

Country Report: France



2016
Update

Acknowledgements & Methodology

This report was written and updated by Claire Salignat, Advocacy Officer at Forum réfugiés – Cosi and edited by ECRE. The third update was written by Véronique Planès-Boissac, legal consultant for Forum réfugiés – Cosi, with the support of several Forum réfugiés-Cosi staff members. The fourth update was written by Barbara Joannon, Advocacy Officer at Forum réfugiés – Cosi. The current update was written by Raphaël Morlat, Legal Officer in charge of Training at Forum réfugiés – Cosi.

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The findings presented in this report stem from background desk research, interviews with field practitioners and lawyers, as well as feedback from French NGOs and the Paris-based UNHCR office and finally statistics shared by the French authorities.

Caveat: *In France, asylum policies – including reception procedures - are largely under prefectural execution. This review of practice is mostly based on observations in the départements of Rhône, Puy-de-Dôme and Alpes-Maritimes. However, the conclusions presented in this report on the concrete implementation of asylum policies have been cross-checked and triangulated with observations of these practices in other regions (in Paris and its surroundings, as well as in Bretagne for instance) and are supported by findings presented in other reports – be they official or drafted by civil society organisations.*

The information in this report is up-to-date as of 31 December 2016.

The Asylum Information Database (AIDA)

The Asylum Information Database (AIDA) is coordinated by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE). It aims to provide up-to date information on asylum practice in 20 countries. This includes 17 EU Member States (AT, BE, BG, CY, DE, ES, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, MT, NL, PL, SE, UK) and 3 non-EU countries (Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey) which is accessible to researchers, advocates, legal practitioners and the general public through the dedicated website www.asylumineurope.org. The database also seeks to promote the implementation and transposition of EU asylum legislation reflecting the highest possible standards of protection in line with international refugee and human rights law and based on best practice.



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Glossary & List of Abbreviations

Administrateur <i>ad hoc</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i> administrator i.e. legal representative appointed for unaccompanied children
Déclaration de domiciliation	Document thanks to which asylum seekers declare the address where they can be contacted throughout the asylum procedure
Domiciliation Guichet unique	Legal address where the asylum seeker is registered Single desk i.e. system set up to gather the Prefecture and OFII desks to register asylum claims and provide orientation to reception centres following a vulnerability assessment
Jour franc	Clear day i.e. 24-hour period during which a person may not be removed
Non-lieu	No case to decide on
Pôle emploi	Employment Office
Ordonnance	Order, decision taken by a single judge without a hearing
Recours gracieux	Discretionary administrative appeal before the Prefect
ADA	Allowance for asylum seekers Allocation pour demandeurs d'asile
ADDE	Lawyers for the Protection of Rights of Foreigners Avocats pour la défense des droits des étrangers
AFP	Agence-France Presse
AME	State Medical Assistance Aide médicale d'Etat
AMS	Monthly subsistence allowance Allocation mensuelle de subsistance
ANAFE	National Association of Border Assistance to Foreigners Association nationale d'assistance aux frontières pour les étrangers
APS	Temporary residence permit Autorisation provisoire de séjour
ASPR	Accueil aux médecins et personnels de santé réfugiés en France
ASSFAM	Association service social familial migrants
ATA	Temporary Waiting Allowance Allocation temporaire d'attente
AT-SA	Temporary accommodation – asylum office Accueil temporaire – service de l'asile
CADA	Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers Centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile
CAO	Reception and Orientation Centre Centre d'accueil et d'orientation
CAOMIE	Reception and Orientation Centre for Unaccompanied Children Centre d'accueil et d'orientation pour mineurs isolés étrangers
Caso	Reception, Care and Orientation Centre Centre d'accueil, de soins et d'orientation
CASNAV	Academic Centres for Schooling of Foreign-Speaking Children Centre académique pour la scolarisation des enfants allophones nouvellement arrivés et des enfants issus de familles itinérantes et de voyageurs
CDG	Charles de Gaulle Roissy Airport
Ceseda	Code on Entry and Residence of Foreigners and on Asylum Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile
CFDA	French Coordination on Asylum Coordination française du droit d'asile

CGLPL	General Controller of Places of Detention Contrôleur Général des lieux de privations de libertés
CIO	Information and Orientation Centre Centre d'information et d'orientation
CJA	Code of Administrative Justice Code de justice administrative
CMU	Universal medical coverage Couverture maladie universelle
CNCDH	National Consultative Human Rights Commission Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme
CNDA	National Court of Asylum Cour nationale du droit d'asile
Comede	Medical Committee for Exiles Comité médical pour les exilés
CPAM	Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie
CPH	Temporary shelter Centre provisoire d'hébergement
CRA	Administrative Detention Centre Centre de rétention administrative
Ctrav	Labour Code Code du travail
DIRECCTE	Regional Directorates of Business, Competition, Consumers, Labour and Employment Directions régionales des entreprises, de la concurrence, de la consommation, du travail et de l'emploi
DNA	National Reception Scheme Dispositif national d'accueil
DPHRSP	Dispositif provisoire d'hébergement des réfugiés statutaires de Paris
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
FLE	French as a foreign language Français langue étrangère
FNARS	Federation of Solidarity Actors Fédération des Acteurs de la Solidarité
GAS	Reception and Solidarity Group Groupe accueil et solidarité
GISTI	Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés
GUDA	Single desk for asylum seekers Guichet unique pour demandeur d'asile
HCSP	High Council of Public Health Haut Conseil de la santé publique
HUDA	Emergency accommodation for asylum seekers Hébergement d'urgence dédié aux demandeurs d'asile
IAC	Concerted Admission Board Instance d'admission concertée
INPES	National Prevention and Health Education Institute Institut national de prévention et d'éducation pour la santé
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JLD	Judge of Freedom and Detention Juge des libertés et de la détention
LRA	Place of Administrative Detention Local de rétention administrative
MRAP	Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
ODSE	Foreigners' Health Rights Observatory Observatoire du droit à la santé des étrangers
OEE	Observatory on the Detention of Foreigners Observatoire de l'enfermement des étrangers
OFII	French Office for Immigration and Integration Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration

OFPRA	French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons Office français de protection des réfugiés et des apatrides
OQTF	Order to leave the French territory Ordre de quitter le territoire français
PAOMIE	Reception and Advice Platform for Unaccompanied Children Permanence d'accueil et d'orientation des mineurs isolés étrangers
PASS	Permanent Access to Health Care Permanence d'accès aux soins de santé
PUMA	Permanent Access to Health Care Permanence d'accès aux soins de santé
RELOREF	Réseau pour l'emploi et le logement des réfugiés
UMCRA	Medical Units of Administrative Detention Centres Unités médicales des centres de rétention administrative
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VTA	Transit Airport Visa Visa de transit aéroportuaire
ZAPI	Waiting zone Zone d'attente pour personnes en instance

Statistics

Overview of statistical practice

In France, detailed statistics on asylum applications and first instance decisions are published annually by the Office of Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) in its activity reports. The latest OFPRA Activity Report is published in May 2016, several months after the end of the reporting year.¹ Statistics on the second instance procedure are to be found in the National Court of Asylum (CNDA) annual reports, which are also published several months after the end of their reporting period.² Following the 2015 asylum reform, the Ministry of Interior established an information system (SI Asile) in 2016, thanks to which provisional data on the year 2016 were made available in January 2017.³ More detailed information is expected to be made available through the SI Asile in the coming years.

Applications and granting of protection status at first instance: 2016

	Applicants in 2016	Pending applications in 2016	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection	Rejection	Refugee rate	Subs. Prot. rate	Rejection rate
Total	85,244	44,070	18,555	10,585	58,635	21.1%	12.1%	66.8%

Breakdown by countries of origin of the total numbers

Sudan	5,868	2,925	2,280	415	3,405	37.4%	6.8%	55.8%
Afghanistan	5,641	3,805	915	2,835	800	20.1%	62.3%	17.6%
Haiti	4,854	2,910	110	100	3,995	2.6%	2.4%	95%
Albania	4,599	4,390	120	625	4,580	2.3%	11.7%	86%
Syria	3,562	1,795	2,520	2,755	150	46.4%	50.8%	2.8%
DRC	2,549	1,900	1,145	160	3,400	24.3%	3.4%	82.3%
Guinea	2,334	1,945	585	185	1,415	26.8%	8.5%	64.7%
Bangladesh	2,276	1,560	330	115	3,670	8.1%	2.8%	89.1%
Algeria	1,972	835	165	120	2,570	5.8%	4.2%	90%
China	1,855	565	905	5	1,495	37.6%	0.2%	62.2%

Source: Ministry of Interior, provisional data, January 2017: <https://goo.gl/udiUNz>; Eurostat (rounded) for pending applications and first instance decisions.

¹ OFPRA, *Rapports d'activité*, available in French at: <https://goo.gl/zA8i7X>.

² CNDA, *Rapports annuels*, available in French at: <http://www.cnda.fr/La-CNDA/Donnees-chiffrees-et-bilans>.

³ Ministry of Interior, *Les demandes d'asile*, 16 January 2017: <https://goo.gl/udiUNz>.

Gender/age breakdown of the total number of applicants: 2016

	Number	Percentage
Total number of applicants	85,244	-
Men	:	:
Women	:	:
Children	:	:
Unaccompanied children	:	:

Source: Ministry of Interior, provisional data, January 2017: <https://goo.gl/udlUNz>.

Comparison between first instance and appeal decision rates: 2016

	First instance		Appeal	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total number of decisions	70,052	100%	42,968	100%
Positive decisions	27,379	39%	8,523	19.8%
• <i>Refugee status</i>	19,834	28.3%	6,517	15.1%
• <i>Subsidiary protection</i>	7,545	10.7%	2,006	4.7%
Negative decisions	42,673	61%	34,445	80.2%

Source: Ministry of Interior, provisional data, January 2017: <https://goo.gl/udlUNz>.

Overview of the legal framework

Main legislative acts relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention

Title in English	Original Title (FR)	Abbreviation	Web Link
Code of Entry and Residence of Foreigners and of the Right to Asylum, as modified by Law n. 2015-925 of 29 July 2015 on the reform of asylum law and Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016 on the reform of immigration law	Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile, tel que modifié par la loi n° 2015-925 du 29 juillet 2015 relative à la réforme du droit d'asile et par la loi n°2016-274 du 7 mars 2016 relative au droit des étrangers	Ceseda	http://bit.ly/1GQm3uQ (FR) http://bit.ly/1Vwt38q (FR) http://bit.ly/1p81tFc (FR)
<i>Relevant decrees:</i> OFPRA Decision of 30 July 2015 on organisational modalities for the interview, implementing Article L.723-6 Ceseda	<i>Décrets pertinents :</i> Décision du 30 juillet 2015 fixant les modalités d'organisation de l'entretien en application de l'article L.723-6 du Ceseda		http://bit.ly/1M0s3J1 (FR)
Decree n. 2015-1166 of 21 September 2015 on the implementation of Law n. 2015-925 on the reform of asylum law	Décret n° 2015-1166 du 21 septembre 2015 pris pour l'application de la loi du 29 juillet 2015 relative à la réforme du droit d'asile	Asylum Reform Decree	http://bit.ly/1M0s3J1 (FR)
Decree n.2015-1329 of 21 October 2015 on the allowance for asylum seekers	Décret n° 2015-1329 du 21 octobre 2015 relatif à l'allocation pour demandeurs d'asile	ADA Decree	http://bit.ly/1PS9mJW (FR)
Decree n.2015-1364 of 28 October 2015 on the implementation of articles 13, 16 and 20 of the Law on the reform of asylum law and modifying the Code of Administrative Justice	Décret n° 2015-1364 du 28 octobre 2015 pris pour l'application des articles 13, 16 et 20 de la loi du 29 juillet 2015 relative à la réforme du droit d'asile et modifiant le code de justice administrative		http://bit.ly/1Okn32P (FR)
Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016 on the implementation of Law n. 2016-274 and introducing provisions to fight against irregular immigration	Décret n° 2016-1457 du 28 octobre 2016 pris pour l'application de la loi n° 2016-274 du 7 mars 2016 relative au droit des étrangers en France et portant diverses dispositions relatives à la lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière	Immigration Reform Decree	http://bit.ly/2jwzGgk (FR)

Law n. 2016-297 of 14 March 2016 relating to child protection	Loi n° 2016-297 du 14 mars 2016 relative à la protection de l'enfance	Child Protection Law	http://bit.ly/2jd6t9b (FR)
Law n. 2016-1827 of 23 December 2016 on the Social Welfare funding for 2017	Loi n° 2016-1827 du 23 décembre 2016 de financement de la sécurité sociale pour 2017		http://bit.ly/2jH5Gkh (FR)
Code of Administrative Justice	Code de justice administrative	CJA	http://bit.ly/1F1WC9k (FR)
Code of Social Action and Families	Code de l'action sociale et des familles	CASF	http://bit.ly/1RTu2xE (FR)
Labour Code	Code du travail	Ctrav	http://bit.ly/1FUos6Z (FR)

Main implementing decrees and administrative guidelines and regulations relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention

Title in English	Original Title (FR)	Abbreviation	Web Link
Circular of 2 November 2015 on the implementation of the reform of asylum law	Circulaire n°INTV1525995J du 2 novembre 2015 sur la mise en oeuvre de la réforme de l'asile		http://bit.ly/1RaHGpQ (FR)
Decree n.INTV1525115A of 29 October 2015 on general rules of functioning of CADAs	Arrêté n° INTV1525115A du 29 octobre 2015 relatif au règlement de fonctionnement type des CADAs		http://bit.ly/1leo9fm (FR)
Decree n.INTV1525116A of 29 October 2015 on residence contract in CADAs	Arrêté n°INTV1525116A du 29 octobre 2015 relatif au contrat de séjour type des CADAs		http://bit.ly/1YxQ0eJ (FR)
Decree n.INTV1525114A of 29 October 2015 on missions' statement of CADAs	Arrêté n°INTV1525114A du 29 octobre 2015 relatif au cahier des charges des centres d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile	CADA Mission Decree	http://bit.ly/1jnCQB6 (FR)
Decree n.2015-1364 of 28 October 2015 on the implementation of articles 13, 16 and 20 of the Law on the reform of asylum law and modifying the Code of Administrative Justice	Décret n° 2015-1364 du 28 octobre 2015 pris pour l'application des articles 13, 16 et 20 de la loi du 29 juillet 2015 relative à la réforme du droit d'asile et modifiant le code de justice administrative		http://bit.ly/1Okn32P (FR)
Decree n.INTV1523959A of 23 October 2015 on the questionnaire for assessing vulnerabilities of asylum seekers	Arrêté n°INTV1523959A du 23 octobre 2015 relatif au questionnaire de détection des vulnérabilités des demandeurs d'asile		http://bit.ly/1RaHNen (FR)
Decree n.2015-1329 of 21 October 2015 on the allowance for asylum seekers	Décret n° 2015-1329 du 21 octobre 2015 relatif à l'allocation pour demandeurs d'asile	ADA Decree	http://bit.ly/1PS9mJW (FR)

Decree n.INTV1524994A of 20 October 2015 on the form to declare the asylum seeker's address	Arrêté n°INTV1524994A du 20 octobre 2015 fixant le modèle du formulaire de déclaration de domiciliation de demandeur d'asile		http://bit.ly/1MVoi49 (FR)
Decree of 16 October 2015 on the procedure related to the CNDA	Décret n°2015-1298 du 16 octobre 2015 relatif à la procédure applicable devant la Cour nationale du droit d'asile	CNDA Procedure Decree	http://bit.ly/1Ncl2R2 (FR)
Decree n.INTV1524094A of 9 October 2015 on the validity of the asylum claim certification	Arrêté n°INTV1524094A du 9 octobre 2015 fixant la durée de validité de l'attestation de demande d'asile		http://bit.ly/1jnCZEL (FR)
Decree n. 2015-1166 of 21 September 2015 on the implementation of Law n. 2015-925 on the reform of asylum law	Décret n° 2015-1166 du 21 septembre 2015 pris pour l'application de la loi du 29 juillet 2015 relative à la réforme du droit d'asile		http://bit.ly/1M0s3J1 (FR)
OFPPA Decision of 30 July 2015 on organisational modalities for the interview, implementing Article L.723-6 Csesda	Décision du 30 juillet 2015 fixant les modalités d'organisation de l'entretien en application de l'article L.723-6 du Csesda		http://bit.ly/1M0s3J1 (FR)
Circular on the management of the emergency scheme for asylum seekers	Circulaire n° IOCL1113932C du 24 Mai 2011 sur le pilotage du dispositif d'hébergement d'urgence		http://bit.ly/1GQ3TdJ (FR)
Circular on the implementation of alternatives to administrative detention of families	Circulaire INTK1207283C du 6 juillet 2012 sur la mise en œuvre de l'assignation à résidence prévue à l'article en alternative au placement des familles en rétention administrative		http://bit.ly/1RTunJM (FR)
Decision on the list of associations entitled to send representatives to access administrative detention facilities	Décision INTV1305938S du 1 ^{er} mars 2013 fixant la liste des associations humanitaires habilitées à proposer des représentants en vue d'accéder aux lieux de rétention		http://bit.ly/1LWBUwu (FR)
Decree on the access of associations to administrative detention facilities	Décret INTV1406903D n° 2014-676 du 24 juin 2014 relatif à l'accès des associations humanitaires aux lieux de rétention		http://bit.ly/1UbVrP8 (FR)
Circular on third country nationals who voluntarily obstruct their identification with unusable fingerprints	Circulaire IMI/A /1000106/C du 2 avril 2010 relative à la jurisprudence du Conseil d'État en matière de refus d'admission au séjour au titre de l'asile - sur les étrangers qui rendent volontairement impossible l'identification de leurs empreintes digitales		http://bit.ly/1GQ4coY (FR)

Decision of 3 June 2015 on the list of associations entitled to propose representatives for access to waiting areas	Arrêté INTV1511516A du 3 juin 2015 fixant la liste des associations humanitaires habilitées à proposer des représentants en vue d'accéder en zone d'attente		http://bit.ly/1MVozUH (FR)
Circular on the organisation of education for migrant children	Circulaire REDE1236614C n° 2012-143 du 2 octobre 2012 sur l'organisation des Centres Académiques pour la scolarisation des nouveaux arrivants et des enfants du voyage (Casnav)		http://bit.ly/1KuFVuE (FR)
Decree setting the technical characteristics of the communication means to be used at the CNDA	Arrêté NOR: JUSE1314361A du 12 juin 2013 pris pour l'application de l'article R. 733-20-3 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile et fixant les caractéristiques techniques des moyens de communication audiovisuelle susceptibles d'être utilisés par la Cour nationale du droit d'asile		http://bit.ly/1dA3rba (FR)
Decree NOR: INTV1630817A relating to the implementation of article L.744-5 Ceseda	Arrêté NOR: INTV1630817A du 15 novembre 2016 portant application de l'article L. 744-5 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile		http://bit.ly/2jGFPbS (FR)
Decree n.2016-11 of 12 January 2016 on the compensation for the missions of Legal aid	Décret n° 2016-11 du 12 janvier 2016 relatif au montant de l'aide juridictionnelle		http://bit.ly/2karOEf (FR)
Instruction NOR: INTV1618837J of 19 July 2016 relating to the application of the Dublin III Regulation – Resort to house arrest and administrative detention in the context of execution of transfer decisions	Instruction NOR : INTV1618837J du 19 juillet 2016 relative à l'application du règlement (UE) n°604/2013 dit Dublin III – Recours à l'assignation à résidence et à la rétention administrative dans le cadre de l'exécution des décisions de transfert		http://bit.ly/2k3SdQ8 (FR)
Circular NOR :JUSF1602101C of 25 January 2016 relating to State resources mobilisation for minors temporarily or definitely deprived from their family protection	Circulaire interministérielle NOR : JUSF1602101C du 25 janvier 2016 relative à la mobilisation des services de l'Etat auprès des conseils départementaux concernant les mineurs privés temporairement ou définitivement de la protection de leur famille et les personnes se présentant comme tels		http://bit.ly/2jghM16 (FR)
Circular NOR: INTV1633435J of 19 December 2016 relating to the creation of new places in centres of accommodation for asylum seekers	Information NOR : INTV1633435J du 19 décembre 2016 relative à la création de nouvelles places en CADA en 2017		http://bit.ly/2jfWdgF (FR)

Circular NOR: INTK1615585J of 29 June 2016 relating to the creation of new places in reception and orientation centres	Instruction NOR : INTK1615585J du 29 juin 2016 relative à la création de nouvelles places de centres d'accueil et d'orientation pour migrants		http://bit.ly/2ixjrNK (FR)
Circular NOR: INTV1621861A of 29 July 2016 on the accreditation of representatives of an NGO to access to the border zone	Arrêté NOR : INTV1621861A du 29 juillet 2016 portant habilitation d'une association à proposer des représentants en vue d'accéder en zone d'attente,		http://bit.ly/2k7FJH6 (FR)
Decision NOR: INT1607856S of 21 March 2016 establishing the list of organisations competent for proposing representatives to accompany asylum seekers or refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to a personal interview held by OFPRA	Décision NOR : INTV1607856S du 21 mars 2016 fixant la liste des associations habilitées à proposer des représentants en vue d'accompagner le demandeur d'asile ou le réfugié ou le bénéficiaire de la protection subsidiaire à un entretien personnel mené par l'OFPRA		http://bit.ly/2j1xeMO (FR)
Decree n.2016-840 of 24 June 2016 relating to reception and minority assessment conditions of minors temporarily or definitely deprived from the protection of their family	Décret n° 2016-840 du 24 juin 2016 pris en application de l'article L. 221-2-2 du code de l'action sociale et des familles et relatif à l'accueil et aux conditions d'évaluation de la situation des mineurs privés temporairement ou définitivement de la protection de leur famille		http://bit.ly/2k8fmBd (FR)
Decree n°2016-253 of 2 March 2016 relating to temporary accommodation centres for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	Décret n° 2016-253 du 2 mars 2016 relatif aux centres provisoires d'hébergement des réfugiés et des bénéficiaires de la protection subsidiaire		http://bit.ly/2jNt1xD (FR)
Decree n° 2015-316 of 19 March 2015 relating to instruction modalities of naturalisation claims, reintegration into French citizenship and citizenship declarations made in case of marriage	Décret n° 2015-316 du 19 mars 2015 modifiant les modalités d'instruction des demandes de naturalisation et de réintégration dans la nationalité française ainsi que des déclarations de nationalité souscrites à raison du mariage		http://bit.ly/2kKeuGq (FR)

Overview of the main changes since the previous report update

The previous update of the report was published in **December 2015**.

Asylum procedure

- ❖ **Dublin:** The amended law on immigration was on 7 March 2016. The immigration reform allows Prefectures to systematically use house arrest orders against asylum seekers placed under the Dublin procedure, during the determination of the Member State responsible for their asylum claim. The time limits for challenging a removal order taken against denied asylum seekers have been shortened. The regular deadlines to challenge such an order are normally one month. Where a detained asylum seeker has been ordered to leave the country, the delays to contest the order are only 15 days.
- ❖ **Personal interview:** During 2016, NGOs have started to be present with asylum seekers during their OFPRA interview. 14 NGOs are today accredited to support asylum seekers during their interview.
- ❖ **Appeal:** The first hearings at the CNDA with a single judge were settled on 27 February 2016. Stakeholders feared that this type of hearing might have a negative impact on asylum claims, increasing the rejection rate. In practice, this rate seems to be the same as regular hearings.
- ❖ **Identification:** The OFII interviews regarding the assessment of the vulnerability of the asylum seekers are not always conducted or are not systematically conducted with an interpreter.
- ❖ **Registration:** Access to the asylum claim registration is really difficult. In several areas, platforms in charge of the registration have been overwhelmed and the Prefectures have not been able to process asylum claims within the deadlines foreseen by the law. These dysfunctions have prevented many asylum seekers from getting access to the procedure in reasonable times and from getting access to accommodation.

Reception conditions

- ❖ **Reception system:** The national scheme is now completely managed by OFII. The organisations running accommodation centres have faced several difficulties regarding the orientations made by OFII. On many occasions, social workers have reported that the vulnerability was not taken into account, especially regarding disabilities.
- ❖ **Accommodation:** 8,703 places of accommodation have been added in 2016. Despite this increase number, the national reception scheme is insufficient to accommodate all the asylum seekers. These limitations have been particularly highlighted by the crisis in Calais and in Paris. The dismantlement in Calais led the government to create 241 centres of accommodation and orientation (CAO) to channel people living in the slums. Asylum seekers living in camps in Paris have also been channelled to these centres. Two humanitarian centres have also been created by Paris municipality in Paris and in Ivry-sur-Seine to empty out camps settled in the downtowns.
- ❖ In 2017, 1,800 additional places will be opened in CADA. The objective is to reach 60,854 accommodation places, among which 40,352 would be in CADA.
- ❖ **Financial allowance:** Access to the living allowance remains an issue, 18 months after the law was adopted. Many asylum seekers are not paid in due time or do not perceive the foreseen amount. The stakeholders supporting the asylum seekers encounter many difficulties to communicate with OFII about these issues.

Detention of asylum seekers

- ❖ **Applying from detention:** The immigration law reform has modified the conditions for lodging an asylum claim in detention. Upon hearing their rights, asylum seekers have 5 days to lodge it. It is however possible to lodge a claim after these 5 days if the asylum seeker is in position to present new elements. Asylum seekers coming from safe countries of origin cannot benefit from this provision. Their claim will be irremediably deemed inadmissible if it is lodged after 5 days.
- ❖ **Judicial review:** The immigration law has also modified the judicial review of detention. It is now possible for the Judge of Freedoms and Detention (JLD) to be seized for the first time within 48 hours after the placement in detention. The Judge can extend the detention for 28 additional days or uphold the release of the detainee. It will be then possible to seize the judge at the end of the aforementioned 28 days.
- ❖ **House arrest:** Asylum seekers placed under the Dublin procedure and subjected to a house arrest order can be placed in detention if they do not present themselves for their appointment at the Prefecture. Before the placement is upheld, the Prefect can also require from the Judge of Freedoms and Detention to send police forces to the residence of the asylum seekers in order to ensure they are not absconding.
- ❖ **Access to detention centres:** Journalists are allowed to visit detention centres. Access must be authorised by the Prefect. Their presence must be compatible with detainees' dignity, security measures and the functioning of administrative detention centres.

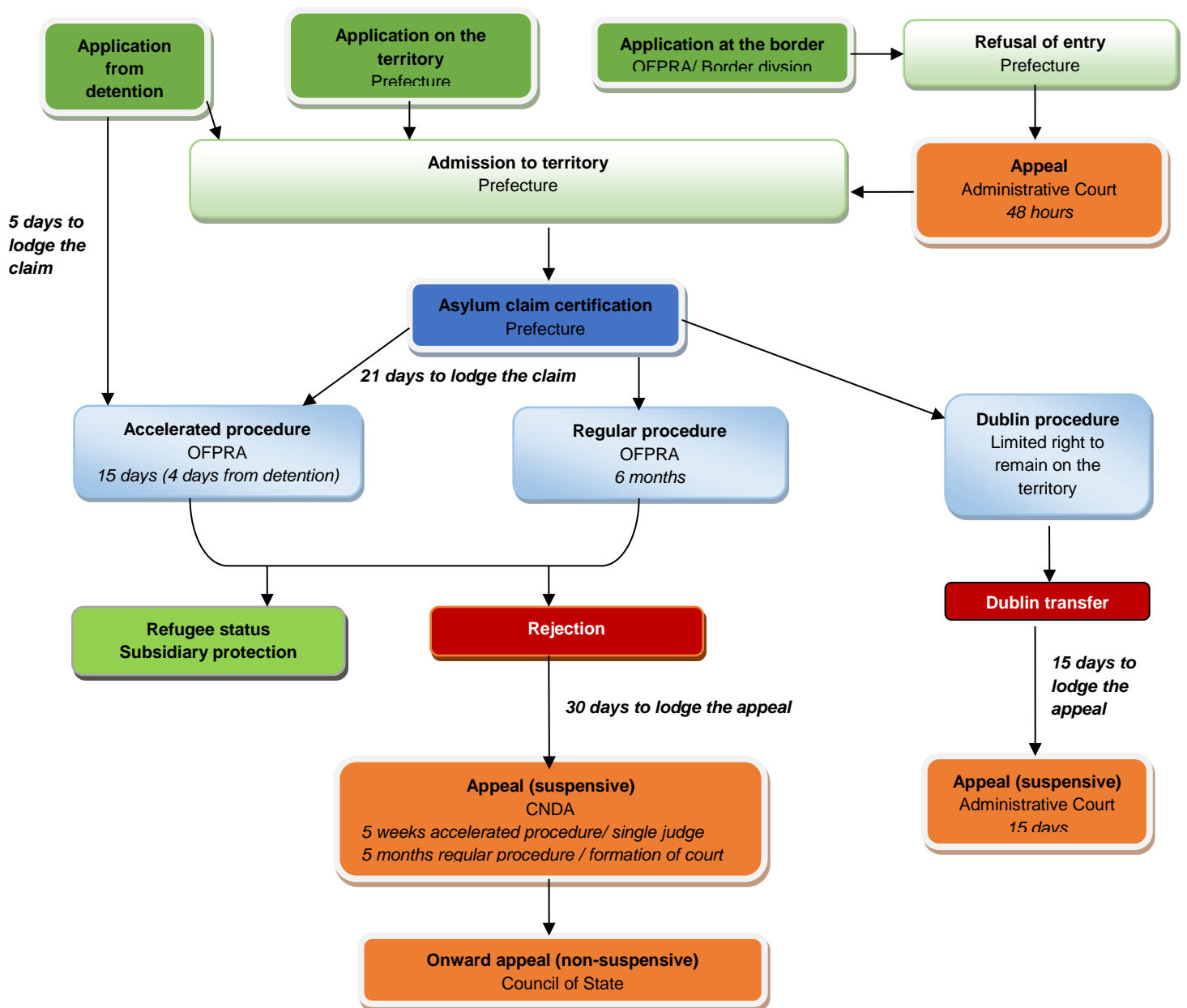
Content of international protection

- ❖ **Housing:** A Decree adopted in March 2016 provides beneficiaries of international protection to be hosted in a temporary accommodation centres (*Centre provisoire d'hébergement*, CPH) upon an OFII decision. They will be then allowed to stay there for 9 months. This stay can be renewed for a 3-month period.

Asylum Procedure

A. General

1. Flow chart



2. Types of procedures

Indicators: Types of Procedures

Which types of procedures exist in your country?

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| ❖ Regular procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ▪ Prioritised examination: ⁴ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ▪ Fast-track processing: ⁵ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Dublin procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Admissibility procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Border procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Accelerated procedure: ⁶ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Other: | | |

Are any of the procedures that are foreseen in the law, not being applied in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ No

3. List of the authorities intervening in each stage of the procedure

Stage of the procedure	Competent authority (EN)	Competent authority (FR)
Application at the border	Border Division, Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)	Division de l'asile à la frontière, Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)
Application on the territory	Prefecture / French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII)	Préfecture /Office Français de l'Immigration et l'Intégration (OFII)
Dublin procedure	Prefecture	Préfecture
Accelerated procedure	Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)	Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)
Refugee status determination	Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)	Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)
Appeal procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First appeal • Second (onward) appeal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Court of Asylum (CNDA) • Council of State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cour nationale du droit d'asile (CNDA) • Conseil d'Etat
Subsequent application (admissibility)	Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)	Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)

4. Number of staff and nature of the first instance authority

Name in English	Number of staff	Ministry responsible	Is there any political interference possible by the responsible Minister with the decision making in individual cases by the first instance authority?
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⁴ For applications likely to be well-founded or made by vulnerable applicants. See Article 31(7) APD. This is now included in Article L.723-3 Ceseda.

⁵ Accelerating the processing of specific caseloads as part of the regular procedure.

⁶ Labelled as "accelerated procedure" in national law. See Article 31(8) APD.

French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)	800	Ministry of Interior	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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Source: OFPRA, Premiers chiffres provisoires de l'asile en France en 2016: <http://bit.ly/2kD1bXl>.

5. Short overview of the asylum procedure

An asylum application in France may be lodged either on the territory (obtaining the application form from the prefecture) or at the border (in case the asylum seeker does not possess valid travel documents to enter the territory, at any time while in the waiting zone) or from an administrative detention centre (in case the person is already being detained for the purpose of removal).

The examination of an asylum application lodged on the territory in France involves 4 main stages:

- (1) Entitled organisations operate pre-reception services for foreign nationals wishing to lodge an asylum claim. Orientation platforms, among others, shall perform these pre-reception services. Intentions to lodge an asylum claim are computerised in order to give foreign nationals an appointment to the "single desk" (*guichet unique*), in theory within 3 days, where their claim will be registered and material reception conditions offered.
- (2) At the single desk, the Prefectures examine whether France is responsible for the examination of the claim by applying the criteria of the Dublin Regulation and also decide whether to channel an application into the regular or the accelerated procedure. Within the same premises and, in theory, on the same day, the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) interviews the asylum seeker to assess his or her special needs in terms of reception conditions.⁷ OFII is responsible for the management of the national reception scheme and allocates available places to newly registered asylum seekers, whatever procedure they are channelled to.
- (3) The French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People (OFPRA) undertakes an examination on the merits of the asylum application.
- (4) The National Court of Asylum (CNDA) examines a potential appeal against a negative decision of OFPRA or against a decision of OFPRA granting subsidiary protection if the asylum seeker wishes to obtain refugee status.

In order to lodge an asylum application in France, asylum seekers must first present themselves to the local entitled organisation whose task is to centralise intentions to lodge asylum claims and to give appointments to asylum seekers to the "single desk". At the single desk their asylum claim is first registered and they are granted an asylum claim certification.⁸ The certification is equivalent to the temporary residence permit. If it is granted, the person enters into the asylum procedure and has to complete his or her application form in French and send it to OFPRA within a 21 calendar day period, both under regular and accelerated. The certification is not delivered to asylum seekers having introduced a claim at the border or from a detention centre. Asylum seekers under a Dublin procedure do receive an asylum claim certification but this specifies that they are under a Dublin transfer procedure. Asylum seekers will not get access to OFPRA if another state accepts responsibility for their asylum claim. The certification does not allow travelling to other Member States.

In addition, the Prefecture may refuse to grant an asylum claim certification for 2 reasons, thus banning the foreign national from remaining on the French territory:

- (a) The foreign national introduces a subsequent application after the final rejection of his or her first subsequent application; or

⁷ The single desk (*guichet unique*), introduced by the Law on asylum of 29 July 2015, is implemented as of 1 November 2015.

⁸ The temporary residence permit on asylum grounds has been replaced by an asylum claim certification following the reform on the law on asylum. Conditions for the certification to be delivered and renewed are described in the Decree n. 2015-1166 of 21 September 2015 of the Ministry of Interior.

- (b) The foreign national is subject to a final decision of extradition towards another country than his country of origin, or if he is subject to a European arrest warrant or an arrest warrant issued by the International Criminal Court.

These provisions have been introduced by the July 2015 reform of the law on asylum.

Contrary to the previous law, the placement under an accelerated procedure does not imply a refusal to grant an asylum claim certification. There are different grounds for channelling a claim into an accelerated procedure. In particular, OFPRA has to process asylum claim under accelerated procedures where:

- The foreign national seeking asylum originates from a safe country of origin;
- The asylum seeker's subsequent application is not manifestly unfounded;

The Prefecture channels an asylum claim under accelerated procedures in the following cases:

- (a) The asylum seeker refuses to be fingerprinted;
- (b) When registering his or her claim, the asylum seeker has presented falsified identity or travel documents, or provided wrong information on his or her nationality or on his or her conditions of entry on the French territory or has introduced several asylum claims under different identities;
- (c) The claim has not been lodged within 120 days after the foreign national has entered the French territory or he or she has remained unlawfully on French territory after his or her arrival for 120 days before registering the claim;
- (d) The claim has only been made to prevent a notified or imminent removal order; or
- (e) The presence of the foreign national in France constitutes a serious threat to public order, public safety or state security.

In addition, OFPRA can decide by itself to process a claim under an accelerated procedure under three other grounds (see section on [Accelerated Procedure](#)).

In these cases, an accelerated procedure means that the person has 21 calendar days to lodge his or her application with OFPRA and that OFPRA has, in theory, 15 days to review and decide on the case. The deadlines are even more limited for both the asylum seeker and OFPRA if the person is held in administrative detention. The accelerated procedure does not entail lower social rights than under the regular procedure according to the reform on the law on asylum.

The Prefectures as well as OFPRA are under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Interior. OFPRA is an administrative authority specialised in asylum and responsible for examining and granting, refusing, or withdrawing refugee status or subsidiary protection.⁹ It is independent in taking individual decisions on asylum applications and does not take instructions from the Ministry of Interior. A single procedure applies. French legislation provides for systematic personal interviews of applicants at first instance; except if OFPRA is about to take a positive decision or if the asylum seeker's medical situation prevent him from attending the interview. All personal interviews are conducted by OFPRA. The reform of the law on asylum has introduced a new provision according to which asylum seekers can be accompanied to their interview by a third person (lawyer or member of an accredited NGO). This third person cannot intervene during the interview but may formulate remarks at the end of the interview. This provision also applies to claims introduced at the border and from detention. After the asylum seeker and, eventually, the third person have been heard, the protection officer writes an account and a draft decision, which is then, in most cases, submitted for validation to their section manager.

The CNDA is the specialised Administrative Court handling appeals against first instance negative decisions of the Director General of OFPRA. This appeal must be lodged within 30 calendar days after the notification of the OFPRA decision to the applicant. The appeal has automatic suspensive effect for all applicants, regardless of the type of procedure their claim is processed, except for asylum claims introduced from detention (see section on [Registration](#)). The CNDA examines the appeal on facts and

⁹ Strictly speaking, OFPRA is not a 'first instance' but an administrative authority which takes the first decision on the asylum application.

points of law. It can annul the first instance decision, and therefore grant subsidiary protection status or refugee status, or confirm the negative decision of OFPRA.

An onward appeal before the Council of State can be lodged within 2 months. The Council of State does not review all the facts of the case, but only some legal issues such as the respect of rules of procedure and the correct application of the law by the CNDA. If the Council of State annuls the decision, it refers it to the CNDA to decide again on the merits of the case, but it may also decide to rule itself for good on the granting or refusal of protection. The appeal before the Council of State has no suspensive effect on a removal order issued following a negative decision of the CNDA.

A specific border procedure to request an admission into the country on asylum grounds is provided by French legislation for persons arriving on French territory through airports or harbours. The Border division of OFPRA interviews the asylum seekers and formulates a binding opinion that is communicated to the Ministry of Interior. If OFPRA issues a positive opinion, the Ministry has no choice but to authorise the entry on the French territory (except on grounds of threat to national security). In theory, this interview is conducted to check whether the given facts are manifestly irrelevant or not. The concept of “manifestly unfounded” claim is described in the law and concerns claims that are “irrelevant” or “lacking any credibility”.

If the asylum application is not considered to be manifestly unfounded, the foreign national is authorised to enter French territory and is given an 8-day temporary visa (safe passage). Within this time frame, upon the request of the asylum seeker, the competent Prefectures will examine whether to grant the person an asylum claim certification. OFPRA then processes the asylum application as any other asylum application lodged directly on the territory.

If the asylum application is considered manifestly unfounded or inadmissible or is the responsibility of another Member State, the Ministry of Interior refuses to grant entry to the foreigner with a reasoned decision. The person can lodge an appeal against this decision before the Administrative Court within a 48-hour deadline. If this appeal fails, the foreigner can be expelled from the country.

B. Access to the procedure and registration

1. Access to the territory and push backs

Indicators: Access to the Territory

1. Are there any reports (NGO reports, media, testimonies, etc.) of people refused entry at the border and returned without examination of their protection needs? ☒ Yes ☐ No

There are occasional reports of people simply being refused entry at the border. Since 2015, the French police has implemented operations to close the border and to prevent asylum seekers coming from Italy from entering France. The closure of the border has been maintained in 2016 and the police operations have been reinforced, especially after the July 2016 terrorist attack in Nice. Many migrants are daily arrested in the French-Italian border area. According to the District Attorney, between 60 and 150 people are arrested each day, mainly from Sudan or Eritrea, an 8% increase according the Prefect.¹⁰ 95% of them are pushed back to Italy.¹¹ During the year 2016, an approximate 35,000 people attempting to cross the border have been arrested, up 40% from numbers in 2015.¹²

Some camps have been settled at the border. Local organisations have supported the asylum seekers by housing them in an abandoned leisure camp in **Saint-Dalmas-de-Tende**. This camp was dismantled in

¹⁰ Le Point, ‘Nice : de plus en plus de migrants tentent de passer par les montagnes’, 6 September 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2ks7TNk>.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Amnesty International France, *Des contrôles au confins du droit : Violations des droits humains à la frontière française avec l’Italie*, Februaury 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2lo0rY4>, 2.

October 2016 and 60 persons have been arrested.¹³ This dismantlement has been operated without violence, according to the NGO Roya Citoyenne. The Prefecture affirmed that the unaccompanied minors housed in the camp had been orientated towards adapted structures.¹⁴

The French Red Cross runs an accommodation centre in **Ventimiglia** but National Association of Assistance at the Border for Foreigners (ANAFE) reported that the asylum seekers did not want to be housed there because fingerprinting was a compulsory condition for entering. In addition, it seemed that only the persons who wanted to lodge an asylum claim in Italy were authorised to be accommodated.¹⁵

The situation is under pressure in **Nice** and its surroundings. Some 'No border' activists facilitate the crossing of the border and can be arrested. In August 2016, they helped 400 migrants to leave the Red Cross camp based in Ventimiglia to enter France. Some of the activists have been arrested and testified of police violence.¹⁶

ANAFE has reported abuses regarding the right to lodge a claim. A young Cameroonian national has been denied the right to lodge his claim because he did not enter with a visa. The border police in **Bordeaux** has indeed refused to give him the asylum claim form because he did not enter legally in France.¹⁷ In **Beauvais**, two Syrian brothers were not allowed to lodge their asylum claim by the police until the intervention of ANAFE.¹⁸

Following a fact-finding mission from 19 to 26 January 2017, Amnesty International France has issued a report denouncing the increasing number of push backs on the French-Italian border.¹⁹ In most reported cases, the majority of persons stopped at the border originated from Sudan, Eritrea and Afghanistan. Despite this, refusal of entry decisions were predominantly communicated in French, thereby not in a language understood by the persons concerned.²⁰ Those who sought to apply for asylum were placed in the waiting zone of **Nice**.

2. Registration of the asylum application

Indicators: Registration

1. Are specific time-limits laid down in law for asylum seekers to lodge their application?
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. If so, what is the time-limit for lodging an application?
 - ❖ On the territory:²¹ 21 days
 - ❖ From detention: 5 days

An asylum application in France may be lodged either on the territory (obtaining the application form from the prefecture) or at the border (in case the asylum seeker does not possess valid travel documents to enter the territory, at any time while in the waiting zone) or from an administrative detention centre (in case the person is already being detained for the purpose of removal).

The registration of asylum claims in France has been deeply reorganised with the reform of the law on asylum, fully applicable as of 1 November 2015. A "single desk" (*guichet unique*) has been introduced in order to register both the asylum claim and the need for material reception conditions.

¹³ Nice-Matin, 'La bataille se poursuit pour les migrants expulsés d'un village dans l'arrière-pays', 21 October 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2k2uPWZ>.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ ANAFE, *Voyage au centre des zones d'attente*, November 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2khMW8t>, 80-81.

¹⁶ Le Figaro, 'Migrants : à la frontière franco-italienne, la pression monte', 8 August 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2aYRdMI>.

¹⁷ ANAFE, *Voyage au centre des zones d'attente*, November 2016, 35.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 42.

¹⁹ Amnesty International France, *Des contrôles au confins du droit*, February 2017.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 5.

²¹ Once the asylum seeker receives an asylum claim certification, this is the deadline for sending the registration form to OFPRA under the regular procedure.

In order to lodge an asylum application in France, asylum seekers must present themselves to the local organisation responsible for pre-reception. Orientation platforms are mainly but not exclusively expected to perform this task. This new step in the registration procedure aims to avoid long lines in front of Prefectures, as foreign nationals presenting themselves to the single desk ("*guichet unique*") have an appointment. The appointment has to take place within 3 days after asylum seekers have expressed their intention to lodge an asylum claim.²² This deadline can be expanded up to 10 days when a large number of foreign nationals wishing to introduce an asylum claim arrive at the same time.²³

While the 2015 reform aimed at reducing delays relating to registration, the introduction of this additional step has led to more complexity and delays in accessing the procedure in practice. At the time of writing, the 3-day deadline was not respected in several Prefectures: in **Lyon** the average delay is approximately 45 days, in **Paris** the delay exceeds 1 month and in **Seine Saint Denis**, asylum seekers may be waiting for almost 2 months before getting registered.²⁴ Delays in the registration of applications in Paris have led to judicial action before the Administrative Tribunal of Paris, with over a hundred cases condemning the Prefecture to register asylum claims.²⁵ In **Bretagne, Western and Eastern France**, the average delay is approximately 3 weeks. In other places, like in **Perpignan** for example, the delay is very short; asylum seekers can be registered in only two days.

Beyond the mainland, the Prefecture of **Guyane** issued a decision to temporarily suspend the registration of asylum applications from 19 August 2016 until 1 December 2016 at the latest, due to a sharp increase in the number of asylum claims mainly from Haitian nationals.²⁶ The Conseil d'Etat ruled on 7 November 2016 that the suspension was not unlawful given the increase in pressure on the Prefecture, and insofar as particularly vulnerable groups still had the possibility to access the procedure.²⁷ The decision has been criticised by Cimade, as the policy of allowing registration of vulnerable cases was never officially communicated, and appeared to cover pregnant women, severely ill persons and unaccompanied minors, thereby a more limited group than the legally defined categories of vulnerable applicants.²⁸

It is no longer mandatory to provide an address ("*domiciliation*") to register asylum seekers' claims. However, as long as administrative notifications are still sent by mail, asylum seekers have to provide an address for the procedure to be smoothly conducted. An address certificate (*déclaration de domiciliation*) is also necessary to benefit from certain social benefits, in particular the Universal Medical Protection (PUMA). A specific form to declare asylum seekers' address is available since 20 October 2015.

In order for their claim to be registered by the Prefecture, asylum seekers have to provide the following:²⁹

- Information relating to civil status;
- Travel documents, entry visa or any documentation giving information on the conditions of entry on the French territory and travel routes from the country of origin;
- 4 ID photos; and
- In case the asylum seeker is housed on his or her own means, his or her address.

²² Article L.741-1 Céseda.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ See also La Cimade, 'Conditions d'accès au droit d'asile en Ile-de-France', 12 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iR3eZa>.

²⁵ See e.g. Administrative Tribunal of Paris, Decision No 1602545/9, 22 February 2016 and other rulings at: <http://bit.ly/1Nwl7oj>.

²⁶ See AIDA, 'France: Council of State upholds suspension of registration of applications in Guiana', 17 November 2016, available at: <http://bit.ly/2jISk9P>.

²⁷ Council of State, Order No 404484, 7 November 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jcE3Pe>.

²⁸ La Cimade, 'Guyane : l'asile mis entre parenthèses avec l'assentiment du Conseil d'Etat', 16 November 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jN4vzq>.

²⁹ Article R.741-3 Céseda.

It is only once the asylum claim certification (*attestation de demande d'asile*) has been granted that a form to formally lodge their asylum application is handed over. Specific documentation is also handed to the asylum seekers in order to provide him or her information on:

- The asylum procedure;
- His or her rights and obligations throughout the procedure;
- The consequences that violations of these obligations might have;
- His or her rights and obligations in relation to reception conditions; and
- Organisations supporting asylum seekers.

The asylum claim certification is delivered for a specific period of time, renewable until the end of the procedure. Depending on the procedure, the period of validity varies:³⁰

- Under regular procedure, the asylum claim certification is valid for an initial period of time of 1 month, renewable for 9 months and 6 months afterwards (as many times as necessary);
- Under accelerated procedure, the asylum claim certification is valid for an initial period of time of 1 month, renewable for 6 months and 3 months (as many times as necessary);
- Under Dublin procedure, the asylum claim certification is valid for an initial period of time of 1 month, renewable for 4 months (as many times as necessary).

Then, the asylum seeker has 21 calendar days to fill in the application form in French and send it by registered mail to OFPRA.³¹ In order for the claim to be processed by OFPRA, the filled and signed application form as to be accompanied by a copy of the asylum claim certification, 2 ID photos and, if applicable, a travel document and the copy of the residence permit. Upon reception of the claim, OFPRA shall inform the asylum seeker as well as the competent Prefect and the OFII that the claim is complete and ready to be processed. In case the claim is incomplete the asylum seeker has to be asked to provide the necessary missing elements or information within 8 additional days.³²

The Prefecture may refuse to grant an asylum claim certification for 2 reasons:³³

- (a) The foreign national introduced a subsequent application after the final rejection of his or her first subsequent application; or
- (b) The foreign national is subject to a final decision of extradition towards another country than his country of origin, or if he is subject to a European arrest warrant or an arrest warrant issued by the International Criminal Court.

If foreign nationals are refused an asylum claim certification, they are refused the right to stay on the French territory and to introduce an asylum claim. They might be placed in an administrative detention centre in view of their removal.

In addition, the renewal of an asylum claim certification can be refused, or the asylum claim certification can be refused or removed when:³⁴

- (a) OFPRA has taken an inadmissibility decision because the asylum seeker has already been granted asylum in another EU Member State or third country, where the protection provided is effective;
- (b) The asylum seeker has withdrawn his or her asylum claim;
- (c) OFPRA has closed the asylum claim. OFPRA is entitled to close an asylum claim if it has not been introduced within 21 days; or if the asylum seeker did not present him or herself to the interview ; or if the asylum seeker has consciously refused to provide fundamental information; or if the asylum seeker has not provided any address and cannot be contacted;³⁵

³⁰ Ministerial ruling on application of Article L.741-1 Ceseda, published on 9 October 2015.

³¹ Article R.723-1 Ceseda.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Article L.741-1 Ceseda.

³⁴ Article L.743-2 Ceseda.

³⁵ Article L.723-13 Ceseda.

- (d) A first subsequent application has been introduced by the asylum seeker only to prevent a notified or imminent order of removal;
- (e) The foreign national introduced a subsequent application after the final rejection of his or her first subsequent application; or
- (f) The foreign national is subject to a final decision of extradition towards another country than his country of origin, or if he is subject to a European arrest warrant or an arrest warrant issued by the International Criminal Court. In case of a refusal, or refusal of a renewal, or removal of the asylum claim certification, the asylum seeker is not allowed to remain on the French territory and this decision can be accompanied by an order to leave the French territory (OQTF).

The decision can be challenged before the Administrative Court and the appeal has suspensive effect. In parallel to the registration of the claim at the Prefecture, the file of the asylum seeker is transferred to the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) that is responsible for the management of the national reception scheme. The 2015 reform of the law on asylum has introduced a system of single desk (*guichet unique*), implemented since January 2016 in 34 Prefectures (see chapter on [Reception Conditions](#)).

The first instance determination authority in France is OFPRA. When OFPRA receives a complete application within the required deadlines, it registers it and sends a confirmation letter to the applicant. If not, OFPRA refuses to register the application. Such a refusal can be challenged before the Administrative Court of Melun. This remedy can be useful if a "valid" excuse can be argued (e.g. health problems during the period).

French law does not lay down strict time limits for asylum seekers to lodge an application for asylum after entering the country. However, the revised law specifies that one reason why OFPRA shall process an asylum claim in accelerated procedure is that "without legitimate reason, the seeker who irregularly entered the French territory or remained there irregularly did not introduced his or her asylum claim in a period of 120 days as from he or she has entered the French territory."³⁶

Finally, the requirement to write the asylum application in French can be a serious constraint. For asylum seekers who do not benefit from any support through the procedures and who may face daily survival concerns, the imposed period of 21 days is very short. The objective of the reform was that, in theory, all asylum seekers would be housed and accompanied in the context of the national reception scheme, in order to avoid these difficulties and inequalities between asylum seekers. However, this is not the case in practice 18 months following the entry into force of the reform.

Applications lodged in detention

It should also be noted that in administrative detention centres, it is indicated to the persons held that their asylum application will not be admissible if it is lodged more than 5 calendar days after the notification of their rights read upon arrival, except if the foreign national calls upon new facts occurred after the 5-day deadline has expired.³⁷ This condition does not apply to asylum seekers from safe countries of origin.³⁸ Asylum seekers in detention can benefit from legal and linguistic assistance.³⁹ These provisions introduced in the revised law on asylum have formalised the decision of 30 July 2014 of the Council of State in which it considered that, in certain cases, the asylum seeker held in administrative detention could lodge an asylum application after the 5-day deadline if (a) he or she could not lodge his or her asylum application because he or she could not benefit from an effective legal and linguistic assistance; or (b) in order to substantiate his or her case, he or she alleges facts which happened after this deadline.⁴⁰

Applications at the border and refusal of entry

³⁶ Article L.723-2(III)(3) Ceseda.

³⁷ Article L.551-3 Ceseda, as amended by the Law of 7 March 2016.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Council of State, Decision n° 375430, 30 July 2014, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1LK6tsf>.

A specific border procedure to request an admission into the country on asylum grounds is provided by French legislation for persons arriving illegally or with false identity or travel documents on French territory through airports or harbours (see section on [Border Procedure](#)).⁴¹ When the foreign national presents him or herself at the border expressing his or her intention to claim asylum, he or she is informed without delay about the asylum procedure, his or her rights and obligations throughout the procedure as well as the consequences in case he or she does not comply with his or her obligations or refuses to cooperate with competent authorities.⁴² The request must be taken into account and the Border Police has to take a statement of the request for an admission on asylum grounds. The person is held in a waiting zone for an initial duration of 4 days.⁴³

The reason why people expressing their intention to apply for asylum at the border are kept in a waiting zone for 4 days is to determine whether they are entitled to enter the country or if they shall be sent back to their country of origin or transit. In addition to the situation where the foreign national represents a “severe threat to public safety”, the revised law on asylum formulates 3 grounds for refusal of entry into the country of foreign nationals having expressed their intention to apply for asylum:

- (a) The asylum claim is the responsibility of another Member State;
- (b) The asylum claim is inadmissible;
- (c) The asylum claim is manifestly unfounded.

Apart from the first situation, the decision to refuse the entry into the country cannot be taken without consultation of OPFRA, whose opinion, if favourable to the entry into the country, is binding, except in the situation where the foreign national constitutes a threat to national security.

A suspensive appeal can be lodged to contest the decision of the ministry to apply the Dublin Regulation to a foreign national in a waiting zone at the French border.

There is no strict deadline to apply for asylum when applicants are waiting for their admission at the border, the person may apply for asylum at any time during the time he or she is held in the waiting zone, meaning during 4 days.

C. Procedures

1. Regular procedure

1.1. General (scope, time limits)

Indicators: Regular Procedure: General

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Time-limit set in law for the determining authority to make a decision on the asylum application at first instance (incl. extensions): ⁴⁴ | 18 months |
| 2. Are detailed reasons for the rejection at first instance of an asylum application shared with the applicant in writing? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Backlog of pending cases as of 31 December 2016: | Not available |

The first instance authority in France, OFPRA, is a specialised institution in the field of asylum, under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Interior since November 2007.⁴⁵ A time limit of 6 months is

⁴¹ Article L.221-1 et seq. Ceseda.

⁴² Article R.213-2 Ceseda.

⁴³ Article L.221-3 Ceseda.

⁴⁴ Article R.723-2 Ceseda.

⁴⁵ Strictly speaking, OFPRA is not a ‘first instance’ but an administrative authority which takes the first decision on the asylum application.

set for OFPRA to take a decision under the regular procedure since the entry into force of the 2015 reform of the law on asylum.⁴⁶ When a decision cannot be taken within 6 months, OFPRA has to inform the applicant thereof within 15 calendar days prior to the expiration of that period.⁴⁷ An additional 9 month-period for OFPRA to take a decision starts and, under exceptional circumstances, it can even be extended for 3 more months.⁴⁸

Provisional statistics for 2016 refer to an average processing time of 5 months,⁴⁹ thereby reducing the length of the procedure compared to previous years. The (total) average length for OFPRA to make a decision was in 2015 was 7.2 months (216 days), compared to 6.8 months (203.5) days in 2014 (average for all types of procedures).⁵⁰ In several accommodation centres (**Picardie, Lorraine, Auvergne Rhône Alpes, Languedoc-Roussillon, Paris** and its suburbs), social workers observe various inequalities regarding the duration of the procedures. Some applicants can complete the regular procedure in 5 or 6 months, including appeal, whereas in the meantime other asylum seekers who had submitted asylum claims at the beginning of 2016 have not been interviewed 6 months later.

The duration of the procedure in practice depends on two factors: the nationality of the applicant and the type of decision made in appeal. The OFPRA division in charge of asylum applications from African countries has shared its tasks with other divisions to face the number of cases to deal with. For example, an asylum seeker from Eritrea can be interviewed by a protection officer usually working in the Asia division. The increasing number of asylum applications submitted by nationals from Sub-Saharan Africa, West Africa or from the Horn of Africa implies, for people originating from these areas, a longer duration of the procedure.

According to provisional statistics by the Ministry of Interior, the first instance recognition rate for 2016 was 39% at OFPRA level and 19.8% at CNDA level (see section on [Statistics](#)).

An action plan for the reform of OFPRA, adopted on 22 May 2013, has been implemented since September 2013. It includes a monitoring mechanism of the quality of the decisions taken through an assessment of several sample cases. In addition, a “harmonisation committee”, chaired by the Executive Director, was created to harmonise the *doctrine* (including monitoring the jurisprudence of the CNDA).⁵¹

An agreement was signed between the OFPRA's Director General and the UNHCR Representative in France establishing quality controls and an evaluation grid with criteria on three main stages of the examination of asylum cases: interview, investigation and decision. The objective is to envisage useful measures for the improvement of the quality of the decisions.

In this context, an evaluation was undertaken by the two stakeholders (OFPRA and UNHCR) between June and October 2015, focusing on a representative sample of asylum decisions (350 case files) taken during the first semester of 2014.⁵² This evaluation followed the first one published in 2014. OFPRA published the results of the second quality control initiative in May 2016.⁵³ This report highlighted the increasing annotations attributed by UNHCR experts and the diminishing differences between both groups of examiners. As mentioned in the first quality control report of 2014, even though no major

⁴⁶ Article R.723-2 Céseda.

⁴⁷ Article R.723-3 Céseda.

⁴⁸ Article R.723-2 Céseda.

⁴⁹ OFPRA, 18 January 2017, available at: <http://bit.ly/2jNxHXg>.

⁵⁰ OFPRA, 2015 *Activity report*, 13 May 2016; 2014 *Activity report*, 10 April 2015.

⁵¹ See a description of the action plan for the reform of OFPRA: 2014 *Activity report*, 10 April 2015, 54-55.

⁵² OFPRA, *Contrôle qualité, Premier exercice d'évaluation (réalisé entre janvier et mai 2014 sur des décisions notifiées au cours du premier semestre 2013)* (Quality Control, First evaluation carried out between January and May 2014 on the basis of decisions notified during the first semester 2013), 17 September 2014, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1LLTkyU>.

⁵³ OFPRA, *Contrôle qualité, Deuxième exercice d'évaluation (réalisé entre juin et octobre 2015 sur des décisions de l'Opra notifiées au cours du 1er semestre 2014)* (Quality Control, Second evaluation carried out between June and October 2015 on the basis of decisions notified during the first semester 2014), 12 May 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2kgUqvO>.

difference was noticed in the treatment by OFPRA of asylum applications under the accelerated procedure and under the regular procedure, important shortcomings were highlighted concerning 1/5 of the case files under review. In particular the way interviews were conducted in these cases showed that no complementary questions were asked by OFPRA when the arguments of the asylum seeker were considered to be insufficiently consistent or credible. Also the legal analysis of the asylum application by OFPRA was not always sufficiently thorough. Proofs (such as certificates, judgments issued by foreign courts) were insufficiently taken into account. In addition, decisions were often too short and not sufficiently reasoned. Finally, the reasoning appeared to focus on the establishment of past facts of persecution rather than on the well-founded fears in case of return to the country of origin. Following the quality control and in the context of the ongoing reform of OFPRA, regular trainings are being provided to case workers and tailored tools have been designed, in particular regarding the interview, the assessment of proof and supportive documents and the reasoning of decisions taken.

1.2. Prioritised examination and fast-track processing

The 2015 reform of the law on asylum provided for the possibility for OFPRA to give priority to applications introduced by vulnerable persons having identified “specific needs in terms of reception conditions” or “specific procedural needs”.⁵⁴ In 2015, the average processing time for these groups was 97 days.⁵⁵ This provision entered into force on 1 November 2015, therefore there is no available data regarding the implementation of this prioritised processing at the time of writing.

Since 2013, OFPRA is also conducting decentralised and external missions in order to accelerate the examination of claims from seekers with specific nationalities or having specific needs. This has resulted in 215 in 6 decentralised missions in **Lyon, Grenoble, Bordeaux, Metz, Paris, Cayenne and Basse-Terre**.⁵⁶ In 2016, three missions have also been reported by local stakeholders in **Lyon** (February), **Besançon** (August) and **Clermont-Ferrand** (December). In Besançon, the mission was held to conduct interviews with Syrian relocated asylum seekers. In Clermont-Ferrand, asylum seekers accommodated in Reception and Orientation Centres (CAO) have been heard.

The field mission in Paris was conducted for the first time in order to examine 240 asylum claims mostly registered by Sudanese and Eritrean nationals.⁵⁷ Most of them were living in camps set up in Paris. OFPRA has kept on intervening on the field in migrant camps in Paris between May and October 2015. 3,500 people have been sheltered and benefited from fast-track processing of their asylum claim.⁵⁸

Considering the particular vulnerability of migrants in **Calais**, OFPRA has been conducting field missions with the aim to explain the asylum procedure as well as rights of asylum seekers and refugees in France. In May 2015, a specific mission was held in Calais, targeting Eritrean nationals. In this context, 111 asylum claims have been processed directly in Calais by OFPRA protection officers.⁵⁹

⁵⁴ Article L.723-3 Ceseda.

⁵⁵ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 41.

⁵⁶ *Ibid*, 10.

⁵⁷ *Ibid*.

⁵⁸ *Ibid*, 3.

⁵⁹ *Ibid*, 12.

1.3. Personal interview

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Personal Interview

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the regular procedure?
❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews?

☒ Yes ☐ No
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. In the regular procedure, is the interview conducted by the authority responsible for taking the decision?

☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? ☐ Frequently ☒ Rarely ☐ Never
❖ If so, under what circumstances? Physical inability of attending e.g. health;
Held in administrative detention;
Overseas

French legislation provides for systematic personal interviews of applicants. This obligation has been strengthened by the reform of the law on asylum, as instead of 4 there are now only 2 legal grounds for omitting a personal interview:⁶⁰

- (a) OFPRA is about to take a positive decision on the basis of the evidence at its disposal; or
- (b) Medical reasons prohibit the conduct of the interview.

In practice, OFPRA rarely omits interviews. In 2015, 95.2% of all asylum seekers were summoned for an interview, compared to 97% in 2014. The rate of interviews actually taking place has slightly decreased: 76% in 2015, compared to 80% in 2014.⁶¹

All personal interviews are conducted by protection officers from OFPRA. Asylum seekers are interviewed individually without their family members. A minor child can also be interviewed alone if OFPRA has serious reasons to believe that he or she might have endured persecutions unknown to other family members.⁶² After a primary interview, OFPRA can nevertheless conduct a complementary one and hear several members of a family at the same time if it is necessary for assessing the risks of persecution.⁶³

Asylum seekers have the possibility to be accompanied by a third person, either a lawyer or a representative of an authorised NGO.⁶⁴ In a Decision of 30 July 2015, OFPRA's Director-General has detailed the conditions for the organisation of the interview. The third person has to inform OFPRA, to the extent possible, 7 days prior to the interview in the regular procedure and 4 days in the accelerated procedure of his or her intention to accompany an asylum seeker to the interview. The absence of a third person does not prevent OFPRA from conducting the interview. The third person is not allowed to intervene or to exchange information with the asylum seeker or the interpreter during the interview, but he or she can formulate remarks and observations at the end of the interview. These observations are translated if necessary and written down in the interview report. The interview is also fully recorded.⁶⁵

The asylum seeker or the third person can ask to read the interview report before a decision is taken on the case. At the end of the interview, the asylum seeker and the third person who accompanies him or her are informed of their right to have access to the copy of the interview. The latter is either immediately given to the asylum seeker or it is sent before a decision is taken.⁶⁶ However, neither the law nor the OFPRA Decision of 30 July 2015 allow for the possibility of further comments before the decision is taken.

⁶⁰ Article L.723-6 *Ceseda*, applicable for asylum claims introduced as of 20 July 2015.

⁶¹ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 63.

⁶² Article L.723-6 *Ceseda*.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ OFPRA, Decision of 30 July 2015 establishing organisational modalities for the interview according to the implementation of Article L.723-6 of the *Ceseda* (Décision du 30 juillet 2015 établissant les modalités d'organisation de l'entretien en application de l'article L.723-6 du *Ceseda*).

⁶⁶ Article R.723-7 *Ceseda*.

However, neither the law nor the OFPRA Decision of 30 July 2015 allow for the possibility of further comments before the decision is taken.

A few organisations have requested to be authorised to accompany asylum seekers during the interview, and 14 have been authorised by OFPRA in a Decision of 21 March 2016.⁶⁷ These organisations are frequently requested to accompany asylum seekers, most of the time from applicants not accommodated in the centres they run. Forum réfugiés – Cosi has however been requested only about 50 times during the year 2016, out of more than 6,000 asylum seekers benefiting from its assistance and support.

An audio recording of the interview is also made. It cannot be listened to before a negative decision has been issued by OFPRA, in view of an appeal of this decision.⁶⁸ In case a technical issue prevents the audio recording from being put in place, additional comments can be added to the registration of the interview. If the asylum seeker refuses to confirm that the content of the interview registered is in compliance with what has effectively been said during the interview, the grounds for his or her refusal are written down. However, it cannot prevent OFPRA to issue a decision on his or her claim.⁶⁹ Access to the audio recording is quite difficult for asylum seekers. Indeed, before OFPRA issues its decision, the recording can only be listened to in OFPRA offices, in **Fontenay-sous-Bois**. This makes it impossible for asylum seekers accommodated outside Paris and its surroundings to get access to recordings. At CNDA stage, the audio recording can be obtained by asylum seekers' lawyers and transmitted to them. Even if most of lawyers pleading to the Court are based in Paris and its surroundings, it is much easier for asylum seekers to get access to the audio recording through them.

The interview report and the draft decision written by the protection officer are then submitted for the validation of the section manager. Since September 2013, a procedure of transfer of signature has been set up in order to accelerate the processing delays.

The report is not a verbatim transcript of the interview as in practice the protection officer takes notes him or herself at the same time as he or she conducts the interview. The report is a summary of the questions asked by the protection officer, the answers provided by the asylum seeker and, since the adoption of the reform of the law on asylum, the observations formulated by the third person, if applicable. It also mentions the duration of the interview, the presence (or not) of the interpreter and the conditions in which the asylum seeker wrote his or her application. The report is sent to the asylum seeker together with any notification of a negative decision. The section on the opinion of the protection officer is included in the document received by the asylum seeker since 1 January 2015. The report is written in French and is not translated for the applicant. In practice, the quality of the interview report can be very variable. This aspect was also mentioned in the recent above-mentioned quality control initiative whose results were published in May 2016.⁷⁰

The presence of an interpreter during the personal interview is provided if the request had been made in the application form. Interpreters are usually available,⁷¹ but some difficulties are frequently observed (for instance translation in Russian is often imposed even though the language requested was Chechen and Serbo-Croatian can be imposed even if the Romani language has been requested). Rare languages (such as Susu or Edo) are often not well represented. Since the reform of the law on asylum, the law provides for a choice of interpreter according to gender considerations, in particular if the asylum seeker has been

⁶⁷ OFPRA, Decision NOR: INT1607856S of 21 March 2016 establishing the list of organisations competent for proposing representatives to accompany asylum seekers or refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to a personal interview held by OFPRA. The list of authorised organisations can be found at: <http://bit.ly/2j1LhSB>.

⁶⁸ Article L.723-7 Ceseda.

⁶⁹ Article R.723-8 Ceseda.

⁷⁰ OFPRA, *Contrôle qualité, Deuxième exercice d'évaluation*, 12 May 2016.

⁷¹ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 84 mentions that 83% of interviews held in 2015 were conducted with an interpreter. This represents a slight drop to 2014, where 84% of interviews were carried out with an interpreter.

subjected to sexual violence.⁷² This new disposition also applies to protection officer. According to some stakeholders, the quality of the translations provided can vary widely. Some asylum seekers have reported issues with translations that are too simplified (approximate translations or not in line with their answers) or with inappropriate behaviour (inattentive interpreters or interpreters taking the liberty to make personal reflections or laughing with the protection officer). Finally, sometimes the protection officers themselves act as interpreters and this can have a diverse impact. Some asylum seekers report difficulties to open up to a person who speaks the language of the country involved in the invoked persecutions. Nevertheless, some advantages have also been reported, such as demonstrating a particular interest for the region of origin.

In addition to audio recording, interviews can be conducted through video conferencing. There are 3 cases where OFPRA can decide to conduct the interview through video conferencing where:⁷³

- (a) The asylum seeker cannot physically come to OFPRA for medical or family reasons;
- (b) The asylum seeker is held in an administrative detention centre; or
- (c) The asylum seeker is overseas.

1.4. Appeal

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Appeal

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the first instance decision in the regular procedure?

❖ If yes, is it	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ If yes, is it suspensive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Average processing time for the appeal body to make a decision: 7 months and 3 days

Following the rejection of their asylum application by the Director General of OFPRA, the applicant may challenge the decision to the CNDA. The CNDA is an administrative court specialised in asylum. The CNDA is divided into 11 chambers. These chambers are divided into formations of courts each of them made up of 3 members:⁷⁴ a President (member of the Council of State, of an administrative court or appellate court, the Revenue Court or magistrate from the judiciary, in activity or honorary)⁷⁵ and 2 designated assessors, including one appointed by UNHCR. This presence of a judge appointed by UNHCR at the CNDA is a unique feature of the French asylum system.

The CNDA hears appeals against decisions granting or refusing refugee status or subsidiary protection, against decisions withdrawing refugee status or subsidiary protection and against decisions refusing subsequent applications. The CNDA may also hear appeals from applicants who have been granted subsidiary protection by OFPRA but who want to be recognised as refugees. In this case, the CNDA can grant refugee status. If not, the benefit of subsidiary protection remains.

The appeal must be filed by registered mail within 1 month from the notification of the negative decision by OFPRA. The Decree on CNDA Procedure of 16 August 2013⁷⁶ has introduced a longer period for asylum applications lodged in French overseas departments;⁷⁷ these asylum seekers have 2 months to

⁷² Article L.723-6 Ceseda.

⁷³ Article R.723-9 Ceseda.

⁷⁴ A plenary session ("*Grande formation*") is organised to adjudicate important cases. Under these circumstances, there are 9 judges: the 3 judges from the section which heard the case initially and 2 professional judges, 2 representatives of the Council of State and 2 assessors from UNHCR.

⁷⁵ 10 judges acting as presidents are now working full time at the CNDA, in addition to part time judges on temporary contracts.

⁷⁶ Decree n. 2013-751 of 16 August 2013 on the procedure related to the CNDA, completed by two orders (*arrêtés*) from 22 April 2014. A useful explanatory note was published on the CNDA website in September 2013: <http://bit.ly/1HAwuYj>.

⁷⁷ Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique, Réunion, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin, Mayotte, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, French Polynesia, the Wallis and Futuna Islands, New Caledonia and the French Antarctic Lands.

appeal the OFPRA decision. There is a specific form to submit this appeal such as detailed in a recent amendment of the Ceseda:⁷⁸

1. It has to be written in French;
2. It must contain the name, last name, nationality, date of birth and administrative address of the claimant;
3. It must be founded in law and facts;
4. The certification of asylum claim and the OFPRA decision must be attached;
5. It has to be signed by the claimant or its attorney;
6. It has to specify in which language the claimant wishes to be heard; and
7. In case the claim has been channelled to an accelerated procedure, the notice of information delivered by the Prefecture stating the reason for this must be attached.

This appeal has suspensive effect for all asylum seekers whatever procedure they are under (regular or accelerated). The appeal is assessed on points of law and facts. Documents and evidence supporting the claim have to be translated into French to be considered by the CNDA. Identity papers, judicial and police documents must be translated by an officially certified translator. The clerk informs OFPRA of the existence of an appeal against its decision and asks for the case file to be transferred within 15 calendar days.

The CNDA sends a receipt of registration to the applicant which notifies the applicant of his or her right to consult his or her file, the right to be assisted by a lawyer, the fact that the information concerning his or her application is subject to automated processing, of the possibility that his or her appeal will be processed by order ("*ordonnance*") namely by a single judge without a hearing. The same receipt requests the applicant to indicate the language in which he or she wishes to speak at the hearing in order to select the interpreter. In case the appeal has been lodged after the deadline, and in case of dismissal ("*non-lieu*") or withdrawal of the applicant, the president of the CNDA or the president of one of the sections can dismiss the appeal "by order" ("*ordonnance*"). If the appeal does not contain any serious elements enabling a questioning of the OFPRA decision, it can also be dismissed "by order" ("*ordonnance*") but after a preliminary assessment of the case.⁷⁹

Since the reform of the law on asylum of 29 July 2015, a time limit is set in law for the CNDA to take a decision. The CNDA has to rule within 5 months under the regular procedure. When the appeal concerns a decision from OFPRA issued under the accelerated procedure or if it concerns an appeal for a claim considered inadmissible, then the CNDA has to rule within 5 weeks. Under the regular procedure, the appeal is processed by a Court panel while in other cases only one single judge – either the President of the CNDA or the President of the section – rules on the appeal. 396 single judge hearings have been held in 2016.⁸⁰

In 2016, the CNDA registered 39,986 appeals and took 42,968 decisions, marking an increase in its activity from previous years.⁸¹ The CNDA registered 38,674 appeals in 2015 and ruled on 35,979 decisions.⁸² The average processing time for the CNDA to take a decision has decreased in 2016. It was 6 months and 26 days as of the end of December 2016,⁸³ against 7 months and 3 days in 2015.

The 2013 Decree on CNDA procedure has modified some of the procedural steps pertaining to the appeal stage. The Decree provides that the deadline for closing the inquiry is 5 days minimum before the date set for the hearing (instead of 3 days as was the case until now). This means that it is only possible to

⁷⁸ Article R.733-5 Ceseda, as amended by Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016.

⁷⁹ In a decision from 9 July 2014, the Council of State considered that when the CNDA takes an order ("*ordonnance*", i.e. a decision taken by a single judge), the absence of UNHCR does not contravene the 1951 Geneva Convention (in particular Article 35) nor EU law (in particular Article 21 of the Asylum Procedures Directive: Council of State, Decision n°366578, 9 July 2014, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1CfPye8>.

⁸⁰ CNDA, *2016 Activity report*, 27 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2kKzTjv>, 11.

⁸¹ Ministry of Interior, *La demande d'asile*, 16 January 2017.

⁸² CNDA, *2015 Activity report*, 31 March 2016.

⁸³ CNDA, *2016 Activity report*, 27 January 2017, 8.

add further information to the appeal case until 5 days before the hearing.⁸⁴ After the hearing, it is nevertheless possible to produce further elements to the Court by submitting a “*note en délibéré*”. In the regular procedure, 21 days are taken by the Court before delivering its decision. This delay is named “*délibéré*”, during which the claimant can inform the Court of new elements or modify his or her declarations.

Unless the appeal is rejected by order (“*ordonnance*”), the law provides for a hearing of the asylum seeker. A summons for a hearing has to be communicated to the applicant at least 30 days before the hearing day.⁸⁵ These hearings are public, unless the President of the section decides that it will be held *in camera* and take place at the CNDA headquarters near Paris.⁸⁶ In most cases, hearings were held *in camera* following a specific request from the applicant. Since the reform, the hearing *in camera* is *ispo jure* (*de plein droit*) meaning that it is applied upon request of the applicant. Asylum seekers who are not accommodated in reception centres have to organise and pay for their journey themselves, even if they live in distant regions. The hearing begins by the presentation of the report by the *rapporteur*. The judges can then interview the applicant. If the applicant is assisted by a lawyer, he or she is invited to make oral submissions, the administrative procedure before the CNDA being mainly written. Following the hearing, the case is placed under deliberation. Decisions of the CNDA are published (posted on the walls of the court building) during a period of 2 to 3 weeks under regular procedure and one week under accelerated one.⁸⁷ Negative decisions are transmitted to the Ministry of Interior, i.e. OFPRA and Prefectures.

The fact the CNDA may reject cases without hearing them has an effect on the duration of the procedure. If the court makes a decision “by order”, the duration of the procedure will be up to three months faster.

Since a law of 2011, and the following implementing decree of 12 June 2013, the use of video conferencing for the CNDA hearings is allowed.⁸⁸ The applicant will be informed by registered mail and will have 15 days to refuse it; however, the possibility to refuse only applies to those living in mainland France. In practice, this is only applied to applicants overseas and it replaces mobile court hearings. In 2016, 194 video hearings were held in total,⁸⁹ against 87 in 2015.⁹⁰

Finally, the decree on the procedure related to the CNDA of 16 August 2013 foresees that in cases where the CNDA plans to reject the appeal by order (“*ordonnance*”) due to the absence of serious elements enabling a questioning of the OFPRA decision, the CNDA has the obligation to inform the applicants about their rights to access their file.⁹¹ Moreover, the same decree provides that if the CNDA fails to provide an interpreter in the language indicated by the applicant, the CNDA has to inform the latter that he or she will be heard in another language one can reasonably think he or she will understand.⁹² In practice, applicants are always heard in the language for which they have asked to have an interpreter. If an asylum seeker cannot be heard in the language he or she has indicated in his or her claim, because there is no interpreter available, the hearing will be postponed.

Asylum seekers face several obstacles to challenging a negative OFPRA decision. Indeed, despite the translation of time limits and appeal modalities at the back of the refusal notification, some asylum seekers sometimes do not understand, in particular those who are not accommodated in reception centres. Since 2012, these are no longer eligible for support for the preparation of their appeal within the orientation

⁸⁴ Article R.733-13 Ceseda.

⁸⁵ Article R.733-19 Ceseda. In case of “emergency” however, the period between the summons and the hearing can be reduced to 7 days.

⁸⁶ Except for overseas departments where missions from the CNDA are regularly organised to hear the applicants.

⁸⁷ CNDA decisions are however not accessible on the internet. Only a selection of them are published by the CNDA on its website: <http://bit.ly/2ki5O6G>.

⁸⁸ Decree of 12 June 2013 setting the technical characteristics of the communication means to be used at the CNDA, Official journal 18 June 2013, NOR: JUSE1314361A; Article L.733-1 Ceseda.

⁸⁹ CNDA, 2016 Activity report, 27 January 2017, 13.

⁹⁰ CNDA, 2015 Activity report, 31 March 2016, 13.

⁹¹ Article R.733-4(5) Ceseda.

⁹² Article R.733-8 Ceseda.

platforms. They can only rely on volunteer assistance from NGOs, whose resources are already overstretched. In addition, since 29 October 2015, accommodation centres no longer ensure any mission, officially, of legal aid regarding the appeal. Their mission is circumscribed to a legal orientation to lawyers and to fulfil the legal aid request form. In practice, most of accommodation centres keep on assisting asylum seekers in writing and challenging their claim to the CNDA.

Onward appeal

An onward appeal before the Council of State (*Conseil d'Etat*) is provided by law in case of a negative decision at CNDA level or in case OFPRA decides to appeal against a CNDA decision granting a protection status.⁹³ This appeal must be lodged within 2 months of notification of the CNDA decision.⁹⁴ The Council of State does not review all the facts of the case, but only allegations supported by the applicant. If the Council of State annuls the decision, it refers to the CNDA to decide again on the merits of the case, but it may also decide to rule itself on the granting or refusal of protection.

This appeal before the Council of State must be presented by a lawyer registered with the Council of State. If the asylum seeker's income is too low to initiate this action, he or she may request legal aid to the Office of legal aid of the Council of State. In practice, it is very difficult to obtain it. In 2016, 847 appeals were challenged to the Council of State, against 623 in 2015,⁹⁵ and only 21 were admitted (22 in 2015).⁹⁶ This appeal is not suspensive and the applicant may be returned to his or her country of origin during this period.

1.5. Legal assistance

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance

1. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover:

<input type="checkbox"/> Representation in interview
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal advice

2. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a negative decision in practice?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representation in courts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal advice

Legal assistance at first instance

The modalities and the degree of legal assistance provided to asylum seekers in the first instance (at OFPRA level) depend on the type of reception conditions they enjoy.

- If the applicant is accommodated in a reception centre for asylum seekers (CADA), he or she can be supported in the writing of his or her application form by staff from the reception centres. According to the mission set out in their framework agreement,⁹⁷ CADA teams (legal advisers) should also assist the applicant in the preparation of his or her interview at OFPRA. The team can provide advice and support to find a lawyer, either under the legal aid scheme or outside of it.

⁹³ Article L.511-1 CJA.

⁹⁴ See CNDA, *Appeals before the Council of State*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1dBgbhO>.

⁹⁵ CNDA, *2015 Activity report*, 31 March 2016, 9.

⁹⁶ CNDA, *2016 Activity Report*, 27 January 2017, 10.

⁹⁷ Annex 1 Circular on CADA Mission, 19 August 2011, available at: <http://bit.ly/1Kv5fiG>.

- If the applicant cannot be accommodated in a reception centre, then the “reference framework” for asylum seekers’ “orientation platforms”⁹⁸ applies,⁹⁹ with the exception of those benefiting from support provided in some emergency reception structures who can benefit from the assistance provided in those centres. In this case asylum seekers are assisted in their paperwork, such as their application for legal aid and their residence permit renewal process. Asylum seekers may also be assisted in the drafting of their asylum application but the preparation for the interview is theoretically excluded.

Depending on where these legal assistance services take place (CADA or orientation platforms), they are funded by OFII, by the Ministry of Interior and/or by EU funding under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). Some local authorities sometimes contribute to this funding.

Access to legal assistance is therefore uneven depending on the type of reception conditions provided. Asylum seekers in the most precarious situations, those without reception conditions, are offered fewer services than those accommodated in CADAs. This situation leads to unequal treatment between asylum seekers accommodated in CADAs, who receive support and in-depth assistance, and asylum seekers housed in emergency facilities, who are without direct support and are sometimes located far away from the regional orientation platforms. Furthermore, these platforms do not have the same capacity as CADAs, and this greatly limits the services provided to these persons.¹⁰⁰

Legal assistance at the appeal stage

As mentioned before, the terms of reference of CADAs have been modified and support to asylum seekers in the appeal phase is not included anymore. Legal support for the preparation of appeals to the CNDA is also no longer funded within the “reference framework” of the orientation platforms. Therefore, asylum seekers have to rely on legal support from lawyers.

Since 1 December 2008, the law foresees the granting of legal aid (“*aide juridictionnelle*”) for lawyers to file an appeal to the CNDA in case of an OFPRA negative decision, thus removing the entry and residence conditions imposed since 1991.¹⁰¹ Legal costs can therefore, upon certain conditions, be borne by the State.

The reform of the law on asylum consecrates the right to legal aid as it is considered as *ipso jure* (“*de plein droit*”). Legal aid is of an automatic entitlement and is granted upon request if:

- The appeal does not appear to be manifestly inadmissible; and
- The legal allowance application is submitted within 15 days after receiving the notification of the negative decision from OFPRA or within 1 month if the request for legal aid is included within the appeal to OFPRA negative decision.

In case of a negative decision by OFPRA, means and deadlines for introducing an appeal are written down in the decision sent to the asylum seeker. There are 2 possibilities to request legal aid to challenge OFPRA’s decision before the CNDA:¹⁰²

- (1) Before introducing the appeal, the asylum seeker, or his or her lawyer in case he or she has one, can request legal aid to the Legal Aid Office within 15 days after the notification of the decision by OFPRA. In that case, the 1-month time-limit to introduce the appeal will only start running once

⁹⁸ In France, these orientation platforms (*plateformes d’accueil*) can have several aims: they can receive asylum seekers to provide administrative, legal and social support and can also handle requests for housing and postal address (*domiciliation*). 23 of these platforms are managed by NGOs.

⁹⁹ Ministry of Interior, *Reference framework for first reception services for asylum seekers*, December 2011, available at: <http://bit.ly/1C5aQLg>, 10.

¹⁰⁰ Valérie Létard and Jean-Louis Touraine, *Report on Asylum Reform: Report to the Minister of Interior*, 28 November 2013.

¹⁰¹ Article 93 Law n° 2006-911 of 24 July 2006 on immigration and integration.

¹⁰² Article 9-4, Title I of the Law n. 91-647, 10 July 1991 on Legal aid.

the asylum seeker or his or her lawyer receives the notification of legal aid from the Legal Aid Office.

- (2) When introducing the appeal to the CNDA, the asylum seeker, or his or her lawyer in case he or she has one, can request legal aid with the appeal claim and only at the moment of its submission to the Court.

The recipients of legal aid have the right to choose their lawyer freely or to have one appointed for them by the Legal Aid Office.¹⁰³ The refusal to grant legal aid may be challenged before the President of the CNDA within 8 days. This legal aid for asylum seekers is funded through the State budget for the general legal aid system.

In practice, legal aid is quite widely granted. In 2015, the CNDA's legal aid office registered 29,181 requests (13% more than in 2014) and took 28,627 decisions. Requests were accepted in 90.1% of cases.¹⁰⁴

Until 2013, lawyers working in the field of asylum were granted lower financial compensation (8 credits, or €182 per file) than the fee allocated for ordinary cases before administrative courts. A Decree of 20 June 2013 doubles the unit value (16 credits, or €424) for appeals with a hearing and 4 credits (or €106) for appeals without a hearing before the CNDA.¹⁰⁵ Two Decrees of 12 January 2016 have increased the amount of the unit value.¹⁰⁶

In any event, the current level of compensation is still deemed insufficient by many asylum stakeholders in France and this prevents lawyers from doing serious and quality work for each case.¹⁰⁷ In particular, it is not enough to cover the cost of an interpreter during the preparation of the case.¹⁰⁸ This is so off-putting that lawyers specialised in asylum law refuse most of the time to work under the legal aid scheme. Lawyers are often court-appointed by the CNDA.¹⁰⁹ The difficulty is that, even though court-appointed lawyers are informed of the name of their client in between 2 and 3 months before the hearing, they only have the address of their clients and no phone numbers which often prevent both parties to effectively get in touch. Moreover, most of these lawyers are based in Paris whereas asylum seekers can be living elsewhere in France. Therefore, they often do not meet their clients until the last moment. These lawyers sometimes refuse to assist asylum seekers in writing their appeal and only represent them in court. This makes it difficult for asylum seekers to properly prepare for the hearing. Asylum seekers who are not accommodated in reception centres are therefore on their own to write their appeal and face a high risk of seeing their appeal rejected by order ("*ordonnance*") due to insufficient arguments.

2. Dublin

2.1. General

Dublin statistics for 2016 have not been made available by the Ministry of Interior.

The Dublin procedure is implemented by Prefectures, therefore it can vary greatly from one Prefecture to another across France and, even within the same Prefecture, practice can vary over time and depending

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* See CNDA, *Legal Aid*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1FXqvaw>.

¹⁰⁴ CNDA, *2015 Activity report*, 31 March 2016, 13-14.

¹⁰⁵ Decree n. 2013-525 of 20 June 2013 on the compensation for the missions of Legal aid carried out by lawyers at the CNDA.

¹⁰⁶ Decree n. 2016-11 of 12 January 2016 on the compensation for the missions of Legal aid.

¹⁰⁷ The CNDA is based in Paris and a return train ticket from other cities (such as Lyon) already takes a large part of the fee received.

¹⁰⁸ Senate, *Information Report n°130*, prepared by Senators Jean-Yves Leconte and Christophe-André Frassa, 14 November 2012.

¹⁰⁹ Decree n° 2013-525 of 20 June 2013 on the compensation for the missions of Legal aid carried out by lawyers at the CNDA also extends the possibility to designate court-appointed lawyers to all lawyers registered in any Bar in France (it was previously restricted to the Bar Associations of Paris and Versailles).

on the cases. For instance, across the **Ile-de-France** region, several disparities are witnessed between different Prefectures.¹¹⁰

Application of the Dublin criteria

The Dublin procedure is applied to all asylum seekers without exception (as per the Regulation). The Ministry of Interior issued an instruction on 19 July 2016, recalling to all Prefectures that “in the current migration context, no asylum application should be registered as France’s responsibility without prior verification whether France is in fact the responsible country.”¹¹¹ The official policy of the French Dublin Unit is that it does not transfer unaccompanied children under the Dublin Regulation. Unaccompanied children can however be placed under a Dublin procedure by Prefectures.

In practice, the elements taken into account to determine the Member State responsible can vary from one Prefecture to another but it has been observed that the taking of fingerprints (and therefore the identification of another responsible State) always takes precedence over the application of the other criteria. According to a Circular of 1 April 2011,¹¹² the taking of fingerprints will be decisive in the search for the most likely responsible State.

Practice was expected to evolve with the implementation of the reform of the law on asylum as the Circular of 2 November 2015 stated that “in case another Member State would be responsible for processing the asylum claim, the Prefecture conduct the interview with the asylum seeker in order to establish his or her conditions of entry, his or her itinerary and potential family ties in another Member State.”¹¹³ The instruction of 19 July 2016 also reiterates that the presence of family members must always be inquired, even in the case of a Eurodac ‘hit’.¹¹⁴ In practice, 18 months later the entry into force of the law, the taking of fingerprints remains decisive in the determination of the State responsible for processing the asylum claim.

The discretionary clauses

It is difficult to know how the sovereignty clause is applied. It used to be observed that Prefectures sometimes simply delivered a temporary residence permit (which enables the asylum seeker to lodge a regular application for asylum) after having channelled the asylum seeker under the Dublin procedure, without explaining why and without mentioning whether it is under one clause or the other.¹¹⁵

The use of discretionary clauses had been encouraged on several occasions by the National Consultative Commission of Human Rights (CNCDH) in the frame of the dismantlement of the **Calais** slums.¹¹⁶ The Ministry of Interior has also recommended the use of these clauses to asylum seekers accommodated in CAOs, especially concerning those with family ties in UK.¹¹⁷ For many stakeholders in the field, it had

¹¹⁰ See La Cimade, ‘Dublin : état des lieux et conseils pratiques en Ile de France’, 5 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iUiHHz>.

¹¹¹ Ministry of Interior, Instruction NOR: INTV1618837J of 19 July 2016 relating to the application of the Dublin III Regulation – Resort to house arrest and administrative detention in the context of execution of transfer decisions, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jl7dEd>, 2. Unofficial translation by the author.

¹¹² Circular of 1 April 2011 on the application of Council Regulation 343/2003, the so-called ‘Dublin Regulation’. Implementation of accelerated procedures of some asylum claims mentioned in art L741-4 Ceseda, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1dBnfeg>.

¹¹³ Circular of 2 November 2015 on the implementation of the Law of 29 July 2015 on the reform of the asylum law, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1RaHGPO>.

¹¹⁴ Ministry of Interior, Instruction NOR: INTV1618837J of 19 July 2016 relating to the application of the Dublin III Regulation – Resort to house arrest and administrative detention in the context of execution of transfer decisions, 3.

¹¹⁵ Dublin Transnational Network, *Dublin II Regulation: Lives on Hold: French report*, December 2012, available at: <http://bit.ly/1UgeKXu>, 35-37.

¹¹⁶ CNCDH, *Avis de suivi sur la situation des migrants à Calais et dans le Calaisis* (Survey notice on migrants situation in Calais and in Calaisis), 7 July 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iEsAJB>.

¹¹⁷ Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Housing, *Joint notice on the implementation of CAOs*, 7 December 2015, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2k3BF1a>.

been understood that the discretionary clauses would be applied to asylum seekers joining the CAOs. This general opinion seems to be shared by the Ombudsman, which recalled the positions of the Ministry of Interior at the beginning of the operations of dismantlement of the Calais “jungle”: “According to the information shared by the Ministry, it was obvious that no removal measure could be applied to people orientated to CAOs, especially regarding the Dublin procedure.”¹¹⁸

In the same report, the Ombudsman deplores the fact that these promises have not been kept. As mentioned above, as of 19 July 2016, the Ministry of Interior requested its services to make a systematic application of the Dublin procedure and to proceed effectively to all the transfer decisions.

2.2. Procedure

Indicators: Dublin: Procedure

1. On average, how long does a transfer take after the responsible Member State has accepted responsibility? Not available

The procedure which is described in this section is mainly drawn from the current practice in the **Rhône département**.

When they go to the Prefecture to apply for asylum, all applicants are given an information leaflet explaining, among others, the Dublin procedure; Leaflet A, produced by the EU and translated into several languages.¹¹⁹ They also receive the general guide for asylum seekers, also translated into several languages, and a form to notify their intention to introduce an asylum claim (see section on [Registration](#)).

A date for a future appointment is set in order to complete the request for an asylum claim certification. At this meeting which shall take place within 3 days (up to 10 days in case of massive influx of asylum seekers) fingerprints are taken and the abovementioned form is completed.

During the application process, the officers in Prefectures are requested to take fingerprints for each and every asylum seeker above 14 years old and they have a duty to check these fingerprints in the Eurodac system. An exception is made for asylum seekers whose fingerprints are unfit for identification (i.e. unreadable). In this case, asylum seekers will be summoned again and then their claim will be channelled into the accelerated procedure if their fingerprints are still unfit for identification,¹²⁰ except very specific cases related to a proved illness. The asylum claim cannot be fully registered without the fingerprints have been taken and checked in the Eurodac system. Therefore, the asylum claim certification is only delivered once all information, including fingerprints, has been registered.¹²¹

Asylum seekers receive an asylum claim certification specifying the procedure under which they have been placed, for instance the Dublin procedure.¹²² This asylum claim certification allows asylum seekers placed under Dublin to remain legally on the French territory during the entire procedure for the determination of the responsible State.

Once a claim is channelled under the Dublin procedure, the applicant receives a second information leaflet on the Dublin procedure (Leaflet B, produced by the EU and translated into several languages)¹²³ and a

¹¹⁸ Ombudsman, *Rapport d'observation : démantèlement des campements et prise en charge des exilés Calais – Stalingrad (Paris)* (Survey report: camps dismantlement and support of exiles Calais – Stalingrad (Paris)), 20 December 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jONLpl>. Unofficial translation by the author.

¹¹⁹ European Commission and Migrationsverket, *Leaflet A: “I have asked for asylum in the EU – Which country will handle my claim?”* 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1PSuhgz>.

¹²⁰ Article L.723-2 Ceseda.

¹²¹ Circular of 2 November 2015 on the implementation of the Law of 29 July 2015.

¹²² Articles L.741-1 and L.742-1 Ceseda.

¹²³ European Commission and Migrationsverket, *Leaflet B: “I am in the Dublin procedure – What does this mean?”*, 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1dBoCd2>.

Dublin notice document ("*convocation Dublin*") issued by the Prefecture. The applicant does not always get a copy of the interview form. Since November 2014, the **Rhône** Prefecture has asked applicants to sign a letter written in French and listing all the information given (as requested under Article 4 of the Dublin III Regulation) and the language in which it is given.

The presence of an interpreter at that stage is not guaranteed and practice varies widely depending on the Prefectures e.g. in **Nice** or in **Clermont-Ferrand**, an interpreter is called to translate the written information when the applicant does not speak French. The applicant must go to the Prefecture every month with his or her Dublin notice document.

In the **Rhône** department, the applicant is informed that a take back or a take charge procedure has been initiated through the information written at the back of his Dublin notice document; the information being translated in the applicant's language. However, there is not necessarily information either about the country which was contacted or on the criteria leading to this referral.

The asylum seeker is not necessarily informed about the date when the country determined to be responsible for his or her application is contacted and sometimes does not know the date of the requested Member State's reply either. Asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure are formally informed about these dates through the notification of readmission order letter delivered to them once the decision to "take charge" or "take back" has been made. In the **Rhône** department, this decision is generally explained and indicates the deadline before which the transfer must take place.

The reform of immigration law in March 2016 has instituted the possibility of notifying a house arrest to asylum seekers during the procedure of determination of the responsible Member State. The foreign national can be notified a house arrest for a 6-month period. This house arrest has to be motivated and it is renewable once for the same period of time. The foreign national then has to present him or herself to the Prefecture when asked to. The Prefecture can also seize his or her passport or identity documents.¹²⁴

In practice, the use of this possibility varies a lot depending on the Prefectures. In **Marseille** for example, Forum réfugiés - Cosi staff have reported a systematic notification of house arrest to asylum seekers under a Dublin procedure. In **Paris** and its surroundings, most of asylum seekers placed under the Dublin procedure are indeed under house arrest, although not all Prefectures notify this possibility during the determination procedure.¹²⁵ In **Lyon**, it is not systematic.

Individualised guarantees

Information gathered at the time of writing shows that individualised guarantees for Dublin returnees are not checked. Indeed, the case law *Tarakhel v Switzerland* foresees that States have to check which reception conditions and procedural provisions will be guaranteed to asylum seekers when being returned to the determined responsible States. That should particularly be applied to vulnerable asylum seekers and families.

The individual guarantees are checked during the judicial review before the administrative courts. It is nevertheless impossible to draw a coherent practice from French case law regarding individualised guarantees. The Administrative Court of Appeal of Nancy found on 31 March 2016 that the Hungarian asylum system did not present deficiencies.¹²⁶ On 31 May 2016, the Administrative Court of Appeal in Lyon also held that the asylum system in Hungary corresponded to the European standards. According to the Court, there was no reason to consider that the Hungarian asylum system did not meet the required criteria for providing decent living conditions to asylum seekers regarding the claimant's personal

¹²⁴ Article L.742-2 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

¹²⁵ See La Cimade, 'Dublin : état des lieux et conseils pratiques en Ile de France', 5 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iUiHaz>.

¹²⁶ Administrative Court of Appeal of Nancy, Decision No 15NC00961, 31 March 2016.

situation.¹²⁷ Two months later, the Administrative Court of Lyon stated, in its decision of 29 July 2016, that the Hungarian asylum system presented systemic failures incompatible with the preservation of individualised guarantees for asylum seekers.¹²⁸ The Administrative Court of Appeal in Bordeaux took a different decision on 27 September 2016. The Court stated that the conditions in which asylum seekers had to submit their claim in Hungary did ensure an effective examination of their claim.¹²⁹

Transfers

Any transfer decision must be motivated and notified in writing to the applicant.¹³⁰ It shall mention deadlines to appeal and explain the appeal procedure. When the foreign national is not assisted by a lawyer or an association, the main elements of the decision have to be communicated in a language he or she understands or is likely to understand.

When a Member State agrees to take charge of an asylum seeker, 3 transfer modalities are available:

- (a) Voluntary transfer initiated by the applicant him or herself: a *laissez-passer* is provided as well as a meeting point in the host country;
- (b) Enforced transfer: the applicant is accompanied by police forces up until the boarding of the plane; or
- (c) Transfer under escort: the applicant is accompanied by police forces up until the transfer to the authorities of the responsible State.

The modalities put in place to arrange transfers can vary from one Prefecture to another. In the **Rhône** department, a refusal of voluntary transfer (refusal to accept the transfer upon notification) does not necessarily result in immediate administrative detention.

Asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure who do not benefit from stable housing receive a first letter from the Prefecture, informing them of the transfer. If they come to the Prefecture, they are placed under house arrest. If not, they receive a second letter from the Prefecture informing them that the transfer deadline may be extended to 18 months. It is therefore only after 2 refusals to come to the Prefecture that the asylum seeker is considered as absconding.

The reform on immigration law enables the Prefect to place under house arrest, systematically, any asylum seeker subject to a transfer decision.¹³¹ Accordingly to this measure, the asylum seeker has to respect the limitations defined by the house arrest order. In case the asylum seeker has not obeyed the house arrest, he or she may be placed in administrative detention.¹³² The Prefect can also request the Judge of Freedoms and Detention (JLD) to make an order to require the assistance of the police to ensure of the presence of the asylum seekers at the place he or she is supposed to remain or to operate his or her transfer.¹³³ The use of these new provisions seems to be quite widespread on the French territory: **Paris** and its surroundings, **Lyon, Marseille, Bretagne, Toulouse** or **Perpignan**. In **Clermont-Ferrand**, Forum réfugiés – Cosi staff have reported that the Prefect does not place asylum seekers under house arrest.

In practice, the notification of house arrest is not made under the same conditions if the asylum seekers are accommodated or not. When the asylum seekers placed under Dublin procedure are not accommodated, house arrest is notified in person at the Prefecture. Asylum seekers accommodated are notified by the border police at the place they are housed.

¹²⁷ Administrative Court of Appeal of Lyon, Decision No 15LY03569, 31 May 2016.

¹²⁸ Administrative Court of Lyon, Decision No 1605495, 29 July 2016.

¹²⁹ Administrative Court of Appeal of Bordeaux, Decision No 16BX00997, 27 September 2016.

¹³⁰ Article L.742-3 Ceseda.

¹³¹ Article L.561-2 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

¹³² *Ibid.*

¹³³ *Ibid.*

Finally, it should be noted that the rate of actual implementation of transfers is strikingly low. During the first eight months of 2016, only 689 transfers were carried out, of a total 14,052 outgoing requests; a 4.9% transfer rate.¹³⁴

2.3. Personal interview

Indicators: Dublin: Personal Interview

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the Dublin procedure? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? ☐ Frequently ☐ Rarely ☒ Never

Asylum seekers placed under the Dublin Procedure do not benefit from an examination of their application for asylum by OFPRA and therefore they do not have a personal interview on the substance of their application for asylum in France in the framework of this procedure. The merit of their asylum claim will be examined if France is designated as the responsible State at the end of the process.

There is a specific interview in the Dublin procedure in France. Difficulties arise from the fact this interview is not always conducted in most cases in practice. In **Lyon**, **Bourgogne** and **Marseille**, the interviews are conducted in order to inform the asylum seekers about their rights. In **Clermont-Ferrand**, asylum seekers are not summoned to an interview at the prefecture, like in many other parts of the French territory, such as **Paris** and its surroundings for example. The instruction of the Ministry of Interior of 19 July 2016 also recalls that interviews must be systematically conducted, not only limited to cases of a Eurodac ‘hit’.

When the interviews are conducted, interpreters are normally available in practice. It may nevertheless happen that no interpreter is available. In such cases, fellow asylum-seeking nationals as well can be asked for interpretation during the interview, violating then basic confidentiality rules.

Whether they are interviewed or not, all asylum seekers fill in a form during an appointment at the Prefecture to apply for the asylum claim certification.¹³⁵ The form includes a part entitled “personal interview” which contains information enabling the Prefecture to determine the Member State responsible for protection, in conformity with Annex I of the Commission Implementing Regulation No 118/2014.¹³⁶ During this appointment, which takes place at the desk in Prefectures (therefore not in offices guaranteeing confidentiality), questions are asked about civil status, family of the applicant, modes of entry into French territory, countries through which the applicant possibly travelled prior to his or her asylum application, etc. Applicants have the possibility to mention the presence of family members residing in another Member State. Some stakeholders in **Lyon** have reported that no questions were asked about family members during the interview.

This part of the form is written in French and in English. It must be filled in by the applicant in French, during the appointment. Those appointments are not recorded. The asylum applicant does not always receive a copy of the interview form.

¹³⁴ National Assembly, *Notice N°4128 regarding the 2017 financial draft law*, 13 October 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2k45OHp>.

¹³⁵ Scheduled in theory within 3 calendar days after the asylum seekers have voiced their request to be admitted on the territory on the ground of an asylum claim.

¹³⁶ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 118/2014 of 30 January 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national, OJ 2014 L 39/1.

2.4. Appeal

Indicators: Dublin: Appeal

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the Dublin procedure?

❖ If yes, is it

❖ If yes, is it suspensive

☒ Yes

☒ Judicial

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Administrative

☐ No

Asylum seekers placed under the Dublin procedure can introduce an appeal before the Administrative Court to challenge the decision of transfer. The appeal has to be introduced within 15 days after the asylum seeker has been notified the decision of transfer, compared to 2 months before the 2015 reform. The appeal has suspensive effect. The designated judge has to rule within 15 days after the appeal has been lodged.¹³⁷

These time limits are shorter in case of detention or house arrest. In such cases, the appeal has to be introduced within 48 hours after the decision of transfer has been notified.¹³⁸ The judge has to rule within 72 hours after the appeal has been lodged.¹³⁹

In practice, the shorter time limit for introducing an appeal might prevent seekers who are not accompanied or who are accompanied in orientation platforms from introducing their appeal on time. It will require a bigger organisational effort from orientation platforms not to miss these short deadlines. In addition, it requires stricter and more comprehensive delivery of information from the Prefectures, in order for asylum seekers placed under Dublin procedure to be aware of appeal deadlines from the beginning of the procedure.

2.5. Legal assistance

Indicators: Dublin: Legal Assistance

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?

☐ Yes

☒ With difficulty

☐ No

❖ Does free legal assistance cover:

☐ Representation in interview

☒ Legal advice

2. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a Dublin decision in practice?

☐ Yes

☒ With difficulty

☐ No

❖ Does free legal assistance cover

☒ Representation in courts

☒ Legal advice

Apart from cases where applicants under a Dublin procedure have access to reception facilities through the emergency scheme, usually they only have access to the legal assistance provided by the orientation platforms. For example, in 2016, the platform managed by Forum réfugiés – Cosi provided legal support to approximately 1,208 persons under the Dublin procedure in **Lyon**, 262 in **Clermont-Ferrand**, 290 in **Nice** and 582 in **Marseille**.

Access to legal aid can be obtained upon conditions of low income. Applicants must request this allowance at the Legal Aid Office of the relevant Administrative Court. This office can ask for further information and a short account of the legal and *de facto* reasons why the asylum seeker thinks the

¹³⁷ Article L.742-4 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

¹³⁹ Article L.512-1, III Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

contested decision is unlawful or unfounded and may, for instance, lead to a violation of his or her fundamental rights. Access to legal aid can be refused if the arguments are deemed unfounded.

2.6. Suspension of transfers

Indicators: Dublin: Suspension of Transfers

1. Are Dublin transfers systematically suspended as a matter of policy or jurisprudence to one or more countries? ☐ Yes ☒ No
❖ If yes, to which country or countries?

There is no current general policy of suspension of transfers. The official position of the Ministry of Interior consists in systematically applying the Dublin Regulation. On several occasions, French administrative courts have suspended the transfer of asylum seekers under the Dublin Regulation to **Hungary**, even though these suspensions are not systematic.¹⁴⁰

2.7. The situation of Dublin returnees

Concerning access to the asylum procedure upon return to France under the Dublin Regulation, these applications are treated in the same way as any other asylum applications. If the asylum seeker comes from a safe country of origin, then his or her application is examined under the accelerated procedure. If the asylum application has already received a final negative decision from the CNDA, the asylum seeker may apply to OFPRA for a re-examination only if he or she possesses new evidence (see section on [Subsequent Applications](#)).

The conditions of support and assistance of Dublin returnees are really complicated. The humanitarian emergency reception centre (*Permanence d'accueil d'urgence humanitaire*, PAUH) run by the Red Cross based next to **Roissy – Charles de Gaulle** airport faces several difficulties with Dublin returnees.¹⁴¹ This centre initially aims to provide people released from the transit zone, after a court decision, with legal and social support. For many years, without any funding to implement this activity, the centre has received Dublin returnees at their arrival at the airport. The returnees are directed towards the centre by the police or the airport services.

Upon their arrival at the airport, the border police issues a “*sauf-conduit*” which mentions the Prefecture where the asylum seekers have to submit their claim. This prefecture may be located far from Paris, in Bretagne for example. The returnees have to join the Prefecture by their own; no organisation or official service meets them. The centre cannot afford their travel within the French territory due to its funding shortage.

When the relevant Prefectures are in the **Paris** surroundings, two situations may occur.

- (1) On one hand, some Prefectures do not register the asylum claims of Dublin returnees and channel them to orientation platforms. As it has already been mentioned in the [Registration](#) section, access to these platforms is really complicated and some returnees have to wait several weeks before getting an appointment with the organisations running them.
- (2) On the other hand, some Prefectures do immediately register the asylum claims of returnees and channel them to OFII in order to find them an accommodation. The PAUH is the only entity receiving and supporting Dublin returnees upon their arrival in France by Charles de Gaulle airport. Considering the systemic difficulties encountered by the orientation platforms in Paris and its surroundings, several Dublin returnees, after registering their claim, are apt to turn to it in order to complete their asylum claim form or to find an accommodation.

¹⁴⁰ Administrative Court of Appeal of Nancy, Decision No 15NC00961, 31 March 2016; Administrative Court of Appeal of Lyon, Decision No 15LY03569, 31 May 2016; Administrative Court of Lyon, Decision No 1605495, 29 July 2016; Administrative Court of Appeal of Bordeaux, Decision No 16BX00997, 27 September 2016.

¹⁴¹ Information collected during an interview with the Director of the centre, 2016.

In **Lyon**, the situation is similar upon arrival of returnees at **Saint-Exupéry** airport. The returnees are not received at their arrival and not supported. They are deemed to present at the orientation platform (PADA) run by Forum réfugiés – Cosi to be registered before submitting their claim. They encounter the same difficulties in terms of accommodation to the conditions in **Paris**.

Whereas most Dublin transfers to France are upheld by other countries, in some limited cases, individual transfers were suspended in **Belgium** and the **Netherlands** in 2016.¹⁴²

3. Admissibility procedure

The July 2015 reform of the law on asylum has introduced the possibility to decide on the admissibility of the asylum claims.¹⁴³ When a claim is introduced on the French territory in the Prefecture, it is sent to OFPRA that invites asylum seekers to an interview (see section on [Regular Procedure: Personal Interview](#)). Even asylum seekers whose claim is deemed inadmissible are invited to the interview, except in the case of subsequent applications listed below.

OFPRA is competent for issuing a decision of inadmissibility. This decision has to be motivated and notified in writing to the asylum seeker within 1 month after the claim has been introduced or, if the decision is grounded on elements revealed during the interview, within 1 month after the interview. The notification of the decision includes procedural aspects and delays to introduce an appeal to challenge the inadmissibility decision. The time limits for introducing an appeal before the CNDA are the same as in the [Regular Procedure: Appeal](#), when the claim has been lodged whereas the asylum seeker has been issued an asylum claim certification. In cases of a negative decision in detention or at the border, specific procedures are applicable. An automatic right to legal aid (see section on [Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance](#)) is not applicable to inadmissible claims.

Claims are deemed inadmissible in the following cases:

- (a) The asylum seeker already benefits from an effective international protection (refugee status or subsidiary protection) in another EU Member State;
- (b) The asylum seeker has already been granted refugee status and benefits from an effective protection in another third country and he or she can effectively be readmitted there; or
- (c) New facts and elements presented to introduce a subsequent application are deemed inadequate by OFPRA.

The possibility to determine a claim inadmissible also applies to claims introduced at the border or in detention centres.

4. Border procedure (border and transit zones)

4.1. General (scope, time-limits)

Indicators: Border Procedure: General

1. Do border authorities receive written instructions on the referral of asylum seekers to the competent authorities? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Can an application made at the border be examined in substance during a border procedure? ☐ Yes ☒ No
3. Is there a maximum time-limit for border procedures laid down in the law? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ If yes, what is the maximum time-limit?

¹⁴² Belgian Council of Alien Law Litigation, Decisions No 166 359, 25 April 2016 and No 171 040, 30 June 2016; Dutch District Court of the Hague, Decision AWB 16/10465, 8 June 2016.

¹⁴³ Article L.723-11 Ceseda.

A specific border procedure to request an admission into the country on asylum grounds is provided by French legislation,¹⁴⁴ for persons arriving on French territory through airports or harbours. This procedure is separate from the asylum procedure on French territory.¹⁴⁵ Nobody is exempt from the application of this procedure.

Unaccompanied children are also subject to these provisions,¹⁴⁶ but in a more restrictive way than adults since the adoption of the 2015 asylum law. According to the law, an unaccompanied minor can be held in a waiting zone only under exceptional circumstances listed in the law:¹⁴⁷

- (1) The unaccompanied minor originates from a safe country of origin;
- (2) The unaccompanied minor introduces a subsequent application deemed inadmissible;
- (3) The asylum claim is based on falsified identity or travel documents; or
- (4) The presence of the unaccompanied minor in France constitutes a serious threat to public order, public safety or state security.

This border procedure is framed by Article R.213-2 Ceseda:

“When a foreign national who has arrived at the border applies for asylum, they are immediately informed, in a language they can reasonably be considered to understand, of the asylum application procedure, their rights and obligations over the course of this procedure, the potential consequences of any failure to meet these obligations or any refusal to cooperate with the authorities, and the measures available to help them present their request.”

Article L.221-4 Ceseda also provides that:

“[F]oreign nationals held in waiting zones are informed, as soon as possible, that they may request the assistance of an interpreter and/or a doctor, talk to a counsel or any other person of their choice, and leave the waiting zone at any point for any destination outside of France. They are also informed of their rights pertaining to their asylum claim. This information is communicated in a language the person understands.”

The competent administrative authority for delimiting waiting zones is the Prefect of the *département* and in **Paris**, the Chief of Police (“*Préfet de Police*”). The decision to hold a foreign national in the waiting zone, which must be justified in writing, is taken by the Head of the National Police service or the Customs and Border Police, or by a civil servant designated by them. There are 13 waiting zones in mainland France. Most of the activities take place at the Roissy Charles de Gaulle (CDG) airport (79.2% of the claims).¹⁴⁸

Moreover, waiting zones can be extended to within 10km from a border crossing point, when it is found that a group of at least 10 foreigners just crossed the border. The group of 10 can have been identified at the same location or various locations within the 10km area. This exceptional extended waiting zone can be maintained for a maximum of 26 days.¹⁴⁹ This possibility has not been implemented until now.

Waiting zones are located between the arrival and departure points and passport control. The law provides that they may include, within or close to the station, port or airport, or next to an arrival area, one

¹⁴⁴ Article L.213-8 Ceseda.

¹⁴⁵ ANAFE, *Des zones d'attente aux droits*, November 2015, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iUEYFt>.

¹⁴⁶ For detailed additional information on the risks for children in waiting areas, *Ibid*. See also ANAFE, *La procédure en zone d'attente: Guide théorique et pratique de l'Anafé* (Theoretical and practical Guide, Procedure in waiting areas), January 2013, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1NCh7zz>; Human Rights Watch (HRW), ‘France: Unaccompanied Children Detained at Borders’, 8 April 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1hW8T7c>.

¹⁴⁷ Article L.221-2 Ceseda.

¹⁴⁸ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 43.

¹⁴⁹ Article L.221-2 Ceseda.

or several places for accommodation, offering hotel-type facilities to the foreign nationals concerned (see section on [Place of Detention](#)).

There is no strict deadline to apply for asylum when applicants are waiting for their admission at the border, the person may apply for asylum at any time during the time he or she is held in the waiting zone, meaning during 4 days. It is imperative that the asylum application be taken into account and the Border Police has to make a statement detailing the request for admission on the basis of an asylum claim. The person is held in the waiting zone for an initial duration of 4 calendar days to give the authorities some time to check that:

- (1) France is the responsible State to examine the claim;
- (2) The asylum request is not manifestly unfounded; and
- (3) The asylum claim is not inadmissible.¹⁵⁰

The asylum law defines “manifestly unfounded” claims: “A claim is manifestly unfounded when considering the foreign national’s statements and documentation it is manifestly irrelevant as far as asylum criterion or manifestly lacking credibility regarding the risk of persecutions or severe violations.”

The Judge of Freedoms and Detention (JLD) is competent to rule on the extension of the stay of foreigners in the waiting zone beyond the initial 4 days. The stay cannot be extended by more than 8 days,¹⁵¹ renewable once.¹⁵² The JLD must rule “within twenty-four hours of submission of the case, or if necessary, within forty-eight hours of this, after a hearing with the interested party or their lawyer if they have one.”¹⁵³ The administrative authority must make a request to the JLD to extend custody in the waiting zone and must explain the reasons for this (impossible to return the foreign national due to lack of identity documents, pending asylum application, etc.)

The duration of the stay in the waiting zone can be up to 20 calendar days; 26 days in exceptional cases.

The law provides a deadline of 2 working days for OFPRA to give its opinion to the Ministry of the Interior as of the moment the intention of the foreign national to claim asylum has been written down by the Border Police.¹⁵⁴ Within these 2 days, OFPRA has to conduct an interview with the asylum seeker.

In 2015, the number of asylum applications made at the border reached its lowest level over the past 10 years with only 927 requests to enter the French territory on asylum grounds, down from 1,126 registrations in 2014.¹⁵⁵ The top 5 nationalities of asylum seekers at the border in 2015 were Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Congo, Cameroon and DRC. 38 requests were made by unaccompanied minors.¹⁵⁶

The Border Division of OFPRA interviews the asylum seekers and formulates an opinion. This opinion is communicated to the Ministry of Interior. While the Ministry of Interior was taking the final decision to authorise or refuse entry into France, OFPRA’s opinion is now binding, except in case the asylum seeker represents a threat to national security.¹⁵⁷ In theory, this interview is conducted to check whether the given facts are manifestly irrelevant or not. This review could look like a kind of admissibility procedure. It should only be a superficial review of the asylum application. In practice, the assessment usually covers the verification of the credibility of the account; interview reports contain comments on stereotypical, imprecise or incoherent accounts, with a lack of written proof. This practice of *de facto* examining the request on the merits is extremely problematic. The reform has introduced the possibility for applicants to be accompanied to their interview by a third person (see section on [Regular Procedure: Personal Interview](#)).

¹⁵⁰ Article L.213-8-1 Ceseda.

¹⁵¹ Article L.222-1 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

¹⁵² Article L.222-2 Ceseda.

¹⁵³ Article L.222-3 Ceseda.

¹⁵⁴ Article R.213-5 Ceseda.

¹⁵⁵ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 43.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁷ Article L.213-8-1 Ceseda.

This provision also applies to interviews conducted at the border. Specific provision regarding vulnerable asylum seekers have also been introduced, in particular OFPRA can consider that the specific vulnerability of the asylum seeker requires special procedural guarantees and thus terminate the detention in the waiting zone.¹⁵⁸

If the asylum application is not considered to be manifestly unfounded or inadmissible, the foreign national is authorised to enter French territory and is given an 8-day temporary visa (safe passage). Within this time frame, upon the request from the asylum seeker, the competent Prefectures grant the person an asylum application certification to allow him or her to introduce its asylum claim. OFPRA then processes the asylum application as any other asylum application lodged directly on the territory.

If the asylum application is considered as manifestly unfounded or inadmissible, the Ministry of Interior refuses to grant entry to the foreigner with a reasoned decision. The person can lodge an appeal against this decision before the Administrative Court within a 48-hour deadline. If this appeal fails, the foreigner can be expelled to his or her country of origin (in application of Annex 9 of the Chicago Convention).

A deadline for the decision of the Ministry of Interior is not provided for in legislation. In practice, in 2015, 96% of the OFPRA opinions were delivered in less than 96 hours (1.58 days on average), compared to an average 1.39 days in 2014. In 2015, 26% of asylum seekers received a positive opinion and a right to enter the French territory to lodge an application, compared to 28.9% in 2014, 28.9%. 14 unaccompanied minors (37%) mainly from the Central African Republic, the Congo and Iraq, received a positive decision in 2015.¹⁵⁹

4.2. Personal interview

Indicators: Border Procedure: Personal Interview

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the border procedure? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - ❖ If so, are questions limited to nationality, identity, travel route? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? ☐ Frequently ☐ Rarely ☒ Never

The border procedure is very different from the asylum procedure on the territory. All asylum seekers subject to a border procedure are interviewed by the Border Division of OFPRA which provides the Ministry of Interior with a binding opinion on whether their application is well-founded or not. OFPRA delivers its opinion to the Ministry within 2 days after the intention of the seeker to apply for asylum has been recorded. In order to ground its decision, OFPRA conducts an interview with all foreign nationals having expressed their intention to lodge an asylum claim at the border.

In theory, these interviews should be very different to the interviews in the asylum procedure on the territory, as they are only supposed to look at whether the given facts are manifestly irrelevant to the criteria set out in the Refugee Convention or the criteria for granting subsidiary protection. It also assesses whether the application is manifestly inadmissible or if another State is responsible for the claim. This review should only be a superficial review of the asylum application. In practice, however, the review often includes the verification of the credibility of the account, as some rejection decisions contain reports of stereotypical, imprecise or incoherent accounts, with a lack of written proof. This practice of *de facto* examining the request on the merits is extremely problematic.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁸ Article L.221-1 Ceseda.

¹⁵⁹ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 43.

¹⁶⁰ For a recent critique, see ANAFE, *Voyage au centre des zones d'attente*, November 2016, 51.

The law provides the same provisions on interviews in the border procedure as in the regular procedure:¹⁶¹

- If the interview of the asylum seeker requires the assistance of an interpreter, it is paid for by the State;
- An asylum seeker introducing a claim at the border can be accompanied by a third person during his or her interview with OFPRA;
- At the end of the interview, the asylum seeker and the third person, if applicable, are informed of their right to have access to a copy of the interview;
- An audio recording of the interview is also conducted; and
- There is a possibility for the interview to be conducted by video conferencing.

Issues with the quality of interpretation have been reported, as in some cases air carrier personnel or even consular authorities have been enlisted to provide interpretation, contrary to the principles of objectivity and neutrality.¹⁶² In addition to general concerns with the quality of interpretation in 2016, ANAFE has also reported problems in the conduct of personal interviews with LGBTI applicants, where the authorities have not taken into their difficulty to speak on matters relating to their sexual orientation during these procedures, particularly given the context of detention.¹⁶³

At **Roissy CDG airport**, the OFPRA Border Division interviews the asylum seeker in the waiting zones (ZAPI3). With the exception of the Roissy CDG airport waiting zone, the interviews in all other border procedures are done by phone, with translation provided by an interpreter who is included in the phone call. ANAFE reports that these telephone interviews were previously conducted in open rooms next to the police station, but after the end of 2015 are held in closed rooms to ensure confidentiality.¹⁶⁴ Overall, an interpreter was used in 59% of the interviews in 2015, compared to 54% in 2014.¹⁶⁵

4.3. Appeal

Indicators: Border Procedure: Appeal

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the border procedure?

❖ If yes, is it

❖ If yes, is it suspensive

☒ Yes

☒ Judicial

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Administrative

☐ No

When the request for asylum made at the border is rejected, the foreign national is considered to be "not admitted" into French territory. There are several grounds for rejecting the request. Depending on the nature of this ground the asylum seeker can introduce an appeal to challenge this decision before the Administrative Court.

Before the Administrative Court, the applicant can contest the inadmissibility to the French territory which is consecutive to the rejection of the asylum claim due to its unfoundedness.

Apart from the above mentioned cases, the inadmissibility on the French territory might derive from the fact that France is not responsible for the asylum claim, meaning the Dublin procedure shall apply.

Hence, when the claim is rejected because the seeker falls under the Dublin procedure and another State is responsible for processing his or her asylum claim, the person has 48 hours to make an appeal to the Administrative Court to overturn the decision, during which he or she cannot be returned. This appeal has suspensive effect.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶¹ Article R.213-4 Ceseda.

¹⁶² ANAFE, *Des zones d'attente aux droits*, November 2015, 19.

¹⁶³ ANAFE, *Voyage au centre des zones d'attente*, November 2016, 51.

¹⁶⁴ ANAFE, *Des zones d'attente aux droits*, November 2015, 24.

¹⁶⁵ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 43.

¹⁶⁶ Article L.213-9 Ceseda.

In a decision of 28 November 2011, the Council of State clarified that the 48-hour deadline to lodge an appeal before the administrative court does not begin until the OFPRA report is received by the asylum seeker in a sealed envelope as provided by the law. However, it found that “failure to transmit this report, if it is an obstacle to the initiation of the appeal deadline, and the automatic execution of the ministerial decision to refuse entry on the basis of asylum, has no influence on the legality of this decision.”¹⁶⁷

The provisions concerning the period available to the Administrative Court to decide on the appeal have evolved recently.¹⁶⁸ The decisions must henceforth be delivered at a hearing.¹⁶⁹

Indeed since January 2012, asylum seekers have been informed on the day of the hearing about the decision of the appeal court. However, sometimes they only receive the reasoned decision of the court on their appeal several days later, provided they have not been returned beforehand. No other appeal can be made against the decision to refuse entry on asylum grounds, except for Rule 39 interim measures before ECtHR. The foreign national may request the services of an interpreter from the President of the Court and can be assisted by a lawyer if he or she has one. He or she may also ask the President of the Court to designate one. The decision of this Administrative Court can be challenged within 15 days before the President of the competent Administrative Court of Appeal, but this appeal does not have suspensive effect.

Based on “considerations of the proper application of justice”, the Council of State assigns the case to the Administrative Court that is closest to the concerned waiting zone,¹⁷⁰ and no longer to the Administrative Court of Paris only, as was previously the case.

There are many practical obstacles to lodging appeals effectively at the border. Modalities for the implementation of appeals are too restrictive for most foreign nationals held in waiting zones, who should in principle have access to an effective appeal procedure. Although it has suspensive effect, this appeal is very difficult to carry out because it has to be made in French within 48 hours, with a legal justification, otherwise it might be rejected without a hearing by the Administrative Court. Language is an important obstacle to lodging an appeal, as there is no free interpreting service available in the waiting zone. ANAFE and other NGOs such as Forum réfugiés – Cosi rely on some volunteer interpreters but they are not always available.¹⁷¹ There is no “on duty” lawyer system in the waiting zone and, in most waiting zones, NGOs try to provide legal advice by telephone. Besides, as the procedure for examining asylum applications at the border is so poorly defined, arguments linked to an infringement of the procedure are difficult to substantiate. The justification for the appeal therefore has to be based on the demonstration that the asylum application is well-founded in order to challenge the ministerial motivation.

ANAFE has denounced the illusory nature of the effectiveness of this suspensive appeal in a report published in November 2015 and a report of November 2016.¹⁷² According to these reports, the modalities of the appeal are far too restrictive and there is an accumulation of serious material difficulties: difficult access to a phone, lack of copy machines, difficulties to obtain the summary of the OFPRA interview. Finally, the 48-hour period starts from the time of notification of the negative decision. Beyond this strict deadline, no other appeal is possible (with the exception of appeals to the ECtHR). Some notifications of a negative decision are made in the middle of the night, which means that by the time the asylum seekers are able to contact a lawyer or speak with advisers, the time available is drastically reduced.

¹⁶⁷ Council of State, Decision No 34324828, 28 November 2011.

¹⁶⁸ See Decree n° 2012-89 of 25 January 2012 which amended Article R.777-1 CJA.

¹⁶⁹ Contrary to what was provided in Article L.213-9 Céseda, which stated that the administrative judge had a period of 72 hours to decide – after the hearing.
Article R.351-8 CJA.

¹⁷¹ ANAFE, *Newsletter no. 10, testimony of support workers*, December 2012.

¹⁷² ANAFE, *Des zones d'attente aux droits*, November 2015; *Voyage au centre des zones d'attente*, November 2016.

In **Marseille** in 2015, ANAFE also reported that the police had endeavoured to remove an asylum seeker whose appeal before the Administrative Court had been lodged. The removal failed thanks to the intervention of his lawyer in the middle of the night.¹⁷³

Finally, two locations for “off-site” appeal hearings were discussed vividly in France in autumn 2013. Indeed a hearing room opened in September 2013 in the administrative detention centre of **Le Mesnil-Amelot** (near Paris) and another one was planned to be used in the waiting zone of **Paris-Charles de Gaulle** airport as of January 2014. The authorities had justified the relocation of these appeal hearings by explaining that it would avoid costly transfers, sometimes conducted in conditions which do not respect the dignity of the persons concerned. Many NGOs,¹⁷⁴ as well as Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Nils Muižnieks,¹⁷⁵ have raised concerns with regards to this initiative as it gives the impression that foreigners are not appellants like any other. At the time of the writing, this site is not open yet but in a ruling of 9 September 2015, the Court of Cassation (*Cour de Cassation*) gave a conclusion to these heated discussions: the opening of off-site hearing rooms is validated. The Court of Cassation considers that this system is legal and that the conditions of hearings and the working conditions of lawyers and judges are similar to those in regular appeal hearings.

4.4. Legal assistance

Indicators: Border Procedure: Legal Assistance

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representation in interview
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal advice

2. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a negative decision in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representation in interview
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal advice

There is no permanent legal adviser or NGO presence in the French waiting zones; only ANAFE is occasionally present in **Roissy CDG airport**. Asylum seekers must therefore try to get hold of an adviser by phone from the waiting zone. Many concerns have been raised about effective access to a telephone.¹⁷⁶

A third person (lawyer or representative of an accredited NGO) can be present during the OFPRA interview;¹⁷⁷ and legal representatives shall be present for unaccompanied children.

In appeal procedures, before the CNDA (see Legal Aid in Regular Procedure) the asylum seeker can request *ipso jure* legal aid. Before the Administrative Court, asylum seekers can be assisted by an appointed lawyer on the basis of “genuine right to legal aid”. They can ask for this support at any stage of the procedure including on the day of the hearing before the Administrative Court.

Asylum seekers can request to be assisted by a court appointed lawyer during their hearing before the JLD who is competent to rule on the extension of their stay in the waiting zone. In theory, the asylum

¹⁷³ ANAFE, *Voyage au centre des zones d'attente*, November 2016, 18.

¹⁷⁴ See the collective action launched in June 2013, “Défendre et juger sur le tarmac : stop à la délocalisation des audiences”. (*Representing and judging on the tarmac: no to the relocation of hearings*), available at: <http://bit.ly/1RokPyG>.

¹⁷⁵ Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Letter from Nils Muižnieks to Ms Christiane Taubira, 2 October 2013, available at: <http://bit.ly/1LqRCUH>.

¹⁷⁶ In **Lyon**, there is a phone number indicated above the phone, with the explanation in five languages that an NGO staff can be available for legal advice.

¹⁷⁷ Article L.213-8-1 Cesda.

seeker should have hired one previously at his or her own expense, or prepared a sufficiently well-argued request in French by him or herself, in terms of facts and points of law. This is another illusory measure that does not guarantee the asylum seeker access to an effective remedy, even though they have access to court-appointed lawyers if necessary.¹⁷⁸

The NGO ANAFE denounces the fact that these cases are handled in haste by the court-appointed lawyers. Indeed, due to the urgency of the appeal and to the functioning of the administrative courts, the court-appointed lawyers in reality only have access to all the elements of the case once they meet the asylum seeker at the court, meaning in the best case scenario one hour before the start of the hearing. Under these conditions, it is difficult for the lawyer to know the story of the person held in the waiting zone and to provide a good appeal.¹⁷⁹

The General Controller of places of freedom deprivation deplored in 2015 the fact that the recommendations he had formulated in his 2013 reports had not been implemented. The General Controller has in particular pointed out the fact that access to a phone was not guaranteed. This situation can prevent third-country nationals placed in transit zones from being effectively supported by their lawyer with whom they cannot have confidential contacts. Indeed, access to phones is limited by police officers who remain by the sides of the foreigners while they have an interview with their lawyer.¹⁸⁰

5. Accelerated procedure

Since the reform of the law on asylum, “prioritised procedures” (procédures prioritaires) have become “accelerated procedures”. The provisions related to accelerated procedures apply to asylum claims introduced as of 1 November 2015. All claims channelled under “prioritised procedures” before 1 November 2015 are still processed according to the old procedure. Therefore, these asylum seekers do not have access to all material conditions (can be accommodated in emergency reception facilities) and appeal against a negative decision of their claim has no suspensive effect.

A transitory regime has been implemented regarding asylum claims registered in between 20 July 2015 and 1 November 2015. During this period, it could be possible, even if the reform law had been adopted and the transposition delay of the directive had been closed, to register asylum claims under prioritised procedures and then, to refuse the suspensive effect of an appeal challenged to the CNDA. The Administrative Court of Lyon held in 30 May 2016 this transitory regime was unlawful and that all the procedural guarantees have to be applied to asylum claims registered during this period.¹⁸¹

5.1. General (scope, grounds for accelerated procedures, time-limits)

The reasons for channelling an asylum seeker into an accelerated procedure are outlined in Article L.723-2 Céseda. The accelerated procedure is automatically applied where:

- a. The foreign national seeking asylum originates from a safe country of origin; or
- b. The seeker’s subsequent application is not manifestly unfounded.

The asylum claim will be channelled under the accelerated procedure, where the Prefecture has reported that:

- c. The asylum seeker refuses to be fingerprinted;
- d. When registering his or her claim, the asylum seeker has presented falsified identity or travel documents, or provided with wrong information on his or her nationality or on his or her conditions of entry on the French territory or has introduced several asylum claims under different identities;

¹⁷⁸ See also OEE, *Rapport d’observation « Une procédure en trompe l’œil » Les entraves à l’accès au recours effectif pour les étrangers privés de liberté en France*, May 2014.

¹⁷⁹ ANAFE, *Voyage au centre des zones d’attente*, November 2016, 53.

¹⁸⁰ General Controller of places of freedom deprivation, *2015 Activity report*, 27 January 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jhSdvd>.

¹⁸¹ Administrative Court of Lyon, Decisions No 1603864, 30 May 2016, and No 1606341, 22 August 2016.

- e. The claim has not been registered within 120 days after the foreign national has entered the French territory;
- f. The claim has only been made to prevent a notified or imminent removal order; or
- g. The presence of the foreign national in France constitutes a serious threat to public order, public safety or national security.

In the above mentioned cases, the Prefecture decides to channel related claims under accelerated procedure and refers the claims to OFPRA for the office to process them under accelerated procedure. It is not from the initiative of OFPRA. In that case, the asylum claim certification specifically mentions that the asylum seeker is placed under accelerated procedure. While before the reform the Prefecture was sending the asylum claim of seekers under “prioritised procedures” to OFPRA, asylum seekers under accelerated procedure now have to send the asylum claim form to OFPRA within 21 days, similarly to asylum seekers under regular procedure.

While processing an asylum claim, OFPRA also has the competence to channel a claim under an accelerated procedure where:

- a. The asylum seeker has provided falsified identity or travel documents, or wrong information on his or her nationality or on his or her conditions of entry on the French territory or has introduced several asylum claims under different identities;
- b. The asylum seeker has supported his or her claim only with irrelevant questions regarding his or her claim; or
- c. The asylum seeker has given manifestly contradictory and incoherent or manifestly wrong or less likely statements that are contradictory to country of origin information.

In any of the abovementioned cases, OFPRA can decide not to process a claim under accelerated procedure when this is deemed necessary, in particular when an asylum seeker originating from a country listed on the safe country of origin list calls upon serious grounds to believe that his or her country of origin might not be safe considering his or her particular situation.

In addition, specific procedural safeguards shall be implemented by OFPRA to meet a vulnerable asylum seeker’s special needs.¹⁸² In that respect, OFPRA can process claims of vulnerable applicants under the prioritised procedure (see section on [Regular Procedure: Fast-Track Processing](#)) or decide not to process it under accelerated procedure.¹⁸³

As in the regular procedure, OFPRA is the authority responsible for the decision at first instance in accelerated procedures. Its decisions should in theory be made within 15 calendar days.¹⁸⁴ This period is reduced to 96 hours if the asylum seeker is held in administrative detention.¹⁸⁵ There is no specific consequence if the Office does not comply with these time limits. In practice, all the stakeholders assisting asylum seekers have reported that most of them under the accelerated procedure wait for months before receiving the decision from OFPRA.¹⁸⁶ In 2015, however, the average period for the examination of first asylum requests in prioritised procedure was 97 days.¹⁸⁷

According to Ministry of Interior estimates, an approximate 23,900 first applications were channelled into the accelerated procedure in 2016, representing 32% of the total first applications caseload.¹⁸⁸ The prioritised procedure represented 28.4% of the total of asylum caseload in 2015, against 33.4% in 2014.

¹⁸² Article L.723-3 Ceseda.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁴ Article R.723-3 Ceseda. Delays are even shorter (96 hours) for persons held in administrative detention centres and in waiting zone.

¹⁸⁵ Article R.723-4 Ceseda.

¹⁸⁶ This information has been collected to Forum réfugiés – Così social workers in **Lyon, Clermont-Ferrand and Marseille** but also to other NGOs in **Paris** and its surroundings, **Bretagne, Charentes-Maritimes, Somme or Lorraine**.

¹⁸⁷ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 41.

¹⁸⁸ Ministry of Interior, *La demande d’asile*, 16 January 2017.

Placement under a prioritised procedure often resulted from the use of the safe country of origin concept, from evaluations carried out by the Prefectures that the applications are abusive (suspected falsification of identity) and from the frequent use of the prioritised procedure for asylum requests lodged from administrative detention centres, even though the latter is in constant decrease for a couple of years (6.5% in 2015).¹⁸⁹

5.2. Personal interview

Indicators: Accelerated Procedure: Personal Interview

☒ Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the accelerated procedure? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - ❖ If so, are questions limited to nationality, identity, travel route? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? ☐ Frequently ☒ Rarely ☐ Never

Interviews of asylum seekers channelled into an accelerated procedure take place under the same conditions as interviews in a regular procedure (see section on [Regular Procedure: Personal Interview](#)). All personal interviews are conducted by OFPRA. The same grounds for omission apply.

For first asylum applications processed under the prioritised procedure (excluding subsequent applications), 96.3% of the applicants were called for an interview in 2015. In case of subsequent applications, this rate goes down to 8.8%.¹⁹⁰

Video conferencing is mainly used for asylum applicants in overseas departments (79%)¹⁹¹ and for 16% of asylum seekers held in administrative detention centres,¹⁹² most of whom were, up to now, channelled into the accelerated procedure. In addition, according to the reform of the law on asylum, video conferencing can be used in case an asylum seeker cannot attend the interview for medical or family reasons.

5.3. Appeal

Indicators: Accelerated Procedure: Appeal

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the accelerated procedure?
 - ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - ❖ If yes, is it ☒ Judicial ☐ Administrative
 - ❖ If yes, is it suspensive ☒ Yes ☐ No

The procedure for appeal before the CNDA is similar to the one in the regular procedure. Persons channelled into an accelerated procedure must appeal within the same time period: 1 month after the negative decision. This appeal has suspensive effect. The main difference is that in accelerated procedure the decision has to be given by a single judge within 5 weeks.

As the preparation of these appeals is hardly supported by NGOs, not least since assistance to draft the appeal was removed from the mandate of the orientation platforms by the new reference framework in 2011, asylum seekers may not be aware of these deadlines and face serious difficulties in drafting a well-argued appeal. They can nonetheless lodge a request to benefit from legal aid ("*aide juridictionnelle*").

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁰ OFPRA, 2015 Activity report, 13 May 2016, 63.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁹² *Ibid.*

Together with many other stakeholders such as UNHCR,¹⁹³ Forum réfugiés – Cosi has called for many years for a suspensive appeal for all asylum seekers, regardless of the procedure applied to them. In that sense, the introduction of a suspensive effect for appeals against negative decisions in the accelerated procedures, guaranteed in the Law on asylum of 29 July 2015, constitutes a real improvement. Indeed, the lack of suspensive effect could have serious consequences when a return decision was taken by the Prefecture following a negative decision from OFPRA on the asylum application. Some Prefectures systematically ordered returns with compulsory removal orders from France, after this decision.

The decision of OFPRA or of the Prefectures to channel an application under the accelerated procedure (in cases listed from (c) to (j) included) cannot be challenged separately from the final negative decision on the asylum claim.¹⁹⁴ As far as cases (a) and (b) are concerned (claims channelled under accelerated procedure for safe country of origin or admissible subsequent application grounds), the law does not stipulate whether a separated appeal from the final negative decision can be introduced or not.

Regardless of this specific appeal, in any case of placement under the accelerated procedure, including safe country of origin cases or subsequent applications, it is possible for OFPRA¹⁹⁵ and CNDA¹⁹⁶ to channel an asylum seeker into the regular procedure if his or her personal situation prevents him or her from following the accelerated procedure, considering especially his or her peculiar vulnerability or the alleged grounds of the asylum claim. This prerogative has been integrated in order to propose an alternative means to contest the placement under the accelerated procedure. In practice, this faculty is rarely used by OFPRA.

5.4. Legal assistance

Indicators: Accelerated Procedure: Legal Assistance

☒ Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representation in interview
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal advice

2. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a negative decision in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representation in courts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal advice

Legal assistance at first instance

In theory, asylum seekers channelled into an accelerated procedure have the same rights with regard to access to legal assistance as those in a regular procedure. This shall be strengthened with the implementation of the reform of the law on asylum. Indeed, before the reform asylum seekers placed under accelerated procedures had limited access to material reception conditions and therefore to free legal assistance provided in CADAs. As they are entitled to the same reception conditions as asylum seekers under regular procedure, their access to free legal assistance at first instance will be the same as for asylum seekers under regular procedure.

Legal assistance at the appeal stage before the CNDA

¹⁹³ UNHCR, *Submission for the Compilation established by the OHCHR, Universal Periodic Review, French Report*, July 2012.

¹⁹⁴ Article L.723-2 VI Ceseda.

¹⁹⁵ Article L.723-2, V Ceseda.

¹⁹⁶ Article L.731-2 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

In theory, the right to legal assistance at the appeal stage before the CNDA is the same for asylum seekers under regular procedure and under accelerated procedure. However, the delay to process the appeal is different: the CNDA has to process appeals of negative decisions of claims under accelerated procedures within 5 weeks. This short timeframe might prevent asylum seekers under accelerated procedure to have an effective access to legal assistance. Indeed, court-appointed lawyers inform the Office for legal aid of their availability 6 months in advance but this information is not reported into the “availability files” of the CNDA. Therefore, court-appointed lawyers might not be available to attend the hearing they have been designated for. Finally, even though court-appointed lawyers are able to attend the hearing chances that they will be able to meet with the applicant ahead of the hearing are very low.

D. Guarantees for vulnerable groups

1. Identification

Indicators: Identification

1. Is there a specific identification mechanism in place to systematically identify vulnerable asylum seekers?

❖ If for certain categories, specify which:

☐ Yes
 ☒ For certain categories
 ☐ No

Objective vulnerabilities e.g. age, pregnancy, Disability
2. Does the law provide for an identification mechanism for unaccompanied children?

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

OFII is responsible for identifying vulnerabilities and special needs of asylum seekers.¹⁹⁷ In order to do so, OFII has to proceed, within a “reasonable” timeframe, to an evaluation of vulnerability. This evaluation, that concerns all asylum seekers, takes the form of an interview based on a questionnaire.¹⁹⁸ The interview follows the registration of their claim in the Prefectures. The objective is thus to determine whether the person has special reception and procedural needs. Any needs emerging or being revealed later on during the asylum procedure is to be taken into account.

The assessment of vulnerability particularly concerned those categories listed in the Qualification Directive, among whom unaccompanied minors, the elderly, pregnant women, victims of trafficking, victims of torture, rape and other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence can be mentioned. It is carried out by OFII officers having been specifically trained on vulnerability assessment and identification of special needs. However, the publication of the questionnaire designed for the vulnerability assessment,¹⁹⁹ reveals that only objective vulnerability will be assessed during the interview with OFII. At that stage, no vulnerability linked to the asylum claim shall be discussed. Therefore, we might see a very limited impact of the vulnerability assessment on the early identification of vulnerable persons such as victims of torture and of physical, mental or sexual violence as well as victims of human trafficking.

During this interview, the asylum seeker is informed that he or she can benefit from a free medical examination. Any information collected by OFII on the vulnerability of an applicant is sent to OFPRA.

In practice, it has been reported on several occasions that such interviews are not always conducted by OFII. It may happen that OFII indeed receives the asylum seekers but does not interview them properly. The assessment of their vulnerability is, in most cases, based on a vulnerability assessment form used by OFII officers. This situation has been widely reported by stakeholders regardless the region where they are present. Many of them have also reported the fact that the interview is not conducted with an

¹⁹⁷ Article L.744-6 Ceseda.

¹⁹⁸ A copy of the questionnaire may be found at: <http://goo.gl/o2CiuS>.

¹⁹⁹ Decree of 23 October 2015 on the questionnaire for vulnerability assessment of asylum seekers.

interpreter. Indeed, the Prefectures do not have a pool of interpreters *in situ*. Many local NGOs ask volunteering interpreters or fellow nationals for being present at the interview with the asylum seekers.

In addition, it is possible to notify OFII of any vulnerability element identified after the “interview” whether it has been conducted or not. When the asylum seekers benefit from legal and social assistance, from orientation platforms for example, it is possible for them to address OFII with a medical certificate. In some regions in France, like in **Paris** and its surroundings for example, or near big cities like **Lyon** or **Marseille**, where the population of asylum seekers is concentrated, or for asylum seekers living in camps or on the streets, it is particularly difficult for them to have their vulnerability taken into account.

This lack of interview is really problematic. This interview is meant to propose reception conditions adapted to asylum seekers’ vulnerability. It may lead some asylum seekers to be accommodated into centres that do not correspond to their specific needs. For example, it has been reported that some female asylum seekers, victims of human trafficking or sexual violence, have been housed in centres mainly occupied by single men.

Age assessment

The age assessment procedure and criteria have been detailed in a new legal framework in 2016,²⁰⁰ which establishes the elements to be taken into account to determine the applicant’s minority:

- The minor has to be informed of the objectives of the evaluation and its potential effects;
- This assessment has to be conducted in a multidisciplinary approach;
- The assessor must have strong knowledge of migratory routes, the situation in the country of origin, childhood psychology and children rights;
- Particular attention must be paid to potential cases of human trafficking;
- The interview must be conducted in a language spoken by the interviewee; and
- The outcome of the interview must be held in a written decision notified to the interviewee, and mention the legal remedies against it.

In practice, in its opinion adopted in June 2014,²⁰¹ the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDH) already regretted the fact that bone examinations continued to be implemented even when unaccompanied children possessed civil status documents. According to some stakeholders, some young people, in particular those above 16, are subjected to several medical examinations until it can be established that they are 18. It also happens that a person declared as minor (and therefore at risk) in his or her *département* of origin be subjected to another bone examination in the *département* where he or she is finally assigned under the geographical distribution scheme (see section on [Freedom of Movement](#)) and be declared as major and therefore not assisted. Furthermore, other physical examinations (hair system, teeth or genitals) are sometimes undertaken in addition to bone examination. During a seminar on unaccompanied minors, the Children’s Ombudsman (*Défenseur des enfants*) introduced the recommendations that would be addressed to France in the context of its review on the application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2016. Among others, it is recommended that bone examinations shall not constitute the only age determination process and that unaccompanied minors shall benefit from all procedural safeguards when the authenticity of the documents proving their minority is questioned.²⁰²

²⁰⁰ Law n. 2016-297 of 14 March 2016 relating to child protection, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jd6t9b>; Decree n. 2016-840 relating to reception and minority assessment conditions of minors temporarily or definitely deprived from the protection of their family, 24 June 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2j01GrO>.

²⁰¹ CNCDH, *Avis sur la situation des mineurs isolés étrangers présents sur le territoire national. Etat des lieux un an après la circulaire du 31 mai 2013 relative aux modalités de prise en charge des jeunes isolés étrangers (dispositif national de mise à l’abri, d’évaluation et d’orientation*, 26 June 2014, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1Uhu9XE>. See also a decision taken on 29 August 2014 concerning the care provided to unaccompanied children in Paris, the Rights Defender (*Défenseur des droits*) highlighted problems in the evaluation and care provided by the *département* of Paris and a NGO, Decision of the Rights Defender MDE-2014-127, available at in French: <http://bit.ly/1WGi5j4>.

²⁰² Children’s Ombudsman, *Conférence France terre d’asile “Unaccompanied minors: third country nationals or children”*, 30 October 2015.

The Ombudsman has recalled its position in a decision on 26 February 2016.²⁰³ In this decision, on the basis of a 2016 Circular,²⁰⁴ the Ombudsman held that the social evaluation had to prevail over the bone examination, in particular when the lack of authenticity of the identity documentation has not been proved. It is also important to mention here that few *départements* have effectively implemented the legal framework defined by the 2016 Circular. At the time of the writing, the social evaluation is poorly used to assess the age of asylum seekers.

The priority given to the bone examination, in case of producing identity papers whose authenticity is not properly denied, has been considered as unlawful. If there is no legitimate element to deny the authenticity of such documents, the bone examination must not prevail. The Court of Appeal in Lyon has recently recalled this principle based on a loyal application of the legal instruments adopted in 2016.²⁰⁵

These young people should get the benefit of the doubt in the event that an evaluation cannot establish their exact age, not least as recalled by Article 25(5) of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive. Once again, practice is not uniform across the country. Young people are rarely given the benefit of the doubt in practice, and this happens less and less frequently. The State Prosecutor is the authority that decides on an age assessment procedure. In fact, the Prosecutor is responsible for issuing the order to place the child in care (temporarily or not) and may therefore request additional tests if there is a doubt about their age. The age assessment in France is not carried out in the frame of the asylum claim. The age assessment is not specific to this procedure.

In any case, having been determined to be above 18 as a result of an age assessment procedure has a dramatic impact on the young asylum seeker's ability to benefit from fundamental guarantees. The age assessment procedure does not entail the granting of new documentation. This means that the person might be considered alternatively as an adult or a child by various institutions. If Childcare Protection considers the asylum seeker is above 18, no legal representative will be appointed. On the other hand, if the Prefecture, for instance, may refuse to grant a residence permit with a view to lodging the asylum application, arguing that the young asylum seeker needs to have a legal representative. This antagonism may put the asylum seekers in a difficult position since they will not be allowed to submit their claim. OFPRA refers to the declaration of the person in the asylum procedure. However, such legal representative will most likely not be appointed, as the Prosecutor relies on the result of the age assessment procedure and OFPRA will suspend the treatment of the asylum claim until the asylum claim turns 18 according to the outcome of this procedure.

2. Special procedural guarantees

Indicators: Special Procedural Guarantees

1. Are there special procedural arrangements/guarantees for vulnerable people?

- ❖ If for certain categories, specify which: ☐ Yes ☒ For certain categories ☐ No
Unaccompanied children, pregnant women, Elderly

Throughout the asylum procedure, OFPRA is competent for adopting specific procedural safeguards pertaining to an asylum seeker's specific needs or vulnerability.²⁰⁶

In particular, OFPRA can decide to prioritise the processing of a claim from a vulnerable applicant having special reception or procedural needs. Similarly, OFPRA can decide regarding the vulnerability or the specific needs of an applicant, not to process his or her claim under the accelerated procedure.

²⁰³ Ombudsman, Decision MDE-2016-052, 26 February 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jghszL>.

²⁰⁴ Circular NOR: JUSF1602101C relating to State resource mobilisation for minors temporarily or definitely deprived from their family protection, 25 January 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jghM16>.

²⁰⁵ Court of Appeal of Lyon, Decisions Nos 16/0043, 16/00602 and 16/00770, 11 January 2017.

²⁰⁶ Article L.723-3 Céseda.

Other specific procedural safeguards relating to the interview that have been introduced by the July 2015 reform are for instance:²⁰⁷

- a. The presence of a third person during the interview with the OFPRA protection officer. Even though this provision does not specifically concern vulnerable applicants, it can be particularly relevant and useful for these categories of asylum seekers;
- b. The possibility for an asylum seeker to ask that the interview is conducted by a protection officer and with an interpreter from a specific gender. This request has to be motivated and manifestly founded by the difficulty to express the grounds for his or her claim in presence of people from a certain gender (especially in situations of sexual violence);
- c. The presence of a mental health professional for asylum seekers suffering from severe mental disease or disorder.

OFPRA can consider that an asylum seeker in a waiting zone requires specific procedural safeguards and thus terminate the detention.²⁰⁸ However, the law does not completely forbid the examination of vulnerable asylum seekers' claims under border procedures.

The law maintains the possibility for the asylum seeker to request a closed-door audience with the CNDA. This decision can also be taken by the President of the court session if circumstances so require.²⁰⁹

The action plan for the reform of OFPRA, adopted on 22 May 2013, had set the path for the creation in September 2013 of 5 thematic groups in order to reinforce the OFPRA's ability to deal with protection needs related to torture, trafficking in human beings, unaccompanied minors, sexual orientation and gender-based violence. These groups have been tasked to work on the identification of specific needs, awareness raising, training and designing specific support tools to examine these claims, in particular during the interviews.²¹⁰ During the year 2015 they have taken part in several events related to vulnerability topics. The OFPRA 2015 Activity report provides details on these initiatives.²¹¹ OFPRA has also produced a leaflet which explains the asylum procedure (including the border procedure) and the rights of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (see section on [Information to Asylum Seekers](#)).

In addition, OFPRA staff is being trained on issues related to dealing with testimonies recounting painful events during the interview process. It is particularly important as the lack of sensitive approaches to vulnerable applicants has had further negative consequences. For instance, it means that no special precautions are taken in the formulation of a negative answer. According to a social worker from Forum réfugiés – Cosi, for instance, some negative decisions mention the fact that the claimant had shown no emotion when recalling the rape she had been subjected to or that the claimant seemed distant from the recollection of the abuses she was describing. Asylum seekers can be extremely hurt when they see such comments in the summary of their interviews.

Since October 2013, Forum réfugiés – Cosi and the Belgian NGO Ulysse have conducted several 2-day trainings for OFPRA protection officers with two main objectives: helping them to take into account the difficulties asylum seekers may face when they have to share their story after traumatic events and providing tools to protection officers for handling these situations. OFPRA had announced its goal to train all 170 protection officers by the end of 2015.²¹² In 2016, Forum réfugiés-Cosi has trained 17 protection officers on these issues.

In 2016, OFPRA granted protection to 5,205 girls at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM).²¹³

²⁰⁷ Article L.723-6 Ceseda.

²⁰⁸ Article L.213-9 Ceseda.

²⁰⁹ Article L.733-1-1 Ceseda.

²¹⁰ OFPRA, *2013 Activity report*, 28 April 2014, 54-59.

²¹¹ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 29-33.

²¹² OFPRA, *2013 Activity report*, 35.

²¹³ OFPRA, 'Premiers chiffres provisoires de l'asile en 2016', 31 January 2017, available at: <http://bit.ly/2kDlbXI>.

3. Use of medical reports

Indicators: Use of medical reports

1. Does the law provide for the possibility of a medical report in support of the applicant's statements regarding past persecution or serious harm?
☒ Yes ☐ In some cases ☐ No
2. Are medical reports taken into account when assessing the credibility of the applicant's statements?
☐ Yes ☒ In some cases ☐ No

The legal framework does not foresee the use of medical reports when examining asylum applications. However, applicants often present medical certificates from specialised centres. According to some doctors, all too often, their certificates are not taken into account, as OFPRA often dismisses them as evidence, without seeking a second opinion. The medical report is paid for by asylum seekers via the state supported medical insurance: the "*protection universelle maladie*" (PUMA) or "*aide médicale d'Etat*" (AME).

A medical certificate to confirm the absence of female genital mutilation (FGM) is requested during the examination of an asylum request presented by a young woman or girl based on that risk in her country of origin. During the OFPRA interview, she will be asked to demonstrate that she has not been subjected to FGM if this is the reason she fears persecution or serious threats in case of return to her country of origin. Once protection has been granted, the requirement of a medical certificate remains. For the renewal of protection and the right to remain, OFPRA requires that a medical certificate be sent to them each year, proving that the person has still not undergone FGM.²¹⁴

The consideration of medical certificates at the CNDA can vary a lot. A poorly argued dismissal of a medical certificate by the CNDA was criticised by the ECtHR in September 2013.²¹⁵ The applicant, of Tamil ethnic origin, had provided a medical certificate from the doctor of the waiting zone in the Paris CDG airport describing several burn injuries. The Court found that the CNDA had failed to effectively rebut the strong presumption raised by the medical certificate of treatment contrary to Article 3 ECHR and therefore that the forced return of the applicant to Sri Lanka would place him at risk of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment.

On 10 April 2015, the Council of State applied the position of the ECtHR for the first time ever since its condemnation in September 2013. It cancelled the CNDA decision, considering it should have duly taken into account the medical report presented by the asylum seeker as it was supporting his story and explaining his fears in case he would be deported back to his country of origin. As from this judgment, the CNDA has to take into consideration documents, such as medical reports, presenting elements relating to alleged risks and fears. The Court also has to justify why it would not consider these elements as serious.²¹⁶ This significantly strengthens the consideration for psychological and physical wounds of asylum seekers and balances the power of the CNDA compared to the asylum seeker.²¹⁷

²¹⁴ French Coordination for Asylum (CFDA), *De la protection à la suspicion : l'exigence annuelle du certificat de non-excision* (From Protection to Suspicion: The Annual Requirement of a Certificate of Non-Mutilation), October 2012, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1yDdCX>.

²¹⁵ ECtHR, *RJ v France*, Application No 10466/11, Judgment of 19 September 2013, available at: <http://bit.ly/1HBYxIE>.

²¹⁶ Council of State, Decision No 372864, 10 April 2015, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1hjmyZ2>.

²¹⁷ Nicolas Klausser, "Vers un renforcement du « droit » à une procédure équitable des demandeurs d'asile et une meilleure prise en compte de leurs traumatismes ?" (*Towards the strengthening of the right to a fair procedure for asylum seekers and better consideration of their trauma?*), *La revue des droits de l'homme*, May 2015.

In November 2016, the organisation Primo Levi published a study on the way medical certificates, stating physical or psychological wounds, are taken into account by asylum decision-makers in France. The report of this organisation highlights several elements, mainly that:²¹⁸

- Physical and psychological wounds are not equally considered by the protection officers or by the judges. The first category seems to have more credibility to them;
- Even when such a certificate is produced to the decision makers, they do not seem to draw the conclusions of the impact of the established wound on the capacity of the asylum seekers to tell their story in a convincing way.

4. Legal representation of unaccompanied children

Indicators: Unaccompanied Children

1. Does the law provide for the appointment of a representative to all unaccompanied children?

☒ Yes

☐ No

In 2015, 321 asylum claims from unaccompanied minors were registered by OFPRA. This represents an increase of 17.8% compared to 2014. After keeping on decreasing since 2011, the number of claims introduced by unaccompanied minors has slightly increased such as the overall number of asylum seekers in Europe. This increase can be explained by the significant rise of Syrian and Afghan asylum-seeking children registering a claim in 2015.

Unaccompanied minors' countries of origin remain the same while in different order: Afghanistan (14.6%, an increase of 74%), DRC (12.5%, a decrease of 49%), Syria (11.2%, an increase of 200%), Angola (6%) and Guinea (5%, a decrease of 46%) constituted the main countries of origin of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in France. The socio-demographic characteristics of these asylum seekers show that 87% of them are 16 or 17 years old and 30% are girls.²¹⁹

Within the framework of the action plan for the reform of OFPRA, OFPRA intends to improve the protection of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum. According to the Chair of the working group on unaccompanied minors at OFPRA, a number of actions and objectives have been set up:

- ❖ Training protection officers throughout all geographic sections on vulnerabilities, in particular on assessing an asylum claim introduced by an unaccompanied minor and conducting an interview with this category of asylum seekers.
- ❖ Assessing unaccompanied minors' claim in a shortened period of time: the objective is to have their claim processed within 4 months maximum.
- ❖ Raising awareness on the possibility for unaccompanied minors to apply for asylum;
- ❖ Conducting interviews of unaccompanied minors by specially trained protection officers;
- ❖ Interviewing unaccompanied minors three months after registering their claim at OFPRA to give them time to get properly prepared;
- ❖ Proceedings have been harmonised and online thematic folders on this topic have been created for protection officers.²²⁰

As unaccompanied children do not have any legal capacity, they must be represented for any act under all asylum procedures (including Dublin). When they are deprived of legal representation (i.e. if no guardian has been appointed by the guardianship judge before placement in care), the Public Prosecutor, notified by the Prefecture, should appoint an *ad hoc* administrator (legal representative) who will represent them throughout the asylum procedure.²²¹ The appointment of an *ad hoc* administrator was ruled only by regulatory acts while it has been moved to the legal field with the July 2015 reform of the law on asylum.

²¹⁸ Association Primo Lévi, *Persécutés au pays, déboutés en France : Rapport sur les failles de notre procédure d'asile*, November 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iV4Tg0>.

²¹⁹ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 42.

²²⁰ *Ibid*, 31.

²²¹ As provided by Article 17 Law of 4 March 2002 on parental authority and by Article L.741-3 Ceseda.

It consolidates the legal status of *ad hoc* administrator. This legal representative is appointed to represent the child only in administrative and judicial procedures related to the asylum claim. This person is not tasked to ensure the child's welfare the way a guardian would be. Every 4 years, within the jurisdiction of each Appeal Court, a list of *ad hoc* administrators is drawn up. They represent children held in waiting zones at the border or children who have applied for asylum; there are two lists: one list for asylum and one list for the border procedure.²²² These *ad hoc* administrators receive a flat allowance to cover their expenditure. No specific training or at minimum awareness of asylum procedures is required for their selection.²²³

As soon as possible after the unaccompanied minor has introduced his or her asylum claim, the Prefecture shall engage in investigating to find the minor's family members, while protecting his or her best interests.²²⁴

At the border, an *ad hoc* administrator should be appointed "without delay" for any unaccompanied child held in a waiting zone.²²⁵ However, according to the 2014 Human Rights Watch (HRW) report on unaccompanied children detained at the French border,²²⁶ covering all unaccompanied minors, not only asylum seekers, the system "still lacks sufficient government funding to meet the requirements of guardianship laid out by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. When large numbers of children arrive, or when children arrive on weekends or holidays, there can be delays in assigning guardians". In practice, delays in the appointment of the legal representative can lead to unaccompanied children going through the procedure by themselves.²²⁷ It is important to note that at the time of the notification of the possibility offered to them to benefit from a "clear day", unaccompanied children are not yet assisted by a legal representative. There is a risk that unaccompanied children do not understand the usefulness nor the importance of this possibility and therefore are deprived of this right.

In practice, still in 2016, the appointment of an *ad hoc* administrator can take between 1 to 3 months. However, there are jurisdictions where the lack of *ad hoc* administrators, their insufficient number does not enable the prosecutor to appoint any. These children are therefore forced to wait until they turn 18 to be able to lodge their asylum application at OFPRA.²²⁸

At OFPRA level, the *ad hoc* administrator is the only person authorised to sign the asylum application form. The CNDA has recently annulled an OFPRA decision rejecting an asylum claim of an unaccompanied child, after an interview conducted without the presence of the *ad hoc* administrator. In this decision, the Court held the conduct of an interview in such circumstances as a violation of the fundamental guarantees applicable to asylum seekers.²²⁹

²²² In its recent opinion, the CNCDH calls for the generalisation of the immediate appointment of an *ad hoc* administrator for the purpose of representing, informing and giving legal advice to all unaccompanied children and not only to those held in waiting zones or applying for asylum: CNCDH, *Avis sur la situation des mineurs isolés étrangers présents sur le territoire national*, 26 June 2014.

²²³ Article R.111-14 *Ceseda* provides that, in order to be included in the list, any individual person must meet the following criteria: 1. Be aged between 30 and 70; 2. Demonstrate an interest on youth related issues for an adequate time and relevant skills; 3. Reside within the jurisdiction of the Appeal Court 4. Never have been subject to criminal convictions, or to administrative or disciplinary sanctions contrary to honour, probity, or good morals; 5. Have not experienced personal bankruptcy or been subject to other sanctions in application of book VI of the commercial code with regard to commercial difficulties.

²²⁴ Article L.741-4 *Ceseda*.

²²⁵ Article L.221-5 *Ceseda*.

²²⁶ HRW, 'France: Unaccompanied Children Detained at Borders', 8 April 2014.

²²⁷ See statistics in Roissy where 370 on a total of 518 unaccompanied had met a legal representative in 2010 (ANAFE, *Theoretical and practical Guide, Procedure in waiting areas*, January 2013).

²²⁸ France terre d'asile, Newsletter n°62, December 2013.

²²⁹ CNDA, *Mme Y*, Decision No 14012645, 5 October 2016.

E. Subsequent applications

Indicators: Subsequent Applications

1. Does the law provide for a specific procedure for subsequent applications? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a first subsequent application?
 - ❖ At first instance ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - ❖ At the appeal stage ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a second, third, subsequent application?
 - ❖ At first instance ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ At the appeal stage ☐ Yes ☒ No

Rules and procedures governing the introduction and processing of subsequent applications have been modified thanks to the July 2015 reform of the law on asylum.

A subsequent application can be introduced in the following circumstances:²³⁰

- After the rejection of an asylum application by the CNDA;
- When the asylum seeker had previously withdrawn his or her asylum claim;
- When OFPRA has closed the case;²³¹
- When the asylum seeker has left the French territory, including to go back to his or her country of origin.

In order for the asylum seeker to introduce a subsequent application he or she must, as all asylum seekers, present him or herself to the Prefecture to register his or her claim and obtain an asylum claim certification.²³² The Prefecture can refuse to grant the asylum seeker with this certification when a first subsequent application has already been rejected by OFPRA or when a first subsequent application is submitted in order to prevent a compulsory removal order.²³³ In case of a subsequent application, the authorised period to send the completed asylum claim is shorter than in case of a first application: instead of 21 days, the asylum seeker has 8 days to introduce his or her subsequent claim before OFPRA.²³⁴ In case the claim is incomplete, the asylum seeker has 4 days, instead of 8 in case of a first application, to send missing elements.

If a removal order has been issued following the rejection of the first asylum application, it will be suspended during the examination of the subsequent application.²³⁵

When OFPRA receives the subsequent application it proceeds to a preliminary examination within 8 days in order to determine whether the subsequent application is admissible or not.²³⁶ In that respect, OFPRA re-examines the application taking into account “new evidence” or facts. To support his or her subsequent application, the asylum seeker must provide in writing “new evidence” or facts subsequent to the date of the CNDA decision, or evidence occurring prior to this date if he or she was informed thereof only subsequently.²³⁷ During the preliminary examination of the subsequent application, OFPRA is not compelled to interview the asylum seeker.

If, after the preliminary examination OFPRA considers that this “new evidence” or facts do not significantly increase the risk of serious threats or of personal fears of persecution in case of return, it can declare the subsequent application is inadmissible. The decision of OFPRA must be notified to the asylum seeker

²³⁰ Article L.723-15 Ceseda.

²³¹ Article L.723-13 Ceseda.

²³² Article R.723-15 Ceseda.

²³³ Article L.741-1 Ceseda.

²³⁴ Article R.723-15 Ceseda.

²³⁵ Article L.743-4 Ceseda.

²³⁶ Article R. 723-16 Ceseda.

²³⁷ Article L.723-16 Ceseda.

and specify the procedure and deadlines for lodging an appeal.²³⁸ On the contrary, if the subsequent application is admissible, OFPRA has to channel it under the accelerated procedure and summon the asylum seeker to an interview. So far, the practice has demonstrated that asylum seekers who lodge a subsequent application often do not get an interview.

Previously, there was no preliminary examination of the admissibility of the subsequent application as such. However, in practice, the discretion given to the Prefectures to decide on the validity of subsequent application was problematic. Indeed, the Prefectures, by deciding whether the new information was relevant or not and by channelling the asylum seekers into accelerated procedures, were acting as a kind of preliminary filter. This practice seems to have disappeared, even if some local stakeholders have reported that some Prefectures refused to register a subsequent application e.g. in **Eastern France**.

A suspensive appeal can be lodged before the CNDA within a time period of 1 month when:

- (a) The subsequent application is deemed inadmissible by OFPRA; or
- (b) OFPRA rejects the admissible subsequent application after it has been processed through the accelerated procedure.

The CNDA will then have 5 weeks to issue a decision on the appeal.²³⁹ Before the reform, negative decisions “by order” (“*ordonnance*”) were taken increasingly systematically by the CNDA for subsequent applications. This practice tends to continue by the time of writing, even if no official data has been published yet.

It might be quite difficult to provide evidence of new information and to prove its authenticity to substantiate subsequent claims. These people often have difficulties in accessing the documents needed to prove new information e.g. difficulty in contacting their country of origin to obtain the evidence.

OFPRA registered 7,358 subsequent applications in 2016, representing 4.6% of the total number of applications registered.²⁴⁰

As from the second subsequent application introduced, the Prefecture can refuse to deliver or renew the asylum claim certification and can issue an order to leave the French territory (OQTF).²⁴¹

F. The safe country concepts

Indicators: Safe Country Concepts

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Does national legislation allow for the use of “safe country of origin” concept? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Is there a national list of safe countries of origin? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Is the safe country of origin concept used in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Does national legislation allow for the use of “safe third country” concept? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Is the safe third country concept used in practice? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Does national legislation allow for the use of “first country of asylum” concept? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

1. First country of asylum

The “first country of asylum” concept, requiring that a person has obtained international protection in a third country, is a ground for inadmissibility. The possibility of enjoying “sufficient protection” is not enough to justify inadmissibility. Inadmissibility is declared when the asylum seeker is entitled to enjoy “effective

²³⁸ Article L.723-11(3) Ceseda.

²³⁹ Article L.731-2 Ceseda.

²⁴⁰ Ministry of Interior, *La demande d’asile*, 16 January 2017.

²⁴¹ Circular of 2 November 2015 on the implementation of the Law of 29 July 2015.

protection". Considering the effective protection a EU Member State has to provide, the Council of State has defined this protection as follows:

- The State respects the rule of law;
- The State is not targeted by any mechanism of Article 7 of the founding Treaty; and
- The State does not violate any fundamental right out of those prescribed in Article 15 ECHR.²⁴²

Regarding the effective protection granted in a non-EU Member State, the Council of State only refers to the effective protection without detailing what it is made of.²⁴³

2. Safe country of origin

Definition and procedural consequences

The notion of safe countries of origin was introduced in French legislation by the Law of 10 December 2003.²⁴⁴ By law, a country is considered safe "if it ensures respect for the principles of freedom, democracy and the rule of law, as well as human rights and fundamental freedoms".²⁴⁵ The definition is completed by the reference to the definition provided in Annex 1 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive that provides that:

"A country is considered as a safe country of origin where, on the basis of the legal situation, the application of the law within a democratic system and the general political circumstances, it can be shown that there is generally and consistently no persecution as defined in Article 9 of Directive 2011/95/EU, no torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and no threat by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict.".²⁴⁶

Their application is to be systematically processed by OFPRA within an accelerated procedure (see section on [Accelerated Procedure](#)),²⁴⁷ except under special circumstances relating to vulnerability and specific needs of the asylum seeker or if the asylum seeker calls upon serious reasons to believe that his or her country is not be safe given his or her personal situation and the grounds of his or her claim.²⁴⁸ In terms of numbers of claims processed under accelerated procedures on the safe country of origin ground, this has decreased in 2015 as 66.8% of asylum applications from "safe countries of origin" nationals were already processed under the accelerated procedure.

List of safe countries of origin

The first list of safe countries of origin was established in June 2005 by the OFPRA Management Board. Every time a country is removed from or added to the list, the deliberations of the Management Board are published in the Official Journal. This list can be reviewed in OFPRA Board meetings. However, the composition of the Management Board has been modified, partly to strengthen the amending procedure of the list. In addition, qualified personalities ("*personnalités qualifiées*") can vote on the constitution of the list of safe countries of origin.

The board is constituted by 16 members:²⁴⁹

- 2 personalities (one male, one female) nominated by the Prime Minister;
- 1 representative of the Ministry of Interior;
- 1 representative of the Ministry in charge of Asylum;
- The Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

²⁴² Council of State, *Cimade et M.O.*, Decisions Nos 349735 and 349736, 13 November 2013.

²⁴³ Council of State, *OFPRA v. M.S.*, Decision No 369021, 17 June 2015.

²⁴⁴ Law n° 2003-1176 of 10 December 2003 on the right to asylum.

²⁴⁵ Article R.111-14 *Ceseda*.

²⁴⁶ Article L.722-1 2° *Ceseda*.

²⁴⁷ Article L.723-2 I. 1° *Ceseda*.

²⁴⁸ Article L.723-2 V *Ceseda*.

²⁴⁹ Article L.722-1 *Ceseda*.

- The Director for Civil Affairs and Seal of the Ministry of Justice;
- 1 representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs;
- 1 representative of the Ministry in charge of Women's Rights;
- 1 representative of the Ministry for overseas territories;
- The Director of the Budget for the Ministry in charge of the Budget;
- 2 Members of Parliament (one male, one female);
- 2 Senators (one male, one female); and
- 2 Members of the European Parliament (one male, one female).

Not only can the Management Board decide on its own initiative to amend the list but also the reform of the law on asylum provides that presidents of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and the Committee of the Laws of both houses (Parliament and Senate) or civil society organisations promoting asylum right, third country nationals' rights, or women and/or children's rights can refer to the Management Board that one country should be registered or crossed off the list of safe countries of origin.²⁵⁰

The list has to be regularly re-examined by the Management Board in order to make sure that the inscription of a country is still relevant considering the situation in the country. "In case of quick and uncertain developments in one country, it can suspend its registration."

The sources used by the Management Board of OFPRA to substantiate its decisions are not officially published. OFPRA has an internal resources service working on country of origin information and a UNHCR representative sits in the management board meetings, but the process lacks transparency as to the sources of information used to decide on the safety of a country.

The list of countries considered to be safe countries of origin is public. At the end of 2016, it included the following 16 countries:²⁵¹

- Albania;
- Armenia;
- Benin;
- Bosnia-Herzegovina;
- Cape Verde;
- Georgia;
- Ghana;
- India;
- Kosovo;
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM);
- Mauritius;
- Moldova;
- Mongolia;
- Montenegro;
- Senegal;
- Serbia.

Several countries have been removed from the list by the Management Board of OFPRA (but can sometimes also be reintroduced in the list at a later stage):

<i>Country</i>	<i>Withdrawal by OFPRA Management Board</i>
Tanzania	October 2015
Croatia	June 2013
Georgia	November 2009 (currently on the list)
Mali	December 2012

²⁵⁰ Article L.722-1(2) Ceseda.

²⁵¹ OFPRA, *List of Safe Countries of Origin*, 9 October 2015, available at: <http://bit.ly/1YLOFBc>.

On 5 March 2014, UNHCR called states to remove **Ukraine** from their safe countries of origin list. Shortly after and prior to the official withdrawal of Ukraine from the French list, the French Ministry of Interior had asked prefects to treat Ukrainian asylum applications through the regular procedure, and no longer through the accelerated one.²⁵²

Moreover, decisions to add a country to the list can be challenged before the Council of State by third parties. The Council of State has removed several countries from the list:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Removal by Council of State</i>
Albania	February 2008; March 2012 (currently on the list)
Armenia	July 2010
Bangladesh	March 2013
Kosovo	March 2012; October 2014 (currently on the list)
Madagascar	July 2010
Mali	July 2010 (for women only)
Turkey	July 2010

In a decision of 16 December 2013, the Management Board of OFPRA added **Albania**, **Georgia** and **Kosovo**.²⁵³ In a decision of 10 October 2014,²⁵⁴ the Council of State removed Kosovo from the list of safe countries of origin but maintained Albania and Georgia. The Ministry of Interior sent an instruction to the Prefects on 17 October 2014 calling them to generally channel the asylum seekers from Kosovo into the regular procedure and to deliver them a temporary residence permit enabling them to be accommodated in reception centres for asylum seekers.²⁵⁵ However, on 9 October 2015, the Management Board of OFPRA met to update the list of safe countries of origin and has decided to reintroduce Kosovo to the list.

The reintroduction of **Kosovo** has been challenged to the Council of State by several French NGOs, including Forum réfugiés – Cosi, Cimade, Dom'Asile, GISTI, Elena France and JRS France among others. They also wanted the withdrawal from this list of **Senegal**, **Albania**, **Armenia** and **Georgia**. It has to be mentioned these countries are the five main safe countries of origin of asylum seekers in 2015.²⁵⁶ On 30 December 2016, the Council rejected the applications and upheld the list in its current form.²⁵⁷ When upholding the legality of the inclusion of Kosovo in the list, the Council of State took into account the fact that the country has been inserted in the European Commission proposal for a EU list of safe countries of origin.²⁵⁸

²⁵² Forum réfugiés – Cosi, Press release, *Liste des « pays d'origine sûrs » : Forum Réfugiés – Cosi prend acte avec satisfaction du retrait de l'Ukraine* (List of “safe countries of origin”: Forum Réfugiés – Cosi expresses satisfaction at the removal of Ukraine), 28 March 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1geOY6y>.

²⁵³ Decision of 16 December 2013 modifying the list of safe countries of origin (*Décision du 16 décembre 2013 modifiant la liste des pays d'origine sûrs*), JORF n°0301 of 28 December 2013, available at: <http://bit.ly/1LI8R1H>, 26152.

²⁵⁴ Council of State, *Forum réfugiés-Cosi and Others v OFPRA*, Decision n° 375474 and 375920, 10 October 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1JCEIS5>.

²⁵⁵ Ministry of Interior, Information Note INTV1424567N of 17 October 2014.

²⁵⁶ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 38.

²⁵⁷ Council of State, Decisions Nos 395058, 395075, 395133 and 395383, 30 December 2016.

²⁵⁸ Forum réfugiés – Cosi, ‘Pays d'origine sûrs : le Conseil d'Etat valide la nouvelle liste’, 30 December 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2j4JpIS>.

G. Relocation

Indicators: Relocation

1. Number of persons effectively relocated since the start of the scheme 2,728

Relocation statistics: 2016

Relocation from Italy			Relocation from Greece		
	Received requests	Relocations		Received requests	Relocations
Total	:	282	Total	:	2,446
1 st country	:	:	1 st country	:	:
2 nd country	:	:	2 nd country	:	:
3 rd country	:	:	3 rd country	:	:

Source: European Commission: *Relocation and Resettlement : State of Play*, 6 February 2017: <http://bit.ly/2ifnGlX>.

Relocation procedure

In **Italy**, OFPRA applies the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). In **Greece**, 12 local agents of OFPRA are stationed. They work closely with local authorities and local non-governmental organisations, such as PRAKSIS for example. OFPRA informs local authorities of the number of places available in France in the framework of the relocation scheme. The local authorities build a list of persons eligible for relocation, especially on the basis on their vulnerability.

The OFPRA agents have to check several elements, including family links or documentation, before sending this list to the Ministry of Interior in France. OFPRA then goes back to Greece to conduct interviews with people on the list during 15 days, in particular to determine if exclusion clauses have to be applied. It is important to notice that OFPRA does not conduct any refugee status determination interview. Rarely, however, it appears impossible to apply exclusion clauses without conducting a refugee status determination interview, especially because the exclusion clauses can only be applied if current and personal fears have been identified. Considering this, it is not very clear how local authorities determine if people selected are eligible for international protection or not. Once the interviews have been completed, and before their transfer to France, the Ministry of Interior has to validate the list submitted by OFPRA for security purposes.²⁵⁹ This stage has been added after the terrorist attacks of November 2015. An approximate 2,000 asylum seekers have been interviewed by OFPRA in the context of relocation in 2016.²⁶⁰ According to the Greek Asylum Service, as of 15 January 2017, France had accepted 2,948 relocation requests and rejected 280.²⁶¹

Then, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is in charge of the transfer of the relocated refugees to France.

Post-arrival treatment

Upon arrival, relocated refugees are accommodated in dedicated centres. The reception process of relocated persons has been established by a Circular of 9 November 2015.²⁶² According to this Circular,

²⁵⁹ Senate, *L'Europe à l'épreuve de la crise des migrants : la mise en oeuvre de la « relocalisation » des demandeurs d'asile et des hotspots*, Information Report No 422 (2015-2016), 24 February 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2kixjx8>.

²⁶⁰ OFPRA, 'Premiers chiffres provisoires de l'asile en 2016', 31 January 2017, available at: <http://bit.ly/2kDlbXI>.

²⁶¹ Greek Asylum Service, *Relocation statistics*, 15 January 2017, available at: <http://bit.ly/2jskcs2>.

²⁶² Circular NOR INTV1524992J of 9 November 2015 on the implementation of the European relocation programme, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2lkibiW>.

the maximum duration of the procedure once they are in France is theoretically 4 months. During these 4 months, relocated people are channelled to CADAs in which special places have been created. They can also be orientated to emergency shelters. Local organisations running the centres facilitate their access to fundamental social rights: living allowance, social care and access to education. They have to be registered as asylum seekers. They are directly registered by the “prefectures” in which have been created specific single desk for relocation (**Besançon, Nantes, Bordeaux, Lyon, Metz and Ile-de-France**). They do not have to go through the pre-reception phase. OFPRA sets “mobile hearings” to conduct eligibility interviews.

Social workers have described situations slightly different in practice. On the one hand, it has been raised that relocated persons were not interviewed by OFPRA, even if they were granted refugee status. This implies then their status has been decided before their arrival. It seems to be applied mostly to relocated persons coming from Greece. On the other hand, some accommodation centres have noticed that relocated persons had to be interviewed by OFPRA. For example, OFPRA has settled a “mobile hearing” session in **Besançon**, between 8 to 12 August 2016, to conduct refugee status determination interviews with relocated persons from Eritrea arrived by the end of May.

Moreover, whereas in **Nantes** the relocated persons do not have to go through the pre-reception phase, in the region of **Lyon**, people benefiting from the relocation process have to be registered by the pre-reception mechanism before getting access to the single desk. A lot of places have been frozen in CADAs to prepare the arrival of relocated persons since November 2015, preventing local organisations from accommodating residing asylum seekers, like in **Lyon, Bretagne or Creuse** for example

At the end of the procedure, refugees are either orientated to integration centres or stay in the accommodation centre. After a certain time, they will be supposed to have access to a private accommodation in the frame of a social support ensured by local organisations. These private accommodations are either located in the same area than their initial accommodation centre, or in other French regions. In some areas (**Auvergne – Rhône – Alpes**), some relocated persons have encountered many difficulties to get access to a private accommodation. 50 relocation beneficiaries have been issued documentation papers and had access to social fundamental rights, but had to wait more than 8 months before getting out the accommodation centre.²⁶³

It is also possible for refugees benefitting from the relocation process to sign a lease agreement named “*bail glissant*”. This mechanism is a typical contract used in France to enable the social integration of vulnerable persons; it is not a mechanism specially created for relocated people. A *bail glissant* is a sublease agreement signed between three parties: the owner of the place, the tenant and the subtenant. This kind of agreement is really useful in order to enable refugees to have a place to live. During a period determined by the three parties, the tenancy agreement is held by the social structure which pays the deposit. Once the period is over, the tenancy agreement is transferred to the refugees.

²⁶³ Le Progrès, ‘Aujourd’hui réfugiés, ils s’impatiente’, 11 August 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jRKjum>.

H. Information for asylum seekers and access to NGOs and UNHCR

1. Provision of information on the procedure

Indicators: Information on the Procedure

1. Is sufficient information provided to asylum seekers on the procedures, their rights and obligations in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ With difficulty ☐ No
- ❖ Is tailored information provided to unaccompanied children? ☒ Yes ☐ No

The provision of information is codified in Article R.751-2 Ceseda:

“The competent service of the Prefecture must inform the foreign national who would like to request refugee or subsidiary protection, of the asylum procedure, their rights and obligations over the course of this procedure, the potential consequences of failure to meet these obligations or any refusal to cooperate with the authorities and the measures available to them to help them present their request. This information should be provided in a language they can reasonably be expected to understand.”

Information is provided in a language that the asylum seeker understands or is likely to understand.²⁶⁴ This information have been compiled under a general “Guide for asylum seekers in France” (*guide du demandeur d’asile en France*).²⁶⁵ The guide is supposed to be provided by the Prefecture. The 2015 Asylum Seeker’s Guide is available in French and, at the time of writing, in 18 other languages on the Ministry of the Interior website. Practices used to vary from one Prefecture to another, and many failed to provide the guide. From the point of view of stakeholders supporting asylum seekers, even though this guide is a good initiative, it appears that most of asylum seekers cannot read or do not understand the meaning of the guide.

In April 2014, OFPRA published a guide on the right of asylum for unaccompanied minors in France.²⁶⁶ The guide is quite comprehensive, describing the steps of the asylum procedure, the appeals and the procedure at the border. OFPRA has stated its intention to share this guide as widely as possible in Prefectures, in waiting zones at the border and with stakeholders working in children’s care. In practice, this guide is not available in all prefectures. In many regions, the prefecture agents recommend asylum seekers to download it on OFPRA’s website.

Information on the Dublin procedure

The information provided about the Dublin procedure varies greatly from one prefecture to another. In the **Rhône** department, when they go to the prefecture to apply for asylum, all applicants are handed, at the desks, an information leaflet on the Dublin procedure (Leaflet A)²⁶⁷ together with the Asylum Seeker’s Guide. If the Prefecture decides at a later stage to channel the applicant into the Dublin procedure, the applicant receives a second information leaflet on the Dublin procedure (Leaflet B).²⁶⁸ Since November 2014, the Prefecture has asked the applicant to sign a letter written in French and listing all the information they have been given, as requested under Article 4 of the Dublin III Regulation, and the language in which it is given.

²⁶⁴ Article R.741-4 Ceseda.

²⁶⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Guide du demandeur d’asile en France*, November 2015, available at: <http://bit.ly/2jRKjum>.

²⁶⁶ OFPRA, *Guide de l’asile pour les mineurs isolés étrangers en France* (Guide on the right to asylum for unaccompanied minors in France), 30 April 2014, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1ep99xl>.

²⁶⁷ European Commission and Migrationsverket, *Leaflet A: “I have asked for asylum in the EU – Which country will handle my claim?”* 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1PSuhgz>.

²⁶⁸ European Commission and Migrationsverket, *Leaflet B: “I am in the Dublin procedure – What does this mean?”*, 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1dBoCd2>.

The asylum seeker knows when a take charge or a take back procedure has been initiated, due to information provided on the back of their Dublin notice, which is translated into the language of the asylum seeker. Translation is an obligation recently recalled by the Administrative Court of Appeal of Bordeaux. According to the court, the absence of translation is a violation of the fundamental guarantees which much prevail in the framework of the Dublin procedure.²⁶⁹ There is, however, no information about the country to which a request has been sent, nor on the criteria that have led to this decision.

Information at the border

In the waiting zones at the border, Forum réfugiés-Cosi notes a serious lack of information on the possibility of requesting admission to French territory on asylum grounds (see section on [Border Procedure](#)). When a person is arrested at the border, he or she is notified of an entry refusal, in theory with the presence of an interpreter if necessary.²⁷⁰ However, many stakeholders doubt that the information provided and the rights listed therein are effectively understood. For example, it is very surprising to note that those intercepted nearly all agree to renounce their right to a “clear day” notice period (“*jour franc*”) i.e. 24 hours during which the person cannot be returned, and tick the box confirming their request to leave as soon as possible.

In addition, as the telephone in certain waiting zones is not free of charge, contact with NGOs or even UNHCR is not easy. Several decisions by the Courts of Appeal have highlighted the irregularity of the procedure for administrative detention in a waiting zone, due to the restrictions placed on exercising the right to communicate with a lawyer or any person of one's choice.²⁷¹ The fact that asylum seekers may have no financial means of purchasing a phone card is therefore a restriction on this fundamental right.

2. Access to NGOs and UNHCR

Indicators: Access to NGOs and UNHCR

1. Do asylum seekers located at the border have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ With difficulty ☐ No
2. Do asylum seekers in detention centres have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? ☒ Yes ☐ With difficulty ☐ No
3. Do asylum seekers accommodated in remote locations on the territory (excluding borders) have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ With difficulty ☐ No

The list of NGOs accredited to send representatives to access the waiting zones, initially established by order of the Ministry of the Interior in June 2012 for a 3-year period,²⁷² was revised in June 2015.²⁷³ It includes 13 organisations, whereas Human Rights Watch has also been accredited as of July 2016:²⁷⁴

- ❖ Accueil aux médecins et personnels de santé réfugiés en France (APSR);
- ❖ Amnesty International France;
- ❖ Association nationale d'assistance aux frontières pour les étrangers (ANAFE);
- ❖ Cimade;
- ❖ French Red Cross;
- ❖ France Terre d'asile;

²⁶⁹ Administrative Court of Appeal of Bordeaux, Decision No 16BX01854, 2 November 2016.

²⁷⁰ Article L.213-2 Ceseda.

²⁷¹ Article L.221-4 Ceseda.

²⁷² Arrêté du 5 juin 2012 fixant la liste des associations humanitaires habilitées à proposer des représentants en vue d'accéder en zone d'attente, NOR: INTV1222472A, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1NyRmiU>.

²⁷³ Arrêté du 3 juin 2015 fixant la liste des associations humanitaires habilitées à proposer des représentants en vue d'accéder en zone d'attente, NOR: INTV1511516A, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1FXTpav>.

²⁷⁴ Arrêté du 29 juillet 2016 portant habilitation d'une association à proposer des représentants en vue d'accéder en zone d'attente, NOR: INTV1621861A, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2k7FJH6>.

- ❖ Forum réfugiés-Cosi;
- ❖ Groupe accueil et solidarité (GAS);
- ❖ Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés (GISTI);
- ❖ Human Rights Watch
- ❖ Ligue des Droits de l'Homme (Human Rights League);
- ❖ Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP);
- ❖ Médecins du monde (Doctors of the World); and
- ❖ Ordre de Malte (Order of Malta).

This authorisation is valid until June 2018. It should be noted that Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), which was previously authorised under the 2012 order, is no longer included in the list.

I. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in the procedure

Indicators: Treatment of Specific Nationalities

1. Are applications from specific nationalities considered manifestly well-founded? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - ❖ If yes, specify which: Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Central African Republic
2. Are applications from specific nationalities considered manifestly unfounded?²⁷⁵ ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - ❖ If yes, specify which: Albania, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Georgia, Ghana, India, FYROM, Kosovo, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Senegal, Serbia

Asylum seekers that are nationals of countries considered to be safe are dealt with most of the time under an accelerated procedure (in 90% of the cases) (see section on [Safe Country of Origin](#)).

Furthermore, according to the practical observations of many actors in the field of asylum in France, the processing of asylum claims for people of **Rwandan** nationality can take a particularly long time.

Until 2014, **Syrian** asylum seekers did not get any specific treatment in France. Currently, OFPRA's objective is to process Syrian asylum claims within 3 months. In order to achieve this goal, claims from Syrian nationals are prioritised. Protection was granted by OFPRA to asylum seekers from Syria in 96.9% of the cases in 2015. This rate is to be compared to the average recognition rate of 23% for all OFPRA decisions.²⁷⁶ According to OFPRA's 2015 Activity report,²⁷⁷ 68.3% of Syrian nationals who were granted protection benefitted from refugee status under the Geneva Convention while 31.7% of them obtained subsidiary protection.

The same treatment is applied to asylum seekers from **Iraq**. The recognition rate for the Iraqi asylum seekers was 97.9% in 2015. 97.2% of them were granted refugee status. The situation in Iraq easily explains this high rate of protection. The same goes for citizens of the **Central African Republic**. The rate of recognition is 88.7%. However, most of asylum seekers granted protection are so on the grounds of the subsidiary protection (68.85%). The recent internal troubles occurring in Bangui are the main reasons explaining this rate of protection. Finally, asylum seekers from **Yemen** are also widely protected (81.6%) such as asylum seekers from **Afghanistan** (80.3%). Only 70 asylum claims have been submitted by asylum seekers from Yemen. Regarding asylum seekers from Afghanistan, 2,500 claims have been registered but OFPRA took a decision, by the end of December 2015, for only 689 of them. This important backlog may be explained by the priority given to the treatment of Syrian asylum claims; OFPRA took 2,396 decisions in that case for 3,415 claims registered.

²⁷⁵ Whether under the "safe country of origin" concept or otherwise.

²⁷⁶ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 May 2016, 6.

²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

Reception Conditions

A. Access and forms of reception conditions

1. Criteria and restrictions to access reception conditions

Indicators: Criteria and Restrictions to Reception Conditions

1. Does the law make material reception conditions to asylum seekers in the following stages of the asylum procedure?

❖ Regular procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Dublin procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Border procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Accelerated procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Subsequent application	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No

2. Is there a requirement in the law that only asylum seekers who lack resources are entitled to material reception conditions?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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The reform of the law on asylum has profoundly modified the reception scheme in France by fully transposing the recast Reception Conditions Directive.

The main elements of the current national reception scheme are as follows:²⁷⁸

- ❖ **All asylum seekers shall be offered material reception conditions (Article L.744-1)**
This provision applies to all asylum seekers even if their claim is channelled under the accelerated or Dublin procedure. The only exception is that asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure do not have access to reception centres for asylum seekers (CADA).

- ❖ **A national reception scheme is established (Article L.744-2)**
The national reception scheme is managed by the French Office on Immigration and Integration (OFII). This scheme ensures the distribution of accommodation places for asylum seekers throughout the national territory. In parallel and in compliance with the national reception scheme, regional schemes are defined and implemented by Prefects in each region.

- ❖ **A specific needs assessment is included in the reception scheme (Article L.744-6)**
The aim of this needs assessment is to strengthen the identification of vulnerable asylum seekers and to facilitate the assessment of specific reception needs. An individual interview is conducted by OFII with the asylum seeker within a “reasonable period of time”.

- ❖ **One single allowance: the allowance for asylum seekers (ADA) (Article L.744-9)**
The ADA replaces the temporary waiting allowance (ATA) and the monthly subsistence allowance (AMS). All asylum seekers, even if they are under the accelerated or Dublin procedure, can benefit from this allowance.

After having registered their claim at the Prefecture, asylum seekers receive the asylum claim certification that allows them to remain legally on the French territory until the end of the asylum procedure or their transfer to another Member State. Meanwhile, they are entitled to material reception conditions, adapted if needed to their specific needs. In order to better articulate the registration of asylum claims and provision of reception conditions, the reform of the law on asylum has designed a new framework: a “single desk” (*guichet unique*).

²⁷⁸ Articles L.744-1 to L.744-10 Ceseda.

The idea behind the single desk is to gather the Prefecture and OFII in the same place and to process the registration of the claim at the same time as the provision of material reception conditions. The system of the single desk is to be entirely computerised to ensure swift processing of claims and distribution of places of accommodation.

The Prefecture shall fingerprint all asylum seekers above 14 years old and provide relevant documentation and information to all, in a language they understand or it is likely to assume they understand. After asylum claims have been registered and the asylum claim certification provided, asylum seekers shall move on to OFII desks for the vulnerability and special needs assessment interview. Then, accommodation shall be proposed to the asylum seeker.

Asylum seekers' financial participation to accommodation

Accommodation fees in dedicated accommodation places for asylum seekers are assumed by the State.

However, accommodated asylum seekers whose monthly resources are above the monthly rate of the Active Solidarity Income ("*Revenu de Solidarité Active*") (**RSA**) (€535.17 for a single adult) pay a financial contribution for their accommodation.

In addition, organisations managing reception facilities are entitled to require a deposit for the accommodation provided under certain conditions. The deposit is refunded, totally or partially, to the seeker when he or she leaves the reception facility. A Decree of 15 November 2016 states the deposit will not be paid back if the asylum seekers stay longer than allowed in accommodation centres, that is 1 month if their claim is rejected and 3 months if protection is granted.²⁷⁹

Finally, French legislation excludes asylum seekers from the granting of all family-related welfare benefits as the residence permits provided to asylum seekers are not listed in the permits that give eligibility to these benefits.²⁸⁰ Asylum seekers are also not eligible for receiving the social welfare allowance, the so-called Active Solidarity Income (RSA), an allowance granted to individuals over 25 years old who do not have resources or have very low incomes.

2. Forms and levels of material reception conditions

Indicators: Forms and Levels of Material Reception Conditions

1. Amount of the monthly financial allowance/vouchers granted to asylum seekers as of 31 December 2016: €204 (for a single person)

Different forms of material reception conditions exist in the law. They include: (a) accommodation in asylum seekers reception centres; (b) accommodation in any other facility that is funded by the Ministry of the Interior; and (c) financial benefits. This section will refer to the forms and levels of financial assistance available to asylum seekers.

The 2015 reform of the law on asylum has introduced a single allowance, the allowance for asylum seekers (ADA).²⁸¹ It replaces the monthly subsistence allowance (AMS) and the temporary waiting allowance (ATA).

ADA is granted to asylum seekers above 18 years old,²⁸² who accept material conditions proposed by OFII until their asylum claim has been processed or until their transfer to another responsible State is

²⁷⁹ Decree of 15 November 2016, INTV1630817A on the application of Article L.744-5 Ceseda, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jGFPbS>.

²⁸⁰ Article 512-2 Social Security Code.

²⁸¹ Article L.744-9 Ceseda.

²⁸² Article D.740-18 Ceseda, as inserted by the Decree of 21 October 2015.

effective. Only one allowance per household is allowed.²⁸³ The payment of the allocation ends at the end of the month following the notification of a final decision on the claim.

The amount of ADA is calculated on the basis of resources, type of accommodation provided and age criteria. Family composition, in particular the number of children, is taken into account in the calculation of ADA.²⁸⁴ The total amount of ADA is re-evaluated once a year, if needed, to take into account the inflation rate. Unfortunately, the amount has not been re-evaluated in 2016.

The daily amount of ADA is defined upon application of the following scale:²⁸⁵

Composition of the household	ADA daily rate
1 person	6.80 €
2 persons	10.20 €
3 persons	13.60 €
4 persons	17 €
5 persons	20.40 €
6 persons	23.80 €
7 persons	27.20 €
8 persons	30.60 €
9 persons	34 €
10 persons	37.40 €

An additional daily rate of 4.20€ is paid to adult asylum seekers who have accepted to be accommodated but who cannot be accommodated through the national reception scheme. This amount is really low and renders the access to accommodation on the private market almost impossible. The Council of State annulled this part of the Decree on 23 December 2016 with immediate effect. It has also enjoined the French government to increase this amount within two months, in order to enable asylum seekers who are not accommodated to have access to decent living conditions.²⁸⁶

ADA is paid to asylum seekers on a monthly basis directly by OFII on a card, similar to a credit card that can be used by asylum seekers. It is not necessary for asylum seekers to open a bank account to benefit from ADA (except in some cases where asylum seekers are overseas) and use the card.²⁸⁷ Many problems have been raised by local stakeholders in the field relating to ADA. On many occasions, the allowance has been paid late. In addition, some asylum seekers are not familiar with using a credit card or a cash machine. In some accommodation centres, asylum seekers do not receive the same amount even if they are in similar situation; same date of arrival and registration, same family composition or same duration of accommodation in the centre. These issues can create tensions between asylum seekers and may expose social workers to a lot of pressure and complicate their work. Moreover, it is really difficult to interact with OFII, according to local NGOs, to resolve such problems. Indeed, even where there are some local representations of OFII in regions, they do not intervene at the level of the allowance distribution.

The starting point of the calculation of the allowance is the date of signature of acceptance of material conditions offered by OFII, which may occur normally when they go to the single desk for registration. The effective payment usually starts since the asylum seeker produces the proof his or her asylum claim has been sent to OFPRA. The payment is supposed to retroactively take into account the time spent between

²⁸³ Article D.744-25 Ceseda.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁵ Annex 7-1 Ceseda.

²⁸⁶ Council of State, Decision No 394819, 23 December 2016.

²⁸⁷ Article D.744-33 Ceseda.

the registration at Prefecture and the sending of the asylum claim to OFPRA. In practice, many issues have been reported. The amounts do not correspond to the aforementioned period or the first payments intervene really late.

In case of a subsequent application or if the asylum claim has not been introduced within 120 days, ADA can be refused.²⁸⁸ If the allowance is denied to an asylum seeker submitting an asylum claim, it must be made on the basis of a written and motivated decision and must take in consideration the vulnerability of the person.²⁸⁹ The administrative courts have recalled this principle to OFII because, especially shortly after the 2015 law entered into force, the allowance was systematically denied to asylum seekers in this case.²⁹⁰

3. Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions

Indicators: Reduction or Withdrawal of Reception Conditions

1. Does the law provide for the possibility to reduce material reception conditions?
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Does the legislation provide for the possibility to withdraw material reception conditions?
☒ Yes ☐ No

The reform of the law on asylum describes the procedure to be followed by the management of reception centres and by the Prefect once a final decision on the asylum claim has been taken.²⁹¹ OFII informs the management of the reception centre where the asylum seeker is accommodated that a final decision has been taken and that the provision of accommodation will be terminated upon a specific date, unless the beneficiary of international protection or the rejected asylum seeker formulates a demand to remain respectively 3 months or 1 month in order to have time to plan the exit of the CADA.

The allowance for asylum seekers (ADA) is paid until the end of the month following the final decision on the asylum claim.

Apart from the withdrawal of reception conditions by the end of the asylum procedure, specific conditions are defined allowing for the reduction or withdrawal of material reception conditions (both accommodation and financial allowance for asylum seekers).

According to Article L.744-8 Ceseda, as amended by the Law of 29 July 2015, material reception conditions can be:

1. Suspended if, without legitimate reason, the asylum seeker has abandoned the reception centre where he or she is accommodated during more than a week;²⁹² has not presented him or herself to relevant authorities when required to, has not answered to information claim or has not attended interviews related to his or her asylum claim;
2. Withdrawn in case of false statements concerning the identity or personal situation of the asylum seekers accommodated, in particular his or her financial situation. Reception conditions can also be withdrawn in case of violent behaviour or serious disrespect of the community life's rules;
3. Refused when the asylum seeker introduces a subsequent claim or if, without legitimate reason, he or she has not introduced his or her asylum claim within 120 days after he or she has entered the French territory.

In cases of subsequent applications, some Prefectures systematically reduce reception conditions to the asylum seekers. In **Lyon, Marseille, Paris** and its surroundings, no subsequent claimants can benefit from reception conditions. In a few cases, subsequent claimants can benefit from these conditions after

²⁸⁸ Article D.744-37 Ceseda.

²⁸⁹ Article L.744-8 Ceseda.

²⁹⁰ Administrative Court of Montpellier, Order No 1510514, 23 December 2015.

²⁹¹ Article R.744-12 Ceseda.

²⁹² Article R.744-9(II) Ceseda.

demonstrating their particular vulnerability and their specific needs in terms of accommodation. The decision of denial of reception conditions must be written and motivated. Asylum seekers have 15 days to challenge this decision through an informal appeal.²⁹³ It is also possible after these 15 days to lodge an appeal before the administrative court.

The management of reception centres has to inform OFII and the Prefect of the *Département* in case of a prolonged and not motivated absence from the reception centre of an asylum seeker, as well as any violent behaviour or serious disrespect of the community life rules.²⁹⁴ OFII is competent to decide on the suspension, withdrawal or refusal of material reception conditions. All these decisions have to be communicated in written and duly motivated and take into account the asylum seeker's vulnerability. They can only be definitive and applied after the asylum seeker concerned by a suspension, withdrawal or refusal of material reception condition has been able to formulate his or her observations and comment, in written. When material reception conditions have been suspended, the asylum seeker can ask OFII to re-establish them.

Specifically as regards ADA, the allowance can be suspended when the asylum seeker:²⁹⁵

- ❖ Has refused OFII's offer for accommodation;
- ❖ Has not respected his or her obligation to present him or herself to the authorities, has not answered information claims or did not attend individual interviews relating to the asylum procedure, without legitimate ground;
- ❖ Has abandoned his or her accommodation place or has not been present for more than 5 days, without legitimate ground;
- ❖ Does not temporarily meet the conditions for being granted ADA;
- ❖ Does not provide the necessary documentation to check his or her eligibility to ADA.

ADA can be withdrawn in the situation where the asylum seeker has:²⁹⁶

- ❖ Concealed his or her resources, or a part of it;
- ❖ Provided false information regarding his or her family situation;
- ❖ Had a violent behaviour within the accommodation place.

When ADA is suspended, withdrawn or refused, OFII has to notify its decision to the asylum seeker who has 15 days to formulate his or her observation. OFII decision has to be motivated and to take into account the vulnerability of the asylum seeker.²⁹⁷ Many issues regarding ADA have been detailed in the section on [Forms and Levels of Material Reception Conditions](#).

In French law, there is no official possibility to limit the reception conditions on the basis of a large number of arrivals.

4. Freedom of movement

Indicators: Freedom of Movement

1. Is there a mechanism for the dispersal of applicants across the territory of the country? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Does the law provide for restrictions on freedom of movement? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Asylum seekers benefit from freedom of movement in France; except for persons who introduced an asylum application in an administrative detention centre or who are under house arrest, for instance asylum seekers under Dublin procedure (see Chapter on [Detention of Asylum Seekers](#)).

²⁹³ Article L.744-8 Ceseda.

²⁹⁴ Article R.744-11 Ceseda.

²⁹⁵ Article D.744-35 Ceseda.

²⁹⁶ Article D.744-36 Ceseda.

²⁹⁷ Article D.744-38 Ceseda.

The national reception scheme assigns a reception centre to asylum seekers, taking into account as much as possible the vulnerability assessment made by OFII. The Prefecture where asylum seekers apply for asylum will not determine the area where reception will be offered. Moreover, if the asylum seeker refuses the OFII accommodation proposal, he or she will not be entitled to material reception conditions.

Persons may have to move from emergency facilities, possibly to a transit centre to finally settle in a regular reception centre (gradually progressing to more stable housing).

B. Housing

1. Types of accommodation

Indicators: Types of Accommodation	
1. Number of reception centres: ²⁹⁸	303
2. Total number of places in the reception centres:	55,867
❖ CADA	34,060
❖ Transit centres	600
❖ Emergency accommodation (AT-SA, HUDA)	17,867
3. Total number of places in private accommodation:	Not available
4. Type of accommodation most frequently used in a regular procedure:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reception centre <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel or hostel <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private housing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
5. Type of accommodation most frequently used in an accelerated procedure):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reception centre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hotel or hostel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Private housing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Decisions for admission in accommodation places for asylum seekers, as well as for exit from or modification of this place, are taken by OFII after it has consulted with the Director of the place of accommodation. The specific situation of the asylum seeker is to be taken into account.

Accommodation facilities for asylum seekers are:

- (a) Accommodation centres for asylum seekers (CADA) that include both collective reception centres and scattered housing in apartments (private housing);
- (b) All types of accommodation being funded by the Ministry of Interior, including emergency accommodation.

Asylum seekers accommodated in these facilities receive a certification of address (*attestation de domiciliation*).²⁹⁹ This certification is valid for one year and can be renewed if necessary. It allows the asylum seeker to open a bank account and to receive mail.

According to the national reception scheme principle, an asylum seeker who has introduced his or her claim in a specific Prefecture might not necessarily be accommodated in the same region. The asylum seeker has to present him or herself to the accommodation place proposed by OFII within 5 days. If not, the offer is considered to be refused and the asylum seeker will not be entitled to any other material reception conditions.

The management of these asylum reception centres is subcontracted to the semi-public company Adoma or to NGOs that have been selected through a public call for tenders, such as Forum réfugiés – Cosi, France terre d’asile, l’Ordre de Malte, Coallia, French Red Cross etc. These centres fall under the French social initiatives (“*action sociale*”) and are funded by the State. Their financial management is entrusted to the Prefect of the *Département*.

²⁹⁸ This refers to the number of centres under the national reception scheme, thereby excluding emergency accommodation.

²⁹⁹ Article R.744-1 to R.744-4 Ceseda.

As of 30 June 2016, the national reception scheme (*dispositif national d'accueil*) (**DNA**) included:

- ❖ 303 regular reception centres (both collective and private housing) for asylum seekers (CADA);³⁰⁰
- ❖ 1 centre especially suited to unaccompanied children asylum seekers;³⁰¹
- ❖ 2 “transit” centres (in Villeurbanne and in Créteil);
- ❖ 91 centrally managed emergency centres (AT-SA);
- ❖ 171 decentralised emergency shelters (HUDA).

As of the end of the first half of 2016, the national reception scheme had the following capacity and occupancy across the different regions:

Region	CADA		AT-SA		HUDA	
	Capacity	Occupancy	Capacity	Occupancy	Capacity	Occupancy
Alsace-Lorraine Champagne-Ardenne	4,104		1,085		2,993	
Aquitaine Limousin Poitou-Charentes	2,844		863		3,072	
Auvergne Rhône- Alpes	4,430		863		3,072	
Bourgogne Franche- Comté	2,638		290		707	
Bretagne	1,502		260		180	
Centre	1,686		390		392	
Île-de-France	4,345		295		1,097	
Midi-Pyrénées Languedoc- Roussillon	2,185		110		526	
Nord-Pas-de-Calais- Picardie	2,056		777		683	
Normandie	1,907		599		177	
Pays-de-la-Loire	2,174		625		1,023	
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	1,998		484		375	
Total	31,869	27,683	6,033	4,094	11,829	12,001

Source: National Assembly, *Information report on the evaluation of of reception policy for asylum seekers*, 4 October 2016, available at: <http://bit.ly/2kjjSgb>.

In addition, there are around 241 Reception and Orientation Centres (CAO) which are *ad hoc* accommodation centres opened to empty out the jungle of “Calais” and to accommodate the asylums seekers living in the dismantled camps in Paris.³⁰² At the end of December 2016, 7,153 persons were reportedly residing in 237 of the CAO, of whom 64% had registered asylum applications and 21% wished to apply for asylum.³⁰³

³⁰⁰ National Assembly, *Information report on the evaluation of of reception policy for asylum seekers*, 4 October 2016, available at: <http://bit.ly/2kjjSgb>.

³⁰¹ See section on [Special Reception Needs](#) for details on the reception modalities of unaccompanied children.

³⁰² OFII, *Point CAO*, 29 December 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jQfurM>.

³⁰³ *Ibid.*

1.1. Reception centres for asylum seekers (CADA)

Asylum seekers having registered a claim are eligible to stay in reception centres. Asylum seekers under a Dublin procedure are excluded for now from accessing these centres. Reception centres can be either collective or individualised housing, within the same building or scattered in several locations. A place in the centres for asylum seekers is offered by OFII once the application has been made. The average length of stay in CADA reception centres in 2015 was 528 days – that is to say almost one year and six months.³⁰⁴ If asylum seekers do not accept the offered accommodation, they will be excluded as a consequence from the benefit of the asylum seeker's allowance (ADA). If there is no place in a reception centre, the asylum seeker is placed on a waiting list, in the meantime, they will be directed to other provisional accommodation solutions,³⁰⁵ when these are available. Moreover, in practice, it has been observed that single women or men have not access easily to accommodation centres. Families or single parents with children are prioritised in being accommodated. The fact that many accommodation centres have been organised to receive families or couples makes difficult, for single men or women, to be accommodated. As of the end of June 2016, 27,683 persons were residing in CADA, 87% of the total reception capacity.

However, if the asylum seeker has not succeeded in getting access to a reception centre before lodging his or her appeal, the chances of benefitting from one at the appeal stage are very slim.³⁰⁶ In case of a shortage of places, asylum seekers may have no other solutions than relying on night shelters or living on the street. The implementation of the national reception scheme intends to avoid as much as possible cases where asylum seekers are homeless or have to resort to emergency accommodation on the long run. In 2017, the objective is to reach 60,854 accommodation places, among which 40,352 would be in CADA.³⁰⁷

It is nevertheless very complicated for asylum seekers to get accommodated. The average delay to have access to an accommodation centre depends on the area where asylum seekers submit their claim. In **Paris**, some asylum seekers have been granted asylum without never getting access to any centre, hotel or apartment. In **Lyon**, the average delay between the registration of the claim and access to housing is 62 days. It is similar in **Clermont-Ferrand** where the asylum seeker can wait up to 51 days. In **Marseille**, this delay goes up to 101 days, whereas it is around 70 days in **Nice**.³⁰⁸

In France, there are also two “transit centres” which house asylum seekers temporarily and refer them to the national reception scheme (220 places in **Villeurbanne** and 80 in **Créteil**). Under special circumstances, some asylum seekers under Dublin or accelerated procedures can also be accommodated there for a while.

Insufficient capacity in regular reception centres

As of 30 June 2016, there were 31,869 places in regular reception centres (CADA). The number of places in reception centres is therefore clearly not sufficient to provide access to housing to all the asylum seekers who should benefit from it in accordance with the recast Reception Conditions Directive. No phenomenon of overcrowding in each of the centres is observed but the overall reception capacities are stretched: in the first half of 2016, the number of people admitted in CADA was higher than the number of people getting out of the reception centres (11,164 against 8,861).³⁰⁹

³⁰⁴ OFII, *OFII missions in 2015*, 1 November 2016, available at: <http://bit.ly/2joKTig>.

³⁰⁵ Ministry of Interior, *Reception and Accommodation of Asylum Seekers*.

³⁰⁶ European Migration Network, *The organisation of reception structures for asylum seekers in France*, September 2013.

³⁰⁷ Circular NOR INTV1633435J of 19 December 2016 relating to the creation of new places in centres of accommodation for asylum seekers, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jfWdgF>.

³⁰⁸ Forum réfugiés – Cosi data based on the numbers of asylum seekers effectively getting access to an accommodation centre in these areas, 2016.

³⁰⁹ National Assembly, *Information report on the evaluation of of reception policy for asylum seekers*, 4 October 2016.

This is partly explained by the fact that rejected asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection can, upon request, stay in asylum seekers' reception centres. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can stay until an offer of accommodation is available, within a strict timeframe of three months from the final decision (renewable once in special cases). Upon request, those whose claims have been rejected are also able to stay in a centre for up to one month from the notification of the negative decision. Afterwards, they might access emergency accommodation through emergency aid (if a place is available). However, due to a stretched housing market in general some tend to overstay in CADA. At the end of June 2016, out of a total 27,683 accommodated people in CADA, 79.8% were asylum seekers, 10.6% were beneficiaries of international protection and 10.2% were rejected asylum seekers.³¹⁰

An Appendix to the 2017 Finance Law sets a target of 60% of asylum seekers to be housed in regular reception centres by 2017.³¹¹ Therefore, 1,800 additional places shall be opened respectively in 2016 and 2017 according to the Finance Law.

8,703 additional places have already been made available for 2017.³¹² The objective of the Ministry of Interior is that "by 2017, accommodation in regular reception centres shall [...] be the norm and the accommodation in emergency centres the exception."³¹³ However, as of 30 June 2016, 17,862 persons were accommodated in emergency reception facilities, awaiting their entry into a regular reception centre.³¹⁴

1.2. Emergency reception scheme (AT-SA, HUDA)

Given the lack of places in regular reception centres for asylum seekers, the State authorities have developed emergency schemes. Two systems exist:

- (1) An emergency reception scheme managed at national level: temporary reception – asylum office (*accueil temporaire – service de l'asile*) (**AT-SA**). 6,033 at the end of June 2016.
- (2) A decentralised emergency reception scheme: emergency accommodation for asylum seekers (*hébergement d'urgence dédié aux demandeurs d'asile*) (**HUDA**). 11,829 emergency accommodation places existed within this scheme at the end of June 2016. Capacities provided by this scheme evolve quickly depending on the number of asylum claims and capacities of regular reception centres.

Nuclear families can usually stay together during the asylum application process, but in practice it happens that families who have to rely on emergency shelters cannot stay together as rooms for men and women are sometimes separated in these shelters.

Asylum seekers under Dublin procedure

Asylum seekers who fall under the Dublin procedure in France can in theory benefit from emergency accommodation up until the notification of the decision of transfer, while Dublin returnees are treated as regular asylum seekers and therefore benefit from the same reception conditions granted to asylum seekers under the regular or the accelerated procedure. In practice, however, many persons subject to Dublin procedures live on the streets or in squats.

³¹⁰ National Assembly, *Information report on the evaluation of of reception polciy for asylum seekers*, 4 October 2016.

³¹¹ Draft Finance Law 2017, Appendix "Immigration, Asylum, Integration", available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iVsoWx>.

³¹² Circular NOR INTV1633435J of 19 December 2016 relating to the creation of new places in centres of accommodation for asylum seekers.

³¹³ National Assembly, *Minister of Interior Bernard Cazeneuve's Introductory Speech of the draft law on asylum's public hearing*, 9 December 2014.

³¹⁴ National Assembly, *Information report on the evaluation of of reception polciy for asylum seekers*, 4 October 2016.

1.3. Reception and orientation centres (CAO)

As mentioned above, CAO have been created to accommodate asylum seekers evacuated from **Calais**. They are dispersed across all of the French territory. The mission of these centres consists in sheltering migrants, supporting them in submitting an asylum claim and providing them with material, administrative and social support.³¹⁵ Asylum seekers are not supposed to be provided with legal assistance. Indeed, since they are identified as willing to submit an asylum claim, they have to be directed towards the regular procedure and the corresponding accommodation centres.

In practice, the missions ensured by the social workers are wider and orientation is not always effective. In March 2016, *Fédération des Acteurs de la Solidarité* (FNARS) has published a report highlighting the lack of information provided to the asylum seekers channelled to these centres in October 2015. This report also reveals that, among 27 structures running CAO and taking part in this survey, the services provided are good overall but there is no real orientation of asylum seekers towards relevant accommodation centres.³¹⁶ This is confirmed by the fact that, at the end of December 2016, as many as 4,494 persons, 63% of the total population living in CAO, had already registered an asylum application.³¹⁷

In the vast majority of CAO, asylum seekers must be provided with legal assistance since there is a shortage of places in the regular accommodation facilities. They register their asylum claim during their stay in these centres. OFPRA has organised field missions to conduct interviews, as for instance in December 2016 in **Clermont-Ferrand**. Some asylum seekers have also been heard already by the CNDA.

1.4. Asylum seekers left without accommodation

A number of regions have experienced an important increase in the number of asylum seekers received, thus leading to severe difficulties in terms of housing.

Informal camps in Paris

In **Paris**, several informal camps have been set up, for instance in the 19th *arrondissement*, near the metro stations **Jaurès** and **Stalingrad**. Among foreign nationals living in these camps there were irregular migrants but also asylum seekers, most of them joining the camps after the dismantlement of **Calais** camps. According to *Le Monde*, there were about 3,000 living in these camps around the end of 2016.³¹⁸

In 2015, in the 18th and 13th *arrondissements*, after several field visits aiming to inform people on the asylum procedure, OFPRA, together with the municipality of Paris, the Ministry of Interior, France Terre d'Asile and Emmaü, have conducted seven protection missions in order to accommodate more 1, 400 persons in emergency centres and provide them with legal, material and medical support. These missions were conducted between 2 June 2015 and 17 September 2015. The two camp sites in the 18th and 13th *arrondissement* have completely disappeared.

The camps in 19th *arrondissement* emerged during the last quarter of 2016. A lot of people have joined these camps from Calais. A campaign of dismantlement has been set up by the Ministry of Interior in the last few months. Almost 3,800 people have been evacuated and accommodated in 80 temporary

³¹⁵ Circular NORINTK15201955, 20 November 2015, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iPDGHv>.

³¹⁶ FNARS, *Enquête : état des lieux des centres d'accueil et d'orientation au 22 janvier 2016* (Survey : inventory of accommodation and orientation centres as of 22 January 2016), March 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jMuiZk>.

³¹⁷ OFII, *Point CAO*, 29 December 2016.

³¹⁸ Le Monde, 'A Paris, 3000 migrants dans la rue, victimes collatérales du démantèlement de Calais', 2 November 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2f38C5S>.

shelters.³¹⁹ Asylum seekers living on the street have been put under a lot of pressure during this period.³²⁰ According to several stakeholders, these operations may have been conducted with police violence. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has denounced several police abuses in January 2017. The NGO reported the police was harassing migrants waiting to get access to the humanitarian centre based in **La Chapelle**, North of Paris.³²¹

The municipality in Paris built this centre to accommodate asylum seekers living in those camps, in the 18th *arrondissement*. This centre can accommodate 400 asylum seekers but aims also to orientate and support all the migrants. It is run by Emmaüs and opened on 10 November 2016. Migrants are supposed to be provided with health care, social and administrative support. This accommodation facility is dedicated to single men only. The asylum seekers identified in the centre will supposedly be channelled to the asylum procedure.³²² Another centre accommodating specifically women and families is also run by Emmaüs at **Ivry-sur-Seine**, South of Paris. This centre opened on 19 of January 2017.³²³ Despite several initiatives taken by the public authorities and local stakeholders, many migrants and asylum seekers are still on the street.³²⁴

The situation in Calais

In **Calais**, after the steps taken by the French government in 2015 and 2016,³²⁵ the slums have been destroyed and people have been directed to Reception and Orientation Centres (CAO). The dismantlement of the Calais camps has been operated in several stages. A first operation took place by the end of 2015, during which 700 people were sheltered.³²⁶ In the steps of this initiative, the French government has defined the modalities of accommodation required for the CAO.³²⁷ The southern part of the camp was destroyed in February 2016, in a context heavy of tensions.³²⁸ In October 2016 the government finalised the operation of evacuation and channelled the people living in the slums to CAOs.³²⁹ 5,243 migrants have been directed to 197 CAO (see section on CAO).

These situations are only examples but can be found on a small scale in other cities or regions in France. They illustrate the lack of accommodation places, be it in regular reception centres or emergency centres.

2. Conditions in reception facilities

Indicators: Conditions in Reception Facilities

1. Are there instances of asylum seekers not having access to reception accommodation because of a shortage of places? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. What is the average length of stay of asylum seekers in the reception centres? 528 days
3. Are unaccompanied children ever accommodated with adults in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ No

³¹⁹ FranceInfo, 'Paris : le démantèlement du camp de Stalingrad est terminé. Plus de 3 800 migrants évacués', 4 November 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2fni8jt>.

³²⁰ Libération, 'Au camp de migrants à Paris : entre espoirs et opérations policières', 31 October 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jEaTFT>.

³²¹ MSF, 'Migrants dans la rue à Paris : les harcèlements et les violences policières doivent cesser', 7 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2i46lLa>.

³²² For more information on the centre, see the Emmaüs website at: <http://bit.ly/2jr8GOH>.

³²³ Le Parisien, 'Ivry : le centre d'accueil pour migrants ouvrira le 19 janvier', 4 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2ikpfil>.

³²⁴ France 24, 'Migrants : des mini-campements se reforment près du centre humanitaire de Paris', 10 January 2017, available in French at <http://f24.my/2j5sTvP>.

³²⁵ See also AIDA Country Report France: Fourth Update, December 2015.

³²⁶ Circular NORINTK15201955, 20 November 2015, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2iPDGHv>.

³²⁷ *Ibid.*

³²⁸ Le Monde, 'Violence en marge du démantèlement partiel de la jungle de Calais', 29 February 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1LpYxho>.

³²⁹ Le Monde, 'Jungle de Calais : le démantèlement débutera lundi à l'aube', 21 October 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2e7KqzU>.

2.1. Conditions in CADA

Reception centres (CADA) are the main form of accommodation provided to asylum seekers. They include both collective and private accommodations that are located either within the same building or in scattered apartments. There are 303 of them spread across the French territory,³³⁰ therefore the following description is a general assessment that cannot cover the specific situation to be found in all CADA.

Living conditions in regular reception centres for asylum seekers are deemed adequate, and there are no official reports of overcrowding in reception centres. The available surface area per applicant can vary but has to respect a minimum of 7m² per bedroom. A bedroom is usually shared by a couple. More than 2 children can be accommodated in the same room. Centres are usually clean and have sufficient sanitary facilities. Asylum seekers in these centres are usually able to cook for themselves in shared kitchens. The 2011 Circular relating to the missions of reception centres for asylum seekers also foresees that the sharing of flats has to be considered to preserve a sufficient amount of individual living space.³³¹

None of these centres are closed centres. Asylum seekers can go outside whenever they want but they cannot leave for more than 5 days without informing the centre staff. If they do so, their living allowance can be suspended.³³² The 2011 Circular encourages staff working in CADA centres to organise cultural activities to mitigate the inactivity of the persons accommodated there. Leisure activities such as sport activities or excursions are sometimes organised. However, as per their defined missions at the end of 2015,³³³ CADAs are only supposed to facilitate contacts with local organisations providing cultural and social activities. In practice, many structures organise cultural projects in their centres such as gardening, scrap-booking, museum visits, etc.

As per the 19 August 2011 Circular, the staff working in reception centres also has the obligation to organise a medical check-up upon arrival in the reception centre. In the context of the application of the reform of the law on asylum,³³⁴ this medical check-up has to be done at the latest 15 days after arrival while it was 8 days before.

The staff ratio is framed by the 29 October 2015 Decree; a minimum of 1 fulltime staff for 15 to 20 persons is required. Staff working in reception centres is trained.

Awareness-raising sessions are sometimes organised in the reception centres and the “planned parenthood” (*Planning Familial*) teams sometimes conduct trainings on the issue of gender based violence. In some reception centres, there are information leaflets and posters on excision and forced marriages.

2.2. Conditions in emergency centres

Collective emergency facilities, unlike the housing of asylum seekers in hotels, offer at least some sort of administrative and social support. In theory, only accommodation is provided in the context of these emergency reception centres. Food or clothing services may be provided by charities. However, reception conditions within the emergency facilities are similar to those in regular reception centres.

³³⁰ National Assembly, *Information report on the evaluation of of reception policy for asylum seekers*, 4 October 2016.

³³¹ See section I.1.2 of the Circular NOR IOCL1114301C of 19 August 2011 on the missions of reception centres for asylum seekers.

³³² Article D.744-35 Ceseda.

³³³ Decree of 29 October 2015 on missions' statement of CADAs.

³³⁴ Decree of 29 October 2015 on the general rules of functioning of CADAs.

2.3. Conditions in CAO

Reception conditions are very different from one CAO to another. Each centre must have a capacity of 50 places. The structures running these centres benefit from funds to receive the asylum seekers on the basis of a daily cost of €25, including housing and three meals. This daily cost is higher than that estimated for CADA (on average €19.50) and emergency facilities (on average €15.97 in HUDA and €15.65 in AT-SA).³³⁵ The Ministry of Interior's instructions state that people accommodated must stay for a three month period, during which the structures have to encourage them to make a decision regarding their administrative orientation e.g. towards the asylum procedure.³³⁶

In practice, different types of CAO exist. Some of these centres have been created to respond the demand of the government. In several regions, municipalities have offered to house the asylum seekers in leisure centres, in camping sites or in unoccupied facilities, such as schools or hospitals.³³⁷

C. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators: Access to the Labour Market

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Does the law allow for access to the labour market for asylum seekers?
❖ If yes, when do asylum seekers have access the labour market? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9 months |
| 2. Does the law allow access to employment only following a labour market test? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Does the law only allow asylum seekers to work in specific sectors?
❖ If yes, specify which sectors: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. Does the law limit asylum seekers' employment to a maximum working time?
❖ If yes, specify the number of days per year | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 5. Are there restrictions to accessing employment in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Access to the labour market is allowed only if OFPRA has not ruled on the asylum application within 9 months after the registration of the application and only if this delay cannot be attributed to the applicant.³³⁸ In this case, the asylum seeker is subject to the rules of law applicable to third-country national workers for the issuance of a temporary work permit.³³⁹

In reality, asylum seekers have very limited access to the labour market, due to a number of constraints. Prior to being able to work, the applicant must have sought and obtained a temporary work permit. To obtain this work permit, the asylum seeker has to provide proof of a job offer or an employment contract. The duration of the work permit cannot exceed the duration of the residence permit linked to the asylum application. It may possibly be renewed.

The competent unit for these matters is the Regional Direction for companies, competition, consumption, work and employment (DIRECCTE) at the Ministry of Labour. In any case, the employment situation also puts constraints on this right. In accordance with Article R.5221-20 of the Labour Code (Ctrav), the Prefect

³³⁵ National Assembly, *Information report on the evaluation of of reception polciy for asylum seekers*, 4 October 2016, based on estimates of the Ministry of Interior as of January 2016.

³³⁶ Circular N°INTK1615585J of 29 June 2016 regarding the creation of new places in accommodation and orientation centres.

³³⁷ For an example of the diversity of the types of structures accommodating asylum seekers, please see, France 3 Bretagne, 'Carte : Où sont hébergés les migrants de Calais en Bretagne?', 25 October 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jPmVMD>.

³³⁸ Article L.744-11 Ceseda.

³³⁹ Article R.742-2 Ceseda.

may take into account some elements of assessment such as “the current and future employment situation in the profession required by the foreign worker and the geographical area where he or she intends to exercise this profession”, to grant or deny a work permit. In France, since a decree from January 2008, 30 fields of work are experiencing recruitment difficulties which justifies allowing third country nationals to work in these without imposing restrictions. These professions are listed by region – only 6 professions are common to the whole country.³⁴⁰

Finally, asylum seekers have a lot of difficulties in accessing vocational training schemes as these are also subject to the issuance of a work permit. According to the law,³⁴¹ this permit is delivered to unaccompanied children, and the employment situation does not put any constraints if they meet some criteria, except when they are in asylum procedure due to limitations applied to all asylum seekers.³⁴²

- They have been taken care of by the Childcare Protection Services before turning 16 and want to have access to a professional training;³⁴³
- They have been taken care of by the Childcare Protection Services between the age of 16 and 18 and meet the criteria to be issued a residence permit including a work permit.³⁴⁴

This means that it is more difficult to obtain a permit for a child who is an asylum seeker. That is why some children do not want to ask for asylum.

2. Access to education

Indicators: Access to Education

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Does the law provide for access to education for asylum-seeking children? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Are children able to access education in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

While no provision of the Education Code covers the particular case of children of asylum seekers, the law provides that they are subject to compulsory education as long as they are between 6 and 16 years old,³⁴⁵ on the same conditions as any child. Primary school enrolment can be done at the local town hall. Enrolment in a secondary school (high schools) is made directly to the institution closest to the place of residence of the child. If the children seem to have a sufficient command of the French language, the evaluation process will be supervised by a Counselling and Information Centre (“*Centres d’information et d’orientation*”) (CIO). This State structure is dedicated to the educational guidance of all students.

When the children are not French-speaking or do not have a sufficient command of writing the language, their evaluations fall under the competency of the Academic Centre for Education of Newcomers and Travellers Children (CASNAV).³⁴⁶ The test results will enable teachers to integrate the child within the dedicated schemes e.g. training in French adapted to non-native speakers (“*français langue étrangère*”) (FLE) or initiation classes.

Education for asylum seeking children is usually provided in regular schools but can also sometimes be provided directly in reception centres (large emergency reception facilities for instance).

Barriers to an effective access to education are varied. Beyond the issue of the level of language, there are also a limited number of specialised language training or initiation classes and limited resources dedicated to these schemes. This is an even more acute difficulty for reception centres in rural areas which simply do not have such classes. Besides, some schools require an address before enrolling

³⁴⁰ Ministerial Order of 18 January 2008 on the issuance of work permits to third-country national workers, NOR IMID0800328A, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1LWfeQd>.

³⁴¹ Article L.5221-5 Ctrav.

³⁴² They do not have the right to work except if the length of the procedure is more than 9 months.

³⁴³ Circular NOR: JUSF1602101C of 26 January 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jghM16>.

³⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁴⁵ Article L.131-1 Education Code.

³⁴⁶ See Circular NOR: 2012-143 of 2 October 2012.

children and this can be an issue for asylum seekers who do not have a personal address. Finally, access to education for children aged 16 to 18 is much more complicated as public schools do not have any obligation to accept them. They may be eligible for French courses offered by charities but the situation varies depending on the municipality. Access to apprenticeship is not possible as it would imply an access to a work permit that is usually not granted to asylum seekers. As a general rule, there is no training foreseen for adults. French language courses are organised in some reception centres depending on the availability of volunteers. Young adults and adults are often forced to put aside their career or training, pending the decision on their asylum application. For young people, this represents a considerable loss of time.

Finally, asylum seeking children with special needs are faced with the same difficulties as children with special needs in general. Access to trained and specialised staff ("*auxiliaires de vie scolaire*") tasked with supporting these children during their education in regular schools is very limited. For example, on 10 March 2014, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted a resolution tackling the issue of the difficult schooling of children with autism in France.³⁴⁷

According to a March 2014 report from the CNCDH, access to education remains a concern for unaccompanied children, in particular those who are not taken charge by the competent public service and have to care for themselves. In a recent study,³⁴⁸ the Council of Europe and UNHCR indicated that unaccompanied and separated children arriving after the age of 16 are only given access to education if places are available. Some of them arrive without ever having been to school, so they often cannot read or write. In this case it is extremely difficult to integrate them into the mainstream education system. There is no access to free language classes, as in some other countries, either. Sometimes, social workers in the facilities manage to make appropriate arrangements on an ad hoc basis.

In the "**Maison du jeune réfugié**" in Paris, managed by the NGO France terre d'asile, all unaccompanied children arriving have classes to learn French and maths, as a minimum. Depending on their level of French and literacy, they are placed into one of four different groups. In that way, they immediately start an integration process, with access to basic education, while preparing their future projects.

D. Health care

Indicators: Health Care

1. Is access to emergency healthcare for asylum seekers guaranteed in national legislation?
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Do asylum seekers have adequate access to health care in practice?
☐ Yes ☒ Limited ☐ No
3. Is specialised treatment for victims of torture or traumatised asylum seekers available in practice?
☐ Yes ☒ Limited ☐ No
4. If material conditions are reduced or withdrawn, are asylum seekers still given access to health care?
☒ Yes ☐ Limited ☐ No

Asylum seekers under the regular procedure, like any other third-country nationals below a certain income level, have access to healthcare thanks to the universal healthcare insurance (PUMA) system.³⁴⁹ Asylum seekers are exempted from the 3 month residence requirement applied to other third-country nationals,³⁵⁰ and this applies to asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure as well. As both asylum seekers under

³⁴⁷ Council of Europe Committee of Ministers, *Autisme-Europe against France*, Resolution ResChS(2004)1, Collective complaint No. 13/2002, 10 March 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1RIREQt>.

³⁴⁸ CNCDH, *Unaccompanied and separated asylum-seeking and refugee children turning eighteen: What to celebrate?*, UNHCR/Council of Europe field research on European State practice regarding transition to adulthood of unaccompanied and separated asylum -seeking and refugee children, March 2014, Strasbourg, France.

³⁴⁹ Article L.380-1 Social Security Code, as amended by Law n. 2016-1827 of 23 December 2016.

³⁵⁰ Article D.160-2, 3° Social Security Code.

accelerated procedure and Dublin procedure are granted an asylum claim certification (see section on [Registration](#)) they benefit from the PUMA. Even if no legal provision has been provided in this specific issue of asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure, it has been observed in practice that the social security services allow them to be provided with the same healthcare insurance as other asylum seekers. The request to benefit from the PUMA is made to the social security services (CPAM) of the place of residence or domiciliation. The asylum seeker must submit documentary evidence of the regularity of his or her stay in France, marital status and the level of his or her resources.

Access to the PUMA insurance is provided for free if the annual resources of the claimant do not exceed €9,534 per household. In the absence of an official document attesting the level of resources, the claimant may make a sworn statement on the level of his or her resources.

CMU is a social benefit for migrants who are not granted leave to remain on the territory, which enables the beneficiaries to receive free treatments in hospitals as well as in any doctors' offices.³⁵¹

On 1 March 2011, access to the State medical aid (AME) had been made conditional upon payment of an annual fee of €30 per beneficiary but the French Parliament abolished this tax on 19 July 2012. It should be noted that access to the AME is possible only after 3 months of residence in France. The AME remains available to asylum seekers even if other reception conditions have been reduced or withdrawn.

Individuals with low income and who are still awaiting health insurance and needing healthcare quickly can turn to the All-Day Healthcare Centres (PASS) at their nearest public hospital. This is therefore also a possibility for asylum seekers under the accelerated and Dublin procedures. There, they will receive care and, if necessary, the medical letter needed to speed up the processing of their application for public health insurance. According to the law, all public hospitals are required to offer PASS services, but in practice, this does not always occur.

As a general rule, difficulties and delays for effective access to healthcare vary from one city to another in France. Access to the PUMA is functioning well in most of the regions of France, and is effective within one month. This access has been considerably improved in 2016, even if some difficulties remain, in particular for subsequent applicants. The duration of access to the healthcare insurance is in theory linked to the duration of validity of the asylum claim certification. In practice, it can be noted that CPAM deliver healthcare insurance for a one-year duration. In fact, at the end of the validity of the asylum claim certification, access to health care is not guaranteed anymore. It may then occur, at the moment of renewing their certification, that some asylum seekers get their healthcare insurance suspended.

Finally, some of the problems with regard to medical care are not specific to asylum seekers. Some doctors are reluctant to receive and treat patients who benefit from the AME or PUMA and tend to refuse booking appointments with them even though these refusals of care can in theory be punished.³⁵²

National legislation does not guarantee any specific provision for access to care related to mental health issues. Asylum seekers can theoretically benefit from psychiatric or psychological counselling thanks to their health care cover (AME or PUMA). However, access remains difficult in practice because many professionals refuse to receive non-French speaking patients as they lack the tools to communicate non-verbally and / or funds to work with interpreters.

Victims of torture or traumatised asylum seekers can be counselled in a few NGO structures that specifically take care of these traumas. This adapted counselling is provided, for instance, at the Primo Levi Centre in **Paris** as well as the Osiris centres in **Marseille**, Mana in **Bordeaux**, Forum réfugiés – Cosi Essor Centre in **Lyon**. These specialised centres are however too few in France, unevenly distributed across the country and cannot meet the growing demand for treatment.

³⁵¹ Ministry of Interior, *Social Rights of Asylum Seekers*, available at: <http://bit.ly/1EvEcCF>.

³⁵² Circular DSS n° 2001-81, 12 February 2001 on the care refusal for beneficiaries of the CMU.

The difficulties are in fact even more aggravated by the geographical locations of some reception centres where the possibility to access mental health specialists would mean several hours of travel.

The “regular” health system cannot currently cope with this adapted care for victims of torture and political violence. These regular structures lack time for consultations, funds for interpreters and training for professionals.

To make up for this deficiency, Forum réfugiés-Cosi set up the first mental health centre (called Essor) in 2007 in the **Rhône** area specialising in the treatment of and support to victims of torture and trauma resulting from the conditions of their exile. In 2015, 2,597 appointments have been conducted in this centre that provides a multidisciplinary approach where a doctor, psychologists, a physiotherapist and an art-therapist offer a comprehensive and multifaceted care to patients. 503 persons have benefited from the services of the centre, among them 164 unaccompanied children. An important feature of the proposed treatment is to allow the patient to express themselves in their own language, through interpretation.

E. Special reception needs of vulnerable groups

Indicators: Special Reception Needs

1. Is there an assessment of special reception needs of vulnerable persons in practice?
☒ Yes ☐ No

The 2015 reform of the law on asylum has introduced a specific procedure for the identification and orientation of asylum seekers with special reception needs. This procedure consists in an interview conducted by OFII officers. These officers shall be specifically trained on identification of vulnerability.³⁵³

So far, places in regular reception centres (CADA) are mostly allocated to vulnerable asylum seekers but whose vulnerability is “obvious” (families with young children, pregnant women and elderly asylum seekers). It was expected that the vulnerability assessment inserted in the Law of July 2015 would facilitate identification of vulnerable asylum seekers having less visible specific needs. However, the questionnaire that is used by OFII officers only focuses on “objective” elements of vulnerability.

The French system does not yet foresee any specific ongoing monitoring mechanism to address special reception needs that would arise during the asylum procedure. In practice, however, social workers in reception centres have regular exchanges with the asylum seekers and may be able to identify these special vulnerabilities, should they appear during the reception phase. It is possible for the accommodation centres to notify OFII of the personal situation of an asylum seeker presenting a particular vulnerability and to ask for his or her re-orientation to a more suitable centre. In many occasions, social workers have reported the fact the orientation by OFII did not take into account the vulnerability of some asylum seekers. For example, it has happened that asylum seekers in a wheelchair had been proposed to be accommodated in a centre without any specific access for disabled persons.

The main difficulty for the staff will however be the identification of solutions to respond to this need (see section on [Health Care](#) on the limited access to mental health care for instance). Therefore, the obligation on OFPRA and OFII to take into account the specific situation of vulnerable persons throughout the asylum procedure, including when these vulnerabilities only appear after the vulnerability assessment, should lead to new practice. The vulnerability assessment’s conclusions as well as all information related to asylum seekers are to be computerised. Consequently, it should be easier to approach vulnerability in a more comprehensive way and to facilitate exchange of information. However, this is far from being

³⁵³ Article L.744-6 Céseda.

effective in practice and many legal and practical measures are still lacking to allow this system to be implemented.

For example, in **Marseille** in 2016, 813 asylum seekers registered at the PADA have been directed by OFII towards accommodation centres (529 adults and 284 children), whereas 3,945 people were registered. In **Lyon**, only 26.8% of registered asylum seekers at the PADA have been effectively directed to accommodation centres. These numbers do not take into account the orientations made by OFII right after the vulnerability interview.

In addition, specific reception conditions for victims of trafficking for instance are not foreseen yet. It is interesting to note that out of the 324 third-country nationals who received a residence permit as a victim of trafficking in human beings in 2008-2012, nearly a quarter (76), had made an initial application for asylum which had been rejected.

Unaccompanied children

The term unaccompanied child has no explicit definition in French law.³⁵⁴ The protection of these young people is therefore based on the notion of children at risk, as outlined in French legal provisions on child protection, which is applicable regardless of nationality or the status of an asylum seeker. Local authorities (*Départements / Conseils généraux*) are in charge of children at risk so they have to protect unaccompanied children in France. It is therefore difficult to obtain an overview of the situation for unaccompanied children at the national level. The Ministry of Justice has been in charge of the coordination of this issue at national level since 2010, but its role under the 2013 Circular is limited in practice to the distribution of children between local authorities.³⁵⁵

Protection measures are usually initiated by children who turn to NGOs or judges for help. There is no specific procedure in place for identifying unaccompanied children. When they go to the Prefecture in order to lodge an asylum application, the authorities verify only whether a legal guardian is present or not. If not, a legal representative to support and represent the child in asylum procedures (*ad hoc* administrator) should be appointed (see section on [Legal Representation of Unaccompanied Children](#)).

In practice, several social workers have reported in 2016 that Prefectures did not accept to register the asylum claims of unaccompanied children. In many regions, **Ile de France, Bretagne, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Occitanie** or **Aquitaine**, asylum-seeking children are channelled to the common law procedure for unaccompanied minors and they are prevented from registering their asylum claim.

The French authorities have attempted to improve and harmonise the functioning of the reception and assistance provided to unaccompanied children (including asylum-seeking children) through a Circular adopted on 31 May 2013. The Circular is aimed at limiting the disparities between the *départements* in terms of arrivals of unaccompanied children and at harmonising the practices throughout the country.³⁵⁶ Some funding is provided by the national authorities, thereby acknowledging the involvement of the State in an issue which generally falls under the jurisdiction of the *départements*.³⁵⁷ State funding covers the

³⁵⁴ Foreign unaccompanied children do not constitute any specific category in the Céseda, except for two articles which mention them in relation to the *ad hoc* administrator (Articles L.221-5 and L.751-1), or in the CASF.

³⁵⁵ In total, 4,042 youngsters were recognised as unaccompanied foreign minors in order to benefit from special care between 1 June 2013 and 31 May 2014. 23% of them are concentrated in three *départements*, and 72% are distributed over 25 *départements*. See General Controllers for Judicial Services, Social Affairs and Administration, *Assessment of the scheme for unaccompanied foreign children established under the protocol and the circular of 31 May 2013 (Evaluation du dispositif relatif aux mineurs isolés étrangers mis en place par le protocole et la circulaire du 31 mai 2013)*, July 2014, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1LWesCw>.

³⁵⁶ The Circular of 31 May 2013 does not apply to the *département* of Mayotte, which has however faced many challenges in terms of protection of unaccompanied children for many years.

³⁵⁷ This puts a heavy financial burden on *départements* and some of them, as well as members of the Senate, consider that this issue should be handled and financed by the State.

emergency reception costs of the children during the first 5 days after arrival while the evaluation the referral is carried out.

If it is established that the young person is a minor within these 5 days, the State prosecutor should contact a national cell of the ministry of Justice dedicated to that which will indicate the *département* where the child could be placed on the basis of demographic criteria.³⁵⁸ However, in practice, some *départements* refuse to accept these children and the State prosecutors hardly resort to binding measures even though the circular enables them to do so.³⁵⁹ The National Commission on Human Rights, in an opinion adopted in June 2014,³⁶⁰ regrets that the circular from 31 May 2013 focuses on the management of the geographical distribution of foreign unaccompanied children over the territory without taking sufficiently into account the principle of the best interests of the child.

On the other hand, a report from several national inspection bodies considers that the referral scheme and the geographical distribution provided by this circular constitute progress as they foster harmonisation of practices at national level and solidarity between *départements*.³⁶¹ The same report however also highlights many shortfalls and recommends some adjustments and improvements as well as the reinforcement of State funding and involvement.

As of 14 March 2016, this mechanism has been consecrated by law.³⁶² The geographical distribution is done according to criteria defined by a Decree of 28 June 2016:³⁶³

- The part of the local population over 19 years-old ;
- The number of unaccompanied minors sheltered and supported at the end of the year;
- The transmission to the Ministry of Justice of the number of unaccompanied minors taken in charge by Childhood Welfare as of 31 December.

If no data is collected and transmitted, it will be considered that no unaccompanied minors have been supported and assisted in the concerned *départements*. These *départements* will therefore have to increase the number of minors assisted during the following year.

As a general rule, after identification, unaccompanied children (including those between 16 and 18) are placed in specific children's shelters that fall under the responsibility of the departmental authorities.³⁶⁴ They also may be accommodated in foster families. The national reception scheme used to include 1 centre especially suited to unaccompanied children asylum seekers, called Caomida (Reception and Orientation Centre for Asylum-seeking Unaccompanied Children), which had national coverage and was managed by the NGO France terre d'asile. However, the Caomida is no longer dedicated to unaccompanied asylum seeking children and can host unaccompanied children in any administrative situation.

There is also a specialised centre at the department level managed by Coallia in **Côtes-d'Armor** (Samida).³⁶⁵ In some *départements*, children are hosted in centres with all children in need of social

³⁵⁸ The decision of the prosecutor has to be confirmed by the juvenile judge. If the minority is not established by the prosecutor, the child has the possibility to refer directly the juvenile judge who will take a new decision about his or her minority.

³⁵⁹ France terre d'asile, *Mineurs isolés étrangers : évaluer et protéger !*, 14 October 2013, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1RkAlcZ>.

³⁶⁰ CNCDH, *Avis sur la situation des mineurs isolés étrangers présents sur le territoire national. Etat des lieux un an après la circulaire du 31 mai 2013 relative aux modalités de prise en charge des jeunes isolés étrangers (dispositif national de mise à l'abri, d'évaluation et d'orientation)*, 26 June 2014, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1Uhu9XE>.

³⁶¹ General Controllers for Judicial Services, Social Affairs and Administration, *Assessment of the scheme for unaccompanied foreign children established under the protocol and the circular of 31 May 2013*, July 2014.

³⁶² Law n. 2016-297 relating to childhood protection, 14 March 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jPyjYW>.

³⁶³ Decree n. 2016-840 relating to the distribution key of the orientations of unaccompanied minors, 28 June 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jg4RMO>.

³⁶⁴ Information on the various schemes for unaccompanied minors is available at: <http://bit.ly/1JP5kiG>.

³⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

protection, but another service helps them in their specific procedures. As an example, since 2005, Forum réfugiés-Cosi has carried out missions to provide information, legal support and assist in the referral of hundreds of asylum seeking unaccompanied minors arriving in the **Rhône département**. The OFPRA leaflet targeted to unaccompanied asylum seeking children lists a number of specialised NGOs providing support.³⁶⁶

When children are not accommodated in specialised centres, legal support depends on services provided by NGOs in the geographical area.

In its opinion from June 2014, the CNCDH regrets the lack of investment by French authorities in specialised reception facilities for unaccompanied minors. The Circular and Protocol of 31 May 2013 do not provide anything in terms of reception.

According to a study published by UNHCR and the Council of Europe,³⁶⁷ insufficient and inappropriate reception conditions for unaccompanied asylum seeking children in France affects the effective access of these persons to a fair asylum procedure as it hinders the possibility to prepare and lodge an asylum application. While the overall reception system for asylum seekers is currently being revised, these persons, to date, often have to stay in hotel rooms, as the child specific facilities are overcrowded.³⁶⁸ This situation is aggravated when these children turn 18 since they have to leave their hotel rooms or reception centres. The only way for them to stay in facilities dedicated to children is to have a temporary contract with the *département* ("*Contrat Jeune Majeur*") but it is established upon discretion of the *département* and most of them do not facilitate the conclusion of such contracts.

After his visit to France in September 2014,³⁶⁹ Nils Muižnieks, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, also expressed his concerns that many asylum seekers and unaccompanied migrant minors do not have access to basic reception facilities and find themselves in emergency accommodation centres which are not suited to their situation, if not on the street, like a number of homeless Afghan asylum seekers.

F. Information for asylum seekers and access to reception centres

1. Provision of information on reception

The provision of information for asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres (CADA) about the modalities of their reception is governed by the Circular on the missions of CADA centres of 3 November 2015.³⁷⁰ Upon admission in the CADAs, the manager has to deliver to the asylum seeker any useful information on the conditions of his or her stay in the centre, in a language that he or she understands and in the form of a welcome booklet. These modalities can vary in practice from one centre to the other. In any case, core information about procedural rights during the asylum procedure is shared with accommodated asylum seekers on a regular basis and upon request if necessary. Each centre also has its own information procedures. Generally, in a CADA managed by Forum réfugiés – Cosi, for instance, the asylum seeker is informed about these legal reception provisions through the residence contract and

³⁶⁶ OFPRA, *Guide de l'asile pour les mineurs isolés étrangers en France*, 30 April 2014. This list includes: Centre enfants du monde (Cem – Croix-rouge française); COaLLia - Service d'accompagnement des mineurs isolés étrangers (SAMIE) ; Ftda (France terre d'asile) permanence d'accueil et d'orientation des mineurs isolés étrangers ; association infomie ; pôle d'évaluation des mineurs isolés étrangers (pemie –Croix-rouge française).

³⁶⁷ "Unaccompanied and separated asylum-seeking and refugee children turning eighteen: What to celebrate?", UNHCR/Council of Europe field research on European State practice regarding transition to adulthood of unaccompanied and separated asylum -seeking and refugee children, March 2014, Strasbourg, France.

³⁶⁸ For example, in Strasbourg, at the time of the visit (November 2013), 132 unaccompanied and separated asylum-seeking children were staying in hotels; some of them had been there for over 18 months.

³⁶⁹ Council of Europe, *Report by Nils Muiznieks after his visit to France from 22 to 26 September 2014*, 17 February 2015, available at: <http://bit.ly/1Vxrooq>.

³⁷⁰ Decree N° INTV1525114A of 3 November 2015 on missions' statement of CADAs.

operating rules he or she signs upon entry in the reception centre. On this occasion, an information booklet on the right to health is handed over to the asylum seeker. As some asylum seekers do not have easy access to written information, collective information sessions through activities are also organised in reception centres managed by Forum réfugiés – Cosi.

It has been observed that the information provided to the asylum seekers accommodated in these centres has not been, in several occasions, transparent. Some of them have been told they would not be channelled to the Dublin procedure, even if they had already been previously registered in another country. Some of the migrants living in Calais and now staying in CAOs, who do not wish to submit an asylum claim, have been told, according to them, they would be issued a residence permit or would be allowed to the UK. It is really difficult to determine if this information, obviously wrong, is part of the authorities, the volunteers working in the Calais “jungle” or if it reflects the hopes of the people living in the slums. It can clearly be stated there was a lack of communication. Many people arriving at the CAOs have quickly fled or “disappeared” when they realised they would not necessarily be authorised to stay in France, to go to the UK or that their asylum claim would not be automatically accepted.

2. Access to reception centres by third parties

Indicators: Access to Reception Centres

1. Do family members, legal advisers, UNHCR and/or NGOs have access to reception centres?
- ☒ Yes ☐ With limitations ☐ No

In France, reception centres for asylum seekers are not closed centres. They are accessible to visitors of the family accommodated in the centres and to other stakeholders within the limits set by the Rules of Operation, usually subject to the preliminary notification of the manager.

Many reception centres are managed by NGOs, whose staff is therefore present on a daily basis.

G. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in reception

There is no differential treatment of specific nationalities in reception.

Detention of Asylum Seekers

A. General

Indicators: General Information on Detention

1. Asylum seekers lodging a claim in detention in 2016:	Not available
2. Number of asylum seekers in detention at the end of 2016:	Not available
3. Number of detention centres:	56
❖ Administrative detention centres (CRA):	24
❖ Administrative detention places (LRA): ³⁷¹	19
❖ Waiting zones at borders and airports:	13
4. Total capacity of detention centres: ³⁷²	2,017

French law does not allow the detention of asylum seekers for the purpose of the asylum procedure. The asylum seekers covered in this section are mainly the ones who have lodged a request for asylum while in an administrative detention centre (*centre de rétention administrative*) (CRA) for the purpose of removal.

In 2015, 1,196 third-country nationals lodged an asylum application while in administrative detention. Among the 10 first nationalities represented among the 27,947 third-country nationals being detained in mainland France (in addition to 19,618 in overseas), three are also top nationalities of asylum seekers: Albanians (2,366, 9.4%), Afghans (1,114, 4.4%) and Sudanese (648, 2.6%).³⁷³

Most asylum seekers present in administrative detention centres are either third-country nationals who have lodged a claim while being detained or rejected asylum seekers who ask for a subsequent examination of their asylum claim. The latter represented 29.4% of the total number of claims introduced in detention centres (352), a 11% decrease compared to 2014.

However, newly arrived asylum seekers can be arrested and placed in administrative detention, in particular in the **Paris** region and in border regions. This can happen when they have started the registration process of their asylum claim and then have gotten arrested pending the official confirmation of this registration. Indeed, in the Paris region, these procedures can take several weeks through waiting for a registered address through an association or for the appointment at the Prefecture, before a temporary residence permit is issued (see section on [Registration](#)). These asylum seekers do not always have the necessary documents proving their pending registration with them when they get arrested. As a result, a removal decision can be taken and the person is placed in administrative detention and his or her claim may be processed from there. In practice, certain administrative courts order the release of such asylum seekers upon presentation of proof of steps taken on the territory to have their claim registered,³⁷⁴ but this is far from being automatic.³⁷⁵

There are 24 CRA and 19 administrative detention places (LRA)³⁷⁶ on French territory (including in overseas departments). This amounts to a total of 2,017 places.³⁷⁷ Article R.553-3 Ceseda foresees that each centre's capacity should not exceed 140 places. The maximum capacities for these centres are not reached in mainland France at one point in time but the turnover is very high. However, even if the

³⁷¹ The total number of LRA is not stable and permanent as these detention facilities can be created upon a decision of the Prefect.

³⁷² The total number of LRA is not stable and permanent as these detention facilities can be created upon a decision of the Prefect.

³⁷³ Assfam, Forum réfugiés-Cosi, France Terre d'asile, la Cimade and Ordre de Malte, *Centres et locaux de rétention administrative, Rapport 2015* (hereafter "2015 Detention report"), 28 June 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/295kdRY>.

³⁷⁴ Administrative Court of Versailles, Decisions of 8 April 2015 and 31 August 2015.

³⁷⁵ For more information, see Assam et al., 2012 Detention report, 4 December 2013, 27-28.

³⁷⁶ The total number of LRA is not stable and permanent as these detention facilities can be created upon a decision of the Prefect.

³⁷⁷ Assfam et al., 2015 Detention report, 28 June 2016, 10.

capacities are not exceeded, when the centres are almost full, this causes a lack of privacy which can create tensions.

However, there is a very serious situation of overcrowding in **Mayotte**, an overseas island close to Madagascar. Initially planned for 60 people, this centre has been used to detain around 140 persons for several years following orders from the local authorities. Through an order of 19 April 2012, the Prefecture has made this capacity official, thereby legitimising a chronic over-population of the CRA. A new prefectural order dated on 20 December 2012 has set the capacity to 100 persons (1,37m² per person).³⁷⁸ This situation has evolved with the opening of a new detention centre in Mayotte, meant to replace the old one and host a maximum of 136 persons. Detention conditions there are similar to the conditions prevailing in detention centres in mainland France.³⁷⁹

The 2015 reform of the law on asylum provides that a foreign national who applies for asylum from detention can only be maintained in detention if the Prefecture states in a written and motivated decision that the asylum claim has only be introduced to prevent a notified or imminent order of removal.³⁸⁰ The decision to maintain a seeker in administrative detention can be challenged before administrative courts within 48 hours, and has suspensive effect. Foreign nationals who introduced a claim from administrative detention and are released are given an asylum claim certification and their claim will be normally processed.³⁸¹

This constitutes a real improvement, as for people seeking asylum in administrative detention, it is difficult to prepare such an application in a place of confinement. There is very limited time to develop the reasons for the claim, stressful conditions prior to the interview with OFPRA, difficulties to locate and gather the necessary evidence etc. In addition, for claims channelled into the accelerated procedure, OFPRA has 96 hours to examine the application.³⁸² This extremely brief period of time drastically reduces the chances of benefiting from an in-depth examination of the claim. Moreover, there have been several cases demonstrating that the 96 hours delay is not always respected by OFPRA,³⁸³ thus unlawfully extending the detention period. Therefore, only the CNDA could provide an in-depth examination of the claim. However, when the asylum seeker's detention is confirmed by the administrative court, he or she will not benefit from a suspensive effect of his or her appeal of a negative decision given by OFPRA before the CNDA. He or she can be removed to his or her country of origin even though the CNDA has not given its final decision on the case. Consequently, the asylum seeker in detention does not benefit from an effective remedy nor from an in-depth examination of his or her claim. France has been condemned by the European Court for Human Rights in 2012 for violation of Article 13 on the right to an effective remedy in these particular circumstances.

In a December 2014 information note, the Minister of Interior already called for an individual assessment of each case by the Prefects in order to decide precisely whether the asylum seeker in administrative detention should be delivered a temporary residence permit and therefore released from detention and channelled into the regular procedure, or not – and therefore channelled into the accelerated procedure.³⁸⁴

Finally, in the context of the border procedure, asylum seekers are held in “waiting zones” while awaiting a decision on their application for an authorisation to enter the territory on asylum grounds. These are not strictly speaking detention centres, but asylum seekers cannot leave these areas (except to return to their

³⁷⁸ Arrêté préfectoral du 20 décembre 2012 modifiant l'arrêté du 22 janvier 2004 portant création d'un CRA à Pamandzi, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1TfCsA>.

³⁷⁹ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

³⁸⁰ Article L.556-1 Ceseda.

³⁸¹ Decree n. 2015-1166 of 21 September 2015.

³⁸² Article L.556-1 Ceseda.

³⁸³ See for instance Administrative Court of Appeal of Lyon, Decision 15/001317, 1 September 2015.

³⁸⁴ Ministry of Interior, *Note d'information du 23 décembre 2014 relative aux demandes d'asile présentées par des étrangers placés en rétention administrative en vue de leur éloignement. Suites à donner à la décision n°375430 du Conseil d'Etat du 30 juillet 2014, NOR : INTV1430936N* (Information Note of 23 December 2014 following the Council of State decision n°375430 of 30 July 2014).

country) until an authorisation to let them enter the French territory or a decision to return them is taken. As detailed in the section on [Border Procedure](#), 927 requests to enter the French territory on asylum grounds were made at the border in 2015.

B. Legal framework of detention

1. Grounds for detention

Indicators: Grounds for Detention

1. In practice, are most asylum seekers detained
 - ❖ on the territory: ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ at the border: ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. Are asylum seekers detained in practice during the Dublin procedure? ☐ Frequently ☒ Rarely ☐ Never
3. Are asylum seekers detained during a regular procedure in practice? ☐ Frequently ☒ Rarely ☐ Never

Third-country nationals are placed in administrative detention centres only for the purpose of removal.³⁸⁵ While persons who claim asylum during their administrative detention were previously not automatically released as a result of the asylum application, the reform of the law on asylum states that they have to, except if, based on a motivated and written decision, the Prefect considers that the claim aims solely to avoid an imminent removal.³⁸⁶ Remaining cases of detained asylum seekers should be examined through an accelerated procedure which implies that OFPRA has to issue a decision within 96 hours. If this is not possible to OFPRA, detained asylum seekers have to be released.³⁸⁷

Now that the appeal before the CNDA has a suspensive effect for asylum seekers channelled into the accelerated procedure, it shall not be legally possible to place such asylum seekers in administrative detention from the moment they receive a negative decision from OFPRA and a return decision has consequently been issued.³⁸⁸ In practice, it has not been the case that asylum seekers were detained pending a decision from the CNDA.

Asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure can also be placed in administrative detention with a view to the enforcement of their transfer once the readmission decision has been notified. In practice, whereas applicants were placed less and less frequently in administrative detention and Prefectures resorted increasingly frequently to house arrest for asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure in 2014, 834 asylum seekers were detained in view of their removal to another EU country under the Dublin III procedure in 2015.³⁸⁹ In the detention centre of **Vincennes**, an asylum seeker potentially placed under Dublin procedure will not see his or her asylum claim transmitted to OFPRA. He or she will remain detained during the procedure of determination of the State responsible of his or her asylum claim. This case occurs only if the asylum seeker has not been registered as such before being detained.³⁹⁰ As mentioned previously, the issue is important in **Paris** and its surroundings considering the difficulties to access to orientation platforms in order to be registered as asylum seeker at the “single desk”.

³⁸⁵ Article L.554-1 Ceseda.

³⁸⁶ Article L.556-1 Ceseda.

³⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸⁸ Article L.551-1(6) Ceseda.

³⁸⁹ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

³⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

Their number shall increase in the coming months and years as the Law on immigration of March 2016 allows Prefectures to put asylum seekers under the Dublin procedure under house arrest during the duration of the procedure for the determination of the responsible Member State.³⁹¹ The house arrest decision can last 6 months and can be renewed once for the same period. It has to be motivated. The Prefecture is also allowed to keep the passport or identity document of the asylum seeker.

However, if Dublin asylum seekers are declared as “missing” because they have not been transferred during the 6-month period and they are stopped during a random identity check during the 18 months period, they will most probably be placed in detention directly as the risk of absconding would seem high.

An instruction of the Ministry of Interior issued on 19 July 2016 to Prefectures refers to the definition of a “risk of absconding” in the Dublin context, allowing for the placement of a person in administrative detention. The Ministry mentions the following criteria as indicative of such a risk:³⁹²

- The individual has left the place where he or she is required to reside;
- The individual has not appeared following several summons or has not respected reporting obligations in the context of house arrest.

The instruction adds that Prefectures should determine the existence of a risk of absconding where the person subject to a Dublin procedure does not cooperate with their services in the implementation of the transfer.³⁹³

2. Alternatives to detention

Indicators: Alternatives to Detention

1. Which alternatives to detention have been laid down in the law?
 - ☐ Reporting duties
 - ☒ Surrendering documents
 - ☐ Financial guarantee
 - ☒ Residence restrictions
2. Are alternatives to detention used in practice?
 - ☒ Yes ☐ No

Ceseda lays down house arrest (“*assignation à résidence*”) as an alternative to administrative detention. This measure can take different forms:

- (a) House arrest in the case of an absence of reasonable prospects of removal:³⁹⁴ The law foresees house arrest for a maximum period of six months (renewable once or several times, up to a total limit of one year) when “the foreigner can justify being unable to leave the French territory or can neither go back to his country of origin, nor travel to any other country” and that as a result, the execution of the removal measure is compromised on the medium or long term.
- (b) House arrest as an alternative to administrative detention:³⁹⁵ The Prefect can put those people who can produce representation guarantees and whose removal is postponed only for technical reasons (absence of identification, of travel documents, or of means of transport) under house arrest for a period of 45 days, renewable once. When foreigners subjected to a return decision and who are accompanied by their minor children, do not have a stable address (decent housing within legal conditions), it is possible to envisage house arrest in hotel-like facilities.

³⁹¹ Article L.742-2 Ceseda, as amended by the Law of 7 March 2016.

³⁹² Ministry of Interior, Instruction NOR: INTV1618837J of 19 July 2016 relating to the application of the Dublin III Regulation – Resort to house arrest and administrative detention in the context of execution of transfer decisions, 5.

³⁹³ *Ibid.*

³⁹⁴ Article L.561-1 Ceseda.

³⁹⁵ Article L.561-2 Ceseda.

- (c) House arrest with electronic monitoring for parents of minor children residing in France for 45 days (this measure is not implemented as far as we know).³⁹⁶

The law does not foresee any obligation to prove the impossibility to set up alternative measures before deciding to detain third-country nationals. If the person can present guarantees of representation and unless proved to the contrary, house arrest should be given priority but a necessity and proportionality test is not really implemented. This is only a possibility left to the discretion of the administration.

The recent immigration law currently strengthens conditions of surveillance and control for foreign nationals under house arrest. For instance, it is now possible to detain third-country nationals accompanied by minor children if they do not respect house arrest prescriptions.³⁹⁷ It is also possible for the authorities to request the use of police forces to ensure the implementation of the house arrest order and to visit the third-country national in order to place him or her in a detention centre or to remove him or her from the French territory. This use of police forces has to be approved by the Judge of Freedoms and Detention (*juge des libertés et de la detention*). The judge has to make a motivated decision within 24 hours after a request.³⁹⁸

An instruction of the Ministry of Interior of 19 July 2016 recommends Prefectures to largely resort to house arrest from the beginning of Dublin procedures, with a view to overcoming recurring difficulties in the implementation of transfers.³⁹⁹ The instruction clarifies that surveillance measures must accompany a house arrest order.

3. Detention of vulnerable applicants

Indicators: Detention of Vulnerable Applicants

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children detained in practice? | <input type="checkbox"/> Frequently
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rarely
<input type="checkbox"/> Never |
| ❖ If frequently or rarely, are they only detained in border/transit zones? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Are asylum seeking children in families detained in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frequently
<input type="checkbox"/> Rarely
<input type="checkbox"/> Never |

OFPPA is competent to define specific modalities for processing asylum claims when required to guarantee the asylum seeker's rights considering his or her particular situation or vulnerability.⁴⁰⁰ OFPPA can also decide not to process a claim under accelerated procedure if the asylum seeker needs specific procedural guarantees to be applied.⁴⁰¹ These provisions apply to asylum seekers in detention. Their vulnerability has to be taken into account.

In theory, unaccompanied children cannot be returned and therefore cannot be detained as a consequence. Nevertheless, it is important to stress that in 2015, the five NGOs working in administrative detention centres met 280 detained persons who declared themselves to be children, up from 97 in 2014. These were young persons whose age had been disputed by the authorities and had been considered as

³⁹⁶ Article L.562-2 Ceseda.

³⁹⁷ Article L.551-1 Ceseda as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

³⁹⁸ Article L.561-2, II Ceseda as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of March 2016.

³⁹⁹ Ministry of Interior, Instruction NOR: INTV1618837J of 19 July 2016 relating to the application of the Dublin III Regulation – Resort to house arrest and administrative detention in the context of execution of transfer decisions, 4.

⁴⁰⁰ Article L.723-3 Ceseda.

⁴⁰¹ *Ibid.*

adults, as a result of a medical examination for instance.⁴⁰² 49% of these young persons were released after a judicial decision in 2015.⁴⁰³

Moreover, it appears that the Prefectures are more and more prone to resort to these alternative measures for families. Since the 6 July 2012 Circular on the removal of families accompanied by children,⁴⁰⁴ enacted following the ECtHR's ruling in *Popov v France*,⁴⁰⁵ Prefects are encouraged to make house arrest the rule, and limit (but not prohibit) the placement of children with their families in administrative detention to a last resort measure; it is important to note that the circular is not applicable to Mayotte. This principle was already foreseen in the *Ceseda* following the 2011 reform of the law.

An important drop in numbers of placements of families with children in administrative detention has been noticed since 2011, and was confirmed in 2013.⁴⁰⁶ However, there has been a new increase in detained families with children in 2015.⁴⁰⁷ The five NGOs working in the administrative detention centres recorded a total of 52 families, not necessarily asylum seekers, detained in these centres in mainland France in 2015. It seems that the majority of the families detained were subjected to a house arrest order.⁴⁰⁸

The number of families detained in **Mayotte** is unknown. Moreover, in Mayotte, children are often detained with adults who are not their parents. After the Administrative Court of Mamoudzou had approved this practice, the Council of State has twice condemned the Prefect of Mayotte, reminding him that it is compulsory to verify the parenthood link between a child and the adult he or she is linked to.⁴⁰⁹

In 2015, 4,811 children have been detained compared to 5,692 in 2014, which constitutes a decrease of 18%. This decrease is mainly due to the decrease of detained children in **Mayotte** (from 5,582 to 4,706) while the increase was of 57% in mainland France (from 45 to 105 children detained).⁴¹⁰ The detention centre in **Metz** (Eastern France) concentrated 40% of families detained in 2015.

On 12 July 2016, ECtHR condemned France on five occasions for detaining children. In these decisions, the Court recalled that the detention of minors must be used as a last resort.⁴¹¹ Despite the Court decisions, some Prefectures detain families without attempting to find alternative solutions, such as in **Toulouse** where a family with a 2 years-old child has been detained by the end of July 2016.⁴¹²

Another issue is raised in relation to victims of human trafficking. Detention places are not meant to guarantee protection and the police officers hearing third-country nationals in these centres mainly focus on their administrative status. Potential asylum-seeking victims of trafficking do not feel safe and confident to submit an asylum claim, or to express their fear and their situation. They encounter difficulties to trust police officers unable to protect them against their traffickers. On two occasions in 2015, two asylum seekers have been able to express their fear in detention and submit their application. One of them has been granted asylum by OFPRA during her detention and the other has been released to properly submit her application on the French territory.⁴¹³

⁴⁰² Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

⁴⁰³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰⁴ Circulaire INTK1207283C of 6 July 2012 sur la mise en œuvre de l'assignation à résidence prévue à l'article en alternative au placement des familles en rétention administrative (Circular on the implementation of house arrest as an alternative to the administrative retention of families).

⁴⁰⁵ ECtHR, *Popov v France*, Application Nos 39472/07 and 39474/07, Judgment of 19 January 2012.

⁴⁰⁶ Except for Mayotte where 3,512 children have been held in administrative detention in 2013.

⁴⁰⁷ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

⁴⁰⁸ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

⁴⁰⁹ Order of 5 Octobre 2014 and 9 January 2015. See Assfam et al., *2014 Detention report*, 30 June 2015.

⁴¹⁰ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

⁴¹¹ ECtHR, *A.B. v. France*, Application No 11593/12, *R.M. and M.M. v. France*, Application No 33201/11, *A.M. v. France*, Application No 24587/12, *R.K. v. France*, Application No 68264/14 and *R.C. v. France*, Application No 76491/14, Judgments of 12 July 2016.

⁴¹² La Cimade, 'Une enfant de deux ans en centre de rétention', 28 July 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jjyHzO>.

⁴¹³ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

4. Duration of detention

Indicators: Duration of Detention

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. What is the maximum detention period set in the law (incl. extensions): | 45 days |
| 2. In practice, how long in average are asylum seekers detained? | 12.3 days |

As of 2011, foreign person can remain in administrative detention for a maximum of 45 days.⁴¹⁴

The reform of immigration law in March 2016 has maintained the maximum time limit of 45 days but modified the division of different periods of detention. The decision of placement in administrative detention taken by the administration is valid for 2 days, down from 5 days before the reform. Beyond this period, a request before the Judge of Freedoms and Detention (JLD) has to be lodged by the Prefect to prolong the duration of administrative detention.⁴¹⁵ This judge can order an extension of the administrative detention for an extra 28 days after the initial placement, which was 20 days before the reform. A second prolongation for 15 days (compared to 20 days before the reform) can only be granted under certain conditions, in particular if the persons deliberately obstruct their return by withholding their identity, the loss or destruction of travel documents,⁴¹⁶ or the fact that despite the goodwill of the executing administration, the removal measure has not yet been finalised. Beyond this period of 45 days, any foreigner who has not been removed must be released.

The length of stay of asylum seekers (those who have claimed asylum while in administrative detention centres) is difficult to assess but on average, third-country nationals remained 12.3 days in administrative detention centres in 2015. In many CRA, the average detention duration was largely beyond 12.3 days: 14 days in **Bordeaux**, 15 days in **Vincennes**, around 16 days in **Toulouse**, **Strasbourg** and **Marseille** and 19 days in **Hendaye**.⁴¹⁷ There are no cases of persons detained beyond a period of 45 days in 2015 but, in 2014, 323 third-country nationals were detained until the 45th day.

C. Detention conditions

1. Place of detention

Indicators: Place of Detention

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Does the law allow for asylum seekers to be detained in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedure (i.e. not as a result of criminal charges)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. If so, are asylum seekers ever detained in practice in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedure? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

Administrative detention centres (CRA) are controlled and managed by the border police. Under the law, these administrative detention centres are not part of the regular prison administration. Placement in an administrative detention centre results from an administrative decision (not a judicial decision). Despite being held together with other third-country nationals, asylum seekers are never held with common law criminals or prisoners.

⁴¹⁴ Originally set at a maximum of 7 days, the length of administrative detention has been extended to 32 days in 2003 and to 45 days in 2011.

⁴¹⁵ Article L.552-1 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴¹⁶ Article L.552-7 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴¹⁷ Against 1.94 days overseas. The duration varies a lot according to the Prefectures. See Assfam et al, 2015 *Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

There are 24 CRA and 19 administrative detention places (LRA)⁴¹⁸ on French territory (including in overseas departments). This amounts to a total of 2,017 places.⁴¹⁹

1.1. Administrative detention centres (CRA)

CRA	Capacity	Persons detained in 2015
<i>Mainland France</i>		
Bordeaux	20	292
Coquelles	79	2,679
Hendaye	30	320
Lille-Lesquin	86	1,697
Lyon-Saint Exupéry	112	1,650
Marseille	136	1,769
Mesnil-Amelot (2 facilities)	240	3,749
Metz-Queuleu	98	1,067
Nice	38	1,309
Nîmes	66	1,410
Palaiseau	40	589
Paris-Palais de Justice	40	413
Paris-Vincennes (3 facilities)	176	3,769
Perpignan	46	966
Plaisir	26	385
Rennes	70	968
Rouen-Oissel	72	1,019
Sète	30	412
Strasbourg-Geispolsheim	35	435
Toulouse-Cornebarrieu	126	1,026
<i>Overseas</i>		
Guadeloupe	40	416
Guyane	38	1,036
Mayotte ⁴²⁰	136	17,461
La Réunion	6	0 ⁴²¹
Total	1,798	47,565

Source: Assfam et al., 2015 Detention report.

The CRA of **Paris-Palais de Justice** is dedicated for detention of women, while other CRA have specific places for women and families, including **Hendaye** (6 out of 30 places), **Mesnil-Amelot** (40 out of 240), **Rennes** (12 out of 70 places), **Rouen-Oissel** (19 out of 72 places) and **Guyane** (12 out of 38 places).

⁴¹⁸ The total number of LRA is not stable and permanent as these detention facilities can be created upon a decision of the Prefet.

⁴¹⁹ Assfam et al., 2015 *Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

⁴²⁰ The new detention centre of Mayotte opened in September 2015 to replace the old one has a capacity for 136 persons.

⁴²¹ Even though no placements in the detention centre have been reported, 25 removals after arrest have occurred according to La Cimade. See Assfam et al., 2015 *Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

1.2. Places of administrative detention (LRA)

LRA	Capacity	Persons detained in 2015
<i>Mainland France</i>		
Vosges - Epinal	Not communicated	2
Savoie-Modane	8	254
Haut-Rhin – Saint-Louis	9	192
Corse-du-Sud - Ajaccio	6	124
Haute-Corse - Bastia	8	202
Doubs- Pontarlier	2	72
Indre-et-Loire - Tours	6	78
Finistère - Brest	4	84
Manche-Cherboug	7	52
Aisne - Soissons	4	41
Aube - Troyes	4	44
Indre - Châteauroux	2	18
Eure-et-Loire - Dreux	1	6
Sarthe - Allonnes	8	5
<i>Overseas</i>		
Mayotte – Pamandzi and Dzaoudzi (temporary)	100	995
Martinique (airport and Lamentin)	Not communicated	351
Saint-Martin	Not communicated	137
Total	169	2,657

Source: Assfam et al., 2015 Detention report.

1.3. Waiting zones at the border

In the context of the [Border Procedure](#), asylum seekers are held in “waiting zones” while awaiting a decision on their application for an authorisation to enter the territory on asylum grounds.⁴²² This zone may include accommodation “providing hotel type services” as is currently the case for the waiting zone of the **Paris Roissy CDG airport** (in the ZAPI 3 - *zone d’attente pour personnes en instance*), which can receive up to 160 people. In other waiting zones, the material accommodation conditions vary: third country nationals are sometimes held in a nearby hotel (like in **Orly airport** at night) or in rooms within police stations. Not all are equipped with hotel type services.⁴²³

In these accommodation areas, there should be an area for lawyers to hold confidential meetings with the foreign nationals.⁴²⁴ In practice, those are only established in the **Roissy CDG airport** (ZAPI 3) and can accommodate up to 160 persons. In the other waiting zones, the material conditions for accommodation can vary greatly: foreign nationals are sometimes accommodated in a nearby hotel (like in **Orly** at night time), or in rooms within police stations. They do not all have access to “hotel-type” services.⁴²⁵

⁴²² These are not strictly speaking detention centres, but asylum seekers cannot leave these areas (except to return to their country) until an authorisation to let them enter the French territory or a decision to return them is taken.

⁴²³ ANAFE, *2011 Annual Report*, December 2012.

⁴²⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴²⁵ ANAFE, *Annual Report 2011*, December 2012.

2. Conditions in detention facilities⁴²⁶

Indicators: Conditions in Detention Facilities

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Do detainees have access to health care in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, is it limited to emergency health care? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

Police staff working in the administrative detention centres do not receive a specific training with regard to migration and asylum law. This lack of specific training is, however, compensated by the fact that NGOs are present quasi-permanently in administrative detention centres in order to provide legal information and assistance.

Article R.553-3 Ceseda, as amended by Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016, sets out the conditions of administrative detention. They must meet the following standards:

1. A minimum usable surface of 10m² per detainee comprising bedrooms and spaces freely accessible during opening hours;
2. Collective bedrooms (separation men/women) for a maximum of six persons;
3. Sanitary facilities, including wash-hand basins, showers and toilets, freely accessible and of sufficient number, namely one sanitary block for 10 detainees;
4. A telephone for fifty detainees freely accessible;
5. Necessary facilities and premises for catering;
6. Beyond forty persons detained, a recreational and leisure room distinct from the refectory, which is at least 50m², increased by 10m² for fifteen extra detainees;
7. One or several rooms medically equipped, reserved for the medical team;
8. Premises allowing access for visiting families and the consulate authorities;
9. Premises reserved for lawyers;
10. Premises allocated to the OFII, which among others organises voluntary return;
11. Premises, furnished and equipped with a telephone allocated to the NGOs present in the centre;
12. An open-air area; and
13. A luggage room.

Centres in which families may be detained must provide specific rooms, including nursery equipment.⁴²⁷ Men and women held in detention centres have separated living spaces ("zones de vie"). The set-up of the rooms varies from one detention centre to the other, ranging from 2 to 6 persons per room. Specific provisions have been adopted concerning Mayotte. The detention centre cannot exceed a 140 places capacity, will integrate unisex rooms, free-access sanitary facilities, an open-air area, one room medically equipped, reserved for the medical team and a free-access telephone for organisations intervening in the centre.⁴²⁸

Overall, the administrative detention conditions are deemed adequate in France (on the mainland) but there are quite important variations between centres. Throughout 2016, several riots have broken out, including cases of arson, in a number of CRA such as **Paris-Vincennes** and **Mesnil-Amelot**.⁴²⁹ The 2015 Detention report produced by the five NGOs working in the administrative detention centres gives a specific description of the detention conditions in each of them.

⁴²⁶ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

⁴²⁷ Article R.553-3 Ceseda, as amended by Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016.

⁴²⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴²⁹ See Assfam, Forum réfugiés – Cosi, France terre d'asile and La Cimade, *Incendies en rétention : illustrations de la violence de l'enfermement*, 13 July 2016, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jU9qPm>.

Conditions in administrative detention centres (CRA)

CRA	General conditions / specific elements	Sanitation and food	Collective spaces
<i>Mainland France</i>			
Bordeaux	Completely renovated in 2011 All Sahrawi asylum seekers are detained after being placed under Dublin procedure. No alternative to detention is offered.	2 showers and 2 toilets 3 nurses on site every day, 2 doctors part time	Canteen with 2 TVs One TV room 20m ² secured outdoor patio with table-soccer game, free access
Coquelles	The detention centre is the closest one to Calais. It has operated for 15 years and is dilapidated. The detention centre is divided into 3 zones. Numerous technical and equipment problems have been reported.	3 to 4 showers per zone and 1 toilet per room Toilets regularly clogged 1 nurse on site every day and 4 nurses and 2 doctors part time Rats and cockroach found in collective areas Poor quantity and quality of food provided	2 to 5 beds per room (25 rooms and one confinement room) 1 TV per zone 1 collective space with table-soccer game and a phone box Outdoor courtyard, free access
Hendaye	The detention centre is located within the premises of the police station. It has the particularity to be located at the border with Spain. A lot of detainees there are under the Dublin procedure.	2 nurses present 6-7 days, 1 doctor part time Access to hygiene products Perishable products such as fruits are forbidden	15 rooms of 20m ² with 2 beds in each TV room and board games Outdoor courtyard with a table-soccer game and basketball field, free access
Lille-Lesquin	Many transfers from the Coquelle detention centre have been observed, thus increasing the number of persons detained in Lille-Lesquin.	45 showers and toilets 2 nurses, 4 doctors Poor quality of food, no halal food	42 rooms with 2 to 4 beds 180m ² hallway with a bench and a fountain Outdoor courtyard with a table tennis and a playground slide
Lyon-Saint Exupéry	The detention centre is located in a former low cost hotel. Insulation and humidity problems are regularly encountered. Works are regularly done to improve conditions. Video conferencing for interviews with OFPRA is available and used as well for detainees kept in the Nîmes detention centre.	1 shower and 1 toilet per room 3 nurses and 1 doctor but no permanent access to the medical unit	28 rooms with 4 beds and 1 TV each and 1 confinement room 2 collective rooms with 3 tables tennis 2 outdoor courtyards (1 big, 1 smaller) partly planted with grass, free access
Marseille	The detention centre has been designed as a prison, there is no free circulation (police escort). A "free circulation zone with controlled access" is being constructed.	1 shower and 1 toilet per room 4 nurses and 3 doctors Regular self-harm situations have been reported to protest	69 rooms with 2 beds per room TV room, canteen and walking zone, free access during the day

	<p>Detention conditions are degraded: leakage (sometimes floods of common areas), bad isolation, dirt, etc.</p> <p>Video conferencing for interviews with OFPRA is available and used as well for detainees from the Nice detention centre.</p>	<p>against detention conditions (especially food) and ill-treatment from police officers: self-injury and hunger strikes</p> <p>Detainees often complain about difficulties to shave properly and keep themselves clean</p>	<p>Outdoor courtyard covered by wires, free access during the day</p>
Mesnil-Amelot	<p>The detention centre is geographically close to 3 prisons.</p> <p>Detention conditions are precarious: poor hygienic conditions, deteriorating infrastructures, limited equipment (not replaced when not functioning any more), dirt, no activities offered etc.</p>	<p>2 showers and 4 toilets for 20 people</p> <p>6 nurses, 5 doctors and 1 psychiatrist twice a week</p> <p>Sheets are changed once a month</p> <p>No food or hygienic products for babies and children are provided to families</p>	<p>120 rooms with two beds in each of the 2 buildings and 1 confinement room per building</p> <p>2 collective spaces of 16.5m² per building with 1 TV</p> <p>One 80m² courtyard per building, free access</p> <p>Playground for children</p>
Metz-Queuleu	<p>Since the beginning of 2014, asylum seekers (including detained asylum seekers from Strasbourg Geispolsheim) can have their interview with OFPRA conducted through videoconferencing.</p>	<p>4 showers and 4 toilets per building</p> <p>3 nurses and 2 doctors consulting on demand</p> <p>Several cases of suicide attempts reported</p>	<p>7 buildings of 14 rooms each in which there are 2 beds</p> <p>Canteen and TV room in each building</p> <p>Large outdoor courtyard separated in two zones (men and women/families) with a playground for children and football and basketball fields</p>
Nice	<p>The detention centre is dilapidated and deteriorated. Common areas are dirty and problems with the air conditioning and the heating have created difficult conditions of living.</p> <p>Several cases of personal belongings having been stolen have been reported.</p>	<p>8 showers and 9 toilets</p> <p>1 nurse every day and 1 doctor part time during the week</p> <p>Insufficient quantity of food, no halal food, which causes many tensions between the detainees and the police</p>	<p>7 rooms with 7 beds in each</p> <p>1 shared room with a TV, free access during the day</p> <p>1 outdoor secured courtyard. Nothing in there. Ongoing works to put wires above.</p>
Nîmes	<p>The detention centre is a recent building, built on two floors. The detention conditions are similar to those in prison and detainees report that dirt, boredom, lack of intimacy, stress and tensions prevail.</p>	<p>1 shower and 1 toilet per room</p> <p>1 nurse every day and 1 doctor every day during the week</p> <p>Detainees often complain about difficulties to shave properly</p>	<p>64 rooms with 2 beds each</p> <p>2 TV rooms and 2 rooms with a table-soccer game</p> <p>1 fenced courtyard built in concrete with a tennis table</p>

Palaiseau	The detention centre is closed to a prison. In addition, a lot of detainees are under the Dublin procedure. The detention centre is never full.	1 shower and 1 toilet per room 1 nurse every day, 1 doctor 2 half-days a week	20 rooms with 2 beds each and 1 confinement room 1 TV room and 1 collective room with a TV and a table-soccer game 1 outdoor courtyard
Paris-Palais de Justice	Most detainees are women from Romania and Bulgaria arrested for soliciting (<i>racolage</i>). No specific procedure is in place for victims of trafficking. No alternatives to detention are proposed.	6 showers and 6 toilets 3 doctors and 8 nurses	14 rooms with 2 to 4 beds in each 1 collective room with a TV and 1 console 1 tiny courtyard
Paris-Vincennes		10 showers and 10 toilets per building (3 buildings) 3 doctors, 8 nurses everyday	2 to 4 beds per room 1 collective room with a TV and 1 console 1 fenced courtyard with a tennis table
Perpignan	Recent building, clean and well maintained facilities.	3 showers and 3 toilets per building (5 buildings) Nurses everyday and 1 doctor 3 times a week	23 rooms with 2 beds in each 1 TV room 2 outdoor courtyards built in concrete with a football field and a tennis table
Plaisir	The detention centre was supposed to close in 2013 but the plan was abandoned in December 2014. The detention centre is located within the premises of the police station. Directions to the CRA are nowhere indicated. Video conferencing for interviews with OFPRA is available.	1 shower and 1 toilet per room 1 nurse everyday and 1 doctor 2 half-day in the week Detainees are not allowed to bring food or plastic bottles in their room. Meals are taken under the surveillance of a police officer.	14 rooms with 2 beds per room 1 canteen with a TV and a table-soccer game One 108m ² fenced outdoor courtyard (also covered with wires).
Rennes	The detention centre is composed of 7 buildings.	16 showers and 18 toilets 1 nurse every day and 1 doctor 3 half-days a week	29 rooms with 2 beds per room and 2 family rooms for 4 to 8 people 1 confinement room (set up in 2014) 1 collective room with TV and a table-soccer game 1 collective room per building with TV 1 fenced and opaque outdoor courtyard with a basketball field and greenery areas.
Rouen-Oissel	The detention centre is located in the Londe-Rouvray forest, within the premises of the police station. No direct	1 shower and 1 toilet per room 3 nurses	14 rooms with between 2 and 6 beds, and 2 confinement rooms

	<p>public transportation leads to the detention centre.</p> <p>The building is old but is globally well maintained even though there are regular water leaks (certain rooms are particularly moist). The heating is not functioning well in common areas.</p>		<p>In the “men’s area” there are 1 table-soccer game, 1 table-tennis game and 2 rooms with TV</p> <p>In the “women and family area” there is a 40 m² room for children with toys and a tennis-table game. There is also a TV room</p> <p>In each area there is a small fenced outdoor courtyard</p>
Sète	<p>The detention centre is dilapidated. Works were done in 2014 to improve insulation and plumbing (there was not all the time hot water) in particular. There are cockroaches in detainees’ rooms.</p>	<p>1 shower and 1 toilet per room</p> <p>2 nurses and 1 doctor on demand</p> <p>Meals are tense and detainees complain that food is insufficient. No halal food.</p>	<p>13 rooms with 2 beds and 1 room for 4 people</p> <p>1 collective room of 50 m² with TV and a table-soccer game</p> <p>1 fenced, covered and opaque courtyard of 47m²</p>
Strasbourg-Geispolsheim	<p>Since 2014 the detention centre only hosts men.</p>	<p>12 showers and toilets</p> <p>3 nurses and 2 visits of a doctor per week</p>	<p>4 areas (3 for men and 1 for women, which closed on 21 May 2014)</p> <p>15 rooms with 2 beds and 1 room for disabled persons</p> <p>1 collective room with TV</p> <p>Large outdoor courtyard with 1 table-soccer game and 2 table-tennis games, free access all the time</p>
Toulouse-Cornebarrieu	<p>The detention centre was built in 2006. The buildings dilapidate quickly: problems with the heating, insulation and breaks in the walls.</p> <p>Video conferencing for interviews with OFPRA is available and used as well for detainees from Hendaye, Bordeaux, Sète and Perpignan detention centre.</p>	<p>1 shower and 1 toilet per room</p> <p>2 doctors and 3 nurses part time</p> <p>Perishable products are forbidden</p> <p>Several severe cases of psychological distress have been reported, leading in some cases to suicide attempts</p>	<p>5 areas (3 for men, 1 for women and 1 for families)</p> <p>61 rooms of 12m² (up to 20m² for family rooms)</p> <p>1 TV room</p> <p>One 200m² fenced and covered outdoor courtyard per area</p>
Overseas			
Guadeloupe	<p>Detention in degraded conditions and particularly poor medical follow-up.</p>	<p>5 showers and 3 toilets</p> <p>1 medic two hours everyday</p>	<p>Canteen with TV, free access for men, on demand for women</p> <p>Secure outdoor courtyard, accessible</p>

			only on demand and in presence of the police
Guyane	Poor medical follow-up even though detention conditions have improved.	9 showers and 16 toilets 1 medic on site every day in the morning until 3 pm The medical unit is separated and not easily accessible for persons detained, only with a police escort	12 rooms with no proper beds (concrete platforms with wood planks and tatami) 2 secured outdoor courtyards closed during the night
Mayotte	A new detention centre was opened in Mayotte in September 2015, to replace the old centre whose conditions have been criticised on several occasions. The centre has been recently renovated and the detention conditions are significantly improved.	15 sanitation areas plus 2 for disabled people 15 showers plus for 2 disabled people 1 medic on site every afternoon and three nurses on site every day from 8 am to 6 pm	26 shared rooms (16 for individuals and 10 for families) 1 canteen 1 outdoor courtyard for all with a playground for children, free access
Réunion	This centre is closed for renovation.		

There is no specific mechanism to identify vulnerable persons or persons with special reception needs while in detention.

Sanitary and social support is provided by medical and nursing staff. Their availability varies from one centre to the other (from 2 days to 7 days a week). The care is given by doctors and nurses who belong to an independent hospital staff. They are grouped in medical administrative detention centres (UMCRA).⁴³⁰ In principle, each person placed in administrative detention is seen by the nurse upon arrival. The person is seen by the doctor upon request or on the request of the nurses, in principle within 2 days of arrival. According to the 2015 Detention report of the five NGOs working in CRA centres, some people suffering from serious psychological problems are held in detention centres.⁴³¹ The threshold to determine that a health status is incompatible with administrative detention seems to vary a lot depending on the doctors and the detention centres. In case of high-risk pregnancy, doctors of the UMCRA may provide a certificate stating the incompatibility of the health of the person with placement in administrative detention – but this is not automatic and this recommendation is not always followed by the Prefect. In the detention centre of **Paris – Palais de Justice**, many cases of pregnant women, detained and further removed from the French territory, have been reported. The same is true for the possibility of the doctors to consider that the health status of the person is incompatible with his or her removal if no appropriate treatment exists in the country of origin. In **Rennes**, detainees with no access to appropriate treatment in their country of origin have nevertheless been deported.

The practical problems observed regarding access to healthcare relate to a lack of consideration for psychological or psychiatric problems of the detainees. Dozens of suicide attempts are reported each year in these centres. In some detention centres, the lack of continuing presence of medical units leads police officers to assess the needs of patients, as is the case for example in **Guadeloupe**. In **Bordeaux**, in only one occasion a detainee has been released for medical reasons whereas many of them suffer from physical or psychological pathologies.

⁴³⁰ Ministry of Interior, *The Centres of Administrative Detention*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1dM8BkC>.

⁴³¹ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

The lack of medical confidentiality is another concern.

Separate places are provided for families in the 10 centres which are duly authorised. Access to education is not foreseen in France in CRA since children are not supposed to stay there. However, the prohibition of administrative detention for children is only applicable to unaccompanied children; children with their families (although it should be exceptional as of July 2012) can be detained for 45 days without access to educational activities. Despite the prohibition of administrative detention for unaccompanied children, social workers have reported cases of such children detained, like in **Lille** for instance.

Access to open-air areas depends on the facilities. Facilities built after 2006, such as in **Marseille**, have become prison-like. In the majority of the centres, no activity is provided. As revealed in the above table, depending on the CRA, there may be a TV room (sometimes out of order or only broadcasting programmes in French language), a few board games, a table football or even several ping pong tables but, in any event, this proves to be insufficient when administrative detention can last up to 45 days.⁴³² Lack of activity and boredom are the day to day reality for persons held in these centres. The detainees can in principle keep their mobile phones if they do not include camera equipment. Most people are therefore not authorised to keep their phones and the police refuses to authorise them even if the detainees offer to break the camera tool. Detainees may have access to reading material, depending on the centre but computers are never made available. Finally, detainees can have contact with relatives during restricted visit hours, however a number of detention centres are located in remote areas or accessible with difficulty (no or limited public transportation).

The five NGOs working in detention centres have also identified an important issue regarding victims of human trafficking. In some cases, these victims have been properly orientated and supported by the medical unit and the police, in **Lille** for example. The aforementioned NGOs have nevertheless pointed out that victims of trafficking were mostly not provided with specific support. Their number in detention centres is increasing, namely in **Coquelles**, **Metz** or **Sète**.

3. Access of third parties to detention facilities

Indicators: Access to Detention Facilities

1. Is access to detention centres allowed to

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| ❖ Lawyers: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ NGOs: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ UNHCR: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Family members: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Five NGOs are present quasi-permanently (5 to 6 days a week) in the centres as a result of their mission of information for foreigners and assistance in exercising their rights (see section on [Legal Assistance](#)). The following NGOs have access to CRAs:

- ❖ Lot 1 (Bordeaux, Nantes, Rennes, Toulouse, Hendaye): **La Cimade**;
- ❖ Lot 2 (Lille 1 and 2, Metz, Geispolsheim): **Ordre de Malte**;
- ❖ Lot 3 (Lyon, Marseille and Nice): **Forum réfugiés-Cosi**;
- ❖ Lot 4 (Nîmes, Perpignan and Sète): **Forum réfugiés-Cosi**;
- ❖ Lot 5 (Overseas): **La Cimade**;
- ❖ Lot 6 (Le Mesnil-Amelot 1, 2 and 3): **La Cimade**;
- ❖ Lot 7 (Palaiseau, Plaisir, Coquelles and Rouen-Oissel): **France Terre d'Asile**;
- ❖ Lot 8 (Bobigny and Paris): **Assfam**.

⁴³² *Ibid.*

Some accredited NGOs can have access to all CRAs. A Decree, adopted in June 2014,⁴³³ regulates the access of NGOs to CRAs. The list of accredited NGOs whose representatives (national and local) are able to access the administrative detention places will be valid for 5 years. The exhaustive list of accessible rooms and facilities is described; this excludes the police offices, the registry, the video surveillance room, the kitchen, the technical premises. A maximum of 5 persons can make a visit within 24 hours. The time of the visits should not hinder the proper functioning of the centre, preferably during the day and the week. The head of the centre will be informed of the visit 24 hours in advance and can report the visit by giving reasons and for a limited period.

In addition, some people enjoy free access to the CRAs:

- The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human;
- The members of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture;
- The French and European Members of Parliament;
- The General Controller of places of freedom deprivation;
- The Prefects;
- Public prosecutors; and
- JLDs.

Some others have more limited access: consulate staff; lawyers; families of persons held.⁴³⁴ Only families (or friends) are subject to restricted hours. In **Marseille**, however, the frequent lack of police staff in the detention centre leads the police to decide to focus on surveillance rather than providing the opportunity for the visits to take place. Family visits are therefore sometimes simply cancelled for the morning. Since the reform of the law on asylum, representatives from UNHCR have access to the administrative detention centres in France under the same conditions as for waiting zones, meaning they have to get an individual agreement whose validity is of 3 months renewable. They are authorised to conduct confidential interviews with detainees who have applied to asylum in France.⁴³⁵

The reform of immigration law of March 2016 has instituted access for journalists to administrative detention centres.⁴³⁶ This access must be authorized by the Prefect.⁴³⁷ In case of denial of access, the decision has to be motivated.⁴³⁸ Their presence must be compatible with detainees' dignity, security measures and the functioning of administrative detention centres.⁴³⁹ The detainees can refuse to appear on photographs or to be mentioned in articles. The journalists have to preserve the anonymity of the detained children under any circumstances. This condition does not apply to adults giving their authorisation for their identity to be revealed.⁴⁴⁰ The reform has also established the rule that journalists following Members of Parliament visiting detention centres cannot be denied access to these centres. The same limitations regarding the anonymity apply in this case.⁴⁴¹

Finally, in cases where alternatives to detention are implemented (persons under house arrest), the key question of the exercise of rights of these persons is still to be dealt with. In fact, persons put under house arrest have neither access to information and free administrative and legal assistance by a specialised association, nor formalised social support and free health care.

⁴³³ Décret du 24 juin 2014 modifiant les articles R.553-14-4 à R.553-14-8 du Ceseda complété par une note d'information du 28 octobre 2014 du ministre de l'intérieur relative aux modalités d'accès des associations humanitaires aux lieux de rétention.

⁴³⁴ Ministry of Interior, *Persons having access to centres and locations of administrative detention*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1SanmeE>.

⁴³⁵ Article R.556-11 Ceseda.

⁴³⁶ Article L.553-7 Ceseda as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴³⁷ Article R.553-19 Ceseda as amended by Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016.

⁴³⁸ Article R.553-20 Ceseda as amended by Decree n.2016-1457 of 28 October 2016.

⁴³⁹ Article L.553-7 Ceseda as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴¹ Articles R.553-15, R.553-16 and R.553-17 Ceseda, as amended by Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016.

D. Procedural safeguards

1. Judicial review of the detention order

Indicators: Judicial Review of Detention

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Is there an automatic review of the lawfulness of detention? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. If yes, at what interval is the detention order reviewed? | | |
| ❖ First review | 2 days | |
| ❖ Second review (if person not removed) | 28 days | |

Foreigners held in administrative detention centres are informed about the reasons for their placement in these centres through the notification of the administrative decision to detain them with a view to their removal. This notification must state clearly which removal ground serves as a basis for the detention and why the removal cannot be implemented immediately. This document also mentions the legal remedies available to challenge this decision.

Foreigners also receive a notification of all their rights including the right to apply for asylum and their right to linguistic and legal support in submitting their claim.⁴⁴² According to the law,⁴⁴³ this notification should be made (orally) to the foreigner in a language he or she understands. In practice, this is done in most of the cases but not always. Detainees are also notified that their asylum claim will be inadmissible if it is submitted 5 days after their rights have been notified. The claim is deemed to be admissible after 5 days only if it is based on elements or events occurred after these 5 days. This condition is not applicable to foreigners from safe countries of origin; their claim will be deemed inadmissible in any case when it is submitted five days after they have had their rights notified.⁴⁴⁴

French law foresees a judicial review of the lawfulness of the administrative detention for all foreigners. The legality of detention falls under the dual control of the administrative court and the civil court. Each court examines specific and complementary aspects of the procedures. The March 2016 reform of immigration law has deeply modified the scope of judicial control. It is now quite difficult to assert there is a judicial review of the lawfulness of administrative detention. Indeed, the administrative court now reviews the lawfulness of the removal order and house arrest if this measure has been taken by the Prefect before the placement in detention. The civil court i.e. Judge of Freedoms and Detention (JLD) intervenes two days after this placement.

Administrative court: Legality of administrative decisions of removal and house arrest

The administrative court is seized by a foreigner (asylum seeker if relevant) who challenges the legality of the decisions taken by the Prefect, i.e. the measures of removal and/or house arrest.⁴⁴⁵ Removal orders and house arrest can be challenged within a period of 48 hours. This period starts from the notification of the measure, and not from the arrival at the administrative detention centre, if this notification is concomitant to notification of the measure of placement in administrative detention. The administrative judge can, for example, verify that the Prefect has not committed a gross error of appreciation by ordering the removal of the territory when the foreigner is entitled to stay on the French territory. The court basically has to make a decision on the reasons why a foreigner has been placed in detention, not on whether the measure itself is lawful. The judge can also verify if the Prefect's decision of house arrest does not contravene the best interests of the foreigner and if the measure is proportionate. The administrative court must make a decision within 72 hours.⁴⁴⁶

⁴⁴² Article L.551-3 Ceseda as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016; Article R.553-11 Ceseda, as amended by Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016.

⁴⁴³ Articles L.551-2, L.111-7 and L.111-8 Ceseda.

⁴⁴⁴ Article L.551-3 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁴⁵ Article L.512-1 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

The administrative court can, only in cases of an asylum claim, control the lawfulness of the detention. If an asylum claim is submitted during detention, it is possible to challenge the decision of placement in detention within 48 hours after the notification of the detention. The claimant has to prove his or her claim has not been submitted in order to make the removal measure fail. The court has to make a decision within 72 hours after the claim has been lodged.⁴⁴⁷

Judge of Freedoms and Detention (JLD): Conformity of deprivation of liberty

The JLD i.e. the civil court, whose competences are set out in Article 66 of the Constitution, is seized by the Prefect at the end of the 2 days of administrative detention in order to authorise a prolongation after having examined the lawfulness of the administrative detention. For example, the JLD will check whether the police have respected the procedure and the rights of the person during the arrest, the legality of the police custody and the placement into administrative detention. The judge will also check whether the custody is compatible with the personal situation of the detainee.⁴⁴⁸ The JLD intervenes a second time after 28 days of detention if the person is still detained and has not been removed. This judge can also be seized at any moment by the person detained in administrative detention centres but these requests have to be very solidly argued (serious health problems for instance) and are hardly considered admissible.⁴⁴⁹

Appeals lodged against the measure of removal or house arrest have suspensive effect over its execution.⁴⁵⁰ It is also possible for the foreigner to seize the JLD at any moment upon a motivated request during the first 48 hours.⁴⁵¹

The 2016 immigration law reform enables then to challenge the removal decision from the moment of its notification. It implies it will be impossible, theoretically, to remove someone before he or she has been in a position to seize the judge, either administrative or civil. The last years, in practice, many foreigners had been removed during the first 5 days of detention. They were not able to see the JLD and therefore did not benefit from judicial review.⁴⁵² This lack of judicial control can also involve families. For example, in 2015 in **Nîmes**, two asylum seekers were arrested and removed to Sudan without any legal control.⁴⁵³ They had had their rights notified and had filled the asylum claim form to be registered, but were removed before OFPRA made a decision on their claim.

2. Legal assistance for review of detention

Indicators: Legal Assistance for Review of Detention

1. Does the law provide for access to free legal assistance for the review of detention?
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Do asylum seekers have effective access to free legal assistance in practice?
☒ Yes ☐ No

Legal assistance for persons held in administrative detention (including asylum seekers) is provided by law. Currently, five NGOs which assist foreigners are authorised, by agreement (public procurement) with

⁴⁴⁷ Article L.556-1 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁴⁸ Article L.552-1 Ceseda.

⁴⁴⁹ Article R.552-17 Ceseda.

⁴⁵⁰ Article L.512-3 Ceseda.

⁴⁵¹ Articles R.552-10-1 and R.552-17 Ceseda, as amended by Decree n. 2016-1457 of 28 October 2016.

⁴⁵² This is also criticised in details in a report from the Observatoire de l'enfermement des étrangers OEE), *Rapport d'observation « Une procédure en trompe l'oeil » Les entraves à l'accès au recours effectif pour les étrangers privés de liberté en France*, May 2014, based on field research made between September 2013 and May 2014 in several detention places and on interviews with many stakeholders. This report makes a concerning overview of the numerous elements that thwart access to effective remedy and a fair trial which often results in the judicially unfair, if not illegal, deportation of detained migrants. The report calls for urgent reforms and makes a set of recommendations to this end.

⁴⁵³ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016.

the Ministry of Interior, to provide “on duty” legal advice in CRA. They inform the detainees and help them to exercise their rights during the detention procedure (hearings in front of the judge, the filing of an appeal, request for legal aid etc.).⁴⁵⁴ These NGOs are present in the administrative detention centres quasi-permanently (5 to 6 days a week). Some of these NGOs have set aside a budget to hire interpreters to assist detainees who do not speak French or English, whereas others resort to volunteers.

As for the assistance given by lawyers, the law foresees that foreigners held in administrative detention can be assisted by a lawyer for their appeals (during the hearing) in front of the administrative court or for their presentation in front of the JLD. Therefore, for the prolongation of administrative detention by the JLD, Article R.552-6 Ceseda foresees that “the foreigner is informed of their right to choose a lawyer. The judge can appoint one automatically if the foreigner so requests”. Within the context of the procedure in front of the administrative court, “the foreigner can, at the latest at the start of the hearing, ask for a lawyer to be appointed automatically. They are informed by the Clerk of the Court at the time of the beginning of their request.”⁴⁵⁵

With regard to the confidentiality granted to the discussions between lawyers and their clients when they meet within the detention centres, the situation can vary from one centre to the other. An office with frosted windows is usually provided. It is however very rare that lawyers agree to go to the detention centres, as detention centres are usually located quite far from the city centre. Lawyers can easily contact their clients by calling a public phone or by calling the NGO present in the centre that will make sure the call is forwarded to the detainee.

E. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in detention

With regard to accessing the asylum procedure from detention, the 2016 immigration law reform has clarified that detainees, upon hearing their rights, are notified that their asylum claim will be inadmissible if it is submitted 5 days after their rights have been notified. The claim is deemed to be admissible after 5 days only if it is based on elements or events occurred after these 5 days. However, for persons coming from safe countries of origin (see [Safe Country of Origin](#)), a claim submitted 5 days after they have had their rights notified may be deemed inadmissible.⁴⁵⁶

The organisations working in detention places have reported that **Albanian** nationals were more likely to be detained than other nationalities. According to the organisations, the fact that Albanians do not need a visa to enter to the French territory does not encourage them to challenge the removal orders they are subject to. In practice, it implies it is much easier to set in force these orders. The average rate of an effective execution of such an order is 22.8% against 47.8% specifically regarding Albanian nationals.⁴⁵⁷

⁴⁵⁴ French Public Administration, *Rights of Foreigners Placed in Detention*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/1Mh1exu>.

⁴⁵⁵ Article R.776-22 CJA.

⁴⁵⁶ Article L.551-3 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁵⁷ Assfam et al., *2015 Detention report*, 28 June 2016, 12.

A. Status and residence

1. Residence permit

Indicators: Residence Permit

1. What is the duration of residence permits granted to beneficiaries of protection?
 - ❖ Refugee status 10 years
 - ❖ Subsidiary protection 1 year

Residence permits are granted to **refugees** for 10 years ("*Carte de resident*").⁴⁵⁸ That permit is also granted *ipso jure* to their family, in particular to:

- Spouses, partners (PACS) or their domestic partners if they have been admitted to join them according to the family reunification provisions;
- Spouses, partners (PACS) or their domestic partners in case their union has been sealed after the asylum application and under the condition it has been lasting for already over a year, and if they are genuinely living together;
- Children within the year after turning 18 years old;
- Parents if the refugees are still under 18 years old by the day the asylum is granted.⁴⁵⁹

Some difficulties have been identified in practice regarding this provision. Young girls are regularly granted asylum on the grounds of the Refugee Convention, considering the risk of being exposed to female genital mutilation (FGM). In 2016, a total 5,205 girls received protection on these grounds (see [Special Procedural Guarantees](#)). Their mothers or fathers accompanying them often have their asylum application dismissed, since it is stated that opposing FGM does not expose them to a risk of persecution. In that case, they should nevertheless be delivered a 10-year residence permit according to the abovementioned provision. However, in practice, in many regions of France, such as in **Auvergne Rhône-Alpes**, **Paris** and its surroundings and **Hauts de France** (North), several cases have been reported of Prefectures delivering only one-year permits to the parents of underage refugees.

Residence permits delivered to **subsidiary protection** beneficiaries are granted for one year (*Carte de séjour temporaire "Vie privée et familiale"*).⁴⁶⁰ The same residence permits are granted to their family on the basis of the same pattern than the one used for refugees.⁴⁶¹ After the first year, the permits can be renewed for 2 years. Indeed, it is possible for the renewal to be denied if the situation in the country of origin has changed. However, refusal is mostly theoretical since it would require a constant reassessment of the individual cases when the protection beneficiaries request the renewal of their residence permits. In practice, the French administration rarely operates such an assessment; only 6 cases have been reported in 2014,⁴⁶² and 7 in 2015.⁴⁶³

Refugees may encounter difficulties to get their residence permits issued or renewed. Their residence permits have to be issued the next 3 months following their request for such documentation. The same goes for the subsidiary protection beneficiaries.⁴⁶⁴ OFPRA may take longer than expected to deliver the necessary documentation that has to be submitted for the issuance of their permits. There have been cases of refugees waiting for more than a year before getting their documentation issued by OFPRA, sometimes because of a mere typo in their names. That mistake can prevent refugees from getting their identity documents transcribed. It is then mandatory for them to get this mistake corrected otherwise the

⁴⁵⁸ Article L.314-11(8) Ceseda.

⁴⁵⁹ Article L.314-11(8)(d) Ceseda.

⁴⁶⁰ Article L.313-13(1) Ceseda.

⁴⁶¹ Article L.313-13(2)-(5) Ceseda.

⁴⁶² OFPRA, *2014 Activity report*, 10 May 2015, 106.

⁴⁶³ OFPRA, *2015 Activity report*, 13 June 2016, 122.

⁴⁶⁴ Articles R.743-3 and R.743-4 Ceseda.

transcription will not be possible. It can take type correct typos and it often depends on the due care of the protection officers.

In practice, the main difficulties are encountered by **beneficiaries of subsidiary protection**. In administrative terms, OFPRA used to grant two types of subsidiary protection: type 1 and type 2. The type 1 subsidiary protection implies that the issuance of the personal documentation of the beneficiaries is made by OFPRA, because it is assumed that the beneficiaries cannot request such documentation from their embassy. This is obviously the case of people fleeing persecutions where the perpetrators are State agents or because they come from a failed State. Type 2 is applied to beneficiaries able to get their documentation issued by their country of origin because the perpetrators are independent or private groups, or because the persecutions those groups are responsible for are tolerated by the authorities.

In type 2 cases, it may occur that beneficiaries mistrust their authorities, whether they are responsible for the persecution they have fled or not. Yet the issuance of the residence permits without any identity documentation is not possible. Some beneficiaries are not in a position then to have their residence permits issued. OFPRA has discussed this point, through meetings with the main stakeholders, by announcing it would put an end to this practice soon, in order to overcome the gap between the two types of protection among the subsidiary protection beneficiaries. OFPRA will thereon deliver the necessary documentation to all subsidiary protection beneficiaries.

2. Long-term residence

Indicators: Long-Term Residence

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Number of long-term residence permits issued to beneficiaries in 2016: | 19,845 |
|---|--------|

According to French law, **refugees** obtain a long-term resident status since they are granted asylum. It is possible at the moment of the renewal of this permit to be issued *ipso jure* permanent resident status.⁴⁶⁵ This permanent residence permit is only issued if the third-country national can prove his or her proficiency of the French language,⁴⁶⁶ and if her or his presence is not a threat to the public order.⁴⁶⁷

The threat to the public order is in practice assessed through the potential criminal sentences pronounced against a third-country national. No systematic discrimination against specific nationalities has been reported in this regard. The difficulty encountered to benefit from this status is more likely linked to a lack of information. As mentioned in the law law, this status has to be claimed. *Ipsa jure* has to be interpreted as the fact it cannot be denied if a third-country national, complying with the conditions listed by legal provisions, asks for it. Prefectures, at the moment of the renewal of the first residence permit, do not automatically indicate to refugees they can be issued such a document.

In 2016, a total 19,845 long-term residence permits were issued.⁴⁶⁸

3. Naturalisation

Indicators: Naturalisation

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. What is the waiting period for obtaining citizenship? | |
| ❖ Refugee status | None |
| ❖ Subsidiary protection | 5 years |
| 2. Number of citizenship grants to beneficiaries in 2016: | Not available |

There are several ways to obtain citizenship according to French law. It is possible to be naturalised by declaration or by decree. Naturalisation by declaration is only possible for refugees and beneficiaries of

⁴⁶⁵ Article L.314-14 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁶⁶ *Ibid.* and Article L.314-2 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁶⁷ Article L.314-14 Ceseda, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁴⁶⁸ Ministry of Interior, *L'admission au séjour – les titres de séjour*, 16 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jbtZS>.

subsidiary protection's children born in France or arrived in France before turning 13 years-old. Otherwise, their children will either have to lodge an asylum claim of their own or submit a residence permit request. It is also possible to access citizenship by marriage to a French citizen.

Beneficiaries of international protection usually obtain citizenship by decree. The criteria and conditions for naturalisation are listed in the Civil Code and the 1993 Decree on citizenship,⁴⁶⁹ as follows:

1. Five years of previous regular residence;⁴⁷⁰
2. Strong knowledge of French: the candidate can produce a diploma or any document certifying his or her linguistic skills, proving he or she is able to have a conversation about any topic of his or her interest;⁴⁷¹
3. Strong knowledge of History of France and its institutions, culture, and place in the world, as well as strong knowledge of the exercise of the French citizenship;⁴⁷²
4. The candidate must not be subjected during his or her stay in France to a sentence of 6 months or more of imprisonment;⁴⁷³
5. Entire subscription to the values and symbols of French Republic.⁴⁷⁴

A leaflet is issued to any candidate to citizenship. This document describes the criteria the candidates have to meet to be deemed eligible for citizenship. The law establishes integration in the French society as a compulsory condition. This leaflet is then not distributed in other languages. Along with the leaflet, the candidates are issued the list of documents they have to produce.⁴⁷⁵ Beneficiaries of **refugee status** are not bound by the five years of residence requirement. They are legally authorised to candidate for naturalisation from the moment they are granted asylum.⁴⁷⁶ The difficulty they encounter is linked to their knowledge of the language.

Beneficiaries of **subsidiary protection** fall under the general rules. They have to wait for 5 years before being authorised to lodge their citizenship claim. This period can be shortened to 2 years if they graduate after 2 years spent in a French college, if they render an exceptional service to France or if they can demonstrate they are particularly well-integrated.⁴⁷⁷

The citizenship application has to be lodged at the Prefecture. The prefecture has 6 month to process the claim,⁴⁷⁸ during which an interview is conducted to assess the level of integration of the candidate, regarding especially his or her knowledge of the language and of the French "culture".⁴⁷⁹ If the Prefecture takes a positive decision, it is transmitted to the Ministry of Interior in charge of adopting a decree relating to the acquisition of citizenship by the candidate.⁴⁸⁰ The Ministry has to make its decision within 18 months following the transfer of the notice by the prefecture.⁴⁸¹ These deadlines can be extended once for three months on the basis of a written and motivated decision.⁴⁸²

In practice, refugees encounter many difficulties beyond the mere ones linked to their knowledge of the language. The interview conducted aims also to determine the level of integration on the French society of the candidates. This assessment is very wide since, according to lawyers supporting refugees in this

⁴⁶⁹ Decree n°93-1962 relating to citizenship declarations, naturalisation, reintegration, loss, forfeit and withdrawal of the French citizenship decisions, 13 December 1993, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2j89AmO>.

⁴⁷⁰ Article 21-17 Civil Code.

⁴⁷¹ Article 37(1) Decree n. 93-1362, as amended by Decree n. 2015-108 of 2 February 2015.

⁴⁷² Article 37(2) Decree n. 93-1362.

⁴⁷³ Article 21-23 Civil Code.

⁴⁷⁴ Article 21-24 Civil Code.

⁴⁷⁵ Article 37-1 Decree n. 93-1362 as amended by Decree n. 2013-794 of 30 August 2013.

⁴⁷⁶ Article 21-19 Civil Code.

⁴⁷⁷ Article 21-18 Civil Code.

⁴⁷⁸ Article 41 Decree n. 93-1362 as amended by Decree n. 2015-316 of 19 March 2015.

⁴⁷⁹ Article 46 Decree n. 93-1362 as amended by Decree n. 2015-316 of 19 March 2015.

⁴⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸¹ Article 21-25-1 Civil Code.

⁴⁸² *Ibid.*

process, economic and cultural aspects are taken into account, as well as their ties with their original community. The Prefecture will particularly scrutinise the relationship claimants have with French people. In that sense, claimants are used to submitting more documents than those required by law. For example, they will produce testimonies from teachers if they have children, proof of their economic situation or testimonies of French friends.

A total 68,067 persons were granted French citizenship by decree in 2016, though this number is not limited to beneficiaries of international protection.⁴⁸³

4. Cessation and review of protection status

Indicators: Cessation

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the cessation procedure? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. Does the law provide for an appeal against the first instance decision in the cessation procedure? ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Do beneficiaries have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice? ☐ Yes ☐ With difficulty ☒ No

Cessation is not applied to specific groups. There are no systematic difficulties in relation to the application cessation either. In practice, people who were granted asylum on the grounds of the family unit may, following divorce, no longer be considered as refugees; the family unit is not applied to subsidiary protection beneficiaries.

Regarding beneficiaries of **subsidiary protection**, the 2015 asylum reform has introduced provisions inspired by the Refugee Convention. The benefit of subsidiary protection ceases when the conditions leading to grant the protection no longer exist. It is also the case when there is a significant and durable change of context in the country of origin of the beneficiary.⁴⁸⁴

There is no systematic review of protection status in France. In 2014, OFPRA has applied cessation to 77 cases. In 2015, OFPRA has applied cessation to 139 cases. In practice, cessation is mostly applied when there is a fundamental change of context in the country of origin of beneficiaries. For instance, the CNDA applied cessation in 2016 to a Vietnamese who was granted refugee status in 1977 because of the fundamental changes which occurred in the country since that date.⁴⁸⁵

The cessation decision can be made without any interview by OFPRA. OFPRA has however the obligation to address a notice to the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection about the decision to initiate the cessation proceedings and the grounds of this decision. The beneficiary is therefore put in a position to formulate observations against this decision. He or she may be summoned to an interview at OFPRA upon the regular procedure scheme.

The cessation decision made by OFPRA can be challenged before the CNDA under the same conditions as an appeal lodged under the [Regular Procedure](#).

⁴⁸³ Ministry of Interior, *L'accès à la nationalité*, 16 January 2017, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2lmtGHC>.

⁴⁸⁴ Article L.712-3 Ceseda.

⁴⁸⁵ CNDA, *M. D.*, Decision No 14018479, 25 February 2016.

5. Withdrawal of protection status

Indicators: Withdrawal

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the withdrawal procedure? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. Does the law provide for an appeal against the withdrawal decision? ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Do beneficiaries have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice? ☐ Yes ☐ With difficulty ☒ No

The withdrawal of the residence permit is only possible in France if the status is also withdrawn.

The 2015 asylum reform has introduced two new reasons for which it is possible to withdraw **refugee status**. Firstly, the status can be withdrawn if there are serious reasons to consider that the beneficiary is a serious threat for national security. The status can also be withdrawn when a beneficiary has been sentenced for a crime related to terrorism or for an offence by 10 years of imprisonment.⁴⁸⁶

Subsidiary protection will no longer be granted in the event where OFPRA or the Prefecture discover, after the protection is granted, the beneficiary should have been excluded from protection according to the Refugee Convention exclusion clauses, the beneficiary had fled his or her country to avoid prosecution for a crime or because the grant relies on fraudulent declarations.⁴⁸⁷

Withdrawal can also be applied when beneficiaries have committed a severe offence against the interests of the French nation. That is the case also when OFPRA has been informed of elements regarding the involvement of beneficiaries in crimes falling under Article 1F of the Refugee Convention.

The proceedings are the same as in case of a **Cessation** procedure. A total 150 statuses were withdrawn in 2016.

B. Family reunification

1. Criteria and conditions

Indicators: Family Reunification

1. Is there a waiting period before a beneficiary can apply for family reunification? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ If yes, what is the waiting period?
2. Does the law set a maximum time limit for submitting a family reunification application? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ If yes, what is the time limit?
3. Does the law set a minimum income requirement? ☐ Yes ☒ No

The same legal framework is applicable to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in terms of family reunification. As soon as refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries are granted protection, they are entitled to apply for it. Family reunification is permitted for:⁴⁸⁸

⁴⁸⁶ Article L.711-6 Ceseda.

⁴⁸⁷ Article L.712-3 Ceseda.

⁴⁸⁸ Article L.752-1(I) Ceseda.

1. Spouses or partners (PACS) with whom they were in a relationship previously the lodge of their asylum claim if they are at least 18 years old;
2. Partners who are at least 18 years old in case their union has been sealed prior to the lodging of the asylum claim if they demonstrate they durably and steady lived together;
3. Children within the year after turning 18 years old;
4. First degree parents if the beneficiaries are still under 18 years old by the day asylum is granted.

The application for family reunification is not time-limited. Since the 2015 reform has entered into force only 18 months ago, it is really difficult to have sufficient feedback on the difficulties beneficiaries might encounter if they would not apply for reunification in the first months following the asylum grant. Family reunification is not subjected to income or health insurance requirements.⁴⁸⁹

Beneficiaries' family members have to request a visa at the French embassy with all the documentation proving their relationship with the refugee or the beneficiary of subsidiary protection they want to join.⁴⁹⁰ The embassy communicates to OFPRA the elements collected and asks for certification. If the information collected by the embassy corresponds to the declarations the beneficiary made to OFPRA, his or her family members must be issued a visa without delay.⁴⁹¹

In practice, beneficiaries and their family members face difficulties in gathering the documentation proving their family ties. In case of traditional or religious unions, they do not have any certificate of the celebration and cannot then prove they are married or partners. The same problems have been identified concerning birth certificates. Such documentation does not even exist in some countries and the delays for being issued a visa in order to come to France, in the framework of family reunification, can be very long.

2. Status and rights of family members

Family members are not granted the same status as sponsors, even though they are issued the same residence permit. Upon their arrival in France, they have to present themselves at the Prefecture in order to be issued this permit. They have to comply with the same obligations as any third-country national allowed to stay in France. They will have the same rights as their sponsors, especially in terms of integration. Family members are not beneficiaries of an international protection even if they have benefited from family reunification with such a beneficiary.

C. Movement and mobility

1. Freedom of movement

Beneficiaries of protection are entirely free to settle in any part of the French territory. They are not restricted to specific areas.

2. Travel documents

The law states that the duration of validity of travel documents is defined by Article 953 of the General Tax Code: 5 years for **refugees**, if it is a biometric travel document, and one year for **beneficiaries of subsidiary protection**.⁴⁹² French law does not provide for duration of validity of non-biometric travel documents. Official French websites, however, assert that the duration of validity of travel documents for

⁴⁸⁹ Article L.752-1(I) Ceseda.

⁴⁹⁰ Article L.752-1(II) Ceseda.

⁴⁹¹ Articles R.751-1 to R.751-3 Ceseda.

⁴⁹² Article L.753-4 Ceseda.

refugees is 2 years.⁴⁹³ In practice, whereas the law is clear on the 5-year duration, Prefectures issue only 2-year travel documents for refugees.

Geographical limitations are applied to these travel documents. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are not allowed to travel to countries where personal fears have been identified.⁴⁹⁴ Failure to respect these limitations may lead to the **Cessation** of the protection grant.

In 2015, the CNDA confirmed a cessation decision adopted by OFPRA, regarding an Afghan refugee who had spent two months in his country in order to celebrate his marriage. However, considering the current situation in Afghanistan, he has been granted subsidiary protection.⁴⁹⁵

Travel documents are issued by Prefecture. In practice, no specific problem has been reported, except the fact that prefectures can be very slow in delivering the document.

D. Housing

Indicators: Housing

1. For how long are beneficiaries entitled to stay in reception centres? 3 months, renewable once
2. Number of beneficiaries staying in reception centres as of 31 December 2016 Not available

Beneficiaries are allowed to stay in accommodation centres 3 months following their protection grant.⁴⁹⁶ This period can be renewed for another 3 months with the express agreement of OFII.⁴⁹⁷ During their stay in the accommodation centre, beneficiaries are supported to find accommodation according to the mechanisms adopted by the local authorities. They can also be channelled to temporary accommodation centres (*Centre provisoire d'hébergement*, **CPH**) upon an OFII decision. They will be then allowed to stay there for 9 months. This stay can be renewed for a 3-month period.⁴⁹⁸

The implementation of integration mechanisms relies on Prefectures and local authorities. They sign in fact an agreement with the stakeholders to support and assist beneficiaries with their integration.⁴⁹⁹ Beneficiaries have to sign a republican integration covenant in which they commit to respect French fundamental values and to comply with French legal obligations.⁵⁰⁰ The agreement between Prefectures and local stakeholders determines the role of each actor and their obligations towards the beneficiaries.⁵⁰¹ The organisations running these centres have to house the beneficiaries but also support them in their integration process. They have to assist them in getting access to French classes, funded by the French State, and accompany them in determining their professional orientation. At the end of their stay in CPH, beneficiaries fall under the general rules applicable to foreigners and have to integrate in the private market to get housing.

The actions implemented to facilitate beneficiaries integration vary from an area to another. 12 months, in case the initial duration of stay has been extended, may not be enough for beneficiaries to get integrated. France terre d'asile and Forum réfugiés – Cosi manage systems intending to facilitate this

⁴⁹³ See Ministry of Interior, *Accueil des Etrangers*, at: <http://bit.ly/2ImCIJR>.

⁴⁹⁴ Articles L.753-1 and L.753-2 *Ceseda*.

⁴⁹⁵ CNDA, *M. Z.*, Decision No 14033523, 5 October 2015.

⁴⁹⁶ Article R.744-12(I)(1) *Ceseda*.

⁴⁹⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹⁸ Article R.349-1 Code of Social Action and Families as amended by Decree n. 2016-253 of 2 March 2016 relating to temporary accommodation centres for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jNt1xD>.

⁴⁹⁹ Article L.751-1 *Ceseda*, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁵⁰⁰ Article L.311-9 *Ceseda*, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

⁵⁰¹ This agreement is attached by to Decree n. 2016-253 of 2 March 2016.

access to integration. These mechanisms are focused on beneficiaries' integration but are based on the French general provisions dedicated to access to housing for insecure populations.

France terre d'asile runs three centres :

1. A temporary accommodation scheme dedicated only to refugees from Paris (*Dispositif provisoire d'hébergement des réfugiés statutaires de Paris*, **DPHRSP**). Families of refugees, previously accommodated in centres in Paris, are accommodated in this scheme. Referrals are made by the aforementioned centres. This scheme includes 350 places. In 2015, 510 persons have benefited from it.⁵⁰²
2. A one-place temporary accommodation centre in **Angers** : this centre is open to all beneficiaries and aims to facilitate their integration.
3. The *Réseau pour l'emploi et le logement des réfugiés* (**RELOREF**) : an accommodation scheme composed by 29 apartments and offering 139 places. This mechanism aims to facilitate the access to housing and the labour market for refugees.⁵⁰³

Forum réfugiés – Cosi runs the Accelair programme. This programme is dedicated to refugees living in **Lyon** area and who have been granted asylum for less than one year. On the basis of this programme, places are saved for refugees within the real estates managed by providers of social housing. Refugees registered in this programme are supported from 6 to 18 months. The duration of the support may depend on the individualised project of each beneficiary. This assistance aims to make refugees autonomous and to ensure their integration.⁵⁰⁴

E. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Beneficiaries are allowed to access the labour market from the moment they are granted asylum, whether they are refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. They have the same access as French citizens. They are applied the Labour code (*Ctrav*) as any French national.

However, they encounter the same difficulties regarding the access to this market as those they face in terms of **Housing**. The same legal framework regulates the mechanisms of integration of beneficiaries regarding employment. The organisations running the CPH are funded to support beneficiaries in determining their professional path and facilitating their integration in the labour market.⁵⁰⁵ To do so, these organisations implement partnerships with stakeholders in charge of access to the labour market and the struggle against unemployment. Then, they work in close collaboration with the French national employment agency (*Pôle emploi*) or with local charities and NGOs to facilitate the professional integration of beneficiaries.

In practice, it is more difficult for them to find a job. The first obstacle is obviously linked to the language. Even if the law provides that the French State provides French classes,⁵⁰⁶ it is rarely sufficient for beneficiaries to get a job. Therefore, they often turn to their native community to be supported in their professional path, which might complicate their integration.

In the countryside, they also have difficulties regarding remoteness of location. Outside big French cities, it is compulsory to have a car in order to have a chance to find a job. However, these difficulties are not

⁵⁰² France terre d'asile, *DPHRS de Paris*, available at: <http://bit.ly/2jv6pAQ>.

⁵⁰³ France terre d'asile, *RELOREF*, available at: <http://bit.ly/2ljVMIN>.

⁵⁰⁴ Forum réfugiés – Cosi, *Programme d'intégration des réfugiés – Accelair*, available at: <http://bit.ly/1TCowBy>.

⁵⁰⁵ Article 8 Standard Agreement relating to the functioning of CPH, attached to the Decree of 2 March 2016 relating to temporary accommodation centres for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/2jNt1xD>.

⁵⁰⁶ Article L.311-9 *Ceseda*, as amended by Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016.

typical to beneficiaries even if they affect them more directly. They indeed cannot afford to buy a vehicle and do not benefit from any family support.

Finally, refugees and beneficiaries of international protection suffer from a lack of recognition of their national diplomas. This implies therefore that highly skilled beneficiaries face the main obstacles to enter to the labour market. They have to accept unqualified jobs, mostly without any link with their previous job in their country of origin. Social workers refer to protection beneficiaries as a “sacrificed generation”. They have renounced practicing their original trade so that their children can graduate in France and be able to aim for highly skilled positions.

2. Access to education

Access to education is the same for beneficiaries as for asylum seekers (see [Reception Conditions: Access to Education](#)). The main difference is linked to access to vocational training for adults. These trainings fall under the professional integration systems described in the section on [Housing](#).

Beneficiaries’ children are allowed to get access to any school included into the national education system. They do not have to attend preparatory classes. In the event they have special needs, in terms of language or disability for example, they will be orientated accordingly to the general education system.

F. Health care

Health care for beneficiaries is the same as provided to asylum seekers, which is the same provided to French citizens. The difficulties encountered by beneficiaries are not specific to their status but are typical of structural dysfunctions identified within the French health care system (see [Reception Conditions: Health Care](#)).

ANNEX I – Transposition of the CEAS in national legislation

Directives and other measures transposed into national legislation

Directive	Deadline for transposition	Date of transposition	Official title of corresponding act	Web Link
Directive 2011/95/EU Recast Qualification Directive	21 December 2013	29 July 2015	Law n. 2015-925 of 29 July 2015 on the reform of asylum law	http://bit.ly/1Vwt38q (FR)
Directive 2013/32/EU Recast Asylum Procedures Directive	20 July 2015 Article 31(3)-(5) to be transposed by 20 July 2018	29 July 2015	Law n. 2015-925 of 29 July 2015 on the reform of asylum law	http://bit.ly/1Vwt38q (FR)
Directive 2013/33/EU Recast Reception Conditions Directive	20 July 2015	29 July 2015	Law n. 2015-925 of 29 July 2015 on the reform of asylum law	http://bit.ly/1Vwt38q (FR)
Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 Dublin III Regulation	Directly applicable 20 July 2013	20 July 2015	Law n. 2015-925 of 29 July 2015 on the reform of asylum law	http://bit.ly/1Vwt38q (FR)