



# France



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# 1. General information



## Language

In France, the official language is French. There are several free online training courses offered to learn French and better understand the values and functioning of French society. More information is available here: <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/actualites/dossiers/situation-en-ukraine/offre-de-formation-en-ligne-pour-apprendre-francais-et>



## Administrative settings

France is territorially organised into 18 administrative regions: 13 metropolitan regions (including the territorial collectivity of Corsica), and five overseas regions. The regions are further subdivided into 101 departments, which are numbered mainly alphabetically. The regions, departments and communes are all known as ‘territorial collectivities’, meaning that they possess local assemblies as well as an executive.



## Population

The estimated population as of May 2021 is 67 413 million.



## Emergency contacts

- ◆ Medical emergencies **15**
- ◆ Police / Gendarmerie **17**
- ◆ Firefighters **18**
- ◆ European emergency number **112**
- ◆ Social emergencies (or Samu social) **115**
- ◆ Childhood in danger **119**
- ◆ Domestic violence **3919**
- ◆ Human trafficking / prostitution **3919** or **17**
- ◆ Prevention and suicide **3114**
- ◆ Disability **0800 360360**





## Driving licence

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can use their valid Ukrainian driving licence provided they can show a certified translation of an international driving licence valid for a year starting from the date of the delivery of a residence permit. After 1 year, they will have to pass the French driving licence test to continue driving in France. More information can be found here: [https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F34720/3\\_0?idFicheParent=N19126#3\\_0](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F34720/3_0?idFicheParent=N19126#3_0)



## Ukraine diaspora

The largest Ukrainian populations are settled in Metz, Nice and Ile-de-France region.



## Ukrainian embassy in France

- ◆ Address: 21, avenue de Saxe, 75007 Paris
- ◆ Email : [ambassade-ukraine@wanadoo.fr](mailto:ambassade-ukraine@wanadoo.fr)
- ◆ Fax: + 33 43060294
- ◆ Phone: +33 143060737

# 2. Entry to France

If you are a Ukrainian citizen with a biometric passport, you can enter and stay in France for 90 days within a period of 180 days without a visa. If you do not have a biometric passport or travel documents, you can visit a French Consular office in another country to request documentation to enter in France. You will need to present a birth certification or any other document to prove your identity, as well as any documentation that proves your residence in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. Ukrainians who are currently in a Schengen area country do not need a visa to travel to France.

In the case of children, it is necessary to present a birth certificate, a certificate that proves the family's link to the child or a certificate proving the family's relationship with the guardians or people accompanying and responsible for the child.



# 3. Temporary protection

In France, temporary protection applies to you if you are a:

- ◆ Ukrainian national who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- ◆ non-Ukrainian national benefitting from protection (international or equivalent national protection) granted by the Ukrainian authorities before 24 February 2022;
- ◆ family member displaced from Ukraine after 24 February 2022 of a person falling under one of the above two cases.

The following persons are considered as family members:

- ◆ spouse or unmarried partner;
- ◆ unmarried minor children or those of the partner, whether born inside or outside a marriage or adopted;
- ◆ other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the beginning of the military invasion, depending totally or mainly on them.

Non-European nationals whose international protection application was under consideration in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 can apply for international protection in France.

Ukrainian nationals already holding a residence permit in France which is about to expire should contact the prefecture to have their individual situation assessed.

## Where can you register for temporary protection in France?

The local prefecture (one for each department) is the competent authority for organising reception and official registration for issuing residence permits, and for ensuring your access to rights and accommodation within the territories. The local prefecture will thus be your principal interlocutor for all the administrative procedures you may need to carry out. A map of the prefectures is available here: <https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/1/viewer?mid=12Vuv3OXQxUHbLT-7hyowG3vNDZ774HhT&ll=46.44797379748486%2c2.6764910000000003&z=6>



Three dedicated reception points were created in:

- ◆ Paris: Ukraine reception point: Paris Expo Porte de Versailles, Hall 2.1 (Metro and Tram Porte de Versailles - access via avenue Ernest Renan 75015, Paris)
- ◆ Nice: administrative and reception centre for people fleeing the war in Ukraine: Salle Malatesta 64 Avenue Cyrille Besset 06100, Nice
- ◆ Strasbourg: reception centre for Ukrainian nationals: Place de la Bourse, 67000, Strasbourg.

In all other cases, registrations for temporary protection are made at the prefecture of the department where the displaced persons are staying. A map is provided on the website for Ukrainians here:

<https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine?ln=fr>

## Which documents do you need for registration?

When registering for a temporary residence permit, you should present one of the following documents as proof of nationality:

- ◆ valid passport;
- ◆ passport that expired in the last two years;
- ◆ valid national identity card;
- ◆ national identity card that expired in the last two years;
- ◆ Ukrainian consular certificate.

You should present one of the following documents as proof of civil status:

- ◆ national identity card;
- ◆ passport;
- ◆ any other document proving your civil status (e.g. family record book).

In the case of minors under the age of 18 years who are accompanied by an adult responsible for them, the request will be formalised on their behalf by said adult.

## What is the procedure to access temporary protection in France?

Visit the prefecture of the department of your place of residence or accommodation, or to a 'Ukrainian welcome point':

- ◆ with the documents in your possession justifying your situation;
- ◆ accompanied by your family members (spouse and children).



If your file is complete and admissible, you will be registered as a beneficiary of the temporary protection and you will obtain a temporary residence permit. You will then be directed to the French Office for Immigration and Integration.

Registration should be made in person. The procedure is free of charge.

In the case where you or your family members have special needs (derived from age, a health condition, family situation or because of experiences of violence or exploitation), specific assistance will be provided.

## **Which documents will you receive as a beneficiary of temporary protection?**

A temporary residence permit (autorisation provisoire de séjour, APS) bearing the mention of beneficiary of temporary protection will be issued. For the beneficiaries of temporary protection who do not have a valid passport or travel document, a travel document may be issued if needed.

The decision by which temporary protection is granted will include residence authorisation as well as work authorisation for people 18 years old or older.

## **Duration of the temporary protection**

Beneficiaries of temporary protection receive a temporary residence permit to remain on the French territory for a period of 6 months, which can be renewed within the framework of the EU Council's implementing decision of 4 March 2022.

## **Your rights as a beneficiary of temporary protection in France**

The rights you are entitled to as a beneficiary of temporary protection are:

- ◆ Freedom of movement and residence in France.
- ◆ Right of Information regarding the contents of temporary protection.
- ◆ Travel documents. This applies to beneficiaries of temporary protection who do not have a valid passport or a travel document and need to travel.
- ◆ Authorisation to exercise
- ◆ Social assistance.
- ◆ The asylum seeker allowance, depending on your age and resources.
- ◆ Access to healthcare.





- ◆ Access to school for minor children.
- ◆ Financial and administrative support in accessing housing accommodation.
- ◆ Family reunification. Upon request to the prefect of the department, temporary protection beneficiaries can ask to be joined by their family members who benefit from temporary protection in another Member State of the EU or by a direct member of their family not yet present on the EU territory. The prefect considers the reception capacities of the department and the motives of necessity and emergency invoked by the beneficiary of temporary protection.

Family members are considered:

- ◆ a. spouse or unmarried partner.
- ◆ b. unmarried minor children or those of the partner, whether born inside or outside of a marriage.
- ◆ c. other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the beginning of the military invasion, who are in part or wholly dependent on them.

## More information about these rights

### Accommodation

The accommodation and housing system, coordinated by the prefect of the department, is structured in three main stages:

1. initial emergency reception on arrival;
2. transitional ad hoc accommodation for a couple of months;
3. longer-term accommodation possibility.

Upon arrival you will be welcomed in an emergency reception site for a period of one or two nights.

Depending on personal situations, particularly regarding the composition of the household, the capacities of the territory and following an assessment carried out by social workers, you will be referred to accommodation for a period of several weeks/months, before moving to a more permanent housing solution.

After the initial reception, if there is no available permanent housing solution in your department, you might be directed to another department or region in France.

More information will be available at the reception centre or at the local prefecture of your place of residence.





## Access to the labour market

Beneficiaries of temporary protection are authorised to work as soon as they obtain their temporary residence permit. Analytical information is available in the 'Rights' section on the website for Ukrainians here:

<https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/vos-droits?In=uk>



## Social welfare

Beneficiaries of temporary protection are also granted the asylum seeker's allowance (allocation pour demandeur d'asile, ADA) for the entire duration of their protection, on the condition that they meet the criteria regarding your age and resources. The French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) is responsible for the provision of the monthly allowance ADA. The amount is determined by the family situation and the resources of the household.

In cases of private accommodation with a host ('civic accommodation', *hébergement citoyen*), the prefect designates competent non-governmental organisations and associations to ensure that the accommodation is secure and to help displaced persons with the administrative procedures and enjoyment of their rights.



## Additional means of subsistence related to reception

Basic financial aid and specific support might be available depending on the reception phase.

Once the emergency accommodation phase has ended, you can benefit from the personalised housing allowance (aide personnalisée au logement, APL) to facilitate your access to housing. This allowance aims at reducing housing expenses. You can apply online at the Family Allowance Fund (CAF) here: <https://www.caf.fr/allocataires/droits-et-prestations/s-informer-sur-les-aides>, or at any 'France Services' desk or with the help of the association that accompanies you.



## Public health

### Medical care / medical prescription

On presentation of the provisional residence permit (APS), you will benefit from full coverage of your health costs by the French Health insurance (Assurance maladie) as part of the universal health protection (Protection Universelle Maladie, PUMA) and under the solidarity complementary health insurance (CSS).



The French Health Insurance provides coverage for all types of medical care necessary to your health, and covers doctor's appointment fees, dental surgery and care, or midwife expertise, as well as prescription drugs or medical analysis conducted in laboratories.

The Health Insurance covers health expenses relating to glasses, dental devices, hearing aids and medical devices. You can also benefit from medical and psychological support.

If you do not yet have a temporary residence permit bearing the mention beneficiary of temporary protection and need urgent or non-urgent hospital care, you must go to the nearest hospital with your passport or any other ID.

You can find out more by contacting the closer primary health insurance fund (caisse primaire d'assurance maladie) or by consulting the ameli.fr website here: <https://www.ameli.fr/assure/droits-demarches/situations-particulieres/refugie-ukrainien>

## COVID-19

To protect yourself and those around you from COVID-19, it is highly recommended to take certain precautions (gestes barrières), such as regularly washing your hands and wearing a mask when required, particularly in places of collective living. Vaccination, which is free of charge, is recommended. You can find the necessary information on the following sites.

All information about COVID-19 vaccination and tests is available here: <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/actualites-du-ministere/article/ukraine-et-covid-19-documentation-multilingue-et-rattrapage-vaccinal>

## Vaccinations for children

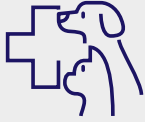
General information on COVID-19 vaccination of children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 is available here: <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/actualites/A15375?lang=en>

Information in Ukrainian on COVID-19 vaccination of children and teenagers aged 5 to 17 is available here: <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/maladies-et-traumatismes/maladies-et-infections-respiratoires/infection-a-coronavirus/documents/depliant-flyer/vaccin-covid-19-vaccination-des-enfants-et-adolescents-de-5-a-17-ans-fiche-a4-ukrainien>



## Mandatory veterinarian check-up for pets

Pets entering the EU from Ukraine must meet the following regulatory requirements:



- ◆ identification obligations;
- ◆ valid vaccination against rabies;
- ◆ show satisfactory results from an antibody test taken within 3 months prior to entry;
- ◆ an original health certificate.

Persons who have recently entered French territory with an animal that does not meet these regulatory requirements should as soon as possible contact a veterinarian or the Departmental Directorate for the Protection of Populations (DDPP) of their department of destination, which is the local authority competent for the health monitoring and surveillance of pets.

## Access to education

Any child newly arrived in France must be provided with access to education. Access to education is guaranteed for all children aged 3 to 16, and the state is obliged to provide training for minors aged between 16 to 18. Therefore, any minor between the age of 16 and 18 who is without any schooling, training or employment benefits from social support to find solutions for their return to school or for accessing professional qualifications or employment.

School registrations take place in the town halls of the cities. Different support services (e.g. language learning, financial support, etc.) are available and can be consulted at a local level.



Analytical information on schooling for displaced persons from Ukraine as well as a list of contact points is available on the website of the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports here: <https://www.education.gouv.fr/accueil-et-scolarisation-des-enfants-ukrainiens-340790>, and on the website for Ukrainians here: <https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/vos-droits?ln=uk>

Several free online training courses are also available to learn French and provide courses on the understanding of the values and the functioning of French society. More information is available here: <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/actualites/dossiers/situation-en-ukraine/offre-de-formation-en-ligne-pour-apprendre-francais-et>

### Childcare/nursery, primary and secondary school

To register your child for school:

- ◆ If the child is between 3 and 10 years old, visit the town hall of your place of accommodation or residence. They will provide you with solutions for the schooling of your child.

- ◆ If the child is between 11 and 18 years old, you can contact either the middle school or the high school, which is the closest to your place of accommodation, or the national education services of the department of your place of accommodation.

For young people aged 16 to 18 who were not in school or do not want to go to school, the Departmental National Education Services Directorates (DSDEN) will support them in finding a job or a vocational training.

More information and a list of contact points is available here:

<https://www.education.gouv.fr/info-ukraine>

## University

If you are a student benefiting from temporary protection, you can file a request for registration in the French higher education system by contacting the Campus France agency at the following address: [ukraine@campusfrance.o](mailto:ukraine@campusfrance.o)

After filling out a form, establishments will contact you to offer courses adapted to your situation and will consider registering you for the ongoing academic year. You will also be directed for registration in an establishment for the next academic year. Once admitted to an establishment, you can directly carry out the procedures with the regional centre for university and school works (centre régional des oeuvres universitaires et scolaires, CROUS) by connecting to this portal: <https://www.messervices.etudiant.gouv.fr/envole/>

On this portal, you can carry out all administrative procedures including housing, application for financial assistance, making appointments with social services for emergency assistance or access to the one-euro meal, payment of the student and campus life contribution.

More information about the CROUS is available here: <https://www.etudiant.gouv.fr/fr/les-crous>

## Education level equivalence

The 4 levels of the Ukrainian primary school system is divided into 4 levels, corresponding to CP (first level of French primary school), CE1, CE2 and CM1 in the French system.

Levels 5 to 9 of the Ukrainian secondary education system correspond to the levels of CM2 (last level of French primary school), sixième (first level of French middle school), cinquième, quatrième and troisième (last level of French middle school).

Levels 10 and 11 of the Ukrainian upper secondary education system corresponds to French seconde (beginning of French high school) and première levels. In France, the upper secondary education is completed with the terminale level.





More information is available here: <https://www.education.gouv.fr/accueil-et-scolarisation-des-enfants-ukrainiens-340790>

### **Want to know more about temporary protection in specific EU countries?**

Want to know more about temporary protection in specific EU countries? More information about temporary protection in specific countries is available on the EUAA's Who is Who webpage available here: <https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu/Pages/Temporary-protection.aspx>

## **4. International protection**

The enjoyment of temporary protection does not preclude the right to be granted refugee status or the of subsidiary protection status. You can therefore make an application for international protection at own your discretion. The application for international protection will follow the common procedures. The French Office for Refugees (OFPRA) is the authority responsible for the examination of the application for international protection.

In cases where international protection is not granted, temporary protection status is maintained.

More information on how to apply for international protection is available here: [https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/guide\\_du\\_demandeur\\_dasile\\_fr\\_septembre2020.pdf](https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/guide_du_demandeur_dasile_fr_septembre2020.pdf)

The European Union Agency for Asylum has information leaflets available for both adults and children here: <https://euaa.europa.eu/euaa-response-war-ukraine-vidpovid-euaa-agentstvo-evropeyskogo-soyuzu-z-pitan-prituluna-viynu-v>



# Annex I – Repository of sources

General information		
Service	Website	QR
General information about France	<a href="https://paris.embassy.ga/fr/république-française/informations-générales">https://paris.embassy.ga/fr/république-française/informations-générales</a> Available in French	
Ukraine embassy/consulate	<a href="https://france.mfa.gov.ua/fr">https://france.mfa.gov.ua/fr</a> Available in French	
Emergency contacts	<a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/</a>	
Driving licence	<a href="https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/N19126">https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/N19126</a> Available in French	
Entry requirements	<a href="http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/actualites/dossiers/situation-en-ukraine/information-for-ukrainian-citizens-wishing-to-enter-french">www.interieur.gouv.fr/actualites/dossiers/situation-en-ukraine/information-for-ukrainian-citizens-wishing-to-enter-french</a>	
Temporary protection		
Eligibility criteria	<a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/protection-temporaire">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/protection-temporaire</a>	
Registrations		



Requirements		
Procedure/registration	<a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/protection-temporaire">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/protection-temporaire</a>	
<b>Accommodation</b>		
Housing system	<a href="https://www.cohesion-territoires.gouv.fr/crise-en-ukraine-faq-lattention-des-collectivites-territoriales">https://www.cohesion-territoires.gouv.fr/crise-en-ukraine-faq-lattention-des-collectivites-territoriales</a>  Available in French	
National accommodation system	<a href="https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/intervention-de-jean-castex-sur-laccueil-de-refugies-ukrainiens-en-france">https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/intervention-de-jean-castex-sur-laccueil-de-refugies-ukrainiens-en-france</a>	
Private housing/registration	<a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/">https://parrainage.refugies.info/</a>	





Public health		
General information on the Health system	<a href="https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/vos-droits">https://parrainage.refugies.info/ukraine/vos-droits</a>	
Access to education		
Education level equivalence / refer to the relevant source of information	<a href="https://www.education.gouv.fr/ac-cueil-et-scolarisation-des-enfants-ukrainiens-340790">https://www.education.gouv.fr/ac-cueil-et-scolarisation-des-enfants-ukrainiens-340790</a>  Available in French	
International protection		
Information on how to apply for international protection	<a href="https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/guide_du_demandeur_dasile_fr_septembre2020.pdf">https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/guide_du_demandeur_dasile_fr_septembre2020.pdf</a>  Available in French	
Free travel options		
Transports	<a href="https://www.sncf.com/fr/groupe/gratuite-trains-refugies-ukrainiens">https://www.sncf.com/fr/groupe/gratuite-trains-refugies-ukrainiens</a>  Available in French	
Temporary Protection in a specific country(ies)	<a href="https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu/Pages/Temporary-protection.aspx">https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu/Pages/Temporary-protection.aspx</a>  Available in English	



