

Overview of national measures regarding employment and social security of displaced persons coming from Ukraine

Country Fiche – France
February 2023

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1.0 Legal and institutional framework

1.1 Legal framework

1.1.1 List of the legal framework

- I. Legislation implementing the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD or the Directive)¹ and Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382²

Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right to Asylum ([Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile](#) – CESEDA) is the main implementing act.

- ▶ France's immigration code separately regulates the granting of temporary protection in regard to situations of a mass influx of third country nationals.
- ▶ The CESEDA came into force in 2005, following an [Ordonnance n°2004-1248 of 24 November 2004 relating to the legislative part of the code for the entry and stay of foreigners and the right to asylum](#) (*Ordonnance n° 2004-1248 du 24 novembre 2004 relative à la partie législative du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*). The CESEDA brings together various measures relating to French immigration law. France adopted amendments to the regulatory part on temporary protection as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. As of 1 April 2022, [Decree no. 2022-468](#) of 1 April 2022 on the right to work of beneficiaries of temporary protection facilitates employment of beneficiaries of temporary protection.
- ▶ [Ordonnance n°2020-1733 of 16 December 2020](#) (*Ordonnance n° 2020-1733 du 16 décembre 2020 portant partie législative du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*), which came into force on 1 May 2021, introduced a recast of the CESEDA, including the current [Articles L581-1 to L581-10](#) of the CESEDA containing measures relating to the granting of temporary protection status. [Article L581-2](#) states that the temporary protection regime is available to third country nationals in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 (hereinafter 'TPD').
- ▶ [Decree No. 2020-1734 of 16 December 2020 on the regulatory part of the Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and the Right to Asylum](#) (*Décret n° 2020-1734 du 16 décembre 2020 portant partie réglementaire du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*), which came into force on 1 May 2021, complemented the legislative provisions with regulatory measures in [Articles R581-1 to D581-7](#) regulating the stay of third country nationals benefitting from temporary protection status.

Government instruction on the implementation of the Council Decision

- ▶ The government published [Instruction on the implementation of the decision of the Council of the European Union of March 4, 2022, taken pursuant to Article 5 of Council Directive 2001/55/EC of July 20, 2001](#) (Instruction) (*Instruction relative à la mise en œuvre de la décision du Conseil de l'Union européenne du 5 mars 2022, prise en application de l'article 5 de la directive 2001/55/CE du Conseil du 20 juillet 2001*) on 10 March 2022.

¹ Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof, OJ L 212, 7 August 2001, p. 12-23, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32001L0055>.

² Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection, OJ L 71, 4 March 2022, p. 1-6, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32022D0382>.

- ▶ This Instruction is addressed to the Prefectures (administrative bodies competent for registering protection claims) as well as the Office for Immigration and Integration (OFFI); the Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) and the directors general of the regional health agencies (ARS).
- ▶ It clarifies the scope of application of the temporary protection in France; summarises the related measures and the rights associated with this status provided in French law; and instructs the Prefectures to take adapted measures, particularly in light of the scale and vulnerability of the persons displaced from Ukraine.

The Order of 3 May 2022 relating to language training for beneficiaries of temporary protection (*Arrêté du 3 mai 2022 relatif à la formation linguistique des bénéficiaires d'une protection temporaire*) was adopted on 3 May 2022. Beneficiaries of temporary protection benefit from French language training adapted to their level. These are training courses of 100 or 200 hours aimed at acquiring level A1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, one hundred hours of training aimed at acquiring level A2 and one hundred hours of training aimed at acquisition of a B1 level. Each beneficiary of temporary protection can complete only one training course per level (Article 2 of the Order of 3 May 2022).

- II. Legislation having an impact on the (access to) (self-)employment and social security/welfare for the displaced persons coming from Ukraine

Access to employment

- ▶ **French Labour Code** (*Code du Travail*) in [Article L 5221-2](#) provides that beneficiaries of temporary protection are authorised to exercise a professional activity, as long as they have the documents and visas required by the international and national legislation in force.
- ▶ CESEDA in [Article R581-4](#) paragraphs 1 and 2 stipulates that a beneficiary of temporary protection is granted a 'temporary residence permit' as 'beneficiary of temporary protection' (*autorisation provisoire de séjour*, APS) valid for six months (renewable).

Social security

- ▶ Social Security Code (*Code de la Sécurité Sociale*) in [Article R111-3](#) stipulates that French nationals, as well as persons in a regular situation in accordance with French immigration law, may benefit from social security rights mentioned in Articles L. 160-1 (coverage of medical and maternity costs), L. 356-1 (widow's pension), L. 815-1 (solidarity allowance for elderly people), L. 815-24 (supplementary invalidity allowance), L. 861-1 (Supplementary health protection). Article L512-1 of the Social Security Code provides that all French and foreign nationals (with a regular immigration status) who have two or more children can benefit from family allowances.
- ▶ [Order of 10 May 2017 fixing the list of residence permits provided for in Article R. 111-3 of the Social Security Code](#) (*Arrêté du 10 mai 2017 fixant la liste des titres de séjour prévu au I de l'article R. 111-3 du code de la sécurité sociale*) from the Minister responsible for social security and the Minister of the Interior, which came into force on 12 May 2017, sets the list of certificates or documents attesting to the regular status of third country nationals. The list includes, in Article 1 point 18, the temporary residence authorisation (thus including those delivered to beneficiaries of temporary protection).
- ▶ **Labour Code** in [Article L5422-1](#) stipulates the conditions for unemployment rights (unemployment benefits and professional orientation).

Social welfare rights

- ▶ Code of Construction and Housing (*Code de la construction et de l'habitation*) in [Article R441-1](#) stipulates that persons in a regular situation (thus including beneficiaries of temporary protection) are also eligible for housing support if the household resources are below a certain threshold.
- ▶ CESEDA in [Article D581-7](#) extends the scope of beneficiaries of the monthly allowance for asylum seekers to persons benefiting from temporary protection. These rules were introduced by Article 18 of [Decree no. 2020-1734 of 16 December 2020](#) (*Décret n° 2020-1734 du 16 décembre 2020 portant partie réglementaire du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile*). The decree came into force on 1 May 2021.
- ▶ Education Code in [Articles L.111-1](#) and [L.114-1](#) provides for access to free public education, which is obligatory for children between 3 and 16 years old.

1.1.2 Beneficiaries (persons covered by temporary protection)

Type of beneficiary	National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine
<p>Ukrainian nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Residing in Ukraine ▶ displaced from 24 February 2022 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Article L581-2 of the CESEDA stipulates that the temporary protection regime is open to third country nationals according to the modalities determined by the Council Decision as provided in Article 5 of the TPD, defining the scope of application of the temporary protection to specific groups.</p> <p>The Instruction on the implementation of Council Decision of 5 March 2022 outlines the scope of application of the temporary protection regime in relation to the war in Ukraine, with a direct cross-reference to Article 2 of the Council Decision of March 2022. It indicates in Section I a. paragraph 1° that the scope includes Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and displaced from 24 February 2022.</p>
<p>Family members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ of a Ukrainian national present or residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022 ▶ of third-country nationals and stateless persons, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and were displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Article L581-6 of the CESEDA stipulates that family members of beneficiaries of temporary protection have the right to join them on the basis of the provisions of Article 15 of the TPD and shall automatically receive the same temporary residence document.</p> <p>The Instruction on the implementation of Council Decision of 5 March 2022 Section 1 a. paragraph 4° stipulates that the following are considered as family members, provided that the family already existed in Ukraine before 24 February 2022:</p>

Type of beneficiary	National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the spouse or the partner engaged in a stable relationship; ▶ unmarried minor children or those of their spouse, whether or not they are born of the marriage or whether they have been adopted; ▶ the other close relatives who lived in the family before 24 February 2022 and who were entirely or mainly dependent of either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ (i) Ukrainians residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; ▷ (ii) third country nationals or stateless persons who benefitted from an international protection status in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; or ▷ (iii) third country nationals residing in Ukraine on a regular basis with a valid residence permit delivered in accordance with Ukrainian law.
Third-country nationals and stateless persons beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine until 24 February 2022	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Instruction on the implementation of Council Decision of 5 March 2022 refers in Section I a. paragraph 2° to third-country nationals and stateless persons beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.</p>
Stateless persons and nationals of third countries, legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent resident permit and unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Instruction on the implementation of Council Decision of 5 March 2022 refers in Section I a. paragraph 3° to stateless persons and nationals of third countries, who establish that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent resident permit delivered in accordance with Ukrainian law and unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin. The Instruction further specifies that for the application of these provisions, the applicant must be invited to an interview for the Prefecture to assess their individual situation.</p>
Other persons who are displaced for the same reasons and from the same country of region of origin (Article 7(1) of TPD), including	<p>Yes</p> <p>Article L581-7 CESEDA stipulates that according to the conditions set out in Article 7 of Directive 2001/55/EC, other</p>

Type of beneficiary	National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine
<p>▶ stateless persons and</p> <p>▶ nationals of third countries other than Ukraine,</p> <p>who are residing legally in Ukraine and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin (Article 2(3) Council Decision).</p>	<p>persons who are displaced for the same reasons and from the same country or region of origin can benefit from temporary protection.</p> <p>The provisions granting temporary protection status set out in Articles L. 581-3 à L. 581-6 of the CESEDA are applicable to these types of persons. Apart from this cross-reference to Article 7 of the TPD in the immigration code, no other measures (including the Instruction following the Council Decision of March 2022) elaborate further on this nor set out further conditions.</p>
<p>Any additional category of beneficiaries (i.e. persons who arrived from Ukraine before 24 February 2022)</p>	<p>The Instruction on the implementation of Council Decision of 5 March 2022 also mentions (Section I a. paragraph 1) that Ukrainian nationals present on that date on the territory of an EU Member State or associated State (with a Schengen visa or visa waiver), who establish that their permanent residence on that date was in Ukraine, are also included.</p> <p>Moreover, definition of a family member is broader, also encompassing close relatives who lived in the family before 24 February 2022 and who were entirely or mainly dependent of third country nationals residing in Ukraine on a regular basis with a valid residence permit delivered in accordance with Ukrainian law.</p>

1.2 Institutional framework

- a) National competent authority(ies) providing assistance to the persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection coming from Ukraine.

Scope of work	Name of the authority (in EN)	Name of the authority (in national language)	Hyperlink
<p>General (including status change in Section 2)</p>	<p>French office for immigration and integration</p> <p>French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)</p>	<p><i>Office français de l'immigration et de l'intégration</i></p> <p><i>Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides</i></p>	<p>Accueil - OFII</p> <p>Page d'accueil OFPRA</p>

Scope of work	Name of the authority (in EN)	Name of the authority (in national language)	Hyperlink
	Department and regional prefects	<i>Préfets de département et de région</i>	Accueil La préfecture et les services de l'État en région Île-de-France (prefectures-regions.gouv.fr)
Employment rights	Regional directorates for the economy, employment, labour and solidarity Pôle emploi (French employment support agency)	<i>Directions régionales de l'économie, de l'emploi, du travail et des solidarités (DREETS)</i> <i>Accueil Pôle emploi</i>	Portail national des directions régionales de l'économie, de l'emploi, du travail et des solidarités (drets.gouv.fr) Accueil Pôle emploi Pôle emploi (pole-emploi.fr)
Social welfare and social security rights	Ameli, Medical insurance Director General of Regional Health Agencies Family allowance	<i>Ameli, l'Assurance Maladie</i> <i>Directeurs généraux des agences régionales de santé</i> <i>Caisse d'allocations familiales (CAF)</i>	Réfugié ukrainien ameli.fr Assuré E.g. : Agence Régionale de Santé (Landing page for all regions) Bienvenue sur Caf.fr caf.fr

- b) Existence of a mechanism in place to coordinate the work of these national authorities with respect to persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection coming from Ukraine.

A [Committee for the follow-up on the reception policy for persons displaced from Ukraine](#) in the inter-ministerial crisis unit was set up in March 2022 by the Ministry of Interior. The Committee brings together all associations of locally elected officials and aims to communicate to local authorities information in real time on the arrival of displaced persons, organise the reception policy and identify needs at local level.

The [Inter-ministerial delegation for the reception and integration of refugees](#) of the Ministry of Interior has set up a platform dedicated for supporting persons displaced from Ukraine on the following link: [Pour l'Ukraine - Accueil \(refugies.info\)](https://pourlukraine-accueil.refugies.info/). The 'For Ukraine' website is the official platform to coordinate initiatives from citizens, associations and private actors mobilised to support the reception of refugees and displaced people in France. It allows inter alia associations to recruit volunteers to help them carry out their missions or give visibility to their actions and to promote engagement of private companies (donations, mobilising employees to volunteer, etc.).

The [instruction on the implementation of the Council Decision](#) of 4 March 2022 highlights that the Directorate General for Foreigners in France (DGEF) within the Ministry of Interior should be called upon, for example, if there are difficulties in determining the scope of application of the temporary protection status; or in case of saturation of reception conditions in a particular region where decisions will need to be taken by the DGEF on potential referrals to other regions. In addition, a dedicated email address has been created within the DGEF

to support authorities working with beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine: suivi-ukraine-dgef@interieur.gouv.fr.

2.0 Possibility of changing the status

- a) Difference between temporary protection status and other forms of adequate protection³ under national law, in respect of third country nationals and stateless persons coming from Ukraine.

No other forms of adequate protection exist for displaced persons from Ukraine. Such persons can either apply for temporary protection or international protection.

- b) Possibility to file status change inside the territory without the requirement for the person to first leave the country or return to Ukraine from temporary protection or other forms of adequate protection to employment-based residence permit during the temporary protection regime and at the end of this regime (e.g. single permit for work, EU Blue Card for highly qualified workers, seasonal workers, family reunification).

As explained above, no other forms of adequate protection exist for displaced persons from Ukraine. Such persons can either apply for temporary protection or international protection. According to the March 2022 [Ministerial Instructions](#), in application of the [CESEDA](#), temporary protection does not preclude displaced persons from lodging an application for international protection (asylum). In this case, they remain under temporary protection during the time necessary to review the application for international protection. In case of rejection of the application for international protection, temporary protection remains unaffected.

Limited rules exist regarding the change of status during temporary protection to employment-based residence permit (see below). As a result, it can be inferred that persons displaced from Ukraine will need to apply as first-time applicant.

- c) Relevant national legislation on changing the status (including the procedure to be followed).

Status change from temporary protection to family reunification

The conditions set in the legislation to apply for such a status change while remaining in the country:

There are no specific measures in French law explicitly referring to the status change from temporary protection to family reunification.

However, in the section relating to **family reunification**, [Article R434-6](#) of the CESEDA provides an exception to the rule that the family member must reside outside of France and stipulates that family reunification status can be granted to a person residing in France if they reside regularly in France with a temporary residence

³ 'Adequate protection' under national law is referred to in Article 2(2) of the Council Decision as a possible alternative that may be offered by Member States to temporary protection and therefore does not have to entail benefits identical to those attached to temporary protection as provided for in Directive 2001/55/EC. Nevertheless, when implementing the Council Decision, Member States must respect the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union and the spirit of Directive 2001/55/EC. The respect for human dignity and therefore a dignified standard of living (such as residency rights, access to means of subsistence and accommodation, emergency care and adequate care for minors) has to be ensured in respect of everyone.

<p>permit of at least one year. Therefore, a beneficiary of temporary protection status can apply for family reunification during the course of validity of their temporary residence permit.</p>		
<p>Any difference in admission criteria and conditions between first time applicant and when applying for a change of status:</p> <p>The same procedure for family reunification applies (except the family member will not need to apply for a long-stay visa as they already reside in France).</p>		
<p>Any alteration of rights with respect to</p>		
<p>residence:</p> <p>The length of permit is the same length as the person whom the family member is joining in France.</p>	<p>employment rights:</p> <p>This depends on the status of the family member being joined in France. If the family member being joined has recognised refugee status, the employment rights would not change.</p>	<p>social welfare and social security rights:</p> <p>The family member also has the access to social security rights.</p>

<p><u>Status change from temporary protection to EU Blue Card</u></p> <p>The conditions set in the legislation to apply for such a status change while remaining in the country:</p> <p>The procedures for obtaining the EU Blue Card residence permits require either the application for a long stay visa or presenting a valid residence permit. As long as the temporary protection permit remains valid, the beneficiary of this permit can apply for another residence permit while in France.</p>		
<p>Any difference in admission criteria and conditions between first time applicant and when applying for a change of status:</p> <p>No requirement to apply for a long-stay visa.</p>		
<p>Any alteration of rights with respect to</p>		
<p>residence:</p> <p>Length of permit (four years, renewable).</p>	<p>employment rights:</p> <p>The employment rights would not change.</p>	<p>social welfare and social security rights:</p> <p>The EU Blue Card permit allows access to social security rights. The status change would mean that the applicant is no longer eligible for the subsistence allowance.</p>

- d) Measures aiming to preclude registration of displaced persons in more than one Member State/EEA-EFTA country (see Article 26 of the Temporary Protection Directive).

Rules on the transfer of beneficiaries of temporary protection or their family members from another Member State to France, or from France to another Member State, are set out in the [CESEDA](#). There are in particular rules on the obligations of France to allow re-entry of a displaced person who attempt to enter illegally the territory of another Member State (Article R581-11). There are also rules allowing a beneficiary of temporary protection to join a family member in a different Member State (Article R581-13), or rules on transfers to another Member State, at the request of the beneficiary or with their consent (Article R581-14). In the situations of Articles R581-13 and R581-14, **the transferred beneficiary loses their temporary residence authorisation (APS), and France is relieved of its obligations towards this person.**

3.0 Access to labour market (Article 12 of the Temporary Protection Directive)

- a) Overview on how equal treatment on the labour market as regards working conditions is ensured for persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine.

According to the third paragraph of [Article R581-4](#) of the CESEDA, beneficiaries of temporary protection status have the right to access paid employment, without the need to request a work permit from the Prefecture. This is confirmed by the [March 2022 Instructions](#) which states that beneficiaries of temporary protection temporary are authorised to exercise a professional activity as soon as they obtain their temporary residence permit.

The employer must contact the competent authorities (the relevant Prefecture) at least two days before the start of employment, to verify the existence of the document authorising the third country national to exercise a salaried activity in France (the temporary residence permit) ([Article L 5221-8 of the Labour Code](#) relating to the employment of third country nationals in France).

- b) Conditions applicable to persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine, (including the procedure to be followed):

- I. The conditions regulating work permits/work authorisation, if required

[Article R581-4](#) of the CESEDA (which first came into force on 1 May 2021) paragraphs 1 and 2 stipulate that a beneficiary of temporary protection is granted a 'temporary residence permit' (*autorisation provisoire de séjour*) valid for six months (renewable).

In case of one-stop service or asylum seekers, prefectures should issue applicants for temporary protection with the temporary residence permit and the card for receiving the subsistence allowance (*carte allocation demandeur d'asile* – ADA) at the same time.

The third paragraph of [Article R581-4](#) of the CESEDA provides that this permit grants the holder the **right to exercise a professional activity**. This third paragraph was added in April 2022, through a modification of Article R518-4 by the [Decree n°2022-468 of 1 April 2022](#) (*Décret n° 2022-468 du 1er avril 2022 relatif au droit au travail des bénéficiaires d'une protection temporaire*), which replaces the more restrictive rules of repealed Article 581-6 CESEDA. Since 1 April 2022 (date of entry into force of the aforementioned Decree), beneficiaries

of temporary protection status therefore have the right to access paid employment, without the need to request a work permit.

A temporary work permit is not required since April 2022 (Article R581-4, CESEDA).

II. Recognition of qualifications/diplomas

Beneficiaries of international protection can obtain the recognition of their qualifications to work or study in France. Different procedures apply depending on whether the qualification relates to a regulated or non-regulated profession. A specific procedure also applies to diplomas relating to teaching sports.

The [official website](#) of the French Administration on the Recognition in France of a diploma obtained abroad provides the following information:

Non-regulated professions : Based on the [Order of 22 June 2013 creating a service for the dematerialisation of applications for the recognition of qualifications and equivalences of diplomas called "ARQUEDI"](#) («Arrêté du 22 juin 2013 portant création d'un téléservice de dématérialisation des demandes de reconnaissance des qualifications et équivalences de diplômes dénommé "ARQUEDI"»), The employer may request a certificate of comparability (*attestation de comparabilité*). When the diploma obtained in a third country can be compared to a level of training in France, a certificate is provided by the **French information centre on the academic and professional recognition of diplomas** (*Centre français d'information sur la reconnaissance académique et professionnelle des diplômes*), part of European Enic-Naric Networks, a government centre tasked with facilitating international mobility through the recognition of diplomas. This certificate describes the level of studies of the foreign diploma and compares this with a French diploma. The certificate must be requested directly on the website of Centre Enic-Naric. The certificate is sent by email.

Regulated professions: This relates to liberal professions (lawyers, bailiffs, architects, doctors, etc.) and commercial and artisan jobs (mechanics, hairdressers, etc.). The beneficiary of temporary protection must similarly make an online request on the website of the Enic-Naric Centre and attach the relevant documents (including a diploma; official translation in French; identity document). An original version of the diploma may be requested. Once the expertise has been validated, a certificate of comparability or a certificate recognising the length of studies is sent by email.

III. Eligibility to receive assistance for job seekers (e.g., career counselling, skills assessment, locating appropriate job openings, etc.)

Beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine can receive specific support from [Pôle Emploi](#), a government agency which registers and supports unemployed persons. The support is available for French nationals and third country nationals with a regular residence status in France.

The beneficiary of temporary protection must fill out a questionnaire (indicating the number of the 'temporary residence permit' and age, among other data), after which a member of Pôle Emploi will contact them for an appointment. Pôle Emploi provides information on job opportunities, support to find a job, as well as training opportunities. For those under 25, ['local missions'](#) (*Missions Locales*) provide specific socio-professional support for young people between 16 and 25 years old.

The government-led network 'Engaged businesses' (*Les Entreprises s'engagent*), a network set up in 2018 to promote employment for all sections of the population, has set up a specific module to promote the professional

integration of refugees from Ukraine and to announce potential jobs and recruitment needs. The form is available on this [link](#).

IV. Availability of vocational training/educational opportunities for adults/practical workplace experience.

[Article R581-4-1](#) of the CESEDA provides that language courses should be offered to beneficiaries of temporary protection. Language courses are provided on the Minister of Interior [website](#), which includes various online trainings on integration such as 'Living in France', 'Working in France', 'Living and attaining employment in France' or 'Together in France'.

Online training opportunities are also available on [Pole-Emploi](#), including language courses, computer training, and sector-specific training courses.

V. Any exceptions to the general law in force in the country applicable to remuneration and other conditions of (self-) employment

The general law in force in France applicable to remuneration, and other conditions of employment apply to beneficiaries of temporary protection. The work contract that the employer signs with the beneficiary of temporary protection is regulated under the French law (the Labour Code) under the same conditions as a French national. Restrictions may apply in relation to accessing employment in certain sectors, e.g. [public sector jobs](#) (diplomacy, police, defence, etc.).

4.0 Social security, social welfare and means of subsistence assistance, as well as medical care (Article 13 of the Temporary Protection Directive)

I. Types of benefits with description and coverage

Social security

[Article R111-3](#) of the Social Security Code (*Code de la Sécurité Sociale*) stipulates that French nationals and persons in a regular situation in accordance with French immigration law, may benefit from social security rights mentioned in Articles L. 160-1 (access to health care), L. 356-1 (widower insurance surviving partners of persons affiliated to an old age scheme), L. 815-1 (solidarity allowances for the elderly), L. 815-24 (invalidity allowance), L. 861-1 (complementary health protection for persons with resources below a certain threshold). Additionally, [Article L512-1](#) of the Social Security Code regulates family allowances and [Article L5422-1](#) of the Labour Code the conditions for unemployment rights.

Access to healthcare

Beneficiaries of temporary protection are eligible for medical health coverage ([Article L160-1](#) Social Security Code).

The Universal Medical Protection Scheme (PUMA) includes coverage for visits to the doctor, dentist, mid-wife, medicine on prescription, and other costs such as glasses and hearing aids. The coverage also includes psychological support. Complementary health protection is also available for persons for whom the resources of the household are below a certain threshold ([Article L861-2](#) Social Security Code).

Procedure: The temporary residence permit from the Prefecture automatically grants the beneficiary the right to access the health care system for a period of one year. There is no procedure to follow as the granting of temporary protection status should automatically activate the right to PUMA and solidary complementary health protection. This also applies to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine. This automaticity is enabled by partnerships between the Prefecture and the Health Insurance Funds (*Caisses Primaires d'Assurance Maladie*), as stated on the French health insurance fund [website](#).

Invalidity benefits

The Social Security Code provides for an additional allowance for persons suffering from an invalidity reducing their earning or work capacity ([Article L815-24](#) of the Social Security Code). The amount is calculated to guarantee a minimal level of resources (determined by Decree). Official websites describe the [conditions to access these benefits](#) as follows:

- ▶ to have contributed for at least 12 months to the French social security before the work invalidity occurs;
- ▶ to have contributed on the basis of at least 2030 times the minimum hourly wage during the last 12 months before the end of the interruption of the work;
- ▶ to have worked at least 600 hours during the 12 months preceding the interruption of work.

Benefits for the elderly

Persons having reached a minimum age benefit from the 'solidarity allowance for the elderly' as set out under [Article L815-1](#) of the Social Security Code. This minimum age is lowered in the event of incapacity for work or for persons with a > 50 % disability rate. Widowed beneficiaries of temporary protection are eligible for widower insurance if their partner was affiliated to an old age scheme ([Article L356-1](#) of the Social Security Code). The total of this allowance and the surviving spouse's personal resources cannot exceed a ceiling fixed by decree.

The solidarity benefits for the elderly set out in [Article L815-1](#) of the Social Security Code are subject to the requirement to have held for at least ten years a residence permit granting [the authorisation to work](#). This requirement does not apply for refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, stateless persons, EEA nationals, and third country nationals from a list of countries (the list does not include Ukraine).

Unemployment rights

Unemployment allowances are regulated by [Article L5422-1](#) of the Labour Code and are granted to workers with the capacity to work and who are looking for a job, who were either deprived of employment against their will or their employment contract was terminated by mutual agreement. To be eligible for unemployment benefits, there is a requirement to have worked at least six months (130 days or 910 hours) in the 24 months preceding the end of the work contract.

Registration on [Pole-Emploi](#) is required to receive professional orientation support, unemployment benefits and social protection. [Article R5221-48](#) of the Labour Code, refers to the different residence permits that make the holder eligible to register on Pole-Emploi, which includes at paragraph 15° the temporary residence permit authorising the holder to access employment.

Family/child allowances

[Article L512-1](#) of the Social Security Code provides that all French and foreign nationals (with a regular immigration status) with at least two children under 20 years of age, can benefit from child allowances. [Article D512-1](#) of the Social Security Code includes a list of residence permits allowing their holder to benefit from these family allowances, which includes at paragraph 7° the temporary residence permit with a validity of more than three months (displaced persons benefit from a temporary residence authorisation of six months).

Procedure: an online form (cerfa n°11423 and n°10397) must be filled out and sent to the 'Family Allowance Fund' (*Caisse d'Allocations Familiales* - CAF). The amount is calculated according to the resources of the applicant and the [number of children](#).

Social welfare rights

Immediate medical care

According to the [website 'For Ukraine'](#), persons who have not yet received their temporary residence permit (which grants rights to universal health care) and who require health care (whether urgent hospital treatment or not), can go to the nearest hospital with their passport or any other identity document for treatment.

Monthly allowance

As mentioned in Section 1.1.1 II. above, beneficiaries of temporary protection are eligible to receive the monthly allowance set out for asylum applicants ([Article D581-7](#) CESEDA), if they satisfy the conditions of age and resources stipulated in [Article L553-2](#) of the CESEDA. The latter article specifies that a Decree fixes a threshold for the allowances, taking into account the resources of the beneficiary, their family situation (number of adults and children), their housing situation and any allowances received through their housing arrangements, if applicable.

The conditions for receiving the allowance are: (i) to be over 18; (ii) to have been granted the temporary protection status; and (iii) to have monthly resources below a threshold equivalent to the Active Solidarity Revenue (*Revenu de solidarité active*, RSA). The revenue thresholds are [the following](#) for the period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023:

- ▶ persons living alone: EUR 598.54;
- ▶ couples: EUR 897.82 (no children); EUR 1 077.38 (one child); EUR 1 256.94 (two children). The threshold is increased by EUR 239.42 per additional child.
- ▶ single parents: EUR 768.60 (single pregnant mothers); a parent with one child (EUR 897.82 – EUR 1024.80); a parent with two children (EUR 1 077.38 - EUR 1 281.00). The threshold is increased by EUR 239.42 – EUR 256.19 per additional child.

The amounts for the allowance are set in Annex 8 of the CESEDA, as follows (according to the number of persons in the household) (per day):

- ▶ EUR 6.80 (one person), EUR 10.20 (two persons), EUR 13.60 (three persons), EUR 17.00 (four persons), EUR 20.40 (five persons), EUR 23.80 (six persons), EUR 27.20 (seven persons), EUR 30.60 (eight persons), EUR 34.00 (nine persons), EUR 37.40 (10 persons).
- ▶ an additional EUR 7.40 per day is granted for each adult who has expressed a need for housing and has not accessed housing.

The beneficiary for temporary protection is granted a card (*carte allocation demandeur d'asile* – ADA), which can be used to make payments. The card can be requested at the Prefecture or from the [French Office for Immigration and Integration](#) (OFII). As noted above, the government instruction on the implementation of the

decision of the Council of the European Union of March 2022 emphasises that Prefectures should issue applicants for temporary protection with the temporary residence permit and the ADA card at the same time. The amount is transferred each month on the ADA card during the period of temporary protection status.

Tailored housing support

Pursuant to the [March 2022 Instructions](#), beneficiaries of temporary protection are eligible for **housing support** (*Aides personnalisées au logement*, APL) if the household resources are below a threshold (set by a Decree - [Arrêté du 23 septembre 2021 relatif au calcul des aides personnelles au logement et de l'aide à l'accession sociale et à la sortie de l'insalubrité spécifique à l'outre-mer](#)) ([Article R441-1](#) of the Code of Construction and Housing).

Procedure: the beneficiary of international protection should make an online request to the 'Housing Allowance' ([Caisse d'allocations familiales](#) - CAF), and the amount of housing support will be calculated according to the person's circumstances.

Housing and accommodation

The accommodation is organised in three steps and coordinated by the [Departmental Prefect](#):

- ▶ Step 1: Housing is provided in an emergency reception site for the first two nights (type of accommodation: hotel; gymnasium). Emergency assistance is provided.
- ▶ Step 2: Depending on the personal situation of each person (including number of people in the household), beneficiaries of temporary protection are directed to *ad hoc* housing for several weeks/months as a temporary measure (e.g. in a 'holiday centre' building). Social support is provided by an association contracted by the State.
- ▶ Step 3: A 'longer term' housing solution (for minimum periods of three months) is sought and includes housing pledged by citizens and associations (through the platform '[For Ukraine](#)'). Social support is provided by an association contracted by the State.

On 17 November 2022, a [Decree](#) established a financial support scheme for private persons hosting displaced persons from Ukraine (initial amount and EUR five per day thereafter) (*Décret n°2022-1441 du 17 novembre 2022 instituant une mesure exceptionnelle de soutien aux personnes physiques ayant mis à l'abri dans un hébergement ou dans un logement, une ou plusieurs personnes physiques bénéficiaires de la protection temporaire*).

Transport

Persons displaced from Ukraine also benefit from free transport or significant travel reductions. The SNCF (France's national railway company) outlines these rights on its website in several languages (Ukrainian, French, Polish, Russian).

- ▶ For **all persons displaced from Ukraine**, [SNCF](#) is offering one free train trip throughout France and to neighbouring European countries. This can be accessed at the station (with a proof of passport/ID issued in Ukraine or a valid Ukrainian residence permit; or a Help Ukraine ticket issued by Deutsche Bahn).
- ▶ For **applicants for temporary protection status**, the French regional transport authorities have approved free transportation (travel by TGV (France's intercity high-speed rail service), TER (rail service run by the regional councils of France) and interurban transport) for each displaced person from Ukraine who can show proof of their application for a temporary residence permit as stated in the bilingual [Welcome booklet for persons displaced from Ukraine](#) of the Ministry of the Interior.

- ▶ Once displaced persons from Ukraine have received financial assistance from the French State (the monthly allocation - ADA) they qualify to travel on regional transport at special solidarity fares defined by their host region. These solidarity fares may be either a continuation of free travel or represent a significant reduction on standard regional transport fares.

The SNCF website specifies (in the [Q&A section of the webpage](#)) that this is a temporary measure.

Education

Beneficiaries of temporary protection also have access to free public education, which is obligatory for children between three and 16 years old ([Articles L111-1](#) et [L114-1](#) of the Education Code). Parents of children between three and 10 should register their child at the nearest town hall. For children between 11 and 18 years old, parents can contact the nearest school, or the national education services in the department where they are located (DSDEN: *direction des services départementaux de l'éducation nationale*). For young persons between 16 and 18 who do not wish to attend school, the DSDEN can accompany them to find suitable training or job opportunities as stated on the [website](#) of the Ministry of Education.

II. Eligibility conditions

See directly above for the eligibility conditions for accessing social security rights and for the conditions relating to each type of social welfare.

- III. Any exceptions to the general law in force in the country to access to social security systems or social welfare system relating to employed or self-employed activities

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question.

5.0 Public support instruments

Overview of other public support instruments facilitating labour market participation, information about and enforcement of rights and entitlements for displaced persons.

The 'For Ukraine' platform

The [Inter-ministerial delegation for the reception and integration of refugees](#) (French Ministry of Interior) has set up a platform dedicated to supporting persons displaced from Ukraine called '[Pour l'Ukraine](#)'. The 'For Ukraine' website is the official platform that supports the mobilisation of citizens and associations for the reception of refugees and displaced people in France. It supports e.g. associations to recruit volunteers to help them carry out their missions, individuals to sign up as volunteers and engagement of private companies (donations, mobilising employees to volunteer, etc.).

The website has a specific page for persons displaced by the conflict in Ukraine (in Ukrainian and in French), which provides information on administrative procedures, access to rights (healthcare, daily allowance, etc.), information on living in France (education, learning French, training programmes, accessing the labour market, recognition of professional qualifications, cultural activities).

Several types of training programmes exist.

- ▶ Digital training programmes on IT, proposed nation-wide by the association Konexio, for refugees and migrants.
- ▶ Diverse trainings, including for instance training for women in catering trades with Marie Curry in Bordeaux.
- ▶ The Bienvenu-es program, funded by the departmental directorates of social cohesion, offering specialised and individual support (e.g. administrative procedures, search for accommodation, employment or training) for a maximum of 24 months in the Var department. The support is adapted to the person's needs, including social or professional support.

Information from the Ministry of Labour

On 5 May 2022, the Ministry of Labour published information on aid and support measures on the following webpage: [Conflict in Ukraine: the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Integration informs you.](#)

Support to persons in the cultural profession

The Ministry of Culture, in partnership with the association '*l'Atelier des artistes en exil*' (Workshop of exiled artists), has set up a help desk for Ukrainian artists and persons in the cultural profession - WhatsApp number (+33 6 95 75 68 52) and email address: soutienartistesukrainiens@AA-e.org.

Education

The [Ministry of National Education website](#) offers information on the reception and schooling of Ukrainian children, which includes a brochure presenting the French national education system, and explains the French levels of education corresponding to the Ukrainian system.

Teachers who welcome or will welcome children or teenagers arriving from Ukraine can follow an online training course (called [M@gistère](#)) and can also [consult a document](#) on the support for teachers welcoming pupils arriving from Ukraine on the French government website.

As regards higher education, [Campus France](#), the government agency responsible *inter alia* for the welcoming of international students, have set up a dedicated email address for requests for admission for persons displaced from Ukraine: ukraine@campusfrance.org. The website provides informational webpages for Ukrainian students but also education establishments, for instance on '[resuming studies in France](#)', or '[Emergency French language training program for Ukrainian students](#)'.