United States, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Vietnam. In general, third country nationals must provide proof of home country degrees that give entitlement to the studies envisaged (e.g. high school diploma), as well as certifications of a level of understanding of the French language adapted to the training envisaged. In addition to that, to register in the first year of a degree in a French university, a request for prior admission (demande d'admission préalable (DAP)) is mandatory for foreigners holding a foreign diploma of high school completion. The only exception being refugees, who are not required to submit such request nor to undertake a French language test. Those foreigners coming from French-speaking countries may be waived from the language test requirement depending on the circumstances.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription d'un étranger dans l'enseignement supérieur [Registration of a Foreigner in Higher Education]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2863>. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur [Ministry of Higher Education]. "[Dossier Vert] Demande d'admission préalable (D.A.P.) en première année de licence dans une université française - 2019-2020 [[Green File] Application for Prior Admission (D.A.P.) in the First Year of a License in a French University - 2019-2020]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24146/-dossier-vert-demande-d-admission-prealable-en-premiere-annee-de-licence.html>. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1.

Domestic workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The law mentions specific procedures for foreigners wishing to apply for a spot in a public higher education institution, indicating implicit grounds for access. The procedure varies according to the foreigner's nationality, place of residence, level of study or the type of higher education institution to which the person wishes to register. For example, nationals of some 42 countries who reside abroad have the possibility to apply online, making the process smoother. Eligible countries: Algeria (co-ethnics), Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, South Korea, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, United States, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Vietnam. In general, third country nationals must provide proof of home country degrees that give entitlement to the studies envisaged (e.g. high school diploma), as well as certifications of a level of understanding of the French language adapted to the training envisaged. In addition to that, to register in the first year of a degree in a French university, a request for prior admission (demande d'admission préalable (DAP)) is mandatory for foreigners holding a foreign diploma of high school completion. The only exception being refugees, who are not required to submit such request nor to undertake a French language test. Those foreigners coming from French-speaking countries may be waived from the language test requirement depending on the circumstances.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription d'un étranger dans l'enseignement supérieur [Registration of a Foreigner in Higher Education]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2863>. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur [Ministry of Higher Education]. "[Dossier Vert] Demande d'admission préalable (D.A.P.) en première année de licence dans une université française - 2019-2020 [[Green File] Application for Prior Admission (D.A.P.) in the First Year of a License in a French University - 2019-2020]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24146/-dossier-vert-demande-d-admission-prealable-en-premiere-annee-de-licence.html>. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1.

Agricultural workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The law mentions specific procedures for foreigners wishing to apply for a spot in a public higher education institution, indicating implicit grounds for access. The procedure varies according to the foreigner's nationality, place of residence, level of study or the type of higher education institution to which the person wishes to register. For example, nationals of some 42 countries who reside abroad have the possibility to apply online, making the process smoother. Eligible countries: Algeria (co-ethnics), Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, South Korea, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, United States, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Vietnam. In general, third country nationals must provide proof of home country degrees that give entitlement to the studies envisaged (e.g. high school diploma), as well as certifications of a level of understanding of the French language adapted to the training envisaged. In addition to that, to register in the first year of a degree in a French university, a request for prior admission (demande d'admission préalable (DAP)) is mandatory for foreigners holding a foreign diploma of high school completion. The only exception being refugees, who are not required to submit such request nor to undertake a French language test. Those foreigners coming from French-

speaking countries may be waived from the language test requirement depending on the circumstances.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription d'un étranger dans l'enseignement supérieur [Registration of a Foreigner in Higher Education]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2863>. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur [Ministry of Higher Education]. "[Dossier Vert] Demande d'admission préalable (D.A.P.) en première année de licence dans une université française - 2019-2020 [[Green File] Application for Prior Admission (D.A.P.) in the First Year of a License in a French University - 2019-2020]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24146/-dossier-vert-demande-d-admission-prealable-en-premiere-annee-de-licence.html>. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1.

Medical doctors have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The law mentions specific procedures for foreigners wishing to apply for a spot in a public higher education institution, indicating implicit grounds for access. The procedure varies according to the foreigner's nationality, place of residence, level of study or the type of higher education institution to which the person wishes to register. For example, nationals of some 42 countries who reside abroad have the possibility to apply online, making the process smoother. Eligible countries: Algeria (co-ethnics), Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, South Korea, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, United States, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Vietnam. In general, third country nationals must provide proof of home country degrees that give entitlement to the studies envisaged (e.g. high school diploma), as well as certifications of a level of understanding of the French language adapted to the training envisaged. In addition to that, to register in the first year of a degree in a French university, a request for prior admission (demande d'admission préalable (DAP)) is mandatory for foreigners holding a foreign diploma of high school completion. The only exception being refugees, who are not required to submit such request nor to undertake a French language test. Those foreigners coming from French-speaking countries may be waived from the language test requirement depending on the circumstances.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription d'un étranger dans l'enseignement supérieur [Registration of a Foreigner in Higher Education]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2863>. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur [Ministry of Higher Education]. "[Dossier Vert] Demande d'admission préalable (D.A.P.) en première année de licence dans une université française - 2019-2020 [[Green File] Application for Prior Admission (D.A.P.) in the First Year of a License in a French University - 2019-2020]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24146/-dossier-vert-demande-d-admission-prealable-en-premiere-annee-de-licence.html>. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1.

Permanent residents have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The law mentions specific procedures for foreigners wishing to apply for a spot in a public higher education institution, indicating implicit grounds for access. The procedure varies according to

the foreigner's nationality, place of residence, level of study or the type of higher education institution to which the person wishes to register. For example, nationals of some 42 countries who reside abroad have the possibility to apply online, making the process smoother. Eligible countries: Algeria (co-ethnics), Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, South Korea, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, United States, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Vietnam. In general, third country nationals must provide proof of home country degrees that give entitlement to the studies envisaged (e.g. high school diploma), as well as certifications of a level of understanding of the French language adapted to the training envisaged. In addition to that, to register in the first year of a degree in a French university, a request for prior admission (demande d'admission préalable (DAP)) is mandatory for foreigners holding a foreign diploma of high school completion. The only exception being refugees, who are not required to submit such request nor to undertake a French language test. Those foreigners coming from French-speaking countries may be waived from the language test requirement depending on the circumstances.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Inscription d'un étranger dans l'enseignement supérieur [Registration of a Foreigner in Higher Education]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2863>. / Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur [Ministry of Higher Education]. "[Dossier Vert] Demande d'admission préalable (D.A.P.) en première année de licence dans une université française - 2019-2020 [[Green File] Application for Prior Admission (D.A.P.) in the First Year of a License in a French University - 2019-2020]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid24146/-dossier-vert-demande-d-admission-prealable-en-premiere-annee-de-licence.html>. / Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 1.

IMMIGRANT_47: Support for language instruction.

Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Inclusion in ordinary classes is the main form of schooling. It is the goal to achieve, even when it temporarily requires special arrangements and devices. Pedagogical units for allophone incoming pupils (UPE2A) must have all the necessary flexibility for the reception of pupils and the personalization of the courses, to organize the links with the ordinary class and thus to provide times of presence in ordinary class.

Sources: Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Jeunesse [Ministry of National Education and Youth]. 2012. Circulaire n° 2012-141 du 2 octobre 2012 [Circular No. 2012-141 of October 2, 2012]. REDE1236612C. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "École primaire (maternelle ou élémentaire) pour un élève venant de l'étranger [Primary School (Kindergarten or Elementary) for a Student Coming from Abroad]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F1866>.

IMMIGRANT_48: Intercultural education.

Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The education law does not explicitly mention that intercultural education could be a required topic in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher. The law only says that Higher Schools of Teaching and Education (Écoles supérieures du professorat et de l'éducation - ESPEs) prepare future teachers and education personnel for the challenges of the common foundation of knowledge, skills and culture, for media education, and for professional development throughout life. They organize awareness-raising training on gender equality, the fight against discrimination, the manipulation of information, the schooling of students with disabilities, as well as training in the prevention and non-violent conflict resolution. Furthermore, the competency framework for teaching professions and education published online by the Ministry of Education mentions "taking into account the diversity of students" as a common skill for all teachers and education staff.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L721-2 / Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Jeunesse [Ministry of National Education and Youth]. 2013. Le référentiel de compétences des métiers du professorat et de l'éducation [The Skills Benchmark for Teaching and Education Professions]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.education.gouv.fr/cid73215/le-referentiel-de-competences-des-enseignants-au-bo-du-25-juillet-2013.html>.

IMMIGRANT_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.

Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The education law does not explicitly mention that intercultural education could be a required topic in obligatory in-service professional development training. The law only says that Higher Schools of Teaching and Education (Écoles supérieures du professorat et de l'éducation - ESPEs) prepare future teachers and education personnel for the challenges of the common foundation of knowledge, skills and culture, for media education, and for professional development throughout life. They organize awareness-raising training on gender equality, the fight against discrimination, the manipulation of information, the schooling of students with disabilities, as well as training in the prevention and non-violent conflict resolution. Furthermore, the competency framework for teaching professions and education published online by the Ministry of Education mentions "taking into account the diversity of students" as a common skill for all teachers and education staff.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Art. L721-2 / Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Jeunesse [Ministry of National Education and Youth]. 2013. Le référentiel de compétences des métiers du professorat et de l'éducation [The Skills Benchmark for Teaching and Education Professions]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.education.gouv.fr/cid73215/le-referentiel-de-competences-des-enseignants-au-bo-du-25-juillet-2013.html>.

5.4.3. Health care

IMMIGRANT_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system

Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Inclusion is unconditional. In 1999 the French government created a universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) which guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including asylum seekers. Furthermore, the social security law says that any person working or, when not working, residing in France in a stable and regular manner shall be reimbursed for his health expenses in the event of sickness or maternity under the conditions laid down in the law.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Inclusion is unconditional. In 1999 the French government created a universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) which guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including asylum seekers. Furthermore, the social security law says that any person working or, when not working, residing in France in a stable and regular manner shall be reimbursed for his health expenses in the event of sickness or maternity under the conditions laid down in the law.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Inclusion is unconditional. In 1999 the French government created a universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) which guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including asylum seekers. Furthermore, the social security law says that any person working or, when not working, residing in France in a stable and regular manner shall be reimbursed for his health expenses in the event of sickness or maternity under the conditions laid down in the law.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Inclusion is unconditional. In 1999 the French government created a universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) which guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including asylum seekers. Furthermore, the social security law says that any person working or, when not working, residing in France in a stable and regular manner shall be reimbursed for his health expenses in the event of sickness or maternity under the conditions laid down in the law.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:

Answer: no inclusion

Code: 0

Explanation: The law does not explicitly excludes agricultural workers from public health coverage. However, the French universal health cover system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) covers all regular residents of French territory. In this sense, one of the conditions for being granted a seasonal working visa (traivailleur saisonnier) is that the foreigner undertakes to maintain her/his habitual residence outside France. As a result, such scheme does not cover agricultural workers given that they are not considered "residents" in France.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Inclusion is unconditional. In 1999 the French government created a universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) which guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including asylum seekers. Furthermore, the social security law says that any person working or, when not working, residing in France in a stable and regular manner shall be reimbursed for his health expenses in the event of sickness or maternity under the conditions laid down in the law.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Inclusion is unconditional. In 1999 the French government created a universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) which guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including asylum seekers. Furthermore, the social security law says that any person working or, when not working, residing in France in a stable and regular manner shall be reimbursed for his health expenses in the event of sickness or maternity under the conditions laid down in the law.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

IMMIGRANT_51: Coverage of health care services.

Health care coverage for asylum seekers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The French universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including asylum seekers. The law does not discriminate between nationals and foreigners when it comes to coverage meaning that all regular foreign residents have the same coverage as nationals.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Health care coverage for refugees.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The French universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme, including refugees. The law does not discriminate between nationals and foreigners when it comes to coverage meaning that all regular foreign residents have the same coverage as nationals.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Health care coverage for co-ethnics.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The French universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme. The law does not discriminate between nationals and foreigners when it comes to coverage meaning that all regular foreign residents have the same coverage as nationals.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Health care coverage for domestic workers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The French universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme. The law does not discriminate between nationals and foreigners when it comes to coverage meaning that all regular foreign residents have the same coverage as nationals.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Health care coverage for agricultural workers.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not eligible. Universal health coverage in France is given to all regular residents, and, agricultural workers under a seasonal working visa (travailleur saisonnier) are not considered habitual residents of France and therefore not entitled to health coverage.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

Health care coverage for medical doctors.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The French universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme. The law does not discriminate between nationals and foreigners when it comes to coverage meaning that all regular foreign residents have the same coverage as nationals.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

Health care coverage for permanent residents.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: The French universal health coverage system (Couverture Maladie Universelle - CMU) guarantees to all residents of metropolitan France and overseas departments a care coverage by a health insurance scheme. The law does not discriminate between nationals and foreigners when it comes to coverage meaning that all regular foreign residents have the same coverage as nationals.

Sources: Loi n° 99-641 du 27 juillet 1999 [Law No. 99-641 of July 27, 1999]. 1999. / Ministère de l'Intérieur [Ministry of the Interior]. "Les droits des demandeurs d'asile - L'accès aux soins [The Rights of Asylum Seekers - Access to Healthcare]. Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Les-droits-des-demandeurs-d-asile/L-acces-aux-soins>. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L160-1.

5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

IMMIGRANT_52: Unemployment benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Asylum seekers are not allowed to work during the first 9 months of their stay in France and therefore cannot access the standard unemployment benefit track (which takes into account time previously worked). If the applicant is over 18 an asylum seeker allowance (Allocation pour demandeur d'asile - ADA) may be granted. The payment of this assistance is conditioned by the respect of some rules and its amount depends on the person's family situation.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 7. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L744-9. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "En quoi consiste l'allocation pour demandeur d'asile

(Ada)? [What is the Asylum Seeker Allowance (Ada)?]". Accessed February 6, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33314>.

Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The labour law does not explicitly mention the resident card granted to recognized refugees as an eligible permit to register as a job seeker (demandeur d'emploi) and therefore accessing unemployment benefits. However, the migration law says that a foreigner who has obtained refugee status, and signed the Republican integration contract, benefits from personalized support for access to employment and housing. The migration law also says that pending the final determination of her/his civil status by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, a refugee may request the benefit of the rights available to her/him by law. Namely, under the Labor Code, of the Social Security Code, the Code of Social Action and Families or the Housing and Building Code. This should be done based on the family composition taken into account in the context of the asylum procedure. Such provisions indicate that refugees might have some sort of social benefits related to unemployment but they are not specified in the law.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 7. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004.

Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Algerian nationals can obtain a 10 year residence permit depending on their conditions and links with France. Neither the migration law or the franco-algerian treaty on the movement, employment and stay in France of Algerian nationals and their families (and its modifications) lay out provisions for social assistance for this group of migrants. The labour law does not explicitly mention the 10 year resident card granted to Algerian nationals on the list of eligible permits to register as a job seeker (demandeur d'emploi) and therefore access unemployment benefits. This indicates that the group might not be able to access unemployment benefits.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de résidence de 10 ans pour Algérien [10-year Residence Certificate for Algerians]". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2257>. / Basdevant Jean. 1968. Accord entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à la circulation, à l'emploi et au séjour en France des ressortissants algériens et de leurs fam [Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria relating to the Movement, Employment and Stay in France of Algerian Nationals and their Families].

Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: In order to be entitled to unemployment benefits, a worker must be registered as a job seeker (demandeur d'emploi) at Pole emploi, the public agency responsible for employment services. According to the labour law, the registration can be done if the foreigner worker proves the "regularity of her/his situation" and informs the agency of the expiry date of her/his work permit. The law also says that only some residence/work permits entitle their holders to the benefit. In that sense, a domestic worker can only register as a job seeker once she/he has been granted an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE). This permit is only accessible for domestic workers under a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) after 5 years of residence in France. The type of employment benefit granted varies according to the person's residence status, age, and previous time working.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 7.

Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Other limiting conditions apply. In France, employees in the agricultural sector contribute to the unemployment insurance scheme through the agricultural social insurance fund and are compensated by Pôle emploi (public employment agency), like any other private sector employee. However, agricultural workers under a seasonal working visa are not considered habitual residents of France and therefore are not entitled to register as job seekers (demandeur d'emploi). This means that they do not have access to unemployment benefits.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 7. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-23.

Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: In order to be entitled to unemployment benefits, a worker must be registered as a job seeker (demandeur d'emploi) at Pole emploi, the public agency responsible for employment services. According to the labour law, the registration can be done if the foreigner worker proves the "regularity of her/his situation" and informs the agency of the expiry date of her/his work permit. The law also says that only some residence/work permits entitle their holders to the benefit. In that sense, a medical doctor can only register as a job seeker once she/he has been granted an "EU long term resident card" (carte de résident de longue durée-UE). This permit is only accessible for medical doctors under a temporary working visa (travailleur temporaire) after 5 years of residence in France.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 1. / Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 7.

Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. The labour law does not mention any limiting conditions for permanent residents when it comes to registering as a job seeker (demandeur d'emploi) and therefore accessing unemployment benefits.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2019. Sec. 7.

5.4.5. Retirement benefits

IMMIGRANT_53: Retirement benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. The social security law says that all persons regardless of their nationality are compulsorily affiliated to the general social insurance scheme. Retirement is granted without condition of nationality. Foreigners residing in France must justify the regularity of their stay.

Sources: Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L311-2. / l'Assurance Retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Retraite personnelle - Conditions d'attribution [Personal Pension - Award Conditions]". Accessed February 6, 2019.

https://www.legislation.cnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=retraite_personnelle_condition_attribution_age_minimum_ex. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L161-18-1. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. D115-1.

Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. The social security law says that all persons regardless of their nationality are compulsorily affiliated to the general social insurance scheme. Retirement is granted without condition of nationality. Foreigners residing in France must justify the regularity of their stay.

Sources: Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L311-2. / l'Assurance Retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Retraite personnelle - Conditions d'attribution [Personal Pension - Award Conditions]". Accessed February 6, 2019.

https://www.legislation.cnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=retraite_personnelle_condition_attribution_age_minimum_ex. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L161-18-1. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. D115-1.

Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. The social security law says that all persons regardless of their nationality are compulsorily affiliated to the general social insurance scheme. Retirement is granted without condition of nationality. Foreigners residing in France must justify the regularity of their stay.

Sources: Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L311-2. / l'Assurance Retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Retraite personnelle - Conditions d'attribution [Personal Pension - Award Conditions]". Accessed February 6, 2019.

https://www.legislation.cnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=retraite_personnelle_condition_attribution_age_minimum_ex. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L161-18-1. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. D115-1.

Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. The social security law says that all persons regardless of their nationality are compulsorily affiliated to the general social insurance scheme. Retirement is granted without condition of nationality. Foreigners residing in France must justify the regularity of their stay.

Sources: Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L311-2. / l'Assurance Retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Retraite personnelle - Conditions d'attribution [Personal Pension - Award Conditions]". Accessed February 6, 2019.

https://www.legislation.cnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=retraite_personnelle_condition_attribution_age_minimum_ex. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L161-18-1. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. D115-1.

Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The social security law says that all persons regardless of their nationality are compulsorily affiliated to the general social insurance scheme. Retirement is granted without condition of nationality. Foreigners residing in France must justify the regularity of their stay. The social security law says that "temporary residence cards" are accepted as proof of regular stay in order to be granted retirement benefits. However, it is not clear if agricultural workers would qualify given that in order to be granted a seasonal working visa (travailleur saisonnier) they are obliged to keep their habitual residence out of France.

Sources: Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. D115-1. / l'Assurance Retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Retraite personnelle - Conditions d'attribution [Personal Pension - Award Conditions]". Accessed February 6, 2019.

https://www.legislation.cnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=retraite_personnelle_condition_attribution_age_minimum_ex.

Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. The social security law says that all persons regardless of their nationality are compulsorily affiliated to the general social insurance scheme. Retirement is granted without condition of nationality. Foreigners residing in France must justify the regularity of their stay.

Sources: Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L311-2. / l'Assurance Retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Retraite personnelle - Conditions d'attribution [Personal Pension - Award Conditions]". Accessed February 6, 2019.

https://www.legislation.cnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=retraite_personnelle_condition_attribution_age_minimum_ex. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L161-18-1. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. D115-1.

Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. The social security law says that all persons regardless of their nationality are compulsorily affiliated to the general social insurance scheme. Retirement is granted without condition of nationality. Foreigners residing in France must justify the regularity of their stay.

Sources: Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L311-2. / l'Assurance Retraite [Pension Insurance]. "Retraite personnelle - Conditions d'attribution [Personal Pension - Award Conditions]". Accessed February 6, 2019.

https://www.legislation.cnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=retraite_personnelle_condition_attribution_age_minimum_ex. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. L161-18-1. / Code de la sécurité sociale [Social Security Code]. 2019. Art. D115-1.

5.5. Cultural policies

IMMIGRANT_54: Funding for bilingual education.

Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The law does not explicit mention funding for bilingual education of majoritarian migrant groups but it mentions the existence of "international sections" (sections internationales). The law says that international sections enrolling French students and foreign students can be created by order of the Minister of Education in schools, colleges and high schools to allow foreign students and French students to acquire together a training involving the progressive use of a foreign language in certain disciplines.

Sources: Code de l'éducation [Education Code]. 2003. Sec. 7.

IMMIGRANT_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.

Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Public funding for media in France is done through incentive laws. The only time the law on press incentives mentions foreign language media is to say that projects concerning online press services published in a foreign language, if their content is likely to contribute to the influence of French thought, are eligible for support from the fund for development and innovation projects. Furthermore, the law on freedom of communication says that the Superior council of audio-visual (Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel), the independent public authority that guarantees the exercise of the freedom of audio-visual communication by electronic communication means, should ensure the defense and the celebration of the French language and culture.

Sources: Décret n° 2012-484 du 13 avril 2012 [Decree No. 2012-484 of April 13, 2012]. 2012. Art. 9. / Loi n° 86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986 [Law No. 86-1067 of September 30, 1986]. 1986. Art. 3-1.

5.6. Mobility policies

5.6.1. Identity documents

IMMIGRANT_56: Confiscation of identification documents.

Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration only mentions the general standard requirement of showing documents and visas required by the international conventions and the regulations in force in order to enter the country. Even there no mention of the possibility of confiscation of one's documents is made. The same applies to the section of the law regulating "conditions of circulation".

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L321-1.

Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration only mentions the general standard requirement of showing documents and visas required by the international conventions and the regulations in force in order to enter the country. Even there no mention of the possibility of confiscation of one's documents is made. The same applies to the section of the law regulating "conditions of circulation".

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L321-1.

Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration only mentions the general standard requirement of showing documents and visas required by the international conventions and the regulations in force in order to enter the country. Even there no mention of the possibility of confiscation of one's documents is made. The same applies to the section of the law regulating "conditions of circulation".

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L321-1.

Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration only mentions the general standard requirement of showing documents and visas required by the international conventions and the regulations in force in order to enter the country. Even there no mention of the possibility of confiscation of one's documents is made. The same applies to the section of the law regulating "conditions of circulation".

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L321-1.

Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration only mentions the general standard requirement of showing documents and visas required by the international conventions and the regulations in force in order to enter the country. Even there no mention of the possibility of confiscation of one's documents is made. The same applies to the section of the law regulating "conditions of circulation".

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L321-1.

Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration only mentions the general standard requirement of showing documents and visas required by the international conventions and the regulations in force in order to enter the country. Even there no mention of the possibility of confiscation of one's documents is made. The same applies to the section of the law regulating "conditions of circulation".

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L321-1.

Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration only mentions the general standard requirement of showing documents and visas required by the international conventions and the regulations in force in order to enter the country. Even there no mention of the possibility of confiscation of one's documents is made. The same applies to the section of the law regulating "conditions of circulation".

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L211-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L321-1.

5.6.2. Freedom of movement

IMMIGRANT_57: Freedom of movement within country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: During the examination of the asylum application, the applicant must reside in the region to which he or she has been referred.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R321-1.

Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration says that all foreigners regularly staying in France have the right to move freely within the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R321-1.

Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration says that all foreigners regularly staying in France have the right to move freely within the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R321-1.

Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration says that all foreigners regularly staying in France have the right to move freely within the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R321-1.

Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration says that all foreigners regularly staying in France have the right to move freely within the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R321-1.

Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration says that all foreigners regularly staying in France have the right to move freely within the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R321-1.

Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The law on migration says that all foreigners regularly staying in France have the right to move freely within the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. R321-1.

IMMIGRANT_58: Freedom to move outside the country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. During the examination of the asylum application, the applicant must reside in the region to which he or she has been referred.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L744-2.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Immigrants who have been recognized as refugees will receive a travel document for refugees ("titre de voyage pour réfugié") which allows them to leave France, with the exception of the country where their life is endangered.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L753-1 & L753-2.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Duration unspecified. Immigrants who have been recognized as refugees will receive a travel document for refugees ("titre de voyage pour réfugié") which allows them to leave France, with the expectation of the country where their life is endangered.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L753-1 & L753-2.

Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Co-ethnics can leave the country. However, holders of a 10-year residence permit cannot stay out of the country for more than three (3) consecutive years.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de Résidence d'1 an Pour Algérien [1 Year Residence Certificate for Algerian]." Accessed July 17, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2215>.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Co-ethnics can leave the country. However, holders of a 10-year residence permit cannot stay out of the country for more than three (3) consecutive years.

Sources: Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Certificat de Résidence d'1 an Pour Algérien [1 Year Residence Certificate for Algerian]." Accessed July 17, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2215>.

Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. There are no provisions in the main regulation forbidding temporary workers from leaving the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L313-1 & L313-5-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Duration unspecified. There are no provisions in the main regulation forbidding temporary workers from leaving the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L313-1 & L313-5-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The long-term visa for seasonal workers is valid for three years but does not allow its holders to remain in France for more than six months per year, thus it does not restricts agricultural workers of leaving the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L113-23.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Duration unspecified. The long-term visa for seasonal workers is valid for three years but does not allow its holders to remain in France for more than six months per year, thus it does not restricts agricultural workers of leaving the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L113-23.

Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. There are no provisions in the main regulation forbidding temporary workers from leaving the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L313-1 & L313-5-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Duration unspecified. There are no provisions in the main regulation forbidding temporary workers from leaving the country.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Arts. L313-1 & L313-5-1. / Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L313-10.

Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. However, permanent residents will lose their status after two consecutive years of absence.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L122-2.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Permanent residents will lose their status after two consecutive years of absence.

Sources: Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile [Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum]. 2004. Art. L122-2.

5.6.3. Obligations

5.6.4. Military service

IMMIGRANT_59: Military service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register, which indicates that only French nationals have to comply. France scrapped compulsory military service in 1997. Presently, President Macron has considered to bring it back in a more "civic" form with less military elements, but in a mandatory fashion. The answer given here reflects the situation as it was also in 2017.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L113-1.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register, which indicates that only French nationals have to comply. France scrapped compulsory military service in 1997. Presently, President Macron has considered to bring it back in a more "civic" form with less military elements, but in a mandatory fashion. The answer given here reflects the situation as it was also in 2017.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L113-1.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register, which indicates that only French nationals have to comply. France scrapped compulsory military service in 1997. Presently, President Macron has considered to bring it back in a more "civic" form with less military elements, but in a mandatory fashion. The answer given here reflects the situation as it was also in 2017.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L113-1.

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register, which indicates that only French nationals have to comply. France scrapped compulsory military service in 1997. Presently, President Macron has considered to bring it back in a more "civic" form with less military elements, but in a mandatory fashion. The answer given here reflects the situation as it was also in 2017.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L113-1.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register, which indicates that only French nationals have to comply. France scrapped compulsory military service in 1997. Presently, President Macron has considered to bring it back in a more "civic" form with less military elements, but in a mandatory fashion. The answer given here reflects the situation as it was also in 2017.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L113-1.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register, which indicates that only French nationals have to comply. France scrapped compulsory military service in 1997. Presently, President Macron has considered to bring it back in a more "civic" form with less military elements, but in a mandatory fashion. The answer given here reflects the situation as it was also in 2017.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L113-1.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law on military conscription says that every sixteen-year-old French person is obliged to register, which indicates that only French nationals have to comply. France scrapped compulsory military service in 1997. Presently, President Macron has considered to bring it back in a more "civic" form with less military elements, but in a mandatory fashion. The answer given here reflects the situation as it was also in 2017.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L113-1.

5.6.5. Social service

IMMIGRANT_60: Social service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: social service voluntary for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No. Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for “missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation”. Even though foreigners can take part in these services there is no requirement to comply with it.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: social service voluntary for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No. Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for “missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation”. Even though foreigners can take part in these services there is no requirement to comply with it.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: social service voluntary for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for “missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation”. Even though foreigners can take part in these services there is no requirement to comply with it.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1.

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: social service voluntary for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No. Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for “missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation”. Even though foreigners can take part in these services there is no requirement to comply with it.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: social service voluntary for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for “missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation”. Even though foreigners can take part in these services there is no requirement to comply with it.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: social service voluntary for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No. Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for “missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation”. Even though foreigners can take part in these services there is no requirement to comply with it.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: social service voluntary for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No. Social service, known in France as civic service (service civique) is a voluntary commitment of a continuous duration of six to twelve months giving rise to compensation paid by the Civil Service Agency for “missions of general interest considered priority for the Nation”. Even though foreigners can take part in these services there is no requirement to comply with it.

Sources: Code du service national [National Service Code]. 2019. Art. L120-1.

5.6.6. Taxes

IMMIGRANT_61: Income taxes.

Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The tax law says that when it comes to income taxes people who have their tax domicile in France are liable to income tax. In that regard, people who have their home or place of residence in France, or those who exercise a professional activity in France, whether salaried or not, or those who have in France the center of their economic interests, are considered as having their fiscal domicile in France.

Sources: Gouvernement de la République française, 2019. Code général des impôts, CGI, LP, PP, TP, CP, SI, I.

Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The tax law says that when it comes to income taxes people who have their tax domicile in France are liable to income tax. In that regard, people who have their home or place of residence in France, or those who exercise a professional activity in France, whether salaried or not, or those who have in France the center of their economic interests, are considered as having their fiscal domicile in France.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. 2019. Sec. I, I.

Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The tax law says that when it comes to income taxes people who have their tax domicile in France are liable to income tax. In that regard, people who have their home or place of residence in France, or those who exercise a professional activity in France, whether salaried or not, or those who have in France the center of their economic interests, are considered as having their fiscal domicile in France.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. 2019. Sec. I, I.

Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The tax law says that when it comes to income taxes people who have their tax domicile in France are liable to income tax. In that regard, people who have their home or place of residence in France, or those who exercise a professional activity in France, whether salaried or not, or those who have in France the center of their economic interests, are considered as having their fiscal domicile in France.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. 2019. Sec. I, I.

Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The tax law says that when it comes to income taxes people who have their tax domicile in France are liable to income tax. In that regard, people who have their home or place of residence in France, or those who exercise a professional activity in France, whether salaried or not, or those who have in France the center of their economic interests, are considered as having their fiscal domicile in France.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. 2019. Sec. I, I.

Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The tax law says that when it comes to income taxes people who have their tax domicile in France are liable to income tax. In that regard, people who have their home or place of residence in France, or those who exercise a professional activity in France, whether salaried or not, or those who have in France the center of their economic interests, are considered as having their fiscal domicile in France.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. 2019. Sec. I, I.

Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The tax law says that when it comes to income taxes people who have their tax domicile in France are liable to income tax. In that regard, people who have their home or place of residence in France, or those who exercise a professional activity in France, whether salaried or not, or those who have in France the center of their economic interests, are considered as having their fiscal domicile in France.

Sources: Code général des impôts [Tax Code]. 2019. Sec. I, I.

5.7. Administration

IMMIGRANT_62: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The French Office for Immigration and Integration (L'Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration) a body of the Ministry of Interior, is responsible, throughout the whole territory, for issues of resident migrants. OFII is now the only state operator in charge of the integration of migrants during the first 5 years of their stay in France. The OFII also has the task of managing the procedures for professional and family immigration, the management of the national system for the reception of asylum seekers, the return and reintegration assistance for social development, as well as the fight against illegal work.

Sources: Code du travail [Labor Code]. 2018. Art. L5223-1. / l'Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration (OFII) [French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII)]. "Nos missions [Our Missions]". Accessed February 11, 2019. <http://www.ofii.fr/qui-sommes-nous/nos-missions>.

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:

Answer: L'Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:

Answer: The French Office for Immigration and Integration

Access to antidiscrimination body.

Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The French Ombudsperson is the independent public body "Défenseur des droits" (Rights Defender). Such body can be accessed by anyone (who feels discriminated according to the provisions mentioned by the body). The law does not explicitly includes migrants but there is also no restrictive statement mentioning the possibility of exclusion of foreigners or irregular migrants.

Sources: LOI organique n° 2011-333 du 29 mars 2011 [Organic Law No. 2011-333 of March 11, 2011]. 2011. / Direction de l'information légale et administrative (Premier ministre) [Directorate of Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)]. "Que faire en cas de discrimination? [What to do in Case of Discrimination?]. Accessed February 11, 2019. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F19448>.

6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

6.1. Immigrant nationality

6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

IMNAT_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. When they acquiring French nationality by decision of the public authority or by declaration, migrants are only requested to inform the competent authority of the nationality or nationalities that they already possess, retain, or, if applicable, intend to renounce.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-27-1.

Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are there exceptions?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMNAT_1_1: Sanctions.

Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized

IMNAT_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The law says that any adult of French nationality, habitually residing abroad, who voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality, loses French nationality only if expressly declaring/requesting it.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 23.

6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

IMNAT_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Residence abroad does not count as a reason for losing French nationality according to the law. Only crimes against the nation and some other serious condemnations.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Sec. 1 & 3.

After how many years abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli

IMNAT_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.

Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions. Any child born in France of foreign parents acquires French nationality at the age of majority if, at that date, the child has its residence in France and if it has had its habitual residence in France for a continuous or discontinuous period of at least five years since the age of eleven.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-7.

6.1.5. Qualified jus soli

IMNAT_5: Qualified jus soli.

Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The country provides unrestrictive jus soli. However, the child only acquired French nationality at the age of majority and only if at that date, the child has its residence in France and if it has had its habitual residence in France for a continuous or discontinuous period of at least five years since the age of eleven.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-7.

6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence

IMNAT_6: Ordinary naturalization.

Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?

Answer: Yes, provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 1

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

Number of years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 5

Code: 5

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 5

Code: 5

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

Renunciation of previous nationality is required:

Answer: No renunciation requirement

Code: 0

Explanation: When someone acquires French nationality by decision of the public authority or by declaration, migrants are only requested to inform the competent authority of the nationality or nationalities that they already possess, retain, or, if applicable, intend to renounce.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-27-1.

Language condition for naturalization:

Answer: Without tests or certification and discretionary assessment of level of competence or with certification and specified level of competence at A2

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No naturalization test or cultural assimilation condition

Code: 0

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

Clean criminal record is a requisite:

Answer: Specific good character clause applying only to naturalization applicants OR no crimes carrying sentences of less than 1 years

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No requirement on income, employment, or welfare dependency

Code: 0

Explanation: Subject to some exceptions provided in the law, naturalization may be granted only to a foreigner who has proved a habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Other conditions such as knowledge of French language and good conduct apply.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship

IMNAT_7: Naturalization by socialization.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Normally, no one can be naturalized if she/he has not reached the age of eighteen. The only explicit case in the law that naturalization may be granted to a minor is when it is proven that a child who remains a foreigner, even though one of her/his parents has acquired French nationality, has resided in France with that parent during the five years preceding the filing of the application. Furthermore, Persons who habitually reside on the French territory since the age of six, who have attended their compulsory schooling in France, in establishments of education subject to State supervision, and have a brother or sister who has acquired French nationality may claim French nationality by declaration (nationalité française par déclaration de nationalité) at age of majority.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-22. / Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-13-2.

6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country

IMNAT_8: Long residence.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but the origin of the special procedure is age rather than time of residence. Those foreigners who are at least sixty-five years of age, have resided regularly and habitually in France for at least twenty-five years, and are the direct ascendants of a French national may claim French nationality by declaration (nationalité française par déclaration de nationalité).

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-13-1.

6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

IMNAT_9: Preferential naturalization by country.

Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of another specific country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The 'time of residence' requirement can be waived for nationals of countries in which French is the official language or one of the official languages. The conditions being that French is the person's mother tongue and she/he can prove having attended a minimum of five years of schooling in a French-language educational institution.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-20.

6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

IMNAT_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The 'time of residence' requirement might be waived for those foreigners who "belong to the cultural and linguistic French entity". Meaning, those nationals of countries where the official language (or one of the official languages) is French, as long as French is her/his mother tongue and the person can prove that she/he has attended at least five years of school in a French-language educational institution.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-20.

6.1.11. Spousal transfer

IMNAT_11: Spousal transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, a foreigner who marries a French national may acquire French nationality by declaration (nationalité française par déclaration de nationalité) after a period of four years from the date of the marriage. This is subject to the fact that community of life, both emotional and material, has not ceased between the spouses since the marriage, and that the French spouse has retained her/his nationality.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019.

6.1.12. Filial transfer

IMNAT_12: Filial transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Normally in France no minors can be naturalized. However, naturalization may be granted to a minor child who remains a foreigner, even though one of his parents has acquired French nationality, if it is proven that the child has resided in France with that parent during the five years preceding the filing of the application. No provision in the law is made regarding children of naturalized foreigners over the age of eighteen.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-22.

6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees

IMNAT_13: Refugees.

Does the country facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A recognized refugee can be naturalized without 'residence conditions' (sans condition de stage). Furthermore, the condition of 'knowledge of the French language' does not apply to refugees residing regularly and habitually in France for at least fifteen years and over seventy years old.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-19. / Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-24-1.

6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents

IMNAT_14: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The 'time of residence' required is reduced from five to two years for the foreigner who presents an "exceptional course of integration", appreciated with regard to the activities carried out or the actions accomplished in the civic, scientific, economic, cultural or sports fields.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-18.

6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets

IMNAT_15: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no provision in the law for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets or persons who invest money in the country.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019.

6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives

IMNAT_16: Transfer to other relatives.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Parents, grandparents, and siblings. Parents and grand-parents: Direct ascendants of a French national who are at least sixty-five years of age and, have resided regularly and habitually in France for at least twenty-five years are eligible to claim French nationality by declaration (nationalité française par déclaration de nationalité). Siblings: Persons who habitually reside on the French territory since the age of six, who have attended their compulsory schooling in France, in establishments of education subject to State supervision, and have a brother or sister who has acquired French nationality may claim French nationality by declaration (nationalité française par déclaration de nationalité) at age of majority.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Arts. 21-13-1 & 21-13-2.

6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless

IMNAT_17: Stateless.

Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but only to a limited group. The condition of 'knowledge of the French language' does not apply to stateless persons residing regularly and habitually in France for at least fifteen years, and who are over seventy years old.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-24-1.

6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants

IMNAT_18: Regularization.

Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?

Answer: No differentiation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No differentiation is made in the law.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019.

6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before

IMNAT_19: Irregular status.

Does the country provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization (i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: In order to be eligible for naturalization a person must be able to prove having habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application. The law does not provide any exceptions for those who have or had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 21-17.

6.2. Immigrant citizenship

6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants

IMCIT_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The law explicitly says that the person who has acquired the French nationality enjoys all the rights and is held to all the obligations related to the quality of French, from the day of this acquisition.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 22.

For how long are the restrictions applied?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized

IMCIT_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Loss or suspension of citizenship is only predicted in the law in cases of serious crimes, more particularly those constituting a violation of the fundamental interests of the Nation or for a crime or offense constituting an act of terrorism.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 25.

Are these rights recovered upon return?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals

IMCIT_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The law explicitly says that the person who has acquired the French nationality enjoys all the rights and is held to all the obligations related to the quality of French, from the day of this acquisition. No mention of restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals is made in the law.

Sources: Code civil [Civil Code]. 2019. Art. 22.

How long do the restrictions apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office post?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable