



# France

## National developments in 2024



The entry into force of the Law for Controlling Immigration and Improving Integration brought several important changes to France's migration management framework.<sup>1</sup> These changes focused on reinforcing border controls, making returns more efficient, fighting the trafficking of human beings and sanctioning the exploitation of foreigners, better integration through language, employment and the respect of the country's principles, structural reform of the asylum and reception systems, simplifying appeals in the foreigner's law, and adapting migration policy to the specificities of its overseas territories.<sup>2</sup> Throughout the year, several decrees were adopted for the implementation of the law.

The law streamlines the first steps of the asylum procedure by bringing together different authorities responsible for the registration and lodging of an asylum application in one place under the umbrella of 'France Asile' hubs.<sup>3</sup> The change aims to make the process simpler and swifter, and to bring the determining authority closer to the applicant.

Secondary movements remain an issue for French authorities. As a deterrence measure, OFPRA may now take an inadmissibility decision when an applicant already receives protection equivalent to international protection in a third country. The possibility to use videoconferencing for interviews was extended to inadmissibility decisions for these cases.<sup>4</sup> Prefectures must now systematically issue an obligation to leave the French territory within 15 days following the expiration of the right to remain, unless they consider granting a residence permit on grounds other than asylum.<sup>5</sup>

In 2024, around 72% of applicants entitled to material reception conditions were accommodated in France's reception system.<sup>6</sup> The government announced its intention to close emergency facilities and not to open more planned facilities, as a budget saving measure.<sup>7</sup> Legislative changes in 2024 made it obligatory for authorities to exclude from or withdraw material reception conditions for certain groups of applicants, as it is permitted by EU law.<sup>8</sup>

The new law states that children cannot be detained.<sup>9</sup> As a consequence, an alternative should be applied for families, such as a house arrest.<sup>10</sup> Asylum applicants may now be placed under house arrest or in detention when authorities conclude that they represent a threat to public order.<sup>11</sup> The length of the initial detention period without a judicial order and the maximum period for house arrest were all expanded.<sup>12</sup>

In order to streamline the appeals procedure before the CNDA, the procedure with a single judge ruling alone has become standard. The same procedural guarantees are granted to the appellant as with the collegiate procedure (panel of three judges). The latter is used when a case raises more complex questions. In addition, the court created five territorial chambers to bring the judge closer to the asylum seeker.<sup>13</sup> These chambers are an integral part of the court. As a further effort to simplify appeals in return and detention cases, three types of procedures replaced the previous twelve.<sup>14</sup>

Beneficiaries of international protection continued to be supported in their integration path through the signature of a Republican Integration Contract (CIR) which includes language training and a 4-day civic course. The most vulnerable beneficiaries benefit from the programme *Accompagnement global et individualisé des réfugiés* (AGIR), which focuses on access to employment and housing. In addition, parents must commit to raising their children to respect the values and principles of the country and to support them in integration and learning French.<sup>15</sup>

### More input from civil society:

- [European Council on Refugees and Exiles](#)
- [Forum réfugiés-Cosi](#)
- [France Terre d'Asile](#)
- [Safe Passage International](#)

# France

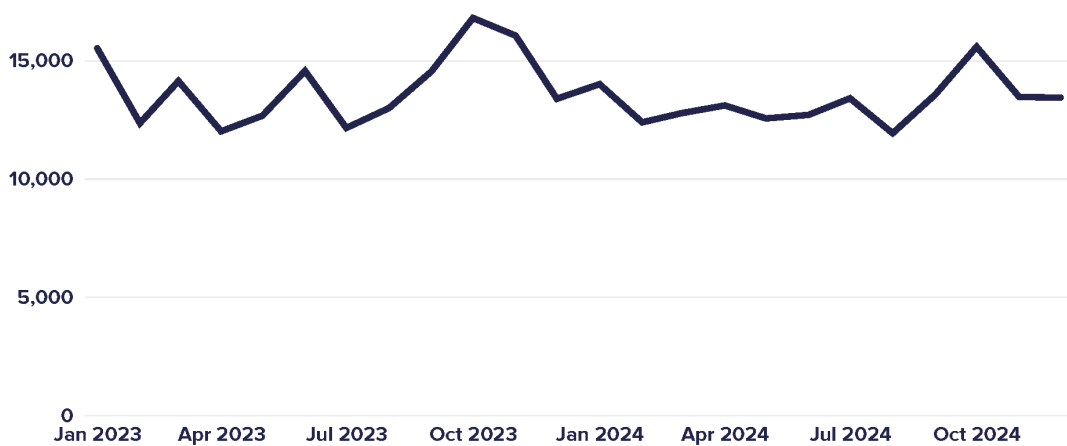
## Key indicators for 2024



Rank by number of asylum applications	Rank per capita (applications per 1M inhabitants)	Share of applications in EU+	Recognition rate
4	12	15.6%	38%

Indicator	2024	2023	% change	Top 3 countries of origin
Asylum applications	158,730	167,002	⇒ -5%	Ukraine (9%), Afghanistan (8%), Haiti (8%)
Pending cases (Dec '24)	66,196	53,323	↑ 24%	Guinea (10%), Ukraine (9%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%)
First instance decisions	137,789	132,568	⇒ 4%	Afghanistan (13%), Türkiye (7%), Haiti (7%)
Refugee status	29,879	31,511	⇒ -5%	Afghanistan (34%), Guinea (7%), China (6%)
Subsidiary protection	22,153	10,141	↑ 118%	Haiti (32%), Ukraine (30%), Afghanistan (8%)
Negative	85,757	90,916	↓ -6%	Türkiye (10%), Bangladesh (8%), Afghanistan (7%)

Evolution of asylum applications, 2023-2024



For more developments, please consult the [Asylum Report 2025](#) and the [National Asylum Developments Database](#).





## Sources

---

- <sup>1</sup> [Loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration \(1\)](#) [Law No 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 for controlling immigration and improving integration (1)], January 26, 2024.
- <sup>2</sup> Ministry of the Interior and Overseas | Ministère de l'Intérieur. (2024, January 26). [Présentation de la loi pour contrôler l'immigration et améliorer l'intégration](#) [Introducing the law to control immigration and improve integration].
- <sup>3</sup> [Décret n° 2024-828 du 16 juillet 2024 relatif aux pôles territoriaux « France asile » et modifiant la procédure de demande d'asile](#) [Decree No. 2024-828 of 16 July 2024 relating to the “France Asile” territorial hubs and modifying the asylum application procedure], 16 July 2024.
- <sup>4</sup> [Loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration \(1\)](#) [Law No 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 for controlling immigration and improving integration (1)], 26 January 2024.
- <sup>5</sup> [Décret n° 2024-812 du 8 juillet 2024 pris pour l'application de l'article 64 de la loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration](#) [Decree No 2024-812 of 8 July 2024 issued for the application of Article 64 of Law No. 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 to control immigration, improve integration], 8 July 2024.
- <sup>6</sup> Government | Gouvernement. (2025, April 24). [Projet de loi relatif aux résultats de la gestion et portant approbation des comptes de l'année \(PLRG\) 2024 : 303 – Immigration et Asile](#) [Draft law on management results and approving the accounts for the year 2024 (PLRG): 303 – Immigration and Asylum].
- <sup>7</sup> Government | Gouvernement. (2024). [Projet annuel de performances, Annexe au projet de loi de finances pour 2025: Programme 303, Immigration et Asile](#) [Annual Performance Project, Annex to the Budget Bill for 2025: Programme 303, Immigration and Asylum].
- <sup>8</sup> [Décret n° 2024-809 du 5 juillet 2024 portant modification du dispositif de refus ou de cessation des conditions matérielles d'accueil](#) [Decree No 2024-809 of 5 July 2024 amending the system for refusing or terminating material reception conditions], 5 July 2024.
- <sup>9</sup> [Loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration \(1\)](#) [Law No 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 for controlling immigration and improving integration (1)], 26 January 2024.
- <sup>10</sup> [Fin du placement en rétention des étrangers mineurs, NOR: IOMV2402702J](#) [Ending the detention of foreign minors, NOR: IOMV2402702J], 5 February 2024.
- <sup>11</sup> [Décret n° 2024-808 du 5 juillet 2024 portant dispositions relatives à la procédure d'expulsion et aux mesures d'assignation à résidence prévues par le code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile](#) [Decree No 2024-808 of 5 July 2024 containing provisions relating to the expulsion procedure and house arrest measures provided for by the Code on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners and the Right to Asylum], 5 July 2024. For comments: France Terre d'Asile. (2024). [Input to the Asylum Report 2025](#).
- <sup>12</sup> [Décret n° 2024-799 du 2 juillet 2024 pris pour l'application du titre VII de la loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration, relatif à la simplification des règles du contentieux](#) [Decree No 2024-799 of 2 July 2024 issued for the application of Title VII of Law No. 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 to control immigration, improve integration, relating to the simplification of litigation rules], 2 July 2024.
- <sup>13</sup> [Décret n° 2024-800 du 8 juillet 2024 pris pour l'application de l'article 70 de la loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration et relatif à l'organisation et à la procédure applicable devant la Cour nationale du droit](#) [Decree No 2024-800 of 8 July 2024 issued for the application of Article 70 of Law No 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 to control immigration, improve integration and relating to the organisation and procedure applicable before the National Court of Asylum], 8 July 2024.
- <sup>14</sup> [Loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration \(1\)](#) [Law No 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 for controlling immigration and improving integration (1)], 26 January 2024. Ministry of the Interior and Overseas | Ministère de l'Intérieur. (2024, January 26). [Présentation de la loi pour contrôler l'immigration et améliorer l'intégration](#) [Introducing the law to control immigration and improve integration].
- <sup>15</sup> [Loi n° 2024-42 du 26 janvier 2024 pour contrôler l'immigration, améliorer l'intégration \(1\)](#) [Law n° 2024-42 of 26 January 2024 for controlling immigration and improving integration (1)], 26 January 2024.