

ASYLUM – STAY –
PROTECTION – JUSTICE

**WOMEN VICTIMS
OF VIOLENCE:
A PRACTICAL GUIDE
FOR NON-FRENCH
NATIONALS**

Ligue
des **droits de
l'Homme**

FONDÉE EN 1898



The French League for Human Rights

The French League for Human Rights (LDH - Ligue des droits de l'Homme) is a non-partisan NGO whose mission is to promote human rights and combat violations of fundamental individual rights in all areas of civic, political and social life. Founded in 1898, we work to combat injustice, racism, sexism, antisemitism and discrimination in all its forms. We do this by appealing to the public conscience, through actions directed at governments and by litigation - in particular the bringing of civil claims on behalf of victims of fundamental rights violations, arbitrary acts and acts of violence committed by agents of the state.

With some 10,000 activists operating from 318 sections in both metropolitan and overseas France, we do not limit our efforts to denouncing violations of rights and freedoms but also work to promote political and social citizenship and to foster the exercise of democracy.

The LDH is a member of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), the European Association for the Defense of Human Rights (AEDH) and EuroMed Rights.

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INTRODUCTION

"The term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."¹

The French League for Human Rights has produced this guide to inform women who are victims of violence about their rights and how to exercise them.

In addition to presenting the laws that exist to protect women as victims of violence, this guide will look at the specific case of foreign nationals, and in particular their right to asylum and rights with respect to the special provisions in place for the issue and extension of residence permits. It will address the different forms of violence that may be grounds for an asylum claim and for leave to remain in France – it being stressed that these are unfortunately so diverse that they cannot be covered in full here. Lastly, it will provide information about the legal protection and support available to foreign women as victims of violence.

This guide is first and foremost intended for the beneficiaries of such rights and has accordingly been translated into several languages. It may also be of use to anyone offering support to women in such circumstances.

This guide would not have been possible without the funding of the Ile-de-France Regional Council (Conseil régional d'Ile-de-France) and the solidarity funds of the Paris Bar Association (Fonds de dotation Barreau de Paris Solidarité).

1. UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women - November 1993.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

1. The status of refugees

The Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 Relating to the Status of Refugees recognises the right of asylum for "any person who... owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion and is outside the country of their nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country."

A number of criteria must be met to be granted refugee status as defined by the Geneva Convention, and in particular a fear of being persecuted for any of the reasons given in the Convention.

The fear of being persecuted

This fear must relate to personal harm: circumstances of a general nature, such as war or a state of general insecurity do not apply unless a fear of **personal harm** can be demonstrated.

This fear must be **ongoing**: even if the events occurred in the past, the risks to which the person may be exposed on returning to the country must still exist.

The persecution must be of a sufficiently serious nature as determined based on the severity of the harm inflicted

or potentially inflicted and the extent to which it is sustained or systemic.

The handbook from the UN Refugee Agency UNHCR on procedures and criteria for determining refugee status, restricts the definition of persecution to "a threat to life or freedom", "serious violations of human rights", and "measures of discrimination" that "lead to consequences of a substantially prejudicial nature for the person concerned."

The absence of protection in the country of origin

Persecution is not limited to actions by the state. It may emanate from:

- state authorities;
- parties or organisations that control the state;
- non-state actors, in the event that the state authorities refuse or are unable to provide effective protection.

However, asylum may be denied if protection can be provided by non-state authorities or if the individual concerned can access protection in another part of their country. This is the notion of 'internal asylum' as introduced in Article L.713-3 of the French Code on the Admission and Residence of Foreign Persons and the Right to Asylum (*CESEDA - Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*),

which states that "An asylum claim from someone who has access to protection in any part of the territory of their country of origin may be rejected if that person has no reason to fear being persecuted or exposed to serious harm there and can go there legally and safely, and if it can be reasonably expected that they will be able to settle there."

Reasons for fear of being persecuted

The grounds for persecution, as enumerated in the Geneva Convention, are limited to:

- race;
- religion;
- nationality;
- membership of a particular social group;
- political opinions.

Gender as ground for refugee status

Article L.711-2 of CESEDA (Code on the Admission and Residence of Foreign Persons and the Right to Asylum) stipulates that *"when it comes to grounds for persecution, gender and sexual orientation are factors that should be given due consideration when determining whether the individual belongs to a particular social group"*.

2. "Gender refers to the relationship between women and men based on socially or culturally constructed and defined identities, status, roles and responsibilities that are assigned to one sex or another, while sex is a biological determination." (UNHCR Guidelines on Gender-Related Persecution, 2002)
3. Refugee Appeals Board (Commission des recours des réfugiés), 18 September 1991, Diop; Conseil d'Etat, 29 July 1998, n°131711, Diop.

It thus follows that women can be considered as forming a particular social group insofar as they are persecuted or under threat of persecution as women who transgress or reject the laws, conventions, customs, roles, constraints and discrimination imposed on them.

NB: The reasons for fear of persecution do not extend to reasons of a private and general nature, such as troubles in the person's home country.

Gender-related persecution

Gender-based² violence may be inflicted:

- for reasons of gender... which may be the cause of persecution such as forced marriage, domestic violence, physical abuse and honour crimes;
- for reasons of biological sex... which may lead to specific forms of persecution such as female genital mutilation and forced abortions.

Female genital mutilation

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is recognised internationally as a serious violation of the human rights of girls and women. It is a practice that contravenes the right to health, security and physical integrity, and the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

In France, FGM has been considered as persecution within the meaning of the Geneva Convention³ since 1991.

Three requirements must be fulfilled for the recognition of refugee status on these grounds:

- the girl or woman has not been subjected to FGM already;
- she is personally exposed to the risk of FGM;
- the authorities in her country of origin have refused to give her any protection and have condoned or tolerated such practices.

For girls born in France who are at risk of FGM if they return to their country of origin, two requirements must be satisfied for refugee status:

- detailed evidence of the risk incurred must be supplied, including details of the family, geographical and social circumstances;
- it has not been established that the girl *"can safely access, settle and lead a normal family life in part of the territory of her country of origin"*.

Under the French Act of 29 July 2015, the parents of a child at risk of FGM, may be granted a long-term residence permit if the child has obtained refugee status, or a temporary residence permit marked *'vie privée ou familiale'* (private or family life) if subsidiary protection status has been granted.

A young woman or child claiming asylum on these grounds will be required to produce a medical certificate confirming the absence of FGM.

Once protection has been granted, the requirement for a medical certificate remains as a certificate must be produced when applying for renewal of protection and extension of leave to remain in France.

4. Refugee Appeals Board (CNDA - Cour nationale du droit d'asile), 12 July 2012, n°11026228, Ms Zhuryk (Ukraine)

Forced marriage

Forced marriage is not considered as a form of persecution in its own right: refugee status or subsidiary protection status (which of the two is entirely random) may only be granted if the individual faces retaliation for refusing the marriage.

Honour crimes

Honour crimes are typically the consequence of women rejecting traditions or customs: when they refuse to marry or when they commit adultery or have sex before marriage, for example.

Honour crimes may be considered as a form of persecution when there have been repeated acts of violence or if the family has a history of such crimes.

Human trafficking and sexual exploitation

Convention grounds for persecution may also be interpreted as extending to threats to women from prostitution or mafia-type networks.

Indeed, women who have escaped to France after being forced into prostitution in their country of origin may be eligible for refugee status due to fear of persecution as a result of belonging *"to the social group of women who have been forced into prostitution and who have managed to escape from their pimps."*⁴

Further, women who have been recruited in their country of origin and who are then forced into prostitution in Europe may claim refugee status on the grounds of belonging "to the social group of women who are victims of human trafficking networks and have sought actively to escape the clutches of traffickers."⁵

Rape and sexual violence

Article 9 of Directive 2011/95/EU of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted, provides that "Acts of persecution as qualified in paragraph 1 can, inter alia, take the form of: a) acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence."

The French Act of 29 July 2015 has incorporated these provisions into French law.⁶

Refugee status may not be granted for violence of a sexual nature alone however. To be taken into consideration, such acts must be covered by one of the Convention grounds mentioned above. A woman raped as a punishment for her political opinions does qualify for refugee status, for example, if the violence she was subjected to is serious enough to qualify as persecution.

Discriminatory policies, laws and punishments

These may be considered as persecution if the criterion of **personal threat** can be proven.

5. CNDA, 15 March 2012, n° 11017758, Ms Osmani (Kosovo).

6. CNDA, 24 March 2015, n° 10012810, Ms E.F. (Nigeria). Article L.711-2 of CESEDA.

Asylum under the French Constitution

Under Article 711-1 of CESEDA, "*any person persecuted on account of his action in pursuit of freedom has a right to asylum [...].*" This means that asylum may be granted on Constitutional grounds, regardless of whether it is granted on Conventional grounds. The criteria for admission on these grounds are as follows:

- **the individual must have actually suffered persecution in their country of origin (the mere fear of persecution is not sufficient);**
- **they must have no protection from the country of which they hold nationality or, if they have no established nationality, from the country of habitual residence;**
- **they must be actively engaged in the process of establishing democracy or defending democratic values such as freedom of expression and opinion and the freedom of association;**
- **their engagement must be dictated by the good of society and not by personal interests.**

Whatever the legal basis for granting refugee status (Constitutional or Conventional with reference to the Geneva Convention), the system of protection is the same.

The French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA -Office français pour la protection des réfugiés et des apatrides) and the Refugee Appeals Board (CNDA - Cour nationale du droit d'asile) rarely uses the Constitution as a basis for granting refugee status, although it would

advance the cause of feminists persecuted for their efforts to promote women's rights, if they did so.

2. Subsidiary protection

What the law says

Under Article L.712-1 of CESEDA:

"The benefit of subsidiary protection is granted to anyone who does not meet the requirements to be granted refugee status and for whom there are serious and proven grounds to believe that they are exposed to a real risk of suffering any of the following types of harm in their country:

- a. the death penalty or execution;*
- b. torture, inhuman or degrading treatment;*
- c. if the person is a civilian, a serious threat to their life or well-being on account of generalised violence resulting from an internal or international armed conflict."*

The grounds for believing that there is a real risk of suffering serious harm giving eligibility for subsidiary protection may be events that occurred after the asylum seeker left their country or activities they have engaged in since leaving their country, in particular if it is established that these activities constitute the expression and continuation of convictions held in the country of origin.

Types of protection

There are two types of subsidiary protection in France:

- **Type 1 subsidiary protection** may be granted when the person concerned is unable to obtain civil status documents from the authorities in their country of origin. OFPRA (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons) will then stand in for the authorities of the country of origin for the purposes of issuing status documents such as birth and marriage certificates and in certain cases death certificates, livret de famille (family record book) and certificat de coutume (document required to accomplish the legal formalities for marrying or entering into a civil union (PACS - pacte civil de solidarité) in France).
As is the case for refugees, people granted subsidiary protection should be unable to return to their country of origin, or to approach or obtain a passport from their national authorities. Failure to meet these criteria means that they will lose entitlement to international protection.
- **Type 2 subsidiary protection:** In this case OFPRA does not have the authority to issue civil status documents. As in the case of Type 1 subsidiary protection, the beneficiary should not have the possibility of returning to their country of origin but still has the right to approach the authorities in that country to obtain a passport.

Renewal of protection

Subsidiary protection is granted for a period of one year and may be extended at the end of this period. Typically the renewal of subsidiary protection is tacit.

Cessation of subsidiary protection

Subsidiary protection is no longer recognised if:

- the circumstances warranting the granting of such protection have ceased to exist or have substantially changed;
- the beneficiary has committed a crime against the peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity;
- the beneficiary has committed a serious common-law crime;
- the beneficiary is guilty of actions that are contrary to the goals and principles of the United Nations;
- the beneficiary's activities in France constitute a serious threat to law and order, public safety or the security of the state;
- subsidiary protection was obtained fraudulently or as a result of faults declarations;
- the beneficiary has given up their subsidiary protection status voluntarily;
- the beneficiary has acquired French nationality.

THE PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMING ASYLUM

This guide does not address:

- asylum claims made at the French border or in an administrative detention centre;
- the fast-track procedure and transfer procedure under the Dublin III Regulations.

For more information on these issues, please visit the OFPRA website at <https://www.ofpra.gouv.fr>

Making your asylum application

Under Article L.741-1 of CESEDA, all foreign nationals in France who wish to claim asylum **must first contact an asylum reception centre** (*plateforme d'accueil*) **in order to register a claim at the 'single desk'** (*guichet unique*) **of the local Prefecture.**

The role of the reception centre is to:

- complete the electronic form used to record the asylum seeker's application;
- to make an appointment for the asylum seeker at the single desk and to send the asylum seeker notification of the appointment, indicating the place, date and time. The application is registered within 3 working days of the claim being submitted (or 10 working days in busy periods) and **there is no qualifying domicile requirement;**
- take photographs of you, which you will need to hand in at the single desk.

Asylum reception centres in the Paris region (Ile-de-France)

- **Paris (75)**
Coordination de l'accueil des familles demandeuses d'asile (Cafda)
44, rue Planchat
75020 Paris
Tél. 01 45 49 10 16
France terre d'asile (FTDA)
127, boulevard de la Villette
75010 Paris
Accompagnement social et administratif:
4, rue Doudeauville
75018 Paris
Tél. 01 53 26 23 80
- **Essonne (91)**
Coallia
9, boulevard Coquibus
91000 Evry
- **Les Hauts-de-Seine (92)**
Facem
177, avenue Georges Clémenceau
92000 Nanterre
- **Seine-et-Marne (77)**
Coallia
2 bis, avenue Jean Jaurès
77000 Melun

- **Seine-Saint-Denis (93)**

Coallia

64, avenue de la République
93300 Aubervilliers
Tél. 01 48 35 66 40

- **Val-de-Marne (94)**

France terre d'asile (FTDA)

24, rue Viet
94000 Créteil
01 45 17 68 80

- **Val d'Oise (95)**

Coallia

6, boulevard de l'Hautil
95000 Cergy

- **Yvelines (78)**

Coallia Limay

15, rue de la Chasse
78520 Limay
Tél. 01 34 77 25 90

Application registration certificate

Once your asylum claim has been registered, you will receive an **application registration certificate (attestation de demande d'asile)**. This is valid for one month and is proof that your **asylum claim** has been registered. The single desk officer at the Prefecture will also give you an asylum application form which you must complete and forward to OFPRA.

The single desk may only refuse to issue the application registration certificate in two cases:

- you are applying for a second re-examination of an asylum claim;
- you are the subject of a final order of extradition to a state other than your country of origin, a decision to execute a European arrest warrant or a request from an international criminal court to hand you over to them.

NB: The single desk officer will take your fingerprints when you make your application. You will also be given an interview in which you will be asked about the route you took to reach France. This is to determine whether France is the state responsible for considering your asylum claim.

The OFPRA application form

This must be completed in French and submitted together with:

- two passport photos;
- a copy of your passport if you have one;
- a copy of the application registration certificate.

You will be asked to give an account of your fears of prosecution. This is the key part of your asylum claim and must include the following information:

- your identity details;
- the facts of your case and your fears;
- your route to France;

A number of organisations are available to help you write your account and complete the paperwork to be submitted to OFPRA. It is strongly recommended that you contact one of these. (See list at the end of this guide.)

Registration of your asylum application by OFPRA

Once you have registered your claim at the Prefecture, you have **21 days** to forward your asylum application form to OFPRA. You can either hand in the form in person or send it by letter recorded/signed for, to the following address:

OFPRA

**201, rue Carnot
94136 Fontenay-Sous-Bois Cedex**

Once your application is complete, OFPRA will send you a letter confirming that your asylum claim has been registered and giving you the number of your application. This letter will allow you to renew your application registration certificate.

The application registration certificate issued by the Prefecture will then serve as temporary leave to remain in France and as such can be renewed until OFPRA (or, if applicable, the Refugee Appeals Board (CNDA – *Cour nationale du droit d'asile*) makes a decision. The certificate is valid for nine months following a first renewal and six months following a second renewal.

Attention: the application registration certificate does not allow you to move freely within other European Union Member States.

Under Article L.743-2 of CESEDA, there are four cases in which asylum seekers may have their application registration certificate withdrawn or its renewal refused:

- **OFPRA has declared your claim inadmissible on the grounds that you have humanitarian protection status in another European Union Member**

State or you have refugee status and protection in a third country where you are eligible for readmission:

- you have informed OFPRA that you are withdrawing your request for protection, in which case your application will be closed
- OFPRA has decided to close your application under Article L.723-13 which provides for three cases in which this may happen:

→ you did not submit your application to OFPRA within the applicable time limit and have no legitimate reason for missing the deadline

→ you have clearly and wilfully refused to furnish the information needed to consider your claim

→ you have still not informed OFPRA of your place of residence or address even though you have had time to do so, and cannot be contacted for the purposes of examining your asylum claim

- **You have asked for your claim to be re-examined with the intention of circumventing an order for removal which would make your claim inadmissible.**

Once your claim has been registered at the asylum intake unit, you will be eligible for certain services run by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII - Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration), including accommodation and subsistence support.

Following an interview, OFII will assess how vulnerable you are so as to determine your needs and offer you suitable accommodation.

The vulnerability assessment, which must be performed within a reasonable amount of time, is intended "*in particular*,

to identify minors, unaccompanied minors, persons with a disability, elderly persons, pregnant women, lone parents with children, victims of human trafficking, persons with a serious illness, persons with mental health problems and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence such as female genital mutilation." (L.744-6 of CESEDA)

The right to accommodation

Article L.744-7 of CESEDA provides that access to material reception conditions is subject to "the asylum seeker accepting the accommodation offered". This means that if you refuse the accommodation offered, you will not be offered any other accommodation. The accommodation will be in an Asylum Seeker's Accommodation Centre (CADA - centre d'accueil pour demandeur d'asile) or an emergency accommodation centre.

Accommodation is provided while your asylum claim is being processed up to the expiry of the time limit for filing an appeal against OFPRA's decision or the notification of a decision from the

Refugee Appeal Board (CNDA), or until you are transferred to another EU state.

The right to subsistence support

Under Article L.744-9 of CESEDA, "An asylum seeker who has accepted the material reception conditions offered pursuant to Article L. 744-1 is entitled to an asylum seeker's allowance subject to meeting the age and resources criteria."

For entitlement to the asylum seeker's allowance (ADA - allocation pour demandeur d'asile) you must be:

- aged 18 or over;
- hold an asylum registration certificate;
- have accepted the material reception conditions offered by OFII. Eligibility for the asylum seeker's allowance is tied to the acceptance of the accommodation offered by OFII. The amount of the allowance will depend on:
 - your financial resources and those of your family;
 - the type of accommodation provided;
 - the number of adults in your family claiming asylum and the number of children in your family.

Family composition	Daily allowance	Family composition	Daily allowance
1 person	€ 6,80	6 persons	€ 23,80
2 persons	€ 10,20	7 persons	€ 27,20
3 persons	€ 13,60	8 persons	€ 30,60
4 persons	€ 17,00	9 persons	€ 34,00
5 persons	€ 20,40	10 persons	€ 37,40

NB: Adult asylum seekers who have accepted financial support but have not received an offer of accommodation receive an extra €4.2 a day.

Payment of the allowance stops at the end of the month following notification of the final decision on the asylum claim.

Access to medical care

As an asylum seeker you are entitled to basic and supplementary universal health cover (CMU - *couverture maladie universelle*) as soon as your asylum claim has been registered. For that you need to show the asylum registration certificate that you were given at the asylum intake centre as well as proof of your address in France.

To obtain universal health cover, you should go to the Health Insurance Office (CPAM - *Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie*) of your place of residence

The right to work

Under Article L.744-11 of CESEDA, "asylum seekers are authorised to access the employment market if OFPRA fails, for reasons not attributable to the asylum seeker, to take a decision on the asylum claim within nine month of the claim being submitted."

NB: If you meet this requirement, you must apply for a work permit which will be issued in accordance with the rules of ordinary law applicable to workers of foreign nationality.⁷

Refusal, suspension or withdrawal of material reception conditions

Under Article L.744-8 of CESEDA, "Entitlement to material reception conditions may be:

1. Suspended if, without legitimate reason, the asylum seeker has given up their accommodation as determined pursuant to Article L. 744-7, has not complied with the re-

quirement to report to the authorities, has not responded to requests for information or has not attended interviews related to their asylum claim;

2. Withdrawn if the asylum seeker has concealed their financial resources, given false information about their family circumstances or is guilty of violent behaviour or a serious breach of the rules of the accommodation centre;

3. Refused if the asylum seeker asks for their asylum claim to be re-examined or has failed to claim asylum, without legitimate reason, within the period specified in Section III Paragraph 3 of Article L. 723-2."

The OFPRA interview

Under Article L.723.6 of CESEDA:

- you will be interviewed on your own even if you are a minor;
- you will be interviewed in the language of your choice, unless there is another language that you know well enough;
- if you ask to do so and your request is clearly justified by the fact that you find it difficult to talk about the reasons for your asylum claim, in particular where these concern violence of a sexual nature, you may be interviewed, wherever possible, by an officer of the sex of your choice and in the presence of an interpreter of the sex of your choice;
- you can bring a lawyer with you to the interview or someone from an organisation that works to protect human rights, the rights of foreign nationals and asylum seekers or the rights of women and children, or an organisation whose aim is to combat persecution based

7. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2741>.

on gender or sexual orientation (see complete list on the OFPRA website: www.ofpra.gouv.fr);

- if you do not bring a lawyer or someone from an organisation with you, this does not prevent OFPRA from making a decision on your asylum claim.

A written record of the interview will be made and added to your file. You, or the person you bring with you, may ask to receive a copy of the record.

Under Article L.723-7 of CESEDA, an audio recording may also be made of the interview. You may only obtain a copy of this recording if OFPRA rejects your asylum claim, and in this case for the purposes of appealing against the decision.

The interview with OFPRA may only be omitted if:

- OFPRA has decided to base their decision on the information it already has;
- there are ongoing medical reasons beyond your control that prevent you from attending the interview.

List of organisations that, under the Decision of 9 October 2015, are authorised to provide a representative to attend OFPRA interviews with asylum seekers, or persons seeking refugee or humanitarian protection status:

- **Accueil demandeurs d'asile (Ada)**
www.ada-grenoble.org
- **Aide à l'insertion des demandeurs d'asile et migrants (Aida)**
- **Association nationale d'assistance aux frontières pour les étrangers (Anafé)**
Anafé only provides representation for migrants waiting in holding areas (*zones d'attente*). www.anafe.org

- **Association pour la reconnaissance des droits des personnes homosexuelles et transsexuelles à l'immigration et au séjour (Ardhis)**
www.ardhis.org
- **Coordination lesbienne en France (CLF)**
www.coordinationlesbienne.org
- **France terre d'asile (FTDA)**
www.france-terre-asile.org
- **Forum réfugiés Cosi**
www.forumrefugies.org
- **Groupe d'accueil et de solidarité (Gas)**
www.gas.asso.fr
- **L'Amicale du nid (ADN)**
www.amicaledunid.org
- **La Cimade**
www.lacimade.org
- **L'Hébergement différent (L'Hed)**
www.lhed.org
- **CQFD Fierté Lesbienne**
www.coordinationlesbienne.org
- **Ordre de Malte**
www.ordredemaltefrance.org
- **Quazar - Centre lesbien, gay, bi, trans d'Angers**
www.quazar.fr

If you wish to appeal against a decision by OFPRA to refuse your application, your appeal should be filed with the Refugee Appeals Board (CNDA) within one month of your being notified of the decision. If you fail to file your appeal within this time limit, it will not be admitted and so will not be considered.

Under the normal appeal procedure, the CNDA must give its decision within five months of the appeal being submitted.

Appeal hearings before the CNDA are in public but can be conducted behind closed doors if the applicant so requests.

Under Article 9-4 of the French Act of 10 July 1991, "eligibility for legal aid is automatic before the CNDA, unless the appeal is manifestly inadmissible."

If legal aid is requested for the purposes of bringing an appeal before the CNDA, it should be requested within 15 days of the applicant being notified of OFPRA's decision. Otherwise it may be requested on filing the appeal, provided that this is done within the applicable time limit.

This time limit will be specified by OFPRA when it informs of you of its decision.

Address of the CNDA:

**Cour nationale du droit d'asile
35, rue Cuvier
93558 Montreuil-sous-Bois**

Applying for the re-examination of an asylum claim

What this means

Under Article L.723-15 of CESEDA, *"an application for the re-examination of an asylum claim is an asylum claim made after a final decision has been made on a previous claim, including in cases where the applicant has explicitly withdrawn their previous claim, where OFPRA has made a final decision to close the case pursuant to Article L. 723-13, or where the applicant has left the French territory, including to return to their country of origin."*

Under Article L.723-16 of CESEDA, the application for re-examination must contain fresh facts or evidence "that came into existence after the final decision on the initial claim, or of which [the applicant] could only have had knowledge after the decision."

How to make an appeal

The application for re-examination must first be registered with the Prefecture. You then have eight days to file your application with OFPRA.

OFPRA will carry out a preliminary assessment of the new facts or evidence submitted. OFPRA may decide not to interview you at this point in the procedure.

If, following its preliminary assessment, OFPRA finds that the new facts or evidence have no substantial bearing on your eligibility for protection, they may decide that your application is inadmissible.

In this case, the appeal to CNDA does not suspend the enforceability of a removal order, if any.

NB: If this is the first time you have applied for a re-examination of your claim, you are allowed to remain in France during the re-examination procedure. You are not allowed to remain on French territory during a second re-examination procedure however.

THE RIGHTS ATTACHED TO INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

A right to civil status and travel documents

Under Article L.721-3 of CESEDA, "for refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection, OFPRA is authorised to issue, following an investigation if necessary, the documents they need to take their own legal decisions and demand the enforcement of provisions of domestic law or international agreements in respect of their protection, and in particular documents establishing their civil status."

OFPRA will also give you a travel document, in the form of the titre de voyage pour réfugié if you have refugee status or the titre d'identité et de voyage if you have subsidiary protection status.⁸

Support in accessing your rights

Under Article L.751-1 of CESEDA, "a foreign national who has obtained refugee status or been granted subsidiary protection [...] and who has signed the 'reception and integration agreement' as provided for under Article L. 311-9

is entitled to personal support in accessing work and accommodation."

A right of residence

Under Article L.314-11-8° of CESEDA, foreign nationals granted refugee status have automatic entitlement to a residence permit, on condition that they pose no threat to law and order.

And, under Article L.313-13-1° of CESEDA, persons granted subsidiary protection are automatically entitled to a temporary 'vie privée ou familiale' residence permit, also on condition that they pose no threat to law and order.

A right to be reunited with family

Under Article L.752-1 of CESEDA, "unless their presence constitutes a threat to law and order, a foreign national who has refugee status or has been granted subsidiary protection can ask to exercise their right to be joined, for the purposes of family reunification:

1. by a spouse or civil partner, aged 18 or over, if the marriage or civil union was contracted prior to the date of making the asylum claim;

2. by a common-law partner, aged 18 or over, with whom they had lived on a sufficiently stable and continuous basis prior to the date of making the asylum claim;

3. by the couple's unmarried children, aged 19 or under."

And "If the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection is an unmarried minor, they may ask to exercise their right to be joined by their direct first degree ascendants."

Such 'family reunification' is not tied to any requirements regarding resources, accommodation or prior duration of legal residence in France.

To gain entry to France, family members must apply for a visa of at least three months validity from the diplomatic or consular authorities in their country. These authorities must be prompt in taking a decision on the application.

OFPRA's Protection Division will be asked to check the composition of your family **based on the information you gave when making your asylum claim**. The Consulate will verify the identity and civil status of family members and check that they pose no threat to law and order.

The normal timeframe for processing a visa application is two months. To allow sufficient time to check civil status documents however, the timeframe may be set at four months, and can subsequently be extended for an additional four months.

A refusal to issue a long-stay visa for the purposes of family reunification may be challenged after filing an application with the body that hears appeals against visa refusals (Commission de recours contre les refus de visa). The application must be filed within two months of notification of the refusal to issue the visa.

A right of residence for family members

Family members of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection as listed in Article L.752-1 of CESEDA, have automatic entitlement to a residence permit: a 10-year residence permit in the case of families of refugees, and a 1-year residence permit in the case of families of families of persons with subsidiary protection status. In both cases the issue of a permit is conditional on their presence bring no threat to law and order.

Naturalisation

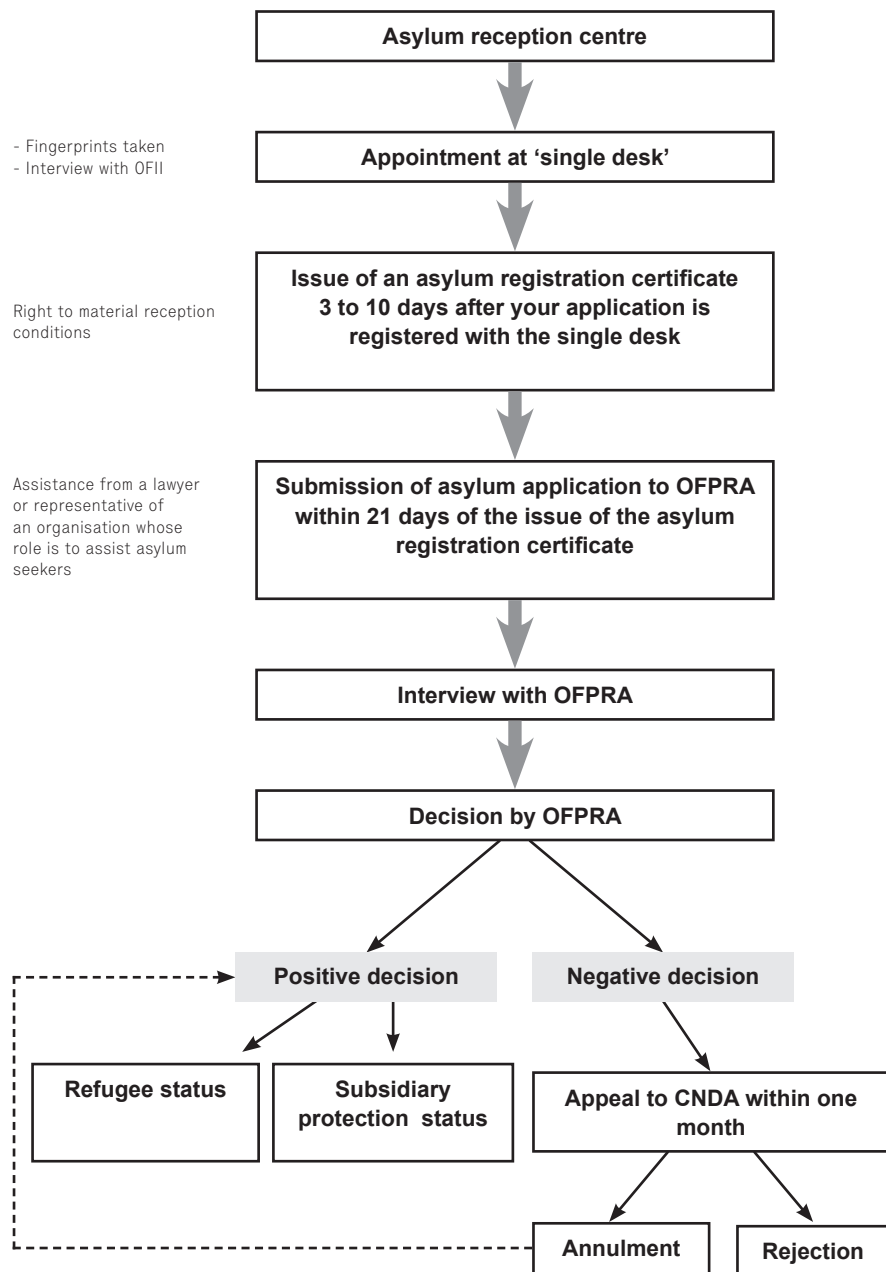
If you are granted refugee status, you can obtain French nationality as soon as you acquire such status.

If you are granted subsidiary protection, you must provide evidence of five years of legal residence before you can apply for naturalisation.

In both cases a certain number of requirements must be fulfilled.

8. Articles L753-1 and L753-2 of CESEDA.

The 'normal' procedure for making an asylum claim



THE RIGHT OF RESIDENCE

LEAVE TO REMAIN

Your circumstances and the violence you have experienced will be taken into consideration in determining your right to remain in France.

Women who have come to France for the purposes of family reunification or as a spouse of a French national

What the law says

Under Article L. 313-12 of CESEDA:

"In the case of acts of violence committed after the foreign spouse has arrived in France but prior to the first issue of a temporary residence permit, the foreign spouse shall be issued a temporary 'vie privée ou familiale' residence permit, provided that their presence does not pose a threat to law and order."

Article L. 431-2 of CESEDA echoes this provision:

"In the case of acts of violence committed after the spouse has arrived in France but prior to the issue of a first temporary residence permit, the spouse shall be issued a temporary 'vie privée ou familiale' residence permit, provided that their presence does not pose a threat to law and order."

What this means in principle

To obtain a first residence permit, spouses of French nationals and women granted a right to reunite with their family must

provide evidence that there has been no cessation of married life. This is not however a requirement if they are separated from their spouse as a result of domestic violence, in which case the Prefect is still required to issue a residence permit.

Supporting documents

In addition to the usual documents (identity documents, proof of domicile, etc.), the spouse must provide evidence that the couple's married life has ceased on account of domestic violence.

This evidence may be provided in the form of a complaint lodged with the authorities, medical certificates, or the institution of fault-based divorce proceedings. A simple statement to the police or police incident report may not be considered as sufficient evidence.

Women who have obtained a protection order

What the law says

Under Article L.316-3 of CESEDA:

"Unless their presence constitutes a threat to law and order, the administrative authority shall issue without undue delay a temporary 'vie privée ou familiale' residence permit to a foreign national who has been granted a protection order under

Article 515-9 of the Civil Code, on account of acts of violence committed by a spouse, partner under a pacte civil de solidarité, or co-habiting partner. The requirement laid down under Article L. 311-7 of this Code does not have to apply. This temporary residence permit allows the holder to exercise a professional activity."

What this means in principle

Protection orders are issued in an emergency by the family judge where the violence perpetrated constitutes a danger to the victim or to one or more children. The procedure for applying for a protection order will be outlined later.

Once the protection order has been issued, the victim can then apply to the Prefecture for a residence permit. The Prefecture does not have the right to require that the victim has a long-stay visa.

A temporary 'vie privée ou familiale' residence permit is then issued authorising the holder to work.

The Prefecture is not obliged to issue the residence permit in the case of a threat to law and order.

Submitting the application

You must make the application in person to the Prefecture of your place of domicile.

Supporting documents:

- proof of identity (birth certificate, certificate issued by the Consulate, or passport);
- proof of domicile dated within the last three months such as a utility bill, letter from the provider of your accommodation, or an address for administrative purposes (*domiciliation administrative*);
- the protection order;
- three passport photos.

NB: There will be no charge for the issue of the residence permit.

Women who are victims of trafficking or procuring

What the law says

Under Article L. 316-1 of CESEDA:

"Unless their presence constitutes a threat to law and order, a temporary 'vie privée ou familiale' residence permit may be issued to a foreign national who files a complaint against a person whom they accuse of having committed against them the offences referred to in Articles 225-4-1 to 225-4-6 and 225-5 to 225-10 of the Criminal Code or who gives testimony in criminal proceedings against an individual being prosecuted for such offences. The requirement laid down by Article L. 311-7 does not have to apply. This temporary residence permit allows the holder to exercise a professional activity."

What this means in principle

Individuals who agree to cooperate with the criminal justice system by filing a complaint or testifying in criminal proceedings against their pimps or traffickers are entitled to a temporary 'vie privée ou familiale' residence permit on condition that they have broken off all ties with the perpetrators.

Human trafficking is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum,

*the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."*⁹

The permit authorises the holder to work.

The application

Applications for leave to remain under the provisions of Article L. 316-1 of CESEDA should contain the following documents:

- civil status documents as stipulated in Article R. 313-1;
- proof of domicile dated within the last three months as referred to in Article R. 313-1 (This may be an address for administrative purposes (*domiciliation administrative*));
- three passport photos as required pursuant to Article R. 313-1;
- the document proving that a complaint has been lodged (*récépissé*) or the case number identifying the legal proceedings in which the applicant has testified.

NB: The issue of the permit may not be made conditional on a conviction having been obtained against the perpetrators. The fact that a complaint has been lodged is sufficient.

If the claimant has no passport, the Prefecture must accept a certificate from the consular authorities incorporating photo ID.

9. Definition given by the French anti-trafficking organisation Collectif contre la traite des êtres humains http://contrelatraite.org/spip.php?page=article&id_article=2.
10. Cf. note d'information du 19 mai 2015 relative aux conditions d'admission au séjour des ressortissants étrangers victimes de la traite des êtres humains ou de proxénétisme (NOR: INTV1501995N).

Cases in which the residence permit may be withdrawn

- the holder, of their own volition, has entered into contact with the perpetrators;
- the complaint made or testimony given is false or without foundation;
- the presence of the holder constitutes a threat to law and order.

Possibility of obtaining time for reflection/Issue of a receipt

For people contemplating lodging a complaint or giving testimony, a 30-day 'cooling-off period' may be granted prior to their making the decision to do so. In such cases a temporary residence permit is issued.

If the person concerned informs the police that they wish to take advantage of this option, the police will contact the Prefecture and a 'receipt' (*récépissé*) will be issued 'without delay'. Notification from the police and a photograph are all that are required for the issue of this receipt: "*There is no need for an official investigation of the residence claim to have been opened.*"¹⁰

Exceptional leave to remain on humanitarian grounds

What the law says

Under Article L 313-14 of CESEDA:

"A temporary residence permit as referred to in Article L. 313-11 or a temporary residence permit as referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article L. 313-10 may be issued to a foreign national who is not in a polygamous relationship and is not a threat to law and order, on humanitarian grounds or when warranted on exceptional grounds in the light of the arguments submitted by the foreign national, regardless of the requirement laid down in Article L. 311-7."

What this means in principle

Exceptional leave to remain, such that warrants the issue of a temporary '*vie privée ou familiale*' residence permit, may be granted on the grounds of domestic violence.

The Prefect has a certain degree of latitude however when it comes to the grounds for issuing a residence permit and may extend these to victims of trafficking who do not wish to cooperate with the judicial authorities and to women who are victims of violence but whose circumstances are not any of those described above. It should be stressed that this is only a possibility to be used at the discretion of the Prefect, and there is no guarantee that a permit will be issued in such cases.

The application process

In determining whether there are grounds for granting a residence permit, the applicant's circumstances will be considered in the round. A significant period of time already spent in France or the presence of family members who are resident in France will be arguments in favour of the applicant. It is strongly recommended that applicants seek assistance from one of the organisations available to help them prepare their application.

The special case of Algerian nationals

The provisions governing the issue of residence permits to victims of trafficking and persons granted a protection order, as contained in CESEDA, do not apply to Algerian nationals. For such persons, residence conditions are governed by the amended Franco-Algerian Agreement of 27 December 1968.

In deciding whether to grant leave to remain for an Algerian national, the Prefect may however use his/her discretionary powers and give due consideration to the circumstances in which the domestic violence occurs, as attested to by the issue of a protection order or any other means.

EXTENSION OF STAY

Women who have come to France to be reunited with their family or as a spouse of a French national

What the law says

Under Article L.313-12 of CESEDA:

"The renewal of a residence permit issued pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article L. 313-11 is conditional on the fact that the couple's married life has not ceased, unless such cessation is the result of the death of the French spouse. However, if the foreign national has been subjected to family and domestic violence from their spouse and the couple's married life has ceased, the administrative authority does not have the right to withdraw the foreign national's residence permit and authorises the permit to be renewed."

Further, Article L431-2 of CESEDA stipulates that:

"[...] if the foreign national has been subjected to domestic violence from their spouse and the couple's married life has ceased, the administrative authority does not have the right to withdraw the residence permit of a foreign national who has been granted leave to remain for family reunion purposes, and authorises the permit to be renewed."

What this means in principle

Pursuant to Articles L.313-12 and L.431-2 above, which address respectively the spouses of French nationals and family reunion beneficiaries, if the cessation of married life is the result of domestic violence, the temporary '*vie privée ou familiale*' residence permit is extended.

It is necessary to furnish ample evidence of the violence (complaint filed with the authorities, divorce ruling, conviction of the spouse on the grounds of domestic violence, and any other evidence available such as witness testimonies, medical certificates, etc.).

Extension of stay for women who have been granted a protection order

What the law says

Under Article L.316-3 of CESEDA:

"A residence permit held by a foreign national who has been granted a protection order for violence committed inside the marriage, or by a former spouse, a former partner related by a contract of civil union or a former cohabiting partner as provided for under Article 515-9 of the Civil Code, shall be renewed on expiring."

What this means in principle

Foreign nationals under a protection order are entitled to the **automatic** extension of their residence permit.

Extension of stay for women whose partner has received a conviction for domestic violence

What the law says

Under Article L.316-4 of CESEDA:

"In the event of the final conviction of the accused, a resident permit may be issued to a foreign national who has lodged a complaint for an offence mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 132-80 of the Criminal Code."

The issue of the permit provided for in the first paragraph of this article may not be refused on the grounds of cessation of married life."

What this means in principle

If your spouse, partner, cohabiting partner or former partner is convicted for acts of violence against you further to your lodging a complaint, the Prefect may issue you with a residence permit.

NB: There will be no charge for the issue of the residence permit.

Extension of stay for women who are victims of trafficking or procuring

What the law means in principle

A temporary residence permit (see above) will be extended while the criminal proceedings are in progress, on condition that the criteria based on which the permit is issued continue to be satisfied.

The issue of a residence permit in the event of a conviction

A residence permit will be issued if the perpetrators receive a conviction at the end of the criminal proceedings.¹¹

NB: A conviction is considered as final once all possibilities of appeal have been exhausted.

11. Article L.314-11 10° du Cesda.

PROTECTIVE MESURES

Emergency numbers

The number to call (*police*) in an emergency is 17 from a landline or 112 from a cell phone. The call is free.

Emergency accommodation

To ask for emergency accommodation you can contact the municipal humanitarian emergency service (*SAMU social*) on 115.

Social services, the police and the *gendarmerie* may also be able to direct you to a hostel or hotel that can provide accommodation.

Making a statement to the police if you leave the marital home

If you are a victim of domestic violence you may decide to leave your marital home and take your children with you. To exercise your rights and ensure that your leaving will not be used against you, it is recommended that you notify the police or the *gendarmerie*. As a victim, you should make a simple statement (*main courante*) to the authorities.

If the lease on your home is in your name only, you can ask the police to remove your partner (but not your husband) from the premises.

Filing a complaint

Filing a complaint is a means of informing the prosecuting authorities of the violence you have experienced, so that they are then able to launch an investigation. A complaint is essential in order for the authorities to act and in order for you to obtain reparation for the damage or injuries sustained (by bringing a civil claim). You can file a complaint for violence by a spouse, cohabiting partner, partner or former partner, or as a victim of rape.

NB: Marital rape is recognised as a crime in France. So even if you are married, your spouse cannot force you to have sex without your consent.

The procedure for filing a complaint

You can file a complaint:

- with the police or *gendarmerie*. The complaint will be recorded and your file forwarded to the prosecuting authorities. You may ask for an acknowledgement (*récépissé*) of your complaint which must be given to you immediately;
- with the prosecuting authorities at the district court (*tribunal de grande instance*) of the *département*. This can be done by a letter stating the last name, first name, and address of the person filing the complaint and containing the appropriate supporting documents.

Illegal foreign nationals must be accompanied when filing a complaint.

To ensure that your complaint is recorded, it is preferable that you take someone with you whatever the circumstances. (You should be aware that a simple statement of the facts (*main courante*) is not sufficient as it does not instigate proceedings against the perpetrator.)

NB: Once you have filed your complaint, it is advisable to go to a clinical forensic unit (UMJ - *unité médico judiciaire*) at a hospital for examination by a doctor who will draw up a medical certificate giving details of the injuries or trauma you have suffered. If you do not wish to go to a hospital, you should ask for a certificate from your own doctor (*médecin traitant*), although this will carry less weight as evidence than a certificate from the hospital doctor.

Applying for a protection order

Protection orders are issued by the family judge. They allow urgent measures to be taken to protect victims of domestic violence perpetrated by a husband, co-habiting partner or former spouse. The judge will assess the violence in terms of the physical and psychological harm caused and may then take emergency measures such as:

- prohibiting one of the parties from receiving or meeting certain persons or from making contact with them;
- prohibiting the parties from owning or carrying a weapon and ordering any such weapon to be handed over;
- deciding who is allowed to remain in the marital home after the separation. Save special circumstances, the use of the home is granted to the spouse who is not the perpetrator of the violence;
- deciding how parental responsibility is to be exercised;
- settling child maintenance.

The application does not have to be filed by a lawyer. You can download the application, fill it in and then file it with the district court (*tribunal de grande instance*) yourself¹². There are also organisations that can help you prepare your submission (see Useful Addresses).

What to do in case of risk of forced marriage

If the person at risk is a minor, the matter must be referred to the prosecuting authorities or family judge of the district court (*tribunal de grande instance*) of the place of residence. These authorities may then issue an order preventing the child from being taken abroad.

Social services, the child welfare authorities (*aide sociale à l'enfance*) or the SOS child abuse line (119) may also be alerted.

If the person at risk is aged 18 or over, the family judge may, as a matter of urgency, issue a temporary protection order preventing the victim from being taken abroad.

Protective measures for women who are victims of trafficking

During the cooling-off period, victims are entitled to social security coverage as well as police protection if they are in danger.¹³

If a temporary '*vie privée ou familiale*' residence permit has been issued, the holder will be eligible for the asylum seeker's allowance (*allocation pour demandeur d'asile*) as well as social support¹⁴ and access to reception facilities, shelter, temporary accommodation and the social watch system for disadvantaged persons.¹⁵

The national agency ACSE offers shelter and remote support for victims of trafficking who are in danger or highly vulnerable (www.acse-alc.org/fr).

12. www.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/protocole_OP_professionnel_2011.pdf.

13. Article R316-6 of CESEDA.

14. Article R316-7 of CESEDA.

15. Article R316-8 of CESEDA.

RECOGNITION OF VICTIM STATUS AND COMPENSATION

Fault-based divorce

Domestic violence constitutes a 'fault' in the eyes of French law, and may be recognised as the cause of a divorce.

If you are or have been a victim of violence, it is better to ask for a divorce on the grounds of fault rather than a divorce by mutual consent, despite the fact that the procedure is more complicated. This is because if the fault lies with only one party, that party may be ordered to pay damages to the spouse. In addition, your spouse's behaviour will be recognised as a serious or repeated violation of marital duties and obligations, rendering the continuation of married life intolerable.

To instigate divorce proceedings, you will need to consult a lawyer, who will file a petition before a family judge.

Making an application as a civil party to criminal proceedings

What does this mean?

As a civil party to the criminal proceedings:

- you will be kept informed of the progress of the criminal proceedings and have access to the case file through your lawyer;
- you will have the right to file submissions in the proceedings;
- you can be heard and take part in the court hearings. You may also ask for the hearings to be conducted behind closed doors (i.e. without the public being present);
- you can ask for damages and compensation.

If you bring a civil action you will be able to ask for compensation for the damage you have suffered. If the court so rules, the perpetrator will be ordered to pay you damages.

The criminal court thus has jurisdiction in both criminal and civil proceedings (with the power to impose a prison sentence and/or fine in the first case and compensation in the second).

When to bring a claim as a civil party?

Whether or not to bring a civil action will depend on the action taking by the prosecuting authorities after you have filed your complaint:

- if no action is taken within three months of your filing your complaint, or if the decision is made to discontinue the investigation into the complaint, you can make a claim as a civil party;
- if the prosecuting authorities decide to investigate into your complaint and instigate criminal proceedings against the perpetrator, you must file a complaint as a civil party to the criminal proceedings to be called as victim at trial.

NB: The decision to file a complaint as a civil party rather than just an ordinary complaint may be made when you first decide to take legal action.

How to bring a claim as a civil party?

To bring a civil action, you should send a letter recorded/signed for to the investigating judge of the district court (*tribunal de grande instance*) with jurisdiction for the place where the offence was committed or the place of domicile of the perpetrator.

NB: Unless you are entitled to legal aid (see below) or your financial circumstances qualify you for an exemption, you will be required to pay a deposit (*consignation*) which will be returned to you if the perpetrator is convicted. As a civil party you are entitled to legal aid even if you are not legally resident in France.

The time limit for bringing criminal proceedings

The time limit for bringing criminal proceedings, as of the date of the incident is:

- 10 years for serious crimes (crimes) such as rape;
- 3 years for criminal offences (délits) such as sexual harassment or assault and battery.

Compensation through civil court action

The perpetrator may be ordered to pay you damages without having received a criminal conviction.

In such proceedings you must be able to provide evidence that you have been harmed and that the perpetrator is at fault.

Attention! If you decide to bring a civil action you will not be able to bring criminal proceedings subsequently.

The time limit for bringing an action in tort is 5 years, and 10 years in the case of physical injury.

Compensation from the Compensation Board for Victims of Crime (CIVI - Commission d'indemnisation des victimes d'infractions)

What is the CIVI?

The CIVI is an independent body that you can apply to for full or partial compensation of the damage suffered, regardless of whether criminal proceedings have been brought.

The CIVI's decision can be contested before the Court of Appeal within one month of the decision being notified.

Qualifying criteria

To bring your case before the CIVI you must be:

- a French national;
- an EU citizen;
- or legally resident in France at the date the crime was committed or at the date you filed your compensation claim.

The level of compensation

You will be compensated in full if:

- you have suffered serious physical injury resulting in you being unable to work for at least one month or being permanently unable to work;
- you have been a victim of trafficking;
- you have been sexually assaulted.

Time limits for filling an application with the CIVI

You must file an application, duly signed by you:

- within three years of the date of the offence;
- within one year of the most recent court ruling if you brought criminal proceedings at the same time.

How to bring your case before the CIVI

To bring your case before the CIVI you will need to complete the following form: https://www.formulaires.modernisation.gouv.fr/gf/cerfa_12825.do, and deliver it in person or by registered letter to the registry of the CIVI board of the district court (*tribunal de grande instance*) of your place of domicile or of the location of the criminal court before which criminal proceedings have been brought.

The victim compensation fund (SARVI- Service d'aide au recouvrement en faveur des victimes d'infractions)

What is the SARVI?

SARVI is available to victims:

- of a criminal offence;
- who have obtained a final court ruling awarding them damages and possibly all or part of the legal costs;
- **and who do not qualify for compensation as awarded by the CIVI.**

The role of the SARVI

The SARVI will enable you obtain:

- payment of all or part of the amount awarded by the court:
 - **if this amount is below €1,000**, you will receive the whole sum;
 - **if this amount is above €1,000**, you will receive an advance payment of €1,000 minimum and €3,000 maximum.

The amount will be paid by the SARVI within two months of it receiving your application to recover the payment.

- Help in recovering monies owed to you: SARVI will act on your behalf to obtain payment from the convicted party of the sums owed to you.

When to submit a claim to the SARVI

You can submit a claim to the SARVI if you are still awaiting payment from the convicted party two months after the date of the final court ruling.

You must submit your claim within a year of that date.

How to submit a claim to the SARVI

To submit a claim to the SARVI you will need to complete the following form: <http://www.fondsdegarantie.fr/images/stories/pdf/infraction/demande-d-aide-au-recouvrement-6-0.pdf>, and send it to the following address:

**FONDS DE GARANTIE – SARVI
75569 PARIS CEDEX 12**

Legal aid for the purposes of claiming compensation

Legal aid as paid by the state will cover all or part of the fees (of lawyers, bailiffs, etc.) and legal costs incurred.

The legal aid bureau of the district court (tribunal de grande instance) of your domicile will be responsible for assessing your application for legal aid.

Qualifying criteria

To qualify for legal aid you must satisfy several criteria.

• Residence in France

In principle, legal aid is granted to foreign nationals on condition that they are habitually and legally resident in France.

However, under Article 3 of the Act of 10 July 1991, in the case of foreign nationals who have been granted a protection order under Article 515-9 of the Civil Code and in the case of parties bringing a civil action, there is no qualifying residence requirement for entitlement to legal aid.

Also eligible for legal aid: persons under a removal order and persons for whom a refusal to grant a temporary or long-term resident permit has been submitted to the body responsible for reviewing decisions to refuse the issue or extension of a resident permit (*Commission du titre de séjour*).

The above-mentioned Article 3 also provides that legal aid may be granted exceptionally to persons who do not meet nationality and residence requirements"

if their circumstances are particularly worthy of interest because of the subject matter of the dispute or the likely legal costs."

Some concrete examples

I hold a residence permit as the spouse of a French national or person exercising my right to be reunited with my family. I have been granted a protection order but the extension of my residence permit has been refused because I am no longer living with my spouse. Am I entitled to legal aid?

→ **Yes, you do have a right to legal aid as you have a protection order and your case will have gone before the body that reviews decisions to refuse the issue or extension of a resident permit.**

I don't have a protection order but have put in an application for exceptional leave to remain which has been rejected (without any requirement on me to leave the French territory), despite the fact that I have given evidence of habitual residence in France for over 10 years. Do I have a right to legal aid?

→ **Yes, you do have a right to legal aid as the body that reviews decisions to refuse the issue or extension of a resident permit will have ruled in your favour on account of your 10 years of habitual residence in France.**

I have applied for the extension of my residence permit but my application has been rejected on the grounds of 'cessation of married life'. I have been informed that I have to leave the country. Do I have a right to legal aid?

→ **Yes, you are eligible for legal aid as you have been told to leave the country.**

I want to begin divorce proceedings but don't have a residence permit. Do I have a right to legal aid?

→ **In this case you are not normally entitled to legal aid unless you can show that "your circumstances are particularly worthy of interest because of the subject matter of the dispute or the likely legal costs." It is strongly recommended that you seek the assistance of a jurist or victim support organisation in making your application for legal aid.**

Resource criteria

The level of legal aid you are entitled to will depend on your financial resources and the number of dependants you have as the applicant.

By way of example, from January 2016, all of your costs will be covered if you have no dependants and a monthly income below €1,000, or two dependants and a monthly income below €1,360.

Dependants (who must live with you habitually) include:

- your partner if they have no income;
- children aged under 18 on 1st January of the year in progress or under 25 if they are students or disabled;
- your ascendants if their resources do not exceed the amount of the old-age solidarity allowance (*allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées*).

To determine the amount of legal aid you are entitled to given your particular circumstances, you can visit the following website: <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074>

Certain persons do not have to produce evidence of their resources:

- persons in receipt of the old-age solidarity allowance (*allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées*) or earned income supplement (*revenu de solidarité active*);
- victims of a serious crime such as rape, torture or acts of barbarism.

Procedure for applying for legal aid

You can apply for legal aid before or during the case. The procedure involves three stages.

First stage: Obtain an application form.

The application form for legal aid can be obtained:

- from the legal aid bureau of the district court (tribunal de grande instance);
- on the website of the French Ministry of Justice: https://www.formulaires.modernisation.gouv.fr/gf/cerfa_12467.do

Instructions for completing the form are available at:

<https://www.formulaires.modernisation.gouv.fr/gf/getNotice.do?cerfaNotice=51036&cerfaFormulaire=12467>

Second stage: Complete the form and attach the necessary supporting documents

(your residence permit or passport, the last tax assessment notice or any other document providing evidence of your financial resources, *livret de famille*, copy of the police report of your complaint, etc.)

Third stage: hand in your application to the legal aid bureau and keep the receipt given to you..

Timeframe

The legal aid bureau will be able to give you an idea of how long it will take to process your application. This will depend on the bureau concerned and their current case load.

The decision

If your request for legal aid is accepted, you will be assigned a lawyer to help you with your claim.

If you already have a lawyer who agrees to represent you under legal aid, you should include with your application a letter from your lawyer indicating their acceptance of the case. This lawyer is then the lawyer who will be assigned to you.

If you do not have a lawyer, you can ask the legal aid bureau to assign you one.

Once you receive notification that your request for legal aid has been accepted, it is imperative that you contact the lawyer quickly and set up an appointment with them.

Attention! Legal aid is only valid for one year. If you fail to contact the lawyer while the aid is still valid, your right to the legal aid granted expires and you will have to put in a new application.

Appeals

• Time limit

If you are refused full or partial legal aid, you or your lawyer may appeal the decision.

You have 15 days to lodge an appeal as of receipt of notification of the refusal by letter recorded/signed for.

• Lodging the appeal

An appeal in the form of a simple statement can be handed in or sent by letter recorded/signed for to the legal aid bureau that rejected your application.

Attention! If the appeal is handed into the legal aid bureau in person, it is imperative that the person handing it

in obtains a copy of the appeal request bearing the stamp of the legal aid bureau.

The appeal will be examined by the presiding judge of the administrative court of appeal, who will rule on the appeal.

No further appeal is possible.

The organisations that are there to help you

For victims of violence

National organisations:

- **Centre national d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles - CNIDFF**
7 rue du Jura
75013 Paris
Tel. 01 42 17 12 00
cnidff@cnidff.fr
- **Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles de Paris – CIDFF**
17 rue Jean Poulmarch
75010 Paris
Tel. 01 83 64 72 01
femmesinfo@cidffdeparis.fr
- **Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles de Seine-et-Marne – CIDFF**
2, bis rue du parc
77185 Lognes
Tel. 01 60 05 84 79
cidff77@wanadoo.fr
- **Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles des Yvelines – CIDFF**
29 place des Fleurs
78955 Carrières-sous-Poissy
Tel. 01 30 74 21 01
cidff78@club-internet.fr

- **Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles des Hauts-de-Seine Nanterre**
167 avenue Joliot Curie
92000 Nanterre
01 40 97 22
cidff92nanterre@orange.fr
- **Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles des Hauts de Seine Boulogne**
5 rue des Quatre Cheminée
92100 Boulogne-Billancourt
01 41 31 08 74
info@cidff92bb.fr
- **Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles des Hauts-de-Seine/Clamart**
55 avenue Jean Jaurès
92140 Clamart
01 46 44 71 77
ciff@worldonline.fr
- **Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles des Hauts-de-Seine / Neuilly – CIDFF**
Maison des Associations 2, bis rue du Château
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
01 55 62 62 56
cidf.92neuilly@free.fr
- **Femmes solidaires Maison des Ensembles,**
3 Rue d'aligre
75012 Paris
Tel. 01 40 01 90 90
femmes.solidaires@wanadoo.fr
- **CIMADE**
46 boulevard des Batignolles
75017 Paris
Tel. 01 40 08 05 34
poste-idf@lacimade.org
- **Planning familial 4, square Saint Irénée**
75011 Paris
Tel. 01 48 07 29 10
mfpf@planning-familial.org
- **Le Planning familial 75**
10, rue Vivienne 75002 Paris
Tel. 01 42 60 93 20
mfpf75@wanadoo.fr
- **Le Planning familial 77**
Hôtel de Ville
77260 La Ferté- sous- Jouarre
Tel. 01 60 09 02 47
mfpf77@gmail.fr
- **Le Planning familial 78**
20 rue Armagis (offices located inside hospital on 6th floor of Pavillon Jacques Courtois)
78100 Saint-Germain
01 34 51 46 85
mfpf78@gmail.com
- **Le Planning familial 91**
1, rue du Minotaure
91350 Grigny
01 69 45 06 09
mfpfessonne@gmail.com
- **Le Planning familial 92**
6, av Jules Durand
92600 Asnières
01 47 98 44 11
mfpf92@orange.fr
- **Le Planning familial 93**
3, 5, 7, 9 Bd E. Vaillant
93200 Saint-Denis
01 55 84 04 04
mfpf-ad.93@wanadoo.fr

Paris-based organisations:

- **Elle's IMAGINE'nt - (Solidarité Femmes)**
Maison des Associations du 15e
22, rue de la Saïda
75015 PARIS
06 61 89 47 90
accueil.ellesimaginent@gmail.com
- **Femmes de la terre**
2, rue de la solidarité
75019 Paris
Refuge spaces available
Tel. 01 48 06 03 34
fdlt92@gmail.com
- **FIT, une femme, un toit – FIT**
11 boulevard des Filles du Calvaire
75003 Paris
Refuge spaces available
Tel. 01 44 54 87 90
mariecervetti@yahoo.fr
- **La Maison des femmes de Paris**
163 rue de Charenton
75012 Paris
01 43 43 41 13
maisondesfemmesdeparis@wanadoo.fr

Paris-region (Ile-de-France) organisations:

- **L'Escale (Solidarité femmes)**
48 Avenue Gabriel Péri
92230 Gennevilliers
Refuge spaces available
01 47 33 09 53
skle@wanadoo.fr
- **SOS Femmes alternative/Centre Flora Tristan – Solidarité femmes**
142 avenue de Verdun
92320 Châtillon
Refuge spaces available
Tel. 01 47 36 96 48
floratristan2@wanadoo.fr

Specific support For victims of domestic violence

National organisations:

- **Federation nationale solidarité femmes**
- FNSF 75, boulevard Macdonald
75019 Paris
Tel. 01 40 33 80 90
fnsf@solidaritefemmes.fr

Paris-based organisations:

- **Halte aide aux femmes battues – HAFB**
14, rue Mendelssohn
75020 Paris
Tel. 01 43 48 20 40
contact@hafb-asso.com
- **Libres terres des femmes - LTDF – Solidarité femmes**
111, bd Mac Donald
75019 Paris
Tel. 01 40 35 36 67
ltdf@orange.fr
- **Etablissement femmes solidarité 91**
4 rue Charles Baudelaire
91000 Evry
Refuge spaces available
Tel. 01 60 78 45 66
solidarite-femmes91@wanadoo.fr
- **Le Relais de Sénart**
27 rue de l'Etang
77240 Vert-Saint-Denis
Refuge spaces available
Tel. 01 64 89 76 43
antenne.senart@lerelais77.fr
- **Maison des femmes - Le relais**
5 avenue du Général de Gaulle
77130 Montereau-Fault-Yonne
Tel. 01 64 89 76 43
antenne.senart@lerelais77.fr

• La Maison des femmes

28 rue de l'Eglise
93100 Montreuil
Tel. 01 48 58 46 59
hypatie93@wanadoo.fr

• Paroles de femmes

Maison de l'emploi et de la formation
Avenue du Noyer Lambert

• Espace associatif.COS

9, avenue du Noyer Lambert
91300 Massy
Tel. 01 60 11 97 97

parolesdefemmes@club-internet.fr

• SOS Femmes en Seine-Saint-Denis - (Solidarité femmes)

24/28, rue de l'Eglise
93100 Montreuil
Tel. 01 48 58 46 59
hypatie93@wanadoo.fr

• SOS Femmes Meaux

13 rue Georges Courteline
77100 Meaux
Tel. 01 60 09 27 99
Refuge spaces available
contact@sos-femmes.com

For victims of rape

• Collectif féministe contre le viol CFCV

administratif, 9 villa d'Este
75013 Paris
Tel. 08 00 05 95 95
collectiffeministe.contreleviol@wanadoo.fr

For victims of female genital mutilation

National organisations:

- **Fédération nationale GAMS**
67 rue des Maraîchers
75020 Paris
Tel. 01 43 48 10 87
directricegams@live.fr

Paris-based organisations:

- **GAMS**
67 rue des Maraîchers
75020 Paris
Tel. 01 43 48 10 87
directricegams@live.fr

For women experiencing violence because of their sexual orientation

National organisations:

- **ARDHIS**
c/o Centre LGBT IdF
63 rue Beaumont,
75003 Paris
Tel. 06 19 64 03 91
contact@ardhis.org
- **CLF Coordination lesbienne en France**
163 rue de Charenton
75012 Paris
coordination.lesbienne@gmail.com
- **Les lesbiennes dépassent les frontières**
c/o CQFD
37 avenue Pasteur
93100 Montreuil
lesbiennesdepasentfrontieres@gmail.com

For victims of forced marriage

National organisations:

- **Fédération nationale GAMS**
67 rue des Maraîchers
75020 Paris
Tel. 01 43 48 10 87
directricegams@live.fr
- **Voix de femme**
Address confidential
Tel. 01 30 31 55 76
voixdefemmes@wanadoo.fr
(also deals with honour crime issues)

Paris-based organisations:

Halte aux femmes battues – HAFB

14, rue Mendelssohn
75020 Paris
Refuge spaces available
Tel. 01 43 48 20 40
email: contact@hafb-asso.com

For victims of prostitution

National organisations:

- **Amicale du nid - AdN**

21 rue du château d'eau
75010 Paris
Tel. 01 44 52 56 40
email: contact@adn-asso.org

- **Les Amis du bus des femmes**

58 Rue des Amandiers
75020 Paris
Tel. 01 43 14 98 98
email: contact.abdf@gmail.com

- **Aux captifs la libération**

8 rue Gît-le-Cœur
75006 Paris
Tel. 01 49 23 89 90
email: siege@captifs.fr

Paris-based organisations:

- **ANRS Service insertion jeunes ANRS SIJ**

39, rue du Faubourg Poissonnière
75009 Paris
Tel. 01 48 24 04 14
email: anrs.sij@wanadoo.fr

For victims of human trafficking

- **Comité contre l'esclavage moderne**

107, avenue Parmentier
75011 Paris
Tel. 01 44 52 88 90

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Les unités médico-judiciaires (UMJ) (*medical examination of rape victims*)

- **Groupe hospitalier Hôtel-Dieu (AP-HP)**
1, place du Parvis de Notre-Dame
75181 Paris
- **Centre hospitalier de Fontainebleau**
55, boulevard du Maréchal Joffre
77300 Fontainebleau
01 60 74 14 67
- **Centre hospitalier de Marne-la-Vallée**
2-4, cours de la Gondoire
77600 Jossigny
01 61 10 63 56
- **Maison Despagne**
50, rue Berthier
78000 Versailles
01 39 63 97 03
- **Centre hospitalier intercommunal
de Créteil**
40, avenue de Verdun
94010 Créteil
01 45 17 52 85
- **Centre hospitalier de Gonesse**
25, rue Bernard Février
95500 Gonesse
01 34 53 27 45
- **Centre hospitalier René Dubos**
6, avenue de l'Île-de-France
CS 90079 Pontoise
95303 Cergy-Pontoise
01 30 75 54 07

- **Hôpital Jean Verdier**
Avenue du 14 Juillet
93143 Bondy
01 48 02 65 06
- **Hôpital Raymond Poincaré**
104, boulevard Raymond Poincaré
92380 Garches
01 47 10 76 97

Les maisons de justice et du droit (MJD) (*free legal advice*)

Paris

- **Paris 10^e arrondissement**
15-17, rue du Buisson St-Louis
75010 Paris
Tél. 01 53 38 62 80 - Fax: 01 42 01 89 25
- **Paris 14^e arrondissement**
6, rue Bardinet - 75014 Paris
Tél. 01 45 45 22 23 - Fax: 01 45 40 01 42
- **Paris 17^e arrondissement**
16-22, Rue Kelner - 75017 PARIS
Tél. 01 53 06 83 40 - Fax: 01 42 29 34 76

L'Essonne

- **MJD de Athis-Mons**
4, avenue François Mitterrand
91200 Athis-Mons
Tél. 01 60 48 70 59 - Fax: 01 60 48 72 69
- **MJD de Les Ulis**
Rue des Bergères
Groupe scolaires les Bergères
91940 Les Ulis
Tél. 01 64 86 14 05 - Fax: 01 60 92 02 28
- **MJD de Val D'Orge**
72, route de Corbeil
91360 Villemoisson-sur-Orge
Tél. 01 69 46 81 50 - Fax: 01 69 46 81 57

Les Hauts-de-Seine

- **MJD de Bagneux**
10 bis, rue de la Sarrazine
92220 Bagneux
Tél. 01 46 64 14 14 - Fax: 01 46 61 13 95
- **MJD de Chatenay-Malabry**
1, rue Francis Pressensé
92000 Châtenay-Malabry
Tél. 01 46 32 76 12 - Fax: 01 46 32 17 74
- **MJD de Gennevilliers**
19, avenue Lucette Mazalaigue
92000 Gennevilliers
Tél. 01 47 99 06 56 - 01 47 92 32 07

Seine-et-Marne

- **MJD de Chelles**
1, rue Sainte-Bathilde - 77500 Chelles
Tél. 01 64 26 06 67 - Fax: 01 64 26 06 68
- **MJD de Meaux**
Centre commercial La Verrière
77100 Meaux Beauval
Tél. 01 60 41 10 80 - Fax: 01 60 41 10 84
- **MJD de Pontault-Combault**
Ferme Briarde
107, avenue de la République
77347 Pontault-Combault
Tél. 01 70 05 45 83 - Fax: 01 70 05 45 91
- **MJD de Savigny-le-Temple**
34, place Elysée-Reclus
77176 Savigny-le-Temple
Tél. 01 64 19 10 60 - Fax: 01 64 19 10 61
- **MJD de Val Maubuée**
4, place Gaston Deferre - 77186 Noisiel
Tél. 01 60 95 16 90 - Fax: 01 60 95 16 93

Seine-Saint-Denis

- **MJD d'Aubervilliers**
22, rue Bernard et Mazoyer - 93300
Aubervilliers
Tél. 01 48 11 32 24 - Fax: 01 48 11 32 25

- **MJD de Blanc-Mesnil**
60, avenue Henri Barbusse
93150 Le Blanc Mesnil
Tél. 01 45 91 93 50 - Fax: 01 45 91 93 55
- **MJD de Clichy-sous-Bois / Montfermeil**
201, allée de Gagny
93390 Clichy-sous-Bois
Tél. 01 41 70 38 20 - Fax: 01 41 70 38 29
- **MJD d'Epinais**
1, rue de la Terrasse - 93800 Epinais
Tél. 01 48 23 22 27 - Fax: 01 48 21 52 22
- **MJD de La Courneuve**
2, avenue de la République
93120 La Courneuve
Tél. 01 48 38 06 53 - Fax: 01 48 38 11 06

- **MJD de Pantin**
25 ter, rue du Pré Saint Gervais
93500 Pantin
Tél. 01 41 83 66 40 - Fax: 01 41 83 66 46
- **MJD de Saint-Denis**
16, rue des Boucheries
93200 Saint-Denis
Tél. 01 55 84 05 30 - Tél: 01 55 84 05 31

Val-de-Marne

- **MJD de Champigny-sur-Marne**
15, rue Albert Thomas
94500 Champigny-sur-Marne
Tél. 01 45 16 18 60 - Fax: 01 45 16 18 69

Val-d'Oise

- **MJD d'Argenteuil**
MJD Intercommunale
14, rue Alfred Labrierre
95100 Argenteuil
Tél. 01 34 34 62 30 - Fax: 01 39 47 96 01
- **MJD de Cergy-Pontoise**
12, rue des Institutions
95800 Cergy-Saint-Christophe
Tél. 01 30 38 45 15 - Fax: 01 30 38 24 82

- **MJD d'Ermont**
MJD de la vallée de Montmorency
60, rue de Stalingrad - 95120 Ermont
Tél. 01 34 44 03 90 - Fax: 01 34 44 03 99

- **MJD de Garges-les-Gonesse**
37, rue du Tiers Pot - (Quartier des
Doucettes)
95140 Garges-les-Gonesse
Tél. 01 30 11 11 20
Fax: 01 30 11 11 29

- **MJD de Persan**
82, avenue Gaston Vermeire
95340 Persan
Tél. 01 39 37 08 74
Fax: 01 34 70 23 78

- **MJD de Sarcelles**
31 bis, avenue du 8 mai 1945
95200 Sarcelles
Tél. 01 39 94 96 22
Fax: 01 39 92 51 42

- **MJD de Villiers-le-Bel**
2, rue Pompon
95400 Villiers-le-Bel
Tél. 01 34 19 87 52
Fax: 01 39 92 54 74

Les Yvelines

- **MJD de Les Mureaux**
79, boulevard Victor Hugo
78130 Les Mureaux
Tél. 01 34 92 73 42
Fax: 01 30 99 51 00
- **MJD de Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines**
(sites de Guyancourt et Trappes)

Antenne de Guyancourt
Place François Rabelais
78280 Guyancourt
Tél. 01 39 30 32 40
Fax: 01 39 30 32 41

Antenne de Trappes
3, place de la Mairie
78190 Trappes
Tél. 01 30 16 03 20
Fax: 01 30 16 03 21

Les points d'accès au droit (Pad) (free legal advice)

Paris

- **Pad du 13^e arrondissement**
33, boulevard Kellermann
75013 Paris
Tél. 01 55 78 20 56
- **Pad du 15^e arrondissement**
22, rue de la Saïda
75015 Paris
Tél. 01 45 30 68 60
- **Pad du 18^e arrondissement**
2 rue de Suez
75018 Paris
Tél. 01 53 41 86 60
- **Pad du 19^e arrondissement**
53, rue Compans
75019 Paris
Tél. 01 53 38 62 30
- **Pad du 20^e arrondissement**
15, Cité Champagne
75020 Paris
Tél. 01 53 27 37 40

L'Essonne

- **Pad d'Etampes**
1, rue du Coq
91150 Etampes
Tél. 01 69 92 11 70

- **Pad d'Evry**
7, clos de la Cathédrale
91000 Evry
Tél. 01 60 91 07 91

- **Pad d'Epinay-Sous Sénart**
8, rue Johann Strauss
91860 Epinay-sous-Sénart
Tél. 01 60 47 86 59

- **Pad de Chilly-Mazarin**
6-8, rue Olivier Beauregard
91380 Chilly-Mazarin
Tél. 01 69 10 59 25

Les Hauts-de-Seine

- **Pad de Colombes**
Centre social des Fosses - Jean
11, rue Jules Michelet
92700 Colombes
csccolombes@aol.com
csc-fossesjean.com
- **Pad de Courbevoie**
39, rue Victor Hugo
92400 Courbevoie
Tél. 01 46 91 91 30.
- **Pad de Meudon**
Centre Social" Millandy"
5, rue Georges Millandy
92360 Meudon-la-Forêt
Tél. 01 41 07 94 94
- **Pad de Clichy la Garenne**
Maison du droit et de la prévention
92, rue Martre
92110 Clichy-la-Garenne
Tél. 01 47 15 32 05
- **Pad de Nanterre**
Centre Social et culturel Les Acacias
Club des Acacias
12, rue des Acacias
92000 Nanterre
Tél. 01 47 29 10 26

- **Pad de Villeneuve-la Garenne**
Centre Socioculturel Le Phare
3, mail Marie Curie
92390 Villeneuve-la-Garenne
Tél. 01 47 98 15 03

Seine-et-Marne

- **Pad de Saint-Fargeau Ponthierry**
98, avenue de Fontainebleau Espace
Odyssée
77310 Saint-Fargeau Ponthierry
Tél. 01 64 89 50 37
- **Pad de la Ferté sous Jouarre**
34-36, rue des Pelletiers
Espace citoyen
77260 La Ferté-sous-Jouarre
Tél. 01 60 22 25 63
- **Pad de Meaux**
Rue du Lycée RD 5
BP 20177 Chauconin Neufmontiers
77351 Meaux
Tél. 01 64 36 95 59
- **Pad de Montereau**
9, rue Fleur Bégné
77130 Montereau-Fault-Yonne
Tél. 01 64 31 07 83
- **Pad de Nemours**
8, rue Hédelin
77140 Nemours
Tél. 01 74 80 00 30
- **Pad du Val d'Europe**
27, place d'Ariane
77700 Chessy

Seine-Saint-Denis

- **Pad de Bobigny**
SOS Victimes 93
Cité Picasso
5, rue Carnot
93000 Bobigny
Tél. 01 41 60 19 60

- **Pad de Montreuil**
12, boulevard Rouget de Lisle
93100 Montreuil
Tél. 01 48 70 68 67

- **Pad de Montreuil (Mairie annexe)**
77, rue des Blancs Vilains
93100 Montreuil-sous-Bois
Tél. 01 45 28 60 60

- **Pad de Noisy-le-Sec**
16 bis, rue Béthisy
93130 Noisy-le-Sec
Tél. 01 49 42 67 79

- **Pad Le Pré Saint-Gervais**
Mairie du Pré Saint-Gervais
93 310 Le Pré-Saint-Gervais
Tél. 01 49 42 73 00

- **Pad de Bondy**
Maison de la jeunesse
et des services publics
1, avenue Jean Lebas
93 140 Bondy
Tél. 01 71 86 64 30

- **Pad Les Lilas**
Le Kiosque
167, rue de Paris
93 260 Les Lilas
Tél. 01 48 97 21 10

Le Val-de-Marne

- **Pad de Créteil**
Kiosque Hall de la préfecture
Avenue du Général de Gaulle
94000 Créteil
Tél. 01 58 43 38 74
- **Pad de Fontenay-sous-Bois**
12 bis, avenue Charles Garcia
94120 Fontenay-sous-Bois
Tél. 01 48 75 46 96
- **Pad de Nogent-sur-Marne**
5-9, rue Anquetil
94130 Nogent-sur-Marne
Tél. 01 48 75 14 08

- **Pad de Valenton**
1, cour de la Ferme la Bergerie
94460 Valenton
Tél. 01 43 82 81 30

Val d'Oise

- **Pad de Pontoise**
Les Louvrais
2, place de la Fraternité
95300 Pontoise
Tél. 01 34 24 01 47
- **Pad de Marines**
Communauté de Communes Vexin Centre
10 bis, boulevard Gambetta
95640 Marines
Tél. 01 34 67 52 15

Les Yvelines

- **Pad d'Achères**
8, allée Simone Signoret
(place du marché)
78260 Achères
Tél. 01 39 22 12 87
- **Pad de Chanteloup-les-Vignes**
CCAS - 6, place du Trident
78570 Chanteloup-les-Vignes
Tél. 01 39 74 20 16
- **Pad de Carrières-sous-Poissy**
Pôle multiservices Michel Colucci
124 avenue Maurice Berteaux
78955 Carrières-sous-Poissy
Tél. 01 78 63 72 00
- **Pad de Fontenay-le-Fleury**
Hôtel de Ville
Place du 8 mai 1945
78330 Fontenay-le-Fleury
Tél. 01 30 14 33 67
- **Pad de Mantes-la-Jolie**
L'Agora
254, boulevard du Maréchal Juin
78200 Mantes-la-Jolie
Tél. 01 30 94 84 11

- **Pad de Mantes-La-Ville**
Centre de vie sociale Augustin Serre
60, rue Louise Michel
78711 Mantes-la-Ville
Tél. 01 30 98 45 46

- **Pad de Poissy**
12, boulevard Louis Lemelle
78300 Poissy
Tél. 01 39 65 23 11

- **Pad de Saint-Germain-en-Laye**
34, rue André Bonnenfant
78100 Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Tél: 01 39 21 03 31

- **Pad de Sartrouville**
Maison du citoyen, des droits
et des devoirs
118, avenue Georges Clémenceau
78500 Sartrouville
Tél. 01 61 04 20 99

Les préfetures

Paris

- **Préfecture de police de Paris**
1, rue de Lutèce
Place Louis Lépine
75004 Paris
Tél. 01 53 71 53 71
courriel.prefecturepoliceparis@interieur.gouv.fr

L'Essonne

- **Préfecture d'Evry**
Boulevard de France
91010 Évry cedex
Tél. 01 69 91 91 91
prefecture@essonne.gouv.fr

Les Hauts-de-Seine

- **Préfecture de Nanterre**
167-177, avenue Joliot Curie
92013 Nanterre Cedex
Tél. 01 40 97 20 00
prefecture@hauts-de-seine.gouv.fr

Seine-et-Marne

- **Préfecture de Melun**
12, rue des Saints-Pères
77000 Melun
Tél. 01 64 71 77 77

Seine-Saint-Denis

- **Préfecture de Bobigny**
1, esplanade Jean Moulin
93007 Bobigny Cedex
Tél. 01 41 60 60 60
prefecture@seine-saint-denis.gouv.fr

Val-de-Marne

- **Préfecture du Val-de-Marne**
21-29, avenue du Général De Gaulle
94038 Créteil Cedex
Tél. 01 49 56 60 00
prefecture@val-de-marne.gouv.fr

Val d'Oise

- **Préfecture de Cergy**
Avenue Bernard Hirsch
95010 CERGY PONTOISE Cedex
Tél. 01 34 20 95 95
prefecture@val-doise.gouv.fr

Les Yvelines

- **Préfecture des Yvelines**
1, avenue de l'Europe
78000 Versailles
Tél. 01 39 49 78 00

Office français de protection des réfugiés et des apatrides (Ofpra) (authority responsible for considering asylum applications)

- **Ofpra**
201, rue Carnot
94136 Fontenay-sous-Bois Cedex
Tél. 01 58 68 10 10
communication@ofpra.gouv.fr

Cour nationale du droit d'asile (CNDA) (refugee appeals board)

- **CNDA**
35, rue Cuvier
93100 Montreuil
Tél. 01 48 18 41 81

Bureaux d'aide juridictionnels (Baj) (legal aid)

Paris

- **Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle**
Tribunal de grande instance de Paris
1, quai de Corse
75194 Cedex 04 (M° Chatelet)

Essonne

- **Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle**
9, rue des Mazières
91012 Evry Cedex
Les Hauts-de-Seine
- **Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle**
Extension du Palais de Justice
2-6, avenue Pablo Neruda
92020 Nanterre Cedex
Tél. 01 40 97 14 08

Seine-et-Marne

- **Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle**
159, rue Grande
77300 Fontainebleau
Tél. 01 60 71 23 42
- **Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle**
Cité administrative Mont-Thabor
Avenue Salvador Allende
77109 Meaux cedex
Tél. 01 60 09 76 26
- **Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle**
TGI de Melun
2, avenue du Général Leclerc
77010 Melun cedex
Tél. 01 64 79 80 24

Seine-Saint-Denis

- **Bureau de l'aide juridictionnelle**
Tribunal de grande instance
173, avenue Paul Vaillant Couturier
93000 Bobigny.
Tél. 01 48 95 13 93

Val-de-Marne

- **Bureau d'aide Juridictionnelle**
Tribunal de grande instance de Créteil
Rue Pasteur Valléry Radot
94000 Créteil

Val d'Oise

- **Bureau d'aide juridictionnelle**

Tribunal de grande instance
3 rue Victor Hugo
BP 220 95302
Cergy-Pontoise Cedex
Tél. 01 72 58 70 00

Les Yvelines

- **Bureau de l'aide juridictionnelle**

Tribunal de grande instance de Versailles
5, avenue de l'Europe
78000 Versailles
Tél. 01 39 07 36 09

Les associations

- **La Cimade**

64 rue Clisson - 75013 Paris
Tél. 01 44 18 60 50 - fax: 01 45 56 08 59
infos@lacimade.org

NB: To find out where CIMADE holds drop-in sessions please use the link below: <http://www.lacimade.org/regions>
Helpline for non-French victims of violence against women available all day Wednesday: Tel. 01 40 08 05 34 or 06 77 82 79 09.

- **Forum réfugié**

(practical support for refugees and asylum seekers)
28, rue de la Baisse
CS 71054
69612 Villeurbanne
Tél. 04 78 03 74 45
conseiljuridique@forumrefugies.org

- **France terre d'asile (FTDA)**

(French asylum organisation)
24, rue Marc Seguin
75018 Paris
Tél. 01 53 04 39 99

- **Le Gisti**

(Information and support for immigrants)
3, villa Marcès
75011 Paris, France
Tél. 01 43 14 84 84
gisti@gisti.org
Permanence téléphonique :
Tél. 01 43 14 60 66

- **La Ligue des droits de l'Homme (LDH)**

(French League for Human Rights)
138, rue Marcadet
75018 Paris
Tél. 01 56 55 51 00
ldh@ldh-france.org
Permanence téléphonique :
Tél. 01 56 55 50 10

 **LdH — Ligue des droits de l'Homme**
138 rue Marcadet – 75018 Paris
Tél. 01 56 55 51 00 – Fax 01 42 55 51 21
ldh@ldh-france.org – www.ldh-france.org

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