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DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
DES ÉTRANGERS EN FRANCE

Study 2019

Comparative overview of national protection
statuses in France

*French National Contact Point for the European
Migration Network*

June 2019

PRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL CONTACT POINT

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• Websites

Official EMN website (in English):
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/index_en.htm
- French NCP website (in French):
<https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3>

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL PROTECTION STATUSES IN FRANCE

*Study conducted by the French National Contact Point
of the European Migration Network (EMN)*

June 2019

Disclaimer:

The information provided by the FR EMN NCP is considered to be up to date and objective, and thus in accordance with the context and aims of the study. However, this information may not be exhaustive and representative of the overall official policy in France. The FR EMN NCP shall not be held liable, under any circumstances, for the use which may be made of the information contained in this study.

The European Migration Network was set up by Council Decision 2008/381/EC and is coordinated by the European Commission.

The French EMN National Contact Point is financially supported by the European Union's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France of the Ministry of the Interior.

List of acronyms

- CASF: Code on Social Action and Families (*Code de l'action sociale et des familles*)
- CESEDA : Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and Right of Asylum (*Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*)
- UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (*Le Haut Commissariat des Nations unies pour les réfugiés*)
- OFPRA: French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (*Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides*)

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Executive Summary

This EMN study aims to provide a handbook guide to statuses granted in France, which address a protection need, other than international protection as harmonised by the Qualification¹ and Temporary Protection Directives.² This guide will consist of a synthesis overview of national statuses granted on particular protection grounds, their related procedures, key rights and content of protection.

An overview of EU-harmonised protection statuses and the content of protection as set out in EU asylum instruments will be presented in Annex 1 to support this comparative analysis.

The recognition of stateless persons is established in accordance with the 1954 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. As this study will deal with 'national protection statuses' as opposed to those deriving from international law, the status of stateless person falls outside the remit of this study.

Likewise, statuses granted to victims of crime (e.g. trafficking in human beings or victims of smuggling or witnesses of criminal proceedings) are not covered by this study due to criminal law governing most aspects of the grounds and the procedure. The same approach was taken with regard to witness protection programmes.

While this study will map national humanitarian protection statuses granted to third-country nationals already present on the territory of France, it will not include 'humanitarian visas', aimed to provide access to the territory of persons in need of protection.

The variety of residence permits issued to third-country nationals considered as non-removable are excluded from this study, i.e. situations where national authorities are faced with the impossibility of returning a person (he/she would not be readmitted to the country of origin, lack of identification documents or no transportation available, etc.).

Lastly, this study will not map cases based on Article 8 of the ECHR and the interpretation of the ECtHR.

The temporal scope of the study is 2010-2018.

¹ 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, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32011L0095>

² Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32001L0055>

Section 1: Overview and mapping of types national protection statuses

Q1. Aside from the EU-harmonised protection statuses, are there any other protection statuses currently available in your Member States? **NO**

The two forms of international protection status under French law are the refugee status (articles L.711-1 à L.711-6 of the Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and Right of Asylum – CESEDA) and the subsidiary protection status (articles L. 712-1 à L.712-4 of the CESEDA), in accordance with Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004³. They can be granted to both applicants who arrived in France by their own means and applicants who benefitted from resettlement, relocation, humanitarian admissions or long term visas granted for the purpose of applying for asylum.

In France, there is not a national legal status dedicated to humanitarian protection as such.

However, in France, **other specific schemes exist for foreign nationals which are not considered as national protection statuses** but as an admission procedure or an exceptional procedure for admission (see table 1).

Table 1

Type of non-harmonised protection status	Yes	No	Comments
Constitutional asylum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>According to article L.711-1 of the CESEDA, the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) may grant an international protection based on constitutional asylum to “any man persecuted in virtue of his actions in favour of liberty”.</p> <p>It is a specific ground which does not fall under the scope of the 1951 Refugee Convention but which is enshrined in the preamble of the French Constitution of 1946 (paragraph 4) and has as well been integrated in the preamble of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic. The admission criteria for refugee status in the frame of constitutional asylum are the following:</p>

³ Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32004L0083>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- existence of an effective persecution (so not only a fear of prosecution);- the perpetrators of persecution can be determined or not, organised or not;- the asylum seeker demonstrated an active commitment in favour of the establishment of a democratic regime or values linked with it (freedom of expression, freedom of association, union freedom etc.);- the asylum seeker's commitment has to be dictated by general interest considerations (not by personal ones). <p>However, the content of the protection granted on the basis of the French Constitution is identical to the one granted based on the 1951 Refugee Convention and therefore on the Directive 2011/95/EU.</p>
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Collective protection		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<p>The founding text is Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.</p> <p>The European Directive was introduced into French law, in the articles L.811-1 to L.811-8 of the CESEDA.</p> <p>Temporary protection applies to third-country nationals and to stateless persons who have left their country or region en masse and cannot return, in particular due to armed or violent conflicts, or who are victims of serious and repeated violations of human rights.</p> <p>To date, this protection which is a type of harmonised protection and not a national one, has never been applied in France.</p>
Other national (including humanitarian) statuses based on:		
Medical reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<p>Article L.313-11, 11° of the CESEDA provides that a temporary residence permit is issued to a third-country national who is habitually resident in France if his state of health requires medical care and the lack of care could have consequences of an exceptional gravity and if regarding the supply of health care and the characteristics of the health care system in the country of origin, the third-country national would not be able to receive effective treatment.</p> <p>The purpose of this admission to reside is to secure the stay of third-country nationals</p>

			<p>considered as non-removable given their health situation.</p> <p>Therefore, this status can neither be considered as a strictly humanitarian nor a national protection status.</p>
Statutes available for climate change reasons and natural disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Statutes available for local personnel of armed forces of respective Member States (e.g. interpreters in Afghanistan or Iraq)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The former local staff of the French armed forces are not granted any specific status upon their arrival in France.</p> <p>However, there is a special scheme for civilian staff that was locally employed for the French army in Afghanistan and selected after an individual examination. This scheme is based on article L. 314-11, 4° of the CESEDA which provides that foreign nationals having served in a fighting unit of the French army may be granted a residence permit under certain conditions. This residence permit is valid for 10 years and renewable provided the legality of the applicant's stay.</p>
Special statuses available for unaccompanied/aged-out minors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In France the protection of unaccompanied minors is based on the fact that these children have the right to be protected. When a third-country national has been recognised as a minor and unaccompanied, he/she is covered by common law on child welfare, enabling him/her to be cared for and provided with social, educational and legal protection until he/she reaches the age of 18.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors fall within the scope of child welfare as defined in article L. 112-3 of the Code on Social Action and Families (CASF), which makes no distinction on the grounds of nationality but is based on the</p>

			<p>criteria of being a minor and in a dangerous situation. Unaccompanied minors can file an application for international protection. If they do not do so they can also apply for a residence permit based on another reason once they have reached the age of 18. Various provisions provide for the issuance of residence permits to this group depending on their situation with regards to their age, unaccompanied status and personal situation (school, training, etc.).</p> <p>Regarding unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of majority: article L.313-11, 2° of the CESEDA provides that young adults entrusted to child welfare from the age of 16 or under may be issued a temporary residence permit with the mention "private life and family" in the frame of an application for exceptional admission for stay. The issue of this residence permit depends on the proof of genuine and serious pursuit of the school programme, the nature of the relation with the family remaining in the country of origin, and integration into French society.</p>
<p>Special statuses available for children</p> <p><i>* Please include only if status is different from the protection-related status provided to adults/unaccompanied minors for the above-listed reasons</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Other (national protection) grounds</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Q4. Table 2 below presents the type of statuses currently available for relocated and resettled persons, persons who are admitted through private/community sponsorship or other type of special programmes.

Type of protection status	Yes		No	Comments
	EU-harmonised protection status	Non-harmonised protection status		
Status(es) available for resettled persons				
<p><i>*Please note: EMN study on resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes in France</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>France currently has four main programmes relating to resettlement and humanitarian admission.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) The Framework Cooperation Agreement between the UNHCR and France, signed on 4 February 2008. This mechanism applies to people who are recognised by the UNHCR as refugees (under the terms of its strict mandate); 2.) France's commitment towards the Council of the European Union to resettle persons who manifestly have a need of international protection; 3.) France's commitment to receive Syrian refugees under the EU-Turkey agreement of 18 March 2016 addressing the crisis of Syrian refugees in Turkey; 4.) France's commitment in the frame of the European undertakings related to resettlement to receive under the resettlement operations conducted with the UNHCR refugees from Chad,

				<p>Niger, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey.</p> <p>These programmes do not change anything in the examination of asylum applications which are processed in accordance with the rule in force. The protection statuses granted are identical to the ones foreseen by the Directive 2011/95/EU.</p>
Status(es) available for relocated persons				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In the context of the decisions of the European Council of 14 and 22 September 2015, France participated in the implementation of the relocation scheme which is aimed at distributing refugees more evenly among EU Member States of the first entry.</p> <p>However, the examination of asylum applications are processed in accordance with the rule in force. The protection statuses granted are identical to the ones foreseen by the Directive 2011/95/EU.</p> <p>France has also realised ad hoc relocations since the summer 2018. The persons relocated in that frame are granted a protection status foreseen by the Directive 2011/95/EU.</p>
Status(es) available to beneficiaries of community/private sponsorship programmes				
<p><i>*Please note: EMN study on resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes in France</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>There is a private sponsorship programme in France: on 14 March 2017, a memorandum of understanding on the reception of 500 refugees from Lebanon</p>

			<p>over an initial period of 18 months was concluded. It was signed by the French Minister of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, the Community of Saint Egidio, the Protestant Federation of France, the Protestant Solidarity Federation, the French Bishops' Conference, and Secours Catholique-Caritas France.</p> <p>This memorandum intends to enable the reception of vulnerable Syrian and Iraqi refugees from Lebanon in France, irrespective of religion or belief, by granting visas for the purpose of asylum. They are identified by the representatives of the programmes sponsoring their journey, reception and hosting until they can have access to housing under common law.</p> <p>Private sponsorship of refugees is a complementary migratory pathway to the territory, organised by private actors, and not a specific status. The beneficiaries of a private sponsorship have to apply for asylum upon their arrival in France, and their application is processed according to the provisions of the applicable law. The granted protection status will be identical to the status foreseen for by the Directive 2011/95/EU.</p>

Statuses available to beneficiaries of other special programmes				
<i>E.g.: special programmes designed to assist persons in need of protection to enter and reside in the EU (e.g. in the frame of humanitarian admission programmes; family members of third-country nationals already legally residing in Member States).</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Section 2: Rationale, procedure and content of protection of national protection statuses

In France there is no other protection status granted to a third-country national on the basis of national provisions that does not fall under international protection as established in EU law (i.e. refugee, subsidiary and temporary protections). Therefore, this section does not concern France.

Section 3: National debates and challenges as regards national protection statuses

Q7. Are the national protection statuses the **subject of debate** in your Member State (e.g. political, academic and civil society debate)? **YES**

Actors of the French civil society have shown a growing interest in the extension and the evolution of national refugee protection statuses in France, and more specifically of a status for **people forcibly displaced by the effects of climate change**.

Several organisations have published reports or proposals on this topic (the Cimade, Amnesty International, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, the General States on Migrations, etc.). These organisations aim to obtain the recognition of climate change's consequences as grounds for international protection.

However, the **definition of this notion raises various issues** as several inaccurate designations ("environmental refugees" or "climate refugees") are multiplying ("climate displaced people", "environmental migrants") and spreading. A more technical problem is also arising regarding the **adoption of a legal status for climate refugees**: should the scope of the 1951 Refugee Convention be amended or extended or should a new treaty be created? There is also a lack of consensus on the phenomenon of environmental migration which causes mainly internal displacements for the moment.

The importance conferred by the civil society to the issue of climate displaced people has found its way into **public debate** (declaration of Mr Yannick Jadot, leading candidate of the French Green Party for the European elections, position statement of Mr Pascal Brice, former General Director of the OFPRA). France is particularly addressing the topic of climate refugees in multilateral fora such as the UN. For instance, under France's presidency, the COP21 led to the adoption of an agreement which incorporates a specific article addressing the losses and damages resulting from the adverse effects of climate change, and to the creation of a special working group on the issue of forcibly displaced people by the effects of climate change.

Q8. What are the **key practical or operational challenges** in your Member State regarding national protection statuses? [N/A](#)

Q9. Did your (Member) State adopt any **measures to tackle the above-mentioned challenges**? [N/A](#)

Q10. Is your Member State planning to introduce any **new protection statuses** that have been announced publicly (i.e. in the form of official strategy documents, existing draft legislation or proposal)?
[NO](#)

Q11. Is your Member State planning to **terminate or significantly change** any of the protection statuses currently available? [NO](#)

Q12. If applicable, have any of the statuses identified within **the 2010 EMN study**,⁴ and within the scope of the present study, ceased to exist or been significantly amended since 2010? [N/A](#)

⁴ 'The Different National Practices Concerning Granting of Non-EU-Harmonised Protection Statuses'. Member States that participated in the 2010 EMN study, were Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.
Study is available at : https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/non-eu-harmonised-protection-status/0_emn_synthesis_report_noneuharmonised_finalversion_january2011_en.pdf

Conclusion

This study shows that **protection statuses deriving from International Law and the Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004**, namely the status of refugee and the one of beneficiary of subsidiary protection, **are the two statuses granted in France to persons in need of protection**, regardless of the way they came to France (by their own means or through resettlement and relocating programmes, etc.). Similarly, constitutional asylum and the collective protection are codified in French law and correspond to harmonised protection statuses within the meaning of the respective European directives.

In France, other specific schemes exist for foreign nationals which are not considered as national protection statuses but as an admission procedure (for medical reasons or for former local staff of the French army) or an exceptional procedure for admission (for unaccompanied minors reaching the age of majority).

Furthermore, **France is involved in the debates on forced displacements caused by climate-related or environmental causes**, notably in multilateral fora.

Annex 1: Overview of EU-harmonised statuses and implementation by Member States

All Member States implemented the provisions of the recast Qualification Directive, with the exception of Ireland and the UK,⁵ and of the Temporary Protection Directive. Norway, a State not participating to these Directives, has adopted in its national legislation equivalent protection statuses.

Table A2.1 presents an overview of the content of protection under each of the three harmonised statuses.

Table A2.1 Content of protection of EU-harmonised statuses

Content of protection	Refugee Protection	Subsidiary Protection	Temporary protection
Residence permit	Article 24 recast QD	Article 24 recast QD	Articles 4 and 8 TPD
<i>Issuance of a residence permit required?</i>	Yes As soon as possible after refugee protection status has been granted	Yes As soon as possible after subsidiary protection status has been granted	Yes
<i>Validity of the first residence permit (or initial length) (in years)</i>	Minimum 3 years	Minimum 1 year	Minimum 1 year
<i>Possibilities of renewal/extension?</i>	Yes	Yes (at least 2 years)	Yes (up to maximum 2 additional years)
<i>Time period required to be entitled to permanent residence permit (in years)</i>	No harmonisation	No harmonisation	No harmonisation
<i>Does this time period differ from the general rule for applying for permanent residence permit?</i>	No harmonisation	No harmonisation	No harmonisation
Travel document	Article 25(1) QD	Article 25(2) QD	No harmonisation
<i>Is a travel document issued?</i>	Yes	Yes	-
<i>If so, what type of document is it ? (e.g. Geneva travel document or a national travel document)</i>	Travel documents in the form set out in the Schedule to the Geneva Convention	If unable to obtain a national passport should be issued with documents which enable to travel	-
<i>Validity (in years)</i>	No harmonisation	No harmonisation	-
Accommodation	Article 32 recast QD	Article 32 recast QD	Article 13 TPD
<i>Access to accommodation (as other legally residing third-country nationals) ?</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes (but only access to 'suitable accommodation' or provide 'means to obtain housing')
<i>Access to specific schemes/programmes to support access to accommodation?</i>	No harmonisation	No harmonisation	-
<i>Dispersal mechanism?⁶</i>	Allowed on condition of non-discrimination of beneficiaries of	Allowed on condition of non-discrimination of beneficiaries	No harmonisation

⁵ Ireland participated in Directive 2004/83/EC but is not bound by the recast Directive 2011/95/EU. The UK participated in Directive 2004/83/EC and is not bound by the recast Directive 2011/95/EU.

⁶ In asylum policies, a 'dispersal mechanism' refers to a policy implemented by national authorities to 'distribute' asylum seekers or beneficiaries of protection across the territory of the State, to ensure an even distribution among local authorities and avoid 'overburdening' available accommodation or housing facilities.

Content of protection	Refugee Protection	Subsidiary Protection	Temporary protection
	international protection (Article 32(2) QD)	of international protection (Article 32(2) QD)	
Family unity & reunification	Articles 2 and 23 recast QD	Articles 2 and 23 recast QD	Article 15 TPD
<i>Right to family reunification?</i>	Yes Obligation of MS to maintain family unity ⁷	Yes Same as for refugees	Yes
<i>Eligible family members</i>	Family ties should have already existed in the country of origin Spouse; unmarried partner in a stable relationship; minor unmarried children; father, mother or another adult responsible for the refugee Possibility to restrict family reunification with close relatives on the condition that family ties have already existed in the country of origin and who were dependant on the sponsor	Same as for refugees	Family ties should have already existed in the country of origin Spouse, unmarried partner in a stable relationship, minor unmarried children of the sponsor or of the spouse, other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit and who were dependent on the sponsor
<i>Material requirements sponsor must guarantee</i>	Articles 6-9 Family Reunification Directive: Accommodation, health insurance and/or sufficient financial resources	Excluded from the scope of the FRD	No harmonisation
<i>'Grace period'?</i> <i>If so, please indicate the duration of the grace period</i>	Article 12 Family Reunification Directive: Exemption to from the obligation to meet the material requirements for a minimum period of three months after the granting of refugee status	Excluded from the scope of the FRD	No
<i>What is the validity of the residence permit of the family member?</i>	It may be valid for less than 3 years and renewable (Article 24(1) recast QD)	It may be valid for less than 3 years and renewable (Article 24(1) recast QD)	For the duration of the temporary protection of the sponsor (Article 15(6) TPD)
Labour market and qualifications	Articles 26 and 28 recast QD	Articles 26 and 28 recast QD	Article 12 TPD
<i>Specific conditions to be granted access (e.g. hold work permit)?</i>	Yes, possible (Article 26(1): access can be subject to rules generally applicable to the profession and to the public service)	Yes, possible (as for refugees)	Yes Member States may give priority to EU and EEA citizens, and to legally resident third-country nationals receiving unemployment benefit
<i>Access to procedures for recognition of qualifications?</i>	Yes (equal treatment with nationals)	Yes (as for refugees)	No harmonisation
Social assistance	Article 29(1) recast QD	Article 29(2) recast QD	Article 13 TPD
<i>Social assistance limited to core benefits ?</i>	No	Yes	Yes ('necessary assistance in terms of social welfare and

⁷ According to the recast QD (Article 13(2)), family unity involves ensuring that family members who do not qualify for international protection status nevertheless have access to the same rights as the family member with refugee or subsidiary protection status.

Content of protection	Refugee Protection	Subsidiary Protection	Temporary protection
			means of subsistence, if they do not have sufficient resources')
Health care	Article 30 recast QD	Article 30 recast QD	Article 13 TPD
<i>Access to emergency health care?</i>	No harmonisation	No harmonisation	Yes ('emergency care and essential treatment of illness')
<i>Access to mainstream services ?</i>	Yes	Yes	No
<i>Specific support to those with special needs (e.g. to persons who have undergone torture, rape, or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence)?</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
Education	Article 27 recast QD	Article 27 recast QD	Article 14 TPD
<i>Access to general system of education (same as nationals)?</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Additional support provided (e.g. preparatory classes, additional classes of official language, remedial classes, assistance of intercultural assistant)?</i>	No harmonisation	No harmonisation	No harmonisation
Integration	Article 34 recast QD	Article 34 recast QD	No harmonisation
<i>Access to 'mainstream' support (available for legally residing third-country nationals)?</i>	Yes Access to integration programmes which are considered to be appropriate so as to take into account the specific needs of beneficiaries of international protection or create pre-conditions which guarantee access to such programmes	Yes Same as refugees	-
<i>Access to targeted support (i.e. specifically for beneficiaries of the status)?</i>	Yes	Yes	-
<i>If so, how long is the support granted for?</i>	No harmonisation		-
Ending or refusal to renew protection	Articles 11, 12 and 14 recast QD	Articles 16, 17 and 19 recast QD	Article 6 TPD
<i>Are grounds to end or refusal to renew protection formally foreseen?</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
Change of status			Articles 3 and 17 TPD
<i>Possibility to lodge an application for another protection status?</i>	Yes, to subsidiary protection ⁸	Yes	Beneficiaries of TP can lodge an application for asylum at any point in time.

⁸ See CJEU, joined cases C-175/08, C-176/08, C-178/08 and C-179/08, *Aydin Salahadin Abdulla, Kamil Hasan, Ahmed Adem, Hamrin Mosa Rashi & Dier Jamal v Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, 2 March 2010, ECLI:EU:C:2010:105, para 76.

Annex 2: List of persons interviewed or who contributed to this study

The interviews and questionnaires were carried out between March and May 2019 by Christelle Caporali-Petit (Coordinator of the French NCP of the EMN), Tamara Buschek-Chauvel and Anne-Cécile Jarasse (Policy Officers within the French NCP of the EMN).

List of interviews conducted:

Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate for Foreigners in France (DGEF)

Asylum Directorate - DA

Department of Right of Asylum and Protection

- Frédérique Doublet, Head of department
- Maude Lacour, Head of the European asylum policy section
- Pascal Roche, Deputy Head of the European asylum policy section
- Olivier Massuelle, Head of the section law, procedures and external dimensions

Directorate of Immigration - DIMM,

Sub-directorate for residence and employment (SDST)

- Simon Bertoux, Head of the sub-directorate
- Isabelle Burel, Deputy Head of the sub-directorate, Head of immigration for employment office

Office for Family Immigration

- Hélène Croze, Head of Office
- Jean-Michel Duraffourg, Deputy Head of Office
- Diego Jimenez, Legal officer

Annex 3: Bibliography

1. International Treaties

- Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 Relating to the Status of Refugees, published by the Decree no.54-1055 of 14 October 1954, https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jo_pdf.do?cidTexte=JPDF2910195400010225&categorieLien=id

2. French Legislation

• Codes

- Code on Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and Right of Asylum, <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158>
- Code on Social Action and Families, <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT0000060740699>

3. European Legislation

- Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council 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, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32011L0095>
- Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32001L0055>
- Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32004L0083>