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Le site officiel de l'administration française

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Residence card for a foreigner in France

Verified 21 January 2020 - Directorate for Legal and Administrative Information (Prime Minister)

Coronavirus / Covid-19: extension of validity of residence permits

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the validity period of residence documents that expired between 16 March and 15 June 2020 has been extended by **6 months**. This measure concerns:

- Long-stay visas
- All residence permits (except special permits issued to foreign diplomatic and consular personnel)
- Provisional residence permits
- Receipts of applications for residence permits

This extension is automatic. It also extends social rights and the right to work.

If you have family ties in France, you can get a residence card *private and family life*, under certain conditions. This card allows you to work. In principle, it is annual, renewable, when delivered as 1st residence document, or multiannual (2 to 4 years) for the renewal of a previous title.

Warning

You are covered by another residence permit if you are [European \(https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F19315?lang=en\)](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F19315?lang=en) or [Algerian \(https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2215?lang=en\)](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2215?lang=en) ..

Wife of French

What is it about?

The residence card *private and family life* allows you to stay in France and work there. You do not have to apply for work authorization.

Terms

You hold a long-stay visa (VLS-TS)

You can ask for the residence card **multiannual** *private and family life* 2^e year of your stay in France in renewal of your VLS-TS (valid 1 year).

The community of life with your spouse must not have ceased (except in case of death or domestic violence).

You entered France without a long-stay visa (VLS-TS)

If you entered France without a long-stay visa valid as a residence permit (VLS-TS), the residence card **temporary** *private and family life* may exceptionally be delivered to you in 1st title.

You must meet all of the following conditions:

- The wedding must have been celebrated in France
- Your spouse must be French on the day of marriage and have retained French nationality
- You must not live in polygamy
- You must have entered France regularly (with a visa) *Schengen* unless

you are dispensed (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F21921?lang=en>)

or a residence permit from another the Schengen Area)

- The community of life must be uninterrupted since marriage
- You must live for at least 6 months with your spouse in France

You already hold another residence permit

The residence card **temporary private and family life** can be granted as part of a status change after another card (such as *student, employee, etc.*),

Card request

You must submit your card application to the prefecture (or sub-prefecture) of your home (find out more on the prefecture's website) within 2 months before the expiry date of your visa (or residence permit).

Please note

Your french spouse must be present when the file is filed or when the appointment is made in the prefecture.

General case

Warning

Some sub-prefectures cannot do the paperwork. Find out more on the website of your prefecture.

In Paris

Parts to be supplied:

- Your long-stay visa (or visa *Schengen*) or residence permit
- Your passport (with photocopies of the civil status, validity dates and entry stamps pages)
- Excerpt from a French marriage certificate of less than 3 months
- Certificate of French nationality of the French spouse (national identity card or certificate of French nationality (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F1051?lang=en>))
- Birth certificate
- If you have children: birth certificates of your children with filiation
- Community of living justifications: declaration on the couple's joint honor attesting to their common life and all documents allowing to establish the community of life (lease contract, EDF receipt, bank identity statement, etc.)
- If the common life has been broken due to death or domestic or family violence: death certificate, complaint, divorce judgment for fault, conviction of the spouse for violence, testimony, medical certificates, etc.
- Proof of domicile (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?lang=en>) less than 3 months old
- photos (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en>)
- 1 ([lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en))
- Declaration of non-polygamy if you are married and a national of a state that allows it

FYI

Civil status documents in a foreign language must be accompanied by their translation into French by a certified interpreter (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?lang=en>) .. In some cases, these acts must also be legalized or apostilled.

receipt (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?lang=en>)
If your file is complete, you receive a receipt waiting for the prefecture to respond.

tax stamps (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en>)
Cost: you must pay **€225** (stamp duty of **€25** and **€200**) by ..

If you entered without a long-stay visa, you must pay extra **€200** visa fee for regularization by tax stamps (including **€50** to be paid upon application and non-refundable in the event of refusal to issue the document).

You will need to provide proof of payment when you hand over the card.

Card Delivery: the card is given to you by the prefecture or sub-prefecture of your home (depending on the place where your application is filed).

Duration

The residence card **temporary** is valid **1 year**..

The residence card **multiannual** is valid **2 years**..

Renewal

You have a temporary resident card

You can apply for a multi-annual residence card *private and family life* within 2 months of the expiry date of your temporary residence card. The approach is the same as for the 1^{re} request.

Please note

The community of living with your spouse must not have ceased (except in case of death or domestic violence).

You have a multi-annual residence card

If you have 3 years of marriage with a French person, you can apply for a resident card (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2208?lang=en>)

within 2 months before the expiry date of your residence card.

Please note

The community of living with your spouse must not have ceased (except in case of death or domestic violence).

Refusal to issue card

If you meet the conditions for issuing the residence card, the prefect must enter the *residence permit commission* for opinion, if he intends to refuse to issue it to you.

In order to be heard by the commission, you receive a notice by mail at least 15 days before its meeting date.

You are informed of your right:

- be assisted by a lawyer or any person of your choice,
- be heard with the assistance of an interpreter,
legal aid (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?lang=en>)
- and to benefit, if necessary, during the ..

You can explain the reasons and circumstances of your application for a residence permit.

You also have the right to request that the mayor of your commune of residence (or his representative) be heard.

If you do not have a residence card or if your card is out of date, a temporary residence document is given to you.

Your explanations are sent to the prefect with the reasoned opinion of the residence permit committee. The commission's opinion is also communicated to you.

FYI

The prefect may decide to refuse to issue the card to you, even if the commission has given a favorable opinion.

Issuing the card

Your request is accepted

If your application is accepted, you are summoned to the prefecture for the issue of the title.

Your request is denied

If the prefect has notified you of the refusal

The prefect's decision is yours notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). Such refusal shall be accompanied, unless otherwise provided, by obligation to leave French territory (OQTF) (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?lang=en>)
be returned.

fixing the country to which you will

appeal to the administrative tribunal ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en)
You can form a lang=en)
30 days depending on the type of OQTF).

(within 48 hours, 15 days or

No reply from the prefect on your request

If the prefecture has not replied to the expiry of the validity of the receipt, it is an implicit refusal.

You can train within 2 months:

administrative appeal ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?lang=en)

- lang=en) (ex gratia before the prefect and/or hierarchical remedy before the Minister of the Interior),
- a contentious appeal before the administrative tribunal ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en) and/or lang=en) ..

Warning

If your receipt expires and you do not have a response from the prefecture, the processing time may be extended. In this case, you can obtain the renewal of your receipt at the foreign office of your prefecture.

Foreign Paid

What is it about?

The residence card *private and family life* allows you to stay in France and work there. You do not have to apply for work authorization.

Terms

If you are a partner of a Frenchman, you can obtain a residence card *private and family life* in particular, you can prove:

- have concluded *Pacs*,
- the reality of the relationship with your partner,
- and the length of your life together in France (at least 1 year, with exceptions).

Card request

You hold a long-stay visa (VLS-TS) or a residence permit for another reason (student, employee, visitor, etc)

You must submit your card application to the prefecture (or sub-prefecture) of your home (find out more on the prefecture's website) within 2 months before the expiry date of your long-stay visa (VLS-TS) or residence permit.

Please note

Your Pacs partner must be present when the file or appointment is filed.

You entered on a short-stay visa

exceptional admission to the stay ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F31039?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F31039?lang=en)
Your situation is lang=en)
the prefecture.

.. You must find out directly in

General case

Warning

Some sub-prefectures cannot do the paperwork. Find out more on the website of your prefecture.

In Paris

Parts to be supplied:

- Your long-stay visa or residence permit
- Your passport (with photocopies of the civil status, validity dates and entry stamps pages)

- Your birth certificate
- Identity card or certificate of French nationality of your partner
- Pacs less than 3 months (or Pacs less than 3 months if the Pacs is older)
- Community of living justifications: declaration on the couple's joint honor attesting to their common life and all documents allowing to establish the community of life (lease contract, EDF receipt, bank identity statement, etc.) **in a year**
- Proof of domicile (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?lang=en>) less than 3 months old
- photos (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en>)
- 1 lang=en)

FYI

Civil status documents in a foreign language must be accompanied by their translation into French by a certified interpreter (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?lang=en>) .. In some cases, foreign acts must also be legalized or apostilled.

If your file is complete, you receive receipt (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?lang=en>) waiting for the prefecture to respond.

Cost: you must pay **€225** (stamp duty of **€25** and **€200**) by tax stamps (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en>) ..

You will need to provide proof of payment when you hand over the card.

Card Delivery: the card is given to you by the prefecture or sub-prefecture of your home (depending on the place where your application is filed).

Duration

The residence card **temporary** is valid **1 year**..

Renewal

You can apply for a multi-annual residence card *private and family life* within 2 months of the expiry date of your temporary residence card.

You must meet the following conditions:

- You must justify your attendance and the seriousness of your participation in the courses prescribed under the Republican integration contract
- You must not have expressed a rejection of the essential values of French society and the Republic
- The community of living with your partner must not have ceased

The approach is the same as for the 1^e request.

The residence card **multiannual** is valid **2 years**..

Refusal to issue card

If you meet the conditions for issuing the residence card, the prefect must enter the *residence permit commission* for opinion, if he intends to refuse to issue it to you.

In order to be heard by the commission, you receive a notice by mail at least 15 days before its meeting date.

You are informed of your right:

- be assisted by a lawyer or any person of your choice,
- be heard with the assistance of an interpreter,
- and to benefit, if necessary, during the legal aid (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?lang=en>) ..

You can explain the reasons and circumstances of your application for a residence permit.

You also have the right to request that the mayor of your commune of residence (or his representative) be heard.

If you do not have a residence card or if your card is out of date, a temporary residence document is given to you.

Your explanations are sent to the prefect with the reasoned opinion of the residence permit committee. The commission's opinion is also communicated to you.

FYI

The prefect may decide to refuse to issue the card to you, even if the commission has given a favorable opinion.

Issuing the card

Your request is accepted

If your application is accepted, you are summoned to the prefecture for the issue of the title.

Your request is denied

If the prefect has notified you of the refusal

The prefect's decision is yours notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). Such refusal shall be accompanied, unless otherwise provided, by obligation to leave French territory (OQTF) (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?lang=en>) fixing the country to which you will be returned.

You can appeal to the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>) (within 48 hours, 15 days or 30 days depending on the type of OQTF).

No reply from the prefect on your request

If the prefecture has not replied to the expiry of the validity of the receipt, it is an implicit refusal.

You can train within 2 months:

- administrative appeal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?lang=en>) before the Minister of the Interior), (*ex gratia* before the prefect and/or *hierarchical remedy*)
- a contentious appeal before the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>) and/or ..

Warning

If your receipt expires and you do not have a response from the prefecture, the processing time may be extended. In this case, you can obtain the renewal of your receipt at the foreign office of your prefecture.

Parent of a French child

What is it about?

The residence card *private and family life* allows you to stay in France and work there. You do not have to apply for work authorization.

Terms

You can obtain the temporary residence card, even if you are in an irregular situation, if you meet the following conditions:

- You are the father or mother of a minor French child residing in France
- You have been contributing to her upbringing and upbringing since birth (or for at least 2 years)

Card request

You must submit your card application to the prefecture or sub-prefecture of your home (find out more on the prefecture website).

General case

Warning

Some sub-prefectures cannot do the paperwork. Find out more on the website of your prefecture.

In Paris

Parts to be supplied:

- Your passport
- Your long-stay visa or your residence permit if you have one for another reason
- Your birth certificate

- If you are married: marriage certificate extract
- French birth certificate for your child under 3 months: extract with filiation or full copy
- Proof of the French nationality of the child: valid national identity card or certificate of French nationality of less than 6 months
- Justification of your contribution to the maintenance and education of your child: proof of purchase (food, clothing, toys, etc.), attestations (accommodation, school follow-up, etc.), proof of emotional connection (interest in the child's development, knowledge of his environment, etc.). If you are not married to the French parent, you must provide proof by any means that the latter has actually contributed to the child's upbringing and upbringing, since birth or for at least 2 years. Failing that, there must be a court decision ordering him to fulfill his family obligations (payment of maintenance or financial contribution).
- Proof of residence in France of the child (proof by any means): certificate of schooling or nursery school, presence of the child at the time of application, etc.
Proof of domicile (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?lang=en>) less than 3 months old
photos (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en>)
• 1 (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en>)

FYI

Foreign-language civil status documents must be accompanied by translation into French by a certified interpreter (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?lang=en>) ..

receipt (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?lang=en>) waiting for the prefecture to respond.

tax stamps (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en>) ..
Cost: you must pay **€225** (stamp duty of **€25** and **€200**) by (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en>)

If you entered without a long-stay visa, you must pay extra **€200** visa fee for regularization by tax stamps (including **€50** to be paid upon application and non-refundable in the event of refusal to issue the document).

You will need to provide proof of payment when you hand over the card.

Card Delivery: if your application is accepted, you will be summoned by the prefecture to withdraw the residence card.

Duration

The residence card **temporary** is valid **1 year** and renewable.

Renewal

You can apply for a residence card **multiannual private and family life** (valid **2 years**) within 2 months of the expiry date of your temporary residence card. The approach is the same as for the 1^{re} request.

Please note

You are entitled to it even if your child has reached the age of majority.

resident card (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2208?lang=en>) within 2 months before the expiry date of your residence card.

Refusal to issue card

If you meet the conditions for issuing the residence card, the prefect must enter the *residence permit commission* for opinion, if he intends to refuse to issue it to you.

In order to be heard by the commission, you receive a notice by mail at least 15 days before its meeting date.

You are informed of your right:

- be assisted by a lawyer or any person of your choice,
- be heard with the assistance of an interpreter,
legal aid (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?lang=en>) ..
- and to benefit, if necessary, during the (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?lang=en>)

You can explain the reasons and circumstances of your application for a residence permit.

You also have the right to request that the mayor of your commune of residence (or his representative) be heard.

If you do not have a residence card or if your card is out of date, a temporary residence document is given to you.

Your explanations are sent to the prefect with the reasoned opinion of the residence permit committee. The commission's opinion is also communicated to you.

FYI

The prefect may decide to refuse to issue the card to you, even if the commission has given a favorable opinion.

Issuing the card

Your request is accepted

If your application is accepted, you are summoned to the prefecture for the issue of the title.

Your request is denied

If the prefect has notified you of the refusal

The prefect's decision is yours notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). Such refusal shall be accompanied, unless otherwise provided, by obligation to leave French territory (OQTF) ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?lang=en)

[lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?lang=en))
be returned.

fixing the country to which you will

appeal to the administrative tribunal ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en)

You can form a [lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en))

(within 48 hours, 15 days or

30 days depending on the type of OQTF).

No reply from the prefect on your request

If the prefecture has not replied to the expiry of the validity of the receipt, it is an implicit refusal.

You can train within 2 months:

administrative appeal ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?lang=en)

- [lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?lang=en))

(*ex gratia* before the prefect and/or *hierarchical remedy*

before the Minister of the Interior),

a contentious appeal before the administrative tribunal ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en)

- and/or [lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en))

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Warning

If your receipt expires and you do not have a response from the prefecture, the processing time may be extended. In this case, you can obtain the renewal of your receipt at the foreign office of your prefecture.

Spouse of a foreigner with a residence permit

Your spouse has been living in France for at least 18 months with a residence card (employee, private and family life, residence card, etc.)

family reunification ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166?lang=en)

You fall under the [lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F11166?lang=en))

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Your husband has a talent passport

talent passport "family" ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F16922?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F16922?lang=en)

You can get [lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F16922?lang=en))

..

Other situation

You must find out directly in the prefecture.

Young adult entered by family reunification

What is it about?

The residence card *private and family life* allows you to stay in France and work there. You do not have to apply for work authorization.

Terms

You can get a card *private and family life* as a child of a foreigner living in France if you have been authorized to come to France as part of the family reunification ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/N11165?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/N11165?lang=en)

[lang=en](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/N11165?lang=en))

..

You must be entered as a minor in France and get a card from the age of 18 (or 16 if you want to work).

Card request

You must submit your card application to the prefecture (or sub-prefecture) of your home (find out more on the prefecture website).

General case

Warning

Some sub-prefectures cannot do the paperwork. Find out more on the website of your prefecture.

In Paris

Parts to be supplied:

- minor circulation document (CDR.)([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2718?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2718?lang=en) lang=en) if you own one
- Family reunification authorization
- Your passport (with photocopies of the civil status, validity dates and entry stamps pages)
- Your birth certificate
- Proof of domicile ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?lang=en) lang=en) less than 3 months old
- photos ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en) lang=en)
- 1 ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en) lang=en)

FYI

Civil status documents in a foreign language must be accompanied by their translation into French by a certified interpreter ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?lang=en) lang=en) ..

If your file is complete, you receive a receipt ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?lang=en) lang=en) waiting for the prefecture to respond.

Cost: you must pay **€75** (stamp duty of **€25** and **€50**) by tax stamps ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en) lang=en) ..

You will need to provide proof of payment when you hand over the card.

Card Delivery: the card is given to you by the prefecture or sub-prefecture of your home (depending on the place where your application is filed).

Duration

The residence card **temporary** is valid **1 year**..

Renewal

You can apply for a residence card **multiannual private and family life** (valid **4 years**) within 2 months of the expiry date of your temporary residence card. The approach is the same as for the 1^{re} request.

Refusal to issue card

If you meet the conditions for issuing the residence card, the prefect must enter the *residence permit commission* for opinion, if he intends to refuse to issue it to you.

In order to be heard by the commission, you receive a notice by mail at least 15 days before its meeting date.

You are informed of your right:

- be assisted by a lawyer or any person of your choice,
- be heard with the assistance of an interpreter,
- and to benefit, if necessary, during the legal aid ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?lang=en) lang=en) ..

You can explain the reasons and circumstances of your application for a residence permit.

You also have the right to request that the mayor of your commune of residence (or his representative) be heard.

If you do not have a residence card or if your card is out of date, a temporary residence document is given to you.

Your explanations are sent to the prefect with the reasoned opinion of the residence permit committee. The commission's opinion is also communicated to you.

FYI

The prefect may decide to refuse to issue the card to you, even if the commission has given a favorable opinion.

Issuing the card

Your request is accepted

If your application is accepted, you are summoned to the prefecture for the issue of the title.

Your request is denied

If the prefect has notified you of the refusal

The prefect's decision is yours notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). Such refusal shall be accompanied, unless otherwise provided, by obligation to leave French territory (OQTF) (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?lang=en>) fixing the country to which you will be returned.

You can appeal to the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>) (within 48 hours, 15 days or 30 days depending on the type of OQTF).

No reply from the prefect on your request

If the prefecture has not replied to the expiry of the validity of the receipt, it is an implicit refusal.

You can train within 2 months:

- administrative appeal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?lang=en>) before the Minister of the Interior), (*ex gratia* before the prefect and/or *hierarchical remedy*)
- a contentious appeal before the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>) and/or ..

Warning

If your receipt expires and you do not have a response from the prefecture, the processing time may be extended. In this case, you can obtain the renewal of your receipt at the foreign office of your prefecture.

Young foreigner entered minor

What is it about?

The residence card *private and family life* allows you to stay in France and work there. You do not have to apply for work authorization.

Terms

You are affected if you are in one of the following situations:

- You entered France (excluding family reunification) before your 13 years of age and usually reside there since that age with at least your father or mother
- You are a Tunisian and you entered France before your 10 years
- You have been entrusted to the Age not later than the age of 16 years (under certain conditions (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F31037?lang=en>))
- You were born in France and have resided there at least 8 years continuously and followed, after the age of 10, a minimum of 5 years schooling in a French school
- You accompany one of your parents holding an EU long-term resident card from another EU country

Card request

You must submit your card application to the prefecture (or sub-prefecture) of your home (find out more on the prefecture website).

General case

Warning

Some sub-prefectures cannot do the paperwork. Find out more on the website of your prefecture.

In Paris

Parts to be supplied:

- Your passport (with photocopies of the civil status, validity dates and entry stamps pages)
- Your birth certificate

- If you have children: birth certificates of your children with filiation
- Justification for your stay in France habitual residence in France: school enrollment, school reports, administrative documents, etc.
Proof of domicile (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?lang=en>) less than 3 months old
- photos (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en>)
- 1 (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en>)

Contact your prefecture to get a list corresponding to your specific situation.

FYI

Civil status documents in a foreign language must be accompanied by their translation into French by a certified interpreter (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?lang=en>) ..

If your file is complete, you receive a receipt (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?lang=en>) waiting for the prefecture to respond.

Cost: you must pay **€225** (stamp duty of **€25** and **€200**) by tax stamps (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en>) ..

You will need to provide proof of payment when you hand over the card.

Warning

In some cases, you may be asked to pay for a visa to regularize **€200**

Card Delivery: the card is given to you by the prefecture or sub-prefecture of your home (depending on the place where your application is filed).

Duration

The residence card **temporary** is valid **1 year**..

Renewal

You can apply for a residence card **multiannual private and family life (valid) 4 years** within 2 months of the expiry date of your temporary residence card. The approach is the same as for the 1^{re} request.

Refusal to issue card

If you meet the conditions for issuing the residence card, the prefect must enter the *residence permit commission* for opinion, if he intends to refuse to issue it to you.

In order to be heard by the commission, you receive a notice by mail at least 15 days before its meeting date.

You are informed of your right:

- be assisted by a lawyer or any person of your choice,
- be heard with the assistance of an interpreter,
- and to benefit, if necessary, during the legal aid (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?lang=en>) ..

You can explain the reasons and circumstances of your application for a residence permit.

You also have the right to request that the mayor of your commune of residence (or his representative) be heard.

If you do not have a residence card or if your card is out of date, a temporary residence document is given to you.

Your explanations are sent to the prefect with the reasoned opinion of the residence permit committee. The commission's opinion is also communicated to you.

FYI

The prefect may decide to refuse to issue the card to you, even if the commission has given a favorable opinion.

Issuing the card

Your request is accepted

If your application is accepted, you are summoned to the prefecture for the issue of the title.

Your request is denied

If the prefect has notified you of the refusal

The prefect's decision is yours notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). Such refusal shall be accompanied, unless otherwise provided, by obligation to leave French territory (OQTF) (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?lang=en>)

fixing the country to which you will be returned.

(within 48 hours, 15 days or 30 days depending on the type of OQTF).

You can appeal to the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>)

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No reply from the prefect on your request

If the prefecture has not replied to the expiry of the validity of the receipt, it is an implicit refusal.

You can train within 2 months:

administrative appeal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?lang=en>)

- before the Minister of the Interior), (*ex gratia* before the prefect and/or *hierarchical remedy*)

a contentious appeal before the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>)

- and/or ..

Warning

If your receipt expires and you do not have a response from the prefecture, the processing time may be extended. In this case, you can obtain the renewal of your receipt at the foreign office of your prefecture.

You hold an accident-at-work pension in France

What is it about?

The residence card *private and family life* allows you to stay in France and work there. You do not have to apply for work authorization.

Terms

You are affected if you meet the following conditions:

- You hold an accident-at-work or occupational disease pension provided by a French organization
- Your permanent disability rate is at least **20%**

Card request

You must submit your card application to the prefecture (or sub-prefecture) of your home (find out more on the prefecture website).

General case

Warning

Some sub-prefectures cannot do the paperwork. Find out more on the website of your prefecture.

In Paris

Parts to be supplied:

- Your passport (with photocopies of the civil status, validity dates and entry stamps pages)
- If you are married: marriage certificate or family record
- If you have children: birth certificates of your children with filiation (or family booklet)
- Attestation of an incapacity equal to or greater than **20%**
- Certificate from the French organization paying the annuity
- Proof of domicile ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?lang=en) lang=en) less than 3 months old
- photos ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en) lang=en)
- 1 lang=en)

FYI

Civil status documents in a foreign language must be accompanied by their translation into French by a certified interpreter ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?lang=en) lang=en) ..

receipt ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?lang=en) lang=en) ..
If your file is complete, you receive a lang=en) .. waiting for the prefecture to respond.

tax stamps ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en) lang=en)
Cost: you must pay **€75** (stamp duty of **€25** and **€50**) by lang=en) ..

You will need to provide proof of payment when you hand over the card.

Card Delivery: the card is given to you by the prefecture or sub-prefecture of your home (depending on the place where your application is filed).

Duration

The residence card **temporary** is valid **1 year**..

Renewal

You can apply for a residence card **multiannual private and family life (valid 4 years)** within 2 months of the expiry date of your temporary residence card. The approach is the same as for the 1^{re} request.

Refusal to issue card

If you meet the conditions for issuing the residence card, the prefect must enter the *residence permit commission* for opinion, if he intends to refuse to issue it to you.

In order to be heard by the commission, you receive a notice by mail at least 15 days before its meeting date.

You are informed of your right:

- be assisted by a lawyer or any person of your choice,
- be heard with the assistance of an interpreter,
- legal aid ([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18074?lang=en) lang=en) ..
- and to benefit, if necessary, during the lang=en)

You can explain the reasons and circumstances of your application for a residence permit.

You also have the right to request that the mayor of your commune of residence (or his representative) be heard.

If you do not have a residence card or if your card is out of date, a temporary residence document is given to you.

Your explanations are sent to the prefect with the reasoned opinion of the residence permit committee. The commission's opinion is also communicated to you.

FYI

The prefect may decide to refuse to issue the card to you, even if the commission has given a favorable opinion.

Issuing the card

Your request is accepted

If your application is accepted, you are summoned to the prefecture for the issue of the title.

Your request is denied

If the prefect has notified you of the refusal

The prefect's decision is yours notified by reasoned letter (explicit decision). Such refusal shall be accompanied, unless otherwise provided, by obligation to leave French territory (OQTF) (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F18362?lang=en>)

fixing the country to which you will be returned.

fixing the country to which you will

appeal to the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>)

You can form a

(within 48 hours, 15 days or

30 days depending on the type of OQTF).

No reply from the prefect on your request

If the prefecture has not replied to the expiry of the validity of the receipt, it is an implicit refusal.

You can train within 2 months:

administrative appeal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2474?lang=en>)

- before the Minister of the Interior), (*ex gratia* before the prefect and/or *hierarchical remedy*)

a contentious appeal before the administrative tribunal (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F2478?lang=en>)

- and/or

Warning

If your receipt expires and you do not have a response from the prefecture, the processing time may be extended. In this case, you can obtain the renewal of your receipt at the foreign office of your prefecture.

Sick foreigner

You can obtain a temporary residence card *private and family life* for care if you fill **the whole** the following conditions:

- You are a foreigner (unless you are a citizen of a country) European)
- You usually live in France
- Your condition requires medical care without which your health would be very seriously compromised
- You cannot access the appropriate treatment in your country of origin
- You are not a threat to public order

FYI

You can apply for this title even if you are in an irregular situation.

specific procedure (<https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F17164?lang=en>)

You must follow a

Statute and miscellaneous references

Code on the entry and residence of aliens and the right to asylum: Articles L211-2-1 and L211-2-2

- (<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/id/LEGISCTA000006163221/>)
Visa issued to the spouse of French and admission derogating from visa-free stay (article L211-2-1)

Code on the entry and residence of aliens and the right to asylum: Articles L313-11 to L313-12 (<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006180199&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158>)

- Issuance of the temporary residence permit with the words "private and family life"

Code on the entry and residence of aliens and the right to asylum: Articles R313-20 to R313-24 (<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006180229&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158>)

- Parts to supply

Code on the entry and residence of aliens and the right to asylum: Articles L312-1 to L312-3 (<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006147756&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158>)

- Commission on residence permits

Code on the entry and residence of aliens and the right to asylum: Articles R312-1 to R312-10 (<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?idSectionTA=LEGISCTA000006147827&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070158>)

- Commission on residence permits

Commission on residence permits

FAQ

- What private and family ties can the foreigner invoke for his stay?([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F31039?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F31039?lang=en)
lang=en)
- Application for residence card: what proof of residence?([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33052?lang=en)
lang=en)
- Which photo to provide for an identity document (passport, identity card...)?([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F10619?lang=en)
lang=en)
- How do I find a certified translator?([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F12956?lang=en)
lang=en)
- Abroad in France: how do i buy a tax stamp?([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F33071?lang=en)
lang=en)
- What is a residence permit application receipt?([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F15763?lang=en)
lang=en)
- How can a sick foreigner obtain a residence permit?([https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F17164?](https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F17164?lang=en)
lang=en)