

FRANET

**Migrants and their Descendants:
Social Inclusion and
Participation in Society**

France, 2015

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Table of Contents

Executive summary	4
1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration	8
1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups	8
1.2. Drivers & barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments	16
1.2.1. Drivers	17
1.2.2. Barriers	17
1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests.....	23
1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators.....	29
1.2.5. Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF).....	32
2. Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination	33
2.1. The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment	33
2.2. Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders	38
2.2.1. Long Term Residence (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive 2003/109/EC)	41
2.2.2. Single-permit procedure permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive 2011/98/EU)	41
2.2.3. Blue card holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive 2009/50/EC)	41
2.2.4. Family reunification permit holders (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive 2003/86/EC	41
2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders	41
2.3. Key developments and trends	43
3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society	45
3.1. Political rights at national level	45
3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition	45
3.1.2. National elections voting rights – turnout.....	52
3.1.3. National level election – representation	55
3.2. Political rights at regional/local level	56
3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout.....	56
3.2.2. Regional/local level election – representation	60
3.3. Consultation	63
3.3.1. Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level	63
3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association	67
3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life	70
3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector	76
3.6. Political activity – active citizenship	82
3.7. Civic and citizenship education	87
3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation & policy measures	94
3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)	95
3.10. Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law	95

4.Social cohesion and community relations	96
4.1.Social cohesion policies	96
4.2.Combatting racism and intolerance	103
4.3.Mixed marriages	109
Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration	114
Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion	121
Annex 5: Use of funding instruments	124
Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF).....	125
Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection	126
Annex 7: Promising practices	127
Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies	142
Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases	143

Executive summary

LEGAL AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR MIGRANT INTEGRATION

- No official or shared definition of integration, even though there are certain references; few allusions to fundamental rights and limited emphasis, in practice, on integration as “a two-way process”.
- Limited developments in terms of an overall integration strategy, with a failed attempt at a reassessment (*refondation*) of the integration policy; however, there is nevertheless a national framework (with policy instructions) and territorial versions (regional programmes and local action plans).
- Target group: legally resident third-country nationals, “within the first five years” (of regular residency); but initiatives also targeting specific groups including women and elderly migrants; beyond this: common law, policy focused on disadvantaged areas (*politique de la ville*) and a broader set of measures recently announced on equality and citizenship, also benefiting immigrants and their descendants (given their greater representation within priority areas) – but no official targeting based on origin. Populations excluded from explicit integration measures: migrants in an irregular situation, descendants of immigrants, asylum seekers, and EU nationals.
- Priority placed in recent years on language acquisition (requirement for access to citizenship); different types of training available, and a national label (Français langue d’intégration -FLI) created in 2011.
- No firm set of integration indicators (nor for social cohesion); one attempt in late 2010, taking into account EU developments; available data, surveys (TeO, ELIPA) and periodic analysis, supported by public funding; general framework for periodic evaluation of policies/regional integration programmes.
- Significant reliance on EU funding (ERF, EIF, and AIMF), in a context of diminishing budgets; sharp decline in active and supported NGOs in the field of integration.
- No “integration tests” as such, but legal references stating integration can be taken into account in the review of applications for resident permits (unclear how this works in practice); recent policy guidance when it comes to the evaluation of integration in the context of naturalisation.
- Context of decreasing tolerance in society, electoral rise of the far right, documented rise in Anti-Semitic and Anti-Muslim acts and stigmatising/racist public discourses, notably in the post-January 2015 context (see also submission to FRA- via NLO, Ministry of Justice); context possibly interpreted as unfavourable to the definition and implementation of ambitious and visible integration policies.

PROMOTING EQUAL TREATMENT AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

- No specific outreach campaigns on equal treatment/non-discrimination which would focus on migrants/descendants explicitly; some broader information tools covering multiple grounds, including origin and nationality (i.e. developed by the Public Defender of Rights).
- Scarce data/information on the level of rights-awareness among immigrants; some surveys highlighting challenges for women and for elderly migrants as well as the extent of the discrimination felt by immigrants and their descendants; no visibility on complaints they file with the Public Defender of Rights (*Défenseur des droits*).
- Relevant measures including new directives to strengthen the functioning of anti-discrimination units within Prosecutors’ offices (“pôles antidiscrimination”), training for officials, testing campaigns, and continued developments of territorial plans to prevent and tackle discrimination and a perspective of reform to allow for class actions (*actions de groupe*) against discrimination, notably in the workplace; discrimination based on place of residence (*lieu de résidence*) also prohibited since 2014.

- Legal protection against discrimination based on nationality, with recent case-law lifting restrictions on access to family allowances for regular resident third-country nationals (when country of origin is covered by bilateral agreements on social protection, including EU/third-country agreements).
- No legal discrimination in access to police and judiciary services; important ongoing discrimination case concerning identity checks carried out by the police with an intervention of the Public Defender of Rights.
- Concerning permit holders: general challenges, including in the access to both social and private housing, social protection; more specific ones as well (e.g. issues with conditions of renewal for foreigners with short term residency permits); gaps concerning also beneficiaries of international protection; ongoing reform of the asylum system, and coming up one of the law for foreigners (*droit des étrangers*) with measures designed to facilitate integration and access to residency and rights.

PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

- Political rights attached to citizenship, itself subordinated to a number of criteria (regular residence: 5 years with exceptions), assimilation (incl. work integration, language acquisition, adhesion to Republican values, absence of criminal record etc.); national policy instructions issued in 2012/2013 after a sharp decline in the granting of citizenship in 2011-2012; main nationalities of origin of new citizens: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey, Russia); case law confirming the possibility of withdrawal of citizenship for dual nationals.
- Participation, for those with citizenship, potentially limited by non-automatic registration on electoral registers (some proposals for registration or information sharing in the context of naturalisation ceremonies); persisting gap in registration rates for descendants of immigrants, but significantly reduced in recent years; no targeted programmes concerning registration or voting for immigrants with French citizenship /descendants; no prospect of constitutional reform concerning the right to vote in local elections, despite the Presidential position (2012 commitment) and advocacy by civil society groups, members of parliament, sometimes local governments (lack of parliamentary majority and a majority against in public opinion surveys)
- Little visibility – no clear data and lack of research - on representation of immigrants and their descendants among national candidates and elected representatives; no official figures but some recent research (using proxies such as last names or looking at “visible minorities”/“diversity”) suggests some progress in local and parliamentary elections (among candidates mostly, less so when it comes to elected representatives); presence of several foreign-born officials in government (the Prime Minister is French by naturalisation).
- Limited initiatives within political parties but possibly some progress; comparatively (again, data gap); greater representation of immigrants and their descendants in left-wing groups. Representation varies across territories, with, according to some NGOs, clear under-representation in some local bodies (e.g. level of *Départements*); but overall, the challenge is in outlining clear trends due to the absence of recent research, variations in approach etc.
- No national consultation bodies but several at the municipal level, of variable composition (strictly third nationals, or including EU nationals and nationals –balance in representation of various world regions, NGOs etc.), functioning (permanent councils, flexible working groups, colleges etc.) and attributions; most competent to provide opinions/formulate proposals on issues directly or indirectly concerning third nationals residents. No substantial evaluation available to really assess policy influence.
- Participation in trade unions and professional associations: no legal barrier identified, but clear data/resource gap. No specific initiative identified to encourage membership or active participation of immigrants/their descendants (besides local campaigns e.g. for access to residency for workers in an irregular situation). Some migrant workers unions/NGOs and coalitions exist, e.g. for strategic litigation.
- Participation in social, cultural and public life: no specific legal barriers to membership in media, sports or cultural associations – but again, data/resources gap.

- Persisting under-representation among media professionals (including in public media) and in terms of visibility in the media, despite diversity-related commitments in both public and private sectors and monitoring mechanisms.
- Training initiatives and local projects financed in the context of the policy focused on disadvantaged areas (*politique de la ville*), or foreseen by the latest set of government measures on equality and citizenship (e.g. to support the development of local media) but, by and large, not (explicitly) immigrant/descendant-specific actions.
- Concerning access to public employment: positions still only accessible to nationals. Openings – in recent years (e.g. with traineeship programmes) but still under-representation of immigrants and their descendants in the public sector (multiple factors to account for this); possible cases of unequal and discriminatory treatment (i.e. on-going case concerning the SNCF railway company, publicly-financed). Upcoming measures on equality and citizenship to accelerate the mobilisation of ministries and review of recruitment procedures which could prove discriminatory.
- No clear limitations in the constitution of diaspora/migrant associations; some cases of active federations/NGOs, active in the field of integration and or international solidarity. Data and resources gaps concerning representation within civil society organisations (e.g. on composition of NGOs supported financially, including in the context of the policy for disadvantaged areas (*politique de la ville*) (limited information available on migrants' NGOs – cf. reporting on use of EU funds).
- Participation of parents in the school life encouraged, notably by a promising practice being extended (*Ouvrir l'école aux parents pour réussir l'intégration*), civil society initiatives and those piloted under the policy focused on disadvantaged areas (*politique de la ville*); some evidence of school segregation; new "civics and morals" courses to be introduced in primary and secondary schools (covering aspects such as tolerance and non-discrimination).
- Policy developments driven by recent events (January 2015 terrorist attacks, leading to a set of measures, including in the field of education); barriers include gaps in data/resources (e.g.; descendants remaining largely invisible), limited funding and limited or negative coverage of questions pertaining to migrants' integration and participation in society.

SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

- No reference to social or community cohesion found in integration policy documents; existing references in other documents (see section 4) but no official definition or social cohesion indicators available.
- Several measures in place to strengthen it (2005 bill, programmes of the Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal opportunities (ACSE), (to be integrated into the newly created Commissariat Général à l'Égalité des Territoires - CGET¹) operating under the area-based policy;; installation of "citizens councils" (*Conseils citoyens*) scheduled by a 2014 bill on urban cohesion, re-organising territorial implementation of this policy ; recent set of measures on "equality and citizenship" – including on the "civil service" (*service civique*), and in the area of sports and culture, with additional funding for local NGOs: on-going parliamentary initiatives (to discuss civic mobilisation and "sense of belonging to the Republic")
- Limited resources on the "sense of belonging" of immigrants/descendants; some positive indications in existing surveys on living and settling in France, but also a sense of injustice among some descendants surveyed in 2010, notably with respect to school orientation; seemingly greater trust still with regards the school system, and overall fewer critical views on the justice system and employment services than the overall population (multiple explanatory factors); still some indications of acute mistrust vis-à-

¹ Decree No. 2014-563 determining the modalities and calendar of transfer of activities from the National agency for social cohesion and equal opportunities (Décret n° 2014-563 du 30 mai 2014 fixant les modalités et le calendrier de transfert des activités de l'Agence nationale pour la cohésion sociale et l'égalité des chances à l'Etat), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029008874&dateTexte=&categorieLien=id]

vis the police, due to the experience of repeated police checks, documented by NGOs and research in recent years.

- Actions concerning fight against racism, xenophobia and intolerance covered in a separate action plan; complementary measures announced and led notably by the Ministry of education with upgraded partnerships with NGOs.
- No community-focused measures which would be relevant for immigrants/their descendants as such, but symbolic ones (e.g. recent initiative of the President to bring together representatives of different religions, local dialogues after January 2015); concerning accommodations of ethnic/religious differences: general principle of secularity (*laïcité*) (but misused in certain political discourses); debates/controversies and recent developments (including positive ones) around existing or possible accommodations (e.g. in menus of schools canteens as well as in prisons); discourses and local decisions in this area likely to affect social cohesion; legislation concerning the banning of visible religious signs in public schools and hiding one's face in public validated by the ECHR.
- No official guidance for journalists on reporting concerning migrants (but some initiatives)
- Concerning mixed marriages, in some cases previous hearings or checks are carried-out when consent is not clear or fake marriage suspected. Official data available according to gender/nationality (31233 marriages in 2013, representing 13.8% of all marriages that year).

1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups

This section should present the overall state of play concerning national and, where applicable, regional legal and policy instruments focusing on how they address fundamental rights, core EU values and principles, as well as international legal standards and related EU law and policies, such as the Common Basic Principles and the Common Agenda on integration of migrants. Please complete the **template in Annex 2**.² Please make sure the brief information you provide in the table includes the following aspects:

Does the national strategy on migrant integration contain a definition of integration? If so, please include it in the original language and full English translation.

No overall strategy, no authoritative definition, political inclination to move away from using the term:

There is arguably no recent *national* strategy or strategic policy document on migrants' integration in France – which would be comprehensive and followed-through (as of 30th March 2015) and would also provide an authoritative definition of integration. Still, the term appears in legal provisions, policy instructions or initiatives, local programs/plans as well as the denomination of a relevant institution (the French Office for Immigration and Integration (Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration - OFII)). Debate exists about the relevance and appropriateness of mobilising the term³, or opting for alternative (such as a notion of inclusion)⁴. Even if still used in 2014 by the then Prime Minister (see below), the current one (M.Valls) most recently suggested, in a public press conference, doing away with a term "*which does no longer mean anything*", and chose to refer to "*citizenship*" (*citoyenneté*) instead, that is "*the feeling of belonging to the same nation, of sharing a common destiny, and having the same rights and duties*" (*ce sentiment d'appartenir à une même nation, d'avoir un destin commun, d'avoir les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs*)⁵.

² You can use and update the information as in the Table 1.7 of the FRA Annual Report 2012 (pp.62-63). You should add more detail, for example, instead of identifying 'education' under the category 'focus area' be more specific, e.g. review of curriculum in secondary education to address integration issues, etc, provided this level of detail is specifically mentioned in the relevant policy instruments

³ France, Bozec & Simon (2014): The Politics of Mainstreaming, Immigrant Integration Policies: Case study of France, pp.18-19, available at: www.eur.nl/fileadmin/ASSETS/fsw/Bestuurskunde/onderzoek/upstream/Bozec_and_Simon__2014__The_Politics_of_Mainstreaming_Immigrant_Integration_Policies_-_Case_study_of_France..pdf

⁴ See notably France, Tuot, T. (2013), The Great Nation for an inclusive society, Report to the Prime Minister on the reworking of integration policies (La Grande Nation pour une société inclusive, Rapport au Premier Ministre sur la refondation des politiques d'intégration), available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000099/0000.pdf]

⁵ France, Prime Minister/ Valls, M.) (2015), New Year wishes to the press (Vœux à la Presse), available at : [www.publicsenat.fr/lcp/politique/valls-l-integration-veut-plus-rien-dire-787787] ; See also France, Le Monde (2015), Manuel Valls talks about a territorial, social and ethnic apartheid in France, (Manuel Valls évoque un apartheid territorial, social, ethnique en France), available at : [www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2015/01/20/pour-manuel-valls-il-existe-un-apartheid-territorial-social-ethnique-en-france_4559714_823448.html]

Additional information: No authoritative and shared definition, some existing references still

The latest instruction defining orientations for the policy of “accueil and integration” and foreigners in 2015⁶, as those issued previously in 2009/2010⁷ (by the then right-wing Government), which also re-impulsing the development of regional and local plans for the integration of immigrants (*Plans régionaux d’intégration des personnes immigrées* (PRIPI) and (*Plan départemental d’Intégration* (PDI))⁸ do not provide any explicit definition⁹ (concerning priorities set in these plans, see Annex 2). The pluri-annual programme (n.b.: not a strategy) elaborated in France with a view to mobilise resources of the European Integration Fund (EIF), for the period 2007-2013, or the most recent one for 2014-2020 (for the AIMF fund) similarly do not contain any specific definition of integration¹⁰.

A 2010 official guidebook, designed to support regional and local authorities in developing integration programmes and action plans, quotes some elements of definition drawn from the High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l’Intégration -HCI) : “*Integration is not assimilation or insertion, but the participation of all, and not only of French nationals with a migrant background, to the public space of the national community*”; “*Integrating, in the contemporary sense of the term, is enabling an individual to acquire or to recover a capacity to consider as member of a group. Integrating, is semantically and politically, the opposite of “separating”*”¹¹. The same High Council for Integration,

⁶ France (2015), Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l’Intérieur), Circular of 2 February 2015 : Orientations for the year 2015 of the policy of reception and integration of foreigners in France (Circulaire du 2 février 2015 : Orientations pour l’année 2015 de la politique d’accueil et d’intégration des étrangers en France) (not available online).

⁷ France, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national identify and development in solidarity (Ministère de l’Immigration, de l’Intégration, de l’identité nationale et du développement solidaire) (2009), Circular of 7th January 2009 creating a new integration policy for migrants in a regular situation (Circulaire du 7th January 2009 - mise en place d’une nouvelle politique d’intégration des étrangers en situation régulière), available at [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/norimic0900053c.pdf]; France, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national identify and development in solidarity (Ministère de l’Immigration, de l’Intégration, de l’identité nationale et du développement solidaire) (2010), Circular of 28th January 2010 on the regional programmes for the integration of immigrants (Circulaire du 28 janvier 2010 sur les programmes régionaux d’intégration des populations immigrées), available at [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2010/02/cir_30430.pdf]

⁸ France, FORIM (2012) Synthesis of Research (Synthèse de recherche), available at : [www.forim.net/sites/default/files/PRIPI.pdf]

⁹The second circular only recalled that the expectations of integration are “*limited to a number of considerations, simple-to-articulate but all fundamental. They concern living conditions and at the same time the respect for the common values that found our identity. They are aimed at meeting a number of requirements: to know how to express oneself in French, and preferably, to read it, to be able to accompany one’s children in the education development/school path, first factor of integration; to be in a capacity to access employment or to create an activity; to be in capacity to access housing; to know, in order to respect these, shared living rules; to remain protected against discrimination based on origin*” « Les attendus de l’intégration se limitent à quelques considérations simples à formuler, mais toutes indispensables. Elles concernent à la fois les conditions de vie et le respect des valeurs communes qui fondent notre identité. Elles visent à répondre à une série d’exigences : savoir s’exprimer en français et, de préférence, savoir le lire; pouvoir accompagner ses enfants dans leur scolarité, premier facteur de l’intégration républicaine; être en capacité d’accéder à un emploi ou de créer une activité ; être en capacité d’accéder à un logement; connaître, pour les respecter, les règles de vie partagées ; demeurer protégé de discrimination à raison de son origine ».

¹⁰[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-programmes-annuels-et-pluriannuels-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Programme-pluriannuel-FEI-de-la-France-2007-2013]

¹¹ « L’intégration n’est pas l’assimilation ou l’insertion, mais la participation de tous, et non seulement des Français issus de l’immigration, à l’espace public de la communauté nationale. » « Intégrer, au sens contemporain du terme, c’est permettre à un individu d’acquérir ou de retrouver une capacité à se considérer comme membre d’un groupe. Intégrer, c’est sémantiquement et

	<p>disbanded in 2013, had also referred to integration as a “<i>process (processus) demanding a reciprocal effort [to the immigrant and host country], an openness to diversity, which is enrichment but also and adhesion and a responsible intention to guarantee and build a democratic culture</i>”¹². A set of 28 measures concerning integration, constitutive of a roadmap (<i>feuille de route</i>), was announced by a former Government in February 2014. It was preceded by a number of thematic reports commissioned to help ground a “refoundation” of the French integration policy¹³. No definition of integration is set forth in the document, which has anyhow been officially “archived”¹⁴ (see also Annex 2). Still, letters of mission to the attention of various working groups tasked to provide insights, were outlining, among fundamental principles to uphold a clear distinction between immigration policy, reception policy (<i>politique d’accueil</i>) and integration policy (<i>politique d’intégration</i>) <i>which aims at social cohesion in the long term, fighting all forms of discrimination, notably related to one’s origin</i>” (qui vise la cohésion sociale sur le long terme, en luttant contre toutes les discriminations, notamment liées à l’origine). In one of the background reports cited, authors referred to it as “<i>the social phenomenon whereby the major social role of one real or supposed origin, as factor of social difficulties, is dissipated</i>” but suggests to refer rather to the notion of “inclusive society”¹⁵.</p>
<p>Are there specific references in the national strategy or relevant legal or policy instruments to fundamental rights in relation to migrants?</p>	<p>Fairly general references to fundamental rights, with an emphasis on non-discrimination and equality</p> <p>In general terms, it could be stated that in existing policy-oriented documents (for lack of a strategy), rights-based terminology, if present, remains fairly general with references to non-discrimination and equality¹⁶. The most recent policy instruction emphasizes the need to find “<i>comprehensive responses</i></p>

politiquement le contraire de « séparer » in: France, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national identity and development in solidarity (Ministère de l’Immigration, de l’Intégration, de l’identité nationale et du développement solidaire) (2010) Support guide for the elaboration of regional and local programmes of integration of immigrant populations (Guide d’appui à l’élaboration des programmes régionaux et départementaux d’intégration des populations immigrées), available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/docl_29355_692243899.pdf]

¹² “Un processus qui “demande un effort réciproque [à l’immigré et à la société du pays d’accueil], une ouverture à la diversité qui est un enrichissement mais aussi une adhésion et une volonté responsable pour garantir et construire une culture démocratique commune 2 ”. See: France, High Council for Integration, (Haut Conseil à l’intégration) (2006), Evaluation of the integration policy (2002-2005), Report to the Prime Minister (Le bilan de la politique d’intégration 2002-2005, Rapport au Premier ministre), p. 22, available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/064000272/0000.pdf].

¹³ See notably France, Tuot, T. (2013), The Great Nation for an inclusive society, Report to the Prime Minister on the reworking of integration policies (La Grande Nation pour une société inclusive, Rapport au Premier Ministre sur la refondation des politiques d’intégration), available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000099/0000.pdf]

¹⁴ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (archives, 2013), Roadmap for Republican equality and integration (Feuille de route pour l’égalité républicaine et l’intégration), available at: [http://archives.gouvernement.fr/ayrault/presse/feuille-de-route-pour-l-egalite-republicaine-et-l-integration.html]

¹⁵ France, Tuot, T. (2013), The Great Nation for an inclusive society, Report to the Prime Minister on the reworking of integration policies (La Grande Nation pour une société inclusive, Rapport au Premier Ministre sur la refondation des politiques d’intégration), p.11, available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000099/0000.pdf]

¹⁶ See for instance, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l’Intégration) (2011), Does France still know how to integrate its immigrants (*La France sait-elle encore intégrer les immigrés?*), p.96, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/114000211/0000.pdf]

to the needs of migrants" and support their "autonomy", facilitating their "access to rights" (accès aux droits) and public services (notably with a focus on language acquisition and the mobilisation of support NGOs)¹⁷. The integration process should lead to "rapid inscription in the universalist/generalist schemes and set-ups" (inscription rapide dans les dispositifs de droit commun). This orientation was already suggested in the ephemeral roadmap of the previous government, now archived (different strategy or initiative of the new government – see also 1.1 on 'integration' as a policy reference), which was putting forward the need for an interministerial approach and the objective of effective equality ("l'accès de tous au droit commun") notably in terms of access to education, health, housing and employment (see also Annex 2). References found in the integration contract (Contrat d'accueil et d'Intégration-CAI) are also of a general nature ("rights and obligations"; "guarantee for the respect of fundamental rights" including "liberty" (liberté), "security", "property"; equality between women and men).

Additional information: Emphasis on equality and the need to address for instance the issue of non-take up of rights (non-recours aux droits) is also found in the national action plan against poverty adopted in 2013, in which the targeted population explicitly includes a reference to migrants¹⁸. In the background reports commissioned by the previous government in 2013, general references can also be found to a matter of "human dignity" and "equality of rights"¹⁹, deserving greater public engagement to build a society of equals²⁰. Explicit references are made to human rights, rights of the child and non-discrimination or specific rights such as the right to social protection²¹ as well as to the need

¹⁷ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Circular of 2 February 2015 : Orientations for the year 2015 of the policy of accueil and integration of foreigners in France (Circulaire du 2 février 2015 : Orientations pour l'année 2015 de la politique d'accueil et d'intégration des étrangers en France).

¹⁸ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (2013) Pluriannual Plan against poverty and for social inclusion (Plan pluriannuel de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour l'inclusion sociale), pp 11-12, available at : [www.cnle.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/DP-PAUVRETE-janvier2013-2.pdf]; see also: Prime Minister, (Premier Ministre) (2013), Circular of 7th June 2013 concerning the implementation of the pluriannual plan against poverty and for social inclusion (Circulaire du 7 juin 2013 de mise en œuvre du Plan pluriannuel de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour l'inclusion sociale), available at: [www.cnle.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Circulaire_PM_-_07-06-2013_-_Plan_pauvrete_et_inclusion_sociale.pdf]

¹⁹ France, Madelin, B., Gential, D. (2013) Reworking the integration policy, Report from the social protection group (Refonder la politique d'intégration, Rapport du Groupe protection sociale), pp5-6, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/134000759/index.shtml]

²⁰ See for instance, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2011), Does France still know how to integrate its immigrants (*La France sait-elle encore intégrer les immigrés?*), available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/114000211/0000.pdf]

²¹ France, Dhume, F. & Hamdani, K., (2013) Towards a French Equality policy : Report of the Working Group « Social Mobilities » in the context of the « Reworking of the Integration Policy », Report to the Ministry of Employment, of Labour, of Professional training and social dialogue, and to the Minister for Educational Success (Vers une politique française de l'égalité : Rapport du Groupe de Travail « Mobilités sociales », dans le cadre de la « Refondation de la Politique d'Intégration Rapport au Ministre de l'Emploi, du travail, de la formation professionnelle et du dialogue social, et à la ministre déléguée à la réussite éducative), available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000758/0000.pdf] ; France, Madelin, B., Gential, D. (2013) Reworking the integration policy, Report from the social protection group (Refonder la politique d'intégration, Rapport du Groupe protection sociale), pp5-6, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/134000759/index.shtml]

	<p>to address the pre-cited “non-take-up” of rights, given the complexity of rules and procedures, notably in the field of social protection and health²². But these are not policy documents. In the 2009 policy instructions (right wing government then), broad reference was found to the “<i>objective of facilitating (newly arriving migrants’) learning of French, access to employment, housing, education and health and more largely to all the rights and public services. The integration path must also illustrate the balance between the rights of persons welcomed and their obligations</i>”²³.</p>
<p>Which are the target groups of the national integration strategy? Please provide any definitions relevant or the determination of the persons that are entitled to or beneficiaries of the relevant action plans and policy measures (e.g. ‘integration agreements’: who signs them and what do they contain). Please specify any residence requirements (e.g. which migrant and/or residence status counts or not for “legally residing third country nationals” that eventually would be covered by these policies) for persons to be considered members of the targeted groups.</p>	<p>Current focus is essentially on legally-residing third country nationals within the first 5 years (of regular residence)</p> <p>The core focus of explicit integration policies or measures, as nationally defined and recalled in a 2015 circular issued by the Ministry of Interior- is on newly arriving immigrants (‘<i>primo-arrivants</i>’) who are third nationals and in a regular situation within the first five years²⁴. The support of actions targeting specific groups (including women and elderly migrants²⁵) is also foreseen, notably in guidance issued for regional and local programmes/plans, this can be approached in different ways (specific actions, or mainstreaming)²⁶ and in programmatic orientations which were set in recent years to mobilise relevant EU funds (see also Annex 5)²⁷. This includes refugees and beneficiaries of international protection. In practice, target groups will also be marginally refined in each of regional and local integration programmes/plans which should, as their legal foundation suggests, regroup “<i>all actions concurring to the welcoming of new immigrants and to</i></p>

²² France, Dhume, F. & Hamdani, K., (2013) Towards a French Equality policy : Report of the Working Group « Social Mobilities » in the context of the « Reworking of the Integration Policy », Report to the Ministry of Employment, of Labour, of Professional training and social dialogue, and to the Minister for Educational Success (Vers une politique française de l'égalité : Rapport du Groupe de Travail « Mobilités sociales », dans le cadre de la « Refondation de la Politique d'Intégration Rapport au Ministre de l'Emploi, du travail, de la formation professionnelle et du dialogue social, et à la ministre déléguée à la réussite éducative) (2013), pp.9-13, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000758/0000.pdf]

²³ France, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national identity and development in solidarity (Ministère de l'Immigration, de l'Intégration, de l'identité nationale et du développement solidaire) (2009), Circular of 7th January 2009 creating a new integration policy for migrants in a regular situation (Circulaire du 7th January 2009 - mise en place d'une nouvelle politique d'intégration des étrangers en situation régulière), available at [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/norimic0900053c.pdf]

²⁴ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Circular of 2 February 2015: Orientations for the year 2015 of the policy of reception and integration of foreigners in France (Circulaire du 2 février 2015 : Orientations pour l'année 2015 de la politique d'accueil et d'intégration des étrangers en France) ; France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.3-4, available at : [www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

²⁵ For concrete implications in terms of regional budgets dedicated to specific actions, targeting for instance elderly migrants (2011), see: France, Bachelay, Jacquat, Assemblée Nationale (National Assembly) (2014) Information report - mission on elderly immigrants (Rapport d'information - mission sur les immigrés âgés), available at: [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/rap-info/i1214.asp#P2406_327926]

²⁶ See notably, for a public one : France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l'intégration), p. 44, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

²⁷ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Reception and support (Accueil et accompagnement) [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Accueil-et-accompagnement]; France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Circular of 2 February 2015: Orientations for the year 2015 of the policy of reception and integration of foreigners in France (Circulaire du 2 février 2015 : Orientations pour l'année 2015 de la politique d'accueil et d'intégration des étrangers en France),p.3.

*the social, cultural and professional promotion of immigrants or their descendants*²⁸.

The following publics tend to be generally out of focus when it comes to integration policy and measures: foreigners in an irregular situation, EU nationals, permanent residents, temporary workers (*“résidents, travailleurs étrangers”*), asylums seekers, and French nationals born abroad, as well as descendants of immigrants. Still, the latest set of measures concerning “equality and citizenship” announced by the Prime Minister, includes measures targeting all the population, including “immigrants residing in France for a long time” (immigrés installés en France de longue date) and focused on acquisition an effective command of the French language²⁹. Some of the aforementioned exclusions (including the 5-year threshold) do not necessarily bring consensus among local actors. With the indicated focus, the reception and integration contract (Contrat d’Accueil et d’Intégration (CAI)) thus logically concerns “*the foreigner admitted for the first time to reside in France, or who enters regularly in France between the age of 16 and 18, and who wish to maintain themselves durably*” who thus “*prepares his/her Republican integration*”³⁰. Signing the CAI is, in this respect, generally mandatory, but some categories of immigrants are exempt (see footnote for a complete list, under ‘étrangers dispensés’)³¹. A specific contract (Contrat d’Accueil et d’Intégration pour la famille, CAIF) also exists for families benefiting from the family reunification procedure³². This contract complements the individual contract and grants access to a one-day training session on parental authority, equality between women and men, and the rights and schooling of children. The individual contract provides for the mandatory civic training (formation civique) – incorporation an introduction of institutions and values of the Republic, notably equality between men and women and secularism, as well as the role of France in Europe and internationally. It also allows migrants to access language evaluation and training (unless unnecessary), and also includes a session introducing life in France, and an evaluation of professional

²⁸ France, Code of Social Action and Families (Code de l’action sociale et des familles), article L.117-2, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074069&idArticle=LEGIARTI000028651056] « *l’ensemble des actions concourant à l’accueil des nouveaux immigrants et à la promotion sociale, culturelle et professionnelle des personnes immigrées ou issues de l’immigration* ».

²⁹ France, Prime Minister, (Premier Ministre) (2015), Equality and Citizenship: the Republic with concrete actions (Egalité et citoyenneté: la République en actes), pp.18-19, available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf]

³⁰ France, Code of entry and stay of foreigners and of asylum (Code de l’entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d’asile), Article L-311-9, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006335043&dateT exte=&categorieLien=cid]] (“L’étranger admis pour la première fois au séjour en France ou qui entre régulièrement en France entre l’âge de seize ans et l’âge de dix-huit ans, et qui souhaite s’y maintenir durablement, prépare son intégration républicaine dans la société française”).

³¹ [www.ofii.fr/tests_197/le_cai_est_il_obligatoire_1029.html]

³² [http://vosdroits.service-public.fr/particuliers/F19928.xhtml]

competences. All are delivered free of charge³³ (see also 1.2.3). It should be stressed that immigrants who benefit from a regularisation of the administrative situation will be in a position to sign the reception and integration contract. They will consequently have equal access – as for newly arriving immigrants- to services foreseen such as language evaluation and courses (so even though they may have been present on the territory for (well) over five years).

Additional information:

Note 1- In local programmes, and mobilising EU funding, close relatives of immigrants can also be benefiting indirectly from supported actions or be mobilised as active participants,(e.g. French nationals with an immigrant-background and “*who can play an important integration role vis-à-vis their families*”)³⁴ but the core focus will remain as stated, on (newly arriving) immigrants in a regular situation³⁵.

Note 2- Both immigrants and descendants of immigrants may also benefit from generic social inclusion/equal opportunities policies implemented in disadvantaged areas (*politique de la ville*) when residing in those areas³⁶. Immigrant youth or so-called second generation youth is arguably, although this is never explicit, a central focus of these generic policies³⁷, which are expected, as laid out in a 2014 programmatic law, “*to contribute to (...) the integration policy and the fight against discriminations faced by inhabitants of disadvantaged neighbourhoods, notably those related to residency and to origin, real or supposed*”³⁸. According to the 2013 report on sensitive urban areas (in which the- *politique de la ville* - is deployed), immigrants represented 32,2% of the active population (against 10,5% on the whole territory)³⁹. According to the 2011 report, immigrants or their descendants represented 52,6% of the overall population in these areas, 64% in

³³ See, also, for more information [www.ofii.fr/s_integrer_en_france_47/la_formation_cai_21.html]

³⁴ See: France, Ministry of Interior, (Ministère de l’Intérieur) (2015), Call for project proposals AMIF (Appel à Projets FAMI), available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Les-nouveaux-fonds-europeens-periode-2014-2020/Appel-a-projets-Fonds-Asile-Migration-et-Integration-FAMI] – note programme is still to be validated by the EU commission as of initial submission of this report to FRA; See for quote: France, Centre Région General Directorate Youth, Sports, Social Cohesion (Région Centre, Direction générale de la jeunesse, des sports et de la cohésion sociale) (2010), Regional Programme for the Integration of immigrant populations 2010-2012, (Programme régional d’intégration des populations immigrées (2010-2012), pp22-60, available at: [www.centre.drjcs.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/3-PRIPI_2010-2012_REGION_CENTRE.pdf]; see also

³⁵ See for instance: France, Hauts-de Seine General Directorate for Social Cohesion Direction Départementale de la Cohésion Sociale des Hauts de Seine) (2011), Departmental Integration Plan 2011-2013 (Plan Départemental d’Intégration 2011-2013 (PDI)), available at: [www.hauts-de-seine.gouv.fr/content/download/4316/31070/file/PDI%20des%20Hauts-de-Seine%202011-2013.pdf]; France, Seine Saint-Denis Prefet (Préfet de laSeine-Saint-Denis), (2012) Plan Départemental d’Intégration (PDI), available at: [www.defi-metiers.fr/sites/default/files/users/217/pdi_93.pdf]

³⁶ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.6, available at : [www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

³⁷ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, pp.7-8, available at : [www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

³⁸ France, Law n°2014-173 of 21st February 2014 of programmation for the city and urban cohesion (Loi n° 2014-173 du 21 février 2014 de programmation pour la ville et la cohésion urbaine) available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028636804&categorieLien=id] ((1) 10° Concourir à l’égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, à la politique d’intégration et à la lutte contre les discriminations dont sont victimes les habitants des quartiers défavorisés, notamment celles liées au lieu de résidence et à l’origine réelle ou supposée.

³⁹ France, ONZUS, 2013 Report (Rapport 2013), p.41, available at: [http://publications.onzus.fr/rapport_2013]

	Ile-de-France. Still some estimates suggest only 60% of newly arrived immigrants would be located in "politique de la ville" areas – conversely, those would do not, will not benefit from these policies ⁴⁰ .
<p>In reference to the CBP 1⁴¹ <i>'Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States'</i>: please specify if and how the majority population is explicitly targeted; distinguish, if possible, between policies or measures targeting the general population and specific target groups, such as public authorities, e.g. teachers, police, judiciary, etc.; outline the objectives of such policies and measures, and their duration.</p>	<p>Limited targeting of the general population and of public institutions, beyond general political discourses</p> <p>The majority population is by and large, not targeted by the (explicit) integration policy and measures currently in place (see also above section). The general population will mostly be concerned by specific measures, e.g. the support of educational or cultural projects aimed at increasing knowledge of /valorising the history of immigration (see also 3.7). Public authorities and institutions (such as the OFII) are to contribute to a more generally integration-conducive environment, with instruments such as the "reception and integration" contract agreement and the provision of related services (such as language courses). And a number of projects financed by public funds are NGO services aimed at facilitating the information and access to rights of immigrants (see relevant promising practices in annex). It can also be added that the majority population and institutions such as the judiciary are at the same time directly involved and targeted by complementary policy strategies and actions, and notably the ones, recently reinforced, against racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia (see also 4.2). Regional and local programmes can refer to this notion of a two-way process, but in concrete terms, the focus, in actions funded remain on migrant-focus services (e.g. for language acquisition). National programmes elaborated for the mobilisations of relevant EU funds also include some relevant references to the need to act also in direction of the host society (e.g. <i>"to ensure full acceptance and the opportunity for foreigners, immigrants and their descendants to have a career, and equal opportunities"</i> as stated in the 2007-2013 document)⁴².</p> <p>Additional information: References in political discourses, and past documents: In political discourses still, references are found to the need for the overall population and society to evolve and for resolute public action to prevent social inequalities and discrimination. In a recent public intervention which received significant media attention, the Prime Minister denounced the existence in France of a <i>"territorial,</i></p>

⁴⁰ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.6 ; p.16, available at : [\[www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf\]](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf)

⁴¹ Common Basic Principles for Migrant Integration Policy in the EU (2004) available at [\[www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf\]](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf)

⁴² France, Fonds européen pour l'intégration des ressortissants de pays tiers programme pluriannuel 2007-2013, available at: [\[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-programmes-annuels-et-pluriannuels-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI\]](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-programmes-annuels-et-pluriannuels-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI); France, Ministry of Interior, (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Call for project proposals AMIF (Appel à Projets FAMI), available at: [\[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Les-nouveaux-fonds-europeens-periode-2014-2020/Appel-a-projets-Fonds-Asile-Migration-et-Integration-FAMI\]](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Les-nouveaux-fonds-europeens-periode-2014-2020/Appel-a-projets-Fonds-Asile-Migration-et-Integration-FAMI)

	<p><i>social and ethnic apartheid</i>” also mentioning “<i>this terrible sentiment that there would be citizens of second class or voices which would count more than others should be combated every day</i>”⁴³. A 2013 letter of mission of his predecessor, was for instance putting forward fundamental principles for a refoundation including “<i>a change in perceptions of migrants and their descendants, in the sense of a valorisation of mutual enrichment of citizens</i>”⁴⁴. A background report emphasises the objective of “<i>empowering</i>” (<i>mise en capacité</i>) both those the society refuses to include, and the society which, itself, is non-inclusive”⁴⁵. A number of the 28 actions included in the previous government’s roadmap were targeting society at large and public administrations, notably with trainings but as indicated previously, it is no longer a document of reference (see Annex 2 for an overview).</p>
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1.2. Drivers & barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments

	<p>On the basis of material collected, including past research, studies, assessments, evaluation and contacts with the authorities, public officials and key actors for social inclusion and participation of migrants, outline the main drivers and barriers for social inclusion and integration policies in general. Please mention also any important differences at regional level. A more detailed outline of specific drivers and barriers for specific policy areas will be required in the following sections.</p>	<p>Among the drivers (limited):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political will and engagement, also in reaction to changes in context (2015 terrorist attacks, or previously, 2005 riots). ▪ Mobilisation of local actors, although it proves variable in practice ▪ Mobilisation of NGOs and other organisations to suggest and inform the content of reforms/action plans (limited) ▪ EU funding <p>Among the barriers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persisting lack of official and scientific research and data collection ▪ Lack of resources clearly dedicated to integration, in a general context of budget cuts in recent years ▪ Challenges of governance and policy coherence, while lead and national level coordination remains limited. ▪ Cultural tradition emphasizing a universalist colour-blind approach of policy-making (arguably) ▪ The current political context, with a mobilization of the far-right, likely to limit the design, implementation and visibility given to explicit integration measures benefiting immigrants.
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⁴³ France, Le Monde, (2015) Manuel Valls talks about a “territorial, social and ethnic apartheid”, Manuel Valls évoque un apartheid “ territorial, social, ethnique”, Le Monde (20th January 2015) available at: [www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2015/01/20/pour-manuel-valls-il-existe-un-apartheid-territorial-social-ethnique-en-france_4559714_823448.html]

⁴⁴ France, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, (Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé) (2013), Letter of Mission, 12 July 2013 (Lettre de Mission, 12 Juillet 2013), available in France, Madelin, B., Genial, D. (2013) Reworking the integration policy, Report from the social protection group (Refonder la politique d’intégration, Rapport du Groupe protection sociale), pp40-42, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/134000759/index.shtml]

⁴⁵ France, Tuot, T. (2013), The Great Nation for an inclusive society, Report to the Prime Minister on the reworking of integration policies (La Grande Nation pour une société inclusive, Rapport au Premier Ministre sur la refondation des politiques d’intégration), p.15, available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000099/0000.pdf]

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in government which can affect consistency overtime in the development and implementation of integration policies (e.g. aborted refoundation of the integration policy initiated by the former Prime minister).
1.2.1. Drivers		
	<p>The key drivers for successful integration policies, therefore factors that are considered to contribute positively in the design, development, implementation, assessment and accomplishment of policy goals and in strengthening social inclusion and participation of migrants and their descendants. For example, are these policies mainstreamed in other public policies, for example in employment, education, housing, etc. and how is this achieved?</p>	<p>Among the cited drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will and reform agenda with, most recently a newly announced measures concerning "equality and citizenship"⁴⁶ (see also 4.1) as well as on-going broader reforms – notably of the asylum system and foreigners law (droit des étrangers) – backed by key parliamentary work and which are likely to impact positively on integration processes (e.g. by reducing awaiting time for asylum seekers until their application is fully reviewed). EU Funding: as confirmed by the development of national programs with strategic priorities, the number and diversity of projects financed under the ERF and EIF funds and soon the AIMF, and the share of overall integration budgets EU funds represent (see Annex 5). Mobilisation of local actors, although variable in practice, around the development of regional integration programmes (PIPRI) and local plans (PDI). A previous evaluation suggested elaboration of these plans had created new impetus, even if difficult to sustain overtime. Municipal governments also appear to be at the forefront in developing innovative practices and consultation processes (see also 3.3). Mobilisation of NGOs and other organisations (such as UNHCR)⁴⁷ notably consulted in parliamentary works (cited throughout this report) to suggest and inform reforms (e.g. on access to residency) and develop projects locally (still approximately 1300 civil society organisations active in the field). Among NGO initiatives, one can mention the Observatory of inequalities (Observatoire des inégalités), which provides, on a regular basis, relevant data/resources - including on discrimination and inequalities affecting foreigners/immigrants, as well as the RECI network, focused on the sharing of practices (see promising practice)⁴⁸.
1.2.2. Barriers		
	<p>Barriers, limitations, constraints or resistance faced in designing, developing and implementing such policies</p>	<p>Among the cited barriers:</p> <p>Persisting gap in official and scientific research / data collection. This affects the ability to adequately measure diversity, identify challenges (including sector-</p>

⁴⁶ France, Prime Minister, (Premier Ministre) (2015), Equality and Citizenship: the Republic with concrete actions (Egalité et citoyenneté: la République en actes), available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf]

⁴⁷ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2013), Towards a new beginning: integration of refugees in France, Vers un nouveau départ : l'intégration de réfugiés en France, available at: [www.refworld.org/docid/523af09d4.html];

⁴⁸ France, Observatoire des inégalités, available at:[www.inegalites.fr/] ; [www.discriminations.inegalites.fr]

	<p>and measures, therefore factors that may hinder their effectiveness and influence negatively their outcomes. For example, budgetary limitations, or problems of coordination of governance levels, priority of interventions, lack of training or lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies, lack of action by competent actors or limited data about the interested population, could be factors that may function as obstacles or affect negatively the implementation of selected migrant integration measures.</p>	<p>specific ones), define policies on that basis, and track progress. This relates to limitations in the French constitutional and legal frameworks (prohibition of collection of statistics based on ethnic origin)⁴⁹. Positive developments exist - information is sometimes gathered by using place of birth and the nationality at birth of parents and sometimes grandparents, publicly financed research has emerged tracking cohorts of immigrants⁵⁰ or the impact of origin, based on surveys⁵¹ but these are still limited and identifying people's origins remains arguably difficult. Little allows to assess to what extent immigrants and their descendants actually benefits from broader social inclusion policies⁵². The latter remains also partly invisible in census data⁵³. Further public investment in research was already called for⁵⁴. Gaps in research (including academic) has been also identified in more specific discussions, about for instance the integration and paths of beneficiaries of international protection⁵⁵.</p> <p>A lack of resources clearly dedicated to integration, in a general context of budget cuts. Overall, the resources allowed to the most relevant financial program ("104 – Integration and access to nationality")⁵⁶ have clearly declined in the past years (between 2010 and 2014 the budget allocated to the abovementioned financial programme was reduced by 21.5%). This reportedly affects the scope of implementation/interventions (number of potential beneficiaries) but also human resources available to spearhead policy developments and implementation locally. One 2012 report by the</p>
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⁴⁹ France, National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme (CNCDDH)) (2012), Opinion on ethnic statistics, (Avis sur les statistiques « ethniques »), CNCDDH (2012), available at: [www.cncdh.fr/sites/default/files/12.03.22_avis_sur_les_statistiques_ethniques.pdf] ; France, Veil.S (2008), Rediscovering the Preamble of the Constitution (Redécouvrir le Préambule de la Constitution), available at: [http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/084000758/]; France (2013), CNIL (2007), Measure of diversity and protection of personal data : the ten recommendations of the national data protection authority (Mesure de la diversité et protection des données personnelles Les dix recommandations de la CNIL), available at:

[www.cnil.fr/fileadmin/documents/Communications/communicationVD15.052_vu_parADEBET.pdf] ; Heran/COMEDD (2010) Inequalities and discriminations : for a reasoned and responsible use of the statistical tool (Inégalités et discriminations Pour un usage critique et responsable de l'outil statistique), available at: [http://combatsdroitshomme.blog.lemonde.fr/files/2010/02/rapport_comedd_v-finale_04-02-10-1.1265292406.pdf]

⁵⁰ [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA]

⁵¹ [http://teo.site.ined.fr/]

⁵² France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.3, pp.13-15, available at : [www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

⁵³ France, Bozec and Simon (2014): The Politics of Mainstreaming, Immigrant Integration Policies: Case study of France, p.8 available at:

[www.eur.nl/fileadmin/ASSETS/fsw/Bestuurskunde/onderzoek/upstream/Bozec_and_Simon__2014__The_Politics_of_Mainstreaming__Immigrant_Integration_Policies_-_Case_study_of_France..pdf]

⁵⁴ France, National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme (CNCDDH)) (2012), Opinion on « ethnic » statistiques (Avis sur les statistiques ethniques), available at : [www.cncdh.fr/sites/default/files/12.03.22_avis_sur_les_statistiques_ethniques.pdf]

⁵⁵ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2013), Towards a new beginning: integration of refugees in Europe (Vers un nouveau départ : l'intégration de réfugiés en Europe), , available at: [www.refworld.org/docid/523af09d4.html] -; France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp. 307-308 available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

⁵⁶ [www.senat.fr/commission/fin/pjlf2014/np/np15/np154.html]

		<p>former High Council for Integration (HCI) states that the number of NGOs active in the field of integration, benefiting from public financial support, has in fact declined by 80% in 10 years, moving from 6000 in 2000 to 1300 in 2010, with the overall budget moving from close to 200 million euros to about 100 million euros in that same period (the result being fewer actions supported, but an increased average budget per action financed (even though the overall budget declined)⁵⁷. This lack of resources has been pointed out by several officials, acting within the relevant ministries as well as agencies (see references)⁵⁸ Although to a more limited extent, budget cuts are also affecting interventions in priority neighbourhoods (<i>politique de la ville</i>), likely to benefit also immigrants and residents with a migrant background⁵⁹. In terms of territorial reach it can be added that the number of priority zones have been reduced (from 2500 to 1300), are designated on the base of poverty level and now include also rural areas. This move is likely to exclude many immigrants and descendants concentrated in urban areas which were removed from the list of priority ones⁶⁰.</p> <p>The universalist approach to policy-making – a viewpoint is that, as a cultural marker, this attachment to the Republican principle of equality and equal treatment regardless of origin, religion or race can sustain a “<i>general distrust of policies that target a particular group over others</i>”⁶¹. A form of mainstreaming of integration into policies to counter exclusion, with a “rise of an area-based approach to issues pertaining to social inequality” has arguably “undermined the ability (of relevant institutions) to tackle issues that are specific to the experience of immigrant youth, particularly with regards to discrimination”⁶². One risk would be that of “<i>dilution</i>” of integration policies into a broader set of actions concerning disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Still, it should be mentioned that specific target groups are identified, with the financing of initiatives aimed at supporting their integration (see again 1.1). In terms of monitoring discrimination, progress has also been achieved in recent years⁶³.</p>
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⁵⁷ France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l’Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l’intégration), pp5-9, available at :

[http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

⁵⁸ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.5-6, available at :

[www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

⁵⁹ France, Senate (Sénat) (2015), Draft bill on public finances (Projet de loi de finances), available at : [www.senat.fr/rap/114-108-322/114-108-32219.html]

⁶⁰ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.6, available at :

[www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

⁶¹ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, pp. 1, 7, 23 available at :

[www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

⁶² France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.2, available at :

[www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

⁶³ France, INSEE (2014) Economics and statistics n°464-465-466 - inequalities and discriminations - questions of measure (Economie et

		<p>The political context, with the rise of the far right (Front National party), and indications of lowering tolerance to minorities in society (one indicator of tolerance has been constantly regressing in the past years although a slight improvement is noted in 2014-2015)⁶⁴. One 2014 survey suggest many respondents in France are in favour of more restrictive refugee policies, and consider that immigrants' first motivation when moving to France is to "seek social benefits". 29% of those surveyed were considering immigrants to be "too many" in France (however the percentage drops to 15% when informed on actual numbers before answering)⁶⁵. This is also arguably not favourable to (or at least interpreted as such) the development of ambitious and explicit integration policies. In the public discourse, "integration" can be perceived as a politically sensitive issue, leading government to abandon the term (see also 1.1), but also downplay or rebrand relevant initiatives. Media/public coverage also tends to drawn attention to controversial topics or proposals, such as recently one to remove the law of 2004 banning the wearing of religious symbols in schools⁶⁶. Addition (during review): See also, concerning the evolution of tolerance in society, the most recent edition of the report of the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights, released in April 2015⁶⁷:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges in terms of governance and policy coherence, given the multi-level and inter-ministries dimension of integration⁶⁸, with arguably a lack of visible and institutionally stable lead/piloting at the national level (for information sharing and coordination):
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Statistique) n°464-465-466 - Inégalités et discriminations: available at:

[www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&id=4245] and

notably Delattre, E., Leandri N., Meurs D., Rathelot, R. / INSEE (2014) Introduction: three approaches to discrimination: indirect evaluation, experimentation, perceived discrimination (Trois approches de la discrimination : évaluations indirectes, expérimentation, discriminations ressenties, available at: [www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/docs_ffc/ES464B.pdf]

⁶⁴ Mayer N., Michelat, G, Tiberj V., Vitale T. (2014) The persisting decline of tolerance since 2009, (Le recul persistant de la tolérance depuis 2009) in National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme (CNCDH) (2014), The fight against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia – Year 2013 (La lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie (Année 2013), p. 159-166, available at :[www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/144000199/0000.pdf]

⁶⁵ France, The German Marshall Fund/Transatlantic trends (2014) transatlantic trends - key findings 2014, pp.34-38, available at: [http://trends.gmfus.org/files/2012/09/Trends_2014_complete.pdf]

⁶⁶ France, Bozec and Simon (2014): The Politics of Mainstreaming, Immigrant Integration Policies: Case study of France, pp.19 available at:

www.eur.nl/fileadmin/ASSETS/fsw/Bestuurskunde/onderzoek/upstream/Bozec_and_Simon_2014_The_Politics_of_Mainstreaming_Immigrant_Integration_Policies_-_Case_study_of_France.pdf

[<http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/societe/20140211.OBS5924/integration-des-immigres-ayrault-presente-un-plan-a-minima.html>] ; [www.lemonde.fr/idees/article/2014/02/12/integration-les-rustines-de-jean-marc-ayrault_4364993_3232.html]

⁶⁷ France , National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (Commission Nationale Consultative des droits de l'Homme (CNCDH) (2015) The fight against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia (La lute contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie), available at: Mouillard, S. et Piquemal M., France still too tolerant with racism (Une France trop tolérante avec le racism), in Liberation, 9 April 2015, available at: [www.liberation.fr/societe/2015/04/09/une-france-trop-toleranteavec-le-racisme_1238084]

⁶⁸ France Madelin, B., Gential, D. (2013), Defining a new integration policy, Report of the working group on social protection (Refonder la politique d'intégration, Rapport du Groupe protection sociale) , pp5-6, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/134000759/index.shtml]

		<p>At the national level: concerning mainstreaming and policy coordination, the way forward is uncertain at best⁶⁹: an inter-ministerial committee for integration (Comité Interministériel à l'Intégration -CII), created in 2003⁷⁰, met only exceptionally, and never since 2006. (The latest inter-ministerial meeting convened in March by the Prime Minister on equality and citizenship was distinct). An inter-ministerial delegate for Republican equality and integration (<i>Délégué interministériel à l'égalité républicaine et à l'intégration</i>) had been instituted by the previous Prime Minister, with a mandate to "contribute to the definition of a policy of republican equality and integration, and to ensure its piloting, monitoring, and evaluation of its implementation" and also "coordinate the actions of all ministries in terms of equality of rights and the fight against discrimination, involving all relevant actors and guaranteeing the direct participation of citizens"⁷¹. But with the change in government, this delegate was never nominated. And the latest set of measures announced suggests there is no plan to activate in the near future. The High Council for Integration, which played essentially an advisory role (with public expression of opinions and reports), was disbanded in 2013⁷². The core of integration (and relevant budget), with a focus on legally residing migrants within the first 5 years, is clearly under the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior (with limited articulation of both fields of interventions, notably in the use of available funding)⁷³. Also, explicit integration policy and the actions under the priority policy developed in disadvantaged areas (with the ACSE agency) are largely decoupled. In some areas, actions may run parallel and overlap (e.g. between the Ministry of education on the one hand, and some initiatives of the ACSE agency⁷⁴).</p> <p>Between the national and local level: Regions and départements are to develop their own integration programmes and plans, along national guidelines but results can be variable (see also next point). Municipal authorities tend to develop their own actions, without</p>
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⁶⁹ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, p.4, available at : [\[www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf\]](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf)

⁷⁰ France, Decree n°2003-84 of 30th January 2003 modifying the decree n°89-881 of 6th december 1989 creating an interministerial committee on integration (Décret n° 2003-84 du 30 janvier 2003 modifiant le décret n° 89-881 du 6 décembre 1989 portant création du comité interministériel à l'intégration), available at:[\[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=1CD997761CDA467DEDCA50BABFAC476A.tpdjo03v_2?cidTexte=LEGI TEXT000005633927&dateTexte=20150205\]](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=1CD997761CDA467DEDCA50BABFAC476A.tpdjo03v_2?cidTexte=LEGI TEXT000005633927&dateTexte=20150205)

⁷¹ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (2014), Decree n°2014-385 of 29th March 2014 creating a position of Interministerial delegate for Republican equality and integration (Décret n° 2014-385 du 29 mars 2014 portant création d'un délégué interministériel à l'égalité républicaine et à l'intégration), available at: [\[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028811261&categorieLien=id\]](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028811261&categorieLien=id)

⁷² [\[http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/-Rapports-.html\]](http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/-Rapports-.html)

⁷³ See notably, for a public one : France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l'intégration), p.34, available at : [\[http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf\]](http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf)

⁷⁴ France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, pp.9-11, available at : [\[www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf\]](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf)

		<p>strategic dialogue/coordination at a departmental or regional level⁷⁵. Multiple operators are involved (“maquis administratif”)⁷⁶, and administrative requirements, relating to EU funds, can also affect NGOs operating in the field, exposed to greater financial risks and administrative burdens, while controls and evaluations have diminished⁷⁷.</p> <p>Variable engagement of de-concentrated state services, and sometimes limited participation of local authorities (<i>collectivités territoriales</i>) in the development and sustained implementation of integration programmes. This was notably highlighted in recent evaluations of the regional programmes⁷⁸. The lack of central animation and impulsion vis-à-vis deconcentrated services had already been highlighted in 2004⁷⁹. The plans, created for the first ones in the early 1990s, had been reactivated in the early 2000s (2003). The lack of alignment and joint engagement of deconcentrated state services and local authorities can also be explained by political colouring (e.g. under the last right wing government, many regions and local authorities were governed by the left, and the government overall immigration policy was strongly challenged).</p> <p>Changes in government, as under the current left wing presidency, also affect the coherence of policy measures and their implementation, with an aborted refoundation of the integration policy which the former Prime Minister had initiated (see relevant developments under 1.1).</p>
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⁷⁵ See notably, for a public one : France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l’Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l’intégration), p.36, pp.46-47, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

⁷⁶ France, Tuot, T. (2013), The Great Nation for an inclusive society, Report to the Prime Minister on the reworking of integration policies (La Grande Nation pour une société inclusive, Rapport au Premier Ministre sur la refondation des politiques d’intégration), Annex 4 Presentation of the main actors of integration (Présentation des principaux acteurs de l’intégration), available at : available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000099/0000.pdf]; France, Escafré-Dublet (2014), Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France, pp.5-6, available at : [www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-France-FINAL.pdf]

⁷⁷ See notably, for a public one : France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l’Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l’intégration), pp.31-32, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

⁷⁸ France, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national identity and development in solidarity (Ministère de l’Immigration, de l’Intégration, de l’identité nationale et du développement solidaire) (2010) Support guide for the elaboration of regional and local programmes of integration of immigrant populations (Guide d’appui à l’élaboration des programmes régionaux et départementaux d’intégration des populations immigrées), p.15, available at : [http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/docl_29355_692243899.pdf] ; France, National contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Point de contact français du Réseau européen des migrations) (2014), Main study 2013 – Access of third country nationals to social security and health in France (Etude principale 2013 – Accès des ressortissants de pays tiers à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé en France), pp.15-16, available at : [<http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France>] [http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/docl_29355_692243899.pdf]

⁷⁹ France, Court of auditors (Cour des comptes) (2004) The reception of immigrants and integration of populations with a migrant background : report to the President of the Republic, followed by responses of administrations and interested institutions (L’accueil des immigrants et l’intégration des populations issues de l’immigration : rapport au Président de la République suivi des réponses des administrations et des organismes intéressés), available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/044000576/index.shtml]

1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests

	<p>Please provide information about:</p> <p>Main language learning support programmes and courses. Provide details about organisation of such programmes and actors implementing them, funding support, location, duration, frequency, numbers of beneficiaries, entitlements and limitations for accessing courses.</p>	<p>The State has set up several measures to support the learning of French by immigrants⁸⁰. The French office for immigration and integration (OFII) is charged with implementing two types of language training for immigrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language training is provided, when needed, within the framework of the of the reception and integration contract (CAI) for foreigners from outside the European Union coming to stay long term in France for those signatories of the CAI who have not passed the initial test of knowledge of the French language. According to figures for 2011 (there is no more recent data), 24 358 people were provided with language training. In addition, with the reception and integration contract having been generalized only in 2006, a certain number of immigrant people arriving in France beforehand have never had the occasion to learn French. • Language training in particular for foreign nationals already resident on the French territory and who wish to acquire a sufficient knowledge of our language to become independent find employment or obtain French nationality. 20 187 people benefited from this measure in 2011. The provision of training from the OFII for each Department is ensured by service providers who have the role of setting up training to meet the needs of migrants. <p>The department for the reception and support of foreigners and nationality (DAAEN) of the Ministry of the Interior also co-finances the sociolinguistic workshops (ASL) (programme 104 'Integration and access to French nationality'): these are local schemes promoting knowledge and appropriation of the public services and measures as well as the rules and the ways of functioning of French society, while offering learning of the spoken language⁸¹. Other funding can be mobilized: The General Councils (PDI), communes, communities of communes (Local Plan for Inclusion and Employment PLIE), Urban Policy.⁸²</p> <p>In order to make it possible for the parents of foreign pupils (from outside the European Union) to improve their knowledge of the French language and to familiarize themselves with the school framework and the teaching medium, an experimental measure named "Opening school to parents for successful integration"</p>
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⁸⁰ France, Interior Ministry (2012), "Learning French for migrants", available at: www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Accueil-et-accompagnement/L-apprentissage-du-francais/Les-dispositifs-d-apprentissage-du-francais-pour-les-etrangers].

⁸¹ France, Sociolinguistic workshops in Ile de France (Les ateliers de savoirs sociolinguistiques franciliens) (2015), available at: www.aslweb.fr/s/historique/].

⁸² France, Resources and territories (Ressources et territoires), available at: www.ressources-territoires.com/acces-aux-savoirs-de-base/cartographie-des-acteurs/documents/PRIPI/dispositif_AS_L.pdf].

		<p>(OEPRI) was initiated in 2008. This is now extended (see Appendix 7)</p> <p>In order to facilitate the acquisition of the French language by immigrants within a professional framework, law No. 2004-391 of 4 May 2004 relating to lifelong vocational training and social dialogue, placed training in the French language in the Labour Code (Article L. 6313-1) so that it explicitly appears among the training activities covered under lifelong vocational training⁸³.</p>
	<p>Knowledge level of the language achieved through such programmes (please use the <u>Common European Framework Reference levels - CEFR</u>)</p>	<p>The OFII, established in each area, directs people to training centres in the Department of residence: these set up training to meet the needs of migrants; the duration and frequency of training, delivery of training certificates for oral levels A1.1 to B1⁸⁴. The level required to access French citizenship is level B1⁸⁵. Concerning acquisition of French, and attainments, see also publication in reference⁸⁶.</p>
	<p>Language tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, level of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure</p>	<p>Language tests are provided for in different contexts, with different implications.</p> <p>Since the 1st December 2008, family members who ask to come to France benefit in their home country, from an evaluation of their knowledge of the French language and of the values of the Republic⁸⁷. If required, they undertake free training for a maximum duration of two months before the delivery of the visa. The delivery of the visa by the diplomatic or consular authority is subject to a report stating the effective completion of the prescribed training. But the delivery of the visa does not depend on the results of an examination. In 2013, 19,253 tests were carried out with a rate of success of 66%, and 6,580 language courses were prescribed⁸⁸.</p> <p>For the reception and integration contract (CAI), the signatories take a language test and, according to their estimated level, they are offered up to 400 hours of French courses. If the level of a person is considered to be sufficient, the OFII provides them with a ministerial exemption certificate for language training (AMDFL). This was the case for 76% of newly arrived migrant signatories of the CAI in 2012⁸⁹. The DILF Level (Initial</p>

⁸³ France, Law n°2004-391 of 4 May 2004 about lifelong vocational training and social dialogue (Loi n° 2004-391 du 4 mai 2004 relative à la formation professionnelle tout au long de la vie et au dialogue social, available at: www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000613810&categorieLien=id).

⁸⁴ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2012), "Learning French for migrants", available at:

www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Accueil-et-accompagnement/L-apprentissage-du-francais/Les-dispositifs-d-apprentissage-du-francais-pour-les-etrangers].

⁸⁵ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre), Decree n° 2013-794 of 30 August changing the Decree n° 93-1362 of 30 December 1993 about statement of nationality, decision of naturalisation, reintegration, loss, forfeiture and withdrawal of French nationality, available at: [\[http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000027914456&categorieLien=id\]](http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000027914456&categorieLien=id)

⁸⁶ France, Le Creteq-Creven G./Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2013), The impact of French courses for newly arriving immigrants (l'impact des cours de français pour les nouveaux arrivants), Infos Migrations n°55, available at: [\[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/.../IM_55_effet_francais.pdf\]](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/.../IM_55_effet_francais.pdf)

⁸⁷ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (2008), Decree n° 2008-1115 of 30 October 2008 about preparation to integration in France of foreigners willing to longue-term residence, available at: [\[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?jsessionid=093278E30C24FBACC7551B4ED94292E6.tpdila20v_1?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000019712134&categorieLien=id\]](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?jsessionid=093278E30C24FBACC7551B4ED94292E6.tpdila20v_1?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000019712134&categorieLien=id).

⁸⁸ France, information provided by the Ministry of the Interior, March 2015.

⁸⁹ France, Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts (Ministère des finances et des comptes publics) (2014), "Objectives and performance indicators: Improvement of conditions for reception and integration of foreigners", (objectifs et indicateurs de

		<p>Diploma in the French language) (CEFR A1.1) is the minimum level required within the framework of the CAI. The specific aim of language training is to allow for the awarding of this diploma.</p> <p>In 2009⁹⁰, 21% of the signatories of the CAI were offered language training: nearly a third of them (31%) for a duration of 200 hours or more, and 28% of them 400 hours (the average duration is 295 hours). These people are especially women (66%), foreigners originating from Asia (50%), migrants who arrived in France less than two years ago (71%), people admitted to stay for family migrations (77%) or unqualified persons (33%). The success rate for the DILF in 2012 was 55.4 % among signatories of the 2010 CAI cohort for whom linguistic formation was prescribed (the last signatories of the 2010 cohort finished their training and took the DILF in 2012) but this rate must be supplemented by the number of successes in the elementary diploma of French language (DELFF), for a higher level (11,805 DILF and 6,234 DELF, giving a total of 18,039 diplomas delivered in 2012)⁹¹. According to latest figures available⁹², 24,000 signatories of the CAI in 2013 had a level of knowledge of the French language lower than the A.1.1 level. Of the 108,969 CAI signed in that year, 21% were prescribed and average of 238 hours compulsory linguistic training. Furthermore in 2013, 14,926 DILF were delivered with an average rate of success of 92.1%. According to a decree of 2013, the level of knowledge of the French language required of applicants for French nationality corresponds to B1⁹³. This same decree provides an exemption from producing a diploma or a certificate for people having a diploma delivered in a French-speaking country at the end of studies followed in French, and also for persons with a disability, a chronic health problem, or for those aged over sixty. It provides that the linguistic level of these people, as well as that of people having produced a certificate stating a level lower than B1, will be evaluated at the time of their individual interview with an agent of the Prefecture. The bill relating to the rights of foreigners which will probably be discussed soon in Parliament is oriented around four major priorities</p>
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performance: améliorer l'accueil et l'intégration des étrangers), available at: [www.performance-publique.budget.gouv.fr/sites/performance_publique/files/farandole/ressources/2014/pap/html/DBGPGMOBJINDPGM104.htm].

⁹⁰ France, Régnard C., Domergue F. (2011), « The new migrants of 2009»

», Infos migrations, n° 19, January 2011, available at : [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA/ELIPA-Longitudinal-Survey-of-the-Integration-of-First-time-Arrivals/The-results].

⁹¹ France, Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts (Ministère des finances et des comptes publics) (2014), "Objectives and performance indicators: Improvement of conditions for reception and integration of foreigners", (objectifs et indicateurs de performance: améliorer l'accueil et l'intégration des étrangers), available at: [www.performance-publique.budget.gouv.fr/sites/performance_publique/files/farandole/ressources/2014/pap/html/DBGPGMOBJINDPGM104.htm].

⁹² France, Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior, March 2015

⁹³ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre), Decree n° 2013-794 of 30 August changing the Decree n° 93-1362 of 30 December 1993 about statement of nationality, decision of naturalisation, reintegration, loss, forfeiture and withdrawal of French nationality (Décret n° 2013-794 du 30 août 2013 portant modification du décret n° 93-1362 du 30 décembre 1993 relatif aux déclarations de nationalité, aux décisions de naturalisation, de réintégration, de perte, de déchéance et de retrait de la nationalité française), available at: [<http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000027914456&categorieLien=id>]

		including “reinforcement of the requirement of knowledge of the French language” ⁹⁴ . The objective laid down by the governmental roadmap is to support migrants towards the A1 level at the end of one year of residence in France, and towards the A2 level at the end of five years following their arrival in France.
	Integration tests for access to residence or other status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, range of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.	<p>Strictly speaking, there is no integration test set up by the authorities for the delivery of residence permits. However, the integration of foreigners in French society is taken into account under 3 assumptions:</p> <p>Two of these concern foreigners who were children when they entered France. Unaccompanied foreign minors in France can benefit from a residence permit for “private and family life” if, before the age of 16 or at the latest at the age of 16, they have been entrusted to the child welfare services. The delivery of the temporary “private and family life” residence permit in this case is subject to the condition of the integration of the foreign national into French society (opinion formulated by the reception facilities)⁹⁵. The unaccompanied foreign minor between 16 and 18 years old entrusted to the child welfare services can also be admitted to stay but this is then discretionary regularization and not an automatic right. They may possibly be able to obtain an “employee”, “temporary worker”, or even a “student” permit if they undertake training or studies. To accept or refuse the permit, the prefecture then takes into account the opinion of the reception facilities on their integration into France⁹⁶. The third case is that of the foreigner who is not the partner of or parent of a foreign national residing legally in France: they can nevertheless request a “private life and family” permit if they have strong personal and family ties in France (in particular for civil unions). It is necessary for them then to prove the duration, the intensity and the stability of their bonds in France, but also their integration into France. The Code specifies that integration is evaluated in particular by taking into account knowledge of the values of the Republic⁹⁷. The circular of the Prime Minister of 2012 relating to the conditions of examination of the requests for admission to the stay submitted by foreigners in an irregular situation, specified this requirement by enjoining prefectures to</p>

⁹⁴ France, National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2014), Draft Law about foreigners law, registered at the presidency of the National Assembly the 23 July 2014, available at: [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/projets/pl2183.asp].

⁹⁵ France, Code of entry and stay of foreigners and of asylum (Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile), Article L-311-11, 2°bis, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?jsessionid=861DF22501A1653F4ACFE336C933F88F.tpdila13v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006180199&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158&dateTexte=20150319].

⁹⁶ France, Code of entry and stay of foreigners and of asylum (Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile), Article L-313-15, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?jsessionid=75B6B92C72414FAC4AAB16890477965A.tpdila13v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006180200&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158&dateTexte=20150319].

⁹⁷ France, Code of entry and stay of foreigners and of asylum (Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile), Article L-313-11,7, available at : [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?jsessionid=75B6B92C72414FAC4AAB16890477965A.tpdila13v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006180199&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158&dateTexte=20150319].

		<p>take into account “in particular, their integration into French society, of their knowledge of the values of the Republic and their mastery of the French language”. The circular extended this requirement to admission to the stay for humanitarian reasons (article L. 313-14 of the CESEDA)⁹⁸. No detailed information is available but the extent to which lack of integration could motivate refusal to issue or renew residency permits. Information available suggests that checks carried out by prefectures should be reformed⁹⁹.</p>
	<p>Mother tongue learning programmes for children of migrants</p>	<p>In response to Directive 77/486/CEE of the Council of 1977, aiming at the schooling of the children of migrant workers, France made bilateral agreements with nine States: Algeria, Croatia, Spain, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Serbia, Tunisia and Turkey¹⁰⁰. Lessons in language and culture of origin (ELCO) relating to each one of these countries are thus provided, mainly at primary school. They are organized, as far as possible, in the schools and establishments where there is the demand from families. Originally intended only for children of the nationality concerned, or one of whose parents has or had this nationality, they are now open to any child whose family wishes to enrol them, within the limit of the places available. These ELCO thus also concern children who are not native speakers of the language concerned and are integrated gradually into the provision of language training (for Spanish in particular). At primary school the lessons start from year CE1, on a purely optional basis, for 1.5 to 3 hours per week. They are mainly organized after school hours, on Wednesday and in exceptional circumstances, Saturdays. In secondary school, the lessons are organized in colleges and professional colleges, the courses are given by teachers originating from the countries concerned and who are made available by their respective governments or recruited locally by the consular authorities¹⁰¹. The number of people concerned for the school year 2010-2011 are as follows: total number of pupils: 86.312 (elementary level: 80 006 ; secondary level: 6 315)¹⁰²</p>
	<p>Please provide insights about key issues, debates,</p>	<p>The latest circular issued by the Ministry of Interior suggests the need to strengthen the efforts in terms of</p>

⁹⁸ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre (2012), Instruction about the conditions for assessing applications to stay from foreigners in an irregular situation (Circulaire sur les conditions d'examen des demandes d'admission au séjour déposées par des ressortissants étrangers en situation irrégulière dans le cadre des dispositions du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile), 28 November 2012, available at : [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/circ_norintk1229185c.pdf].

⁹⁹ France, Fekl.M./National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2013), Securing trajectories of foreign residents in France (Sécuriser les parcours des résidents étrangers en France), pp.19-20, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf]

¹⁰⁰ France, Education Ministry (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) (2012), « Original language and culture teaching (Enseignements de langue et de culture d'origine, ELCO) », available at : [http://eduscol.education.fr/cid52131/enseignements-de-langue-et-de-culture-d-origine-elco.html].

¹⁰¹ France, Education Ministry (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) (2012), « Original language and culture teaching (Enseignements de langue et de culture d'origine, ELCO) », available at : [http://eduscol.education.fr/cid52131/enseignements-de-langue-et-de-culture-d-origine-elco.html].

¹⁰² France, Education Ministry (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) (2012), « Original language and culture teaching (Enseignements de langue et de culture d'origine, ELCO) », available at : [http://eduscol.education.fr/cid52131/enseignements-de-langue-et-de-culture-d-origine-elco.html].

	<p>challenges or problems related to the implementation of the above measures and policies. The findings should be substantiated through existing assessments, research or studies and case law (use template in Annex 9).</p>	<p>support of immigrants in language acquisition and to organise the corresponding offer locally (mapping the different actors and services available, finding opportunities for coordination, e.g. with programs financed by local authorities)¹⁰³. The current Prime minister has announced the possible creation of a national agency (Agence nationale du Français), with possibly also regional plans for language acquisition (but target groups would also include persons concerned by illiteracy/innumeracy)¹⁰⁴.</p> <p>Debates have taken place in recent years around the creation of a label as well as the appreciation of the condition of command of French in the context of naturalisation. In order to guarantee the quality of the linguistic formations, the government created a quality label "French language for integration" in 2011 in order to recognise and to promote the training organizations targeted, for immigrant adults for whom French is not the mother tongue, training in the French language as well as its use, and the principles and values necessary to integration into French society¹⁰⁵. This label will be also awarded to faculties whose French foreign language course (FLE) meets the requirements of the label. Certain academics have contested this label¹⁰⁶ also criticizing a "confusion of genres" in the work through interference of the Ministry of the Interior in the teaching of the French language¹⁰⁷. On the condition of mastery of French: until the law of 16 June 2011, this was evaluated during the assimilation interview which most of the time was "the only element taken into account at the time of the decision", as stated by the <i>Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrées</i> [Immigrant support and information group, GISTI]¹⁰⁸. According to this same association, this gave rise to "often unjust decisions, with naturalization being refused to people who spoke sufficient French to manage in everyday life but who in the interrogation situation of the interview were destabilised". Since the</p>
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¹⁰³ France (2015), Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Circular of 2 February 2015 : Orientations for the year 2015 of the policy of reception and integration of foreigners in France (Circulaire du 2 février 2015 : Orientations pour l'année 2015 de la politique d'accueil et d'intégration des étrangers en France) (not available only).

¹⁰⁴ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (2015), "Equality and citizenship: implementation of Republic" (« Egalité et citoyenneté : la République en actes »), pp.18-19, available at: www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf [www.territoires.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf]

¹⁰⁵ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) Decree n° 2011-1266 of 11 October 2011 about the creation of a quality label called "French integration language (Décret n° 2011-1266 du 11 octobre 2011 relatif à la création d'un label qualité intitulé « Français langue d'intégration », available at: www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000024659119&dateTexte=&categorieLien=id].

¹⁰⁶ France, Kostrz M. (2011), "Immigration: the Interior Ministry creates a label for well learning of french", Rue89, 15 November 2011, available at: [<http://rue89.nouvelobs.com/2011/11/15/immigration-linterieur-cree-un-label-du-bon-apprentissage-du-francais-226541>].

¹⁰⁷ France, Academic collective (Collectif universitaire) (2011), "French integration language (FLI), French language of controlled integration (FLIC) (Français langue d'intégration (FLI),(français langue d'une integration controlee (FLIC)) , available at: [http://rue89.nouvelobs.com/sites/news/files/assets/document/2011/11/fli_versionpresse1-1_1.pdf].

¹⁰⁸ France, Information and support group for migrants (Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés) (2012), « Knowledge of french language », available at: [www.gisti.org/spip.php?article2769].

		<p>law of 2011, any person who asks for French nationality must provide a diploma or a certificate attesting to a minimum level in the language “through the comprehension of the essential points of the language necessary for the management of everyday life and situations of everyday life as well as the capacity to speak simply and coherently on subjects familiar to them in their fields of interest” or, failing this, a certificate awarded in the last two years appearing in the list fixed by a ministerial decree of 11 October 2011¹⁰⁹. The GISTI expressed its fears at the end of 2012 that this new measure “does not raise the level of knowledge of language required and that it increases the cost of naturalization by obliging people to pay for the cost of tests, and of language courses”¹¹⁰. The circular of 16 October 2012 does not cover either the French level required of the applicants, nor the methods for attesting this level¹¹¹. It is restricted to providing an exemption for people of more than sixty-five years old who are not able to produce a certificate or diploma. In this case, the evaluation of the level in French is done during the “assimilation interview”.</p>
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1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators

<p>In this section please outline monitoring and evaluation procedures applied by public authorities at national and regional level, as applicable, for migrant integration. In particular, please present any indicators used for the monitoring, assessment and review of integration policies in the areas of political and social participation, social cohesion, and intolerance, inclusive and welcoming society. Please make sure to report here the link of such indicators with fundamental rights and the way their use reflects to the review of such policies.</p>	<p>Still limited monitoring and evaluation tools, as well as indicators of migrant integration (no national set).</p> <p>The regional integration plans are to be regularly evaluated, and national evaluations are also carried out. (e.g. in 2008 and lastly in 2012, covering both regional and local action plans (plans départementaux)). Completed in 2014, the content of the latest evaluation is however not public. Findings were shared directly with the relevant local authorities (regions, départements) used as test cases for in-depth evaluation. The latest policy instruction (2015) also contains broad orientations to follow for the development of indicators of activities, results and impact. They are to help de-concentrated state services in selecting and evaluating actions they finance, and to report on a national level on the local implementation of the reception and support policy¹¹². But these have no explicit links to fundamental rights. Regional programmes (PRIPI) mobilise available</p>
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¹⁰⁹ France, Ministerial Order of 11 October 2011 listing diplomas and certificates required from applicants to French nationality pursuant to Decree n° 93-1362 of 30 December 1993, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?sessionId=22DAC13F2E42B3807D7B0B48A90FC6EC.tpdila07v_1?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000024659195&dateTexte=20150312].

¹¹⁰ France, Information and support group for migrants (Groupe d’information et de soutien des immigrés) (2012), « Knowledge of french language », available at: [www.gisti.org/spip.php?article2769].

¹¹¹ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l’Intérieur) (2012) Circular on access procedure to French nationality (Circulaire : Procédure d’accès à la nationalité française), 16 October 2012, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir_35948.pdf].

¹¹² France (2015), Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l’Intérieur), Circular of 2 February 2015 : Orientations for the year 2015 of the policy of reception and integration of foreigners in France – Annex 1 (Circulaire du 2 février 2015 : Orientations pour l’année 2015 de la politique d’accueil et d’intégration des étrangers en France – Annexe 1) (not available online).

statistical data from the INSEE, national education system and other administration to draw up a general socio-demographic picture of immigration locally and its evolution¹¹³, based also on the national and local atlas designed to that end by the Ministry of Interior (but based on data available from 2006 census and 2009)¹¹⁴. But these are not as such used for monitoring/assessment nor review of policies. The regional plans can feature numerous indicators, specific and attached to each of the key actions they include, focusing on the assessment of their impact (*indicateurs de résultats*)¹¹⁵ but generally little in terms of “qualitative” data/indicators.

Concerning national indicators for migrant integration: In 2010, the Ministry of Interior had developed a set of indicators of integration (*Tableau de bord de l'intégration*)¹¹⁶, partly mobilising Eurostat data. Drawing also from European developments, it featured indicators in a number of relevant areas (see next section and Annex). Yet there was no recent follow-up to this initial effort (further indicators were to be developed with respect to active social and political participation). Sources for relevant data include the national census but also general surveys on employment and on income and living conditions; and more targeted surveys, but occasionally carried out: the two recent ones are the TeO (Trajectoires et Origines) and ELIPA (2010-2013, with still ongoing analysis for data collected in 2013) on the integration of newly-arrived immigrants¹¹⁷. One analysis on immigrants and their descendants, mobilising different sources, was published in 2012¹¹⁸. The Ministry of Interior also published regular analysis on relevant topics, based on data from cited surveys (“Infos-Migrations”, finding cited throughout this report, where relevant).

¹¹³ See for instance, Centre Région General Directorate Youth, Sports, Social Cohesion (Région Centre, Direction générale de la jeunesse, des sports et de la cohésion sociale) (2010), Regional Programme for the Integration of immigrant populations 2010-2012, (Programme régional d'intégration des populations immigrées (2010-2012), pp22-60, available at : [\[www.centre.drjcs.gov.fr/IMG/pdf/3-PRIP1_2010-2012_REGION_CENTRE.pdf\]](http://www.centre.drjcs.gov.fr/IMG/pdf/3-PRIP1_2010-2012_REGION_CENTRE.pdf)

¹¹⁴ France, Secretary-General for Immigration and Integration, Ministry of the Interior (Secrétaire Général à l'Immigration et à l'intégration, Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2011), Atlas of immigrant populations in France (Atlas des populations immigrées en France), available at : [\[www.insee.fr/fr/regions/alsace/default.asp?page=publications/ch_dossier/cpad08.htm\]](http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/alsace/default.asp?page=publications/ch_dossier/cpad08.htm)

¹¹⁵ See for instance: France, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national identity and development in solidarity (Ministère de l'Immigration, de l'Intégration, de l'identité nationale et du développement solidaire) (2010) Support guide for the elaboration of regional and local programmes of integration of immigrant populations (Guide d'appui à l'élaboration des programmes régionaux et départementaux d'intégration des populations immigrées), available at:

[\[http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/docl_29355_692243899.pdf\]](http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/docl_29355_692243899.pdf); France, (2011), Hauts-de Seine General Directorate for Social Cohesion Direction Départementale de la Cohésion Sociale des Hauts de Seine) (2011), Departmental Integration Plan 2011-2013 (Plan Départemental d'Intégration 2011-2013 (PDI)), p.95-108, available at: [\[www.hauts-de-seine.gouv.fr/content/download/4316/31070/file/PDI%20des%20Hauts-de-Seine%202011-2013.pdf\]](http://www.hauts-de-seine.gouv.fr/content/download/4316/31070/file/PDI%20des%20Hauts-de-Seine%202011-2013.pdf).; France, Seine Saint-Denis Prefet (Préfet de laSeine-Saint-Denis), (2012) Plan Départemental d'Intégration (PDI), available at: [\[www.defi-metiers.fr/sites/default/files/users/217/pdi_93.pdf\]](http://www.defi-metiers.fr/sites/default/files/users/217/pdi_93.pdf)

¹¹⁶ France, Ministry of the Interior, Overseas, Local Authorities and Immigration – Secretary-generql for Immigration and Integration, Department of Statistics, Studies and Documentation (Ministère de l'Intérieur, de l'outre-mer, des collectivités territoriales et de l'immigration, Secrétariat general à l'immigration et à l'intégration, Département des Statistiques, des études et de la Documentation) (2010), Indicators of Intégration (Tableau de bord de l'intégration), available at: [\[www.basse-normandie.drjcs.gov.fr/IMG/pdf/indicateurs_integration_122010.pdf\]](http://www.basse-normandie.drjcs.gov.fr/IMG/pdf/indicateurs_integration_122010.pdf)

¹¹⁷ [\[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA\]](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA)

¹¹⁸ [\[www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/sommaire.asp?codesage=IMMFRA12\]](http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/sommaire.asp?codesage=IMMFRA12)

	<p>Note: Additional information:</p> <p>1- Funded research is ongoing, e.g. on (the pertinence of) indicators also measuring gap between education/training and level of employment or of remuneration (<i>déclassement</i>)¹¹⁹. A public survey is also carried out to track integration of a cohort of newly arriving migrants over the years¹²⁰ but this is not a set of policy-guiding indicators. In relation to refugees, UNHCR recently suggested enlarging the scope of this study, limited to the first years of arrival and put forward some possible refugee-specific indicators¹²¹.</p> <p>2- Some objectives and indicators for implementation were also developed in relation to the use of EU funds (e.g. in the pluriannual programme 2007-2013 attached to the European Integration Fund (EIF)¹²², as well as with respect to the European Refugee Fund (ERF)¹²³ to accompany the strategic priorities defined (not spelled out in Annex). Some discussions around the development of indicators and surveys to track integration of beneficiaries of international protection have also been held in the context of the on-going reform of national asylum system¹²⁴. For indicators of performance used in relation to the use of the relevant public fund (Programme 104) see official budgetary document in reference (these concern access to linguistic training and instruction of applications for naturalisation)¹²⁵.</p>
<p>Provide full wording and translation in English of each indicator used per area and dimension covered as well as its full definition, legal basis, rationale, and link with fundamental rights or EU law (use table in the Annex 4).</p>	
<p>Please provide data and evidence about the adoption of related Zaragoza indicators, especially in the dimensions of active citizenship and welcoming</p>	<p>Some references to the Zaragoza indicators, but no actual use and follow-up on initiatives to develop national indicators. As indicated above, the set of national indicators developed in 2010 was directly building on EU-level developments. Indicators were selected with this idea of possible comparability with</p>

¹¹⁹ France, Robin J./Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2012), Infos migrations n°42: les populations déclassées, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Publications/Numeros-parus-en-2012/Les-populations-declassees]

¹²⁰ France, Jourdan, V.- DSED / DGEF / Ministère de l'intérieur (2014) ELIPA 2013- The first results (ELIPA-2013- Premiers resultats) *Infos migrations n°72-73 - 2014 July*, available at : , available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA/Les-publications/ELIPA-2013-the-first-results]

¹²¹ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2013), Towards a new beginning: integration of refugees in France, Vers un nouveau départ : l'intégration de réfugiés en France, , available at: [www.refworld.org/docid/523af09d4.html]

¹²² France (2007, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Pluriannual Programme (Programme pluriannual 2007-2013), France, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-programmes-annuels-et-pluriannuels-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI]

¹²³ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Annual Programme 2013 – France – European Refugee Fund (Programme annuel 2013-France- Fonds européen pour les réfugiés), available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER/Les-appels-a-projets-du-Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER/Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER-Liste-des-actions-selectionnees-au-titre-du-programme-annuel-2013]

¹²⁴ France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp. 48-49 available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

¹²⁵ [www.performance-publique.budget.gouv.fr/sites/performance_publique/files/farandole/ressources/2014/pap/pdf/DBGPGMPGM104.pdf]

<p>society. Please consult the publication <u>Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration</u> (ESN, MPG) and report more detailed and updated specific descriptions and mapping of indicators used in the Member States.</p>	<p>other EU member states. It should be noted however that they use, as population of reference, the population of those national citizens born of French parents (whereas the EU Commission compared results against the overall national population)¹²⁶. Some indicators are identical or closely related to the Zaragoza ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment rate (disaggregated by origin, sex and age) - Unemployment rate (disaggregated by origin, sex and age) - Repartition of the population with level of degree / highest educational achievement - Median net income – the median net income of the immigrant (<i>revenue disponible</i>) - Percentage of individuals in a household whose revenue are inferior to the poverty line (60% of median income) - % of immigrants who acquired citizenship <p>Other indicators are defined differently or concern areas which are not key in the Zaragoza approach (e.g. concerning housing/residency, health or demographic indicators) (see Annex 4 for some illustration).</p>
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1.2.5. Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

<p>Please provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants, as well as their social inclusion and participation. In particular, provide specific breakdown of funding per general area of integration policies – with particular focus on active citizenship, participation, welcoming society, social cohesion - in the last year and for the period 2010-2014 if available. (Use the table in the Annex 5).</p>	<p>Both the EIF and ERF have been mobilised to support projects aimed at the integration as well as social inclusion of new coming migrants (including particularly vulnerable groups) and of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Funds are managed by the ministry of Interior, which also reports on allocations. Key priorities/actions are presented in Annex for the current AIMF fund and the EIF (2007-2013).</p> <p>The list of supported organisations and projects under the EIF and ERF are available online: Concerning the EIF: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-beneficiaires-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-beneficiaires-du-FEI] Concerning the ERF: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER/Les-appels-a-projets-du-Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER/Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER-Liste-des-actions-selectionnees-au-titre-du-programme-annuel-2013]</p> <p>See also Annex 5 for overall funding figures.</p>
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¹²⁶ France, Ministry of the Interior, Overseas, Local Authorities and Immigration – Secretary-general for Immigration and Integration, Department of Statistics, Studies and Documentation (Ministère de l'Intérieur, de l'outre-mer, des collectivités territoriales et de l'immigration, Secrétariat général à l'immigration et à l'intégration, Département des Statistiques, des études et de la Documentation) (2010), Indicators of Intégration (Tableau de bord de l'intégration), p.3, available at: [www.basse-normandie.drjcs.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/indicateurs_integracion_122010.pdf], p.3

2.Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

2.1.The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment

Briefly provide information on the following:	
<p>Outreach and awareness raising campaigns, training schemes, etc. undertaken by national or regional public authorities (including national equality bodies) targeting migrants and their descendants on the national anti-discrimination legal framework.</p>	<p>The Public Defender of Rights (DDD) has not produced any particular documents intended for raising immigrants' awareness of the legal framework relating to discrimination. There are nevertheless tools which deal with questions about origin next to other types of discrimination: the DDD for example developed last November a leaflet addressed to applicants for work informing them on their rights as regards discrimination¹²⁷. Last January, the DDD published the results of the latest DDD/OIT barometer, with this year a focus on origin¹²⁸. The results of the investigation were relayed in the national press. But there is no communication or awareness raising tool dedicated to immigrant people specifically or to their descendants. According to an agent of the DDD, a project for a guide for unaccompanied foreign minors with a translation on rights in foreign languages is currently being studied¹²⁹.</p>
<p>Evidence through polls, surveys, academic research, etc. on the awareness of migrants and/or their descendants concerning the right to equal treatment. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, living in different geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>Little evidence or studies could be found on the level of awareness of immigrants of the extent of their rights. One 2014 study highlights that immigrant women lacking command of the French language will feel insecure and find it challenging to interact with public administrations, including social services. This can be an obstacle to their knowledge on equal treatment, and in terms of claiming and enjoying their rights in practice (e.g. social benefits)¹³⁰. This language barrier can also be faced by elderly migrants. Some are in situations of isolation, as suggested in a 2014 parliamentary report¹³¹. The non-take up of rights (non-recours aux droits) is a greater challenge in society, under investigation¹³².</p>

¹²⁷ France, Defender of Rights (2014), "Candidates for a job, Discriminations: what are your rights?", available at: [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/default/files/upload/depliant-candidats-emploi_web-okok.pdf].

¹²⁸ France, French Institute for French Opinion, for the Defender of Right and the International Labor Organisation (2015), "8th Barometer DDD/ILO of perception of discrimination, Survey among job-seekers" at work, available at:

[www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/default/files/upload/112565_ifop_pour_le_defenseur_des_droits_-_note_de_synthese_vf.pdf]

¹²⁹ France, Mail contact with Sarah Bénichou, Head official in the « Equality promotion and access to rights » Department of the Defender of Rights (cheffe de pôle au Département « Promotion de l'égalité et Accès aux droits » du Défenseur des droits), 10 March 2015.

¹³⁰ France, Women's Rights Ministry (Ministère des droits des femmes) (2014), Noblecourt O., Equality for migrant women (L'égalité pour les femmes migrantes), p. 11, available at:[www.espace.asso.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport_noblecourt_sur_femmes_migrantes_02_14.pdf]

¹³¹ Bachelay, Jacquat, Assemblée Nationale (National Assembly) (2014) Information report - mission on elderly immigrants (Rapport d'information - mission sur les immigrés âgés), available at: [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/rap-info/i1214.asp#P2406_327926]

¹³² See also: France, Warin P. 2014, "What is the non take-up of social benefits" ; France, Warin, P., (2014); "Non-demand for social rights: a new challenge for social action in France." _Journal of Poverty and Social Justice_ 20, no. 1 (2012): 41-53

		<p>Note: Certain studies available highlight the extent of the discrimination felt by immigrants and their descendants. Thus, according to a study published in 2012 (on data going back to 2007)¹³³, nearly 3 new migrants out of 10 state they have suffered discrimination sometimes (22%) or often (5%). This proportion is very close to that for immigrants (26%) and much higher than the 10% for the “majority” population. The descendants of two immigrant parents approach the first group, whereas the descendants of only one immigrant parent are in an intermediate situation. As a whole, there are more men than women who felt discrimination. Another investigation published in 2014 (on data going back to 2008) highlights the difficulties of access to the labour market for young immigrants and the young descendants of immigrants¹³⁴. Young immigrant women in particular spent more time in economic inactivity than the descendants of immigrants or than young women who were not immigrants.</p>
	<p>Evidence of complaints lodged by migrants and/or their descendants - % of total complaints to equality bodies, % of admissible complaints, statistics about outcomes of investigation, % of cases establishing discrimination. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>In the last activity report, relating to the year 2014, the Public Defender of Rights (DDD) mentions 85 000 complaints all together. Among these, 4535 relate to questions of discrimination (3673 in 2013). Among the reasons for complaints addressed to the institution in the area of the fight against discrimination, origin accounts for 23.7%¹³⁵ (the highest share in overall complaints before disability, with 20%). Among the cases leading to observations by the Public Defender of Rights before the courts in 2014: 16% on origin (highest share with those concerning disability) , 7% on nationality¹³⁶. Information relating to the origin of claimants, their age, or their gender, is not available. There is no information available on outcomes in judicial cases where the Defender of rights presented its observation.</p>
	<p>Tools, measures and positive initiatives aiming at facilitating reporting incidents of discrimination – e.g. translation facilities to report and submit complaints in multiple languages – and tackling under-reporting and low rights-awareness.</p>	<p>Positive initiatives includes notably new directives to strengthen the effective functioning of anti-discrimination units established within Prosecutors’ offices, a perspective of reform to allow for class actions (actions de groupe) to counter discrimination, notably in the workplace (including public function), testing campaigns, and the continued developments of territorial plans to prevent and tackle discrimination and actions financed in priority neighbourhoods (by the ACSE Agency).</p> <p>Additional information</p>

¹³³ France, Bouvier G. (2012), “Feelings of discrimination for new migrants”, Infos migrations, n° 32, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Publications/Numeros-parus-en-2012/Les-discriminations-ressenties-par-les-nouveaux-migrants].

¹³⁴ France, Employment Ministry, Dares Analyses (2014), “Young migrants and young descendants of migrants, A first integration on the job market more difficult, especially for those who live in poor neighbourhood”, Publication of the Direction for Research, Studies and Statistics, available at: [http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2014-074.pdf].

¹³⁵ France, Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits) (2015), Annual Report, p. 17: available at: [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/raa/ddd/BAA_2014_A.pdf].

¹³⁶ France, Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits) (2015), Annual Report, p. 21: available at: [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/raa/ddd/BAA_2014_A.pdf].

		<p>In 2007, General prosecutors (Procureurs généraux) and Prosecutors (Procureurs de la République) were requested to establish anti-discrimination units (pôles anti-discriminations) in each Prosecutor's office (Parquet)¹³⁷. Their mission is: to set up a monitoring cell, recording the difficulties encountered and the solutions brought; to prioritise the emergence and the identification of situations of discrimination; to take targeted actions, such as creating a full time position on access to rights; to develop common training as a pole of competence, working with judicial police officers and employment inspectors qualified in identifying discrimination. Co-operation exists on this level with the Public Defender of Rights. In 2013, the latter transmitted 15 files to public prosecutors, and gave 7 opinions and approved one financial settlement¹³⁸. Obviously, the development of these poles varies from one court to another. Whereas the Public Defender of Rights recognises the proper operation of the poles of two courts (Bobigny and Senlis)¹³⁹, a recent press article testifies to the weak activity of another pole (Chartres)¹⁴⁰. A circular of the Minister for Justice in 2013 reiterated the need for setting up a discrimination referent in all courts, charged in particular "with developing a local area network in the fight against discrimination and to follow a voluntarist penal policy"¹⁴¹.</p> <p>The French President recently announced his desire to authorise class actions against discrimination¹⁴². A bill on this will soon be filed by the Minister of Justice. In his action plan for equality and citizenship adopted on 6 March 2015 the Prime Minister announced the implementation of a collective recourse specific to discrimination at work¹⁴³. The outline of this collective action will be defined by the Government starting from the conclusions of a working group recently set up by the Government. (Conclusions awaited in April). This mode of collective legal recourse will also relate to discrimination within public office. The plan also</p>
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¹³⁷ France, Justice Ministry (Ministre de la Justice) (2007), Dispatch about implementation of anti-discrimination pools, available at: [www.textes.justice.gouv.fr/autres-textes-10182/depeche-precisant-la-mise-en-place-de-poles-anti-discriminations-14410.html].

¹³⁸ France, Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits) (2014), Annual report for 2013, p. 29, p. 114, available at: [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/default/files/upload/rapport_annuel_2013.pdf].

¹³⁹ France, Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits) (2012), Annual report, p. 6, available at: [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/default/files/upload/raa-2012-annexe-3_discriminations.pdf].

¹⁴⁰ France, Couratin S. (2014), The prosecutor of Chartres reactivates the anti-discrimination unit (Le procureur de Chartres réactive le pôle anti-discriminations), L'Echo républicain, available at : [www.lechorepublicain.fr/eure-et-loir/actualite/2014/04/24/le-procureur-de-chartres-reactive-le-pole-anti-discriminations_1978543.html].

¹⁴¹ France, Justice Ministry (Ministre de la Justice) (2013), Instruction of 23 July 2013 about the criminal response to violence and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and sexual identity, available at: [www.textes.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/JUSD1319893C.pdf].

¹⁴² France, Baumard M. (2015), "Hollande veut autoriser les actions de groupe contre les discriminations (Hollande wants to allow class actions against discriminations), Le Monde, 4 March 2014, available at : [www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2015/03/04/hollande-veut-autoriser-des-actions-de-groupe-contre-les-discriminations_4586923_3224.html].

¹⁴³ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (2015), "Equality and citizenship: implementation of Republic" (« Egalité et citoyenneté : la République en actes »), available at:

[www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf].

		<p>envisages launching as of this autumn of a testing campaign on a large scale to identify possible discriminatory practices in recruitment. The Ministers for Towns, Sport and Youth, based on the conclusions of the working group set up, will present before the summer the concrete methods of this campaign.</p> <p>The ACSE objective and performance contract of 2010-2013 specified that the ACSE is competent to deal with discrimination related to origin¹⁴⁴. A new service, "Fighting against discrimination and access to rights", was created in 2013 within the ACSE. It is charged more particularly with implementing the new measures of the interdepartmental Committee for cities in the areas, in particular, of the support of victims to access the rights of the inhabitants of sensitive areas, and the fight against racism and sexism¹⁴⁵. The support of victims within the framework of the fight against racism and discrimination constitutes a major lever in the implementation of a campaign against racial discrimination in the area of the urban policy. In 2013, the ACSE approached the Public Defender of Rights and the Ministry of Justice to seek greater effectiveness and coherence in this field. The ACSE devoted €528,000 to 16 projects relating to the fight against racism and access to rights implemented by national associations, networks, and federations. Among the projects taking into account racial discrimination as one of the possible causes of obstacles in access to social rights, the following were financed: actions of prevention, reception, support, raising the awareness of the people likely to be discriminated against, publicity campaigns for associations, and actions to develop informative documentation¹⁴⁶.</p> <p>Note on a specific initiative : The S.A.V.E. software (System of Assistance of the Foreign Victims), available in 16 languages, from now on allows each police officer to file a complaint of a foreign person and to provide an acknowledgement in their native language, thus simplifying the future administrative steps of the visitor at their embassy or in their home country.</p>
	<p>In particular, provide information about any legal protection on grounds of nationality, which is not</p>	<p>Among the definitions (motifs) of discrimination prohibited by law appears in particular the criteria of "origin", of "the membership or non-membership, true</p>

¹⁴⁴ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre), Commission for Equality between Regions (Commissariat général à l'égalité des territoires, CGET) (2014), "Objectives and performance Contract between the State and the National Agency for Social Cohesion", available at:

[www.google.fr/url?sa=t&ret=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCIQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fville.gouv.fr%2Fdownload_file%2F3993%2F6517%2Fcontrat-d-objectifs-et-de-performance-entre-l-etat-et-l-agence-nationale-pour-la-cohesion-sociale-et-l-egalite-des-chances-acse-2010-2013&ei=jhcDVYnxH8LWUZrggugJ&usg=AFQjCNG_30gDTFMbWIIgryP9wqAs9ArooQ&bvm=bv.88198703,d.d24].

¹⁴⁵ France, National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities (Agence nationale pour la cohésion sociale et l'égalité des chances, ACSE) (2014), Activity report for 2013, available at: [http://transferts.lacse.fr/RA_2013_A4.pdf].

¹⁴⁶ France, National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities (Agence nationale pour la cohésion sociale et l'égalité des chances, ACSE) (2014), Activity report for 2013, available at: [http://transferts.lacse.fr/RA_2013_A4.pdf].

<p>covered by the EU anti-discrimination Directives,¹⁴⁷ but is a prohibited ground in several Member States. Please explain how unequal treatment on the basis of nationality is treated and provide exemplary cases, if any. Please provide information on the relevant practice and case law (use template in Annex 9)</p>	<p>or supposed, of an ethnic group, a nation"¹⁴⁸ discrimination is the subject of a penal sanction when it consists, in particular on the basis of the above reasons, of: refusing to supply a good or a service, hindering the normal exercise of an economic activity, refusing to employ a person, firing, sanctioning, or refusing a training course¹⁴⁹. So discrimination based on nationality is legally prohibited, and falls within the competence of the Defender of Rights¹⁵⁰. In addition, in the cases envisaged by the law (homicide, degradation of goods, violence, threats), the sentences incurred for a crime or an offence are increased when the infringement is based on the membership or of the non-membership, true or supposed, of the victim to an ethnic group, a nation, a race or a given religion¹⁵¹. Two judgments delivered on April 5, 2013 by the plenary assembly of the Supreme court of appeal¹⁵² declared incompatible with the agreements of associations signed between the European Union and Turkey on the one hand, and between the European Union and Algeria on the other hand, three articles of the social security code, resulting from law No. 2005-1579 of 19 December 2005, relating to the payment of family benefits for Turkish and Algerian migrant workers with a regular residence permit, in that they subject the receipt of family benefits, for their children born abroad, to the production of a document attesting to regular entry of the children into France and, in particular for the children entering under family regrouping, of the medical certificate issued by the French Office of integration and immigration. Such provisions in fact constitute discrimination directly founded on nationality according to the judges, which is prohibited as regards social security by the agreements of association signed between the European Union and the Mediterranean States (cf Annex - case law). Other significant judgements have followed the same reasoning for nationals from Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger¹⁵³.</p>
<p>Please provide information about the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants – on any ground – in accessing law enforcement</p>	<p>In the context of a dispute relating to identity checks, the Public Defender of Rights had the occasion to specify the scope of the provisions fighting against discrimination: the DDD put forward before the Court of Appeal of Paris the extension to the public utilities (including justice) of the scope of application of the</p>

¹⁴⁷ As of Article 3.2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

¹⁴⁸ France, Criminal Code (Code penal), art. 225-1, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070719&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006417828].

¹⁴⁹ France, Criminal Code (Code penal), art. 225-2, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?idArticle=LEGIARTI000026268210&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070719].

¹⁵⁰ [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/connaitre-son-action/la-lutte-contre-les-discriminations/critere/appartenance-ou-non-a-une-nation]

¹⁵¹ France, Criminal Code (Code penal), art. 132-76, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?jsessionid=E4E83DFFD225AFAD6C9CAA80D46CC5F1.tpdila13v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165269&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070719&dateTexte=20150319].

¹⁵² France, Cassation Court (Cour de Cassation) (2013), Cases n° 607 (11-17.520) and 608 (11-18.947), 5 April 2013, available at:

[www.courdecassation.fr/jurisprudence_2/assemblee_pleniere_22/607_5_25925.html].

¹⁵³ [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/connaitre-son-action/droits-des-usagers-des-services-publics/actualites/discrimination-en-raison-de]

<p>and judiciary services. In particular please clarify whether and when the latter are considered and treated, or not, as services available to the public, therefore falling within the scope of the directives and the jurisdiction of Equality Bodies.¹⁵⁴</p>	<p>device specific to the fight against discrimination inherited from EU law, in particular envisaging an inversion of the burden of proof.</p> <p>Additional information : On 9 February 2015, the Public Defender of Rights declared in an official statement to have presented observations before the Court of Appeal of Paris, in the procedure initiated by 13 people who brought proceedings aiming at engaging the responsibility for the State for discriminatory identity checks¹⁵⁵. These observations underline that the authorities must not only avoid any discrimination, but also adopt suitable firm and concrete measures to prevent and end such practices. It specifies that it is necessary to adequately frame the practices of checks, so that any check is based on objective criteria, and not on subjective criteria, such as the " <i>feeling</i> " or " <i>instinct</i> "" of the agents, as it is currently the case. Indeed, these subjective criteria regularly give rise to identity checks based on discriminatory criteria such as ethnic origin. The Public Defender of Rights in addition stresses the importance of sufficient safeguards against the risk of arbitrary checks, which suggests, in particular, an adjustment of the burden of proof and the guarantee of effective control by the judge. On the burden of proof, the DDD resorts to a wide interpretation of the "services" mentioned by the law of 2008 having transposed the directives of the fight against discrimination. According to this law, discrimination based on the membership, true or supposed, of an ethnic group or a race is prohibited as regards "social protection, health, welfare benefits, education, access to goods and services or supply of goods and services" (art.2, 1^o)¹⁵⁶. The DDD holds a wide interpretation of this provision by considering that it covers the machinations and "measures adopted by the public services [of justice]". Consequently, article 4 of the law which envisages an adjustment of the burden of proof in favour of victims of this discrimination would have to, according to DDD, apply to litigation.</p>
<p>Please provide statistical data about numbers of discrimination cases/complaints submitted to competent bodies (Equality Bodies, Administrative Courts), as well as about their outcomes (use the tables in the Annex 8)</p>	

2.2.Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders

	<p>Please summarize <u>briefly</u> in this section any key issues affecting the implementation of equal treatment of permit holders, as defined by the following EU legislation; these could</p>
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¹⁵⁴ Please note that these are considered non-economic services by the EU Commission (Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment, COMM 725 (2007) of 20 November 2007, yet not always they are considered by Equality Bodies to fall in the areas of application of the anti-discrimination directives.

¹⁵⁵ France, Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits), « Identity checks: the Defender of Rights brings observations before the Court of Appeal » (Contrôle d'identité: le Défenseur des droits présente ses observations devant la Cour d'Appel), 9 February 2015, available at: [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sinformer-sur-le-defenseur-des-droits/linstitution/actualites/controles-didentite-le-defenseur-des].

¹⁵⁶ France, Law N° 2008-496 of 27 May 2008 concerning various provisions for adapting the fight against discrimination to European Union Law, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000018877783].

be, for example, practical issues and bottlenecks, administrative delays, coordination and cooperation of public authorities, etc. Please substantiate findings, as far as possible, through formal evaluations, as well as research or studies and case law (**use template in Annex 9**). Please bear in mind that no assessment of the **legal transposition** process is required. In regard to the five categories below, please provide statistical data issued in 2014 or valid on 31.12.14. (**use annex 3**)

Note: Among issues or challenges identified in terms of equal treatment, some are not necessarily permit-specific but may be encountered by holders of various types of permits:

- In **accessing social security and social benefits** challenges reported relate to information (as many relevant services do not provide forms in languages other than French¹⁵⁷), the complexity of administrative provisions (administrative rules) and bottlenecks in affiliation procedures (for social security)¹⁵⁸. Practices can vary across the various competent administrations (e.g. in evaluation social rights with foreigners concerned overtime, checking on their residency), and the lack of coordination between social security organisms and prefectures can reportedly complicate procedures for foreigners (e.g. issues of effective registration by social security of the regularity of stay of foreigners)¹⁵⁹. A condition of regular residency (situation régulière) and minimum residency (generally 6 months plus one day) applies, but beyond, there is no distinction or differential treatment depending on the type of residency permit – same criteria will apply as for nationals. for a good overview in terms of access to social benefits – see footnote¹⁶⁰ (pp.19-24). Note that available data (same report) suggests third country nationals use/have more effectively access to housing/unemployment benefits than health or pension benefits. Note: in terms of bilateral agreements on social security and health, France ranks highest among EU countries (with 40 agreements registered in 2013, all including provisions on equality

¹⁵⁷ France, National contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Point de contact français du Réseau européen des migrations) (2014), Main study 2013 – Access of third country nationals to social security and health in France (Etude principale 2013 – Accès des ressortissants de pays tiers à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé en France), p.31, available at :

[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France]

¹⁵⁸ France, National contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Point de contact français du Réseau européen des migrations) (2014), Information note – main study 2013 – Access of third country nationals to social security and health in France (Note d'information – Etude principale 2013 – Accès des ressortissants de pays tiers à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé en France), available at : [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France]

¹⁵⁹ France, National contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Point de contact français du Réseau européen des migrations) (2014), Information note – main study 2013 – Access of third country nationals to social security and health in France (Note d'information – Etude principale 2013 – Accès des ressortissants de pays tiers à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé en France), p.30, available at : [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France]

¹⁶⁰ France, National contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Point de contact français du Réseau européen des migrations) (2014), Main study 2013 – Access of third country nationals to social security and health in France (Etude principale 2013 – Accès des ressortissants de pays tiers à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé en France), pp19-22, available at : [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France]

of treatment)¹⁶¹ France has also ratified the ILO convention on equality of treatment¹⁶².

- Concerning **housing**, reported issues include of inequality of treatment and situations of potential discrimination against permit-holders in access to social housing. Indeed, in a sector in which demand largely surpasses the offer, attribution procedures have been insufficiently defined or have lacked transparency and readability for applicants (often ill-informed) with potential misuse of an objective of "social mix" (mixité sociale) consciously or not leading multiple operators to sidetrack certain populations or with sustained dynamics of segregation in disadvantaged areas¹⁶³. Available work indeed suggests the average waiting time when applying for social housing is on average longer for non-European applicants than for the rest of the population. A relatively large share of that gap is not explained by others parameters such as differences in the type of housing applied for, the size of households or their socio-professional categories, thus suggesting discrimination is a reality¹⁶⁴. This issue has been identified already for many years¹⁶⁵ and as reported in official documents, the gap in available offer in terms of social housing thus disproportionately affects immigrants¹⁶⁶. Discriminations exist as well in access to other forms of housing as demonstrated in local testing (one 2011 testing found persons originating from Maghreb/of Arabic origin had half the chances of other applicants to be invited to submit their file (dossier) for a private rental offer, in the city of Villeurbanne)¹⁶⁷. Public institutions such as the former equality body (HALDE) and NGOs have been developing efforts to tackle this issue (identification of good practices; tools to raise awareness about applicable rules and detection of situations discrimination)¹⁶⁸.

¹⁶¹ France, European Migration Network (Réseau Européen des Migrations) (2014) Access of migrants to social security and health: policies and practices, 2014 report of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Accès des migrants à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé : politiques et pratiques Rapport 2014 du Réseau européen des migrations, p.76, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France] ; France, National contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Point de contact français du Réseau européen des migrations) (2014), Main study 2013 – Access of third country nationals to social security and health in France (Etude principale 2013 – Accès des ressortissants de pays tiers à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé en France), pp.33-38, available at :

[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France]

¹⁶² France, European Migration Network (Réseau Européen des Migrations) (2014) Access of migrants to social security and health: policies and practices, 2014 report of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Accès des migrants à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé : politiques et pratiques Rapport 2014 du Réseau européen des migrations, p.77, available at:

[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France]

¹⁶³ Houard N., Sainte-Marie H. (2013) Concertation on the attribution of social housing, Report of working groups (Concertation sur les attributions de logements sociaux Rapport des groupes de travail), pp.15-18, available at: [www.drihl.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Concertation_sur_les_attris_de_logements_sociaux_cle075469.pdf]; See also: France (2011), HALDE (2011), Analysis and collection of good practices: guaranteeing equality in access to social housing (Analyse et recueil de bonnes pratiques: accès au logement social, garantir l'égalité), available at:

[www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/default/files/upload/promotion_de_%20egalite/acces-au-logement-social-garantir-l-egalite.pdf]

¹⁶⁴ France, INSEE, Bonnal, L., Boumahdi R., Favard, P. (2013), Inequality of access to social housing: can one talk about discrimination, (Inégalités d'accès au logement social: peut-on parler d'inégalité), available at :

[www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&id=4248].

¹⁶⁵ France, Tissot, S. (2006) Social housing: a disguised discrimination (Logement social : une discrimination en douce), available at: [www.gisti.org/spip.php?article56] or France, Research group on the study and fight against discriminations (Groupe d'études et de lute contre les discriminations (2001), « Les discriminations raciales et ethniques dans l'accès au logement social », available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/014000437/0000.pdf]

¹⁶⁶ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2007), Pluriannual Programme (Programme pluriannual 2007-2013), France, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-programmes-annuels-et-pluriannuels-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI]

¹⁶⁷ France (2011) ISM-CORUM. Testing on private rental sector in Villeurbanne (Testing sur le parc locatif privé de Villeurbanne Résultats Réalisé par ISM-CORUM), available at:

[www.discriminations.inegalites.fr/IMG/pdf/Testing_sur_le_parc_locatif_privé_de_Villeurbanne.pdf]

¹⁶⁸ France, Abbé Pierre Foundation (Fondation Abbé Pierre) (2013), Handbook against discrimination : Am I discriminated against (Guide de lute contre les discriminations "Suis-je discriminé"), available at: [www.fondation-abbepierre.fr/sites/default/files/content-files/files/guide_esh_2013_discriminations-acces-logement.pdf]

	See also following sections and references to case law under 2.3, concerning access to family allowances in particular (and 3.5.1 concerning access to public sector employment).
2.2.1. <u>Long Term Residence (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive 2003/109/EC)</u>	No specific-issues identified beyond general ones stated above.
2.2.2. <u>Single-permit procedure permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive 2011/98/EU)</u>	One overarching issue for single-permit holders is certainly the challenge of access to pluriannual residency permit (see also 2.3 on upcoming reform) and of effective renewal of single 1-year permit for third country nationals. Conditions of renewal of these permits have been addressed in 2013 public report commissioned by the former Prime Minister ¹⁶⁹ . It reports: heterogeneous practices across administrations, excessive delays, degraded conditions of reception and suspicious treatment. Many civil society organisations, such as some operating in Seine Saint-Denis had denounced these situations (in 2010, and in 2014 suggesting little has changed/much remains to be improved) ¹⁷⁰ . According to the same report, the uncertain delivery and renewal of 1 year permit maintain foreigners in precarious situations, creating of form of fragile dependency vis-à-vis employers, or limiting opportunities which will be accessible to them in terms of housing or credit ¹⁷¹ . Recent policy instructions and upcoming reforms are meant to provide solutions to these issues (see below – key developments and trends).
2.2.3. <u>Blue card holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive 2009/50/EC)</u>	See general points above Otherwise: No specific issue identified (based on review of relevant literature/databases)
2.2.4. <u>Family reunification permit holders</u> (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive 2003/86/EC)	See general points above Otherwise: No specific issue identified (based on review of relevant literature/databases)
2.2.5. <u>Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders</u> ¹⁷²	Issues are reported in when it comes to access to housing and employment, family reunification, recognition of skills and the overall degree of integration of beneficiaries of international protection ¹⁷³ . Beneficiaries of international protection should benefit from the services attached to the integration contract

¹⁶⁹ France, Fekl.M./National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2013), Securing trajectories of foreign residents in France (Sécuriser les parcours des résidents étrangers en France), available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf]

¹⁷⁰ For an illustration, see Collectif unitaire du Livre noir «Pour un accueil plus digne des étrangers en préfecture de Seine-Saint-Denis» - juin 2014 : Livre noir « Conditions d'accueil et traitement des dossiers à la Préfecture de Bobigny : l'indignité ! » 2010; Seine-Saint-Denis: accueil et traitement des étrangers en préfecture: justice et dignité: toujours bafouées, available at: [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/hc_2014_livre-noir-bobigny_suite.pdf]

¹⁷¹ France, Fekl.M./National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2013), Securing trajectories of foreign residents in France (Sécuriser les parcours des résidents étrangers en France), p.12, available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf]

¹⁷² As per recitals 6 and 7 of Directive 2011/51/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC to extend its scope to beneficiaries of international protection Text with EEA relevance

¹⁷³ France, National contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN) (Point de contact français du Réseau européen des migrations) (2014), Main study 2013 – Access of third country nationals to social security and health in France (Étude principale 2013 – Accès des ressortissants de pays tiers à la sécurité sociale et aux soins de santé en France), p.7, available at : [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM/Les-publications-du-REM/Les-etudes/L-acces-des-ressortissants-de-pays-tiers-a-la-securite-sociale-et-aux-soins-de-sante-en-France]

(CAI) but should also benefit from personalised support in access to housing and employment. Dedicated structures foreseen to that extent (notably the Centre Provisoires d'Hébergement) are in place but inequality covering the national territory, and underdeveloped vis-à-vis the demand¹⁷⁴. Limited access to support and orientation, not necessarily easy to identify, but also the usually vulnerable profiles of foreigners being granted international protection are among factors cited in accounting for limited access to housing/employment and other benefits¹⁷⁵. The same reports also reported issues in relevant social services (Pôle emploi, CAF, CPAM etc.), where staff may not always be aware of rights of beneficiaries of international protection. The same report suggest facilitating access to recognition of skills and training¹⁷⁶. Along with procedures of family reunification, these are considered too long and too complex¹⁷⁷. Differential treatment is thus found in practice depending on the region in which one is situated (particularly true also for asylum-seekers¹⁷⁸). Difficulties faced by refugees in the recognitions of their experiences and diplomas, obtained in their countries of origin, aggravating the risk of professional downgrading (*déclassement professionnel*) were reported in a recent UNHCR study. The study also highlighting the need for broader information and information of refugees on rights available to them, as well as training and awareness-raising of relevant administrations (e.g. unemployment agencies)¹⁷⁹.

Note: Anterior challenges relate to domiciliation and procedural delays (variable from one department to another) for those applying for international protection, and delays in decisions, (both administrative and judicial, on appeal – while asylum seekers are not allowed to work). Still, the ongoing reform of the asylum system as well broader reforms are expected to address these issues, which impact on the integration of foreigners concerned.

See also, for a publication concerning specifically the experiences and integration of vulnerable persons/beneficiaries of international protection from Iraq and Malta: France, Breem, Y/ministry of Interior

¹⁷⁴ France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp.28-29, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

¹⁷⁵ France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp. 28-30 available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

¹⁷⁶ France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp. 40-41 available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

¹⁷⁷ France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp. 61-62 available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

¹⁷⁸ France, Assemblée Nationale, Projet de loi relatif à la réforme de l'asile, n°2182, available at : [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/projets/pl2182.asp]

¹⁷⁹ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2013), Towards a new beginning: integration of refugees in France, Vers un nouveau départ : l'intégration de réfugiés en France, available at: [www.refworld.org/docid/523af09d4.html]

	(2011) The reception of beneficiaries of the “Malta” and Iraq” (L’accueil des bénéficiaires des programmes “Malter” et “Irak”) available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/38842/296147/file/IM_24_irakiens-maltais.pdf]
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2.3.Key developments and trends

<p>Please include in this section key developments in the area of equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern only migrants and/or their descendants. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment policies that related to the rights of migrants and/or their descendants (for presentation of case law, use template in Annex 9). Such developments may also affect the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants.</p>	<p>Note: the public National focal point for the European Migration Network reports no specific developments concerning equal treatment in 2014, in its annual report¹⁸⁰.</p> <p>In terms of access to social protection, two important decisions of the Court of Cassation recognises the right of certain foreign workers - in the cases in point, from Turkey and Algeria – (but probably applicable to workers from other nationalities, as long as covered by bilateral agreements with the EU concerning equal treatment in access to social protection), to benefit from family allowances in the same conditions as nationals for the children they care for (enfants à charge), even if these did not enter the territory through the procedure of family reunification (regroupement familial). Still for those residents with nationalities not covered by bilateral agreements (UE), the restrictive jurisprudence of the Court stands, barring access. (See annex 9 for case law details)</p> <p>Another 2015 decision of the Court of Cassation allows for residents from Morocco to access same sex marriage in France, even though this is not allowed in Morocco itself thus guaranteeing equal treatment with nationals as well as other third country nationals originating from countries where same-sex marriage is an option (see Annex 9).</p> <p>Concerning residency permits: Several works have highlighted issues in terms of the quality of reception in public administration and a circulars have been issued already in the end of 2012 and in 2014 to improve the situation¹⁸¹. Further recommendations in the above report concern transparency, harmonisation of practices, modernisation and greater investment in human resources management within these administrations¹⁸².</p>
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¹⁸⁰ L'égalité de traitement Il n'y a pas eu de mesure spécifique à l'égalité de traitement prise en 2014.

¹⁸¹ France, Fekl.M./National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2013), Securing trajectories of foreign residents in France (Sécuriser les parcours des résidents étrangers en France), pp.26-29, available at: [\[www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf\]](http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf) ; France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2014), Circular of 3rd January 2014 concerning the improvement of the welcoming of foreigners in prefectures and concerning measures of simplifications and organisational objectives (Circulaire du 3 janvier 2014 relative à l'amélioration de l'accueil des étrangers en préfecture et aux mesures de simplification et objectifs d'organisation) available at: [\[www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/circ_2014-01-04-norintk1400231.pdf\]](http://www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/circ_2014-01-04-norintk1400231.pdf) ; France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2012), Circular SG-SGII n°12-028975-D, Circulaire SG-SGII n°12-028975-D « Améliorer l'accueil des étrangers en préfecture » du 4 décembre 2012. Available at: [\[www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/circ-12028975d.pdf\]](http://www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/circ-12028975d.pdf)

¹⁸² France, Fekl.M./National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2013), Securing trajectories of foreign residents in France (Sécuriser les parcours des résidents étrangers en France), pp.31-36, available at: [\[www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf\]](http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf)

		<p>The creation of a pluriannual residency permit is foreseen in the reform concerning foreigners' law (droit des étrangers). Currently the issuance of short term permits has been, according to an important Parliamentary report, running against the objective of integration¹⁸³ (pluriannual permits currently accessible to third country nationals represented only 2% of all temporary permits issued to them in 2011, according to the report). It leads to 5 million visits per year in prefectures, with challenges highlighted above, an average of more than two per foreigner – this, as reported by the Ministry of Interior – affects integration. The new permit to be introduced, which was also a commitment of the current President, features among the key measures of the bill that have been announced by the government, but the calendar for legislative review is not known¹⁸⁴. Some NGOs expressed concerns that it would further complicate/delay access to a long-term (10 years) card. One article of the draft also provides for a two-year renewal of permits issued to beneficiaries of the subsidiary protection (protection subsidiaire) (instead of one currently) and to allow parents of children having received this protection to benefit from that same permit. A long term residency permit (carte de resident) would also be issued to the parents of children who were recognised as refugees¹⁸⁵. Concerning more generally beneficiaries of the international protection: A reform of the asylum system is underway and recommendations recently issued concerned further dispositions to detect the specific vulnerabilities (personal, social, medical) of certain asylum-seekers/beneficiaries of international protection to provide for tailored solutions, and secure the principle of individual support in employment and housing¹⁸⁶. Further sharing of information and coordination (e.g. with dedicated protocols/conventions cadres) across all institutions playing a role in their integration was also recommended¹⁸⁷. A move towards a deconcentrated and territorial approach (in terms of housing notably) –still recommended in the parliamentary report, is foreseen in the current draft bill. Relevant dispositions, yet to be adopted, concern the right to family reunification (reunification familiale). See also a relevant decree</p>
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¹⁸³ France, Fekl, M. (2013), Securing trajectories of foreign residents in France (sécuriser les parcours des ressortissants étrangers en France), available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000283/0000.pdf]

¹⁸⁴ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2014), Press release: the draft bill reforming the law concerning foreigners (Dossier de Presse: le projet de loi relative au droit des étrangers), available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Immigration/Le-projet-de-loi-relatif-au-droit-des-etrangers]

¹⁸⁵ France, National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (2015) Draft bill reforming the asylum regime, (Projet de loi relative à la réforme de l'asile), available at: [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/projets/pl2182.asp]

¹⁸⁶ France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp. 48-49 available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

¹⁸⁷ France, Létard V., Touraine J-L (2013), Report on the reform of the asylum system (Rapport sur la réforme de l'asile), pp. 62-65 available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Appel-a-projets-relatif-a-des-actions-d-aide-a-l-acces-au-logement-et-a-l-emploi-des-beneficiaires-d-une-protection-internationale]

		adopted in 2014 also include relevant measures for long-term EU-residents ¹⁸⁸ .
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3.Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

3.1.Political rights at national level

3.1.1.Citizenship acquisition

<p>In this section please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. -Path to citizenship for foreign born third country nationals (the so-called '1st generation')</p>	
<p>Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. - Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')</p>	<p>For immigrants (foreign born): In order to be naturalized, it is necessary to meet conditions related to the regularity of the stay in France in particular, with at least 5 years residence at the time of the application (with exceptions) with integration into the French community, and with no criminal record. Naturalization is subjected to the decision of the administration which can refuse even if the conditions are met¹⁸⁹. The following paragraphs provide details on each of the conditions (this information is from the legal framework and Ministry of the Interior circulars): Definition of residence for the acquisition of French nationality: the applicant must reside in France at the moment of the signature of the decree of naturalization¹⁹⁰. The definition of residence is broader here than the usual definition of residence. It in effect implies, according to jurisprudence, that for the applicant France must be location of their material interests (particularly professional) and of their family ties¹⁹¹. A person residing in France but whose spouse and/or children reside abroad could be refused French nationality. Duration of residence: The applicant must prove they have resided in France for the 5 years which precede the application,¹⁹² barring exceptions¹⁹³. This duration is reduced to 2 years in the following cases:</p>

¹⁸⁸ France, Decree n°2014-301 of 6th March 2014 concerning the status of long-term UE-resident of beneficiaires of international protection Décret n° 2014-301 du 6 mars 2014 relatif au statut de résident de longue durée-UE des bénéficiaires d'une protection internationale), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028699640&categorieLien=id]

¹⁸⁹ France, Civil Code (Code civil), articles 21-14-1 to 21-25-1, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165459&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721].

¹⁹⁰ France, Civil Code (Code civil), articles 21-16, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165459&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721].

¹⁹¹ France, Interior Ministry (Ministère de l'intérieur) (2000), Instruction n° 2000-254 of 12 May 2000 about naturalisations, recovery of nationality and loss of nationality (Circulaire relative aux naturalisations, réintégrations dans la nationalité française et perte de la nationalité française), available at: [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/normesn0030272c-6.pdf].

¹⁹² France, Civil Code (Code civil), articles 21-16, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165459&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721].

¹⁹³ France, Civil Code (Code civil), articles 21-18, 21-19, 21-20, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165459&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721]

		<p>for foreigners who have successfully completed 2 years of studies to obtain a diploma awarded by a French higher education establishment, for the foreigners who contribute to the standing of France, for foreigners who demonstrate exceptional integration (activities or actions achieved in the civic, scientific, economic, cultural, or sporting domains). Foreigners who are not subjected to the condition of 5 years residence are those in one of the following situations: those having completed military service in the French army, those who have contracted, in times of war, a voluntary engagement in the French or allied armies; those who have rendered exceptional services to France (in this case, the decree of naturalization applies after the opinion of the Council of State on a report from the relevant minister); those who have obtained the status of refugee in France; those who belong to the French cultural and linguistic body, when they are from a territory or State whose official language or one of the official languages is French and who has French as the mother tongue or who has completed schooling of at least 5 years in an establishment teaching in the French language.</p> <p>Regularity of the stay: The applicant must have a residence permit at the time they make their application. However, the periods spent as irregular stay cannot be regarded as a criterion resulting in the systematic refusal of naturalization¹⁹⁴. It should be stressed that the foreigner should not have been the subject of an expulsion order that is not repealed, or of a ban on entering the French territory which has not been entirely carried out.</p> <p>Assimilation into the French community¹⁹⁵: Work integration: this constitutes an essential condition for assimilation and integration in France¹⁹⁶. However, it must be evaluated over the whole of the professional career and not only on the precise situation of the applicant at the time when they make their request¹⁹⁷. The nature of the contract of employment (fixed-term, temporary contracts) does not constitute an obstacle in itself when the activity makes it possible to have sufficient and stable resources.</p> <p>Knowledge of the French language: According to their social situation (level of studies, resources etc.), the applicant must demonstrate sufficient knowledge</p>
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¹⁹⁴ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Circular concerning access procedure to French nationality (Circulaire: procédure d'accès à la nationalité française), 16 October 2012, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir_35948.pdf].

¹⁹⁵ France, Civil Code (Code civil), articles 21-24, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165459&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721].

¹⁹⁶ France, Interior Ministry (Ministère de l'intérieur) (2000), Instruction n° 2000-254 of 12 May 2000 about naturalisations, recovery of nationality and loss of nationality (Circulaire relative aux naturalisations, réintégrations dans la nationalité française et perte de la nationalité française), available at: [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/normesn0030272c-6.pdf].

¹⁹⁷ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Circular concerning access procedure to French nationality (Circulaire: procédure d'accès à la nationalité française), 16 October 2012, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir_35948.pdf].

		<p>of the French language, by producing a diploma or a certificate awarded by a French language of integration training organization corresponding to the level B1¹⁹⁸. Those exempted from producing this certificate are: people over the age of 60, people with a disability or a chronic health problem. Their level of knowledge of the French language is assessed during the assimilation interview. The condition of knowledge of the French language is not applied to refugees and stateless persons who have been in regular stay in France for at least 15 years and who are over 70 years old¹⁹⁹.</p> <p>Adhesion to the values of the Republic: The applicant must also demonstrate their assimilation into the French community, in particular by adhesion to the essential principles and values of the Republic, and by a sufficient knowledge of the history, culture and nature of French society such as is presented in the booklet for citizens²⁰⁰. Assimilation is verified during a personal interview with an agent of the prefecture or consulate. After their assimilation is assessed, the interested party signs the charter of the rights and duties of the French citizen²⁰¹.</p> <p>Morality and criminal convictions: The applicant must be of good character and conduct and not have been the subject of the one of the judgements which prevent the acquisition of French nationality²⁰². The condition of good character and conduct of the applicant requires a prefectural inquiry which relates in particular to the civic behaviour of the interested party²⁰³.</p> <p>For the children of immigrants: Any child born in France of foreign parents acquires French nationality upon the age of majority if, on this date, France is their country of residence and if it has been the usual place of residence for a continuous or discontinuous period of at least five years, since eleven years of age²⁰⁴.</p>
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¹⁹⁸ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre), Decree No. 2013-794 of 30 August amending Decree No. 93-1362 of 30 December 1993 on statement of nationality, decision of naturalisation, reintegration, loss, forfeiture and withdrawal of French nationality, art. 14: available at: [<http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000027914456&categorieLien=id>]

¹⁹⁹ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Circular concerning access procedure to French nationality (Circulaire: procédure d'accès à la nationalité française), 16 October 2012, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir_35948.pdf].

²⁰⁰ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Booklet for citizens (Livret du citoyen), available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Actualites/L-actu-immigration/Le-livret-du-citoyen].

²⁰¹ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Circular concerning access procedure to French nationality (Circulaire: procédure d'accès à la nationalité française), 16 October 2012, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir_35948.pdf].

²⁰² France, Civil Code, art. 21-23, available at: [<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165459&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721>].

²⁰³ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Circular on the assimilation condition in access procedures to French nationality (Circulaire relative au contrôle de la condition d'assimilation dans les procédures d'acquisition de la nationalité française), 24 August 2011, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2011/08/cir_33673.pdf].

²⁰⁴ France, Civil Code, art. 21-7, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006419825&dateTexte=&categorieLien=cid].

		<p>Marriage to a spouse of French nationality may, after a four year period from the marriage, allow for the acquisition of French nationality by declaration, provided that on the date of this declaration the emotional and material marriage has not ceased between the couple since the marriage and that the French spouse preserved their nationality²⁰⁵. The foreign spouse must also prove sufficient knowledge, according to their condition, of the French language²⁰⁶. This leads to an assessment which is similar to that operated within the framework of the examination of applications for naturalization by decree²⁰⁷. See also following section on issues raised by latest reforms and instructions on the interpretation of criteria.</p>
	<p>Debates, issues and challenges concerning the implementation of citizenship policies</p>	<p>An opinion of the French National Assembly of 2012 had pointed out various "drifts" in the implementation of the policy of access to nationality and the application of the applicable criteria. This report points to the dramatic fall in naturalizations in 2011, which continued in the first half of 2012²⁰⁸. According to this opinion, this fall does not result from a reduction in the number of requests and decisions returned, but from an 'unprecedented rise in the rate of negative decisions'. It is also noted that the reasons for the unfavourable decisions having seen the most spectacular rise between 2010 and 2011 were: lack of professional integration – the number of negative decisions or adjournments based on this ground increased by two and half times, rising from 8,515 in 2010 to 21,456 in 2011. The rise in negative decisions founded on this reason accounts therefore, alone, for more than three quarters (78%) of the rise of the number of unfavourable decisions noted in 2011. Compared to 2009 (4,648), the negative decisions founded on this reason more than quadrupled (4.6 times); irregular stay - the rejections or adjournments based on this reason rose from 6,939 in 2010 to 8,230 in 2011, that is to say a rise of 18,6%. Compared to 2009 (4,444), the number almost doubled (1.85 times); loyalty ('good conduct and behaviour') - the rejections or adjournments based on this reason rose from 1,790 in 2010 to 2,684 in 2011, that is to say a rise of 50%. Compared to 2009, this reason more than doubled (2.4 times). The opinion explains why 'the explosion' of these three reasons for unfavourable</p>

²⁰⁵ France, Civil Code, art. 21-2, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do;jsessionid=61FBFC0BABE50D79B4B3BC2A455A0A62.tpdila13v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165440&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721&dateTexte=20150319].

²⁰⁶ France, Civil Code, art. 21-2, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do;jsessionid=61FBFC0BABE50D79B4B3BC2A455A0A62.tpdila13v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006165440&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721&dateTexte=20150319].

²⁰⁷ France, Immigration, integration Ministry (Ministère de l'immigration, de l'intégration) (2009), Instruction of 29 December 2009 about nationality acquisition by marriage (Circulaire relative à la procédure d'acquisition de la nationalité française en raison du mariage), available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/01/cir_34452.pdf].

²⁰⁸ France, National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2012), Opinion n° 258 about Immigration, asylum, integration, 10 October 2012, available at: [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/budget/plf2013/a0258-tIV.asp#P116_14437].

		<p>decisions does not result from a legal change but from confidential ministerial directives addressed to the prefects. In conclusion, the deputies call for a reform of the access to French nationality on new bases, to bring an end to the noted deviations: "the ministerial doctrines should no longer be able to be modified surreptitiously: they should be registered in a circular accessible to all. It must be based on clear and fair criteria".</p> <p>In reaction in this opinion, the circulars of the Minister of the Interior of 16 October 2012 and 21 June 2013 relaxed certain criteria for naturalization. In his circular of 16 October 2012²⁰⁹, the Minister of the Interior endeavours to clarify the criteria taken into account in the examination of requests for access to French nationality, in particular with regard to work integration and the regularity of the stay. Thus he recommends an "overview approach to work integration" and not only on the professional situation at the time of the request for naturalization. In addition, when the candidate for naturalization has had periods in irregular stay, this should no longer justify a systematic refusal of naturalization. The circular also gives details on the way of measuring knowledge of French history, culture and society. It is noted that "it is obviously not a question of checking if the applicant has, in these fields, a thorough or encyclopaedic knowledge, but of making sure that they understand the basic references which citizenship is based on". For the methods of evaluation of the candidate's knowledge it is specified that "the questions relating to French history, culture and society are above all intended to lead to discussion. It is from this discussion that the agent will assess the level of knowledge of the applicant. In no case should the decision of rejection or adjournment be based on the fact that they have not answered in an exact way one or several of the questions". Consequently, the Minister thus removes the multiple-choice questionnaire on French history, culture and society, set up under the presidency of Nicolas Sarkozy. He announces in conclusion that he intends to place a guide at the disposal of the agents of the prefectures to help them on this subject during the assimilation interview. The circular of 21 June 2013²¹⁰ also brings a certain number of precise details on the criteria for access to French nationality: work integration - abandonment of taking into account of periods of unemployment, and of the succession of short-term contracts to justify refusal, and of difficulties of access to employment for students or graduates having a "clear potential of employability" (centres of excellence</p>
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²⁰⁹ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), Circular concerning access procedure to French nationality (Circulaire: procédure d'accès à la nationalité française), 16 October 2012, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir_35948.pdf].

²¹⁰ France, Instruction from the Interior Minister, about French citizenship, 21 June 2013, available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2013/06/cir_37168.pdf].

		<p>or speciality having an economic or scientific benefit for France); the assessment of the conduct of the person with regards respect of the laws of the Republic: to assess as a whole and not only in the light of unaccompanied, minor or dated incidents; assisting irregular stay: no longer taking this into account when it is for members of the close family (parents, partner, children).</p> <p>Concerning the average duration of the examination of a case for naturalization: the average duration of the examination cases for naturalization for 2012 was 233 days, then rose to 255 days in 2013²¹¹. According to the Budget Department, the increase in the time of the examination recorded in the 4th quarter of 2012 and over the year 2013 is related to the effects of the circulars of the Minister of the Interior of 16 October 2012 and 21 June 2013 on the easing of certain criteria for naturalization. Indeed, negative decisions are made directly by the prefectures, contrary to favourable decisions which require an additional intervention of the central administration and which consequently lead to lengthier examination times²¹². Figures for the year 2014 are not yet available.</p>
	<p>Key developments and trends – case law (please use the template in the Annex 9 to provide information about the cases – here only a simple reference to the case name is required) or new provisions and reforms.</p>	<p>In a decision of 23 January 2015, the Constitutional Council validated the legal device relating to the loss of nationality²¹³. This decision related to a man, born in Casablanca in 1970 and naturalized as French in February 2003, who had his French nationality withdrawn on 28 May 2014 by decree. He had been condemned in March 2013 to seven years' prison for "<i>criminal conspiracy in relation to a terrorist organisation</i>". A French person cannot be deprived of their nationality - international treaties prohibit the creation of stateless people - however article 25 of the civil code makes it possible to withdraw the nationality of a dual national who is convicted of putting at risk the fundamental interests of the nation, or for terrorism²¹⁴.</p>
	<p>Please indicate key and/or milestone dates – e.g. of major reforms - regarding citizenship acquisition for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>From 1945 to the 1980s, the right to nationality was stable and the principles which governed access to French nationality were the subject of a relative consensus. Since the 1980s, the topic of immigration is increasingly present in the political debate,</p>

²¹¹ France, Ministry of Finance, National Budget Office (2014), Objectives and performance indicators, available at: [www.performance-publique.budget.gouv.fr/sites/performance_publique/files/farandole/ressources/2013/rap/html/DRGPGMOBJINDPGM104.htm].

²¹² France, Ministry of Finance, National Budget Office (2014), Objectives and performance indicators, available at: [www.performance-publique.budget.gouv.fr/sites/performance_publique/files/farandole/ressources/2013/rap/html/DRGPGMOBJINDPGM104.htm].

²¹³ France, Constitutionnal Council (Conseil constitutionnel) (2014), Decision n° 2014-439 QPC, M. Ahmed S. (Deprivation of nationality), available at: [www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/conseil-constitutionnel/francais/les-decisions/acces-par-date/decisions-depuis-1959/2015/2014-439-qpc/decision-n-2014-439-qpc-du-23-janvier-2015.143103.html].

²¹⁴ France, Civil Code (Code civil), article 25, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?idArticle=LEGIARTI000006420131&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721&dateTexte=19960722]

		<p>immigration being in particular accused of putting the national identity in danger²¹⁵.</p> <p>The right to nationality was modified in 1973, in 1993, then in 1998, in 2003, in 2006, then again in 2011. According to the law of 1973, French nationality is passed on by line of descent, paternal or maternal, legal or natural; it also applies from birth in France, from the time of birth when one of the parents was born in France, or at the age of majority if not. A child born in France can also acquire French nationality by a simple declaration during childhood. Marriage does not automatically have an effect on nationality: a foreigner who marries a French national can nevertheless acquire French nationality by declaration after six months of marriage. Moreover, the acquisition of French nationality is not subordinated to the renunciation of foreign nationality.</p> <p>Law n° 93-933 of 22 July 1993 reforms the right to nationality with a main principal: children born in France to foreign parents must ask for French nationality between the age of 16 and 21, its acquisition is no longer automatic at the age of majority. The choice to acquire nationality therefore becomes a condition necessary to the acquisition of French nationality with regards birth and residence in France.</p> <p>In 1998, law n° 98-170 of 16 March relating to nationality removed the demonstration of choice requirement: a child born in France to foreign parents born abroad automatically acquires French nationality at the age of majority, without having to express a choice if they reside in France on that date and if they have had their usual residence in France for a continuous or discontinuous period of at least five years between the age of 11 and 18. For the same child, it is possible to ask to acquire French nationality earlier: either at 16, on their own initiative, or from 13 years of age if his/her parents take the initiative with the child's consent.</p> <p>In 2003, law n° 2003-1119 of 26 November reinforces the conditions for acquiring French nationality by stating that no person may be naturalized if they can not demonstrate their assimilation into the French community, with sufficient knowledge, according to their condition, of the French language.</p> <p>These requirements are enhanced by law n° 2011-672 relating to immigration, integration and nationality of 16 June 2011 which marks a return to an elective and choice based concept to the right to nationality. Applicants for naturalization must have a sufficient knowledge of French history, culture and society, and sign a charter of rights and duties and adhere to the principles and the essential values of the Republic.</p>
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²¹⁵ France, Legal and administrative information department (Information légale et administrative) (2012), Immigration policy, French nationality acquisition, (Politique d'immigration, Acquisition de la nationalité française), available at: [www.vie-publique.fr/politiques-publiques/politique-immigration/acquisition-nationalite-francaise/].

		<p>In parallel, the conditions required for the acquisition of French nationality through marriage are gradually being tightened. The law of 24 July 2006 increases to four years from the date of the marriage the time necessary for a declaration of nationality, provided that emotional and material married life has not ceased between the couple since the marriage. The circulars of the Prime Minister of 2012 and 2013 eased the conditions of access to naturalization (see above).</p>
	<p>Naturalisation rate - % of migrants that have been naturalized compared to migrant stock and to general population – listing the most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality, by gender and age-group if available. Please provide the latest available data. The most recent data provided by <u>Eurostat</u> concern the year 2012.</p>	<p>In 2014, there were 57,610 decrees granting French nationality (40,941 adults and 16,669 children)²¹⁶. In comparison, there were 52,207 in 2013 and 46,003 in 2012. It should be noted that the number of naturalization in the years 2008 to 2010 was around 90,000 per year. The statistics do not provide data relating to the percentage of acquisitions compared to the number of recorded requests, or of the percentage of the immigrant population. On the other hand, the ministry provides figures concerning the distribution of the people naturalized by decree according to their nationality of origin (until 2013 inclusive)²¹⁷. Since 2008, the five nationalities most represented among the people having obtained naturalization by decree are: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey, Russian Federation. In 2013: 41% of naturalized people were from Northern Africa; 3.3% were from Turkey; 3.4% were from the Russian Federation; 21% were of sub-Saharan origin.</p>

3.1.2. National elections voting rights – turnout

	<p>Third country nationals are allowed in exceptional cases to vote in national elections. In this section please provide the specific requirements and criteria for participation of citizens of migrant background (and third country nationals in the very few cases where this is foreseen) in national elections, as well as any available data on their voting</p>	<p>Third country nationals are not allowed to vote and are not eligible for any national elections as of 31st March 2015²¹⁸. To start with, the exercise of the right to vote depends on legal capacity, and thus on conditions of access to citizenship. These have evolved overtime, also in their interpretation in practice (see above section)²¹⁹(see 3.1.1). For citizens of migrant background, no specific requirements or criteria exists. But the general rule of non-automatic registration on voting lists has already been presented some years ago as a potential barrier to voting²²⁰ (see</p>
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²¹⁶ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Access to french nationality, Statistical tables (Accès à la nationalité française: tableaux statistiques), available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Documentation/Tableaux-statistiques/L-acces-a-la-nationalite-francaise].

²¹⁷ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2015), Access to french nationality, Statistical tables (Accès à la nationalité française: tableaux statistiques), available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Documentation/Tableaux-statistiques/L-acces-a-la-nationalite-francaise].

²¹⁸ France, Electoral code (Code électoral), article L2- available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do;jsessionid=00668AEA61D77538DC6EC874E66598BB.tpdila16v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006148454&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070239&dateTexte=20150303]

²¹⁹ France, Jardin A., (2014) The intermittent vote. How urban segregations are influencing voting behavior in Ile-de-France? (Le vote intermittent. Comment les ségrégations urbaines influencent-elles les comportements électoraux en Ile-de-France) §17, in The polical Space, (L'espace politique), n°23, February 2014, available at: [http://espacepolitique.revues.org/3082]

²²⁰ Delmotte, B. (2013) "Immigrés, Français ou étrangers, citoyens de nos villes" in Hommes et Libertés n°164, pp-49-51 available at: [www.ldh-france.org/IMG/pdf/h_1164_dossier_7._immigres_francais_ou_etrangers_citoyens_de_nos_villes_.pdf]

<p>turnout. Please specify any differences in different geographic areas or by type of national level voting circumstances (e.g. parliament, referendum, president of the republic etc.). In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>also parliamentary report and proposal in the next section below).</p> <p>Note 1: (while question is focused on third country nationals): Surveys conducted in recent years, and notably in 2012 by the National institute for statistic and economic studies (INSEE), suggest a gap in registration among those immigrants theoretically in a position to vote as nationals (vis-à-vis the overall population)²²¹ (but other factors play out, e.g. such as education levels)²²². That gap has been significantly reduced in the last years: according to official statistics²²³. In 2013, those in metropolitan France with two parents born abroad are more often registered (87,6% against 85,7% in 2004) than those for who at least one of the parents is born abroad (82,5% in 2013). No significant difference is observed between those with one and those with both parents born abroad. Still, existing data still suggests that registration and participation can be significantly lower in peripheral quarters where there is a concentration of immigrant population (such as the Zones Urbaines Sensibles (ZUS) in Ile-de France, with rates of 40% to 50%)²²⁴. Overall, registration rate also vary depending on the migrant background, as a logical consequence of variable rates in access to French citizenship, which again is the precondition²²⁵. However data and interpretation in this field need to be taken with caution, as significant deltas can be observed between different surveys, mobilising different methods²²⁶.</p>
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²²¹ France, Jardin A. (2014) Voting in deprived neighborhoods: compared voting patterns in Paris, Madrid and Birmingham's outskirts, (Voter dans les quartiers populaires. Dynamiques électorales comparées des agglomérations de Paris, Madrid et Birmingham, pp125-126, available at:

[<http://spire.sciencespo.fr/hdl/2441/63gtnvgh8v8hvhqpc9oivpkk124/resources/2014iepp0041-jardin-antoine.pdf>]

²²² France, INSEE- Division for surveys and Demographic Studies (Division Enquêtes et études démographiques)/Niel, X., Lincot, L. (2012) Registration and voting participation in 2012: who is registered and who votes (L'inscription et la participation électorales en 2012, Qui est inscrit et qui vote), available at: [www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=ip1411#inter7]

²²³ France, INSEE (2014), Durier S. & Touré G., (2014), In 2014, 85% of young French citizens (18 to 24) are registered on voting lists (En 2014, 85 % des jeunes Français de 18 à 24 ans étaient inscrits sur les listes électorales) available at:

[www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=if22#inter4]; see also : Simon, P., Tiberj V. (2010), Civic life and political participation (Vie citoyenne et participation politique) pp.107-113 in Simon P., Beauchemin C., Hamel C., INED/INSEE (2010) Trajectory and Origins - Survey on population diversity in France – First results 2010 (Enquête sur la diversité des populations en France Trajectoires et Origines Premiers résultats Octobre 2010), available at: [www.ined.fr/fr/publications/document-travail/trajec-toires-et-origines-enquete-sur-la-diversite-des-populations-en-france-premiers-resultats/]

²²⁴ France, Jardin A., (2014) The intermittent vote. How urban segregations are influencing voting behavior in Ile-de-France? Le vote intermittent. Comment les ségrégations urbaines influencent-elles les comportements électoraux en Ile-de-France ? §10, in The polical Space, (L'espace politique), n°23, February 2014, available at: [<http://espacepolitique.revues.org/3082>]

²²⁵ France, Jardin A.(2014) Voting in deprived neighborhoods: compared voting patterns in Paris, Madrid and Birmingham's outskirts, (Voter dans les quartiers populaires. Dynamiques électorales comparées des agglomérations de Paris, Madrid et Birmingham, pp144, available at: [<http://spire.sciencespo.fr/hdl/2441/63gtnvgh8v8hvhqpc9oivpkk124/resources/2014iepp0041-jardin-antoine.pdf>]

²²⁶ Source: France, Jardin A., (2014) The intermittent vote. How urban segregations are influencing voting behavior in Ile-de-France? Le vote intermittent. Comment les ségrégations urbaines influencent-elles les comportements électoraux en Ile-de-France ? §17, in The polical Space, (L'espace politique), n°23, February 2014, available at: [<http://espacepolitique.revues.org/3082>]

	TeO 2008 Origine	INSEE 2012 [EDP 2012] Taux d'inscription déclaré	TeO 2008 Taux d'inscription mesuré	Delta
	Population majoritaire	90.2	.	.
	DOM	85.67	.	.
	Algérie	81.57	78	-3.57
	Maroc / Tunisie	82.3	77.5	-4.8
	Afrique subsaharienne	87.38	73	-14.38
	Asie du sud est	82.25	70.5	-11.75
	Turquie	74.18	60	-14.18
	Portugal	87.55	60	-27.55
	Espagne / Italie	92.65	76	-16.65
	UE 27	89.05	79	-10.05
	Autres	83.28	81	-2.28

Source: left: INSEE (2012); Right: Jardin (2014) (See notes for full references) Note: error in left table: Headings ("INSEE 2012" and "TeO 2008" need to be reversed). 2012 figures are based on declaration, 2008 ones on official data.

Note 2: Concerning turnout and electoral behaviours of naturalised immigrants and citizens with a migrant background once registered: available data suggest no significant gap in the 2012 presidential election between French citizens born in France and abroad, nor between immigrants (including with parents born abroad) and non-immigrants²²⁷. More specifically in terms of turnout, another 2012 survey establishes no direct correlation between perception/evaluation of the democratic system/ of politics and levels of registration or actual voting experience²²⁸. See also cited references

Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.

In France, public efforts to encourage the exercise of the right to vote are "universalist" in their approach and have been largely focusing on removing barriers to/encouraging registration (e.g. making registration automatic in 1997 for all of those reaching the age of 18, including those acquiring citizenship²²⁹) for those acquiring French citizenship when reaching their majority at the age of 18). Most recent public information campaigns are thus broader in scope, targeting the overall population concerned whether for national²³⁰ or local elections²³¹, as

²²⁷ France, INSEE- Division for surveys and Demographic Studies (Division Enquêtes et études démographiques)/Niel, X., Lincot, L. (2012) Registration and voting participation in 2012: who is registered and who votes (L'inscription et la participation électorales en 2012, Qui est inscrit et qui vote), Graphic 4, available at:

[www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=ip1411#inter7]; See also: Jardin A., (2014) The intermittent vote. How urban segregations are influencing voting behavior in Ile-de-France? Le vote intermittent. Comment les ségrégations urbaines influencent-elles les comportements électoraux en Ile-de-France ? §10, in The political Space, (L'espace politique), n°23, February 2014, available at: [<http://espacepolitique.revues.org/3082>]

²²⁸ France, Jardin A.(2014) Voting in deprived neighborhoods: compared voting patterns in Paris, Madrid and Birmingham's outskirts, (Voter dans les quartiers populaires. Dynamiques électorales comparées des agglomérations de Paris, Madrid et Birmingham, pp125-126, available at:

[<http://spire.sciencespo.fr/hdl:/2441/63gtvgh8v8hvpqc9oivpkk124/resources/2014iepp0041-jardin-antoine.pdf>]

²²⁹France, Law n°97-1027 of 10^{HT} November 1997, concerning automatic registration off let us persons aged 18 one voting lists (Loi No 97-1027 of November 10, 1997 relating to the inscription of office of the eighteen years old people on the electoral rolls (1), available At:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=093278E30C24FBACC7551B4ED94292E6.tpdila20v_1?cidTexte=JORFTEX T000019712134&categorieLien=id].

²³⁰ See for instance [www.interieur.gouv.fr/Actualites/L-actu-du-Ministere/Inscription-sur-les-listes-electorales-jusqu-au-31-decembre]

²³¹ [www.lefigaro.fr/actualite-france/2013/12/13/01016-20131213ARTFIG00518-l-imagination-des-municipalites-pour-inciter-a-s-inscrire-sur-les-listes-electorales.php]

		<p>confirmed also by the Ministry of Interior²³². The same can be said about civil society initiatives (which may benefit from public support), such as those of the Centre for Civic Information (<i>Centre d'information civique</i>)²³³. Some research suggests effective mobilisation to encourage voting is by and large left to civil society, political parties etc. by contrast with more targeted and grassroots efforts to mobilise migrant communities which are reportedly pursued by other EU governments (see reference)²³⁴. The initiatives of political parties can also be general in scope, or targeting the youth²³⁵. Some local media and NGOs take also local initiatives to raise awareness and encourage registration²³⁶, also raising youth awareness in disadvantaged areas about citizenship and the functioning of institutions²³⁷. Isolating the impact of these efforts on turnout remains delicate²³⁸.</p> <p>Note 1: A clip broadcasted for the 2007 presidential election actually included English language²³⁹. On this topic, see also: France, (Braconnier, Dormagen, Verrier, Strategic analysis Centre (Centre d'analyse stratégique) (2007) Not registered, wrongly-registered and abstentions: Diagnostic and paths for a reform of registering on voting lists (Non-inscrits, mal-inscrits et abstentionnistes Diagnostic et pistes pour une réforme de l'inscription sur les listes électorales), available at: http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rappports-publics/074000511.pdf</p>
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3.1.3. National level election – representation

	<p>The number of candidates with migrant background (where available, specify own or parent's country of birth) at the latest national level elections (specify date)</p>	<p>General note for this 3.1.3 section: there are no official counts/data available. In a 2011 opinion²⁴⁰, the High Council for Integration (HCI) had suggested to include in the national register of elected officials an item concerning the nationality and place of birth of parents. But there was seemingly no follow-up to this proposal.</p>
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²³² Information provided by the Ministry of the Interior, March 2015.

²³³ [www.cidem.org/]

²³⁴ France, Jardin A.(2014) Voting in deprived neighborhoods: compared voting patterns in Paris, Madrid and Birmingham's outskirts, (Voter dans les quartiers populaires. Dynamiques électorales comparées des agglomérations de Paris, Madrid et Birmingham).available at: [http://spire.sciencespo.fr/hdl:/2441/63gtnvgh8v8hvqpc9oivpkk124/resources/2014iepp0041-jardin-antoine.pdf]

²³⁵ Les jeunes socialistes (the young socialists) [www.jeunes-socialistes.fr/2014/11/campagne-dinscription-sur-les-listes-electorales-une-derniere-pour-la-route/]

²³⁶ See for instance: Schneider V./Libération (2006), My district is going to vote (ma cité va voter), available at : [www.liberation.fr/grand-angle/2006/11/07/ma-cite-va-voter_56502]See for instance :

²³⁷ France, ACLeFeu, available at: [www.aclefeu.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=252]

²³⁸ France, Jardin A.(2014) Voting in deprived neighborhoods: compared voting patterns in Paris, Madrid and Birmingham's outskirts, (Voter dans les quartiers populaires. Dynamiques électorales comparées des agglomérations de Paris, Madrid et Birmingham), pp.441-479, available at:

[http://spire.sciencespo.fr/hdl:/2441/63gtnvgh8v8hvqpc9oivpkk124/resources/2014iepp0041-jardin-antoine.pdf]

²³⁹ Videoclip available at: [www.lefigaro.fr/actualite-france/2013/12/13/01016-20131213ARTFIG00518-l-imagination-des-municipalites-pour-inciter-a-s-inscrire-sur-les-listes-electorales.php]

²⁴⁰ See for instance, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2011), Does France still know how to integrate its immigrants? (*La France sait-elle encore intégrer les immigrés?*), p.96, available at :

[www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rappports-publics/114000211/0000.pdf]

		An unofficial count recorded, for the 2012 parliamentary elections, approximately 400 candidates of Maghreb or (to a lesser extent) African origins – with a majority of women and a larger share of them in the left wing party (Parti socialiste) when it comes to top positions on voting lists (places éligibles). This was over a total of a bit more than 6000 candidates. This share number was considered more or less equivalent to the corresponding proportion in the overall population ²⁴¹
	The number of elected representatives with migrant background at national level (e.g. parliament, senate)	Again, there is no official count available. In 2012, following legislative elections an unofficial count was that of 10 representatives with a migrant background from African (Sub-Saharan Africa and Maghreb) (1.73%) within the newly formed National assembly ²⁴² . A 2009 study had found the Parliament to host 7 members from “visible minorities”/of migrant background, that is 0.81% of all metropolitan MPs ²⁴³ .
	Those appointed to public office (e.g. ministers, secretaries of state, etc.) by end of 2014.	Again, there is no official count available. It can be noted that the current prime minister (since 2014) obtained French citizenship by naturalisation. By the end of 2014, his Government included (and still does today) a number of foreign-born officials, including the Minister for Education, Minister for Culture and Education and the Secretary of State in charge of urban/social policy (politique de la ville) ²⁴⁴

3.2. Political rights at regional/local level

3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout

	Specify what regional/local voting rights are given to third country nationals and any different entitlements according to residence status, permit type or length of stay etc.	To this date, third country nationals are not in a position to vote, whether in regional or local elections²⁴⁵ (with the exception of those with dual, or multiple – but including French citizenship). Their descendants are also obviously in a position to do so if they acquired French citizenship (through acquisition or naturalisation).
	Key and/or milestone dates regarding the voting and/or election rights for migrants	The agenda has been and remains in the public debate since the 1980s, but with little prospect of effective change under this presidential term. It was featured in the 1981 programme of the socialist Mitterrand President, but never got run through

²⁴¹ Daumas C. & Bouchet Petersen J./Le Monde (2014) “Never there was as many candidates with an immigrant background” («Jamais il n’y a eu autant de candidats issus de l’immigration»), in Lemonde, 10th April 2014, available at: [www.liberation.fr/politiques/2014/04/10/jamais-il-n-y-a-eu-autant-de-candidats-issus-de-l-immigration_994736] ; See also Kepel G. (2010), French Passion, the voices of cities (Passion française: les voix des cites).

²⁴² France, Radio France International (RFI) (2012), Diversity, timid steps forward at the National Assembly, 26.06.2012 (la diversité fait une entrée timide au palais Bourbon 26.06.2012), available at [www.rfi.fr/france/20120626-diversite-fait-une-entree-timide-palais-bourbon-assemblee-nationale/]

²⁴³ France, Keslassy E./Institut Montaigne (2009), Opening politics to diversity (Ouvrir la politique à la diversité), available at : [www.institutmontaigne.org/res/files/publications/note keslassy_diversite.pdf]

²⁴⁴ www.gouvernement.fr/

²⁴⁵ France, Electoral code (code électoral), Article L2, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do;jsessionid=63481EEE6E0EB5D185B3114AE6207A45.tpdila13v_1?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006148454&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070239&dateTexte=20150427]

	and/or their descendants at regional/local level	<p>Parliament²⁴⁶. A draft constitutional bill proposed in the National assembly in 1999 but adopted there only in 2000²⁴⁷ (so not in the Senate), was granting third country nationals residing in France for 5 years the possibility to vote and to be elected in municipal elections but as councillors only. Moving closer to our period of reference: following a change in political majority, the bill was also passed in first reading before the Senate in December 2011, after a heated debate (173 for, 166 against). As it stands, it introduced an article in the Constitution (to be article 72-5): stating the right to vote and be eligible for municipal elections is granted to foreigners who are not EU nationals and do reside in France. They cannot exercise the functions of Mayor/Deputy Mayor (<i>adjoint au Maire</i>), nor participate in the designation of senatorial electors (<i>électeurs sénatoriaux</i>) and in the election of members of the Senate. An organic law determines the conditions of implementation of this article²⁴⁸. It also provides for a revision of article 88-3 of the Constitution which was making it an option for EU nationals only. A comparative overview of the situation in other EU states was issued by the Senate in 2011²⁴⁹. The draft is back before the National Assembly since July 2nd 2012 without any further development as of 31st March 2015. The right was featured as a commitment (within n°50) in the electoral programme of the current President, then candidate of the Socialist party²⁵⁰. 77 Members of Parliament pushed for the agenda in a press tribune in November 2012²⁵¹ In a recent official speech (December 2014) delivered for the inauguration of the Museum of Immigration, the President recalled he is favourable to it, and that this was already achieved in other European countries and calling on "all Republican forces" to "take their responsibilities" and recalling that a majority of 3/5th is required in Parliament (Congrès) to bring about the necessary Constitutional reform²⁵².</p>
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²⁴⁶ France, Pariente, J., *Le Monde* (2012) The right to vote for foreigners, the long-standing agenda for the Left in power, (*Le droit de vote des étrangers, l'arlésienne de la gauche au pouvoir*), 17 September 2012, available at:

[www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2012/09/17/le-droit-de-vote-des-etrangers-l-arlesienne-de-la-gauche-au-pouvoir_1761170_823448.html#BRx7Iepo5m3kchFC.99 www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2012/09/17/le-droit-de-vote-des-etrangers-l-arlesienne-de-la-gauche-au-pouvoir_1761170_823448.html]

²⁴⁷ France, National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) (2000) Proposition de loi visant à accorder le droit de vote et d'éligibilité aux élections municipales aux étrangers non ressortissants de l'Union européenne résidant en France. [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/ta/ta0505.asp]

²⁴⁸ www.senat.fr/leg/tas11-021.html Art. 72-5. - Le droit de vote et d'éligibilité aux élections municipales est accordé aux étrangers non ressortissants de l'Union européenne résidant en France. Ils ne peuvent exercer les fonctions de maire ou d'adjoint, ni participer à la désignation des électeurs sénatoriaux et à l'élection des sénateurs. Une loi organique détermine les conditions d'application du présent article.

²⁴⁹ [www.senat.fr/notice-rapport/2011/lc218-notice.html]

²⁵⁰ [www.parti-socialiste.fr/articles/engagement-50]

²⁵¹ France, 77 Members of Parliament (2012), "The right to vote for foreigners, it is for now – 17th September 2012"²⁵¹"Le droit de vote des étrangers aux élections, c'est maintenant, 17 septembre 2012", available at:

[www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2012/09/17/l-appel-de-75-deputes-ps-pour-le-droit-de-vote-des-etrangers-aux-elections-locales_1761152_823448.html#kqOWiKWJHmZm7e2Z.99]

²⁵² Presidency of the Republic of France, (Présidence de la République) (2014), Inaugural Speech for the Museum of Immigration, 16th December 2014 (Discours d'inauguration du Musée de l'Immigration, 16 décembre 2014), available at:

[www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/discours-d-inauguration-du-musee-de-l-histoire-de-l-immigration/]

		<p>Current political positions do not seem to provide for it at the moment. And approval of the Constitutional reform would in theory also be possible by referendum, but this is however not on the agenda, in a volatile context²⁵³. In fact, results from polls carried out in the last years are not necessarily consistent on the issue²⁵⁴ though increasing support had been considered a consistent trend in 2011²⁵⁵. One carried out in December 2014 (by Internet, 1002 participants) suggests a majority of citizens (60% among that particular panel) would perhaps oppose the measure²⁵⁶. But all relevant polls should be considered with much caution, considering methodological issues²⁵⁷. Since a 2010 public call from their Mayors²⁵⁸ and formerly instituted in 2011, a network of cities – entitled Network-French Council for residency-based citizenship (Réseau Conseil Français de la Citoyenneté de Résidence – CoFraCir - advocates for the recognition of these rights to vote and be eligible²⁵⁹. Many mayors have, in recent years, signed up to a common position in that context²⁶⁰. A commissioned report for the Ministry of Urban affairs (Ministère de la Ville), recently mentioned it as a fundamental dimension in the empowerment of residents of popular neighbourhoods and revival of the politique de la ville²⁶¹. A number of civil society networks (including NGOs, unions, political movements, elected officials etc.) are actively engaged country-wide in awareness-raising-raising activities (including demonstrations, dissemination of leaflets, organisations of public discussions/meetings (colloquies) or press statements) and campaigning on the agenda, advocating for the recognition of these rights²⁶².</p>
	Please indicate any programmes or information	No direct relevance in the question as far as encouragement to vote is concerned for third country

²⁵³ See also France, Arrighi, J-T., EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Access to Electoral Rights, France, available at : [\[http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/31855/141-F-FRACIT.pdf?sequence=1\]](http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/31855/141-F-FRACIT.pdf?sequence=1)

²⁵⁴ [\[www.francetvinfo.fr/societe/vote-des-etrangers/une-majorite-de-francais-favorable-au-droit-de-vote-des-etrangers_334616.html\]](http://www.francetvinfo.fr/societe/vote-des-etrangers/une-majorite-de-francais-favorable-au-droit-de-vote-des-etrangers_334616.html)

²⁵⁵ France, Tiberj V., « Le droit de vote des étrangers » (The right to vote of foreigners) (2011) in, in Hommes et migrations, 1294 | 2011, available at: [\[http://hommesmigrations.revues.org/583\]](http://hommesmigrations.revues.org/583)

²⁵⁶ France, Odoxa (2014), Immigration and integration, survey for CQFD on Itélé and LeParisien/Aujourd’hui en France (Immigration et integration, sondage réalisé pour CQFD sur Itélé et Le Parisien/Aujourd’hui en France, available at : [\[www.odoxa.fr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Odoxa-pour-It%C3%A9l%C3%A9-et-le-Parisien-Aujourd'hui-en-France-Immigration....pdf\]](http://www.odoxa.fr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Odoxa-pour-It%C3%A9l%C3%A9-et-le-Parisien-Aujourd'hui-en-France-Immigration....pdf)

²⁵⁷ France, Tiberj V., « Le droit de vote des étrangers » (The right to vote of foreigners) (2011) in, in Hommes et migrations, 1294 | 2011, available at: [\[http://hommesmigrations.revues.org/583\]](http://hommesmigrations.revues.org/583)

²⁵⁸ [\[www.oui-droitdevotedesetrangers.org/2010/12/14/appele-des-maires-pour-le-droit-de-vote-et-deligibilite-des-residents-etrangers-en-france/\]](http://www.oui-droitdevotedesetrangers.org/2010/12/14/appele-des-maires-pour-le-droit-de-vote-et-deligibilite-des-residents-etrangers-en-france/)

²⁵⁹ [\[www.lille.fr/cms/page43238.html\]](http://www.lille.fr/cms/page43238.html)

²⁶⁰ See for instance, Call of Mayors for recognition of the right to vote and eligibility for foreign residents in France (Appel des maires “pour le droit de vote et d’éligibilité des résidents étrangers en France” (2010-2012)), available at: [\[www.oui-droitdevotedesetrangers.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Appel-des-maires-_version-22.03.12_.pdf\]](http://www.oui-droitdevotedesetrangers.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Appel-des-maires-_version-22.03.12_.pdf)

²⁶¹ France, Bacqué M-H./ Mechmache M. (2013) For a radical reform of the urban policy (Pour une réforme radicale de la politique de la ville), synthesis available at : [\[http://lafederation.org/images/stories/documents/Arts_urbanisme_architecture/rapport_mechmache_bacque.pdf\]](http://lafederation.org/images/stories/documents/Arts_urbanisme_architecture/rapport_mechmache_bacque.pdf)

²⁶² Collectif Votation citoyenne (2014) : [\[www.oui-droitdevotedesetrangers.org/\];](http://www.oui-droitdevotedesetrangers.org/) “Collectif droit de vote 2014” [\[www.lettredelacitoyennete.org/campagne2014.htm\]](http://www.lettredelacitoyennete.org/campagne2014.htm)

	<p>campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>nationals - since the right is not – as of today – granted to them. Still, for citizens of migrant background, no programmes or information campaigns targeting them explicitly or exclusively could be identified. Local initiatives do exist, driven by local authorities and/or NGOs (which can be active in different fields, including for instance the fight against homophobia) but again, not necessarily explicitly or exclusively targeting ‘citizens with a migrant background’²⁶³ (see still also broader initiatives for electoral registration mentioned under 3.1.2, which are also relevant for regional/local elections).</p>
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	<p>In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>Conditions of access to citizenship are the first potential barriers (see 3.1.1)²⁶⁴, although the latest political commitment (circulaire cf. autre para). The issue of non-automatic registration (see above sections) already identified some years ago as a potential barrier to voting²⁶⁵. Existing data suggests that registration and participation can be significantly lower in peripheral quarters (such as the Zones Urbaines Sensibles (ZUS) in Ile-de France, with rates of 40% to 50%) where there is a concentration of immigrant population²⁶⁶. A multiplicity of factors are generally put forward, some highlighting the impact of socio-demographics, neighbourhoods, and their impacts “on the political socialisation” in migrants’ trajectories²⁶⁷. A parliamentary report of December 2014 suggests that adults who acquire French citizenship tend to ignore the concrete steps to take to register, and that many more would do so if more familiar with the procedure (which requires). To counter this ‘massive non-registration’ (the report mentions perhaps close to a third of those who could register), authors of the report suggest to support those concerned in their registration precisely when they apply for or effectively acquire citizenship (cf. proposition n°14). They suggest it could for instance be coupled with the ceremony of welcoming as French citizens (foreseen by article 21-28 et 21-29 of the civil code) or featured in the ceremony itself handing</p>
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²⁶³ See for instance: France, Grouping against Islamophobia in France (Collectif contre l’Islamophobie en France (CCIF)) (2014), Citizens, to the ballot box (Aux urnes, citoyens), available at: [www.islamophobie.net/articles/2014/02/26/aux-urnes-citoyens] ; Union of local Muslim NGOs of Seine-Saint Denis, Union des associations musulmanes de Seine-Saint-Denis (2010), Last minutes to register on electoral lists, (Dernières minutes pour s’inscrire sur les listes électorales), available at: [www.uam93.com/news/2098dernieres-minutes-pour-sinscrire-sur-les-listes-electorales.html?643dd299ab0d63a14113ad040155a4a7=3f362e60cdddf2317372abe8d7648a4e]

²⁶⁴ France, Jardin A., (2014) The intermittent vote. How urban segregations are influencing voting behavior in Ile-de-France? Le vote intermittent. Comment les ségrégations urbaines influencent-elles les comportements électoraux en Ile-de-France ? §17, in The polical Space, (L’espace politique), n°23, February 2014, available at: [<http://espacepolitique.revues.org/3082>]

²⁶⁵ Delmotte, B. (2013) “Immigrés, Français ou étrangers, citoyens de nos villes” in Hommes et Libertés n°164, pp-49-51 available at: [www.ldh-france.org/IMG/pdf/h_1164_dossier_7_immigres_francais_ou_etrangers_citoyens_de_nos_villes.pdf]

²⁶⁶ France, Jardin A., (2014) The intermittent vote. How urban segregations are influencing voting behavior in Ile-de-France? (Le vote intermittent. Comment les ségrégations urbaines influencent-elles les comportements électoraux en Ile-de-France ? §10), in The polical Space, (L’espace politique), n°23, February 2014, available at: [<http://espacepolitique.revues.org/3082>]

²⁶⁷ Jardin A., (2014) The intermittent vote. How urban segregations are influencing voting behavior in Ile-de-France? (Le vote intermittent. Comment les ségrégations urbaines influencent-elles les comportements électoraux en Ile-de-France ?), §10, in The polical Space, (L’espace politique), n°23, February 2014, available at: [<http://espacepolitique.revues.org/3082>]

		participants a file for registrations with necessary instructions, while maintaining the possibility of doing this at a later stage ²⁶⁸ . It also recalls the broader need for State-led campaigns to encourage registration (or re-registration) targeting all citizens. Available research shows that public policies designed to influence turnout differ across EU countries, but suggests universalist approaches may be more likely to get voters to participate ²⁶⁹ .
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3.2.2.Regional/local level election – representation

	The number of candidates that were third country nationals and/or with migrant background at the latest regional/local level elections (specify date)	There are again no official counts. Information found is essentially focused on elected and appointed officials. A study carried out during the 2011 local elections (local elections) found (using the first name as indicator) 217 candidates out of a total of 9737 for metropolitan France, that is, a rate of 2.2%. These were found to be generally younger than the average candidate ²⁷⁰ .
	The number and % of elected representatives with migrant background at regional/local level (e.g. municipalities, regions, prefectures etc.)	There are again no official counts. A study carried out in 2009 by the High Council for Integration (using first and last names as indicative of origin, crossed with birth related official data and on a panel) looked at the representation of persons who are likely to have a foreign background in 2008 municipal elections, in cities of more than 9000 inhabitants. With a national average of 6.68% (representing 2343 elected official out of 33649 classified) against 3.18 in 2001 (+110%). It also found significant regional variations, with highest rates in Ile de France (10,84%) and great levels of representation in Eastern regions. It found that these represented at least 7,5% of municipal councillors (against only 3,7% in 2001) ²⁷¹ . It also found greater representation in political parties classified as left wing (among those elected). NB: No absolute numbers available from the study that would cover all municipalities/communes. The same Council conducted another study in 2011 concerning all regional councillors in metropolitan France only (1763 in both years). It found an average of 5% in 2010 against 2,8 in 2004 (+79%) ²⁷² . In 2015 NGO – the

²⁶⁸ France, National Assembly/ Pochon.E & Warsmann J-L, (2014) Information report on the modalities of registration on voting lists (Rapport d'information sur les modalités d'inscription sur les listes électorales), available at : [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/rap-info/i2473.asp]

²⁶⁹ France, Jardin A.(2014) Voting in deprived neighborhoods: compared voting patterns in Paris, Madrid and Birmingham's outskirts, (Voter dans les quartiers populaires. Dynamiques électorales comparées des agglomérations de Paris, Madrid et Birmingham).available at: [http://spire.sciencespo.fr/hdl:/2441/63gtvgh8v8hvpqc9oivpkk124/resources/2014iepp0041-jardin-antoine.pdf]

²⁷⁰ France, IFOP, Département Opinion et Stratégies d'Entreprise (IFOP/Department for opinions and business strategies) (2011), What role for candidates with a migrant background in the last cantonales elections (Quelle place pour les candidats issus de la diversité lors des dernières élections cantonales ?), available at: [www.ifop.com/media/pressdocument/345-1-document_file.pdf] [www.ifop.com/media/pressdocument/345-1-document_file.pdf] [www.ifop.com/media/pressdocument/345-1-document_file.pdf]

²⁷¹ France, Prime Minister/High Council for Integration (Premier Ministre, Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2009) Elected officials with a migrant background in municipal councils (2001-2008) (Les élus issus de l'immigration dans les conseils municipaux (2001-2008)), available at: [www.discriminations.inegalites.fr/IMG/pdf/HCI_EtudeElusMunicipaux.pdf].

²⁷² France, Prime Minister/High Council for Integration (Premier Ministre, Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2011) Measuring diversity in politics ? Elected officials with a migrant background in regional councils (2004-2010) (Mesurer la diversité en politique ?

		<p>Representative Council of Black associations (Conseil Représentatif des Associations Noires - CRAN) recently surveyed the "diversity" within local assemblies (in Départements) and concluded to a clear under-representation of visible minorities (no single representative being "black", "Asian", or "Arab" within 83 out of 95 assemblies)²⁷³</p>
	<p>Those who were elected or appointed to a high public office (e.g. mayor, vice mayor etc.) by end of 2014.</p>	<p>There are again no official counts. The pre-cited 2009 study from the High Council for Integration found that citizens likely to have a migrant background represented at least 5,16% of Deputy Majors (adjoints au maire) – appointed - (against 1,93 in 2001) and 0,41% of mayors (against 0,1% in 2001) – elected by municipal councillors²⁷⁴. NB: No absolute numbers available from the study that would cover all municipalities/communes. For regional councillors, see above. More recent figures/studies could not be found. In 2014, two NGOs carried out to their own surveys, concluding to has off clear under-representation "diversity" within local executive (looking At major cities across the country (however the study itself and methodology could not Be found - so guarantee recommended))²⁷⁵.</p>
	<p>Please identify related limitations and challenges or public debates, as well as relevant research, studies and assessments.</p>	<p>Authors of these abovementioned studies found results to be "encouraging" in terms of evolution, even though rates of representation remains very low in absolute terms, and lower so as the level of responsibility increases (e.g. see mayors). They also point out that the positive variation actually concerns women essentially²⁷⁶. The local level seemingly remains the entry point, by contrast with low openness of the political system at the national level²⁷⁷. Political parties have been considered excessively conservative on the issue, and the traditional functioning of politics (as co-optation) to be a particular barrier²⁷⁸. A number of civil society initiatives are however active in this area²⁷⁹</p>

Etude : les élus issus de l'immigration dans les conseils régionaux (2004 – 2010) available at : [
<http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Etudes.pdf>]

²⁷³ France, Le Parisien (2015) general Councils: zero score for diversity (Conseil généraux: zéro pointé pour la diversité) available at: www.leparisien.fr/politique/conseils-generaux-zero-pointe-pour-la-diversite-18-03-2015-4614081.php#xtref=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F

²⁷⁴ France, Prime Minister/High Council for Integration (Premier Ministre, Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2009) Elected officials with a migrant background in municipal councils (2001-2008) (Les élus issus de l'immigration dans les conseils municipaux (2001-2008)), available at: [www.discriminations.inegalites.fr/IMG/pdf/HCI_EtudeElusMunicipaux.pdf].

²⁷⁵ France, RFI (2014) France: The CRAN denounces cities only run by "whites" (France: le Cran dénonce les villes dirigées uniquement par des blancs) available at: www.rfi.fr/france/20140321-france-cran-denonce-villes-dirigees-uniquement-blancs-diversite/

²⁷⁶ France, Prime Minister/High Council for Integration (Premier Ministre, Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2011) Measuring diversity in politics ? Elected officials with a migrant background in regional councils (2004-2010) (Mesurer la diversité en politique ? Etude: les élus issus de l'immigration dans les conseils régionaux (2004 – 2010), pp8-9 available at : [
<http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Etudes.pdf>]

²⁷⁷ France, Keslassy E./Institut Montaigne (2009), Opening politics to diversity (Ouvrir la politique à la diversité), pp.20-22, available at : [www.institutmontaigne.org/res/files/publications/note_keslassy_diversite.pdf]

²⁷⁸ France, Keslassy E./Institut Montaigne (2009), Opening politics to diversity (Ouvrir la politique à la diversité), pp.33-38, available at : [www.institutmontaigne.org/res/files/publications/note_keslassy_diversite.pdf]

²⁷⁹ Club XXI [www.21eme-siecle.org/]; Association Nationale des Elus de la Diversité (ANELD)

[www.courrierdesmaires.fr/31001/kamel-hamza-president-de-laneld-aujourdhui-cest-la-diversite-united-colors-of-benetton-maison-ne-sinteresse-pas-aux-competences/]

		<p>A declarative survey carried out in 2013 with a panel of 223 municipal councillors and deputy mayors in 92 communes of Ile de France, with a background outside of the EU/or the in the DOM²⁸⁰, found 73% of them to be of the view that the (then) government inadequately reflect the multicultural diversity of the country. Still 60% found their municipal council to be reflecting the local diversity. The survey also showed that close to 1 out of 2 (47%) elected official with a migrant background to be victim, within the past 5 years, in his/her function of racist remarks. A 2008 survey found a majority of persons (57%) to find “<i>visible minorities</i>” to be under-represented in the political sphere at the national level (in Parliament) and for 67% of those interviewed, with the same competencies, those persons from “<i>visible minorities</i>” are likely to face greater difficulties in accessing political responsibilities²⁸¹. Nominations in government were suggested to mask to some extent the persisting gaps in public perception²⁸².</p> <p>Note 1: Concerning political parties, the High council had pointed out the opportunity, as suggested by civil society groups, of a “Charter for Diversity in Politics” (Charte de la diversité en politique) provided it would be followed by concrete commitments, but this never materialised²⁸³.</p> <p>Note 2 : For a local insight into the dynamics of integration – through promotion but also marginalisation of candidates from “visible minorities” in electoral lists, see: Cartier, M., Coutant I., Masclet O, Siblot Y. (2014) Promotion et marginalisation des candidats de la « diversité » dans une commune de la banlieue parisienne, in Politix (2010/3 n°91), 179-205, available at: [www.cairn.info/revue-politix-2010-3-page-179.htm].</p> <p>Note 3: Some relevant press coverage, including direct testimonies: www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/JA2714p056-058.xml4/ www.courrierdesmairies.fr/11465/la-lente-emergence-des-elus-de-la-diversite/ (2012) www.france24.com/fr/20140318-municipales-diversite-minorites-visibles-ile-france-ps-ump-fn/ www.courrierdesmairies.fr/31001/kamel-hamza-president-de-laneld-aujourd'hui-cest-la-diversite-</p>
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²⁸⁰ France, Open society / Le Courrier de l'Atlas / Solis, Paris (2014) Local elected officials with a migrant background: evaluations and perspectives (Les élus locaux issus de la diversité : bilans et perspectives"); see also France, Solis (2014), Press release, Survey Municipal elections 2014 : local officials of migrant background : officials (almost) as all the others (communiqué de presse sondage municipales 2014 les élus locaux de la diversité des élus (presque) comme les autres), available at: [http://web.lerelaisinternet.com/110069198/CMS/modules/dl/1429637292/CommuniquedepresseSolissondageelusdiversite07_01_14.pdf]

²⁸¹ France, Keslassy E./Institut Montaigne (2009), Opening politics to diversity (Ouvrir la politique à la diversité), available at : [www.institutmontaigne.org/res/files/publications/note_keslassy_diversite.pdf]

²⁸² France, Keslassy E./Institut Montaigne (2009), Opening politics to diversity (Ouvrir la politique à la diversité), pp23-26, available at : [www.institutmontaigne.org/res/files/publications/note_keslassy_diversite.pdf]

²⁸³ France, Prime Minister/High Council for Integration (Premier Ministre, Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2009) Elected officials with a migrant background in municipal councils (2001-2008) (Les élus issus de l'immigration dans les conseils municipaux (2001-2008)), available at: [www.discriminations.inegalites.fr/IMG/pdf/HCI_EtudeElusMunicipaux.pdf].

		united-colors-of-benetton-mais-on-ne-sinteresse-pas-aux-competences/ www.rfi.fr/france/20120626-diversite-fait-une-entree-timide-palais-bourbon-assemblee-nationale/
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3.3.Consultation

3.3.1.Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level

	<p>Are there any migrants' consultative bodies in place at national / regional/ local level foreseen and/or operational in practice? Since when and on which legal basis (please provide reference). Please specify whether migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies are established by law or other type of normative regulation, policy or practice.</p>	<p>There is no such body in place at the national level. Several local migrants' consultative bodies are operational, alongside more open local consultative mechanisms.</p> <p>Since the late 1990s, early 2000s, some cities have institutionalised their action on migrants' integration, including with the creation of dedicated units within municipalities²⁸⁴ but also of consultation bodies dedicated to the participation of foreign residents²⁸⁵. A number of these cities are grouped together, since 2011, within a network (CoFraciR)²⁸⁶. Some cities like Strasbourg took the lead, playing also an active role at European level²⁸⁷. These local consultative bodies are not established by law but are generally installed through deliberations of local municipal councils. The law also provides for the creation and mobilisation of neighbourhood councils (conseils de quartiers), which are in fact mandatory in communes of over 80 000 inhabitants²⁸⁸. Municipalities establish these and are responsible to define their denomination, composition and modalities of functioning²⁸⁹. Although not migrant-specific, these councils can also enable their participation in local public life. Other local consultations mechanisms, likely to facilitating participation (distinct from bodies here in focus) are also provided by law²⁹⁰. See also 4.Social Cohesion concerning another form of consultative body provided by law ("conseils citoyens").</p>
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²⁸⁴ Flamant A./University of Lyon(Université de Lyon), Thesis in Political Science (2014), Droit de cite: Construction et dilution d'une politique municipale d'« intégration des!étrangers » dans les villes de Lyon, Nantes et Strasbourg, (1981-2012) Construction and disappearance of local policies on "integration". A study of Lyon, Nantes and Strasbourg (1981-2012)

²⁸⁵ Volle I (1999), Conseil Consultatif des Etrangers de Strasbourg, available at: www.crdsu.org/f1505_Etrangers_dans_la_democratie_locale_Le_conseil_consultatif_des_etrangers_de_Strasbourg_Les_cahiers_du_DSU_n_26.pdf.

²⁸⁶ Strasbourg (2011) Délibération au Conseil Municipal du lundi 27 juin 2011 Adhésion de la Ville de Strasbourg au réseau du conseil français de la citoyenneté de résidence. [http://strasbourg.creacast.tv/files/2011-06-27/deliberations/2011-06-27_12.pdf] See also: [www.cre.strasbourg.eu/wp-content/uploads/9axfo-plaquetteCRE.pdf]

²⁸⁷ Lund, H. (2000), The participation of foreign residents to the local public life (La participation des résidents étrangers à la vie publique locale - CG (7) 5 Partie II), available at : [<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=900127&Site=COE>]

²⁸⁸ France, Loi n° 2002-276 du 27 février 2002 relative à la démocratie de proximité, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000593100] (« Dans les communes de 80 000 habitants et plus, le conseil municipal fixe le périmètre de chacun des quartiers constituant la commune. Chacun d'eux est doté d'un conseil de quartier dont le conseil municipal fixe la dénomination, la composition et les modalités de fonctionnement »).

²⁸⁹ France, Strasbourg Municipal Council (Conseil Municipal de Strasbourg) (2014) Délibération of 13th october 2014 : orientations in the field of local democracy and participation, and installment of the neighborhood councils (Délibération du Conseil Municipal de Strasbourg du 13 octobre 2014 Orientations en matière de démocratie locale et de participation citoyenne et mise en place des conseils de quartier 2014-2020). [<http://elus-strasbourg.eelv.fr/files/2014/10/d%C3%A9lib%C3%A9ration.pdf>]

²⁹⁰ [www.vie-publique.fr/decouverte-institutions/institutions/approfondissements/democratie-proximite.html]

		<p>Additional question raised in the context of the review of the report (impact, consultation processes nationally for relevant bills):</p> <p>The lack of a national body as an interface could be considered an issue. In the context of the on-going and upcoming reform on asylum and foreigners' law (droit des étrangers): concertation processes and consultations were held for commissioned parliamentary reports (referenced in this report), however, as far as the involvement of NGOs was concerned, the focus was on engaging with human rights NGOs or those specialised in legal/social support of immigrants or asylum-seekers/refugees, such as the GISTI, Cimade, France Terre d'Asile etc. (rather than organisations set up and run by immigrants or refugees themselves). Arguably, consultation and contributions could still be channeled differently (e.g. at the level of each MP, locally, or through spontaneous submissions, in the context of the legislative process and preparatory works (which are possible online – see for instance: http://etudesimpact.assemblee-nationale.fr/index.php?cle=33345&leg=14). Note: The High Council for Integration in place until 2012 (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) included persons with a migrant background in its membership but representation/participation of migrants or their associations was not foreseen by law).</p>
	<p>What is the mandate of the body – duration and procedures? In particular specify if and by which modalities these bodies are competent to participate in consultations only on migration or integration issues or if they participate also in consultations on other issues? How do these bodies work in practice?</p>	<p>Note: focus on migrant/foreigner-specific consultation bodies in subsequent responses - mandates, durations and procedures of local consultative bodies vary a great deal so that no general template exists. To illustrate: The Council of Foreign Residents of Strasbourg (Conseil des Résidents Etrangers)²⁹¹ re-installed in 2008 is to be involved in decisions concerning daily life in Strasbourg; to provide its opinion and formulate proposals on policies of the municipality²⁹²; to work towards the recognition of rights of foreign residents, fighting against discrimination and thus contributing to social cohesion (<i>contribuer au vivre ensemble</i>). Members are in place for a 3 year mandate. The Council is composed of working commissions and a plenary assembly, which reviews works of the Commission, adopts resolutions engaging the Council and fixes the agenda of the Council. Thematic commissions have thus focused on communication, culture, urban equality, the fight against discrimination, with also a working group on elderly immigrants. In Paris, the Assembly of Third-Country Parisian Citizens (Assemblée des Citoyens Parisiens Extra-communautaires (ACPE) (new name for the consultative body already established in 2001) can</p>

²⁹¹ Tout savoir sur le Conseil des Résidents Etrangers (CRE) à Strasbourg, available at : [www.cre.strasbourg.eu/wp-content/uploads/9axfo-plaquetteCRE.pdf]

²⁹² See for instance: [www.cre.strasbourg.eu/publications/]

	<p>formulate opinions and proposals to the Paris Council “on all questions which relate to municipal life” and submit an annual report to the Mayor, to be debated within the Council²⁹³. It is also actively involved in promoting reform for foreign residents to be granted local voting rights. It. In Lille, the Council of Foreign Residents (Conseil des residents étrangers de Lille) includes 3 thematic commissions, competent to issue opinions and recommendations on issues related to Citizenship (citoyenneté), Daily life (vie quotidienne) and Culture, Communication and Sports and can also form ad hoc working groups²⁹⁴.</p>
<p>Frequency of convening of the body/-ies/ meetings with competent public authorities. What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>The frequency of convening consultative bodies and meetings also vary a great deal, depending also on their overall organisation (e.g. with plenary formations, ad hoc working groups), number of persons involved and agenda. Participants are usually mobilised on a voluntary basis. See relevant references in above section and corresponding footnotes for specific illustrations.</p>
<p>Role in relation to other public or private bodies. Is there a statutory role of coordination and cooperation with other public or private stakeholders foreseen? How is this implemented in practice?</p>	<p>Local consultative bodies are usually in direct relation with executives of municipalities, often deputy mayors responsible for integration/citizenship who may co-preside or oversee functioning of that body²⁹⁵.</p>
<p>Participation in decision-making (consultative, observer status, voting right etc.). Are such bodies competent to participate in decision-making at national/regional/local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and/or review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest? Are such bodies and/or their representatives participating in any way to allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation or management of funding social inclusion and integration policies, measures and programmes at national level?</p>	<p>Local consultative bodies are not decision-making bodies but are usually in a capacity to bring forward proposals or resolutions to the attention of decision-making bodies (and, in particular, the municipal council). This is notably the case with respect to policies and actions which directly affect foreign residents. It is often argued that their added value resides in facilitating the dialogue between populations concerned and local decision-making bodies, as well as the overall expression of foreign residents, thus reducing potential tensions²⁹⁶. Some can act on their own initiative and at the same time be seized by the municipal executive to issue an opinion or recommendations²⁹⁷. Hence these bodies have worked or work on multiple integration-related matters such as the functioning and accessibility of municipal public services, literacy, the fight against discrimination, access to housing for immigrants, the situation of elderly immigrants. They may thus have a role to play in the shaping of local integration policies, to the extent that these are formally defined or have set priorities²⁹⁸. For an illustration of thematic opinions issued, see the consultative body in Lille, see:</p>

²⁹³ [www.paris.fr/portail/accueil/Portal.lut?page_id=1&elected_official_directory_id=1&document_id=80092&portal_component=17]

²⁹⁴ [www.lille.fr/cms/page43237.html]

²⁹⁵ [www.lille.fr/cms/accueil/e-democratie/conseil-lillois-residents-etranagers_1]

²⁹⁶ [www.amf.asso.fr/document/index.asp?DOC_N_ID=7718&refer=?q=quartier%20durable]

²⁹⁷ [www.lille.fr/cms/page43237.html]

²⁹⁸ [www.paris.fr/politiques/citoyennete/citoyennete-et-integration/l-integration/rub_7760_stand_28645_port_17914]

		<p>[www.lille.fr/cms/accueil/e-democratie/conseil-lillois-residents-etranagers_1/avis-adoptes-creli_1]. No indication of these bodies being directly active in the management of funds.</p>
	<p>What are the modalities for representation and participation of migrants, e.g. elections, designation etc.? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>Here again, modalities for representation, designation and participation respond to local choices. Efforts are seemingly geared towards achieving a balance taking into account the volunteer character, gender parity, representation of all world region and/or migrant communities present locally, and of all neighbourhoods (e.g. in Lille)²⁹⁹. The very composition of the bodies can span from a dozen to over a hundred members (e.g. in Paris), and bodies may offer different opportunities in terms of level of engagement of participants³⁰⁰. In Strasbourg, foreign residents compose one of the colleges (collège) of the overall council. They are those randomly selected from an initial list of volunteers. The college includes persons originating from various world regions, with a gender balance. The other two colleges incorporate civil society organisations with a mandate relevant to immigration and support of foreign residents and/or composed essentially of foreign residents (third-country) provided these are legally registered for at least one year, and active locally; the third one includes relevant legal and social support NGOs designated by the Mayor³⁰¹. Members participate to one or more thematic commissions, based on their competences and availability. In Paris, the 106 members were to be designated by local councils (established within the various arrondissements) or drawn (tires au sort) after having registered an application in arrondissements where local councils do not yet exist³⁰².</p>
	<p>On which criterion are migrant groups represented (migrant status, foreign-born, foreign nationality etc.)? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?</p>	<p>Local consultative bodies are often explicitly established to make up for the absence of local voting rights for third-country nationals, thus logically looking to involve them as a priority. So foreign nationality would be a frequent criteria. It should be noted that some bodies are however also opened to EU nationals and recently naturalised persons as well (e.g. Grenoble)³⁰³, or through a civil society component in membership (NGOs as well as CSOs), to nationals involved in legal or social actions which relate to areas</p>

²⁹⁹ [www.lille.fr/cms/accueil/e-democratie/conseil-lillois-residents-etranagers_1]

³⁰⁰ [www.grenoble.fr/122-ccreg.htm]

³⁰¹ [www.cre.strasbourg.eu/le-cre/la-pleniere/]

³⁰² [www.paris.fr/portail/accueil/Portal.lut?page_id=1&elected_official_directory_id=-1&document_id=80092&portal_component=17]

³⁰³ [www.grenoble.fr/122-ccreg.htm]

		including immigration and integration, the fight against racism and discrimination, cultural diversity and international solidarity (e.g. Strasbourg, Grenoble, Lille) ³⁰⁴ . In Lille, it is seemingly opened in priority to third-country nationals (60 membership positions) but also to EU nationals and NGOs as associate members (20 positions).
	Is there any evidence through formal evaluations or academic research on awareness about such national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public?	No <i>national</i> bodies in place.

3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association

	In this section based on available data, research, surveys, studies, etc. please provide information about: General note: A number of representative trade unions (CGT, FO, CFE-CGC, CFTC, CFDT) ³⁰⁵ and craft and professional associations (CNAMS, CGAD, CAPEB, MEDEF) ³⁰⁶ were directly contacted on questions under this section of our report but no substantial response was received.	
	Membership and participation of migrant workers in <u>workers' unions and craft associations</u>:	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations?	No specific legal or practical limitations identified. One confederation (Confédération générale de l'alimentation en détail (CGAD) , in response to our query, simply stressed that foreigners, significantly represented among entrepreneurs in the sector of food retailers, face no significant barriers in terms of membership (e.g. which would be based on nationality, or a minimum period of activity required prior to registration). Concerning trade unions, it can be noted that France has one of the lowest union-membership rates in Europe (7.7% according to the OECD) ³⁰⁷ .
	Do workers' associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	Little information was found on this particular question, and responses could not be obtained from unions (see below). As available research suggests, the relationship between representative unions and migrant/immigrant workers have remain complex and changing over the years, from common mobilisation for workers' rights and non-discrimination to hostility vis-à-vis a workforce perceived as likely to accept downgraded working conditions and thus encourage social dumping ³⁰⁸ . Some movements concerning workers without documents, actively advocating for their

³⁰⁴ [www.cre.strasbourg.eu/le-cre/www.cre.strasbourg.eu/le-cre/ http://www.cre.strasbourg.eu/le-cre/]

³⁰⁵ /www.cgt.fr]; [www.force-ouvriere.fr]; [www.cftc.fr/]; [www.cfdt.fr/]; [www.cfecgc.org/]

³⁰⁶ [www.cnams.fr] ; [www.cgad.fr] ; [www.capeb.fr] ; [www.medef.com/medef-corporate/le-medef/medef-territoriaux.html]

³⁰⁷ [http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=UN_DEN&Lang=fr]

³⁰⁸ France, GISTI (2011) Easy relationships? (Des relations sans histoire ?) in Gisti/Plein Droit (2011), n°89, Foreigners, unions: "all together" ? (Etrangers, syndicats: "Tous ensemble" ?).

		<p>regularisation, have involved unions, often local sections taking the lead, with sometimes massive local adhesion campaigns (to unions such as the CGT, FO and CFDT) and strike movements notably in the years 2008/2009³⁰⁹. It should be mentioned that specific unions/NGOs exist and bring together third country workers or workers with a migrant background – these include for instance unions of workers from Maghreb (Association des Travailleurs Maghrébins de France (ATMF³¹⁰). Some of these organisations have links with broader NGOs, sometimes dedicated to the support of immigrants, and cooperation can include joint action (e.g. strategy litigation – see also public employment section)³¹¹. It should also be noted that some unions do develop sector specific resources, e.g. to prevent exploitation of migrant workers, enhance their rights awareness or provide them with support services. Some unions and NGOs had also supported an initiative of a "collectif" to organise a symbolic "day without immigrants" to defend their contribution to society and work on public perception (in 2010)³¹².</p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant workers in the most representative workers' unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of workers represented and degree of association).</p>	<p>No relevant information could be gathered with relevant unions contacted, or looking at available research.</p> <p>Beyond national representative unions, some will be, as indicated, migrants' specific, also in their membership. Some unions are also focusing on the defines of the rights of migrant workers in specific sectors, such as the National Union of Professionals with Diplomas obtained outside of the EU (Syndicat National des Praticiens à diplôme hors union Européenne) in the field of physicians, surgeon-dentist, midwives, pharmacists³¹³.</p>
	<p>Are migrant workers elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced by migrant workers.</p>	<p>No specific legal or practical limitations identified. Since 1946 foreigners can vote in representative institutions. Since 1968, they can be workers representatives (délégués syndicaux). For membership of social committees (comité d'entreprises) and workers' representatives (délégué du personnel), conditions of "knowing how to read and write in French" (1972), then to "be in a capacity to express</p>

³⁰⁹ Violaine C., Morice A., GISTI/Plein Droit (2011) Chosen regularisations (régularisations choisies), pp 9.12 in GISTI/Plein Droit (2011), n°89, Foreigners, unions: "all together" ? (Etrangers, syndicats: "Tous ensemble"?)

³¹⁰ [<http://atmf.org/ATMF-Paris-75>]

³¹¹ France, Group for the information and support of immigrants -GISTI/ Association of Maghreb Workers in France (Groupe d'information et de soutien aux immigrés -GISTI / Association des travailleurs migrants de France - ATMF) (2013), Demand for intervention addressed to the Defender of Rights (Demande d'intervention adressée au Défenseur des Droits), available at: [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/saisine_ddd_2013-04-15_cheminots.pdf]

³¹² France (2010), Vosges-Matin, A day without immigrants (Une "journée sans immigrés"), available at :

[www.cfdt.fr/portail/lorraine/salle-de-presse-nationale/une-journee-sans-immigres-recette_21870]

³¹³ [www.snpadhue.com/]

	<p>oneself in French” (1975) were removed in 1982³¹⁴. No relevant information could be gathered with relevant unions contacted or looking at available research.</p> <p>No relevant information could be gathered with relevant unions contacted or looking at available research.</p> <p>In specific areas, migrant workers may have taken leadership in union positions (case of a former domestic worker from the Philippines, now active with the CFDT union) – see National chapter in the FRA fieldwork research concerning severe forms of labour exploitation.</p>
Are there differences between associations for high and low skill workers, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?	No relevant information could be gathered with relevant unions contacted or looking at available research.
Membership and participation of migrant entrepreneurs and expert professionals to professional and scientific associations:	
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in professional, employer and scientific associations (such as medical, engineer, bar associations)?	Certain barriers or limitations do exist and are profession-specific. They can also depend on the country of origin/original accreditation as professional. Concerning lawyers (recognised and national of a third country outside the EU/EEE), access to the profession and membership of a bar association in France is – unless exceptionally waived - subject to a prior assessment of knowledge (<i>examen des connaissances</i>) (3 attempts at a maximum) and pre-conditioned by the existence of a reciprocity agreement with the country the lawyer originates from ³¹⁵ . A number of relevant documents (e.g. diplomas) will be required to register ³¹⁶ . No specific barriers/conditions set beyond registration to become a member of existing lawyers’ union. Concerning access to the medical association (<i>ordre des médecins</i>), the code of public health suggests no double registration is possible (from third country nationals beyond EU and EEE) and registration is, for physicians, surgeons, (sage-femmes) conditioned by sufficient command of the French language, which can be if necessary verified by a hearing ³¹⁷ . Other regulated professions, such as

³¹⁴ France, Direction for public and administrative information (Direction de l’information publique et administrative/ Vie Publique) (2012), Citizenship and right to vote of foreigners (Citoyenneté et droit de vote des étrangers), available at : [www.vie-publique.fr/politiques-publiques/politique-immigration/droit-vote/]

³¹⁵ France, Decree n°91-1197 of 27th November 1991 organising the profession of lawyer (Décret n°91-1197 du 27 novembre 1991 organisant la profession d’avocat), article 100, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexteArticle.do?idArticle=LEGIARTI000020286412&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006078311&dateTexte=20100922]; See also: [http://iej.unistra.fr/reglements-et-programmes-concours-et-examens/examen-dentree-a-lerage/conditions-daccess-des-etrangers-a-la-profession-davocat/];

³¹⁶ See for instance: [www.barreaulyon.com/Le-Barreau-de-Lyon/S-inscrire-au-Barreau-de-Lyon/Integration-du-Barreau-par-un-avocat-etranger]

³¹⁷ France, Code of Public health (code de la santé publique), articles L4112-1, and L.4112-2, available at : [http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?jsessionid=A7D05F71503977FBA12E2E48EA810D48.tpdila12v_3?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000021503628&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006072665&dateTexte=20150212]

		psychologist, can entail requirements such as prior recognition of diplomas by dedicated commissions ³¹⁸ .
	Do professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant professionals? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	No relevant information could be gathered, as far as initiatives from professional associations themselves are concerned (no responses obtained from organisations consulted).
	What is the rate of participation and membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant professionals in the most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association)	In 2012, 1801 foreign lawyers, representing 3% of the total were active in French, (2% being from the European union member states. Excluding Europe, foreign lawyers from Africa represent 28,3% of lawyers, and those from Northern America 9,4% ³¹⁹ .
	Are migrants elected as representatives of professional, employers' and/or scientific associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	No relevant information/data could be identified (no responses obtained from organisations consulted).
	Are there differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?	No relevant information/data could be identified (no responses obtained from organisations consulted).

3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life

	In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. provide information about the membership and participation of migrants and their descendants in media, cultural organisations and public life:
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³¹⁸ [www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid66177/psychologue-une-profession-reglementee-en-france.html]

³¹⁹ [http://cnb.avocat.fr/Les-Chiffres-cles-de-la-profession-actualises-pour-l-annee-2012--Observatoire-du-Conseil-national-des-barreaux--Mai_a1642.html]

	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in professional associations related to the media, sports and culture?</p>	<p>No specific legal limitations or barriers were identified. The policy document recently issued by the Prime minister on "equality and citizenship" mentions the challenge of ensuring that culture is accessible to all while concentrating efforts in less covered areas and puts forward a number of measures in that direction (see following sections)³²⁰. Some of the area-based policy-measures (<i>politique de la ville</i>) are supporting civil society organisations constituted by inhabitants of neighbourhoods as well as persons/NGOs with a migrant background (issues de l'immigration) but more detailed information is not available³²¹.</p>
	<p>Do media, sports, culture professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>Public support/policies do not follow an ethnic/origin-based framework³²². Existing research also suggest that sports clubs bear potential when it comes to social integration of youngsters from priority urban zones (zones urbaines prioritaires – ZUS)³²³. Number of sports and particularly football clubs have or are identified for their capacity to stimulate social bonding and acculturation of young people with a migrant background and their social commitments, besides high-level sporting activities³²⁴</p> <p>On article suggests that while an historic trend has been the progressive appearance then disappearance of strictly community-based sports associations (Armenian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Algerian, Tunisian, Moroccan) some remain community-based. As with the example of Turkish football clubs in the Easter part of France, their constitution engages complex dynamics, builds upon identities (e.g. rural origins) and social class ties, living conditions (and potential discriminations) in the host society. It still allows for "an appropriation of models of the host society" and is not necessarily hindering integration but can favour an acculturation process, for membership (staff and players) of those clubs. ³²⁵</p>

³²⁰ France, Prime Minister, (Premier Ministre) (2015), Equality and Citizenship: the Republic with concrete actions (Egalité et citoyenneté: la République en actes), pp. 20-22 available at:

[www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf]

³²¹ France, ACSE (2013), Actions financed by Acse concerning urban policy, Les actions financées par l'ACSE au titre de la politique de la ville, p.5, available at :

[www.lacse.fr/wps/wcm/connect/2b1631004180059cb26efbf661a76828/CREDOC_Acs%C3%A9_Rapport+associations+Politique+de+la+Ville.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=2b1631004180059cb26efbf661a76828]

³²² Gasparini W. et Cometti A.(2010) p.18, Sport facing the test of cultural diversity available at:

[www.coe.int/t/dg4/epas/resources/6718%20Sport%20facing%20cultural%20diversity%20assemblee.pdf]

³²³ Recherche-action CI V-APE LS Les clubs sportifs dans les zones urbaines sensibles intégration, éducation ? Rapport final Les ressorts des innovations sociales dans les clubs sportifs dans les zones urbaines sensibles : approches systémique et critique. Tome 1 Dir. : Gilles VIEILLE M ARC HISE T et Benjamin C OIGNE T Co available at :

[http://i.ville.gouv.fr/index.php/download_file/4686/8203/les-clubs-sportifs-dans-les-zones-urbaines-sensibles-des-lieux-d-integration-et-d-education-les-ressorts-des-innovations-sociales-dans-les-clubs].

³²⁴ Y.Gastaut University of Nice Sophia Antipolis, Cultural blending through sport (France, pp31-36 in Gasparini W. et Cometti A.(2010) p.18, Sport facing the test of cultural diversity available at:

[www.coe.int/t/dg4/epas/resources/6718%20Sport%20facing%20cultural%20diversity%20assemblee.pdf]

³²⁵ France, Gasparini W., Weiss, P., (2008) The construction of the community based sports grouping: the exemple of Turkish football clubs in France and Germany (La construction du regroupement sportif « communautaire » :L'exemple des clubs de football turcs en France et en Allemagne), in Contemporary societies (Sociétés contemporaines) 2008/1 (n° 69), available at:

[www.cairn.info/revue-societes-contemporaines-2008-1-page-73.htm#no19]; Weiss, P. France, (2012) The construction of the

		Number of sports and particularly football clubs have or are identified for their capacity to stimulate social bonding and acculturation of young people with a migrant background and their social commitments, besides high-level sporting activities ³²⁶
	What is the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations? (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)	No relevant information could be found (no responses obtained from organisations consulted).
	Are migrants elected as representatives of professional associations related to the media, sports and culture? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	Limited information available. Concerning sports: one 2011 study concerning the football association carried out suggested the sociology of executive instances of the federation was not representative of the basis (base licenciée): caricaturing, it presented it as « dealing with aging white middle-class men, to manage a basis of practitioners of the sport which is young, with a diverse background, from modest families from popular neighbourhoods » ³²⁷ .
	Is there a visible or notable presence (or absence) of migrants and their descendants as media professionals?	Available information is limited. A 2010 reports stresses the limited tools (and evaluations) available to measure diversity (and budgets to develop related initiatives) in media enterprises, but still suggests a clear under-representation ³²⁸ . A 2009 report of the former equality body concerning the human resources policy of public media services (audiovisual) had reported limited results in recruitment, or deception among staff, and notably professionals with a migrant background, concerning their career paths ³²⁹ . Recent press coverage also suggests a gap, perhaps greater among professionals than it persists in the content of media programmes ³³⁰ . Some local media such as the Bondy Blog ³³¹ – created in 2005 - are fairly well known for their training and mobilisation of local media

community based sports grouping: the exemple of Turkish football clubs in France and Germany (La construction du regroupement sportif « communautaire » :L'exemple des clubs de football turcs en France et en Allemagne), Thesis, [available at: <https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-00923143/document>]

³²⁶ Y.Gastaut University of Nice Sophia Antipolis, Cultural blending through sport (France, pp31-36 in Gasparini W. et Cometti A.(2010) p.18, Sport facing the test of cultural diversity available at: [\[www.coe.int/t/dg4/epas/resources/6718%20Sport%20facing%20cultural%20diversity%20assemble.pdf\]](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/epas/resources/6718%20Sport%20facing%20cultural%20diversity%20assemble.pdf)

³²⁷ France, Terra Nova (2011) To change or disappear: what future for French football? (Changer ou disparaître : quel avenir pour le football français ?), available at : www.tnova.fr/essai/changer-ou-dispara-tre-quel-avenir-pour-le-football

³²⁸ France, Commission Médias et Diversités, Spitz B. (2010) Medias and Diversity (Médias et Diversités), available at : [\[http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/104000287/0000.pdf\]](http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/104000287/0000.pdf),

³²⁹ France, HALDE(2009), Evaluation of the human resources policy of national programme enterprises in fighting discrimination and reflecting the diversity of the French society (Bilan de la politique de gestion des ressources humaines menée par les sociétés nationales de programme afin de lutter contre les discriminations et de mieux refléter la diversité de la société française), available at: [\[http://halde.defenseurdesdroits.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport-SNP.pdf\]](http://halde.defenseurdesdroits.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport-SNP.pdf)

³³⁰ France, Ternisien X./Le Monde (2011) : Journalism schools try to open up to diversity (Les écoles de journalisme tentent de s'ouvrir à la diversité) (available at: [\[www.lemonde.fr/actualite-medias/article/2011/07/02/les-ecoles-de-journalisme-tentent-de-s-ouvrir-a-la-diversite_1543942_3236.html#p08H1DTiM8LYGxyQ.99\]](http://www.lemonde.fr/actualite-medias/article/2011/07/02/les-ecoles-de-journalisme-tentent-de-s-ouvrir-a-la-diversite_1543942_3236.html#p08H1DTiM8LYGxyQ.99)); See also: Représentation limitée dans les médias: France, Moga N./France-Amérique (2015) Black elites of France, debate in New York (Les élites noires de France en débat à New York), available at:

[\[www.france-amerique.com/articles/2014/09/11/the_new_black_elite.html\]](http://www.france-amerique.com/articles/2014/09/11/the_new_black_elite.html)

³³¹ [\[http://bondyblog.liberation.fr/qui-sommes-nous/#.VQq42o6G8Xw\]](http://bondyblog.liberation.fr/qui-sommes-nous/#.VQq42o6G8Xw)

		<p>professionals and coverage of news in working-class neighbourhoods. Based in Seine-Saint Denis, many of its contributors have a migrant background. Some also joined other media groups, based on their experience³³². Some journalism schools have recently developed partnerships with NGOs or traineeship programs to diversify their recruitment, and facilitate access to the profession for persons who may also consider it out of reach³³³.</p>																					
	<p>Are migrants and/or their descendants present, visible and actively participating in public? (E.g. in public events, TV and electronic media, cultural events). Please substantiate on the basis of existing data or contacts with relevant authorities, actors and stakeholders, making sure to cover a wide spectrum and obtain as much as possible objective information.</p>	<p>Since 2009, the Superior Council for the Audiovisual (Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel) has developed a barometer of diversity (baromètre de la diversité)³³⁴ which notably tries to assess diversity according to "perceptible origin". 2013 findings (latest available – see table below) are that, on overall programmes, 84% of persons appearing are perceived as "white" and 16% as non-white (against 14% in 2012, 15% in 2011). With these indicators, slightly greater diversity than average is found in entertainment programs (21%), the lowest being in information programmes (88%)³³⁵.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>La représentation des origines perçues - Vague 2013</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Catégorie</th> <th>Perçus comme "blancs"</th> <th>Perçus comme "non blancs"</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total programmes</td> <td>84%</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fiction</td> <td>83%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information</td> <td>88%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Docs./mags.</td> <td>85%</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Divertissement</td> <td>79%</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sport</td> <td>83%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: CSA, baromètre de la diversité, Vague 2013</i></p>	Catégorie	Perçus comme "blancs"	Perçus comme "non blancs"	Total programmes	84%	16%	Fiction	83%	17%	Information	88%	12%	Docs./mags.	85%	15%	Divertissement	79%	21%	Sport	83%	17%
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	<p>Are there legal or practical limitations for the media, culture or other type of public events by migrants and/or their descendants? (E.g. are there national language requirements for TV or radio stations, bureaucratic and</p>	<p>No legal nor practical limitations identified.</p>																					

³³² France, Lemonde.fr (2015) The Bondy Blog celebrates its 10 years with a wild card (Le Bondy Blog fête ses dix ans avec une carte blanche, available at: [www.lemonde.fr/actualite-medias/article/2015/02/21/le-bondy-blog-fete-ses-dix-ans-avec-une-carte-blanche_4580728_3236.html#xKjiM77q8drY9dQo.99])

³³³ France, Ternisien X./Le Monde (2011) : Journalism schools try to open up to diversity (Les écoles de journalisme tentent de s'ouvrir à la diversité) (available at: [www.lemonde.fr/actualite-medias/article/2011/07/02/les-ecoles-de-journalisme-tentent-de-s-ouvrir-a-la-diversite_1543942_3236.html#p08H1DTiM8LYGxyQ.99])

³³⁴ [www.csa.fr/Television/Le-suivi-des-programmes/La-representation-de-la-diversite/La-diversite-a-la-television/Le-barometre-de-la-diversite]

³³⁵ France, Superior Council for the Audiovisual (Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel) (2014), 2013 series of the barometer on diversity (Vague 2013 du baromètre de la diversité), available at: [www.csa.fr/Etudes-et-publications/Les-observatoires/L-observatoire-de-la-diversite/Les-resultats-de-la-vague-2013-du-barometre-de-la-diversite-a-la-television]

	representation requirements, etc.)	
	<p>Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions/barriers to the operation of migrant and ethnic minority (owned, directed or audience specific) media?</p>	<p>Some upcoming developments, building on past and present initiatives and financial instruments, but focused on priority neighbourhoods, not migrant/ethnic minorities as such. The recent policy document issued on Equality and Citizenship includes a set of measures to support the development and operations of local media (medias de proximité). These notably include the activation of a fund dedicated to support of initiatives such as neighbourhood newspapers, civil society (web) TVs and radios). Innovative and participatory projects should also be financed under a financial instrument (fonds de soutien à l'expression radiophonique locale-SFER) dedicated to local radio (which features, since 2006, integration and the fight against discrimination among the types of actions by radio that could lead to generic grants³³⁶. It still appears within a restricted list of priorities³³⁷. A report commissioned by the Ministry of urban affairs in 2013 suggested further engagement to facilitate the development and broadcasting by local media/cultural expressions of working-class neighbourhoods (quartiers populaire), change culture in national media and to further develop cultural expressions and social memories ("mémoires sociales") of these neighbourhoods, notably by installing a foundation for media/cultures/working class-neighbourhoods³³⁸.</p> <p>Note: In the 1990s, a public grouping – (Groupement d'intérêt Public Echanges et Productions Radiophoniques) was supporting the development of local radios, programmes and their broadcasting with a few to "facilitate the integration, in France, of immigrant population / of migrant descent). These programmes (over 11 000, constitutive of 6000 hours of programmes) were promoting integration stories, help value the history of immigration, and contribute to the fight against discrimination and promotion of equality. It was thus working as an incentive to cover</p>

³³⁶ France, Presidency (Président de la République) (2006), Decree n°2006-1067 taken for the implementation of article 80 of the law n°86-1067 of 30th September 1986 on freedom of communication, (Décret n°2006-1067 du 25 août 2006 pris pour l'application de l'article 80 de la loi n° 86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986 relative à la liberté de communication), available at: [\[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=B0B90B09C18E9A76723B621E630104DC.tpdjo05v_2?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000459724&dateTexte=20141117\]](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=B0B90B09C18E9A76723B621E630104DC.tpdjo05v_2?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000459724&dateTexte=20141117) ; France, Decree n°2014-1235 of 22nd October 2014 modifying the decree n°2006-1067 of 25th August 2006 taken for the implementation of article 80 of the law n°86-1067 of 30th September 1986 on freedom of communication (Décret n° 2014-1235 du 22 octobre 2014 modifiant le décret n° 2006-1067 du 25 août 2006 pris pour l'application de l'article 80 de la loi n° 86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986 relative à la liberté de communication), available at: [\[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029623911&dateTexte=&oldAction=dernierJO&categorieLien=id\]](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029623911&dateTexte=&oldAction=dernierJO&categorieLien=id)

³³⁷ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) Decree n°2014-1235 of 22nd October 2014 modifying the decree n°2006-1067 of 25th August 2006 taken for the implementation of article 80 of the law n°86-1067 of 30th September 1986 on freedom of communication (Décret n° 2014-1235 du 22 octobre 2014 modifiant le décret n° 2006-1067 du 25 août 2006 pris pour l'application de l'article 80 de la loi n° 86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986 relative à la liberté de communication), available at: [\[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029623911&dateTexte=&oldAction=dernierJO&categorieLien=id\]](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029623911&dateTexte=&oldAction=dernierJO&categorieLien=id); [\[www.culturecommunication.gouv.fr/Politiques-ministerielles/Audiovisuel/Dossiers-thematiques/La-modernisation-du-dispositif-de-soutien-a-l-expression-radiophonique-locale\]](http://www.culturecommunication.gouv.fr/Politiques-ministerielles/Audiovisuel/Dossiers-thematiques/La-modernisation-du-dispositif-de-soutien-a-l-expression-radiophonique-locale)

³³⁸ France, Bacqué M-H./ Mechmache M. (2013) Pour une réforme radicale de la politique de la ville, synthesis available at : [\[http://lafederation.org/images/stories/documents/Arts_urbanisme_architecture/rapport_mechmache_bacque.pdf\]](http://lafederation.org/images/stories/documents/Arts_urbanisme_architecture/rapport_mechmache_bacque.pdf)

		<p>these topics, and in effect as a means to finance both the programmes and local radios. After a downgrade in levels of funding available in 2011, the grouping was finally dissolved in the end of 2013. A report was commissioned to envisage an alternative project and issued a number of proposals³³⁹.</p>
	<p>Are there practical measures encouraging and promoting the visibility, voice and public presence of migrants and/or their descendants in the media, culture or other type of public events? (E.g. are there programmes and information provided by the media in other than the country official language, and migrants' languages, quotas for journalists and public programmes reflecting the diversity in society etc.?)</p>	<p>A number of commitments and initiatives concerning the public as well as private sectors, relating to "diversity". Since 2006, the Superior Council for the Audiovisual (Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel – CSA) has among its attributions to "<i>contribute to actions in favour of social cohesion and the fight against discrimination in the domain of audio-visual communication and monitors (...) that programming is reflective of diversity in French society (...)</i>". It reports annually to the Parliament on actions of editors of services of television, in terms of programmes mirroring the diversity in the French society and suggests adapted measures to improve the effectiveness of this diversity in all genres of programmes".³⁴⁰ Among relevant developments, the following can be cited for TV: annual commitments of public and private television channels to include more systematically persons perceived as "non-white" in some of their programs (fictions, non-fiction, transition programs etc.), support training of diverse profiles of future journalists through partnerships with schools or engage in dialogue with relevant public institutions and NGOs; seminars or trainings or projects on diversity for students in journalism organised in a number of schools (IPJ Paris-Dauphine, CELSA, IFP)³⁴¹. Concerning radio, a number of commitments relating to non-discrimination and diversity have been inserted in the (<i>cahier des charges</i>) of public and private radios³⁴² and some radios (as well TV channels also obtained the Diversity label (label diversité). The label suggest the institution to which it is granted is engaged in discrimination risk-prevention, awareness-raising and training internally, attention in recruitment</p>

³³⁹ France, Bouvier J.,(2013), Local media and diversity, after the Public Grouping EPRA, a new policy (Médias de proximité et diversité – Après le GIP Epra, une nouvelle politique, available at: [www.localtis.info/cs/BlobServer?blobkey=id&blobnocache=true&blobwhere=1250168194480&blobheader=application%2Fpdf&blobcol=urldata&blobtable=MungoBlobs]

³⁴⁰ France, Loi n° 86-1067 du 30 septembre 1986 relative à la liberté de communication (Loi Léotard), Version consolidée au 12 février 2015, article 3-1, available at [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006068930] ("contribue aux actions en faveur de la cohésion sociale et à la lutte contre les discriminations dans le domaine de la communication audiovisuelle. Il veille, notamment, auprès des éditeurs de services de communication audiovisuelle, compte tenu de la nature de leurs programmes, à ce que la programmation reflète la diversité de la société française et contribue notamment au rayonnement de la France d'outre-mer. Il rend compte chaque année au Parlement des actions des éditeurs de services de télévision en matière de programmation reflétant la diversité de la société française et propose les mesures adaptées pour améliorer l'effectivité de cette diversité dans tous les genres de programmes").

³⁴¹ France, Superior Council for the Audiovisual (Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel (CSA)) (2014), Representation of diversity in the French Society in television and radio (*Représentation de la diversité de la société française à la télévision et à la radio*), Rapport au Parlement, pp22-32, available at: [www.csa.fr/Etudes-et-publications/Les-autres-rapports/Rapport-au-Parlement-sur-la-representation-de-la-diversite-de-la-societe-francaise-a-la-television-et-a-la-radio-Avril-2014]

³⁴² France, Superior Council for the Audiovisual (Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel (CSA)) (2014), Representation of diversity in the French Society in television and radio (*Représentation de la diversité de la société française à la télévision et à la radio*), Rapport au Parlement, pp.38-42, available at: [www.csa.fr/Etudes-et-publications/Les-autres-rapports/Rapport-au-Parlement-sur-la-representation-de-la-diversite-de-la-societe-francaise-a-la-television-et-a-la-radio-Avril-2014]

		<p>policies, attention to local integration (ancrage territorial), is committed vis-à-vis its suppliers, clients and users, and is concerned by efficiency of all of these actions)³⁴³. In 2013, a convention was for instance also signed by the National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities and the LCP-Assemblée Nationale channel to promote diversity in media, including an internship programme with the channel for residents from disadvantaged neighbourhoods³⁴⁴. Among tools developed, the CSA also mentions the publication of various guidebooks, including the one edited by the FRA in 2008³⁴⁵. Installed in 2007 and renewed in 2012, a grant commission entitled "Images of Diversity" jointly set-up by the National Agency for Social Cohesion (ACSE) and National Centre for Cinema (CNC)³⁴⁶ allocated support for the writing, diffusion and essentially production of many films and programs³⁴⁷ (see Annex 7 – promising practice);</p>
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3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector

	<p>In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. please provide information about recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector:</p>	
	<p>Please describe how legal provisions allow or prevent the recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector. Please indicate specific areas, requirements, quotas if any, upward mobility and promotion limitations if any, as well as if and how these provisions are applied in practice.</p>	<p>A number of provisions prevent the recruitment of third country nationals in public employment, essentially by making citizenship a requirement to become a civil servant ("fonctionnaire")³⁴⁸. Public employment can be accessible for nationals of non-EU countries members of the European Economic Area (Espace économique européen-EEE) with the exception of positions which responsibilities "<i>are not separable from the exercise of sovereignty or include a direct or indirect participation to the exercise of prerogatives of public force of the State or other public authorities (collectivités publiques)</i>"³⁴⁹, following a case by case</p>

³⁴³ [www.afnor.org/liste-des-actualites/actualites/2012/aout-2012/le-label-diversite-un-engagement-concret-et-efficace-en-faveur-de-la-prevention-des-discriminations]

³⁴⁴ France, Communiqué de Presse – 7th February 2013 - ACSE and the LCP-National Assembly channel sign a partnership convention to promote diversity in the media (L'ACSE et LCP-Assemblée nationale signent une convention de partenariat pour promouvoir la diversité dans les medias), available at: [www.lacse.fr/wps/wcm/connect/6d9340004e7ab98ba0aba0d921badb2a/20130207_CP++Convention+Acse-LCP.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=6d9340004e7ab98ba0aba0d921badb2a]

³⁴⁵ [http://fra.europa.eu/fr/publication/2012/le-guide-de-la-diversite-culturelle-pour-les-missions-dinformation-sur-les-tlvisions]

³⁴⁶ France, Decree n°2007-181 of 9th February 2007 creating the Commission Images of the diversity (Décret n°2007-181 du 9 février 2007 portant création de la Commission images de la diversité, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000822077]. France, Decree n°2012-582 of 25th April 2012 concerning the Commission Images of the diversity (Décret n° 2012-582 du 25 avril 2012 relatif à la Commission images de la diversité), available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=27BB434D86FC520E3829C6906BCC97C1.tpdila16v_1?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000025753266&dateTexte=20120427]

³⁴⁷ France, CNC (2013), Commission Images de la diversité bilan 2010 – 2011 – 2012; available at:

[http://transferts.lacse.fr/WCM/CNC-DIVERSITE-WEB_2010_2012.PDF]

³⁴⁸ France, Law n°83-634 of 13th July 1983 on rights and obligations of civil servants, (Loi n°83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 portant droits et obligations des fonctionnaires), article 5, available at:

[http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000504704]

³⁴⁹ France, Law n°83-634 of 13th July 1983 on rights and obligations of civil servants, (Loi n°83-634 du 13 juillet 1983 portant droits et obligations des fonctionnaires), article 5bis, available at:

[http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000504704] "Toutefois, ils n'ont pas accès aux emplois dont les attributions soit ne sont pas séparables de l'exercice de la souveraineté, soit comportent une participation directe ou indirecte à l'exercice de prérogatives de puissance publique de l'Etat ou des autres collectivités publiques",

		<p>determination³⁵⁰. This applies for instance to the magistrates, law enforcement forces and fiscal administration. Still contractual positions are opened to third country nationals: for State public function (<i>fonction publique d'Etat</i>) - with the same exclusions as just mentioned, and provided some minimal conditions are met (e.g. absence of incompatible judicial record in a country other than France)³⁵¹; for local public employment (<i>fonction publique territoriale</i>) the condition of regularity of stay in France is explicitly mentioned as well in legislation³⁵²; and hospital-related public employment (<i>fonction publique hospitalière</i>), with conditions equivalent to those applicable to nationals³⁵³. The latter concerns hospitals, but also social services and institutions attached to child protection, or social support of persons with disabilities or retirement houses etc.³⁵⁴. Some positions where recruitment is based on competitive tests (<i>concours</i>) are also opened to third country nationals, including physicians in hospitals, professors in secondary education (<i>professeurs de l'enseignement supérieur</i>) but for non-permanent positions (<i>as agent contractuel or auxiliaire</i>), that is with conditions which are less favourable (more precarious, less remunerated and often part-time) than for citizens and have been considered discriminatory³⁵⁵. Some regulated professions are opened to those with the required diplomas³⁵⁶. In 2009 a draft bill adopted in first lecture by the Senate aimed at removing restrictions for a number of liberal/private professions but the bill did not go through the entire process (physicians, surgeon-dentist, sage-femme, veterinaries, geometry-</p>
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³⁵⁰ [<http://vosdroits.service-public.fr/particuliers/F13272.xhtml>]

³⁵¹ Decree n°86-83 of 17th January 1986 concerning general provisions applicables to contractual agents of the State for implementation of article 7 of the law n°84-16 of 11 January 1984 including statutory dispositions concerning public State employment (Décret n° 86-83 du 17 janvier 1986 relatif aux dispositions générales applicables aux agents contractuels de l'Etat pris pour l'application de l'article 7 de la loi n° 84-16 du 11 janvier 1984 portant dispositions statutaires relatives à la fonction publique de l'Etat), article 3 and 3-1 in consolidated version, available at: [<http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000504704>]

³⁵² France, Decree n°88-145 of 15th February 1988 taken for the implementation of article 136 of the law of 26th January 1984 modified and including statutory provisions concerning public sector employment at local level and concerning non-permanent agents of local public employment sector (Décret n°88-145 du 15 février 1988 pris pour l'application de l'article 136 de la loi du 26 janvier 1984 modifiée portant dispositions statutaires relatives à la fonction publique territoriale et relatif aux agents non titulaires de la fonction publique, article 3 territoriale [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006066415]

³⁵³ France, Decree n°91-155 of 6th February 1991 concerning generally applicable provisions to contractual agents of institutions mentioned at article 2 of the law n°86-33 of 9th January 1986 modified and including statutory provisions concerning hospital-related public employment (Décret n°91-155 du 6 février 1991 relatif aux dispositions générales applicables aux agents contractuels des établissements mentionnés à l'article 2 de la loi n° 86-33 du 9 janvier 1986 modifiée portant dispositions statutaires relatives à la fonction publique hospitalière), article 3, consolidated version, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006077231]

³⁵⁴ See bodies listed under : France, Law n°86-33 of 9th January 1986 modified and including statutory provisions concerning hospital-related public employment (loi n° 86-33 du 9 janvier 1986 modifiée portant dispositions statutaires relatives à la fonction publique hospitalière), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006068965]

³⁵⁵ France, GED (2000) An overlooked form of discrimination: positions inaccessible to foreigners (private sector, public enterprises, public sector branches (Une forme méconnue de discrimination : les emplois fermés aux étrangers (secteur privé, entreprises publiques, fonctions publiques)) (2000), available at: [www.vie-publique.fr/documents-vp/ged_emploireserves.pdf] ; France, High Authority for the Fight Against Discrimination and for Equality (HALDE) (2009), Deliberation n° 2009-139, available at: [www.halde.fr/IMG/pdf/Deliberation_2009-139.pdf].

³⁵⁶ [www.pole-emploi.fr/actualites/accedez-a-la-fonction-publique-@/suarticle.jspz?id=35900]

		<p>expert, architect and accountant)³⁵⁷. Another passed in 2012 also postponed to the end of 2016 the obligation to undergo an evaluation for foreign doctors who obtained their diplomas outside of the EU (see reference for more information)³⁵⁸.</p> <p>As far as public enterprises or with a specific status (<i>à statut</i>) are concerned, recruitment for permanent positions has been progressively opening, – e.g. RATP in 2002, for EDF and GDF in 2008. Still, the SNCF for instance resisted that change despite public campaigns, while at the same time recruiting and contracting for long periods (decades) third country nationals. These terms of employment resulted in differentiated and potentially discriminatory treatment vis-à-vis statutory employees (<i>cheminots statutaires</i>), in terms of career advancement, exposure to pre-retirement social plans, denial of access to medical services within the company, and downgraded treatment and pensions (including for reversions). A case, filed by concerned workers originating from Morocco on that basis is currently pending before the labour court (scheduled at the end of March 2015³⁵⁹) and one NGO called for the Defender of Rights to support that claim, which the institution did not³⁶⁰. In general terms, nationality thus remains a pre-condition in many instances, despite calls for the then equality body in a 2009 deliberation, to reverse the principle and make it the exception³⁶¹. One NGO had estimated to 5,3 million (in 2011), the number of public employment positions closed to third country nationals³⁶².</p> <p>Note 1: the most recent policy document on “Equality and Citizenship” recalls that certain rules concerning recruitment in public sector are “insufficient to prevent all discriminations, notably these which can result implicitly from bias in selection procedures which are not identified”. It points out that the State will also encourage the use and diffusion of non-discriminatory recruitment methods in enterprises in which it has a</p>
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³⁵⁷ France, Senate (Sénat) (2009) Proposition of law of Ms. Khiari Bariza aiming at suppressing the conditions of nationality which restrict the access of foreign workers to the exercise of certain liberal professions or private professions, n° 176, déposée le 21 janvier 2009, available at: [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/dossiers/nationalite_professions_liberales.asp]

³⁵⁸ France, Law n° 2012-157 of 1 February 2012 about the exercise of the occupation of doctor, dental surgeon, pharmacist and midwife for professionals with a diploma obtained in a third country (Loi n° 2012-157 du 1er février 2012 relative à l'exercice des professions de médecin, chirurgien-dentiste, pharmacien et sage-femme pour les professionnels titulaires d'un diplôme obtenu dans un Etat non membre de l'Union européenne), available at :

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000025269938&dateTexte=&categorieLien=id]. (see also legal references cited in article one of the law)

³⁵⁹ [www.gisti.org/spip.php?article4892]; For a relevant video program and interviews, see: [www.droit-a-la-difference.org/]

³⁶⁰ France, Group for the information and support of immigrants –GISTI/ Association of Maghreb Workers in France (Groupe d'information et de soutien aux immigrés –GISTI / Association des travailleurs migrants de France - ATMF), Demand for intervention addressed to the Defender of Rights (Demande d'intervention adressée au Défenseur des Droits), available at: [www.gisti.org/IMG/pdf/saisine_ddd_2013-04-15_cheminots.pdf]

³⁶¹ France, Defender of Rights (Défenseur des Droits), Délibération n°2009-139 of 30th March 2009, available at : [http://halde.defenseurdesdroits.fr/IMG/pdf/Deliberation_2009-139-2.pdf]

³⁶² * France, Observatoire des inégalités (2015), 5,3 millions of positions not accessible to third-country nationals (5,3 millions d'emplois demeurent fermés aux étrangers non européens), available at: [www.inegalites.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=1480&id_groupe=17&id_mot=112&id_rubrique=97]

		<p>participation. A cross-cutting review of recruitment procedure in the public sector will be carried out, and all Ministries should be, by the end 2016, granted the diversity Label, to result for their commitments. Jurys for recruitment to positions in the public sector will be opened to non-public sector professionals, to tackle bias in current practices, a new pre-recruitment procedure will be introduced; new traineeships (apprentis) will be opened; preparatory classes will be opened for candidates to "A" positions in the public sector³⁶³.</p> <p>Note2: Further information can be found in parliamentary debates and preparatory works to a 2009 bill proposal, notably concerning liberal professions. Persisting restrictions for third country nationals are there identified as a relevant matter to address when it comes to integration³⁶⁴</p>
	<p>Please indicate if citizens of migrant descent can also be affected by limitation – e.g. on the basis of their ethnic origin or migrant background or naturalisation - in public sector recruitment, for example in education, law enforcement, judiciary, etc.</p>	<p>There are no legal limitations for immigrants who are nationals or citizens of migrant descent but data available (see next section) suggests they remain under-represented in public sector employment. As recalled recently, based on 2010 figures, public sector employment was representing only 10% of employment occupied by descendants of immigrants, against 14% for those without direct immigration origins and, if with similar socio-economic conditions, the first had 8% less chances to work in the public sector than the latter³⁶⁵. Earlier research had already suggested that having one's parent(s) born abroad was lowering probability of being employed in the public sector (-6,5% of chances for one descendant whose both parents are immigrants)³⁶⁶. Explanatory factors certainly includes structural ones (which affect their access to employment and employment rates in general) such as socio-economic environment, educational orientation and attainments and spatial segregation in disadvantaged areas (in terms of transports, public services etc.) and discrimination based on origin (real or supposed) or place of residence³⁶⁷. An element of transgenerational transmission of the statute of employee in the public sector has also been highlighted, as a relevant factor in the persistence of</p>

³⁶³ France, Prime Minister, (Premier Ministre) (2015), Equality and Citizenship: the Republic with concrete actions (Egalité et citoyenneté: la République en actes), pp.30 & 52, available at:

[www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf]

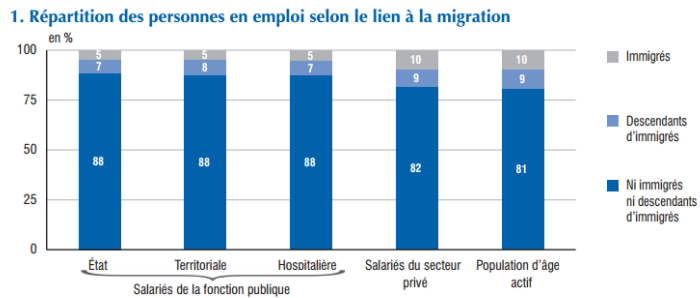
³⁶⁴ France, National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) (2010), available at: [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/cr-cloi/09-10/c0910067.asp]

³⁶⁵ France, France Stratégie (2015) Analysis – March 2015: Youth with a migrant background: what obstacles to their economic insertion? (Note d'analyse – mars 2015: Jeunes issus de l'immigration: quels obstacles à leur insertion économique, p.10, available at: [www.strategie.gouv.fr/publications/jeunes-issus-de-limmigration-obstacles-insertion-economique]

³⁶⁶ France, Pouget (2006) Public sector employment: towards more diversity? (La fonction publique : vers plus de diversité ?), pp.14-18 available at : [www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/docs_ffc/fporsoc05c.pdf]

³⁶⁷ France, France Stratégie (2015) Analysis – March 2015: Youth with a migrant background: what obstacles to their economic insertion? (Note d'analyse – mars 2015: Jeunes issus de l'immigration: quels obstacles à leur insertion économique, p.10, available at: [www.strategie.gouv.fr/publications/jeunes-issus-de-limmigration-obstacles-insertion-economique]

this representation gap³⁶⁸. The following table provides an overview (based on 2010 data), broken down in the various sectors of public employment (last column on the right indicates their share in the overall population).



Champ : France métropolitaine, personnes vivant en ménage ordinaire et âgées de 15 à 64 ans au 31 décembre 2010.
Lecture : parmi les agents de la fonction publique de l'État (FPE), 7 % sont descendants d'immigrés, 5 % sont immigrés et 88 % ne sont ni l'un ni l'autre.
Sources : Insee, enquêtes Emploi 2010, traitement DGAFP, département des études et des statistiques.

Source: Baradji, Idmache, Schreiber/INSEE (2012) – see reference in footnote

Interestingly, a recent parliamentary report on diversity in the recruitment in military police (gendarmerie) and police – for which French nationality is a pre-condition, does not address diversity based on ethnic origin but based on social and geographical grounds³⁶⁹.

Please indicate proportion of recruitment (% on the total of posts for this category or service) for the interested categories of third country nationals, if any.

Available figures concern the percentage of immigrants employed in the public sector, which was, in 2010, of 6% and of 10% for descendants of immigrants. This compares with 13% for the overall population. Proportion vary also according to origin and domain of public sector employment³⁷⁰. No data could be found concerning specifically third country nationals.

Available information suggests the following: 40% of immigrants in employment and 60% of those who are employees of the public sector are French citizens. They are more often permanent (titulaire) (63%) than the overall pool of immigrants (53%) and more often in the military (3% against 2%). The share of immigrants working in the public sector reaches 10% when considering only those with French citizenship, against 6% otherwise³⁷¹. See also table in upper section (which does not disaggregate according to citizenship).

Note: For detailed data and information in the field of physicians, see studies published by the National Council of Physicians (Conseil National de l'Ordre des Médecins), available at: www.conseil-

³⁶⁸ E. Baradji, S. Idmache, A. Schreiber/INSEE (2012), Descendants of immigrants in public sector employment (*Les descendants d'immigrés dans la fonction publique*), p.77, available at: [www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/files/files/statistiques/Hors_collection/Les_descendants_d_immigrés_dans_la_fonction_publique.pdf]

³⁶⁹ France, Geoffroy.G/National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) (2011), Rapport d'information sur la diversité du recrutement dans la gendarmerie et la police nationales, available at : [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/rap-info/i3999.asp]

³⁷⁰ E. Baradji, S. Idmache, A. Schreiber/INSEE (2012), Descendants of immigrants in public sector employment (*Les descendants d'immigrés dans la fonction publique*), available at: [www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/files/files/statistiques/Hors_collection/Les_descendants_d_immigrés_dans_la_fonction_publique.pdf]

³⁷¹ E. Baradji, S. Idmache, A. Schreiber/INSEE (2012), Descendants of immigrants in public sector employment (*Les descendants d'immigrés dans la fonction publique*), available at: [www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/files/files/statistiques/Hors_collection/Les_descendants_d_immigrés_dans_la_fonction_publique.pdf]

		national.medecin.fr/demographie/etudes-et-enquetes-931 (see also: www.conseil-national.medecin.fr/node/1531 (press release with key figures)
	<p>Please indicate any affirmative action and positive action either for third country nationals or citizens with a migrant background, if any, e.g. quotas, reserved posts for people of migrant background etc. as well as promising practices in this area. Please provide information specifically for law enforcement, judiciary, and education.</p>	<p>No specific “affirmative action” was identified that would target third country nationals or citizens with a migrant background but a number of initiatives have been developed which they could benefit from³⁷². These include the development of support for recruitment tests (<i>aide à la preparation des concours</i>) and since 2008, the revision of contents of recruitment tests to access public employment (<i>révision générale du contenu des concours (RGCC)</i>) which for instance were excessively favouring academic knowledge over the evaluation of other competences³⁷³. A specific programme for an access path to carries in the public sector (<i>Parcours d'accès aux carrières territoriales, hospitalières et de l'Etat – PACTE</i>) also allows young persons aged 16 to 25 with no or low qualifications to access a traineeship (formation par alternance), which can lead, after a period of 12 to 24 months, to recruitment (titularisation) in one of the 3 sectors of public administration. Even though the programme is essentially reserved to French citizens, or citizens of the EU or EEE, it can benefit young persons who applied for naturalisation or are in the process of acquiring French (or EU/EEE) citizenship³⁷⁴. A charter for the promotion of equality and the fight against discrimination has been signed, together with the Defender of Rights, in December 2013 and commits public employers to undertake a number of awareness-raising and training activities to prevent discrimination and foster equality, also in their recruitment practices – it addresses all forms of discrimination (no particular emphasis on those that could be faced by third country nationals or citizens with a migrant background)³⁷⁵. Similarly, in the educational field, those in the instance of acquisition of French citizenship can be conditionally allowed to register for recruitment tests in public (<i>enseignement public</i>)³⁷⁶. Access to positions (in direction, teaching or surveillance) in private schools is also conditioned by prior authorisations by the local</p>

³⁷² [www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/fonction-publique/carriere-et-parcours-professionnel-34]; See also France (2008), Desforges C., De Chalvron J-G, Report of the preparatory mission for the general revision on contents of recruitment tests to access State public sector employment (Rapport de la mission préparatoire au réexamen général du contenu des concours d'accès à la fonction publique de l'Etat), available at: [www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/files/files/publications/hors_collections/rapp_desforges080219.pdf]

³⁷³ [http://infos.emploipublic.fr/dossiers/devenir-fonctionnaire/les-concours-de-la-fonction-publique-evoluent/etat-une-revision-generale-des-contenus-des-concours/apm-2094/]

³⁷⁴ [http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/informations-pratiques,89/les-fiches-pratiques-du-droit-du,91/formation-professionnelle,118/pacte-parcours-d-acces-aux,2733.html#sommaire_2]

³⁷⁵ [www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/files/files/publications/politiques_emploi_public/charte-egalite-2013.pdf]

³⁷⁶ France, National Education (Education nationale) (2012), Organisation des recrutements réservés ouverts dans le cadre des dispositions de la loi n° 2012-347 du 12 mars 2012 relative à l'accès à l'emploi titulaire et à l'amélioration des conditions d'emploi des agents contractuels dans la fonction publique, à la lutte contre les discriminations et portant diverses dispositions relatives à la fonction publique - session 2013, note de service n° 2012-200 du 17-12-2012
MEN - DGRH D1 et B1-3, available at: [www.education.gouv.fr/pid25535/bulletin_officiel.html?cid_bo=66600]

		<p>national education council (Conseil de l'éducation nationale)³⁷⁷ In the army, though in discourse, the intention of ensuring that it is reflexive of the diversity of French society, and looking to include further "visible minorities" in recruitment, actions taken still do not target specifically persons based on origin, e.g. migrant background, but are focused on ensuring "equal opportunities" and offering "second chances" to young persons with difficult trajectories³⁷⁸. Efforts were reportedly called for and carried out already some years ago also to ensure greater respect for religions and greater attention to possible discriminations within the institution³⁷⁹. Still "minorities" may still be underrepresented, particularly so in more senior positions³⁸⁰. Concerning public employment, the diversity label has been obtained by several ministries in recent years³⁸¹</p>
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3.6. Political activity – active citizenship

<p>Membership and participation of migrants in migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations:</p>		
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations?</p>	<p>No legal or practical barrier identified (based on the review of relevant databases, consultation with the Ministry of Interior - Note: Seemingly less work/research published on associations than some years ago³⁸²). There is for instance no restriction on the creation of an association which would be based on nationality (the specific procedure of prior agreement for foreign associations or those composed of foreigners, set in 1939 was abolished in 1981)³⁸³. Organisation and participation in migrant organisations varies, and is evolving within specific migrant</p>

³⁷⁷ France, Code of education (Code de l'éducation), article Article L234-6, available at : [\[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006071191&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006524669&dateTexte=&categorieLien=cid\]](http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006071191&idArticle=LEGIARTI000006524669&dateTexte=&categorieLien=cid)

³⁷⁸ France, Scholz (2010), The attractiveness of armies for ethnic minorities in Europe : a comparison Germany, France, Great Britain (L'attractivité des armées auprès des minorités Ethniques en Europe : une comparaison Allemagne, France, Grande-Bretagne Fiche de l'Irsem n° 2), p.4, available at: [\[www.irsem.defense.gouv.fr/spip.php?article74\]](http://www.irsem.defense.gouv.fr/spip.php?article74) ; France, Bertossi (2006), Of Ethnicity in professional armies in France (De l'ethnicité dans les armées professionnelles françaises) available at: [\[www.hommes-et-migrations.fr/docannexe/file/5211/116_126_1276.pdf\]](http://www.hommes-et-migrations.fr/docannexe/file/5211/116_126_1276.pdf)
[\[http://bondyblog.liberation.fr/201005280001/herve-morin-il-n-y-a-pas-de-diversite-chez-les-officiers-de-l-armee/#.VOYZHfmG8Xw\]](http://bondyblog.liberation.fr/201005280001/herve-morin-il-n-y-a-pas-de-diversite-chez-les-officiers-de-l-armee/#.VOYZHfmG8Xw)
[\[www.revues-plurielles.org/uploads/pdf/1358528156.pdf\]](http://www.revues-plurielles.org/uploads/pdf/1358528156.pdf)

³⁷⁹ France, Scholz (2010), The attractiveness of armies for ethnic minorities in Europe : a comparison Germany, France, Great Britain (L'attractivité des armées auprès des minorités Ethniques en Europe : une comparaison Allemagne, France, Grande-Bretagne Fiche de l'Irsem n° 2), p.7, available at: [\[www.irsem.defense.gouv.fr/spip.php?article74\]](http://www.irsem.defense.gouv.fr/spip.php?article74)

³⁸⁰ France, BondyBlog (2010), *There is no diversity among officers of the army (Il n'y a pas de diversité chez les officiers de l'armée)*, available at: [\[http://bondyblog.liberation.fr/201005280001/herve-morin-il-n-y-a-pas-de-diversite-chez-les-officiers-de-l-armee/#.VOYZHfmG8Xw\]](http://bondyblog.liberation.fr/201005280001/herve-morin-il-n-y-a-pas-de-diversite-chez-les-officiers-de-l-armee/#.VOYZHfmG8Xw)

³⁸¹ [\[www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/files/files/publications/coll_les_essentiels/label_diversite_edition_2013.pdf\]](http://www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/files/files/publications/coll_les_essentiels/label_diversite_edition_2013.pdf)
[\[http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualite-presse/42/communiqués_2138/archives-des-communiqués_2336/archives-courantes-des-communiqués_2337/les-ministères-sociaux-obtiennent_15106.html\]](http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualite-presse/42/communiqués_2138/archives-des-communiqués_2336/archives-courantes-des-communiqués_2337/les-ministères-sociaux-obtiennent_15106.html)

³⁸² See for instance using "associations/immigrés" as key words in the Migrinernet database [\[http://migrinernet.labo.univ-poitiers.fr/migrinernet/index.php?action=noMenu&method=res\]](http://migrinernet.labo.univ-poitiers.fr/migrinernet/index.php?action=noMenu&method=res) France, Baillet D. (2000) Militants associatifs issus de l'immigration: de la vocation au métier [\[www.hommes-et-migrations.fr/docannexe/file/1229/1229_07.pdf\]](http://www.hommes-et-migrations.fr/docannexe/file/1229/1229_07.pdf)

³⁸³ [\[http://vosdroits.service-public.fr/associations/R20991.xhtml\]](http://vosdroits.service-public.fr/associations/R20991.xhtml)

		<p>communities³⁸⁴. The creation of associations has sometimes already been in place for a number of decades (e.g. with the Portuguese community)³⁸⁵.</p>
	<p>Are there notable cases of active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations? Please indicate the most known, active or representative ones on the basis of existing data about membership – please include size/numbers of members - and through contacts with competent actors and stakeholders. Please specify their character and eventual differences, including aspects concerning their religious, culture or geographic scope.</p>	<p>There are no documents making it possible to distinguish, among associations for migrants, those with more significant activity³⁸⁶. Certain associations or federations of associations can nevertheless be mentioned, such as the FORIM or the GRDR.</p> <p>Additional information :</p> <p>Associations for migrants decided on 23 March 2002 to create a national platform together, with associative status, taking the name of the Forum of international migrant solidarity organizations (FORIM)³⁸⁷. Among the stated objectives of association, there is the representation of the OSIM (Organisations de Solidarité Issues des Migrations) at the level of the national associative authorities and the various institutions supporting dialogue with the public authorities; the promoting the contribution of the OSIM to international co-operation and to support the involvement of the people originating from immigration in the development of their countries of origin in addition to their role for integration in France. The members contribute to the operation of the FORIM by paying an annual contribution. In addition to these contributions, the FORIM receives State and European financing³⁸⁸. The list of the members includes 33 associations and collectives of associations (mainly associations for migrants of sub-Saharan Africa, and very few Asian associations)³⁸⁹.</p> <p>The GRDR (Group of research and realization for rural development) Migration - Citizenship - Development is an international association of solidarity under French law (law of 1901) which since 1969 has been involved in West Africa (Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau) and in France³⁹⁰. It has worked since the beginning for the social, cultural and economic advancement of the sub-Saharan migrants in France and their areas of origin. On the French territory, it works on the integration and social inclusion of expatriates coming from countries in the process of development. In order to do this, it supports the</p>

³⁸⁴ France, Tiberj V.V/Poinsot M., The political participation of Algerian immigrants and their descendants in France. (La participation politique des immigrés algériens et de leurs descendants en France), available at: [www.cairn.info/revue-hommes-et-migrations-2012-1-page-78.htm]

³⁸⁵ France, Solacroup R (2011)., Portuguese sports and folklore associations: the Bordeaux urban area 1978-2008) (**Les associations sportives et folkloriques portugaises**), available at: *L' agglomération bordelaise (1978-2008)*, available at: [www.cairn.info/revue-hommes-et-migrations-2011-1-page-62.htm];

³⁸⁶ Desk research: websites, press, data bases in social sciences.

³⁸⁷ France, Forum of international solidarity organisations resulting from migrations (Forum des organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations, FORIM), Statutes (Statuts) , available at : [www.forim.net/contenu/nos-statuts].

³⁸⁸ France, Forum of international solidarity organisations resulting from migrations (Forum des organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations, FORIM), Statutes (Statuts), available at : [www.forim.net/contenu/nos-statuts].

³⁸⁹ ³⁸⁹ France, Forum of international solidarity organisations originating from migration (Forum des organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations, FORIM), « Members » (Membres), available at : [http://www.forim.net/contenu/fosim].

³⁹⁰ France, Research and achievement for rural development group (Groupe de recherche et de réalisation pour le développement rural, GRDR), Statutes (Statuts), available at : [www.grdr.org/IMG/pdf/statuts_grdr_fevrier_2014-2.pdf].

		<p>structuring of their associative movements and assists these associations and the local communities in their actions of co-development. It weaves partnerships with European bodies around these issues to carry out joint actions and advocacy. The GRDR today represents a team of more than one hundred employees and 180 members of 13 different nationalities³⁹¹.</p>
	<p>Please provide any data on the participation of migrants and their descendants in the most representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations? (figures and % of migrants and/or persons with the specific ethnic or other background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>There are no documents mentioning this information. The GRDR, mentioned above, today represents a team of more than one hundred employees and 180 members of 13 different nationalities³⁹².</p>
	<p>Are such associations and organisations encouraged and/or supported financially or in other means (e.g. offices) by the national, regional or local authorities? Is there in place a mechanism linking such associations at national level? (e.g. network of migrant associations).</p>	<p>In general, there is no information on the public financing of these associations, only on the financing of certain projects, some of which may benefit associations.</p> <p>Financing is European, national and local in origin. In 2013, for example, the Nord-Pas-de-Calais branch of the GRDR received financial support of €75,000 for a project aimed at immigrant women in order for them to access rights and for social inclusion³⁹³.</p> <p>The former High Council for Integration, in a 2012 statement, had evaluated at 1300 the number of NGOs benefiting from various forms of public funding for activities in the field of integration³⁹⁴ but there is no information available on the number of migrant /diaspora associations within that larger group³⁹⁵. The opinion points in particular to the dangers represented by associations known as "Community", in other words those "which refuse the republican objective of integration in the host country, and which limit their actions only to the members of the community and assert a bond of allegiance to the country of origin, which is often accompanied by substantial external financial contributions whose opacity is proven"³⁹⁶.</p>

³⁹¹ France, Research and achievement for rural development group (Groupe de recherche et de réalisation pour le développement rural, GRDR), « GRDR, Who are we ? », available at : [www.grdr.org/-Qui-sommes-nous,69-.html].

³⁹² France, Research and achievement for rural development group (Groupe de recherche et de réalisation pour le développement rural, GRDR), « GRDR, Who are we ? », available at : [www.grdr.org/-Qui-sommes-nous,69-.html].

³⁹³ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) (2013), Beneficiaries of FEI, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-beneficiaires-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-beneficiaires-du-FEI].

³⁹⁴ France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l'intégration), p.13, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

³⁹⁵ France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l'intégration), p.13, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

³⁹⁶ France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l'intégration), p.53, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

	<p>Consequently the HCI recommends that the State is from now on involved in the control a priori and the evaluation of associations.</p> <p>A 2010 circular provides for a accreditation system (agrément) for which one of the relevant criteria is the common interest purpose (objet d'intérêt général) – see reference for more information³⁹⁷Note: At Ministerial level, the Ministry of Interior for instance regularly organises meetings bringing together NGO actors, on specific topics, such as recently on initiatives focused on information/orientation of migrants to access their rights (some initiatives presented in the promising practices section). The High Council for Integration had recommended the creating of a nation-wide network of NGOs active in the field of integration, but not of migrant/diaspora associations specifically³⁹⁸.</p>
Membership and participation of migrants in civil society organisations and voluntary work:	
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations?	No legal barriers were identified ³⁹⁹ .
Do civil society organisations encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	No particular initiatives identified among civil society organisations to encourage/support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants specifically (based on review of relevant databases) ⁴⁰⁰ .
Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the most representative civil society organisations? (figures or % of organisation members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).	There are no data relating to the participation of immigrants and their descendants in particular associations. In general, immigrants take part in community life less often (23%) than people born in France who have at least one immigrant parent (37%) or than the whole population (41%) ⁴⁰¹ . This result remains when one takes account the differences in structure in terms of age, sex, professional situation, etc. which exist between immigrants and the remainder of the population. Moreover, when immigrants adhere to an association,

³⁹⁷ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (2010), Policy instruction of 18th January 2010 concerning the relations between public institutions and NGOs: conventions of objectives and simplification of procedures concerning accreditation (Circulaire du 18 janvier 2010 relative aux relations entre les pouvoirs publics et les associations : conventions d'objectifs et simplification des démarches relatives aux procédures d'agrément), available at: [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2010/02/cir_30542.pdf]

³⁹⁸ France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration) (2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l'intégration), p.53, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]

³⁹⁹ France, Law of 1 July 1901 about association contract (Loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association) , available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006069570&dateTexte=20090506].

⁴⁰⁰ On the lifepaths of migrants or persons with a migrant background in civil society organisation, see for instance: Baillet D. NGO activists with an immigrant background: from vocation to profession (militants associatifs issus de l'immigration: de la vocation au métier) [www.hommes-et-migrations.fr/docannexe/file/1229/1229_07.pdf]

⁴⁰¹ France, Bègue M. (2005), « Family, friends and participation in associations » (« Famille, amis et participation associative »), in Migrants in France (Les immigrés en France), INSEE, 2005, available at : [www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/docs_ffc/immfra05b.pdf].

		<p>their involvement is also smaller: only 15% then hold a position of responsibility, against 20% for people born in France having one or two immigrant parents. Whereas for people born in France having at least one immigrant parent, as for the whole of the population, it is leisure associations which attract the most members, for immigrants, it is humanitarian associations which predominate (35% for immigrants, 31% for people born in France having at least one immigrant parent, and 26% for the whole population).</p>
<p>Membership and participation of migrants in political parties:</p>		
<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in political parties, initiatives (e.g. petitions, signature collections) and movements?</p>		<p>The legal status of the political parties corresponds mainly with that of associations (cf above).</p>
<p>Do political parties encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants in their activities? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>		<p>There is no evidence of such initiatives. In 2006, Nicolas Sarkozy drove the creation within the UMP of the "Circle of Diversity"⁴⁰². This gave its support for the candidature of Nicolas Sarkozy for the presidential election of 2007. It became in 2008 an autonomous political movement. Noting an obvious shift between the political representation (vast majority of white males) and the reality of French society, the Circle intends to invite discussion on the means of promoting diversity in the parties.</p>
<p>Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the political parties, initiatives and movements? (figures or % of party members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)</p>		<p>There are no recent data for the number of immigrants or people with immigrant parents in the political parties. In 2007, in the UMP management team, out of the 125 executives of the movement (national secretaries and executive advisers), 15 were "representatives of "diversity"" (12 %). The same year, out of the 300,000 members of the UMP, the number of people representative of "diversity" was estimated at 30,000⁴⁰³.</p>
<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>		<p>No relevant data/information could be found. Note: Recently, the president of the Young UMP, named last December, was the subject of a polemic in the media. Born in Cameroon, residing in France for ten years, he would seemingly not have been in regular situation according to the newspaper <i>Le Canard enchaîné</i>. The young man responded by saying he had asked for his naturalization. However his visa had expired meanwhile. While waiting for his naturalization, he preferred to resign⁴⁰⁴</p>

⁴⁰² France, Diversity Circle (Le Cercle de la diversité), available at : [<http://cercladeladiversite.fr/>].

⁴⁰³ France, Diversity Circle (Cercle de la diversité) (2007), 35 proposals (35 propositions), available at : [<http://cercladeladiversite.fr/35-propositions>].

⁴⁰⁴ France, "Without residence permit, Stéphane Tiki resigns from the presidency of the young UMP (Sans titre de séjour, Stéphane Tiki « se met en congé » de la présidence des jeunes UMP) , 10 February 2015, available at: [http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2015/02/10/sans-titre-de-sejour-stephane-tiki-se-met-en-conge-de-la-presidence-des-jeunes-ump_4573841_823448.html].

3.7.Civic and citizenship education

	<p>The participation of migrants and their descendants (with a distinct linguistic, cultural background) in education:</p> <p>Have teachers of migrant background equal access to employment in education, as teachers? If yes, what is the rate of participation (% of teachers with migrant background at national level)? Are they represented in professional teacher associations? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.</p>	<p>Access to public office requires French nationality (cf above).</p> <p>There are no general data on the access of the children of immigrants to the posts of teacher. There are nevertheless some, sometimes dated, studies. A study published at the end of 2003 looked at the school path of teachers of the training schools (PES) present in the 2nd year of the IUFM of Créteil (the latter teach in primary schools)⁴⁰⁵. There were then 1562 PES. The results of the study showed that 269 trainees in the training schools of the academy of Créteil, 20.27% of the trainees, had schooling in a college classified ZEP (priority Zone of education). With the criterion of nationality not having any relevance since it is necessary to be of French nationality or a European Union national to be candidate for entry to teaching schools, the researcher then counted the number of first names characteristic of the countries of North Africa (Hanifa, Najet, Kamel, Mohammed etc) to see whether the entry to teaching schools was a gateway for the young people of the second or third generations originating from North Africa. 153 teachers of the training schools of the academy of Creteil appeared to have first names of North African origin, i.e. 11,53%. One teacher in the training schools out of 8 in the academy of Creteil thus seems to be "children of immigration". These 153 trainees are made up of 127 women (83.01%) and 26 men (16.99%). The results obtained in a similar study undertaken the following year are almost identical⁴⁰⁶.</p> <p>A thesis on psychology support in October 2014 relates to the construction of the professional identities of young teachers originating from immigration⁴⁰⁷. The data of the investigation were collected using semi-structured interviews with a population of 20 teachers from the schools of the Aquitaine region aged 30 to 35 years (10 from immigration - 10 of "French origin"). Several of them perceived a questioning of their legitimacy to be a teacher because of their foreign origin: by certain parents of pupils or personnel of the national Education system. Taking into consideration the interviews which she carried out, the author of this</p>
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⁴⁰⁵ France, Auduc J.-L. (2003), "Intern teachers from a migrant background in the Creteil Academy", available at: [http://lamaisondesenseignants.com/index.php?action=afficher&rub=5&id=1228].

⁴⁰⁶ France, Auduc J.-L. (2004), "Intern teachers from a migrant background in the Creteil Academy (Enquête: Les profs stagiaires issus de l'immigration dans l'académie de Créteil)", available at: [http://lamaisondesenseignants.com/index.php?action=afficher&rub=5&id=1228].

⁴⁰⁷ France, Audebert P. (2014), "Building of professional identity among young professors in primary school with migrant background: the role of interpersonal relationships of family and education context (Construction des identités professionnelles chez de jeunes professeurs des écoles issus des immigrations: le rôle des relations interpersonnelles des contextes familial et scolaire)", available at: [www.theses.fr/s66072].

		research notes that “to be find one's place, to acquire social recognition and a legitimacy as a teacher when one comes from immigration can take a certain time, with each one implementing various ways in their own manner to try to reach that point” ⁴⁰⁸ .
	Are there any particular gender issues?	A report produced in 2014 on equality for migrant women provides a certain number of observations and recommendations. It recalls that several quantitative works have shown that the employment of women had positive effects on the cognitive development and the schooling of their children ⁴⁰⁹ . The report stresses that this relationship also concerns families originating from migration.
	Are parents of migrant background actively participating in the school life? Please provide evidence concerning their participation in parents associations, school and community events and extracurricular activities, consultations etc. ⁴¹⁰	<p>“Ouvrir l’Ecole aux parents pour réussir l’intégration”⁴¹¹ :</p> <p>The operation "Opening the school to parents to make a success of integration" (OEPRI) is led in partnership with the ministry for the interior and the ministry for national education, higher education and research. Originally, it was set up on an experimental basis in 2008-2009, in 12 departments of 10 academies⁴¹². The operation aims at the support of the integration of the interested parents of pupils who are immigrants or nationals from outside the European union by involving them in particular in the schooling of their child. Training is thus addressed to parents who do not benefit from the services offered by the ministry for the interior within the framework of the contract of reception and integration (CAI). (cf Annex 7 Promising practice) It is also possible to make a certain number of deductions from the studies devoted to certain geographical areas which have a population which is largely of migrant background.</p> <p>A study by SIRIUS French national partner AFEV (Observatoire de la Jeunesse Solidaire), released on 24th September 2014⁴¹³, for which more than 600 children enrolled in CM1 and CM2 were interviewed in the priority education network and in city-centre schools, tells us precisely the extent of the gap between these two . It portrays a school strongly</p>

⁴⁰⁸ France, Longhi G. (2015), “Professors in primary school with migrant background, new hussars of education”, Interview with P. Audebert, available at: [www.cafepedagogique.net/LEXPRESSO/Pages/2015/01/20012015Article635573345079370176.aspx].

⁴⁰⁹ France, Women’s Rights Ministry (Ministère des droits des femmes) (2014), Noblecourt O., Equality for migrant women (L’égalité pour les femmes migrantes), p. 11, available at:

[www.espace.asso.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport_noblecourt_sur_femmes_migrantes_02_14.pdf].

⁴¹⁰ For more information about involving the community in the school life and vice versa please refer also to the findings of the SIRIUS Network [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org]

⁴¹¹ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l’éducation nationale) (2014), « Ouvrir l’école aux parents pour réussir l’intégration », available at: <http://eduscol.education.fr/cid49489/ouvrir-l-ecole-aux-parents-pour-reussir-l-integration.html>

⁴¹² France, Ministry of Immigration and Integration/Ministry of Education (Ministère de l’Immigration et de l’intégration, Ministère de l’Education nationale) (2008), Circular creating the project Opening schools to parents for a successful integration (Circularité créant le dispositif “Ouvrir l’Ecole aux parents pour réussir l’intégration”), available at:

[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Media/Immigration/Files/Circularite-creant-le-dispositif-Ouvrir-l-Ecole-aux-parents-pour-reussir-l-integration].

⁴¹³ France, Association de la fondation étudiante pour la ville (AFEV) (2014), “Pratiques familiales et réussite éducative : les inégalités entre enfants des quartiers de l’éducation prioritaire et enfants de quartier de centre-ville », available at:

[www.afev.fr/pdf/Enquete-inegalites_JRES2014_VF.pdf]

		<p>marked by "<i>spatial segregation</i>", explains Nina Schmidt of the Inequality Observatory. Schools were selected in five communes of important size, with an equivalent number, in each commune, of schools in priority districts and schools accommodating a more privileged public from the socio-economic point of view. Thus 633 children were questioned by questionnaire, half were schooled in the sectors of priority education and half in the districts with the more favourable socio-economic indicators. Children who go to school in institutions that are part of the priority education network are much less likely to attend museums (35% against 76%) or to be given books by their parents (44% against 67 %). However, they more often eat fast food (38% against 26%) or go to shopping centres (55% against 46%), which are less fulfilling activities. Budding botanists are less likely: only 13% of them say they go on nature walks, compared to 41% of others. More worrisome according to the study, is that a significant proportion of these children (10-20%) are in a state of "<i>major cultural deprivation</i>", saying that they "<i>never go on holiday</i>" (12%), have "<i>never gone to a show, a museum or to the city centre</i>" (10%, 9%, 8%), have "<i>no access to books at home</i>" (19%), and "<i>never received a book as a gift</i>" (20%). We know, according to Eric Charbonnier, education expert at the OECD, that children whose parents read them a book once a week perform better in French. These CM1-CM2 children therefore are less likely to be good in this area, even though they go to school. "<i>Schools can not do everything to reduce inequalities</i>" in education, according to Nina Schmidt.</p>
	<p>Are there extracurricular activities involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background and/or focussing on civic and citizenship education? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.</p>	<p>There are no specific programmes but there are on the other hand programmes of which could benefit families/immigrant parents in difficulty. The law of social cohesion of 18 January 2005 set up the programmes for educational success⁴¹⁴. The programme of Educational Success (PRE) is addressed to children aged 2 to 16 years old who are having problems in their education. The priority is given to children and adolescents lying in districts which concern the urban policy of the city and who are provided education in establishments of priority education. One of the founding principles of PRE is to consider the parent as a key actor in the educational success of their child. According to the ACSE Director for Education, reported by one research about integration policy in France⁴¹⁵, the success of a PRE is greatly determined by how much attention the local government focuses on the Priority Neighbourhood where it is located. Mayors can decide whether or not</p>

⁴¹⁴ France, Law n° 2005-32 of 18 January 2005 planning for social cohesion (Loi n° 2005-32 du 18 janvier 2005 de programmation pour la cohésion sociale), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000806166&categorieLien=id].

⁴¹⁵ Europe, Escafré-Dublet A./immigration Policy Institute (2014), « Mainstreaming immigrant integration policy in France: education, employment, and social cohesion initiatives.

		<p>to appoint one administrative official to head the programme and facilitate coordination across different areas of public intervention (education, social aid, health sport, culture). According to the research, coordination seems to be much more likely when an administrative is in charge of the process. Although efforts to foster educational achievement in disadvantaged areas seem to have developed new avenues to reducing social inequality, it is very difficult to estimate the proportion of immigrant youth reached.</p> <p>Local associations, in partnership with the communes, address the disadvantaged populations by offering action plans in order to improve the support of their children. The association APSCO, for example, located in Lille, set up a workshop intended for the support of the parents of newcomers⁴¹⁶. The objective is to support the integration of the migrant parents and to encourage them in the follow-up of the schooling of their children, with training in French language and social practices. The approach of this association is thus holistic: not only does it offer a wide range of activities (school support, assistance with parenting, citizenship, etc.), but it also includes the culture of the parents and the involvement of their experience.</p>
	<p>Are there provisions for bilingual education? If yes, is it supported by trained teachers and training programmes, curriculum provisions and dedicated school manuals and books?</p>	<p>International sections at primary schools⁴¹⁷ were created by a decree of 1981⁴¹⁸. This bilingual measure established in primary schools accommodates French and foreign pupils in the same section. The pupils follow at least three hours of teaching in a modern foreign language. The sections have three objectives: to facilitate the integration of foreign pupils in the French school system and their possible return to their system of origin; to create, thanks to the presence of foreign pupils, a framework favourable to training of French pupils in a modern foreign language to a high level; to support the transmission of the cultural inheritances of the countries concerned.</p> <p>At the beginning of the 2012/13 academic year, 88 international sections were open in primary schools. Three hours of teaching in a modern language: Each week, the pupils follow three hours of teaching in modern foreign language. Individual lessons can be</p>

⁴¹⁶ France, Association for integration, literacy and school support in the Lille metropol (Association pour l'insertion, l'alphabétisation, et le soutien scolaire de la métropole lilloise): [www.apsco.fr/].

⁴¹⁷ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation nationale), *International sections in primary schools (les sections internationales à l'école primaire)*, available at : [www.education.gouv.fr/cid22541/sections-internationales-a-l-ecole-primaire.html#Quelles%20sont%20les%20sp%C3%A9cificit%C3%A9s%20des%20sections%20internationales%20?]

⁴¹⁸ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) (1981), Decree about international classes in primary and secondary schools, available at [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=3080B9D260749E59532419A021A73538.tpdjo17v_3?cidTexte=JORFTEXT00000517531&categorieLien=id]

		arranged to improve the level of foreign pupils in French and the French pupils in a foreign language. 14 sections are offered ⁴¹⁹ : German, American, English, Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, Dutch, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Swedish
	Is there evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants?	In theory, the children are provided education in an establishment close to their residence ⁴²⁰ A system of exemption exists nevertheless (pupils with a disability, schooling difficulties, etc.) ⁴²¹ . In 2007, the Minister for Education relaxed the school catchment map in order to best satisfy the requests of families who wish to enrol their child in an establishment different from that of their catchment area ⁴²² . While the stated objective was the "reinforcement of equal opportunity", many studies published these last years reveal an increase in segregative processes at the local level ⁴²³ . A report of the Senate published in 2012 even called the reform of 2007 a <i>failure</i> as it has <i>ghettoised</i> the underprivileged establishments ⁴²⁴ . A 2011 report by the High Council of Integration had also highlighted situations of school segregation, as a direct result of geographical concentration of immigrants and their descendants in urban areas. This notably in the Ile-de-France region (e.g. communes of Clichy-sous-Bois, Aubervilliers, La Courneuve) (mentioning for instance that certain private schools in Seine-Saint-Denis were welcoming up to 80% of "students of foreign origin") ⁴²⁵ . It can be added that in disadvantaged areas, teachers deployed are likely to be ones that are in their early career, with less experience (as regretted by the Mayor of La Courneuve in a symbolic complaint filed with the equality body in 2009) ⁴²⁶ .
	Is there evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population? Is the teacher regular	Among necessary competences required of teachers, the taking into account of the diversity of the pupils holds an important place. Not only must they know how "to differentiate teaching according to the needs and of faculties of the pupils, so that each pupil progresses", but "to also lead each pupil to hold a

⁴¹⁹ List of international sections : List of international sections: [http://cache.media.education.gouv.fr/file/29/83/5/sections-internationales_220835.pdf]

⁴²⁰ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation) (2015), "The functioning of the school map" (Le fonctionnement de la carte scolaire)", available at: [www.education.gouv.fr/cid5509/assouplissement-carte-scolaire.html]

⁴²¹ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation) (2015), "The functioning of the school map" (Le fonctionnement de la carte scolaire)", available at: [www.education.gouv.fr/cid5509/assouplissement-carte-scolaire.html]

⁴²² France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation) (2008), Instruction about the preparation of school in 2008 (Circulaire relative à la préparation de la rentrée 2008), available at : [www.education.gouv.fr/bo/2008/15/MENE0800308C.htm].

⁴²³ France, General Inspectorate of National Education (Inspection générale de l'Education nationale) (2013), Consequences of measures setting flexibility for school mapping (Conséquences des mesures d'assouplissement de la carte scolaire), available at : [http://cache.media.education.gouv.fr/file/2013/15/3/2013-037_assouplissement_carte_scolaire_263153.pdf]. See also : France, Merle P. (2012), School segregation (La ségrégation scolaire), La Découverte, 2012, available at : [www.cairn.info/la-segregation-scolaire--9782707171160.htm].

⁴²⁴ France, Senate (Sénat) (2012), Information Mission about the school map (Mission d'information sur la carte scolaire), available at : [www.senat.fr/rap/r11-617/r11-617.html].

⁴²⁵ France, HCI (2011) The challenges of school integration (Les défis de l'intégration à l'école), available at: [www.ville-la-courneuve.fr/lacourneuveportepainte/media/saisine_halde_060509.pdf]

⁴²⁶ France, Mayor of La Courneuve (2009), Complaint before the HALDE -equality body (Saisine de la HALDE), available at: [www.ville-la-courneuve.fr/lacourneuveportepainte/media/saisine_halde_060509.pdf]

	<p>curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?</p>	<p>positive image of others and the differences respecting the common republican values and rules⁴²⁷. There is however no study relating to the implementation of these recommendations.</p> <p>The training of teachers in diversity is the object of much university research.</p> <p>Among public works these last years, one can quote the special edition of the Nouvelle revue on adaptation and schooling devoted to the training of teachers in diversity⁴²⁸.</p> <p>This special edition has the objective to clarify the conceptual stakes subjacent with the actions carried out and to question the representations and the reference frames of thought as well as the recipient teachers and the recipient trainers of the training message.</p>
	<p>Are all students – not only of migrant background – targeted and/involved by civic education and activities related to migrant integration at schools?</p>	<p>The school syllabus tackles these questions in various matters, according to levels of schooling. Next academic year a new subject, moral and civic teaching, will be included in the school syllabus of primary and secondary schools⁴²⁹. Certain topics targeted by this teaching can have a link to the integration of migrants: the tolerance and rejection of discrimination in particular.</p> <p>On current programmes, civic education taught in school tackles the question of discrimination and membership of the same humanity beyond cultural diversity between human groups. In geography, for the topic on human mobility, the official bulletin of national education envisages a case study of choice, of which a migratory flow from North Africa towards Europe. In history, for the programme in the third year devoted to the history of the 5th republic, the teachers must highlight the role of migrations in the economic growth of the Thirty Glorious Years and the current issues. At school the 1st year classes cover the history of immigration and French society in the 20th century. In the final year, pupils study the history of the war in Algeria⁴³⁰. Immigration is not explicitly mentioned in the programmes of elementary school. However, History-Geography and Civic and moral teaching may be the occasion to evoke it⁴³¹.</p>

⁴²⁷ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation nationale), Ministerial Order of 12 May 2010, Definition of the skills to be acquired by teachers (Définition des compétences à acquérir par les professeurs, documentalistes et conseillers principaux d'éducation pour l'exercice de leur métier, available at: [www.education.gouv.fr/cid52614/menh1012598a.html].

⁴²⁸ France, The training of teachers in diversity (La formation de tous les enseignants à la diversité) in Nouvelle revue de l'adaptation et de la scolarisation, November 2011, n° 55, available at : [http://laboutique.inshea.fr/la-formation-de-tous-les-enseignants-a-la-diversite.fr,4,N55.cfm].

⁴²⁹ France, Ministry of education (Ministère de l'éducation) (2015), Project for the civic and moral teaching course (Projet de programme d'enseignement moral et civique), available at : [http://eduscol.education.fr/consultations-2014-2015/events/programmes-denseignement-moral-et-civique/].

⁴³⁰ France, Immigration History Museum (Musée de l'Histoire de l'Immigration) (2015), The place of immigration in curricula" (La place de l'immigration dans les programmes scolaires), available at: [www.histoire-immigration.fr/sites/default/files/musee-numerique/documents/immigrationsprogscolairesmaj-mars2015.pdf].

⁴³¹ France, Immigration History Museum (Musée de l'Histoire de l'Immigration) (2015), « The place of immigration in curricula" (La place de l'immigration dans les programmes scolaires), available at: [www.histoire-immigration.fr/sites/default/files/musee-numerique/documents/immigrationsprogscolairesmaj-mars2015.pdf].

		<p>Note : At the time of a round table organized by the Vice-chancellorship of Créteil in 2004 on immigration and integration in France, a historian, a researcher at CNRS, Pascal Blanchard, expressed his doubts about the historical approach of immigration and its teaching⁴³². In order to illustrate he referred to an investigation that he had just carried out with other researchers with 500 people from Toulouse on the following question: Can you quote me a date relating to the history of immigration? However, 96% of first and final year pupils were unable to answer. This result is also nearly identical for adults (see the result of this study in the collective work "the colonial Fracture. French society through the prism of colonial heritage", <i>La Découverte</i>, 2005).</p>
<p>The implementation of specific measures and initiatives aiming at (the following possible practices on the left is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):</p>		
<p>Please use the following as indicative list of possible practices to report on: Improving the way civic and citizenship education reflect diversity in society through curricular and extracurricular activities. Are there specific programmes helping young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions?</p>	<p><u>School syllabus</u> : In September 2015 a new topic will be introduced (from primary school to secondary school), moral and civic teaching, created by the law of 8 July 2013 on orientation and programming for the reform of schooling in the Republic⁴³³. This teaching aims to transmit a base of common values: dignity, freedom, equality, solidarity, secularity, the spirit of justice, respect of the person, gender equality, and the tolerance and the absence of any form of discrimination. After the terrorist attacks which aimed at the heart of republican values, the Minister for national education presented eleven measures from the great mobilization of schools for the values of the Republic, on 22 January 2015⁴³⁴. The transmission of republican values, secularity, citizenship and culture of engagement, the fight against inequalities and the social mix, mobilization of Higher education and Research are at the heart of these measures. The ministry also insists on the need for fully associating and developing times for exchanges with the parents of pupils.</p>	
<p>Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual understanding, respect for ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic and pluralist values?</p>		
<p>Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background?</p>		
<p>Facilitating the involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational</p>	<p><u>"Opening schools to parents for successful integration"</u>⁴³⁵ : The operation "Opening schools to parents for successful integration" (OEPRI) is led in partnership</p>	

⁴³² France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation nationale), National Portal for Education Professionals (EDUSCOL) (2011), "Immigration and integration in France, from yesterday to nowadays", available at: [http://eduscol.education.fr/cid45864/immigration-et-integration-en-france-d-hier-a-aujourd-hui.html].

⁴³³ France, Law n° 2013-595 of 8 July 2013 for orientation and programming for the rebuilding of the Republican school (LOI n° 2013-595 du 8 juillet 2013 d'orientation et de programmation pour la refondation de l'école de la République), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000027677984].

⁴³⁴ France, Education Ministry (2015), « Eleven actions for a great involvement of School for republican values" (Onze mesures pour une grande mobilisation de l'École pour les valeurs de la République) , available at : [www.education.gouv.fr/cid85644/onze-mesures-pour-une-grande-mobilisation-de-l-ecole-pour-les-valeurs-de-la-republique.html#Mesure_6%20:%20Engager%20un%20chantier%20prioritaire%20pour%20la%20ma%C3%A9trise%20du%20fran%C3%A7ais].

⁴³⁵ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) (2014), « Ouvrir l'école aux parents pour réussir l'intégration », available at: http://eduscol.education.fr/cid49489/ouvrir-l-ecole-aux-parents-pour-reussir-l-integration.html

system and in the school activities?		with the ministry for the interior and the ministry for national education, higher education and research.
Providing language learning support to students of migrant background?		Originally, it was set up on an experimental basis in 2008-2009 , in 12 departments of 10 academies ⁴³⁶ .
Improving attendance and reducing drop-out of students with migrant background?		The operation aims at the support of the integration of the interested parents of pupils who are immigrants or nationals from outside the European union by involving them in particular in the schooling of their child. Training
Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity?		is thus addressed to parents who do not benefit from the services offered by the ministry for the interior within the framework of the contract of reception and integration (CAI). (cf promising practices for further information)
In particular, please specify if there are promising practices, including affirmative action / positive action practices designed to tackle structural inequalities Other...		Local and regional authorities or the schools place information on the education system and their services at the disposal of the parents in several languages, which can sometimes make it possible to meet more local requirements in linguistic terms. This is the case in the majority of the areas, at the level of the academic centres for the schooling of newcomers and traveller children (CASNAV) ⁴³⁷ . A communication support in foreign languages is downloadable from the sites of the ministry for the interior and the ministry for national education, higher education and research.

3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation & policy measures

Previous paragraphs indicated in detail aspects about the actual implementation of participation policies, normative framework and measures. In this section briefly summarize the most important drivers, positive factors and the barriers,		<p>Drivers :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall context and political resolution (after the events of January 2015) (including a government plan on citizenship and equality and probable upcoming measures, based on parliamentary reports commissioned by the President⁴³⁸ - Recent reform of the urban policy in priority neighbourhoods, which should provide new opportunities for participation (see 3.3.1 and 4.1)⁴³⁹
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⁴³⁶ France, Ministry of Immigration and Integration/Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Immigration et de l'intégration, Ministère de l'Éducation nationale) (2008), Circular creating the project Opening schools to parents for a successful integration (Circulaire créant le dispositif "Ouvrir l'École aux parents pour réussir l'intégration), available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Media/Immigration/Files/Circulaire-creant-le-dispositif-Ouvrir-l-Ecole-aux-parents-pour-reussier-l-integration].

⁴³⁷ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Éducation nationale) (2002), Instruction n° 2002-102 of 25 April 2002, Missions and organisation of centres for the education of new arrivals and Travellers' children (missions et organisation des centres académiques pour la scolarisation des nouveaux arrivants et des enfants du voyage (casnav) , available at: [www.education.gouv.fr/botexte/sp10020425/MENE0201121C.htm].

⁴³⁸ France, Bartolone C. (Président de l'Assemblée nationale) (2015) Liberating the engagement of French citizens and regrounding the civil bond: the Republic for all and by all (Libérer l'engagement des Français et refonder le lien civique La République par tous et pour tous) [www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/static/14/mrengagmtrepublicain/mission-engagement-et-appartenance-republicaineVrect.pdf]

France, Larcher G., President of the Senate (Président du Sénat) (2015) The French Nation: sharing a heritage (La Nation française, un heritage en partage) available at: [http://blogs.senat.fr/engagement-republicain/]

⁴³⁹ France, Law No. 2014-173 of 21 February 2014 on planning for the city and urban cohesion (Loi n° 2014-173 du 21 février 2014 de programmation pour la ville et la cohésion urbaine), article 7, available at:

	<p>resistance or negative factors that have been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants. Please base the analysis on governmental and non-governmental reports, as well as research and studies.</p>	<p>- Civil society mobilisation (with organisations such as ACLEFEU⁴⁴⁰ Graines de France⁴⁴¹ (whose leader, Reda Didi, has just been nominated as assistant Delegate (Délégué adjoint) within the Interministerial Delegation against Racism and Anti-Semitism (DILCRA- Délégation Interministérielle à la Lutte Contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme).</p> <p>Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political context (with the dynamic of the <i>Front National</i> [National Front Party] and its ideas) and balance in parliament (unfavourable to an opening in terms of political participation of third-country nationals) - Lack of data/research linked also to the ban of so-called 'ethnic statistics' (e.g. in the field of participation/membership of unions, civil society etc.) and notably concerning the participation of descendants of immigrants (invisible, including in evaluation of area-based policy measures) (see relevant sections above) <p>Budget cuts (affecting the policy designed for disadvantaged areas⁴⁴²)</p>
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3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	<p>Please provide briefly information and documented insights about the allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation, and active citizenship measures for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>The ERF and EIF funds have been used in France in the past years. Actions eligible under priorities set for the EMIF were financed also in 2014 by anticipation. See also annex for data, as far as available, including on national co-funding. Thematic breakdown not available as of 30.03.2015.</p>
<p>In particular provide a breakdown of funding for the relevant actions and measures by area (political participation, social participation and membership, indicating the source of funding (EIF, ERF, national, regional, other funding source) by using the Annex 5</p>		

3.10. Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law

	<p>In this section, please provide information about developments regarding the above legal and policy instruments concerning</p>	<p>Key policy developments include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy instructions issued in 2012 and 2013 on access to citizenship (see above)
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[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexteArticle.do;jsessionid=9753CA3FD92769ED46C8E5C60D557385.tpdila20v_1?idArticle=JORFARTI000028637026&cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028636804&dateTexte=29990101&categorieLien=id]

⁴⁴⁰ [www.aclefeu.org/]

⁴⁴¹ [<http://grainesdefrance.fr/>]

⁴⁴² France, Senate (Sénat (2015), Draft bill for 2015 finances: policy in disadvantaged territories, (Projet de loi de finances pour 2015 : Politique des territoires (Ville)) available at: [www.senat.fr/rap/a14-109-8/a14-109-80.html]

<p>participation (political, consultation, membership and association, active citizenship and civic education), including any new legislative or policy initiatives in the framework of migrant integration in the country. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of legal and policy instruments and on the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants. (Use template in Annex 9).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New legal framework for local consultations ("conseils citoyens – see also 4.1, besides existing migrants/foreigners local councils (no major development in this respect). - Set of measures in the field of education, with the introduction of new moral and civics classes (from the elementary school to high schools, starting in September 2015) - Set of measures concerning "equality and citizenship", including measures to foster equal opportunities and diversity in public sector employment, support to the development of local media initiatives, access to sports and culture (see relevant sections). <p>No major legal or policy developments identified in the field of political rights (whether local or national) or membership of professional/craft associations or civil society organisations. Case law: concerning deprivation of citizenship (see relevant section and Annex 9); important case on-going concerning (un)equal treatment of workers in publicly supported enterprise (SNCF) (see 3.5.1).</p>
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4. Social cohesion and community relations

4.1. Social cohesion policies

<p>Does the national integration legal and policy framework refer to social/community cohesion? Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion? Please report it here – in original language and in full English translation.</p>	<p>No references to social cohesion are found central in the legal and policy framework for integration, which remain limited and dispersed (see ...). Existing references are found in various bills (see below) and one relevant institution's name (the National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities - ACSE)⁴⁴³, but without any authoritative definition being spelled-out. Immigrants and their descendants are not the main officially targeted group in so-called social cohesion policies, whether national or local, which encompass multiple policy sectors and are territory-based (so targeting inhabitants of priority neighbourhoods)⁴⁴⁴. Reversely, some years ago, a national social cohesion plan included a set of explicit measures to strengthen integration⁴⁴⁵.</p> <p>Note: Some working group documents which were expected to base the re-foundation of the integration policy refer to social cohesion (One refers to social</p>
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⁴⁴³ www.lacse.fr/wps/portal/internet/acse/accueil/notrepresentation/organisation/lereseauterritorial

⁴⁴⁴ France, Bozec & Simon (2014): The Politics of Mainstreaming, Immigrant Integration Policies: Case study of France, pp.37-48 available at:

www.eur.nl/fileadmin/ASSETS/fsw/Bestuurskunde/onderzoek/upstream/Bozec_and_Simon__2014__The_Politics_of_Mainstreaming_Immigrant_Integration_Policies_-_Case_study_of_France..pdf

⁴⁴⁵ France, Ministry of Employment, Work and Social Cohesion, (Ministère de l'Emploi, du Travail et de la Cohésion Sociale) (2004) Plan de Cohésion Sociale [www.cnle.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_cohesion_sociale_20_programmes.pdf]

		<p>cohesion as “translating the political will of a democratic to allow citizens and individuals to adhere freely, and in the respect for the law, to common values, a project of society and an organisation of social relations and institutions” and requiring a focus on access to rights for all”⁴⁴⁶.</p>
	<p>Are there any specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion? Please refer to promising practices and examples of challenges. Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7 highlighting the most important and/or successful.</p>	<p>A social cohesion legislation of 2005 had, even if it include relevant measures targeting newly arrived immigrants (such as the CAI - Contrat d’accueil et d’intégration)⁴⁴⁷, a broader coverage in terms of employment, housing and equal opportunities targeting the overall population of disadvantaged neighbourhoods. This is also found in a subsequent bill, which created the National agency for Social Cohesion (ACSE) and where education, employment, housing and urban environment, citizenship and prevention of delinquency, access to the health system, and the fight against discrimination, (as a cross-cutting aspects) were put forward to strengthen social cohesion in priority neighbourhoods. Promising practices are funded in these different areas, with the funding of residents’ NGOs.</p> <p>A set of wide-ranging decisions had been adopted along these lines in a 2013 (Comité Interministériel des Villes) reforming the urban policies for priority neighbourhoods⁴⁴⁸, and the current Prime Minister most recently announced a new set of measures, following an interministerial meeting (6th March 2015). These are notably designed to tackle segregation and reach greater social mix (mixité sociale) and focus notably on housing, urban policies, sport, culture and education⁴⁴⁹. A number of relevant measures are covered in other sections. Others include: support to the creation of start-ups and economic activities in priority neighbourhoods (with follow-up support opportunities); support to the use of crowdsourcing initiatives to identify and address local challenges; renewed support to local NGOs - including in budgetary terms - operating in the fields of popular education (education populaire), sports, the fight against racism and anti-Semitism⁴⁵⁰. They also include the introduction of new “moral and</p>

⁴⁴⁶ France, Madelin, B., Gential, D. (2013) Reworking the integration policy, Report from the social protection group (Refonder la politique d’intégration, Rapport du Groupe protection sociale), pp5-6, available at : [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/134000759/index.shtml]

⁴⁴⁷ France, Law n° 2005-32 of 18 January 2005 planning for social cohesion (Loi n° 2005-32 du 18 janvier 2005 de programmation pour la cohésion sociale), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000806166&categorieLien=id].

⁴⁴⁸ France, Prime Minister (Premier Ministre) (2013) Interministerial Committee of Cities (Comité interministériel des Villes) – Summary of decisions of 19th February 2013: available at: [www.ville.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/dp-ville-releve-decision_v2.pdf]

⁴⁴⁹ France, Prime Minister, (Premier Ministre) (2015), Equality and Citizenship: the Republic with concrete actions (Egalité et citoyenneté: la République en actes), available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf]

⁴⁵⁰ France, Prime Minister, (Premier Ministre) (2015), Equality and Citizenship: the Republic with concrete actions (Egalité et citoyenneté: la République en actes), p.22, available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2015/03/06.03.2015_dossier_de_presse_comite_interministeriel-egalite-citoyennete-la_republique_en_actes.pdf]

		<p>civic" course in high-schools (up to the Terminale), a right to access "civil service opportunities (service civique), a new emphasis on participation of all in naturalisation ceremonies, language training, and artistic and cultural education (call for project proposals). A "réserve citoyenne" will also be created, allowing all to share their competence in support of all public services (e.g. in education to intervene as volunteers in schools on a variety of topics⁴⁵¹). New measures should allow local state representatives (Préfets), including through pre-emption of building/lots, to accelerate the construction of social housing with targets normally imposed by law to local authorities). The roll-out of measures announced - notably those concerning access to sports and employment - has been initiated, with policy instructions issued recently⁴⁵². In January 2015, local Préfets were also requested to initiate a dialogue with local NGOs in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, as organised in Paris with NGOs active in the field of popular education, youth, the social inclusion policy in disadvantaged areas, and the fight against racism, anti-Semitism and discrimination.</p> <p>In institutional terms: local councils ("conseils citoyens") are also foreseen by a 2014 law relative to urban cohesion (see social cohesion section)⁴⁵³. A framework of reference has been issued as far as their composition and functioning is concerned and notably recalls the importance of involving third country residents⁴⁵⁴. Selection of members should combine (tirage au sort) and a process based on applications. Among concrete initiatives in the field, one can also mention local development agents for integration (see annex 7).</p> <p>Initiatives in Parliament are also underway (by 30 March 2015), to reflect on all forms of mobilisation/citizen participation (participation citoyenne) and the strengthening of the « sense of belonging to the Republic"⁴⁵⁵. Topics such as the generalisation of the civil service (service civique), the possible introduction of an obligation to vote, or new actions to engage in the field of anti-discrimination,</p>
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⁴⁵¹ [www.education.gouv.fr/cid86145/la-reserve-citoyenne-de-l-education-nationale.html]

⁴⁵² France, Secretary of State in charge of the *politique de la ville* (Secrétaire d'Etat à la politique de la ville), available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/ministre/myriam-el-khomri]

⁴⁵³ France, Law n°2014-173 of 21st February 2014 of programmation for the city and urban cohesion (Loi n° 2014-173 du 21 février 2014 de programmation pour la ville et la cohésion urbaine), article 7, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexteArticle.do;jsessionid=9753CA3FD92769ED46C8E5C60D557385.tpdila20v_1?idArticle=JORFARTI000028637026&cidTexte=JORFTEXT000028636804&dateTexte=29990101&categorieLien=id]

⁴⁵⁴ France, Ministry of women's rights, urban affairs youth and sports, (Ministère des droits des femmes, de la ville, de la jeunesse et des sports) (2014), Citizens' councils, framework of reference (Conseil citoyen, cadre de référence), available at : [www.ville.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/cadre-de-reference-conseils-citoyens.pdf]

⁴⁵⁵ France, National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) (2015) available at: [www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/commissions/mission-engagement-et-appartenance-republicaine]; France, Senate (2015), available at: [www.senat.fr/presse/cp20150304a.html] [1]]

		<p>were among topics covered in hearings at the National assembly. Recordings are accessible online⁴⁵⁶. Note (during review): Both reports are now completed and accessible online: France, Bartolone C. (Président de l'Assemblée nationale) (2015) Liberating the engagement of French citizens and regrounding the civil bond: the Republic for all and by all (Libérer l'engagement des Français et refonder le lien civique La République par tous et pour tous) [www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/static/14/mrengagmtrepublicain/mission-engagement-et-appartenance-republicaineVrect.pdf] France, Larcher G., Presidency of the Senate (Président du Sénat) (2015) The French Nation: sharing a heritage (La Nation française, un heritage en partage) available at: [http://blogs.senat.fr/engagement-republicain/]</p> <p>Note: since 2014, discrimination is also prohibited on the basis of one's place of residence. This can be of relevance of immigrants and their descendants living in disadvantaged urban areas⁴⁵⁷. Some researchers would argue that the anti-discrimination measures still fall short of a resolute and coherent policy, notably in their territorial implementation⁴⁵⁸.</p>
<p>Are there indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies? E.g. social distance, social interaction, intergroup relations, etc. Please provide available relevant data, figures and findings, if any, and present them briefly in the relevant table of the Annex (4).</p> <p>Note: no national set of indicators identified. National efforts/contributions in this direction⁴⁵⁹, including an interesting survey on social cohesion⁴⁶⁰ can be mentioned as well as local initiatives (e.g. within regions)⁴⁶¹. However these do not necessarily provide relevant insights nor include directly relevant indicators (concerning e.g. social interaction or intergroup relations) but will look at broader dynamics in demography, employment and income, education and schooling, access to social support, persons with disabilities, children and families or the elderly⁴⁶². In this sense, none seem also to approach social</p>		

⁴⁵⁶ France, National Assembly (2015):[<http://videos.assemblee-nationale.fr/commissions.appartenance-republicaine-mission-de-reflexion>]

⁴⁵⁷ France, Defender of rights (défenseur des droits), available at: [www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/connaitre-son-action/la-lutte-contre-les-discriminations/actualites/un-nouveau-critere-de]

⁴⁵⁸ See for instance: France, Calvès.G/National Assembly (2015) Intervention of Mrs. G.Calvès (admission de Mme G. Calvès), available at:

[<http://videos.assemblee-nationale.fr/video.6477.engagement-citoyen-et-appartenance-republicaine--m-martin-hirsch--mme-gwenaele-calves-prof-de-d-19-fevrier-2015>]

⁴⁵⁹ France, General Commissariat for sustainable development, service of the observation and of statistics (Commissariat général au développement durable • Service de l'observation et des statistiques) (2011), available at: [www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/fileadmin/documents/Produits_editoriaux/Publications/Etudes_et_documents/2011/ED57_IDDT_chap8_V2.pdf]

⁴⁶⁰ France, CREDOC/Hoibian (2011) Barometer of Social Cohesion – Study commissioned by the General Directorate for Social Cohesion – Mission for strategic analysis, synthesis and perspective (Baromètre de la cohésion sociale Etude réalisée à la demande de la Direction Générale de la Cohésion Sociale Mission Analyse stratégique, synthèse et perspective), available at: [www.credoc.fr/pdf/Rapp/R275.pdf]

⁴⁶¹ [www.or2s.fr/Portals/0/Cohesion_sociale/2012/CIR_CohesionSocial2012.pdf]

⁴⁶² France, Regional directorate of Youth, Sports and Social Cohesion of Picardie (Direction régionale de la jeunesse, des sports et de la cohésion sociale de Picardie)- Regional observatory for health and social affairs (Observatoire régional de la santé et du social de Picardie) Indicators of Social Cohesion (Indicateurs de cohésion sociale) (2011), available at:

[www.picardie.drjcs.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/coh_soc1.pdf; France, Regional and Interdepartmental Directorate for equipment and planning (Direction régionale et interdépartementale de l'équipement et de l'aménagement) ((2013)), Regional indicators of sustainable development (Indicateurs régionaux de développement durable en Ile-de-France), available at: [www.driea.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Doc_technique_IDDT_sur_v3_dec_17_2013_cle2a3615.pdf]

	<p>cohesion by looking also at vulnerable groups and within, to migrants, as some international approaches may also suggest as a relevant angle⁴⁶³. Some local initiatives however referred to the Council of Europe methodology in the development of the indicators⁴⁶⁴.</p>
	<p>Please outline available research, studies, and surveys about the sense of belonging and identification of migrants and/or their descendants with diverse types of local, regional and national identities. Please summarise briefly key findings and any differentiations by nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age and geographic area.</p> <p>Findings of one survey published in 2010⁴⁶⁵ suggest the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sense of belonging is linked to living in France, and varies according to a number of factors (person's history, education, cultural references and social milieu etc.) and having French citizenship is not necessarily a decisive one. Feelings are more mixed for descendants whose parents are both immigrants. Stronger feelings may be observed among people from Southeast Asia, North Africa, and West and Central Africa but origin is not necessarily the decisive factor. Having or not experienced discrimination may be among those influencing/affecting this sense of belonging. - Among descendants of immigrants, a strong sense of injustice in relation to their experience of school track choices (14% reporting having been "less well treated" than the majority, a rate three times as many as in the mainstream population), largely due to "skin colour" or "origin". Researchers also suggest also an information gap concerning persons with dual citizenship (or more), not visible as such in the census. - Trust in institutions is greater vis-à-vis the school system, with immigrants being also less critical of the justice system or employment services than the mainstream population or descendants (which researchers say relates also to a form of politeness and reluctance to criticise institutions of the host country but also to a potential contrast with functioning in their countries of origin). - Mistrust in the police is particularly strong among North African and sub-Saharan African immigrants and their descendants. This seemingly relates to the experience of repeated police controls⁴⁶⁶. <p>On survey concerning newly arriving immigrants (results published in 2011) suggested a large number of them, upon accession to a residence permit, where hoping to establish themselves durably in France</p>

⁴⁶³ [www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/socialcohesiondev/source/GUIDE_fr.pdf]

⁴⁶⁴ [www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/socialcohesiondev/indicatorsMulhouse_en.asp]

⁴⁶⁵ France, Beauchemin C., Hamel C. et Simon. P/INED/INSEE (2010), Trajectory and origins – Survey on Population Diversity in France, Initial findings, October 2010 (Enquête Teo – Trajectoires et origines – Enquête sur la diversité des populations en France), pp.49-50, p.115, available at: http://teo.site.ined.fr/fichier/s_rubrique/20232/dt_teo_168_english.fr.pdf

⁴⁶⁶ France, Open society Justice Initiative (2015), Equality betrayed, the impact of ethnic profiling in France, available at: [www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/equality-betrayed-impact-ethnic-profiling-france-20130925.pdf]; <https://infogr.am/sondage-sur-les-contrôles-didentite?src=web> ; France Graines de France, Human Rights Watch et Open Society Justice Initiative (2014), Survey/Sondage, available at: [www.opensocietyfoundations.org/press-releases/french-public-sees-ethnic-profiling-work-police-stops/fr] See also France, Goris I., Jobard F., Levy R., (2009), Police and visible minorities: identity checks in Paris (Police et minorités visibles: les contrôles d'identité à Paris) available at: [www.laurent-mucchielli.org/public/Les_contrôles_d__identite.pdf]

		(73%) ⁴⁶⁷ . Another concerning a panel of women (same year of publication) indicated that 90,9 % of them were totally or rather satisfied with their experience in France (92,9% for men). ⁴⁶⁸ .
	Please indicate legal measures and case law affecting social cohesion and community relations, for example the banning of specific religious or ethnic dress, such as the 'burqa' ⁴⁶⁹ .	<p>In France, the wearing of ostensible religious signs in schools (see also note below) and the dissimulation of one's face in public places are prohibited by law⁴⁷⁰. However these legal measures are not necessarily "affecting" social cohesion, as implicitly suggested in the question. The latter was officially designed in response to the wearing of the niqab, considered as "challenge for the living-together" ("un défi lancé au « vivre-ensemble »"), in order to preserve opportunities for social interaction in public spaces⁴⁷¹.</p> <p>Note1: It can be noted that the Secretary of State for women's rights recently voiced her personal opposition to the wearing of the veil within universities⁴⁷² but the Prime minister indicated there was no actuality for such a measure⁴⁷³. A number of right wing Members in Parliament also suggested a bill to address this issue in February⁴⁷⁴. It refers to a 2013 position taken by the then disbanded High Council for integration, which came out in the press (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration – HCI)⁴⁷⁵. One case of illicit temporary exclusion had received media attention in 2013⁴⁷⁶. See also case law in Annex 9 concerning the ECHR case SAS.</p> <p>Note2: Beyond legal measures and case law, some local decisions and recent political discourses or positions (sometimes in the name of secularism can be considered as potentially affecting social cohesion as they can be stigmatising and felt as such, and limit social interactions (see example provided concerning (non) accommodation on school canteens under 4.2). The spread of negative views, also within society, on</p>

⁴⁶⁷ France, Régnard C., Domergue F. (2011), « The new migrants of 2009 », Infos migrations, n° 19, January 2011, available at : [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Enquete-Longitudinale-sur-l-Integration-des-Primo-Arrivants-ELIPA/ELIPA-Longitudinal-Survey-of-the-Integration-of-First-time-Arrivals/The-results].

⁴⁶⁸ France, Jourdan V., Ministry of the Interior (2011) Immigrant women who signed the CAI in 2009 (Les femmes immigrés signataires du CAI en 2009), Info migrations n°22, available at :

[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/38844/296171/file/IM12042001n22.pdf]

⁴⁶⁹ Cfr. The notable ECHR case European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), S.A.S. v. France, No. 43835/11, 1 July 2014, available at [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{"itemid":["001-145466"]}]

⁴⁷⁰ France (2010) Law n°2010-1192 of 11th october 2010 prohibiting the dissimulation of face in public space (Loi n° 2010-1192 du 11 octobre 2010 interdisant la dissimulation du visage dans l'espace public (1)), available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000022911670]

⁴⁷¹ See for instance: France National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) (2010) Draft bill concerning the dissimulation of face in public space – Impact study (Projet de loi interdisant la dissimulation du visage dans l'espace public, étude d'impact) , available at : [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl2520-ei.asp]

⁴⁷² France, Ouest France (2015) Interdiction of the veil in university : Pascale Boistard is in favor (Interdiction du voile à l'université. Pascale Boistard y est favorable) available at: [www.ouest-france.fr/interdiction-du-voile-luniversite-pascale-boistard-y-est-favorable-3228041]

⁴⁷³ France, Veil at the university : Valls put an end to the controversy (Voile à l'université : Valls coupe court à la polémique), 6th March 2015, available at: [www.leparisien.fr/laparisienne/societe/voile-a-l-universite-valls-coupe-court-a-la-polemique-06-03-2015-4581533.php]

⁴⁷⁴ [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/propositions/pion2595.asp]

⁴⁷⁵ [www.lefigaro.fr/assets/pdf/Avis.pdf]

⁴⁷⁶ [www.ouest-france.fr/nantes-brievement-exclue-de-la-fac-letudiante-voilee-porte-plainte-377180]

		<p>the results of the integration policy, placing responsibility upon immigrants themselves, considered « too numerous » by many, is also document by available surveys⁴⁷⁷.</p> <p>Note3: The UN Committee of human rights indirectly called into question the conformity to the International Pact relating to civil and political rights with regards the law of 2004 prohibiting the wearing of religious signs in school⁴⁷⁸. The Committee in fact intervened at the time of a case concerning the exclusion of a Sikh pupil on the basis of this law. For the U.N. body, France did not provide convincing evidence that the wearing of this religious sign had caused an infringement of the rights and freedoms of the other pupils or law and order in the school. Also, the sanction of exclusion was disproportionate and had a very unfavourable impact on the schooling of the pupil⁴⁷⁹.</p>
	<p>Does the action plan or strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants address combating racism, xenophobia and intolerance? Are there specific integration/inclusion actions related to racism and intolerance for education and/or for young people? If yes, how are such actions linked to general integration and/or social inclusion and/or cohesion policy? Please provide information on implementation and impact of such plans and refer to any assessment of their impact?</p>	<p>The fight against racism, xenophobia and intolerance is addressed in a separate action plan, most recently strengthened following the events of January 2015 and the rise in notably anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim acts that was registered (see submission to FRA- NLO by the Ministry of Justice). Documents/strategies concerning integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants, or the urban social policy, include actions which relate to the prevention and fight against discrimination but no further actions in terms of the fight against racism, xenophobia and intolerance.</p> <p>Concerning actions related to the education of young people, the Ministry of Education had announced in January 2015 a reconfiguration of existing links with accredited NGOs active in the field of the fight against racism and anti-Semitism to strengthen their pedagogic and educative interventions, "specifically on issues of common-living (vivre-ensemble), the fight against prejudices, racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia". One has already been signed with the LICRA in January 2015⁴⁸⁰. Professionals from the media, youth and popular education NGOs should also be mobilised⁴⁸¹. Meetings are taking place from February to April this</p>

⁴⁷⁷ National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme (CNCDH) (2014), The fight against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia – Year 2013 (La lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie (Année 2013), pp.27-30 , available at :[www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/144000199/0000.pdf]

⁴⁷⁸ France, Law n° 2004-228 of 15 March 2004 ruling, in accordance with the secularism principle, the wearing of religious symbols in schools (LOI n° 2004-228 du 15 mars 2004 encadrant, en application du principe de laïcité, le port de signes ou de tenues manifestant une appartenance religieuse dans les écoles, collèges et lycées publics), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000417977&categorieLien=id].

⁴⁷⁹ United Nations, CCPR, Communication n°1852/2008, 4 February 2013, available at: [<http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhspbtbFNxTkgvXTPJWIZn3vk2zarw7Pb%2f8rIw1aoZFSDyEKjfy%2f33Bpx9xIGZqLwYcIPKrH%2bwEDsI3AXHeJ2C8C22ZqPXVib79QNriT5JHTHOdbBzv%2f%2fjxjoQ6SicfqEtHQ%3d%3d>].

⁴⁸⁰ [www.education.gouv.fr/cid85862/le-ministere-de-l-education-nationale-renouvelle-son-partenariat-avec-la-licra.html]

⁴⁸¹ France, Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'éducation nationale), Eleven measures for a great mobilisation of schools for the values of the Republic (Onze mesures pour une grande mobilisation de l'École pour les valeurs de la République), available at: [www.education.gouv.fr/cid85644/onze-mesures-pour-une-grande-mobilisation-de-l-ecole-pour-les-valeurs-de-la-republique.html#Mesure_8 : Renforcer les actions contre les déterminismes sociaux et territoriaux]

		<p>year to follow-up on these announcements. The instalment of a week dedicated to education against racism (16-21 March) and creation of a web portal with pedagogic resources are among the measures foreseen⁴⁸².</p> <p>See also on-going Parliamentary initiatives mentioned under 4.1 (2nd section)</p>
	<p>Please provide information about state and non-state responses via positive measures, campaigns, partnerships involving migrants and communities. Please provide information only about those actions that focus on migrants and on <u>prevention</u> and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance. Please outline any assessment about their impact and identify any relevant promising practice. (Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7).</p>	<p>No actions identified that would focus on migrants strictly. Among broader initiatives which can be mentioned:</p> <p>In 2013, the 30th anniversary of the March for Equality (Marche de l'Égalité – national non-violent movement of 1983 against racism and for social justice and equality) was celebrated, with a number of civil society activities financially supported by the National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities (notably in Venissieux)⁴⁸³.</p> <p>In 2014, a number of local NGOs from disadvantaged areas established a joint coordination "Not without us" (Pas sans nous), aimed at ensuring that the views of inhabitants living in those areas are effectively taken into account and to take part in public discourse and policymaking. It is meant as a participatory initiative for all inhabitants of these neighbourhoods, regardless of their origins⁴⁸⁴.</p> <p>Note: Among symbolic engagement, one can also mention the Republican Marches of 10th and 11th January 2015, peaceful demonstrations which brought millions of persons into the streets across the country, in memory of the victims of the terrorists attacks. the President recently welcomed jointly the Presidents of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF) and of the French Council of the Muslim Faith (Conseil Français du Culte Musulman - CFCM), following a controversy sparked by declarations of the former on anti-Semitic acts of violence being caused "by young Muslims". Upon that meeting, both issued a message of common concern for the "conviviality" (convivialité) "peaceful living together" (<i>vivre-ensemble</i>) and joint engagement in the fight against anti-Semitism, racism and intolerance⁴⁸⁵.</p>

4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance

	<p>Are there any policy measures, initiatives and practices to</p>	<p>The national plan of action against racism and anti-Semitism, just as for other official documents quoted</p>
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⁴⁸² [www.education.gouv.fr/cid86170/la-mobilisation-de-l-ecole-pour-les-valeurs-de-la-republique-se-poursuit-avec-des-assises-organisees-avec-l-ensemble-de-ses-partenaires.html]

⁴⁸³ France, National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities (ACSE), Annual Report 2013 (Rapport d'activité 2013), pp.22-23, available at: [http://transferts.lacse.fr/RA_2013_A4.pdf]

⁴⁸⁴ http://passansnous.fr/communiqu-e-presse/

⁴⁸⁵ [www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2015/02/24/francois-hollande-va-recevoir-les-presidents-du-crif-et-du-cfcm_4582408_3224.html]

<p>accommodate for ethnic or religious differences, for example in regard to sharing public space, such as swimming pools at local level? Identify any promising practices encouraging social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level (use the template for promising practices in annex 7).</p>	<p>throughout this report, does not provided for reasonable measure intended to take account of ethnic or religious specificities⁴⁸⁶.The following paragraphs concern accommodation in the context of school canteens, and in prisons.</p> <p>Concerning religious differences :</p> <p>The principle of French secularity guarantees the free expression of religious convictions within the limits of the respect of law and order defined by the law. The charter for the users of the public services specifies that the latter have the right to express their religious convictions "within the limits of the respect of the neutrality of the public service, its correct operation and the requirements of law and order, safety, health and hygiene"⁴⁸⁷. In practice, the arrangements of services come from local initiatives. The adaptation of menus in canteens is symptomatic of the difficulties, even resistance, with arrangement in favour of the diversity of the religious confessions. In the name of the "principle of secularism", the mayor of Chalon-sur Saone, recently announced the suppression from next September, of menus of replacement in canteens of the city schools (which had been in place for over 30 years)⁴⁸⁸. In reaction the observatory of secularism (l'Observatoire de la laïcité) declared that the principle of secularism could not be invoked to refuse diversity in menus⁴⁸⁹.The former President held a similar position as the abovementioned mayor, in the context of the recent electoral campaign, raising dissent among his own party⁴⁹⁰.</p> <p>Note : more detailed information</p> <p>A report by the Public Defender of rights devoted to equal access of children to the canteen stresses that the majority of the school canteens have for a long time proposed dishes as an alternative to pig meat, while still serving fish on Friday, a practice which was not called into question by the judge. The judge to date has not sanctioned this taking into account of religious specificities. On another side, in the absence of such arrangements, the judge of summary procedures of the Council of State that the absence of alternative meals</p>
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⁴⁸⁶ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur), National Plan against Racism and Antisemitism (Plan national d'action contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme 2012-2014), 2012-2014, available at: [www.interieur.gouv.fr/Archives/Archives-des-actualites/2012/Plan-national-d-action-contre-le-racisme-et-l-antisemitisme-2012-2014].

⁴⁸⁷ France, Prime minister (Premier ministre) (2007), Instruction about the secularism charter in public services » (Circulaire relative à la charte de la laïcité dans les services publics », available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Charte_laicite_2-4.pdf].

⁴⁸⁸ France, French Press Agency (Agence France-Presse) (2015), "The Mayor of Chalon-sur-Saône removes the substitution menu in canteens" (Le maire de Chalon-sur-Saône supprime le menu de substitution à la cantine", Le Monde, 17 March 2015, available at: [www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2015/03/17/le-maire-de-chalon-sur-saone-supprime-le-menu-de-substitution-a-la-cantine_4595188_823448.html]

⁴⁸⁹ France, Observatory for laïcité (Observatoire de la laïcité) (2015), Press release about school meals (Communiqué de presse à propos de la restauration scolaire), 17 March 2015, available at:

⁴⁹⁰ France, Sarkozy irritates elected officials from the UMP Party on menus of replacement in schools (Sarkozy irrite des élus UMP sur les menus de substitution à l'école) available at: [www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2015/03/24/sarkozy-irrite-des-elus-ump-sur-les-menus-de-substitution-a-l-ecole_4600378_823448.html#xoi6gQpIR6pIYWZY.99]

		<p>did not ignore religious freedom⁴⁹¹. Thus, there does not exist any obligation for the communes to set up menus adapted to take account of religious restrictions on food, the choice is that of the town council⁴⁹² as it is a component of the organization of the communal services⁴⁹³. Since no legislative or legal text imposes on the communes any adjustments to meals according to the philosophical or religious convictions of the parents, these result exclusively from the free initiative of the communities concerned and not from an obligation. Consequently, the DDD recalls in his report that a refusal of a community to adapt a meal according to the religious convictions of the families (not serve meat, to propose a poultry dish in the place of a dish containing pig meat) could not be “comparable with a discriminatory practice since no refusal in the principle concerning access to the canteen is opposed to the parents”. A circular of the Ministry for the Interior of 20 August 2011 indicates that “the neutrality of the public services implies that the taking into account of the differences in situation based on the religious convictions cannot call into question the normal operation of the service”⁴⁹⁴. In conclusion in his report, the DDD recommends, in order to avoid any litigation, that “the town councils which hold to the principle of religious neutrality as regards school meals should inform the parents at the time of the inscription to the canteen”. Thus, by posting the menus in advance, the parents would be able to plan the days their child eats there.</p> <p>For penal establishments, they are required to allow the people held to be able to satisfy the requirements of their religious, moral or spiritual life”⁴⁹⁵ (R.57-9-3 article of the code of criminal procedure) and to exercise the worship of their choice according to conditions adapted to the organization of the establishments⁴⁹⁶.</p> <p>More detailed information: This is why detainees of all confessions can practise their religion in detention and respect its precepts by the practice the prayer, reading, or at the time of</p>
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⁴⁹¹ France, State Council (Conseil d’Etat), Order of 25 October 2002, n° 251161, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriAdmin.do?oldAction=rechJuriAdmin&idTexte=CETATEXT000008127069&fastReqId=319530586&fastPos=1].

⁴⁹² France, Administrative Court (Administrative Court), Marseille, 1 October 1996, Z., n° 96-3523 (not available).

⁴⁹³ France, Public Defender of Rights (Defenseur des droits) (2013), Equal access for children to canteens in primary school (L’égale accès des enfants à la cantine de l’école primaire), available at: [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/134000207/0000.pdf].

⁴⁹⁴ France, Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l’Intérieur) (2011), Instruction reminding the rules concerning secularism: requests for specific diets in services of mass catering of public services (Rappel des règles afférentes au principe de laïcité – demandes de régimes alimentaires particuliers dans les services de restauration collective du service public), available at: [www.lefigaro.fr/assets/pdf/circulaire-laicite-cantine-1107.pdf].

⁴⁹⁵ France, Criminal Procedure Code (Code de procédure pénale), art. R.57-9-3, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?idArticle=LEGIARTI000023358073&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006071154].

⁴⁹⁶ France, Law n° 2009-1436 of 24 November 2009 about prisons (LOI pénitentiaire n° 2009-1436 du 24 novembre 2009), article 26, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000021312171&categorieLien=id].

	<p>collective services organized under conditions adapted according to the layout of the premises. Approved chaplains are present in places of detention to conduct religious services, to hold worship meetings and to bring spiritual support to detainees.</p> <p>Seven confessions are approved at the national level: Catholicism, Judaism, Islam, Orthodox, Protestant, Buddhism and Jehovah's witnesses. At 1 January 2015, there were 1,474 religious actors working in places of detention, distributed in the following way⁴⁹⁷: Catholic worship: 681; Judaism: 71; Islam: 182; Orthodox: 50; Protestant: 345; Jehovah's witnesses: 105; Buddhism: 7; Others: 33. In order to tackle a lack of Islamic representatives⁴⁹⁸, sixty will be recruited during three next years, according to a recent announcement by the Prime Minister⁴⁹⁹. The Controller general of places of detention (CGLPL) had given an opinion on 24 March 2011 relating to worship in places of detention⁵⁰⁰. He recalls that it is the responsibility of the administration responsible for places of detention to proceed as the regulation imposes it to do so for the prison, that is to say "to be able to satisfy the requirements of religious, moral or spiritual life" (code of criminal procedure, article R. 57-9-3) of the detainees in its charge. He continued by specifying that since a religion is considered as such by the applicable law, religious workers must be able to, like all the other religious workers, have access to identical prerogatives and could not be confined, for example in the penal establishments, to the status of visitor, which leads to a "religion of the visiting room" (that is to say the meetings with "the religious worker" are confined with this place), and not to cell or in the premises provided to this end. The CGLPL deplored the fact that few establishments offer food in conformity with ritual regulations. This resulted from, according to his observations "on the one hand, a diverting of the practices, with detainees requesting for example menus vegetarians whereas they by no means intend to be deprived of meat; in addition, from real food deficiencies, with young men, in particular in the penal establishments, frequently complaining that they do not to eat enough".</p> <p>The adaptation of the menus proposed in the penal establishments recently lead to litigation. The</p>
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⁴⁹⁷ France, Ministry of Justice (Ministère de la Justice) (2015), Religion: practices and organisation of religion in prison, available at: [www.justice.gouv.fr/prison-et-reinsertion-10036/la-vie-en-detention-10039/culte-12002.html].

⁴⁹⁸ France, Villechenon A. (2015), "Muslim chaplains and prison wardens powerless against radicalisation in prison", Le Monde, 23 January 2015, available at: [www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2015/01/23/surveillants-et-aumoniers-musulmans-demunis-face-a-la-radicalisation-en-prison_4561589_3224.html].

⁴⁹⁹ France, Revault d'Allonnes D. and Bonnefous B. (2015), « Manuel Valls announces the creation of 2680 jobs to struggle against terrorism (Manuel Valls annonce la création de 2 680 postes pour lutter contre le terrorisme), Le Monde, 21 January 2015, available at: [www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2015/01/21/manuel-valls-annonce-la-creation-de-2680-emplois-pour-lutter-contre-le-terrorisme_4560334_823448.html].

⁵⁰⁰ France, Controller-General for Places of Deprivation of Liberty (Contrôleur general des lieux de privation de liberté), Opinion of 24 March 2011 about religious rites in places of deprivation of liberty (Avis du 24 mars 2011 relatif à l'exercice du culte dans les lieux de privation de liberté), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jopdf/common/JO_pdf.jsp?numJO=0&dateJO=20110417&numTexte=13&pageDebut=&pageFin=].

		<p>administrative court of Grenoble thus returned, on 7 November, a decision which reiterates the obligation of the prisons to serve menus adapted to religious regulations, in accordance with article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights⁵⁰¹. It consequently enjoined the head of the prison to propose menus made up of halal meat "within three months". However, the Minister for Justice appealed this judgement and asked the Council of State that its execution be suspended for the time of the examination of the appeal. The Council of State accepted the request because of the high financial cost and the constraints of organization that this judgement made on the penal establishment, also adding that the argument based on the principle of secularity presented by the ministry for justice was "serious"⁵⁰². Ultimately, the administrative Court of Lyon cancelled the judgement of the court of Grenoble on 22 July 2014 saying that "the prison authorities maintain the right balance between the needs for the public utility and the rights of the people held on religious matters"⁵⁰³(cf case law in annex).</p> <p>In a more anecdotal sense, the municipality of Lille acceded to the claim of North African women, namely that the courses of aqua gym are imperatively run by a woman⁵⁰⁴.</p>
	<p>Please indicate concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions, especially at local level. E.g. campaigns, opening doors and reaching out to citizens, social centres, informal collective bodies, cultural events etc.</p>	<p>A national plan of action against racism and anti-Semitism was adopted in 2012⁵⁰⁵. In order to reinforce the effectiveness of this policy, the government decided to entrust to an interministerial delegate (currently G.Clavreul) the mission of impulsion, proposal, action and follow-up of the interdepartmental policy for the fight against racism and anti-Semitism: the position, created in February 2012 is now attached to the Prime Minister's office.</p> <p>A governmental programme of action against racism and anti-Semitism was adopted on 26 February 2013 to reinforce the national plan⁵⁰⁶. This programme</p>

⁵⁰¹ France, Administrative Court of Grenoble (Cour administrative de Grenoble) (2013), Grenoble, 7 November 2013, M. AB v. Director of the Prison of Saint-Quentin-Fallavier, n° 1302502, available at: [www.revuegeneraledudroit.eu/blog/decisions/ta-grenoble-7-novembre-2013-m-ab-c-directeur-du-centre-penitentiaire-de-saint-quentin-fallavier-requete-numero-1302502/#.VQS4PmOT0-g].

⁵⁰² France, Chatelais E. (2014), "Justice : obligation of halal meal in prison is suspended (Justice : l'obligation du repas halal en prison est suspendue)", Franceinfo, available at: [www.franceinfo.fr/actu/justice/article/justice-l-obligation-du-repas-halal-en-prison-est-suspendue-534467].

⁵⁰³ France, Administrative Court of Appeal, Lyon, (Cour administrative d'Appel, Lyon) (2014), 22 July 2014, M. AB v. Director of the Prison of Saint-Quentin-Fallavier, n° 14LY00113, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriAdmin.do?oldAction=rechJuriAdmin&idTexte=CETATEXT000029918340&fastReqId=622665185&fastPos=9]

⁵⁰⁴ [www.lexpress.fr/actualite/politique/aubry-a-t-elle-vraiment-reservee-des-creneaux-de-piscine-a-des-musulmanes_1098551.html#]

⁵⁰⁵ France, Minister of interior (ministre de l'intérieur) (2012), national plan for action against racism and antisemitism (Plan national d'action contre le racisme et l'antisemitisme 2012-2014), available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2014/09/plan_national_daction_contre_le_racisme_et_lantisemitisme_-_2012.pdf].

⁵⁰⁶ France, Prime minister (Premier ministre) (2013), Interministerial Committee for Fight against Racism and Antisemitism, Governmental Program for action against racism and anti-Semitism 2013-2017 (Comité interministériel de lutte contre le racisme et l'antisemitisme), available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2014/09/programme_gouvernemental_2013-2017-_dossier.pdf].

<p>Please provide notable examples of promising practice (use the template for promising practices in annex 7).</p>	<p>comprises nine points and its implementation extends over four years. Among the measures designed to reinforce the trust of immigrant people and their descendants in public institutions, there are to be mentioned: A module of training common to all new government officials; continuous training for agents in permanent liaison with the public; Cultural and memorial initiatives like education in the fight against racial hatred (repertory of teaching actions in museums as regards the fight against prejudices; set of themes in the new museums projects)</p> <p>Assistance for victims (to facilitate making complaints, in particular by generalizing the online pre-complaint by extending it to offences against people; to reduce the proportion of complaints classified without action; to improve compensation for the moral wrong undergone by victims). Concerning commemorations, the law of 10 July 2000 founded a national day for the memory of victims in the French State of racist and anti-Semitic crimes for homage to 'rights' of France, fixed as 16 July⁵⁰⁷. The law of 21 May 2001 recognized human trafficking and slavery as a crime against humanity. A decree of 31 March 2006 fixes May 10th as the day of "memories of human trafficking, slavery and their abolition"⁵⁰⁸.</p> <p>⁵⁰⁹</p> <p>Note (during review): The new plan against racism and anti-Semitism announced was presented by the Prime Minister on 17 April 2015. It includes 40 measures to enhance mobilisation of administrations territorially and encourage civil society initiatives, strengthening monitoring and the applicable legal framework for repression, and victim support measures, also allowing for class actions⁵¹⁰ ; to address expression of hatred on the internet (including through the creation of a national investigation unit); and to develop educational efforts. The fight against racism and discrimination was also added as a national cause (Grande cause nationale) for 2015, with opportunities for NGOs to benefit from support in broadcasting awareness-raising and educational messages in the media⁵¹¹. Within schools and high-schools, the week of March 16th to March 21st also saw the development of educational initiatives on</p>
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⁵⁰⁷ France, Law n° 2000-644 of 10 July 2000 establishing a national day of commemoration of the victims of racist and antisemitic crimes from the State and an tribute to "Righteous" of France (Loi n° 2000-644 du 10 juillet 2000 instaurant une journée nationale à la mémoire des victimes des crimes racistes et antisémites de l'Etat français et d'hommage aux " Justes " de France), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000571650].

⁵⁰⁸ France, Decree n° 2006-388 of 31 March 2006 establishing the date of the commemoration of the abolition of slavery in France (Décret n°2006-388 du 31 mars 2006 fixant la date en France métropolitaine de la commémoration annuelle de l'abolition de l'esclavage), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000268168&categorieLien=cid].

⁵⁰⁹ France, President of the french republic (président de la république française) (2015), speech at the shoah memorial, available at: [www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/discours-au-memorial-de-la-shoah-2/].

⁵¹⁰ France, The Republic mobilised against racism and anti-Semitism: national action plan 2015-2017 Press document (La République mobilisée contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme, plan d'action 2015-2017 Dossier de Presse), available at: [www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/liseuse/4040/master/index.htm]

⁵¹¹ [www.gouvernement.fr/partage/4027-le-label-grande-cause-nationale-2015]

		this issue (<i>Semaine de lutte contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme</i>) ⁵¹²
	Are there any specific ethical or other guidelines or rules concerning the language used by media or journalists, when writing about migrants and/or their descendants? In this case please provide briefly information about actual application of such rules and challenges.	There does not exist at the present time professional recommendations relating to the treatment of immigration, or the modes of designation of migrants and their descendants. However, this question is not missing completely from the concerns of journalists, as testify a certain number of initiatives. The Institute Panos Europe thus published in 2013 a " Handbook for journalists who want to write about people who are Black, Muslim, Asian, Rom, homosexual, from deprived areas, Jewish, women..." ⁵¹³ : this work, which joins together the contributions of several journalists, deciphers with humour the conveyed stereotypes in a recurring way by the media. Without claiming to draw up a "code of good conduct" for journalists, it invites people to call into question these prejudices. The Cahiers du Journalisme, which is a professional review by experts and researchers on topics of discussion relating to the profession, devoted an issue to the treatment of immigration by the media in 1998 ⁵¹⁴ . This edition brings the thoughts exchanged between journalists, having worked on the history of immigration, at the time of a round table devoted to the media treatment of immigration. Among the questions mentioned emerges the difficulty of mentioning the ethnic origin of the people who take part in the riots in the suburbs and, if necessary, the question arises as to know how to refer to them (one of the journalists suggests naming them: "young French from immigration") ⁵¹⁵ .

4.3. Mixed marriages

	Mixed marriages is often used as an index for social distance and integration or, even, assimilation. Mixed (citizenship) marriages are defined as those where one of the spouses has foreign citizenship and the other has national citizenship (including	Currently, the registrar can, after having carried out the preliminary hearing of the engaged couple, refer to the public prosecutor for purposes of deferment of the marriage and possible opposition. Subject to the adaptations necessary, these preventive measures also relate to the marriages conducted abroad ⁵¹⁶ . The difficulties encountered by the registrar in deciding on the implementation of the deferment of marriage led the legislator of 2003 to envisage, under the formalities
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⁵¹² [www.education.gouv.fr/cid66966/la-semaine-d-education-contre-le-racisme-et-l-antisemitisme.html]

⁵¹³ France, Sassoon V. (2013), Handbook for journalists who want to write about Blacks, Muslims, Asians, Roma, Gays, Suburbs, Jews, Women... » (Précis à l'usage des journalistes qui veulent écrire sur les Noirs, les Musulmans, les Asiatiques, les Roms, les homos, la banlieue, les Juifs, les femmes...), reference available at : [www.panoseurope.org/productions/publication-precis-lusage-des-journalistes-qui-veulent-ecrire-sur-les-noirs-les-musulman].

⁵¹⁴ France, Les Cahiers du journalisme (1998), « How to talk about immigration in media ? » (« Comment parler de l'immigration dans les médias ? »), Round table in the Research Center of the High School of Journalism of Lille, January 1998, n°4, pp. 10-30, available at: [www.cahiersdujournalisme.net/cdj/pdf/04/01_table ronde01.pdf].

⁵¹⁵ France, Les Cahiers du journalisme (1998), « How to talk about immigration in media ? » (« Comment parler de l'immigration dans les médias ? »), Round table in the Research Center of the High School of Journalism of Lille, January 1998, n°4, pp. 10-30, p. 19, available at: [www.cahiersdujournalisme.net/cdj/pdf/04/01_table ronde01.pdf].

⁵¹⁶ France, Civil Code (Code civil), article 175-2, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?idArticle=LEGIARTI000006422392&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070721].

	<p>registered partnerships, common-law marriages). Please indicate legal limitations, if any, for marriages between nationals and foreigners, e.g. for asylum seekers, third country nationals, etc. Do these limitations result in practical barriers?</p>	<p>preliminary to the marriage, interviews with engaged couples either together or separately, before the publication of the banns, in order to verify their consent to marry⁵¹⁷. The objective first of this preliminary hearing was clearly to prevent marriages of convenience. Although the hearing is in theory obligatory, it can however to be easily bypassed if it is impossible to do (for example when the future wife, of Algerian nationality, could not obtain a visa⁵¹⁸), or that if does not appear necessary, i.e. when the registrar does not have any doubt about the existence of a real free consent free of each of the engaged couple. The risk is that it becomes systematic when the marriage is mixed. The regularity of the stay of a foreigner does not lead on to presume that the marriage is not genuine or to prevent the conclusion of it. However the circular of 2 May 2005 provides that the "irregular situation of a person who is to marry, taking into consideration rule of entry and stay on the French territory" is one indication amongst others that leads to suspecting that the marriage is not genuine⁵¹⁹. The circular tempers this however by specifying that with regard to the freedom to marry and the fact that the irregularity of the stay of a foreigner cannot constitute an obstacle to marriage, "the report [which the registrar] addresses to the public prosecutor cannot be founded on this reason only which would not justify in itself action by the prosecutor to defer or oppose the marriage". According to an observation report of 2013 from two associations, Cimade and Amoureux des bans publics, "many mayors systematically refer to the prosecutor to proceed to an investigation before the conducting of the marriage"⁵²⁰.</p>
	<p>Are there any official or non-official data and information on mixed marriages (between nationals and people with another citizenship)? Please provide % proportions on the total number of marriages in a given period, as well as data – where available – about ages,</p>	<p>According to figures of the national Institute of demographic studies (the last figures available, 31 December 2013)⁵²¹:</p> <p>In 2013: 31233 mixed marriages (15657 with a foreign husband, 15576 with a foreign wife). This accounts for 13.8% of all the marriages in France this year. In 2012: 32047 mixed marriages (16237 with a foreign husband, 15810 with a foreign wife). This accounts for 13.4% of all the marriages in France this year. In 2011: 30347 mixed marriages (15355 with a foreign husband, 14992</p>

⁵¹⁷ France, Law n° 2003-1119 of 26 November 2003, about the control immigration, the residence of foreigners, the nationality, (LOI n° 2003-1119 du 26 novembre 2003 relative à la maîtrise de l'immigration, au séjour des étrangers en France et à la nationalité) available at:

[<http://legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000795635&dateTexte=&categorieLien=id>].

⁵¹⁸ France, Cassation Court (Cour de Cassation) (2007), 9 January 2007, n° 05-14720, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriJudi.do?oldAction=rechJuriJudi&idTexte=JURITEXT000017624577&fastReqId=503692877&fastPos=1].

⁵¹⁹ France, Ministère de la Justice (Ministère de la Justice) (2005), Instruction on the fight against arranged or simulated marriages (Circulaire relative à la lutte contre les mariages simulés ou arrangés), available at:

[www.amf.asso.fr/document/fichier.asp?FTP=AMF_20050520120004.pdf&ID_DOC=6870&DOT_N_ID=0].

⁵²⁰ France, La Cimade, Les Amoureux des bans publics (2013), Observation report on mixed couples, available at:

[www.amoureuxauban.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Rapport_Cimade_Couples-Mixtes.pdf].

⁵²¹ France, National Institute for Demographic Studies (Institut national d'études démographiques, INED) (2013), Mixed marriages, Evolution of mixed marriages (data available since 2003 to 2013), available at : [www.ined.fr/fr/tout-savoir-population/chiffres/france/mariages-divorces-pacs/mariages-mixtes/].

	country of origin/birth of migrant spouses.	with a foreign wife). This accounts for 13.1% of all the marriages in France this year. In 2010: 32047 mixed marriages (16237 with a foreign husband, 15810 with a foreign wife). This accounts for 13.4% of all the marriages in France this year. Mixed marriages, according to the sex and the nationality of the spouse (for the year 2013, Source: Insee, statistiques de l'état civil ⁵²²) :
	Marriages of foreign men to a French wife	Marriages of foreign women to a French husband
<i>Detailed nationality of the foreign spouse</i>		
Total	15 657	15 576
German	305	353
Austrian	11	25
Belgian	407	398
Bulgarian	15	95
Cypriot	2	2
Dane	9	12
Spaniard	265	287
Estonian	0	10
Finn	4	21
Greek	11	31
Hungarian	5	45
Irish	38	23
Italian	421	273
Latvian	0	25
Lithuanian	1	29
Luxembourg	22	17
Maltese	2	0
Norwegian	7	5
Netherlander	86	103
Pole	32	275
Portuguese	805	446
Romanian	82	345
British	409	321
Slovak	6	41
Slovenian	0	1
Swede	21	41
Switzerland	125	157
Icelander	0	1
Montenegrin	16	13
Czech	7	35

⁵²² France, National Institute of Statistics and Economical Studies (2013), "Mixed marriages according to the sex and the nationality of the spouse, year 2013" (Mariages mixetes et mariages entre étrangers selon le sexe et la nationalité du conjoint), available at:

[www.google.fr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCMQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.insee.fr%2Ffr%2Fppp%2Fbases-de-donnees%2Ffirweb%2Firsocsd20132%2Fdd%2Fexcel%2Firsocsd20132_t22.xls&ei=We3tVPisF8f2Ut6QgsAF&usg=AFQjCNFouBbC44t2xTpH4u9HnRYKV90G2Q&bvm=bv.86956481,d.d24]

		Serb	155	156	
		Russian	35	962	
		Other nationalities of Europe	134	579	
		Algerian	3 266	1 573	
		Cameroon	226	442	
		Central African	32	42	
		Congolese or Zairean	233	213	
		Ivory Coast	245	286	
		Beninese	89	38	
		Gabonese	49	139	
		Guinean	94	52	
		Burkinabe	39	28	
		Madagascan	70	248	
		Malian	105	40	
		Moroccan	2 448	1 510	
		Mauritanian	37	12	
		Native of Niger	16	16	
		Egyptian	123	15	
		Senegalese	320	201	
		Chadian	6	11	
		Togolese	47	46	
		Tunisian	2 327	359	
		Comorian	102	68	
		Somali	0	0	
		Mauritian	71	217	
		Nigerian	15	21	
		Other nationalities of Africa	118	140	
		Canadian	91	173	
		American	198	328	
		Haitian	111	75	
		Mexican	64	208	
		Argentinian	168	143	
		Brazilian	112	466	
		Chilean	44	59	
		Colombian	41	172	
		Venezuelan	18	64	
		Other nationalities of America	95	272	
		Armenian	38	71	
		Kampuchean	21	114	
		Chinese	66	790	
		Indian	83	35	
		Iranian	23	53	
		Israeli	29	34	
		Japanese	20	269	
		Laotian	12	70	
		Lebanese	77	96	
		Syrian	29	19	
		Turk	464	182	
		Vietnamese	23	178	
		Iraqi	5	6	
		Pakistani	56	11	

		Other nationalities of Asia	173	784	
		Australian	55	41	
		Other nationalities of Oceania	25	19	

Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration

National / regional level <i>(specify region)</i>	Year of the first edition and Year of latest update <i>(e.g. First edition: 2004, Most recent update: 2011)</i>	Responsible ministry – public authority – reference details <i>(URL – links)</i>	Target groups identify migrant and refugee groups as beneficiaries <i>(e.g. on the basis of their residence status)</i>	Main aims, actions and activities foreseen in the focus areas – link to fundamental rights [provide both key dimensions and specific actions and aims of the policy instruments in each focus area (use a different row for each focus area if needed)	Targeting general population ? Yes/No – explanatory comments where needed	Insert here definition of integration (in EN) if any. Alternative: Indicate the core aim/objective of the NAP related to social inclusion and/or integration of migrants
National ⁵²³ But no longer on the agenda Document has been archived	February 2014 (no time set for implementation)	Appointment of an interministerial Delegate (Deleguée Interministérielle à l'égalité républicaine et à l'intégration). Engagement of all relevant ministries Designation of local focal points (in Préfectures)	Not generally indicated. nor specified for each of the actions. Many would potentially concern/benefit the overall population, regardless of residence status	Main objectives and measures: First : Removing the "glass-ceiling", in educational and professional trajectories 1 : reform of the system of priority zones in education (education prioritaire) 2 : fight against school dropping 3 : improving cooperation between parents and the schools 4 : Service Public Régional de l'Orientation 5 : Access to internships and inclusion in employment 6 : Generalising mediation towards employment 7 : Developing non-discriminatory recruitment methods (simulations, anonymous CV etc.) 8: Reviving the "Diversity" label 9: Including the fight against discrimination in (dialogue social)	Overall population concerned	No definition

⁵²³ [www.ville-et-banlieue.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Les-28-mesures.pdf]

		<p>Role of the Office for the Immigration and Integration (Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration)</p>		<p>Second: Ensuring equal access to health and social rights (including housing and pension) 10 : Consolidating the medico-socials set-ups (dispositifs médico-sociaux en faveur de l'accès aux soins) and fighting against the denial of healthcare 11: Securing effective access to social rights 12: Reaffirming the contribution of social work (travail social) to equal access to rights and professional support 13 : Guaranteeing transparency in attribution of social housing and equitable access to private housing. 14: Feature the fight against discrimination as a key workpath in future city contracts (contrats de ville) 15 : Fighting against urban segregation 16 : Improving access to rights for retired immigrant workers 17 : Continuing the renovation and modernisation of foyers of immigrant workers (foyers de travailleurs migrants) 18 : Sepultures adapted for all confessions. Third: Developing equality as cornerstone value of the Republican model of public services 19 : Raising awareness among agents of public services 20 : Training and supporting educational staffs 21 : Training and supporting staffs of Pole Emploi (unemployment agency) les agents de Pôle Emploi 23 : Enhancing the trust between citizens and law enforcement services 24 : Improving the conditions of preparation for/access to public service (fonction publique) 25 : Developing learning in the public service 26 : Generalising the Diversity Label (Label Diversité) in enterprises Conclusion</p>		
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				<p>27 : Developing the National Site for the History of Immigration (Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration (CNHI))</p> <p>28 : Promoting the diversity of the French society in the media</p> <p>Was also created a fund for innovation and research to support innovative actions and to co-finance research on discriminatory phenomenon and on levers for greater access to all to (droit commun). It is expected to incorporate EU funds as well as private participations.</p>		
<p>Regional integration programme (Programme Régional d'Intégration des Populations Immigrées PIPRI)⁵²⁴ 525</p>	<p>First ones created in the 1990s, many developed in 2004-2007 (21), latest editions ones developed in 2010-2012, following new instructions⁵²⁶</p>	<p>Responsible:</p> <p>Prefecture of Regions, (General Directorate for Youth, Sports, and Social Cohesion)</p> <p>Préfecture of Département (possible local declinations as indicated in the relevant circular</p>	<p>Newcoming migrants (within the first 5 years), in a regular situation – (primo-arrivants en situation régulière, pendant les cinq premières années suivant leur arrivée).</p> <p>- Persons facing specific difficulties,</p>	<p>Each regional PIPRI would include its own strategic priorities and objectives. However, these are generally covering actions falling under the following priorities⁵²⁸:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition of French language - Integration of women immigrants - Integration and support of aging immigrants - Parenthood and support in schooling (scolarité) - Access to employment or business set-up - Access to housing - Access to share life rules (règles de vie partagées). 	NO	No definition

⁵²⁴ France, Code of social action and families, (Code de l'action sociale et des familles), Article L117-2, available at:

[www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do;jsessionid=77D2B5896715B1E809427B04BA49C5EA.tpdjo06v_2?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006157557&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074069&dateTexte=20150202]

Les programmes régionaux d'intégration des populations immigrées (PIPRI), available at :

[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/65319/473081/file/ANNEXE%209%20MENE1323170C.doc]

⁵²⁵[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-programmes-annuels-et-pluriannuels-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Programme-pluriannuel-FEI-de-la-France-2007-2013]

⁵²⁶ France, Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national identify and development in solidarity (Ministère de l'Immigration, de l'Intégration, de l'identité nationale et du développement solidaire) (2010), Circular of 28th January 2010 on the regional programmes for the integration of immigrants (Circulaire du 28 janvier 2010 sur les programmes régionaux d'intégration des populations immigrées), available at [http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2010/02/cir_30430.pdf]

⁵²⁸ Ibid., annex.

		<p>To engage a number of relevant agencies, including the OFII</p>	<p>such as women, aging immigrants or foreigners whose naturalisation was postponed for insufficient command of the language.</p> <p>Are excluded from the PIPRI plans, the following publics: persons from the EU, non-immigrant foreigners (résidents, travailleurs étrangers), asylums seekers, and French nationals born abroad.</p> <p>Can be indirectly concerned French nationals with an immigrant-background and who can play an important</p>			
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			integration role vis-à-vis their families ⁵²⁷			
Pluriannual Programme FAMI 2014-2020 ⁵²⁹	First edition 2014	Responsible: Ministry of Interior	Third country nationals in a regular situation, looking to establish themselves durably in France, excluding those who acquired French citizenship and including, for “practical reasons” the close relatives of persons targeted, when necessary for the implementation of integration measures (spouses, partners, any person having direct family links	<p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing the installation in France of third country nationals, from the country of origin - Strengthening the welcoming and support set-ups (dispositifs d’accueil et d’accompagnement) or third country nationals on French territory - Facilitating the coordination and professionalization of actors - Developing diagnostic and evaluation tools to draw relevant learning points. <p>- Concerning the reinstallation of refugees: funding of actions relating to the following objectives: identification, information, support of reinstalled refugees; support to the path of autonomisation (parcours d’autonomisation des réinstallés) in all its aspects; development of welcoming set-ups (dispositifs d’accueil) favouring innovative approaches. Types of action could include the development of information tools for reinstalled personnes; strengthening the resources in terms of welcoming and shelter; evaluation of reinstallation policies.</p>	No	No

⁵²⁷ See for instance, Centre Région General Directorate Youth, Sports, Social Cohesion (Région Centre, Direction générale de la jeunesse, des sports et de la cohésion sociale) (2010), Regional Programme for the Integration of immigrant populations 2010-2012, (Programme régional d’intégration des populations immigrées (2010-2012), available at : www.centre.drjcs.gov.fr/IMG/pdf/3-PRIP_2010-2012_REGION_CENTRE.pdf)

⁵²⁹ www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Les-nouveaux-fonds-europeens-periode-2014-2020/Appel-a-projets-Fonds-Asile-Migration-et-Integration-FAMI

			<p>(ascending or descending)</p> <p>Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary/temporary protection (reinstallation, past or present)</p> <p>Included but not within the perimeter of our research: asylum seekers</p>			
<p>Pluriannual Programme FEI 2007-2013⁵³⁰</p>	<p>Edited in 2007</p>	<p>Responsible: Ministry of Interior</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Among the main objectives:</p> <p>Improving the reception of newly-arriving immigrants and actions necessary for them to access the labour market (emphasis on language acquisition, evaluation of professional skills, training for families to facilitate school-support of children by their parents, financing of surveys and evaluation of training programs)</p> <p>Providing responses (de droit commun) to the needs of third-country national in the field of housing. (ensuring equal treatment in access, transformation of workers shelters (foyers de travailleurs migrants) into social residencies) and favouring access to health of these workers/residents).</p> <p>Developing access to education</p>	<p>Not directly</p>	<p>No definition</p>

⁵³⁰ [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Les-nouveaux-fonds-europeens-periode-2014-2020/Appel-a-projets-Fonds-Asile-Migration-et-Integration-FAMI]

				<p>Valorising the image of immigration and migrants</p> <p>Conducting specific actions targeting immigrant women (support of NGO in the field of violence prevention, strengthening access to their rights and language acquisition etc.)</p> <p>Definition of indicators and evaluation methods relevant to the field; evaluation of the impact of urban renovation on access to housing for foreigners/immigrants</p> <p>Conception of national orientations and regional integration programmes; animation of the networks of relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Exchange of knowledge and experiences with other EU countries.</p>		
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Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion

Note: we include here illustrative information about indicators developed in Dec.2010 by the Ministry of Interior (with one indicator per area). More complete and detailed information can be found in the publication, including on definition, data used. But note these indicators have not been used in recent years and cannot be considered as official indicators any longer (www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Statistiques/Etudes-et-publications/Etudes/Tableau-de-bord-de-l-integration). See also, for additional resources (www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/sommaire.asp?codesage=IMMFRA12):

N.	Indicator	Definition	Legal frame / policy target	Data source	Periodicity	Reference / Comments
1	Specific indicators include: Employment rate (disaggregated by origin, sex and age, and level of diploma)	Proportion of persons in work among those in age to work (15 to 64). Origin: looking at "immigrants" (born abroad) as well as those who acquired citizenship by acquisition – descendants of immigrants not visible in this indicator	No policy target (not used)	INSEE survey on employment (Enquête emploi en continu – INSEE)	Undefined	Economic integration (emploi et revenus)
2	Proportion of persons residing in sensible urban areas (Zone urbaine sensible - ZUS), according to origin and length of presence in France)	Self-evident (ZUS are defined by public authorities). Origin: Looking at "immigrants" (born abroad) as well as those who acquired citizenship by acquisition – descendants of immigrants not visible in this indicator	No policy target (not used)	INSEE figures	Undefined	Housing (intégration résidentielle)
3	Rate of "backwardness (retard)) when entering high-school (6ème) according to origin and socio-professional categories of parents.	Is considered behind a child entering high-school (6ème) at the age of 12 or more. Origin: same proxy as above.	No policy target (not used)	Panel survey, Ministry of Education	Undefined	School integration (intégration scolaire)
4	Rate of consultation of local physician (Taux de fréquentation de la médecine de ville)	Share of persons who, in the last 12 months, consulted a general physician (including in case of hospitalisation, emergencies, or work-related consultation).	No policy target (not used)	Health and social protection survey - IRDES	Undefined	Health (intégration sanitaire)

		Dissaggregated by age groups as well.		Années : 2006 et 2008		
5	Percentage of immigrants who acquired citizenship, by origin and procedure	Percentage of immigrants (born abroad) who acquired French citizenship by origin (immigrants, born abroad) and by procedure (by marriage, by decree). Not concerned: those descendants acquiring French citizenship automatically when reaching their majority.	No policy target (not used)	Census data INSEE	Undefined	Citizenship integration (intégration citoyenne)
6	Percentage of the population distrustful vis-à-vis foreigners or immigrants (<i>méfiante vis-à-vis des étrangers ou des immigrés</i>)-	Percentage based on a survey question formulated as such: "among the following categories of persons, could you indicate if there are some that you would not like to have as neighbors (among responses: immigrants workers or foreigners)	No policy target (not used)	European Value Survey	Undefined	Reception by the French society (accueil par la société française)
7	Percentage of mixed marriages	Mixed marriages (indicator not fully defined)	No policy target (not used)	Undefined (But data available (see relevant section of this report	Undefined	Demographic indicators

Annex 5: Use of funding instruments

Note: In 2014, a national programme for use of the Asylum, migration and integration fund (AMIF) was submitted to the European Commission in August 2014, with a call for proposals in December 2014, for definite selection in March, April 2015⁵³¹. Official validation of the programme was also expected by that time. As emergency assistance, the fund was already mobilised, by anticipation, to finance some initiatives, including the establishment of an emergency day accommodation centre for irregular migrants in Calais (HOME/2014/AMIF/AG/EMAS/04/FR) with a total of 3.780.015,80 euros⁵³². The list of projects and funds allocated in 2014 is not available as of 30th March 2015. The following figures are based on available public data. Funding details are available per project, but the categorisation of projects varies across the year and does not match the one FRA suggests (see e-mail discussions): To access online files:

For the EIF: www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-beneficiaires-du-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Les-beneficiaires-du-FEI

For the ERF:

(2013): www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER/Les-appels-a-projets-du-Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER/Fonds-europeen-pour-les-refugies-FER-Liste-des-actions-selectionnees-au-titre-du-programme-annuel-2013

(2012): www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/39161/299232/file/FER_actions2012.pdf.

(2011): www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/39160/299227/file/FER_actions2011.pdf

(2010): www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/34123/255831/file/ActionsFER2010.pdf

⁵³¹ [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Les-nouveaux-fonds-europeens-periode-2014-2020] [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Les-nouveaux-fonds-europeens-periode-2014-2020/Appel-a-projets-Fonds-Asile-Migration-et-Integration-FAMI]

⁵³² France, Asylum, migration and integration fund (amif) emergency assistance 2014 list of awarded proposals until 31 december 2014, available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/migration-asylum-borders/asylum-migration-integration-fund/docs/award_decision_amif_2014_en.pdf]

Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF)

	European Integration Fund (EIF) - TOTAL	Own funds	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
2010	8.608.000	40.000.000								
2011	10.912.000	40.000.000								
2012	13.658.000	50.000.000								
2013	15.430.000	50.000.000								
2014	N/A	N/A								

Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection

	European Refugee Fund (ERF) - TOTAL	Own funds(national/regional)	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society (host society targeted)	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
2010	10 442 260,85	17 908 090,66								
2011	11 547 196,00	14 116 777,00								
2012	13 792 940,00	15 601 799,56								
2013	17 009 818,00	19 534 274,00								
2014	N/A	N/A								

* Please indicate if Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is used for 2014

Annex 7: Promising practices

Note on promising practices:

In the framework of the European Integration Fund (EIF), the Ministry of Interior has elaborated a clear set of 2-pagers of "good practices" in the field of integration in France. The publication is accessible online, and includes both initiatives targeting the migrant public, and initiatives focused on the professionals likely to support their integration. It also includes information and contact details of the organisations who initiated and carried out these projects. For further information, see: France, Ministry of Interior/European Integration Fund (Ministère de l'Intérieur, Fonds européen d'intégration) (2014), FEI-2007-2013: Good practices of the European integration Fund (Les bonnes pratiques du fonds européen d'intégration (FEI)), pp.27 to 47, available at: [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Fonds-europeens/Le-Fonds-europeen-d-integration-FEI/Outils]

The European Commission has also collected a number of good/promising practices in the field. Some do concern France, such as the development of a website dedicated to case law concerning foreigners in 2009 (www.dequeldroit.fr), available at: http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/practice/details.cfm?ID_ITEMS=44707 ; the constitution of a grouping of legal professionals competent in the field of residency law, social protection, housing and the fight against discrimination (2012) or the development of an updated software in the Bouches-du Rhone region for institutions active in the support and integration of migrants: (<http://www.espace.asso.fr/spip.php?article21>), available at: http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/practice/details.cfm?ID_ITEMS=38740)

Thematic area	Social cohesion / Diversity in media
Title (original language)	„Images de la Diversité“
Title (EN)	Images of Diversity
Organisation (original language)	National Council for Cinema (CNC) - National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities (ACSE)
Organisation (EN)	Centre National du Cinéma et de l'Image Animée (CNC) – Agence Nationale pour la Cohésion Sociale et l'Égalité des Chances (ACSE)
Government / Civil society	Public institutions, funding civil society/independent projects
Funding body	See organisations (jointly funding and managing the project)
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.lacse.fr/wps/portal/internet/acse/accueil/annonceslegales/appelaprojets/commissionimagesdeladiversite/ledispositif www.cnc.fr/web/fr/descriptif-complet28
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	The Commission was installed in 2007 by an official decree and renewed since ⁵³³ , with periodic call for proposals and awards. The awarded projects, throughout the years 2009-2014, can be found online: [www.lacse.fr/wps/portal/internet/acse/accueil/annoncesleg]

⁵³³ France, Decree n°2007-181 of 9th February 2007 creating the Commission Images of the diversity (Décret n°2007-181 du 9 février 2007 portant création de la Commission images de la diversité, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000822077]. France, Decree n°2012-582 of 25th April 2012 concerning the Commission Images of the diversity (Décret n° 2012-582 du 25 avril 2012 relatif à la Commission images de la diversité), available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=27BB434D86FC520E3829C6906BCC97C1.tpdila16v_1?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000025753266&dateTexte=20120427]

	ales/appelaprojets/commissionimagesdeladiversite/resultats descommissions]
Type of initiative	Public support of audiovisual creation reflective of the diversity in society
Main target group	General population, professionals of the audiovisual/cinema sector
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	This grant commission allocates support for the writing, diffusion and essentially production of many films and programs ⁵³⁴ ; The awarded projects (magazines, fictions or documentaries for TV or other types of broadcastings) contribute to one of several objectives, including "the knowledge of realities and expressions of immigrant populations, or populations with an immigrant background and of their integration (...) as well as the valorisation of their memory, history, cultural heritage and of their ties with France; the visibility of all populations now composing the French society of today; the fight against discriminations based on origin/ethnicity, nationality, race or religion" ⁵³⁵ . The commission is also responsible for a "Diversity Prize" awarded by the public television (France Télévisions) ⁵³⁶ .
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Transferable elements include the commission set-up, involving both the Ministry of Culture (Ministry of Culture) and Ministry of Urban affairs (<i>Ministère de la Ville</i>) and operating agencies under their responsibilities; the thematic orientations; awarding procedure.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	No particular element of sustainability in the project itself, but the project has been sustained up to today.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The impact is difficult to measure but the project allows for concrete creations and their broadcasting, in line with the set objectives
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	It would be conceivable in any member state having an institution sponsoring audio-visual creation, including non-specific ones such as the National Centre for Cinema and Animated Images (CNC) in France. Thematic orientations in the project could also be encouraged by private funding institutions.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The Commission responsible for allocating the grant includes a number of qualified professionals, both with competence in the audio-visual and cinema sector as well as for their knowledge of "priority areas" (<i>quartiers prioritaires de la politique de la ville</i>) ⁵³⁷ .
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No information available

⁵³⁴ France, CNC (2013), Commission Images de la diversité bilan 2010 – 2011 – 2012; available at: [http://transferts.lacse.fr/WCM/CNC-DIVERSITE-WEB_2010_2012.PDF]

⁵³⁵ France, CNC, Commission Images de la diversité, Présentation des aides Images de la diversité du CNC [http://www.cnc.fr/web/fr/images-de-la-diversite]

⁵³⁶ [www.lacse.fr/wps/portal/internet/acse/accueil/annonceslegales/appelaprojets/prixfrancetelevisionsdeladiversite/presentation]

⁵³⁷ [www.lacse.fr/wps/wcm/connect/c02703004052d429b3f8b7a7fb8144b3/TR+491_nomination_membres_CID2013.pdf?MOD=AJPERES]

Thematic area	Welcoming society/orientation and support of newcomers migrants
Title (original language)	Espace Accueil des étrangers – incl.animation et qualification du réseau des “Points d’appui et d’accès au droit des étrangers” dans les Bouches-du-Rhône
Title (EN)	Reception of foreigners/ animation of a network of focal points in the region for the support and access to rights of foreigners
Organisation (original language)	Association Espace Accueil Etrangers - Marseille
Organisation (EN)	Association Espace Accueil Etrangers - Marseille
Government / Civil society	Civil society / network, involving public structures
Funding body	Ministry of Interior / European funds (FEI) Region Provence Alpes Côte d’Azur, Département (Conseil Général 13), National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equality (ACSE)
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.espace.asso.fr/ (including a video of presentation) Annual report available at: www.espace.asso.fr/rapports/rapact_2013.pdf
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	NGO coordinating the network of focal points in the Bouches du Rhône since 2003.
Type of initiative	Overall network initiative in the Department to facilitate the process of integration, through the orientation and support of migrants.
Main target group	Both (Newcoming) foreign residents and professionals of (potential) support, in relevant institutions. For foreigners, support provided often concerns residency, with a majority of beneficiaries originating from the Maghreb region (according to the 2013 annual report) but situations vary locally (e.g. younger and more active population in Marseilles)
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local level (in the Bouches-du-Rhône Département)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The NGO presents itself as both “a tool, a site (Marseilles-based) and a group of professionals”. It brings together about 50 local NGOs throughout the department, provides information on resources they offer. It offers multiple resources such as a case law database concerning foreigners’ law (droit des étrangers) (www.dequeldroit.fr/), a hotline for professionals, and a database of support organisations/consultation points available for foreigners throughout the region (http://etranger.espace.asso.fr/perm.php). It is responsible for the animation of the focal points (Points d’Appui) which provide tailored legal and social support to migrants (information, orientation, counselling) to facilitate their access to rights, in the Bouches du Rhône. The NGO has also developed a software (“PAPPU”) to track and ensure adequate socio-legal support of foreigners turning to focal points/partners for consultations (see annual report p.9)

Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The concept and activities are potentially transferable to any other department/region
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The initiative puts emphasis on networking and qualification of professionals in the area. Social services benefit from the support/counselling offered by focal points. The initiative and NGO are backed by various sources of financial support, both national (mobilising EU funding, avec with the ACSE Agency) and local (see above).
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The network of focal points received 6306 persons in 2013 (for an average of 2 consultations per persons) The Ministry of Interior as among relevant practices to highlight among those which are aimed at facilitating the integration and access to rights of migrants. See also the documentary available online, with testimonies from professionals as well as a beneficiary.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	See above.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	No further information besides the participatory elements highlighted in the description.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No indication

Thematic area	Welcoming society/orientation and support of newcomers migrants
Title (original language)	Cellule d'accueil et d'accompagnement des personnes migrantes et des associations de migrants afin de faciliter l'accès au droit - „Pôle Integration“.
Title (EN)	Set up for the reception, orientation and support of migrants and their associations, to facilitate access to rights - Integration Pole
Organisation (original language)	Ville de Saint-Denis de la Réunion
Organisation (EN)	City of Saint-Denis, Reunion
Government / Civil society	Municipality and civil society (network)
Funding body	Ministry of Interior (DAAEN) / European Integration Fund
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.saintdenis.re/Le-pole-integration.html
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Created in 2008
Type of initiative	Set up for the reception, orientation and support of migrants and their associations, to facilitate access to rights - Integration Pole

Main target group	Incoming migrant communities, essentially from Comoros and Madagascar
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local level
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project consists in the set up and animation of a network of partners to facilitate the integration of migrants, essentially from the Comoros and Madagascar. The integration pole (Pôle integration) welcomes migrants for consultations, develops joint actions with the services of the municipality and the social centre of the city (centre communal d'action sociale) in several areas: support to parenthood, access to childcare, housing, social and professional insertion. It also organises workshops around language and school, and events relating to food, cultural practices and local celebrations. The public of the Integration pole is received by persons who speak their language and are familiar with their culture of origin.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The concept is transferable, provided institutional as well as human resources are in place.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The initiative engages the municipality, with EU funding. It is in place and sustained since 2008 already.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	No direct indication but the project has been identified by the Ministry of Interior as among relevant practices to highlight among those which are aimed at facilitating the integration and access to rights of migrants.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	See above.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	No further information besides the participatory elements highlighted in the description.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No indication

Thematic area	Welcoming society/orientation and support of newcomers migrants
Title (original language)	Mission d'accueil des Personnes Etrangères - MAPEMonde
Title (EN)	Mission for the reception/welcoming of foreign persons - MAPEMonde
Organisation (original language)	Département des Hautes Alpes – MJC de Briançon
Organisation (EN)	Departement of Hautes-Alpes – MJC of Briançon
Government / Civil society	Local authority
Funding body	Ministry of Interior (DAAEN) / European Integration Fund
Reference (incl. url, where available)	No official website but for more detailed information on activities, see for instance: http://cddp05.crdp-aix-

	marseille.fr/Conference%20MAPEmonde%2025%2001%2008_CR.pdf
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Created in 2003
Type of initiative	Local initiative to facilitate, through a series of services and activities, the process of integration, through the information, orientation and support of migrants and other actions targeting/benefiting local actors within the Department and the overall population.
Main target group	(Newcoming) foreign residents
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local level (in the Hautes-Alpes Department)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project was meant to facilitate orientation and support of migrants and their access to services in the department, while most integration-related services tended to be located in urban areas, and particularly in Marseilles and thus to be of limited accessibility. The MAPEmonde organises consultations, as well as home-visits to migrants and collective activities (e.g. group discussion/workshops); the animation of a resource centre at the departmental level to inform partners and institutions on migrant integration (e.g. legal updates). It is also active in the promotion of cultural diversity and the valorisation of the memory of immigration locally. Training for volunteers is also provided.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The concept and activities are potentially transferable to similar rural areas where states services are not available on a permanent basis.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The initiative engages the municipality, with EU funding, mobilises volunteers, and is in place since 2003
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	No direct indication but the project has been identified by the Ministry of Interior as among relevant practices to highlight among those which are aimed at facilitating the integration and access to rights of migrants. Positive impact has been noted, concerning notably access to employment opportunities (see URL in reference)
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	See above.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	No further information besides the participatory elements highlighted in the description.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No indication

Thematic area	Welcoming society/orientation and support of newcoming migrants
Title (original language)	Mission d'accueil des Personnes Etrangères - MAPEmonde

Title (EN)	Mission for the reception/welcoming of foreign persons
Organisation (original language)	Département des Hautes Alpes – MJC de Briançon
Organisation (EN)	Department of Hautes-Alpes – MJC of Briançon
Government / Civil society	Local authority
Funding body	Ministry of Interior (DAAEN) / European Integration Fund
Reference (incl. url, where available)	-
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Created in 2003
Type of initiative	Overall initiative in the department to facilitate the process of integration, through the orientation and support of migrants and other actions targeting/benefiting the overall population.
Main target group	(Newcoming) foreign residents
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local level (in the Hautes-Alpes Department)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project was meant to facilitate orientation and support of migrants and their access to services in the department, while most integration-related services tended to be located in urban areas, and particularly in Marseilles and thus to be of limited accessibility. The MAPEmonde organises consultations, as well as home-visits to migrants; the animation of a resource centre at the departmental level to inform partners and institutions on migrant integration, to facilitate the process. It is also active in the promotion of cultural diversity and the valorisation of the memory of immigration locally. Training for volunteers is also provided.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The concept and activities are potentially transferable to similar rural areas where states services are not available on a permanent basis.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The initiative engages the municipality, with EU funding, mobilises volunteers, and is in place since 2003
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	No direct indication but the project has been identified by the Ministry of Interior as among relevant practices to highlight among those which are aimed at facilitating the integration and access to rights of migrants.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	See above.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	No further information besides the participatory elements highlighted in the description.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No indication

Thematic area	Support to integration / access of elderly migrants to common rights
Title (original language)	Realisation collaborative d'un guide pour faciliter l'accès des immigrés âgés aux dispositifs de droit commun
Title (EN)	Realisation of a guide for elderly immigrants to access their rights
Organisation (original language)	Metropole Lille-Roubaix- Tourcoing
Organisation (EN)	ARELI NGO but collaborative work
Government / Civil society	Civil society, involving local institutions, such as communal action centres (centres communaux d'action sociale)
Funding body	The initiative was part of a broader set of activities envisaged to address challenges faced by elderly immigrants and professionals assisting them in the area of Lille. Support was received from the National Social Agency for Cohesion and Equality, the local authority (Department of North), the Metropolis off Lille, and the Abbot Pierre Foundation.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.areli-asso.com/pdf/CHAP_1_DROITS_RETRAITE.pdf
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Created in 2012-2013
Type of initiative	Overall initiative in the department to facilitate the process of integration, through the orientation and support of migrants and other actions targeting/benefiting the overall population.
Main target group	The guidebook is intended for professionals (and indirectly or directly elderly migrants)
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local level (in the Hautes-Alpes Department)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The guidebook covers various thematic areas, including right to retirement pension, right to residency (droit au séjour); right to social protection; right to housing; social and cultural life; facing a loss of autonomy and accessing support when facing illness; preparing one's final stages of life (fin de vie); living one's retirement in the country of origin. Attached is a more specialised guidebook concerning pension and relevant procedures edited by a partner in 2012 (https://asp.zone-secure.net/v2/index.jsp?id=6588/8770/44150&lng=fr). It includes for each key information, including offices/institutions to turn to and contact details. https://asp.zone-secure.net/v2/index.jsp?id=6588/8770/44150&lng=fr
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The concept is transferable to any area where similar challenges would be identified, provided space for joint cooperation exists to elaborate and disseminate such a document.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The initiative participated from a broader work carried out in the area (summarised in introduction of the guide) and certainly strengthened ties between organisations involved.

	Prospects of a sustained network were reported in the guidebook.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	No direct information available.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	See above.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	No further information available – main target of the guidebook remains professionals of support.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No indication

Thematic area	Accompagnement des familles immigrées
Title (original language)	„100 témoins – 100 écoles“, „les migrantes“
Title (EN)	„100 witnesses - 100 schools “, „the migrant “
Organisation (original language)	Association Paroles d’Hommes et de Femmes
Organisation (EN)	NGO Speech of Men and Women
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Funding body	Direction de l’accueil, de l’intégration et de la citoyenneté (Ministère de l’Intérieur)
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://parolesdhommesetdefemmes.fr/education-100-temoins-100-ecoles-la-memoire-source-d-action-educative-rubrique2.html
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	2003
Type of initiative	Promotion et valorisation de la mémoire et de l’histoire de l’immigration
Main target group	Young people
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project 100 witnesses - 100 schools: testimony of migrants on their course of migration, in a hundred and twenty school establishments, located in nine French regions. The project the Migrants: two road shows on the migrant path of women and a comic strip The Migrants to illustrate these paths.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	These two projects intended to develop the memory, the history of immigration, mainly rest on the testimony of the migrant people themselves. In this sense, it is perfectly transposable with other national contexts.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to ‘one off activities’)	These two projects were set up in 2003 and have continued since this date. Each year, the schools contact the association.

Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	By sensitizing the pupils to the history of immigration by individual accounts, by creating intergenerational bonds, this makes it possible for young people to represent immigration through concrete stories.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	Cf above.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The migrants who testify in front of the pupils are trained by associations to tell their story. The realization of the cartoon is also based on the account of six migrant women. Ultimately, the migrant people are thus in the heart of these projects of enhancing the memory and the history of immigration.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	There is no evaluation available

Thematic area	Education/Integration of migrants (through support to parents)
Title (original language)	"Opening schools to parents for successful integration" :
Title (EN)	„Opening school to parents for successful integration “
Organisation (original language)	Ministère de l'Intérieur et Ministère de l'Éducation
Organisation (EN)	Interior Ministry and Ministry Education
Government / Civil society	Government
Funding body	Interior Ministry
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://eduscol.education.fr/cid49489/ouvrir-l-ecole-aux-parents-pour-reussir-l-integration.html
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	2008 (ongoing)
Type of initiative	Training for parents (language, republican principles, understanding of the education system)
Main target group	Parents of pupils
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The goal of this device is to support the integration of interested parents of pupils who are immigrants or nationals from outside the European union by involving them in particular in the schooling of their child. This covers the intended training to allow: the acquisition of French (elimination of illiteracy, training or improvement) by a French language teaching second; presentation of the principles of the Republic and its values; a better knowledge of the school institution as well as the methods of parenthood to offer parents the keys to help their children during their schooling. The free training is of 120 hours annual duration and is offered with groups of 8 to 15 people within schools or of school establishments. They are organized during the week, with schedules making it possible to accommodate the greatest number of parents.

	<p>The requests come primarily from women (88%). They are mainly run by teachers (72,5%), primarily teachers trained in the teaching of French as a second language: teachers of the UPE2A, or teachers having French as a foreign language, French language certification or having followed training in French language of integration. In 2009-2010, it related to 31 departments in 25 academies, and then 41 departments in 27 academies in 2010-2011. The operation was extended to 64 departments of 27 academies in 2011-2012 and 2012-2013. Today, the device has become national, the number of departments concerned was multiplied by 5 to pass from 12 to 70 departments between 2008 and 2013 and workshops OEPRI are present in 434 establishments (school year 2012-2013).</p>
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	-
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	<p>Once the training devices are set up, they can be renewed each year, as long as the appropriations allocated by the Ministry are maintained.</p> <p>This initiative was put in place on an experimental basis in 2008-2009, in 12 departments of 10 academies. In 2009-2010, it related to 31 departments in 25 academies, and then 41 departments in 27 academies in 2010-2011. The operation was extended to 64 departments of 27 academies in 2011-2012 and 2012-2013. Today, the device has become national, the number of departments concerned was multiplied by 5 to pass from 12 to 70 departments between 2008 and 2013 and workshops OEPRI are present in 434 establishments (school year 2012-2013).</p> <p>The training is organized on a purely free basis during the week, with schedules making it possible to accommodate the greatest number of parents.</p>
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	This device supports greater involvement of the parents in the schooling of their children, and provides the means to better understand society and the education system.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	-
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	Information for the families is ensured by the schools and the school establishments. Associations of parents of pupils can usefully disseminate information. Organizations or partners, such as the academic centres for the schooling of newcomers and traveller children (CASNAV), associations working for the integration of the immigrant people, the networks of listening, support and accompaniment of parents (REAAP), the multi-field teams of educational success, associations of relay women, the agents of local development for integration (ADLI) can also contribute to it.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	Each year, the vice-chancellors concerned communicate the details of the establishment to the representative of the prefect of area in charge of the development of conventions with the aforementioned establishment. The data from the

	academies show an increasing adhesion of parents: 7222 registered over the school year 2012-2013 against 6243 over 2011-2012 (+ 15,68%), as well as persons in charge of school establishments and local associations.
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Title (original language)	Realisation collaborative d'un guide pour faciliter l'accès des immigrés âgés aux dispositifs de droit commun
Title (EN)	Realisation of a guide for elderly immigrants to access their rights
Organisation (original language)	Metropole Lille-Roubaix- Tourcoing
Organisation (EN)	ARELI NGO but collaborative work
Government / Civil society	Civil society, involving local institutions, such as communal action centres (centres communaux d'action sociale)
Funding body	The initiative was part of a broader set of activities envisaged to address challenges faced by elderly immigrants and professionals assisting them in the area of Lille. Support was received from the National Social Agency for Cohesion and Equality, the local authority (Department of North), the Metropolis off Lille, and the Abbot Pierre Foundation.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	www.areli-asso.com/pdf/CHAP_1_DROITS_RETRAITE.pdf
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Created in 2012-2013
Type of initiative	Overall initiative in the department to facilitate the process of integration, through the orientation and support of migrants and other actions targeting/benefiting the overall population.
Main target group	The guidebook is intended for professionals (and indirectly or directly elderly migrants)
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local level (in the Hautes-Alpes Department)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The guidebook covers various thematic areas, including right to retirement pension, right to residency (droit au séjour); right to social protection; right to housing; social and cultural life; facing a loss of autonomy and accessing support when facing illness; preparing one's final stages of life (fin de vie); living one's retirement in the country of origin. Attached is a more specialised guidebook concerning pension and relevant procedures edited by a partner in 2012 (https://asp.zone-secure.net/v2/index.jsp?id=6588/8770/44150&lng=fr). It includes for each key information, including offices/institutions to turn to and contact details. https://asp.zone-secure.net/v2/index.jsp?id=6588/8770/44150&lng=fr
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The concept is transferable to any area where similar challenges would be identified, provided space for joint cooperation exists to elaborate and disseminate such a document.

Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The initiative participated from a broader work carried out in the area (summarised in introduction of the guide) and certainly strengthened ties between organisations involved. Prospects of a sustained network were reported in the guidebook.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	No direct information available.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	See above.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	No further information available – main target of the guidebook remains professionals of support.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No indication

Thematic area	Network/sharing of resources among relevant stakeholders
Title (original language)	Réseau Ressources pour l'égalité des chances et l'intégration
Title (EN)	Network Resources for equal opportunities and integration
Organisation (original language)	Idem
Organisation (EN)	Idem
Government / Civil society	NGO network
Funding body	Ministry of Interior, ACSE Agency, EU funding
Reference (incl. url, where available)	http://reseau-reci.org/ http://reseau-reci.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/reseau_reci_presentation_2014.pdf
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Created in 2005
Type of initiative	Network of resources, bringing together different NGOs active in the field (ARIFOR (Champagne-Ardenne), AVDL (Rhône-Alpes), COFRIMI (Midi-Pyrénées), EPI (Picardie), Espace Accueil aux Etrangers (Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur) IREV (Nord-pas-de-Calais), ORIV (Alsace))
Main target group	Institutions and professionals active in the field of immigration, integration and the fight against discriminations based on origin
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National/regional/local
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The network is based on the sharing of resources and construction of common knowledge among members, who for instance contribute to an online database of resources, also accessible to the general public (http://biblio.reseau-

	reci.org/). Members also monitor developments in the field and organise regular events/seminars on relevant topics, also contributing to the training of actors in the field.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	National network based on a common Charter
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	In existence since 2005, various sources off funding. Relying on a community of engagement
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	Pooling of resources
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	See above
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	No information available
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No information available

Title (original language)	Agent de Développement Local à l'Intégration (ADLI)
Title (EN)	Local Development agents, competent for integration
Organisation (original language)	Multiple
Organisation (EN)	Multiple
Government / Civil society	Government funded – but ADLI agents can be employed by different types of structures (NGOs, social centres etc.)
Funding body	National funding (piloted by the Ministry of Interior – (“104” Programme on integration and access to citizenship)
Reference (incl. url, where available)	[www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Accueil-et-accompagnement/L-integration-dans-les-territoires/Integration-dans-les-territoires] For a guidebook developed on their mission: [http://maisonquartiersoleil.centres-sociaux.fr/files/2013/09/guide-de-la-d%C3%A9marche-ADLI.pdf]
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Initiated in 1996 A circular of 2003 (18 th September) specifies their attributions (not available online)
Type of initiative	Resource persons to strengthen local integration dynamics and processes
Main target group	Go-between migrants and local stakeholders and institutions
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local/regional
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	These agents are to operate as resource persons and mediators to facilitate the implementation of actions programmed in the context of the regional programmes for

	<p>the integration of immigrant populations (Programme regional d'intégration des populations immigrées), notably those concerning specific publics such as women, elderly immigrants.</p> <p>They interact with public services and local institutions; the target groups; actions and stakeholders active in the field of integration. They are to help identify barriers concerning access to rights, in relation with public services and suggest solutions; favour the independence of immigrants and their integration in local settings; and can also act as mediators between immigrant communities and other groups of the local population.</p> <p>For examples of concrete actions carried out locally by ADLI agents: http://maisonquartiersoleil.centres-sociaux.fr/files/2013/09/Pr%C3%A9sentation-de-la-Mission-ADLI-4.pdf</p>
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	Appointment of relevant professionals
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	Created in 1996, maintained today. Some 2935 agents deployed in 2012, in 26 departments according to the former High Council on Integration (France, High Council for Integration (Haut Conseil à l'Intégration)(2012), Investing in NGOs to make integration a success (Investir dans les associations pour réussir l'intégration), p.18, available at : [http://archives.hci.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Avis_association.pdf]
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	Some elements of evaluation (non-public, concerning the regional programmes), although not focus on the ADLI as such, suggests they can play a concrete role locally in detecting and solving problems and enhancing dialogue between immigrants, the local population, public services and other relevant stakeholders (although, as a single resource person, they cannot be expected to drive the overall local engagement on integration). Their impact will also depend on the level of identification/recognition by deconcentrated state authorities/local authorities.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	Could be replicated provided funding is available. Can be tailored to local context.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	ADLI agents are expected to be in direct contact with immigrants and representative institutions locally, and work with them closely.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	No indication

Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies

N/A.

Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases

Thematic area	Accommodations for religious differences
Decision date	22 July 2014
Reference details	Administrative Court of Appeal (Cour administrative d'appel), Lyon, M. A.B v. Justice Ministry, n° 14LY00113 Available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriAdmin.do?oldAction=rechJuriAdmin&idTexte=CETATEXT000029918340&fastReqId=531217770&fastPos=9]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Upon a case brought by a prisoner, the administrative court of Grenoble ordered on 7 November 2013 the director of a prison to "regularly" offer (not only at the time of religious festivals) menus made up of halal meats "within three months". The court stated that the principle of secularity "imposes that the Republic guarantees the free exercise of worships" without making "obstacles so that Muslim prisoners are offered comprised of meats respecting the denominational rites of Islam". Justice thus felt that in refusing to offer halal foods, the head of the prison ignored the provisions of article 9 of the European Convention on Human rights which guarantees the free exercise of worship. The Minister for Justice appealed this decision.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The administrative court of Grenoble seemed to have taken into account a characteristic which is not shared by the canteens in the education system and which justified a difference in approach: the prisoners are users of the public utility in a "situation of constraint". The judges of first instance added that the request of the prisoner was not unreasonable in character (not over-costly nor of any particular technical difficulty). They had deduced that the refusal of the head of the prison to propose halal meals in the canteen was against article 9 of the European Convention on Human rights and article 18 of the international pact relating to the civil and political rights. The administrative Court of appeal thus had to take a position relating to these reasons. On appeal, the prisoner also argued that the absence of halal meals generated risks of nutritional deficiency comparable to inhuman and degrading treatment (art. 3 of the ECHR).
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The administrative Court of appeal considers that the prison already provides sufficient arrangement to guarantee the religious freedom of the prisoners: normal menus, menus without pig meat, and menus for vegetarians. In addition, the prisoners can obtain menus adapted to their religious confession at the time of religious festivals. Lastly, independently of the meals offered by the canteen, the prisoners can buy halal meals. The Court deduces that the prison authorities guarantee a right balance between the needs for the public utility and the rights of the people held on religious matters. Consequently, the judges deduce that the refusal to offer halal meals in the canteen does not violate the international provisions relating to freedom of religion. In the absence of proven nutritional deficiencies affecting the prisoner, this cannot be considered a violation of article 3 of the ECHR.

<p>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The refusal of the director of the penal establishment to introduce halal meals is thus validated by the administrative Court of appeal. The judges thus judged on appeal call that this decision brought a proportional restriction on the freedom of religion taking into consideration the needs "for the public utility", without however specifying what they covered precisely. This positioning moves away from the recommendations made in 2011 by the Controller general of places of detention according to which places of detention "must be organized from now on to be able to provide menus fulfilling particular food requirements, naturally apart from medical regulations when they arise from denominational practices"⁵³⁸.</p>
<p>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>"it arises from the case that if the regular distribution to prisoners of the Muslim confession of meals containing meats from animals slaughtered according to the rites for halal, which is not assured within the penitentiary centre of Saint-Quentin-Fallavier, they are served (...) menus which are set according to three following types: normal, meals without pig meat (not for any specific religious regulation) and menus for vegetarians (excluding vegan); that the menus proposed in these three families of food are composed in such a way that they allow the prisoners, in particular Muslims, not to have the obligation to consume products or preparations made up or manufactured from food prohibited by the precepts of the religion which they practise; it also arises from case and it is not disputed, that the prisoners can ask for the supply of menus adapted at the time of the religious festivals, these adaptations having to be jointly defined with the chief of establishment; that consequently with these adaptations, Muslim prisoners can have, at the time of the principal festivals of their religion, menus made up of halal meats; that finally, the products offered to the prisoners within the framework of the system of the canteen allow the Muslim prisoners, if they wish, to have, in addition to the meals they are served daily by the canteen of the establishment, a sample of food or preparations (...) receiving a halal meat certification; that the prison authorities thus strike the right balance between the needs of the public utility and the rights of the people held out on this religious matter; that, consequently, the refusal, on 11 April 2013, with its request for regular distribution of halal meat, cannot be considered as ignoring the requirements of the above mentioned provisions as regards religious freedom".</p>

<p>Thematic area</p>	<p>Right to family allowances for foreign minors - Discrimination because of origin</p>
<p>Decision date</p>	<p>5 April 2013</p>
<p>Reference details</p>	<p>Cassation Court (Cour de cassation), Ass. plén., n° 11-17520, Rachid X. Available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriJudi.do?oldAction=rechJuriJudi&idTexte=JURITEXT000027282294&fastReqId=1648815692&fastPos=2].</p>

⁵³⁸ France, Controller-General for Places of Deprivation of Liberty (Contrôleur general des lieux de privation de liberté), Opinion of 24 March 2011 about religious rites in places of deprivation of liberty, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jopdf/common/jo_pdf.jsp?numJO=0&dateJO=20110417&numTexte=13&pageDebut=&pageFin=].

	Cassation Court (Cour de cassation), Ass. plén., n° 11-18947, Tékin X. Available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriJudi.do?oldAction=rechJuriJudi&idTexte=JURITEXT000027282326&fastReqId=2106934982&fastPos=1].
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The two orders correspond to similar facts: two fathers, Algerian for one and Turkish nationality for the other, regularly resident on the French territory, were refused family benefits by their welfare agencies for family allowances for their children born abroad, with the reason that the children did not enter to France within the framework of the procedure of family regrouping. Because of this parents have no possibility to produce the medical certificate issued by the Office French of immigration and integration (OFII) for aforementioned procedure and which is required by article D. 512-2 of the social security code.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	In two orders of June 2011, the Supreme court of appeal considered that the conditions for granting family allowances to the foreign parents of children born out of the French territory are constitutive neither of the discriminations prohibited by the ECHR, nor of an attack on the " <i>higher interest of the child</i> " as protected by the International Convention on the rights of the child, proposing "the need in a democratic state for exerting control on the conditions of reception of children" ⁵³⁹ . The judges of first instance as well as the Court of Appeal had aligned themselves on this jurisprudence to dismiss the claims of the two fathers. The Supreme court of appeal annulled the order of the Court of Appeal. Because of the nationality of the applicants, respectively Turkish and Algerian, the judges in fact used other supranational standards: decision 3/80 <i>relating to the application of the social security systems of the Member States of the European Communities for Turkish workers and the members of their family</i> , adopted within the framework of the agreement between the EEC and Turkey, and the Euro-Mediterranean agreement concluded between the European Union, its Member States, and Algeria. These two texts envisage equal treatment between Turkish and Algerian workers and the nationals of the Member State on the territory of which they legally reside (Art 3 of decision 3/80; Art. 68 of the EU-Algeria agreement).
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	As recalled by the Supreme court of appeal in these two cases, these texts, and, therefore, the rule of equal treatment that they state, apply as regards social security, which includes family allowances. However, the Court of Justice of the European Union recognized a direct effect with the texts in question (for decision 3/80: CJCE, 4 May 1999, <i>Sürül</i> , aff. C-262/96; for the EU-Algeria agreement: not. CJCE, 5 April 1995, <i>Krid</i> , aff. C-103/94). Quoting these orders in its reasons, the Supreme court of appeal admits that the nationals concerned with these agreements must, since they reside legally in the Member State, being dealt with the same manner as the nationals of this State. It thus deduces from that the provisions which set the condition of receiving family benefits to be the

⁵³⁹ France, Cassation Court, Ass. plén., 3 June 2011, n° 09-69052 and n° 09-71352, available at : [http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriJudi.do?oldAction=rechJuriJudi&idTexte=JURITEXT000024175840&fastReqId=673988995&fastPos=1].

	<p>production of a medical certificate issued by the OFII at the end of the procedure of family regrouping constitute discrimination based on origin.</p> <p>On the other hand, the plenary assembly reiterated its jurisprudence of June 2011 (Assem. plén., appeal n° 09-69052, Bull. Assem. plén. n° 6; appeal n° 09-71352, Bull. Assem. plén. n° 5) according to which these same articles of the social security code do not ignore the Convention of safeguard of the human rights and fundamental freedoms, nor the International Convention of the rights of the child⁵⁴⁰. According to judges of the cassation court, the fact of depriving the children of family allowances, in the name of the conditions of their arrival in France, would not be discriminatory because the distinction made between these children and the others - those which arrived within the framework of the procedure of family regrouping - rest on "an <i>objective and reasonable justification taking into consideration legitimate objectives</i>". The first advocate general explains thus in his opinion - which will be followed by the jurisdiction - that the medical certificate, the last act of this procedure, is a measure carried out in the interest of the child and the protection of the public health. It is not an instrument of "control of migratory flows" since, whatever the results of the examination, the child will enter France. It is, still according to the lawyer general, a pressure exerted on the parents to ensure the health of their children, an obligation for the State to ensure themselves of their health and to provide care and is a measure of public health to them to avoid any risk of possible contagion⁵⁴¹.</p>
<p>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>This order thus makes it possible to allow Turkish and Algerian workers, in a regular situation on the French territory, the benefit, automatically, of the family allowances for their children, under the same conditions as for the nationals and the nationals of the European Union, namely the residence in France of the children and the fact that the latter are in their charge. Moreover, by extension, this solution is without any doubt applicable to the foreign nationals covered by the same type of agreements. It concerns, notably, Moroccans and Tunisians (under the EU-Morocco and EU-Tunisia agreements). However, this extension appears reduced only to people entering the field of application of certain protective bilateral agreements.</p>
<p>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>"(...) pursuant to (...) the Euro Mediterranean agreement referred to above (...), the absence of any discrimination based on nationality in the applicability of the agreement implies that an Algerian national residing legally in a Member State is treated in the same manner as the nationals of the Member State of reception, so that the legislation of this Member State could not submit the granting of a social security benefit to such an Algerian national under additional or more rigorous conditions compared to those applicable to its own nationals; that it results from this that the application of the articles L.</p>

⁵⁴⁰ France, Cassation Court (Cour de Cassation) (2011), Case n°09-69052, 3 June 2011, available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriJudi.do?oldAction=rechJuriJudi&idTexte=JURITEXT000024175795&fastReqId=532303208&fastPos=1].

⁵⁴¹ France, Cassation Court (Cour de Cassation), Opinion of M. Azibert, Court Advisor (Premier avocat general) on request n°09-69052, available at: [https://www.courdecassation.fr/jurisprudence_2/assemblee_pleniere_22/azibert_premier_20256.html]

	512 2, D. 512 1 and D. 512 2 of the social security code which, in that they subject the payment of family benefits to the production of the medical certificate delivered by the French Office of integration and immigration at the end of the procedure of family regrouping, constitutes discrimination directly founded on nationality, should not be taken as an argument".
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Thematic area	Marriage of a French/Moroccan same sex couple
Decision date	28 January 2015
Reference details	Cassation Court, 1ère ch. civ., n° 13-50059 Available at: [www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriJudi.do?oldAction=rechJuriJudi&idTexte=JURITEXT000030174434&fastReqId=1748881762&fastPos=1]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	A man of French nationality and a man of Moroccan nationality in a couple, applied to be married at their town hall. After publication of the banns, the Public prosecutor opposed the marriage for the reason that the Moroccan law, applicable under the terms of the France Morocco Convention, prohibited marriage between two people of the same sex. The couple then went to the High Court. This, along with the Court of Appeal, authorized the marriage. The prosecutor general formed an appeal in cassation, considering that this marriage violated the France Morocco convention of 1981. This provided in fact that, to determine if the marriage is authorized, it is necessary to refer, for each partner, to the law of the State of which they hold their nationality. However, Morocco does not permit same sex couples the right to marry.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Supreme court of appeal ruling is based on article 4 of the France Morocco convention which provides that the law of one of the two countries can be excluded when it is manifestly incompatible with the public law and order. In order to exclude the Moroccan law which prohibits the marriage of same sex couples, the judge thus considers that the marriage between the same sex couple is a component of the public law and order.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Although the hierarchy of the standards provided for by article 55 of the Constitution recognizes the superiority of treaties over laws, the application of the French law authorizing marriage for all is not excluded (this was the reason raised by the Prosecutor). The judge had in fact interpreted one of the clauses of the convention in order to guarantee the right to marriage of the applicants.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The appeal formed by the Prosecutor is thus rejected. The solution of the Court thus respects the equality between the people of Moroccan nationality and other foreign nationals for whom the civil code makes it possible to marry a person of the same sex in France.
Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details	" (...) although, according to article 5 of the France Morocco Convention 10 August 1981 relating to the statute of people and the family and legal co-operation, the basic conditions of marriage such as the obstacles are set for each engaged couple by the law of the two States they have nationality in, article 4 states that the law of one of the two States indicated by Convention can be excluded by the jurisdictions of the other

(max. 500 chars)	State if it is manifestly incompatible with public law and order; that such is the case of the Moroccan law which is opposed to the marriage of same sex couples since, for at least one of them, either the personal law, or the law of the State on the territory of which it has its residence or its residence allows it".
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Thematic area	Full-face veil in public space
Decision date	1 July 2014
Reference details	European Court of Human Rights, Grand Chamber, 1 July, Sas v. France, n° 43835/11 Available at (in English): [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{%22itemid%22:[%22001-145466%22}]].
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Since the entry into force of the law of 11 October 2010, it is prohibited to hide one's face in public. The applicant, of the Muslim faith, and who occasionally wears the full veil, went to the European Court in order to question whether this law respected the Convention (art. 8, 9, 10, 14).
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Court focuses on articles 8 (right to the respect of private life) and 9 (freedom to express one's convictions or religion). The reasons making it possible to note their non-violation result in stating the absence of discrimination (article 14 combined with articles 8 and 9) because of an objective and reasonable justification, article 10 (right to the freedom of expression) whose violation was also alleged did not according to the Court pose any distinct question. The Court combines articles 8 and 9 to protect a choice of life out in religious matters and the expression of a cultural identity, while stressing the freedom to express religion. It admits initially that the French law represents an interference by the State in the exercise of this freedom. Considering then the legitimacy of the objectives invoked by the government, the judges reject the respect of the law and order and the equality of the sexes to prohibit a practice that women assert within the framework of the exercise of their rights protected by articles 8 and 9. The legitimate reason for restriction finally upheld relates to the minimal requirements of life in society or to "living-together" and more precisely to the importance of the face in social interaction. The ban is finally considered proportionate in particular for the reason of the extent of the margin of evaluation by States as regards the full veil, in the absence of a European consensus on this question.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Within the framework of weighing up the interests, the Court emphasizes the negative aspects of the ban for the women concerned - risk of isolation and loss of independence, threat to identity and freedom to express religion. The Court issues a warning: a State which intends to ban the full veil takes the risk of consolidating stereotypes aiming at a category of people identified by a religion, whose being set aside would be incompatible with the values of the Convention and would not allow freedom of expression. The judges however immediately moderated the risk taken by the French State, by declaring that it attached great importance to the reasons advanced by the legislator: "this ban is not explicitly founded on the religious connotation of the clothes concerned but on the only fact that they hide the face".

	<p>The analysis of proportionality takes into account very few concrete elements, such as the nature of the sanctions selected, among lightest of the penal sanctions.</p> <p>What is validated is the possibility of a "society of choice" - a new expression in the motivation of the Court, in as much as it is a question for the State of reconciling the value of pluralism with that of tolerance while insisting on communication between individuals.</p>
<p>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Court concludes that France had an extended assessment, on a significant subject in society, to make prevail the need to "live-together": it thus admits the conventionality of the law.</p>
<p>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>"It must be observed, however, that the question of the wearing of the full-face veil in public is or has been a subject of debate in a number of European States. In some it has been decided not to opt for a blanket ban. In others, such a ban is still being considered (see paragraph 40 above). It should be added that, in all likelihood, the question of the wearing of the full-face veil in public is simply not an issue at all in a certain number of member States, where this practice is uncommon. It can thus be said that in Europe there is no consensus as to whether or not there should be a blanket ban on the wearing of the full-face veil in public places. Consequently, having regard in particular to the breadth of the margin of appreciation afforded to the respondent State in the present case, the Court finds that the ban imposed by the Law of 11 October 2010 can be regarded as proportionate to the aim pursued, namely the preservation of the conditions of "living together" as an element of the "protection of the rights and freedoms of others".</p>