

Temporary Protection France

Update on 2025

This annex on temporary protection complements and should be read together with the [AIDA Country Report on France](#).

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Temporary Protection Procedure

A. General

Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001¹ was transposed into French law in articles L581-1 and seq. and R581-1 and seq. of the CESEDA. These articles were created by Government Ordinance in 2004 and have largely been left untouched since.

Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 on the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine (hereafter Council Implementing Decision)² established a situation of mass influx, making it possible to activate temporary protection and allowed States to broaden the categories of persons eligible to temporary protection in their country. The French Asylum and Immigration Code refers to potential Council of the EU decisions to define the scope of application of TPD.³ Regarding the 2022 activation of TPD, the scope of temporary protection and the related rights were established by an inter-ministerial instruction of 10 March 2022.⁴ Further instruments specified rights with regard to work, housing, etc.

Main legislative acts relevant to temporary protection

Title (EN)	Original Title (FR)	Web Link
Code of Entry and Residence of Foreigners and of the Right to Asylum	Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile (CESEDA)	https://bit.ly/3LCTSw4 (FR)
As amended by: Ordinance n°2004-1248 of 24 November 2024 regarding the legislative section of the CESEDA	Ordonnance n°2004-1248 du 24 novembre 2004 relative à la partie législative du CESEDA	https://bit.ly/3JV0MLV (FR)

Main implementing administrative guidelines and regulations relevant to temporary protection

Title (EN)	Original Title (FR)	Web Link
Instruction regarding the implementation of the Council of the EU decision of 4 March 2022, taken under article 5 of Directive 2001/55/CE of the Council of 20 July 2001	Instruction relative à la mise en œuvre de la décision du Conseil de l'Union européenne du 4 mars 2022, prise en application de l'article 5 de la directive 2001/55/CE du Conseil du 20 juillet 2001	https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB (FR)
Circular of 22 March 2022 on how to welcome university student beneficiaries of temporary protection displaced from Ukraine	Circulaire du 22 mars 2022 portant sur l'accueil des étudiants déplacés d'Ukraine bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire	https://bit.ly/3TsRwlv (FR)
Circular of 5 July 2022 on how to welcome third country national university students displaced from	Circulaire du 5 juillet 2022, accueil des étudiants ressortissants de pays	https://bit.ly/3UtxmlE (FR)

¹ Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof [2001] OJ L 212/12, available at: <http://bit.ly/409uJhu>.

² Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection [2022] OJ L 71/1, available at: <https://bit.ly/3EztVsR>.

³ Article L581-2 Ceseda.

⁴ Minister of Interior and others, Instruction regarding the implementation of the Council of the EU decision of 4 March 2022, taken under article 5 of Directive 2001/55/CE of the Council of 20 July 2001, Instruction NOR INTV2208085J, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB> (hereafter Instruction on TPD).

Ukraine after 24 February 2022 and present in France	tiers présents en France et déplacés d'Ukraine après le 24 février 2022	
Decree No 2022-468 of 1 April 2022 regarding the right to work of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	Décret n° 2022-468 du 1er avril 2022 relatif au droit au travail des bénéficiaires d'une protection temporaire	https://bit.ly/3Jz5OfA (FR)
Bylaw of 27 April 2022 regarding the required supporting documents for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to pursue self-employed activities	Arrêté du 27 avril 2022 relatif aux pièces justificatives exigées pour l'exercice d'une activité non salariée par les bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire	https://bit.ly/3YXGVA4 (FR)
Decree No 2022-726 of 28 April 2022 regarding language instruction for beneficiaries of temporary protection	Décret n°2022-726 du 28 avril 2022 relatif à la formation linguistique des bénéficiaires d'une protection temporaire	https://bit.ly/403Er4B (FR)
Bylaw of 3 May 2022 regarding language instruction for beneficiaries of temporary protection	Arrêté du 3 mai 2022 relatif à la formation linguistique des bénéficiaires d'une protection temporaire	https://bit.ly/3yT5Ee2 (FR)
Instruction on access to housing and accommodation for persons displaced from Ukraine benefitting from temporary protection	Instruction sur l'accès à l'hébergement et au logement des personnes déplacées d'Ukraine bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire	https://bit.ly/3mZBL9f (FR)
Circular on the situation of minors coming from Ukraine	Circulaire sur la situation des mineurs en provenance d'Ukraine	https://bit.ly/3n7zKYS (FR)
Instruction on division of responsibility for the situation of minors coming from Ukraine	Instruction sur la prise en charge de la situation des mineurs en provenance d'Ukraine	https://bit.ly/3lwrrFm (FR)
Decree No 2022-1441 of 17 November 2022 establishing an exceptional support measure for natural persons who have sheltered in accommodation or housing, one or more natural persons benefitting from temporary protection under Articles L. 581-1 et seq. of the Code of Entry and Residence of Foreigners and the right of asylum	Décret n° 2022-1441 du 17 novembre 2022 instituant une mesure exceptionnelle de soutien aux personnes physiques ayant mis à l'abri dans un hébergement ou dans un logement, une ou plusieurs personnes physiques bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire au titre des articles L. 581-1 et suivants du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile	https://bit.ly/3z1YnbY (FR)
Circular No 6406/SG of 23 June 2023, relating to multi-annual guidelines for the reception and integration of displaced people from Ukraine (2023-2024)	Circulaire n° 6406/SG du 23 juin 2023, relative aux orientations pluriannuelles pour l'accueil et l'insertion des personnes déplacées en provenance d'Ukraine (2023-2024)	https://bit.ly/44H4jGq (FR)
Circular of 4 December 2024 on Guidelines for the reception and integration of people receiving temporary protection in 2025	Circulaire du 4 décembre 2024 relative aux orientations pour l'accueil et l'intégration des personnes bénéficiant d'une protection temporaire en 2025	https://bit.ly/3EA2mTN (FR)

Currently, are eligible to temporary protection in France:

- ❖ Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine who left Ukraine on or after 24th February 2022;
- ❖ Ukrainian nationals temporarily present in a Member State on 24th February 2022 and who are able to establish that their permanent residence was in Ukraine on that date;
- ❖ Beneficiaries of international protection or equivalent national protection and recognised stateless persons residing in Ukraine and having left the country on or after that date;
- ❖ Third country nationals and stateless persons who are long-term residents of Ukraine if they are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and sustainable conditions.
- ❖ Family members of the four categories above, without it being required that they demonstrate an impossibility to return to their country in safe and sustainable conditions.

According to the media⁵ and to the organisations hosting such people, hundreds of students mainly from African countries arrived from Ukraine without being eligible to protection.

Data on arrivals of Russian nationals is not available. Data on refusals of entry to Russian nationals at France's external borders shows a slight increase since 2022 (105 in 2021, 105 in 2022 and then 115 in 2023, 120 in 2024, 150 in 2025).⁶

Numbers on asylum applications by Russians rose after the beginning of the war:⁷

- ❖ In January and February 2022, respectively 85 and 80 asylum applications were filed by Russian nationals;
- ❖ Between March and September 2022, between 155 and 200 applications were filed each month by Russian nationals;
- ❖ Between October 2022 and January 2023, applications per month further rose from 370 in October to 440 in January 2023, which is a 418% increase compared to January 2022.
- ❖ In 2025, the total number of first asylum applications by Russian nationals was 1,740 compared to 2,135 in 2024, 4,125 in 2023, 2,600 in 2022 and 970 in 2021).

According to a parliamentary report published in October 2022, requests between April and August 2022 contained grounds for requesting protection related to military issues (conscientious objection, desertion, etc.).⁸ In July 2023, the CNDA held that Russian nationals who flee conscription for the war in Ukraine or those who deserted, may obtain refugee status, as a Russian national called up as part of this mobilization is likely to commit, directly or indirectly, war crimes.⁹

According to the French border police, nearly 65,358 displaced persons were registered at the borders between 24th February and 1st December 2022, 98% of whom were Ukrainian nationals. Arrivals mainly occurred in Alpes Maritimes, Grand Est, Île de France and Auvergne Rhône Alpes.¹⁰ Apart from this (partial, given the numbers of residence permits mentioned infra) number, not available since, including in 2025, there are no available statistics on the number of individuals potentially entitled to temporary protection present in France.

Numbers on persons having accessed temporary protection in France vary depending on the actor putting them forward, making them difficult to understand. It should be noted that temporary residence permits are not delivered to children, only adults.

⁵ Infomigrants, *En France, une année de lutte pour les étudiants étrangers qui ont fui l'Ukraine*, 24 February 2023, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LtkqzV>.

⁶ Eurostat, 'Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders - annual data (rounded)', online database, available at: <https://shorturl.at/Ueeog>.

⁷ Eurostat, 'Asylum applicants by type, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data' database consulted 19 May 2025, available at: <https://shorturl.at/xv17v>.

⁸ Assemblée Nationale, Rapport fait au nom de la commission des finances, de l'économie générale et du contrôle budgétaire sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2023 (n°273) – annexe 28, 6 October 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3FJWC7h>.

⁹ CNDA, Decision Nr 21068674 R, 20 July 2023, available at: <https://bit.ly/4bBbrXa>.

¹⁰ Ministry of Interior, *Foire aux questions : accueil des réfugiés ukrainiens*, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LESuZI>.

- ❖ According to Eurostat,¹¹ in December 2025, 51,885 beneficiaries of temporary protection (including 34,645 women, i.e., 66.8%) were registered by French authorities (compared to 58,530 at the end of 2024 and 64,930 at the end of 2023), but this figure excludes children. 9,640 decisions granting temporary protection were issued in 2025.
- ❖ According to UNHCR, 76,450 beneficiaries of temporary protection were recorded in France at the end of March 2026.¹²
- ❖ According to the French office on integration and immigration (OFII), which is responsible for the distribution of the financial allowance, 31,894 beneficiaries of temporary protection (including children) benefitted from the dedicated financial assistance at the end of December 2025¹³ (compared to 47,118 at the end of 2024 and 64,622 at the end of 2023). However, this figure only concerns those eligible for the financial allowance (and therefore does not include all those who now have sufficient resources). Furthermore, significant drops in the number of beneficiaries were noted during the renewal periods for residence permits for temporary protection (valid only for 6 months) - the OFII only pays the allowance to holders of these permits.¹⁴
- ❖ In its 2025 preliminary statistics, the Government mentions 49,916 active temporary protection residence permits held by Ukrainians at the end of 2025 (compared to 56,314 at the end of 2024 and 62,438 at the end of 2023). In these preliminary statistics, the Government explains this decreased by the fact that Ukrainians were the first country of origin of international protection applicants in France in 2024 and 2025.¹⁵

No breakdown by basis of entitlement (Ukrainian national, family member, etc.) is available.

B. Qualification for temporary protection

French law on temporary protection refers to potential Council of the EU decisions to define the scope of application.¹⁶ However, the law¹⁷ also says that the state defines the categories of people eligible to temporary protection, and potentially adds other categories, in a decree to be taken by the Ministry of interior. This procedure was not followed and an instruction (administrative act in principle of a lower legal value, however it can under certain conditions be challenged in court) was taken instead. For this situation, and according to the instruction of 10 March 2022,¹⁸ the French government did not extend the benefit of the protection to other categories. Therefore, the scope of persons eligible for temporary protection in the context of the war in Ukraine was defined both by the Council of the EU decision of 4 March 2022 and by this instruction addressed to regional and departmental prefects, which specifies the modalities for implementing temporary protection at the national level. The EU framework lays down a minimum set of rules that Member States are obliged to apply, while allowing them to notably broaden the scope of application.

The Council Implementing Decision confers the benefit of temporary protection on:¹⁹

- ❖ Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine who left Ukraine on or after 24th February 2022;
- ❖ Beneficiaries of international protection or equivalent national protection and recognised stateless persons residing in Ukraine and having left the country on or after that date;
- ❖ Family members of the persons referred to in the two previous points.

¹¹ Eurostat, *Beneficiaries of temporary protection at the end of the month by citizenship, age and sex – monthly data*, database consulted 18 May 2026, available at: <https://bit.ly/402poYE>.

¹² UNHCR, *Operational data portal, Ukraine refugee situation*, available at: <https://bit.ly/3kxJP02>.

¹³ OFII, Publication on Facebook, 30 January 2026, available in French [here](#).

¹⁴ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de finances 2024, Programme 303*, 3 October 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/4akjF4T>.

¹⁵ Ministry of Interior, 'Les chiffres de l'immigration en France – Les demandes d'asile', 27 February 2026, available in French [here](#).

¹⁶ Article L581-2 Ceseda.

¹⁷ Articles R581-18 and L581-7 Ceseda.

¹⁸ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>.

¹⁹ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 1-2.

The Council Implementing Decision also requested that States confer either temporary protection or adequate national protection on third country nationals and stateless persons who are long-term residents of Ukraine (permanent residence permit), if they are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and sustainable conditions. France granted these persons temporary protection.²⁰

In addition to these persons, the French national framework further extended temporary protection to two categories of persons:²¹

- ❖ Ukrainian nationals temporarily present in a Member State on 24th February 2022 and who able to establish that their permanent residence was in Ukraine on that date;
- ❖ Family members also of the two categories above, without it being required that they demonstrate an impossibility to return to their country in safe and sustainable conditions.

Like in the Council Implementing Decision, the notion of family members only applies to family relationships already existing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and only applies to:

- ❖ The spouse;
- ❖ The unmarried partner in a stable relationship;
- ❖ The unmarried minor children of the eligible person or of their spouse, whether or not they were born out of wedlock or adopted;
- ❖ Other close relatives who lived within the family before 24 February 2022 and who were entirely or mainly dependent on the eligible person.

The instruction of 10 March explicitly lists several categories of persons not eligible to temporary protection:

- ❖ Ukrainian nationals with a soon-to-expire residence permit in France, who should report to prefectures in order to have their individual situation assessed.
- ❖ Third country nationals who are able to return to their country of origin in safe and sustainable conditions: however, prefects are invited to examine their right to residence in France on other bases.
- ❖ Persons who were asylum seekers in Ukraine as of 24 February 2022 should be channelled into an asylum procedure in France.

The instruction also highlights the exclusion clause contained in French law:²² Persons regarding whom there is serious or concordant proof making it credible that they have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, a crime against humanity, actions contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations; or a serious common law crime outside of French territory before being recognised as a beneficiary of temporary protection can be excluded from temporary protection. The same goes for persons whose presence in France constitutes a threat to public order, public safety or state security.

People who arrived in France before 24 February 2022 are not eligible for temporary protection, with the exception of those who were temporarily present in a member state or an associated state before 24 February and can prove that they had their residence in Ukraine on that date. For Ukrainians residing in France before 24 February 2022, they can apply for asylum (see [Access to asylum](#))²³ or apply for a residence permit on other grounds, such as for work, family – Ukrainian nationals married to French nationals are entitled to a residence permit and ultimately receive a 10-year residence permit – or studies, as student residence permits have been granted to certain Ukrainian nationals.

Regarding international protection, according to OFPRA statistics, at the end of 2025, there were 25,780 Ukrainian beneficiaries of international protection in France (compared to 702 at the end of 2022).

²⁰ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 2.

²¹ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 2.

²² Article L581-5 Céseda.

²³ CNDA, *La situation de violence résultant du conflit armé actuel justifie l'octroi de la protection subsidiaire*, 16 février 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3TEbNo0>.

According to Eurostat, 11,675 first time asylum applications were registered by Ukrainians nationals in 2025, compared to 13,270 in 2024 and 3,390 in 2023.²⁴

Regarding third-country nationals, temporary protection is granted to beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine or recognised stateless persons in Ukraine who left the country as a result of the conflict, as well as persons with permanent residence permits in Ukraine, who cannot return to their countries of origin in safe and durable conditions. However, this inability to return is not further defined and is assessed on a case-by-case basis by the prefectures, normally through an interview with applicant,²⁵ which raises fears of unequal treatment of situations from one department to another. In practice, permanent residence in Ukraine seems to be sufficient to obtain protection (without real examination of a possibility of return), while this (im)possibility of return is not seriously examined when there is no permanent residence.²⁶

In the opinion of the French Coordination for the Right of Asylum, this concept should not be restricted solely to risks to life and liberty, but should also take into account whether or not it is possible to lead a "normal existence", including the possibility of working or studying.²⁷ According to the Instruction on TPD, prefectures should contact the General Directorate of Foreigners in France (DGEF), who may in turn rely on expertise from OFPRA, the asylum authority, regarding country of origin information. In such a case, persons should be given a 1-month temporary permit while these investigations are conducted.²⁸

Judicial attempts to extend the scope of temporary protection notably to third country nationals without a permanent residence permit in Ukraine have failed including before the Council of State.²⁹

Other third-country nationals are invited to have their situation examined by prefects for other residence permits or to apply for asylum,³⁰ procedure under which they can benefit from refugee status or subsidiary protection. Regarding the application of the Dublin procedure, a few cases were observed, and no exceptions to the European procedure were made.

Third-country nationals, especially students, that were in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and then fled to France, faced particular difficulties. They were initially invited to return to their native country and received orders to leave French territory (OQTF). However, in July, the French authorities invited French universities to allow the remaining students still present in France to enrol and continue their studies in France, under the condition that they provide proof of registration in a university in Ukraine and of them leaving Ukraine after 24 February. The circular states that the majority of third country national university students who fled Ukraine to France were repatriated to their countries of origin, where solutions for them to continue their studies there were provided.³¹

French law provides that the temporary residence permit is renewed as long as temporary protection remains in place.³² However, despite the fact that EU law foresees temporary protection as a 1-year renewable protection for maximum 3 years (which is reflected in French law),³³ French legislation

²⁴ Eurostat, *Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex – annual aggregated data*, database consulted 30 April 2025, available at: <https://bit.ly/4blpsIM>.

²⁵ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 2.

²⁶ See e.g., Administrative court of Nantes, Decision Nr 2210863, 21 June 2023, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3yhr15b>.

²⁷ Forum réfugiés, *Protection temporaire pour l'Ukraine : encore des efforts pour être à la hauteur des enjeux*, 18 March 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3FKoXKE>.

²⁸ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 2.

²⁹ Council of State, No. 465363 and 465365, 27 December 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/42B2QQo> and <https://bit.ly/3Z3C9B2>; for first instance level decisions, see *inter alia* <http://bit.ly/3TB9AJY>.

³⁰ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 2.

³¹ Ministry of Higher Education and Research, *Circulaire du 5 juillet 2022, accueil des étudiants ressortissants de pays tiers présents en France et déplacés d'Ukraine après le 24 février 2022*, available in French at: <bit.ly/40vhS8K>.

³² Article L581-3 Ceseda.

³³ Article L581-3 Ceseda.

restricted the temporal scope of temporary protection in that the residence permit only lasts for and thus must be renewed every six months³⁴ (in contrast with the 1 year renewals at the EU level), for a maximum period of three years.

C. Access to temporary protection and registration

1. Admission to territory

There are no reports of refusals of entry at the French border. There were however reports of a pushback in March 2022 by the British authorities at the border in Calais of at least 136 Ukrainian nationals wishing to travel to the United Kingdom.³⁵ There have been no such reports since, including in 2025.

2. Freedom of movement

There have been no reports of persons not holding a biometric travel document experiences issues in moving either within France or attempting to continue their journey onwards. There have only been issues of persons denied entry into the United Kingdom when they have not requested a visa first.³⁶

3. Registration under temporary protection

The one-stop shop centres set up in 2022, which brought together all the relevant government departments and agencies to issue residence permits and grant the associated entitlements, were gradually closed due to the decline in arrivals. Now, applications for temporary protection must be made via the “Démarches numériques” online portal, which allows someone to submit their application for temporary protection to the Prefecture and their application for the asylum seeker allowance to the OFII at the same time. The process takes around 30 minutes, and the processing time is approximately two weeks provided there are no particular complications.

The person must go to the Prefecture of their place of residence. They must have the documents justifying the situation and be accompanied by their family members, including the children. After all the documents have been verified and the application approved, the Prefectures delivers a temporary residence permit to the adults (*Autorisation provisoire de séjour – APS*). Then, the person or family unit is directed to the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) that oversees accommodation and distributing the financial allowance.

In early 2022, persons fleeing Ukraine were allowed one free train ticket to the destination of their choice in France and to neighbouring countries, as well as a free return ticket to Ukraine: this aid for national or international train travel, departing from France, no longer seems available, but certain regions have maintained free arrangements for regional trains.³⁷

Thus, people expressing their intention to apply for temporary protection at the border were informed of this possibility. In many train stations, “Ukraine” information points were set up by the Red Cross to ensure immediate assistance and inform persons about the procedure for temporary protection³⁸ These services are now closed.

There is no time limit laid down in law for individuals to make a temporary protection application.

³⁴ Article R581-4 Ceseda.

³⁵ Francebleu, *517 Ukrainiens sont arrivés à Calais pour rejoindre le Royaume-Uni, la moitié a été refoulée à la frontière*, 6 March 2022, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/3z1Ttf4>.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ See e.g.,: SNCF Centre Val de Loire, *Solidarité Ukraine*, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/4dFo7hy>.

³⁸ French Red Cross, *Urgence Ukraine : Les gares de Paris sur le parcours de l'exode*, 17 March 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3ng38MF>; France Bleu, *La Croix-Rouge de Toulouse installe un stand à la gare Matabiau pour accueillir les réfugiés ukrainiens*, 14 March 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3LESYiK>.

In addition to a form that must be completed,³⁹ the person applying for temporary protection must put forward the following evidence:⁴⁰

- ❖ For Ukrainians nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022:
 - Proof of nationality: passport, ID card (both may be expired by less than 2 years to be considered as evidence), consular statement, birth certificate.
 - For people who left Ukraine on or after 24 February, they must be able to prove that this left at or after this date, ideally through the stamp attesting of their entry into the Schengen space, or any other document proving their presence in Ukraine until that date and subsequent movement.
 - For people who were temporarily outside of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, proof of the trip and prior residence.

- ❖ For beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection and recognised stateless persons:
 - Proof of identity: ID card, passport, or any other proof of identity (name, date of birth, etc).
 - Proof of their status in Ukraine: decision recognising protection, or residence permit as a refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection, stateless person.
 - Proof of leaving Ukraine on or after 24 February: same as above.
- ❖ For family members:
 - Proof of identity.
 - Proof of the family link: for unmarried partners, the relationship must be established by sufficient circumstantial evidence such as common children, proof of living together in Ukraine, etc.
 - Proof of leaving Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022.

A check is carried out by the authorities to find out if the person has committed a crime.

Persons who did not have a passport stamp from their entry into Schengen had to present further evidence of their lives in Ukraine before and after 24/02/2022 to obtain an APS. In practice, Ukrainians with a visa or residence permit in any other country are also denied temporary protection in France.⁴¹ Lastly, persons without a passport and who only have the internal Ukrainian passport (movement document in Ukraine) were asked by prefectures to go to the Ukrainian embassy to receive a consular attestation that proves that they are indeed Ukrainian. Costs of travel, procedure to fulfil these requirements are borne by the applicants, or by the NGOs hosting them such as Forum Réfugiés.

Usually, the application is accepted on the day it is registered so no temporary documentation is needed. When complementary elements are requested, it may take several days between application and registration: in this situation, no documentation is provided to the applicant.

Once their application is accepted, beneficiaries of temporary protection receive an APS, which is a half-page paper document, rather than a plastic card as it is for 1-year residence permits, with their identity information, picture and the prefecture stamp and signature. This document mentions that they have a right to stay in France for the six months covered by the residence permit and that they are allowed to work in France.

Temporary protection registration is done by all 96 prefectures in mainland France, and so it is not possible to have an accurate picture of the practice in all of them. Nevertheless, Forum Réfugiés is not aware of any systematic problems, and the procedure seems to work well in some prefectures.

³⁹ Available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3ziViol>.

⁴⁰ Available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3FJPjwe>.

⁴¹ Practice-based observation by Forum Réfugiés, January 2023.

Applicants may challenge a denial of registration in the same conditions as for any registration for a residence permit. Thus, applicants can file a free of charge *ex gratia* administrative appeal with the local prefect directly and after that they can challenge the refusal of registration at administrative court, but the proof is sometimes difficult to provide. Plaintiffs can also contact the Défenseur des droits (national Ombudsman). However, before approaching the Ombudsman, they must have filed all the necessary procedures to the prefecture (e.g. the *ex-gratia* appeal) and/or to the Minister of the Interior.⁴²

4. Legal assistance

There is no legal assistance at first instance foreseen in legislation for persons entitled to temporary protection. The support available is that of NGOs such as [Forum Réfugiés](#), [France Terre d'Asile](#) or [Coallia](#), mostly in major cities, provided by NGOs usually involved in the field of asylum. If they are in a judicial procedure (appeal against denied registration for instance), only a lawyer is competent for legal assistance. In such case they may benefit from State-subsidised legal aid, based on income.⁴³

5. Information provision and access to NGOs

The law⁴⁴ provides that as soon as the request for temporary protection is introduced, the beneficiary is to receive a document with all the information about how temporary protection works. This is complied with in practice. Moreover, the prefects are invited to ‘facilitate the information and orientation of the persons concerned towards the relevant reception and administrative care arrangements’.⁴⁵

Information provided is not specifically tailored to the needs of vulnerable applicants.

The Ministry of Interior has put together short flyers about temporary protection available in French, English, Ukrainian and Russian.⁴⁶ Digital tools have also been deployed to enable displaced persons to find general information in Ukrainian on settling in France. For instance, a regularly updated welcome booklet⁴⁷ for displaced persons from Ukraine has also been produced by the Ministry of Interior and has been widely communicated both in State services such as prefectures and within local authorities.⁴⁸

On 4 March 2022, the Inter-Ministerial Delegation for the Reception and Integration of Refugees launched a ‘For Ukraine’ platform, aimed at Ukrainians but also French citizens, organisations, local authorities and companies.⁴⁹ This platform presents administrative information in French and Ukrainian, registers all volunteer offers (translation, interpretation, citizen accommodation), lists mobilisation initiatives from certain local authorities and collects job offers. The first assessment of this platform is very positive since as of 1 September 2022 more than 3.5 million pages of this site had been viewed; about 40,000 proposals for citizen accommodation had been collected; 17,000 job offers had been submitted by more than 600 companies; 5,800 citizens volunteered.⁵⁰

The authorities do not provide any particular information at border-crossing points on how to apply for temporary protection.

⁴² Service Public, ‘Que faire en cas de difficulté lors d’une demande de séjour ?’, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/417ApIn>.

⁴³ Service Public, *Aide juridictionnelle*, available at: <https://bit.ly/3ynml4A>.

⁴⁴ Article R581-3 Cesda.

⁴⁵ Idem.

⁴⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Information Ukraine*, 15 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3ZbEzh9>.

⁴⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Livret d’accueil en France pour les déplacés d’Ukraine*, available in French and Ukrainian at: <https://bit.ly/40ovy56>.

⁴⁸ Assemblée Nationale, Rapport fait au nom de la commission des finances, de l’économie générale et du contrôle budgétaire sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2023 (n°273), 6 October 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3K1gaGD>, 20.

⁴⁹ Government, *For Ukraine*, available in French and Ukrainian at: <https://bit.ly/3UL3LdY>.

⁵⁰ Assemblée Nationale, Rapport fait au nom de la commission des finances, de l’économie générale et du contrôle budgétaire sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2023 (n°273) – annexe 28, 6 October 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3FJWC7h>.

D. Guarantees for vulnerable groups

There is no specific identification mechanism in place to systematically identify persons in need of specific procedural guarantees, before or after registration as temporary protection beneficiaries. However, one may signal to the prefecture that a person has specific needs in terms of accommodation or support due to disability or loss of autonomy because of age.⁵¹

In practice, there is no specific identification but for independent housing orientations, vulnerable people are prioritised.⁵²

No special procedure was introduced or adapted specifically to the needs of non-accompanied minors entitled to temporary protection. They are protected under the general child protection system as any other unaccompanied children.⁵³ Specific documents⁵⁴ were shared within the administration notably to alert on risks of trafficking and establish procedures of each scenario, such as an unaccompanied child on their way to reuniting with their family in another EU Member State.⁵⁵

French authorities deployed numerous emergency units providing psychological help⁵⁶ as soon as the first Ukrainian nationals fleeing the war arrived. These units are available all over mainland France and are attached to the emergency services of each department. Ukrainian nationals can also rely on programmes available to all populations.

A circular of 22 March 2022 on the reception of displaced students from Ukraine benefiting from temporary protection provides that students may consult psychologists from University Health Services and that, in case of capacity need, especially in terms of psychologists speaking English, a further 160 English-speaking psychologists are available for online consultation and specialised university services should help students in accessing these resources.⁵⁷ No data or information is available on the functioning of the system in practice as of April 2025.

⁵¹ Ministry of Interior, *Livret d'accueil en France pour les déplacés d'Ukraine*, available in French and Ukrainian at: <https://bit.ly/40ovy56>.

⁵² Practice based observation by Forum Réfugiés, Janvier 2023.

⁵³ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 5.

⁵⁴ Government, 'La Dihal et ses partenaires se mobilisent pour prévenir les risques de traite à l'égard des personnes déplacées d'Ukraine', last modified 18 October 2022, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/41layNa>. For more information, see AIDA, *Country Report: France, 2023 Update*, May 2024, available at: <https://shorturl.at/1Q7KU>.

⁵⁵ Ministry of Justice, *Circulaire situation des mineurs en provenance d'Ukraine*, 1 April 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3n7zKYS>; Ministry of Justice and others, *Instruction prise en charge de la situation des mineurs en provenance d'Ukraine*, 7 April 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3lwrrFm>.

⁵⁶ Ministry of health and solidarity, *Note d'information – cellule d'urgence médico-psychologique (CUMP)*, 14 mars 2022, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/42Fu34x>.

⁵⁷ Ministry for Higher Education, Research and Innovation, *Circulaire du 22 mars 2022 portant sur l'accueil des étudiants déplacés d'Ukraine bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire*, 22 March 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3TsRwlv>.

Content of Temporary Protection

A. Status and residence

1. Residence permit

Indicators: Residence permit

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What is the duration of residence permits granted to beneficiaries of temporary protection? | 6 months |
| 2. How many residence permits were issued to beneficiaries from the activation of the Temporary Protection Directive until 31 December 2025? | 123,760 (only adults) ⁵⁸ |

France decided to deliver temporary residence certificates, valid each time for six months,⁵⁹ contrary to other countries which deliver one-year certificates, in line with the timeframe for renewal of TPD at the EU level. This provisional residence permit is renewed automatically every 6 months for as long as temporary protection is maintained at the EU level.⁶⁰ The duration of the temporary residence permit may be limited to the period remaining until the end of temporary protection at the EU level.⁶¹

The issuance of temporary protection and the ensuing temporary residence certificate is the prerogative of each department (96 prefectures in mainland France), so the procedure for granting the residence permit varies based on their internal organisation.

Some major cities (Paris, Lyon, Nice, Strasbourg) implemented multi-operator sites in which displaced persons can, in the same place, carry out administrative procedures (first administrative checks to ensure eligibility to temporary protection and deliver appointments to the prefecture, or in some cities the persons could obtain the temporary residence permit and the opening of their rights to the asylum seeker's allowance directly in the centre), social procedures (access to social security), medical procedures (the Red Cross was regularly present for immediate health checks including trauma, and the OFII organised vaccination sessions against covid in these places), receive assistance for initial emergency shelter and the satisfaction of other needs (e.g. provision of clothing). Despite some ad hoc difficulties, these centres have proved their effectiveness.⁶² They gradually closed due to the decrease of arrivals.

Now, applications for temporary protection must be made via the "Démarches numériques" online portal, which allows someone to submit their application for temporary protection to the Prefecture and their application for the asylum seeker allowance to the OFII at the same time. The process takes around 30 minutes, and the processing time is approximately two weeks provided there are no particular complications.

A negative decision can be appealed in the same manner as a refusal to register the application, see [Registration under temporary protection](#).

The permit is valid for 6 months and is renewed upon request. To renew their APS, temporary protection beneficiaries must have an appointment in their local prefecture between 3 weeks and 3 days before the expiration date of their previous APS. During this appointment, beneficiaries must present a civil status certificate and proof of nationality, a proof of address from less than 3 months, any document that will prove an evolution of their situation (such as a work contract for instance) and their previous APS. Then, they can retrieve the new one. If they fail to renew in time, they risk having their social rights at least

⁵⁸ Eurostat, *Decisions granting temporary protection by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data*, available at: <https://urls.fr/EmlbtJ>.

⁵⁹ Article R581-4 Ceseda.

⁶⁰ Articles L581-3 and R581-4 Ceseda.

⁶¹ Article R581-4 Ceseda.

⁶² Assemblée Nationale, *Rapport fait au nom de la commission des finances, de l'économie générale et du contrôle budgétaire sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2023 (n°273) – annexe 28*, 6 October 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3FJWC7h>.

temporarily interrupted.⁶³ Significant drops in the number of beneficiaries of financial allowance (ADA) were noted during the renewal periods for residence permits for temporary protection (valid only for 6 months).⁶⁴

According to information provided in Parliament, of the 39,952 temporary residence permits delivered between 1 March and 12 April 2022, 34,164 were renewed 6 months later, i.e., over 85%.⁶⁵ There is no data available for other renewal periods.

Several rights are connected to the temporary residence permit:

- ❖ Beneficiaries of temporary protection (BTPs) benefit from the allowance for asylum seekers (ADA),⁶⁶ awarded on a means-tested basis by OFII following the issuance of the APS, provided that they are of legal age and receive resources below the amount of the RSA. For Ukrainian BTPs, the ADA's amount was initially exceptionally raised by an additional € 7,40/day: for asylum seekers this additional amount is only provided when the applicant has no accommodation solution but here it was extended to all BTPs even when they are accommodated. For instance, the basic amount for a household with two adults would be € 306 per month, without the raise; a household with one adult and two children receives € 408 per month.⁶⁷ It is distributed through a payment card (money cannot be withdrawn with it) (for detailed information see [General report – Forms and level of material reception conditions](#)). However, since November 2022, the raise is granted only if BTPs pay for their accommodation, and no longer to those benefitting from a free of charge form of accommodation, such as free private hosting.
- ❖ BTPs are granted immediate access to public healthcare, through universal health protection, without being subjected to a 3 month waiting period (as asylum seekers are).
- ❖ BTPs are also entitled to receive certain measures of social welfare, such as housing allowances (APL).
- ❖ All BTPs must be able to benefit from language training to learn French,⁶⁸ which could be done through existing common law programmes for the integration of refugees. The modalities of practical implementation were clarified by a decree published on 3 May 2022. It states that the training will be provided by a dedicated organisation, designated by the OFII in the context of a procurement procedure, with courses of 100 or 200 hours. An assessment of this measure was made during the examination of the budget law for 2024. From May 2022 to the end of 2024, 10,033 diagnostics were carried out and 6,447 training entries were scheduled (63% on level A1).⁶⁹ Between May 2020 and April 2024, it cost 1.5 million euros.⁷⁰ However, this training was discontinued on 30 April 2024 due to budget cuts and was not reconducted in 2025.⁷¹ Another parliamentary report worries about “the weak mastery of the French language” by refugees from Ukraine and wishes to encourage them to follow more of the language training offered.⁷² In a bill proposal registered in the Senate in January 2025, representatives expressed concern about the

⁶³ Ministry of Interior, Information Ukraine : vous souhaitez solliciter le renouvellement de votre document de séjour, délivré au titre de la protection temporaire, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/40wsK5Y>.

⁶⁴ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de finances 2024, Programme 303*, 3 October 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/4akjF4T>.

⁶⁵ Assemblée Nationale, *Rapport fait au nom de la commission des finances, de l'économie générale et du contrôle budgétaire sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2023 (n°273)*, 6 October 2022, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3K1gaGD>.

⁶⁶ Articles L581-9 and D581-7 Ceseda.

⁶⁷ Service public, *En quoi consiste l'Allocation pour demandeur d'asile (Ada) ?*, last updated on 1 April 2024, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/3JKReBP>.

⁶⁸ Article R581-4-1 Ceseda.

⁶⁹ OFII, *Activity report 2024*, December 2025, available in French [here](#), 57.

⁷⁰ Assemblée Nationale, *Rapport fait au nom de la commission des finances, de l'économie générale et du contrôle budgétaire sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2024 (n°1745)*, 14 October 2023, available in French [here](#).

⁷¹ Cour des comptes, *Analyse de l'exécution budgétaire 2024, Mission Immigration, asile et intégration*, avril 2025, available in French at: https://urls.fr/6_dGnR.

⁷² Assemblée Nationale, *Avis présenté au nom de la commission des affaires étrangères sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2024 (n°1715)*, 11 October 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/4bDIYRx>.

low level of French courses offered to Ukrainian refugees. The A2 level limit is presented as ‘an insufficient threshold for successful social and professional integration’.⁷³

- ❖ BTPs are allowed to work as soon as they obtain their temporary residence permit. Their right to work is specifically stated on the permit.
- ❖ Beneficiaries of temporary protection may travel on regional trains (TER and intercity) free of charge in the period between receiving their temporary residence permit and filing an application for State financial assistance (RSA, see [Social Welfare](#)). Once they receive RSA, they benefit from solidarity pricing, which may amount to free or very reduced travel depending on the region.⁷⁴
- ❖ A BTP’s driving license is valid in France if the person benefits from temporary protection. However, the foreign license must always be accompanied by an official translation into French.⁷⁵
- ❖ Like all persons in France, BTPs are allowed to open a bank account and transfer funds to it. A specific guide was developed to help them in this regard.⁷⁶
- ❖ BTPs also benefit from the right to family reunification with their family members who are not yet present in the territory of the European Union or who benefit from temporary protection in another Member State.

Access to accommodation

As beneficiaries of temporary protection are not covered by the asylum system, the instruction of 10 March 2022 specifies that they will not be accommodated within the national reception system for asylum seekers.

Accommodation for BTPs that do not have an independent solution can take several forms. First, they can be housed by operators specialising in the reception of asylum seekers or social emergencies (accommodation centres, opening of specific accommodation places) financed by State’s authorities. This system is complemented by citizen hosting, many offers having been identified on a dedicated Internet platform.

If the applicant transfers to another EU member state, they must inform French authorities. The modalities depend of the prefecture. In practice, Forum Réfugiés is not aware of the use of such procedure.

To the best of knowledge of the author, there have not been any reports of persons being refused access to temporary protection in France after having already applied for it in another EU member country.

The APS obtained in France will then expire and consequently the benefit of the rights too. It should be noted that, for the moment, there is no real harmonisation of the procedure. For instance, the Orne department’s prefecture state that if the BTP wants to leave France permanently, they must return their APS and Ada’s card at the prefecture.⁷⁷ Consequently, the absence of APS might have an impact on the BTP’s freedom of circulation in the Schengen area.

2. Access to asylum and other legal statuses

International protection

The existing legal framework provides the possibility for BTPs to exercise their fundamental right to seek asylum at the same time.⁷⁸ In that case, BTPs still benefit from the temporary protection regime while their application is being examined and, if international protection is not granted, they retain the benefit of

⁷³ Sénat, *Proposition de loi visant à améliorer le dispositif de protection temporaire en France*, 9 January 2025, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3GRfAMm>.

⁷⁴ SNCF, *Free rail travel for displaced persons from Ukraine*, available at: <https://bit.ly/42CQyXN>.

⁷⁵ Article 3 of Bylaw of 12 January 2012, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3Z9h1JC>.

⁷⁶ Interministerial delegation for the reception and integration of refugees, *Livret d’information à destination des personnes bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire: L’ouverture d’un compte bancaire*, last updated 14 April 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3ndeZuK>.

⁷⁷ Prefecture de l’Orne, ‘Instructions relatives aux retours en Ukraine des bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire’, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/416sJpO>.

⁷⁸ Article L581-4 Ceseda; Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>.

temporary protection for as long as it remains in force. If they are protected at the end of an asylum (refugee status or subsidiary protection), this status takes over that of temporary protection.⁷⁹

The examination of appeals by Ukrainians before the CNDA were partly suspended in the first part 2022 to let the Court adopt and adjust its position,⁸⁰ but in 4 decisions from 30 December 2022, the CNDA granted asylum to Ukrainians nationals, due to the situation of indiscriminate violence of exceptional intensity in certain identified regions.⁸¹ According to Eurostat, 13,270 first asylum applications were registered by Ukrainians nationals in 2024 in France, compared to 3,390 in 2023 and 1,770 in 2022.⁸²

In 2025, the number of Ukrainian asylum applicants still high. 11,675 first asylum applications were made by Ukrainian nationals, making it the first nationality registering applications for international protection before the GUDA or *Guichet Unique pour Demandeurs d'Asile* for the second consecutive year⁸³ (see [General Report – Registration of the asylum application](#)).

According to the government's preliminary statistics, the protection rate of Ukrainians in 2025 was 91.5%.⁸⁴ According to data transferred by OFPRA, 9,211 Ukrainian nationals were granted international protection in 2025 (by OFPRA or CNDA), compared to 6,926 in 2024 and 2,350 in 2023.

According to the CNDA's 2025 activity report, the Court received 714 appeals by Ukrainian nationals and took 442 decisions on appeal regarding Ukrainian nationals asking for international protection (187 in 2024, 311 in 2023). After examination, 138 decisions granted international protection (35 recognised refugee status, and 103 subsidiary protection).⁸⁵

Regarding the CNDA's position on protection, the decisions taken since the beginning of the conflict in Ukraine state that:

- ❖ The Court examines both refugee status and, if it finds the case does not meet the requirements, subsidiary protection. Regarding the latter, the situation is not uniform across Ukraine and thus the court's caselaw may vary oblast by oblast.
- ❖ In decisions from 30 December 2022, the Court determined that the situation in the oblasts of Donetsk, Louhansk, Zaporijia, Kharkiv was to be characterised as indiscriminate violence of exceptional gravity, assessment according to which subsidiary protection was to be granted to all persons originating from the oblasts.⁸⁶ The same position was decided in June 2023 for the oblasts of Mykolaïv and Dnipropetrovsk,⁸⁷ in November 2023, for the oblasts of Kherson⁸⁸ and in May 2025 for the oblast of Soumy⁸⁹ (thus reversing the position expressed in 2023 on this oblast).

⁷⁹ Article L581-4 Ceseda.

⁸⁰ Observation by Forum Réfugiés, January 2023.

⁸¹ Communiqué de la CNDA, *UKRAINE, la CNDA accorde l'asile à des ressortissants ukrainiens*, 30 décembre 2022, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3KG1rBi>

⁸² Eurostat, *Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex – annual aggregated data*, database consulted 30 April 2024, available at: <https://bit.ly/4blpsIM>.

⁸³ Ministry of Interior, 'Les chiffres de l'immigration en France – La demande d'asile', 27 January 2026, available in French [here](#).

⁸⁴ Ministry of Interior, 'Les chiffres de l'immigration en France – La demande d'asile', 27 January 2026, available in French [here](#).

⁸⁵ CNDA, *Rapport d'activité 2025*, available in French [here](#).

⁸⁶ CNDA, 30 December 2022, Nos. 21060196, 21063903 et 22002736, 21048216, 22001393, press release and cases available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3JvGbwk>.

⁸⁷ CNDA, 21 June 2023, Nos. 22003919, and 22005942, press release and cases available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3UFUFPW>.

⁸⁸ CNDA, 22 November 2023, No 21065383, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3UL6Evk>.

⁸⁹ CNDA, 26 May 2025, n° 25004921 C +, available in French [here](#).

- ❖ Regarding the oblasts of Odessa,⁹⁰ Khmelnytskyi, Vinnytsia, Volhynie,⁹¹ Jytomyr, Poltava, and Tchernihiv,⁹² Rivne, Lviv, Ternopil, Transcarpatie, Tcherkassy, Kirovohrad⁹³ and the oblast of Kiev,⁹⁴ the Court determined that there was indiscriminate violence but not to a level that would lead to concluding that all persons returning there are at high risk of threats to their life or person. Thus, persons have to demonstrate that individual factors put them at particular risk of threats to their life or person. Individual factors considered sufficient by the Court include isolation with no possibility of receiving familial assistance, age, health conditions.

At first instance, OFPRA follows the positions of the CNDA and continues to produce documentation on these situations to feed this case law.⁹⁵

Other legal statuses

Legally, TPD beneficiaries can apply a variety of other residence permits in France, based on their work situation, family ties, etc.⁹⁶ Recognising that many TPD beneficiaries were entering the international protection procedure, and interpreting this as a sign of their will to settle in France on a long-term basis given the prolonged conflict in Ukraine and uncertainty and temporary nature of the TPD status and residence permits, in December 2024 the Prime Minister issued guidelines highlighting the need to ‘begin the transition towards the regular law framework’, as opposed to temporary protection. One of the three pillars of this transition was ‘speeding up access to residence permits for the most integrated BTPs’, whereby the Prime Minister asked Prefectures to implement in depth examinations of all TPD renewal applications, in order to, whenever possible under the current law and conditions, redirect applications towards more permanent residence permits which would ‘promote their professional and social integration’, and only renew the temporary protection residence permit (which is only valid 6 months) if no other residence permit could be issued.⁹⁷

B. Family reunification

1. Family reunification as provided under the Temporary Protection Directive

BTPs can ask the authorities to be joined by their family members currently living in another EUMS under temporary protection, or by a family member outside of the EU territory.⁹⁸ When the family member is the partner (married or not) or children, the authorities accept to protect them in France if the family agrees but the law specifies that the State accept “depending on respective reception capacities of the Member State concerned”.⁹⁹ When other members of family are involved, authorities accept depending on reception capacities and emergency.

2. Family reunification beyond the Temporary Protection Directive

The residence permit delivered to BTP (*APS, Autorisation provisoire de séjour*) does not, given its short duration (6 months), grant a right to family reunification.

⁹⁰ CNDA, 6 January 2023, No 21041482, press release and case available at: <http://bit.ly/3JvGbwk>.

⁹¹ CNDA, 31 January 2023, Nos 21050761, 21056916, 21064954, 22009685, 22009721, press release and decisions available at: <https://bit.ly/3KuhGQt>.

⁹² CNDA, 8 March 2023, Nos 21016856, 21057060, 22007730, 22006590, press release and decisions available at: <http://bit.ly/3GBQZbv>.

⁹³ CNDA, 21 June 2023, Nos. 20043780, 23006392, 22016071, 22005380, 22004539, and 21065084, press release and cases available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3UFUFPW>.

⁹⁴ CNDA, 5 July 2023, No 21048376 C+, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3Qlyelw>.

⁹⁵ See e.g. OFPRA, *Ukraine : le parti Naïch Kraï*, 3 February 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3V2kavS>.

⁹⁶ Full list of residence permits available in France available in French [here](#).

⁹⁷ Prime Minister, *Circular on Guidelines for the reception and integration of people receiving temporary protection in 2025*, 4 December 2024, available at: <https://bit.ly/3EA2mTN>.

⁹⁸ Article R.581-8 to R.581-12 *Ceseda*.

⁹⁹ Article R.581-8 *Ceseda*.

C. Movement and mobility

BTPs are in principle not limited as to their freedom of movement within the State.

In accordance with the EU directive on temporary protection, BTPs also enjoy freedom of movement towards other EU Member States, under the same conditions as a European citizen. To the best of knowledge of the author, there have been no issues in this regard.

To the best of knowledge of the author, BTPs who wished to temporarily return to Ukraine did not experience any issues. In order to be able to return to the Schengen area, it is preferable that the provisional residence permit still be valid when a person returns from a visit to Ukraine. Temporary trips to Ukraine have no impact on the status of beneficiaries of temporary protection. However, there is no harmonisation in terms of the duration of such trips. Prefectures usually mention that beneficiaries should return to France before the expiration of their provisional residence permit.

D. Housing

Indicators: Housing

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. For how long are temporary protection beneficiaries entitled to stay in reception centres? | No time limit until access to private housing |
| 2. Number of beneficiaries staying in reception centres as of 12/25 | 3,419 ¹⁰⁰ |
| 3. Number of beneficiaries staying in private accommodation with State support as of 12/25 | 6,500 ¹⁰¹ |

Upon arrival, Ukrainian nationals were welcomed in an emergency reception site usually for a period of one to two nights. Depending on personal situations, including the composition of the household, capacity in the territory and following various assessments by social workers about the wishes of the family and material conditions provided, a referral to accommodation was made for a period of several weeks / months, before benefiting from more permanent housing. Depending on availability, it was possible to be accommodated in another city, another department, or another region than that of the place of arrival in France if BTPs wanted to.¹⁰²

Three steps were planned by the authorities:

- ❖ Step 1: Emergency reception on arrival.
 - Accommodation of one to two nights upon arrival in France, including for people in transit, near the main points of arrival (train stations, airports...).
 - Type of accommodation: hotel, gymnasium, conference centre etc.
 - Emergency humanitarian care.
- ❖ Step 2: Ad hoc accommodation of beneficiaries of temporary protection
 - Transitional accommodation, up to several months, time period during which orientation towards adapted housing is assessed and prepared.
 - Type of accommodation: collective accommodation (holiday centre for example).
 - Social support by an association, within the framework of an agreement with the State.

¹⁰⁰ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2025, Programme 303*, 22 April 2026, available in French [here](#).

¹⁰¹ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2024, Programme 177*, 2 April 2026, available in French [here](#).

¹⁰² Ministry of Interior, *Livret d'accueil en France pour les déplacés d'Ukraine*, available in French and Ukrainian at: <https://bit.ly/40ovy56>.

- ❖ Step 3: Access to more permanent housing
 - Housing for a minimum period of three months, in order to allow BTPs to integrate into their new environment.
 - Priority is given to independent housing. Accommodation with private citizens, in a supervised form, can be mobilised as a supplement.
 - Rental intermediation by associations under agreement is also a possibility, in social housing as well as in general private housing. The owner signs a lease with an association, which then subleases the accommodation to the BTP household.¹⁰³
 - Social support by an association.

However, this exceptional scheme is being gradually closed down and newly arrived displaced people from Ukraine who need housing assistance are integrated into the general emergency housing programme for people in a situation of vulnerability.¹⁰⁴

BTPs do not benefit from the accommodation solutions contained in the DNA (national reception system for asylum seekers).¹⁰⁵ Solutions have been found outside of the DNA.

The Ukraine welcome centres themselves and prefectures in departments where there are no (or no longer) reception centres are responsible for the provision of reception to BTPs. Coordination between the various actors involved in housing and accommodation (associations, local authorities, companies managing subsidised State housing, etc) is carried out by the prefect of the department. Moreover, through an external operator, the prefect of the department assesses and makes use of proposed housing solutions and private hosting, and channels BTP households towards the available options, in cooperation with the relevant associations.¹⁰⁶

To avoid using the DNA, an instruction of 22 March 2022 identified ad hoc accommodation and housing schemes.¹⁰⁷ The State thus set up a reception and support system specifically dedicated to the persons displaced from Ukraine. This collective accommodation park (holiday centres, hotels, etc.) was made up of 3,419 places at the end of 2025¹⁰⁸ (amongst a total 87,000 places in reception centres created since March 2022).¹⁰⁹ In addition, there are about 6,500 people accommodated in so-called "citizen" accommodation or accompanied in private housing solutions.¹¹⁰ These reception capacities are entrusted for management purposes to associations approved by the State, based on specifications defining the obligations that must be respected. In practice, there are multiple forms of implementation of this "citizen accommodation", with different stakeholders and practices regarding the mobilization of housing, the choice of supporting associations and the accommodation offers.¹¹¹ Regarding collective accommodation, State services have endeavoured to carry out "loosening" actions in order to partially correct the unequal distribution of displaced Ukrainians within the territory.

The distribution of displaced persons by type of accommodation or housing is monitored by the Interministerial Delegation for Accommodation and Access to Housing (DIHAL). At the end of February

¹⁰³ Ministry of Interior, *Foire aux questions : accueil des réfugiés ukrainiens*, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LESuZI>.

¹⁰⁴ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2024, Programme 177*, 2 April 2026, available in French [here](#), 32.

¹⁰⁵ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>.

¹⁰⁶ Ministry of Interior, *Foire aux questions : accueil des réfugiés ukrainiens*, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LESuZI>.

¹⁰⁷ Ministry of Interior, *Circulaire Accès à l'hébergement et au logement des personnes déplacées d'Ukraine bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire*, 22 March 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3mZBL9f>.

¹⁰⁸ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2025, Programme 303*, 22 April 2026, available in French [here](#).

¹⁰⁹ Court of Auditors, *L'accueil et la prise en charge par l'Etat des réfugiés d'Ukraine en France en 2022, February 2023*, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LwwKiD>, 7.

¹¹⁰ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2024, Programme 177*, 17 April 2024, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3yeelgA>.

¹¹¹ UNHCR, *Hébergement citoyen des réfugiés ukrainiens, tirer les enseignements d'une exceptionnelle solidarité*, 15 February 2024, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3K2BcUE>.

2023, the French Prime Minister Elisabeth Borne highlighted that 40% of BTPs currently in France are accommodated by their own means, independently from state housing facilities. The other 60% are divided in three housing solutions. At the end of 2022, 3,419 BTP were housed in a collective accommodation solution,¹¹² and approximately 6,500 benefitted from support through citizen housing or in helping them get their own housing (*intermédiation locative*).¹¹³

The Court of Auditors also specified that at the end of December 2022, 4,250 social housing units were used (mainly vacant housing or empty housing due to rehabilitation operations) allowing more than 13 400 people to find somewhere to live. Further, 4 280 private housing units have been made available, slightly more than half of them by private owners.¹¹⁴

There have been no issues of BTP not being able to access reception conditions, either by law or in practice.

When Ukrainian nationals arrive, NGOs assist refugees regarding their administrative procedures but also provide first needs items (hygiene kits, catering or food aid, clothing, childcare equipment).¹¹⁵

When they obtain their status as BTP, multiple rights and conditions are provided. First, they have access to a financial allowance the amount of which is based on their household, meaning that they are considered as independent regarding their daily needs (food, clothes etc.). They also benefit from complete health insurance coverage. Regarding accommodation, BTPs will first be sent to collective accommodation for a period of 1 or 2 months. Then, they should have access to private accommodation or, if necessary, citizen accommodation. Private accommodation can be social housing or private rental accommodation. In the second case, BTPs can have access to financial assistance for housing (APL).¹¹⁶ Also, numerous BTPs have found private housing solutions outside of state measures.¹¹⁷

Private hosting

Private hosting is quantitatively very important in accommodation for displaced persons from Ukraine. Thus, more than half of BTPs are not accommodated in a system supervised by the State. The State has partially supervised this development by approving, through associations, 4,000 citizen accommodation solutions to ensure the adequateness and quality of reception conditions and to provide useful support to host families. Some of those housing solutions are supervised by a contract that involves three parties: the host, the BTPs and the referring association. The accommodation's modalities are detailed in the terms, and the association will stay in contact with the household to assist them, or in case of any trouble. At the beginning of September 2022, 14,000 displaced persons from Ukraine were hosted in approved citizen housing; an undetermined number are accommodated elsewhere.¹¹⁸ No more recent data was available at the time of writing this report.

In November 2022, the State decided to provide financial support to individuals having accommodated, free of charge and for a minimum period of 90 days, beneficiaries of temporary protection, provided that these individuals justify this reception through an association financed for this purpose by the State or, where appropriate, through a local authority or a local public institution, competent in matters of social action, via its representative. The State offered individuals EUR 450 for the first 90 days of cumulative

¹¹² Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2025, Programme 303*, 22 April 2026, available in French [here](#).

¹¹³ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2024, Programme 177*, 2 April 2026, available in French [here](#).

¹¹⁴ Court of Auditors, *L'accueil et la prise en charge par l'Etat des réfugiés d'Ukraine en France en 2022, February 2023*, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3LwwKiD>.

¹¹⁵ Court of Auditors, *L'accueil et la prise en charge par l'Etat des réfugiés d'Ukraine en France en 2022, February 2023*, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3LwwKiD>, 20.

¹¹⁶ Government, *Pour l'Ukraine*, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/3JUNvii>.

¹¹⁷ Practice-based observation by Forum Réfugiés, Janvier 2023.

¹¹⁸ Assemblée Nationale, *Rapport fait au nom de la commission des finances, de l'économie générale et du contrôle budgétaire sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2023 (n°273) – annexe 28*, 6 October 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3FJWC7h>.

accommodation and then EUR 5 per day for the following days of accommodation, i.e., EUR 150 per month. Applications were open until 30 April 2023.¹¹⁹ Nearly 3,000 households had benefited from this aid by the end of 2023.¹²⁰

To participate in citizen housing, hosts must complete an application in order to provide clear information about their identity and their accommodation. If their application is chosen, an association will confirm that the conditions are available for welcoming a BTP. The association plays an important role in citizen housing. They provide a safety legal framework, and they are the main reference point in case of disagreements between parties.

In January 2023, an evaluation of the implementation and execution of the national action plan against human trafficking¹²¹ was made public. One of the measures was to raise awareness among migrant populations of the risks of exploitation. The committee considers that it was “partially executed”. On this point, the evaluation mentions that the warning documentation made for migrants was only accessible in French, until displaced persons from Ukraine arrived in France. All the necessary documentation was then translated into Ukrainian, English or Russian, making the prevention easier.

To the best of knowledge of the author, BTPs who benefited from a private accommodation model did not experience any issues.

The law does not provide for the possibility to reduce or withdraw material reception conditions for temporary protection beneficiaries, the provisions on material reception conditions only concern asylum seekers.

E. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Initially, BTPs were only authorised to ask for a work permit, but not immediately work due to the legal framework on the residence permit for BTPs in France, which was quickly modified by a decree of 1 April 2022:¹²² this section of the law on temporary protection was modified and requesting a specific authorisation to work is no longer necessary. The temporary residence permit mentions the person’s immediate right to access to labour market.¹²³

Legislation regarding independent professions was also amended¹²⁴ in order to allow beneficiaries of temporary protection to apply for registration in the trade register (*registre des métiers*) as well as apply for registration in the Trade and Companies Register (*registre du commerce et des sociétés*) in order to exercise an independent profession.

To facilitate access to the labour market, Pôle emploi (the Employment Office) has developed an online questionnaire (in French and Ukrainian), in order to identify the wishes, diplomas, skills and professional experiences of persons with temporary protection. Depending on the assessment, Pôle emploi can

¹¹⁹ Decree No 2022-1441 of 17 November 2022 establishing an exceptional support measure for natural persons who have sheltered in accommodation or housing, one or more natural persons benefiting from temporary protection under Articles L. 581-1 et seq. of the Code of Entry and Residence of Foreigners and the right of asylum, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3z1YnbY>.

¹²⁰ Gouvernement, *Annexe au projet de loi de règlement du budget et d'approbation des comptes pour 2023, Programme 177*, 17 April 2024, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3yeelgA>.

¹²¹ National consultative commission on human rights, *Evaluation de la mise en œuvre du plan d'action national contre la traite des êtres humains (2019-2021)*, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3ZuhEhh>.

¹²² Decree of 1 April 2022 on the right to work of beneficiaries of a temporary protection, available in french at : <https://bit.ly/3ZuhEhh>.

¹²³ Article R581-4 Ceseda; article L5221-2 Labour Code.

¹²⁴ Bylaw of 27 April 2022 regarding the required supporting documents for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to pursue self-employed activities, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3YXGVA4>.

provide support for the job search. For those under 25, la mission locale¹²⁵ can offer socio-professional support.

French law¹²⁶ provides that working as a civil servant is mainly reserved to French nationals, subject to exceptions. Nowadays, work in the public service is more open to individuals who don't have French nationality. The remaining restriction concerns positions that are inextricably interlinked with "state sovereignty" i.e. defense, taxes, police, diplomacy etc. With the exception of these specific topics, beneficiaries are equal to nationals for all employment matters.

As of 1 September 2023, 17,438 people born in Ukraine had worked at least one hour in the previous month. Of these, 26% had done so in the hotel and restaurant sector. From a geographic point of view, 26% had worked in Île-de-France, 13% in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region and 13% in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. On the same date, there were 16,364 beneficiaries of temporary protection registered with the Unemployment Office (former Pôle Emploi, now France Travail). Among Ukrainians with access to the labour market, 44% were beneficiaries of a permanent contract, 47% of a fixed-term contract and 7% of a temporary contract.¹²⁷ In 2024, 20 000 TPD beneficiaries had found a job according to the Ministry of Interior.¹²⁸ No more recent data is available, but the decline in the number of BTP recipients of the financial allowance (ADA) suggests that the proportion of BTP who have found employment has increased.

No specific professions have been exempted from qualification recognition for BTPs.

No specific measures are in place directed at combating labour exploitation of BTPs.

2. Access to education

According to the Education Code, all children between the ages of 3 and 16, regardless of legal status, must have guaranteed access to education.¹²⁹ Schooling between 3 and 16 is an obligation and not simply a right. Children between the ages of 16 and 18 must be able to access training.¹³⁰ They then have access to higher education.

Children of persons benefiting from temporary protection have access to the education system on the same basis as all minors present on the national territory. A specific leaflet was prepared by the Government in French and Ukrainian to explain the French education system to displaced persons from Ukraine.¹³¹

As of 31 March 2022, 6,873 students arriving from Ukraine had been enrolled in the French education system since 24 February 2022, including 43% in primary schools and 30% in secondary schools.¹³² As of 27 May 2022, 17,677 students displaced from Ukraine were registered in a French school, including 18% in preschool, 39% in primary school, 33% in secondary schools and 10% in high schools. The 3 major academies where Ukrainians students are registered are Nice (1,515), Versailles (1,291) and Grenoble (1,182).¹³³ Nearly 19,236 Ukrainian students were enrolled in French schools as of December

¹²⁵ For further information, see: Mission Locale, *Portail d'insertion professionnelle des jeunes*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3JGOrJS>.

¹²⁶ Article L321-1 of public service code.

¹²⁷ Assemblée Nationale, *Avis présenté au nom de la commission des affaires étrangères sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2024 (n°1715)*, 11 October 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/4bDIYRx>.

¹²⁸ Prime Minister, *Circular on Guidelines for the reception and integration of people receiving temporary protection in 2025*, 4 December 2024, available at: <https://bit.ly/3EA2mTN>.

¹²⁹ Article L131-1 of the Education code.

¹³⁰ Law n°2019-791 of the 26th July 2019, Article 15.

¹³¹ Ministry of Education and Youth, *Accueil et scolarisation des enfants ukrainiens*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3K3FEmY>.

¹³² Ministry of Education and Youth, *[Archive] Accueil des enfants ukrainiens à l'école: point de situation au 1er avril 2022*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3ICTiw>.

¹³³ Ministry of Education and Youth, *accueil des enfants ukrainiens à l'école : point de situation au 27 mai 2022*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3zmHnh2>.

1, 2022. 55% of these students were attending kindergarten and elementary schools.¹³⁴ In January 2024, 17,739 Ukrainian students were educated in France: 15% in preschool, 38% in primary school, 32% in secondary school and 15% in high school. They are most numerous in the academies of Île-de-France and Nice.¹³⁵

In a report published in October 2023, a member of the Parliament expressed concern about the drop in the number of children in school and warned of the risks of dropping out of school which should be the subject of an in-depth investigation.¹³⁶ Then Prime Minister Michel Barnier confirmed that 15,000 TPD children were registered in schools in 2024.¹³⁷

A guidance note issued in January 2025 by the public family benefits agency (CAF) states that the requirement for regular school attendance is met (and thus allows for the payment of benefits) for children of BTP who are undertaking distance learning in Ukraine.¹³⁸

UP2A¹³⁹ (*Unité pédagogique pour élèves allophones arrivants* / pedagogical unit for incoming allophone students) are specific classes to support allophone children. Where this exists (these do not exist uniformly across the country), children can benefit from this specialised programme for children who do not speak French. In these programmes, children spend half of their time in UPE2A French classes, and the other half in their respective class level. This system covers elementary, middle and high school. Children in kindergarten only attend regular classes.

If a child has special needs, a request can be made to the MDPH (Departmental House for Disabled Persons) in case of disability. The average delay for examination of a request is 4 months.¹⁴⁰ After recognition of a disability by the MDPH, accommodation can be decided and implemented.

In any case, schools have been very accommodating regarding the reception of Ukrainian children. For example, students may follow both online school from Ukraine and in person school in France. A child with a disability can be accommodated in the regular education system with specific provisions; there also exist specialised educational facilities if proposed accommodation in the regular education system is not sufficient.

For children beyond the age of 16 however, there have been issues in practice when they do not want to go to high school, especially if they had already stopped their schooling in Ukraine. Prefectures refuse to issue them temporary residence permits (APS) as they are minors;¹⁴¹ however they need these to access vocational training in practice, as such programmes require the right to work.

¹³⁴ Ministry of Interior, *Foire aux questions : accueil des réfugiés ukrainiens*, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LESuZl>.

¹³⁵ Le Dauphiné Libéré, *Élèves ukrainiens : « Il y a eu un élan de solidarité », affirme Nicole Belloubet*, 23 February 2024, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3WDHmC9>.

¹³⁶ Assemblée Nationale, *Avis présenté au nom de la commission des affaires étrangères sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2024 (n°1715)*, 11 October 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/4bDIYRx>.

¹³⁷ Prime Minister, *Circular on Guidelines for the reception and integration of people receiving temporary protection in 2025*, 4 December 2024, available at: <https://bit.ly/3EA2mTN>.

¹³⁸ CAF, 'Précisions relatives aux droits aux prestations familiales en faveur des personnes bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire', IT-2025-005, 9 January 2025, available in French [here](#).

¹³⁹ Ministry of Education and Youth, *La scolarisation des élèves allophones nouvellement arrivés et des enfants issus de familles itinérantes et de voyageurs*, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3LL2lrH>.

¹⁴⁰ Government, *MDPH : diminution de la durée de traitement des dossiers*, 21 October 2022, available in French at: <http://bit.ly/3nSXmRo>.

¹⁴¹ Indeed, French law only foresees residence permits for adults, whether for beneficiaries of international protection, beneficiaries of temporary protection, or other third country nationals. For temporary protection, see article R581-1 CESEDA, which only invites persons over the age of 18 years old to go to the Prefecture to request a residence permit.

There are no specific measures for Ukrainian child who might need alternative solution to the regular education system, however they may access all programmes regarding children's special needs in schools.¹⁴²

Higher education

Regarding access to higher education, the circular of 22 March 2022¹⁴³ clarified the modalities of reception of displaced students from Ukraine benefiting from temporary protection. A special system was put in place to support applications from students arriving during the academic year, as well as provisions for their integration into more traditional curricula for the 2022-2023 academic year.

After initially inviting third country national university students to return to their native country and taking orders to leave French territory (OQTF) against them, in July the French authorities invited French universities to allow the remaining students still present in France to enrol and continue their studies in France, under certain conditions (see [Qualification for temporary protection](#)).¹⁴⁴

Thus, as a first step and pending the start of the new academic year in September 2022, the main priority was to include students immediately after arrival, in particular through FLE (French as Foreign Language) training, cultural activities, an adapted specialised teaching by degree speciality intended to prepare them for a university course in France.

All requests to enter higher education for displaced persons from Ukraine are centralised by Campus France through an email address in order to allow for follow-up and support of these students, and to facilitate their orientation and support by academic institutions.

The person is asked to describe their situation in a form and is informed that 'requests will be brought to the attention of institutions that have expressed their willingness to welcome via a networking platform. Institutions will then contact students.'

People who would benefit from enrolment into a higher education institution may be accommodated in public student accommodation available through the Crous (within the limits of existing capacities) and in Île-de-France by the CIUP (International Student Housing Centre of Paris) depending on available places. They are also able to benefit from housing allocations ('APL').

A specific emergency aid of up to EUR 500 may also be requested from the CROUS. The latter is paid after a simplified social assessment by the social services. It is also understood that students benefiting from temporary protection are entitled to access State scholarships based on social criteria, subject to compliance with the conditions applicable to all students, and also (whether or not they benefit from State scholarships, contrary to other students) benefit from € 1 meals in university cafeterias. The circular also specifies that institutions will be able to mobilize the CVEC (financial contribution from students claimed at registration, used for campus life) to contribute to a financial or material aid. If necessary, the students concerned can contact University Health Services to access psychologists.

Lastly, the circular clarifies the modalities of the PAUSE programme for Ukrainian researchers specifically. The PAUSE programme aims at allowing researchers from countries where they are unable to work freely and are forced into exile to be hosted in French higher education, research and cultural institutions.¹⁴⁵ This programme also benefits a researcher's family.

¹⁴² Mon parcours handicap.gouv, *Ecole et handicap : les aménagements possibles*, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/3nNSFrP>

¹⁴³ Ministry for Higher Education, Research and Innovation, *Circulaire du 22 mars 2022 portant sur l'accueil des étudiants déplacés d'Ukraine bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire*, 22 March 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3TsRwlv>.

¹⁴⁴ Ministry of Higher Education and Research, *Circulaire du 5 juillet 2022, accueil des étudiants ressortissants de pays tiers présents en France et déplacés d'Ukraine après le 24 février 2022*, available in French at : bit.ly/40vhS8K.

¹⁴⁵ For further information see: <https://bit.ly/3JDZR11>.

In a February 2023 report, the French Audit office indicate that 1,266 Ukrainian students were registered in French university at this moment, and the ministry of higher education added that 240 researchers are under the program PAUSE¹⁴⁶. Campus France, the public administration responsible for promoting French higher education abroad, counted 1,592 Ukrainians in higher education in France in 2022,¹⁴⁷ and indicated that their number had increased by 111% in 2023.¹⁴⁸

In practice, BTPs face great difficulties in pursuing higher education due to language level, need for transcripts to enter university, etc. (see [General Report – Access to Education](#)).

F. Social welfare

According to the TPD and to the instruction on TPD of 10 March 2022, BTP's enjoy access to some branches of social welfare. They mainly have access to a free healthcare financial housing help (APL), and allowances based on their family situation.

If third-country nationals are legally residing in France (including BTPs), conditions of access to social welfare are the same as nationals. This is the application of the fundamental principle of equality of treatment.

Housing and health benefits are granted by respectively the French benefit office (CAF) and the health care insurance fund (CPAM).

Social security institutions are reachable in every French department,¹⁴⁹ and there is no limit to mobility within the country thus there is no need for beneficiaries to live in a specific place to access social welfare.

Presently, there have been no issues reported of BTPs not being able to access social assistance, either by law or in practice.

The Court of Auditors estimated that the total financial cost of the state's expenses and social welfare expenses for the displacement from Ukraine in 2022 will amount around € 634 M. This includes € 25 M for health care and € 15 M for the family branches of social welfare.¹⁵⁰

To the best of knowledge of the author, the exact number of BTPs who benefit from social welfare is not available.

G. Health care

Once they have received their temporary residence permit, beneficiaries of temporary protection enjoy the same rights as nationals with regard to healthcare and are not subject to the three-month waiting period imposed upon asylum seekers. They have access to all the healthcare system thanks to access to public universal health protection (PUMA) and a one-year right to the public health mutual (CSS,

¹⁴⁶ Minister for higher education, *Etudiants, enseignants-chercheurs ukrainiens : point sur les aides*, available in French at : <http://bit.ly/416rmrd>.

¹⁴⁷ Campus France, *La mobilité étudiante dans le monde, chiffres clés*, June 2023, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/4bWtk31>.

¹⁴⁸ Campus France, *Chiffres clés 2024 de la mobilité étudiante : plus de 412 000 étudiants internationaux en France*, 10 April 2024, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3QNjoAC>.

¹⁴⁹ For further information see: <http://bit.ly/415oYB2>

¹⁵⁰ Court of Auditors, *L'accueil et la prise en charge par l'Etat des réfugiés d'Ukraine en France en 2022, February 2023*, available in French at : <https://bit.ly/3LwwKiD>, 9 and 29.

Complémentaire Santé Solidaire)¹⁵¹ renewable as long as the residence permits for BTPs are renewed. These two systems combined allow for full coverage of their health costs.

Public health insurance ensures the coverage of all care necessary to one's health, so appointments with general practitioners, dental surgeons, midwives as well as prescription medication and laboratory analyses. Public health Insurance covers health expenses related to glasses, dental prostheses, hearing aids, other medical devices and allows persons to benefit from medical and psychological support.¹⁵² Before obtaining their temporary residence permit, for urgent or non-urgent hospital care, displaced persons from Ukraine are advised to go to the nearest hospital with an identity document.¹⁵³

Several documents were produced by the health authorities both in Ukrainian and French, to facilitate information dissemination,¹⁵⁴ including a comprehensive 100-page guide.¹⁵⁵

In most of the cases, BTPs do have an effective access to health care. However, it has been reported that some beneficiaries have trouble obtaining a social security card (*carte vitale*). The main reported cause is paperwork's issues or missing administrative papers (e.g., birth certificate) that appear necessary in this procedure.¹⁵⁶

Associations offers appointment were BTPs can be redirected to the proper services if they have issues. For instance, between the 4th May and 5th October 2022, France Terre d'Asile received 1,367 households, resulting in 62 orientations to the mental health plan "Santé/Psy" and 140 individual supports regarding health care.¹⁵⁷

To the best of knowledge of the author, BTPs who benefited from health care did not experience any major issues.

¹⁵¹ Ministry of Interior and others, *Instruction on TPD*, 10 March 2022, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3n3OCHB>, 5.

¹⁵² Ministry of Interior, *Foire aux questions : accueil des réfugiés ukrainiens*, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LESuZl>.

¹⁵³ Ministry of Interior, *Livret d'accueil en France pour les déplacés d'Ukraine*, available in French and Ukrainian at: <https://bit.ly/40ovy56>.

¹⁵⁴ See e.g. Regional Health Agency Bourgogne France Comté, *Solidarité avec l'Ukraine – Documents de santé*, 15 April 2022, available in French and Ukrainian at: <https://shorturl.at/0aTZ0>.

¹⁵⁵ Santé publique France, *Livret de santé bilingue Français/Ukrainien*, last updated 22 March 2023, available at: <https://shorturl.at/y42EG>.

¹⁵⁶ Based on perusal of the national healthcare authority's help forum, available here: <http://bit.ly/40YrjOB>.

¹⁵⁷ Court of Auditors, *L'accueil et la prise en charge par l'Etat des réfugiés d'Ukraine en France en 2022*, February 2023, available in French at: <https://bit.ly/3LwwKiD>, 20.