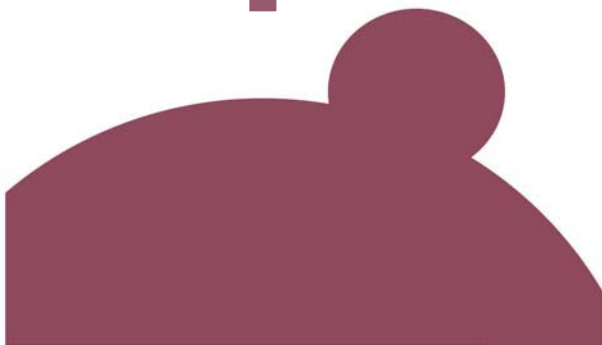


# FAQ

2010 edition



## STUDYING IN FRANCE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS





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## 1 WHAT ARE THE HIGHER EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS IN FRANCE?

### THE FRENCH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

The main difficulty for foreign students is finding their place in relation to the French system of study and qualifications.

### THE *BACCALAURÉAT* AND THE END OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

In order to enter higher education in France, you must have gained a secondary school leaving certificate equivalent to the French *Baccalauréat*. New students are often required to improve their basic knowledge in certain subjects.

Table 1 : the French higher education system

Duration in higher education after the <i>Baccalauréat</i>	Corresponding qualifications	European equivalents
2 years	<i>LICENCE</i>	BACHELOR'S DEGREE (B.A.) (180 ECTS credits)
3 years		
4 years	<i>MASTER</i>	MASTER'S DEGREE (M.A.) (Bachelor's degree + 120 ECTS credits)
5 years		
8 years	<i>DOCTORAT</i>	DOCTORAL DEGREE (PhD)
9 years	State Doctoral Degree in Medicine	



## THE “BACHELOR’S-MASTER’S-DOCTORAL DEGREE” SYSTEM

With the implementation of the European area for higher education, the “Bachelor’s-Master’s-Doctoral Degree” system is now in force in France. The aim is to provide students with higher education courses which are compatible with those of other countries across Europe (the Bologna Process):

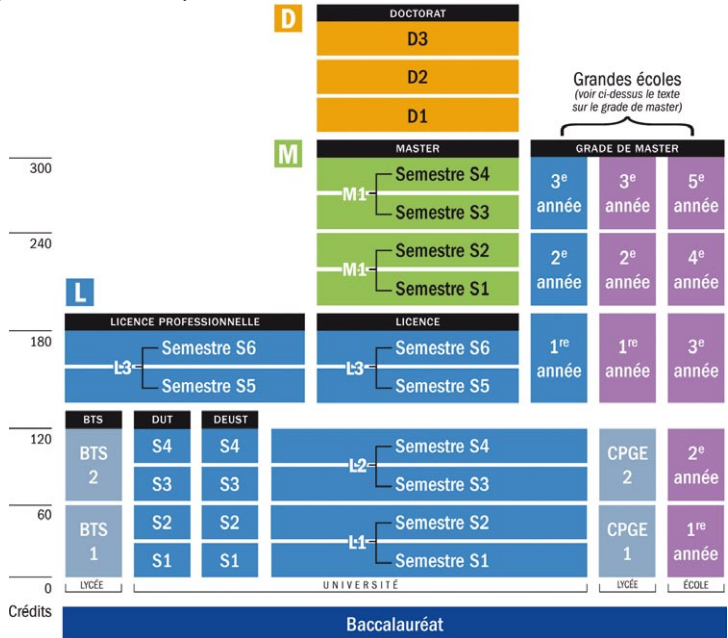
- ▶ The Bachelor’s Degree (3 years of higher education).
- ▶ The Master’s Degree (5 years).
- ▶ The Doctoral Degree (8 years).

The courses are organised in semesters, with different modules equivalent to a specific number of credits (see diagram 1) and a total number of points to be obtained in order to validate the year. Universities can agree to allow students to customise a course with modules obtained in other universities.

The system has several aims:

- ▶ To facilitate the legibility of qualifications in Europe and the labour market.
- ▶ To give students greater mobility within the member countries of the EU.
- ▶ To federate courses by grouping equivalent modules from different courses of study and facilitating switches between them.
- ▶ To enable equivalence and comparison within Europe.

Diagram 1 : higher education system



Intermediate qualifications such as the *DEUG*, *DUT* and *Maîtrise* (*Baccalauréat* + 2 years and + 4 years) will continue to be offered to students who wish to study these courses. Professional courses equivalent to *Baccalauréat* + 4 years (*IUP*, *MST*, *MSG*, *MIAGE*) and *Baccalauréat* + 5 years (*Magistère*, *Diplôme d'ingénieur*) will be continued for a temporary period, although the aim is for the Master's Degree to eventually become the single professional route and benchmark of post-Bachelor's Degree university study; a professional Bachelor's Degree and Master's Degree are already in existence.

## The changes brought about by the “Bachelor’s-Master’s-Doctoral Degree” reform are as follows:

### Higher education courses are split into 3 tiers

Each level is achieved by the acquisition of ECTS (European credit transfer and accumulation system) European credits and no longer by the validation of years of studies.

- ▶ The Bachelor's Degree is validated by obtaining 180 ECTS credits.
- ▶ The Master's Degree is validated by the acquisition of 120 ECTS credits after the Bachelor's Degree and requires students to learn a foreign language. The Master's Degree replaces the *Maîtrise* and post-graduate courses (*DEA* and *DESS*) and can be professional or research-based, with the possibility of a combination of both.
- ▶ Students with a Master's Degree qualification can prepare a PhD thesis corresponding to 480 credits, equivalent to 180 additional credits after the Master's Degree.

For further information about the European credit transfer and accumulation system, see the website of the European Commission:

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc48\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc48_en.htm)

### Courses are organised in semesters

- ▶ The Bachelor's Degree is divided into 6 semesters.
- ▶ The Master's Degree is divided into 4 semesters.

Each semester counts for 30 ECTS credits.

### The teaching system is organised in teaching units (TU)

Each unit corresponding to a subject area. Each TU has a value defined in ECTS credits and corresponds to a number of working hours (lessons, tutorials, practical work and personal study) which students must complete to obtain a TU.

- ▶ A successfully completed full year represents 60 credits, with 30 credits per semester.
- ▶ The ECTS European credit system is a new approach in France. It applies to all national qualifications and facilitates flexibility between different courses.
- ▶ ECTS credits are transferrable from one course to another and also allow accreditation for periods of study carried out abroad. Credits are additive as all validation is acquired definitively regardless of the duration of a course.
- ▶ Credits are applicable to all aspects of student work (lessons, work placements, dissertations, projects...) with greater emphasis on continuous assessment at regular intervals.
- ▶ Students have control over their course route, which they choose according to their study and professional goals.

## UNIVERSITIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS (LYCÉES) ALSO OFFER MORE TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS:

### Baccalauréat + 2 years level:

- ▶ The BTS, *Brevet de Technicien Supérieur* (Higher Vocational Certificate), offered in high schools.
- ▶ The DEUST, *Diplôme d'Études Universitaires Scientifiques et Techniques* (University Diploma in Scientific and Technical Studies).
- ▶ The DUT, *Diplôme Universitaire de Technologie* (University Diploma in Technology).

### Baccalauréat + 3 years level: professional degree

### Baccalauréat + 4 years level:

- ▶ The MST, *Maîtrise des Sciences et Techniques* (Master's in Science and Technology).
- ▶ The MIAGE, *Maîtrise des Méthodes Informatiques Appliquées à la Gestion* (Masters in Information Technology Applied to Management).
- ▶ The MSG, *Maîtrise des Sciences et de Gestion* (Master's in Science and Management).

In order to gain a place on one of the latter 2 qualifications, students must hold a qualification which officially recognises the completion of 2 years of higher education (*Baccalauréat* + 2 years).

The IUP Master's is offered in IUP institutions (*University Vocational Institutes*) subject to an entrance examination open to students who have completed one year of higher education.

### Baccalauréat + 5 years level:

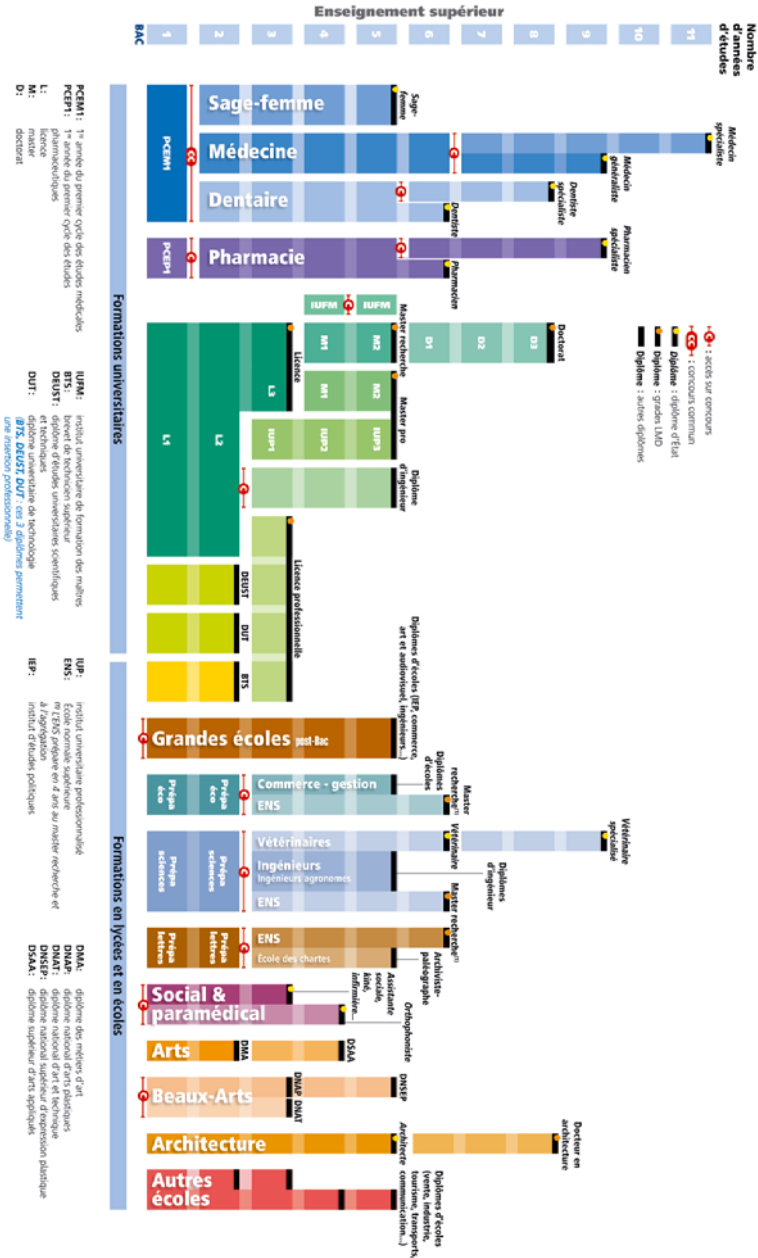
- ▶ The *Magistère* is a 2-year course. Students must hold a *Baccalauréat* + 3 years qualification to gain entry to the course.
- ▶ The DESS (*Diplôme d'Études Supérieures Spécialisées*) is a 1-year course. Students must hold a *Baccalauréat* + 4 years qualification to gain entry to the course.
- ▶ The DEA (*Diplôme d'Études Approfondies*) is a 1-year course which corresponds to the first year of a PhD. Students must hold a *Baccalauréat* + 4 years qualification to gain entry to the course.

Please note: The DESS and DEA are Master's Degree's level qualifications which are recognised in all member countries of the European Union.

### For further information, contact:

- ▶ The *Office National d'Information sur les Enseignements et les Professions* (ONISEP) is a public institution run by the Ministry for National Education and the Ministry for Higher Education and Research, and is responsible for providing all necessary information on study and work. Tel: 01 64 80 38 00 - [www.onisep.fr](http://www.onisep.fr)
- ▶ The Ministry for National Education: [www.education.gouv.fr](http://www.education.gouv.fr)
- ▶ The Ministry for Higher Education and Research: [www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr](http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr)

Diagram 2 : higher education in France 2009-2010



2

## WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A UNIVERSITY AND A *GRANDE ÉCOLE*?

*Grandes Écoles* are specific to France. Admission is by an extremely high level entrance examination. They are divided into 4 groups:

### **ÉCOLES NORMALES SUPÉRIEURES (ENS)**

- ▶ **ENS Paris:** departments in science and literature.
- ▶ **ENS Lyon :** departments in all sciences (mathematics, IT, life and earth sciences, hard science, arts and human sciences: literature and languages and human science).
- ▶ **ENS Cachan :** departments in science (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology) technology (engineering science, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering), economics and management, and applied arts.

### **SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING *GRANDES ÉCOLES***

The most well-known of these types of *Grande École* include the *École Polytechnique*, *École des Mines*, *École des Ponts et Chaussées*, *AgroParisTech*, *ENSAM (Arts et Métiers)*...

The ParisTech association unites the most prestigious French engineering *Grandes Écoles* and constitutes a university of real international dimension. Each of its complimentary member schools are recognised as the best in their field in France. ParisTech covers virtually all engineering sciences and technologies.

For all necessary information, visit: [www.paristech.org](http://www.paristech.org)







## BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

Courses here last for 4 or 5 years. The following schools feature amongst the most well-known:

- ▶ The *École des Hautes Études Commerciales (HEC)*.
- ▶ The *École Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales (ESSEC)*.
- ▶ The *École Supérieure de Commerce de Paris (ESCP-EAP)*, also known as the “3 Grandes”.

Additional business and management schools are the *École de Management de Lyon*, *École des Hautes Études Commerciales de Lille (EDHEC)* and *Audencia Nantes*. Lastly, there are also schools known as *Écoles Supérieures de Commerce (ESC)*, often referred to as *Sup de Co*.

## INSTITUTS D'ÉTUDES POLITIQUES (IEP)

Courses at *IEP's* (often referred to as *Sciences Po*) last for 4 or 5 years with specialisation in economics and finance, economic and social policy and international relations. Students are recruited by entrance examinations at various levels.

## GRANDES ÉCOLES PREPARATORY CLASSES (CPGE)

Preparatory Classes are courses to prepare students for the entrance examinations to the *Grandes Écoles*. To gain entry, you must hold a *Baccalauréat*, preferably with a high grade and have an excellent record of secondary education.

You can enrol for classes in the month of May in your *Baccalauréat* year, at a high school of your choice.

The preparatory classes last for 2 years and are equivalent to the first two years of a university course. In general, the first year cannot be repeated. Students who decide to change their course of study after the first year can receive a certificate to prove they have completed the first year of preparatory classes. Various combinations are available, enabling students to integrate a general university course.

There are 3 types of preparatory classes: scientific, literary and economics/business.

For further information, visit the website of the Ministry for Higher Education and Research:

[www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid20182/classes-preparatoires-aux-grandes-ecoles-c.p.g.e.html](http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid20182/classes-preparatoires-aux-grandes-ecoles-c.p.g.e.html)

## 3 HOW DO I ENROL AT UNIVERSITY?

In France, the academic year begins in September/October and ends in June/July, however certain courses can continue through the summer until September in the following academic year. As the academic year is divided into semesters, it is beginning increasingly early and finishing increasingly late.

Foreign students who hold a foreign secondary school leaving certificate and wish to enrol for the first stage of a university degree course must follow the preliminary admission procedure. You can request a preliminary admission pack from the French embassy in your country (Department for Cultural Action and Co-operation, French cultural centre, Centre for Studies in France, etc.) These centres will provide you with the necessary information and forms for submitting your application.

For further information, see the Cultural Action and Co-operation network list of addresses on the Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs website:

[https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/annuaire\\_rcac](https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/annuaire_rcac)

If you are already resident in France, you can pick up a pack from your chosen university.

### IMPORTANT DATES

- Between November and February prior to the start of the academic year, you must pass a test to evaluate your knowledge of the French language, the TCF for preliminary admission (TCF-DAP: [www.ciep.fr](http://www.ciep.fr)) in your native country or the TEF French evaluation test: [www.fda.ccip.fr/tef](http://www.fda.ccip.fr/tef), Information is available from the Department for Cultural Action and Co-operation of the French embassy or from any Centre for Studies in France (these measures do not apply to citizens of the EU member states, but there is no doubt that it would be preferable to have prior knowledge of the language in order to study lessons in French).
- Between 15<sup>th</sup> November and 15<sup>th</sup> January prior to the start of the academic year, you can obtain a preliminary university admission application pack from the Department for Cultural Action and Co-operation of the French embassy in your country or directly from your chosen university (registrar's office for foreign students).
- You must then adhere to the dates indicated to send off your duly completed application accompanied by the items and documents requested by the relevant departments of the university.
- At the end of March, the application for admission and results of the TCF-DAP are sent to your first choice of university.  
Citizens of countries where French is the official language and holders of the DALF (Diploma in French Studies) qualification are exempt from completing the French test.



- ▶ In April/May: your first choice of university will inform you of their final decision. If the response you receive is negative, an application will be made to your second choice of university.
- ▶ In May/June: the second university will inform you of their decision.
- ▶ Before 31<sup>st</sup> July: if you receive a positive response, you should confirm your acceptance with the host university in writing, in order to secure your place.
- ▶ You should then apply for a long stay student visa from your nearest Consulate of France (see question 2).

## DOCUMENTS TO ATTACH TO YOUR PRELIMINARY ADMISSION APPLICATION

- ▶ A photocopy and official translation of your secondary school leaving certificate.
- ▶ Confirmation of your place in higher education in your native country. If you are currently waiting to receive your certificate or letter of confirmation, you should provide a transcription of the grades you obtained in the last 2 years and the first term of the current academic year.
- ▶ A cover letter.
- ▶ A copy of your current, valid passport or birth certificate with an official French translation.
- ▶ 2 self-addressed envelopes for the universities to respond to your application.
- ▶ 2 international reply coupons.

## THE FOLLOWING GROUPS ARE EXEMPT FROM THE PRE-ENROLMENT PROCEDURE

- ▶ Citizens of the European Union and the European Economic Area.
- ▶ Citizens of Andorra, Monaco, the Holy See, Switzerland and San Marino.
- ▶ Students who come to study in France as part of an inter-governmental or inter-university programme.

- ▶ Students who receive a grant from the French government, a European or international organisation, or a grant administered by a French institution (CampusFrance).
- ▶ Students who are enrolling for the final year of a university degree course or for a postgraduate course.
- ▶ Students who wish to enrol at a higher education institution where admission is only granted after completion of an examination, evaluation of their grades, an interview with a panel or obtaining a derogation.
- ▶ Students enrolled or accepted at Preparatory Classes (CPGE) or *Section de Techniciens Supérieurs* (STS) in a high school.
- ▶ Stateless persons and refugees who hold an OFPRA (*Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides*) card.
- ▶ Children of French diplomats or diplomats working in France.

**Administrative enrolment should be carried out directly or by correspondence with the registry of the institution, who will provide you with any additional information about documentation to provide.**

**All students, regardless of whether they are required to apply for preliminary admission or not, must undertake definitive enrolment in the same manner as French students; this is a compulsory process which must be carried out each year by each individual student.**

## ENROLMENT FEES TO BE PAID

- ▶ Enrolment fees (2009-2010 estimated prices) for an academic year range from €171 to €1,600 (*Bachelor's Degree: €171, Master's Degree: €231, Doctoral Degree: €350*) for courses leading to a national qualification (including library access fees).
- ▶ Student social security fees are €198 for the 2009-2010 academic year.
- ▶ You are also strongly advised to take out an insurance policy..



## 1

## WHERE CAN I LEARN FRENCH IN MY COUNTRY?

An excellent knowledge of the French language is one of the key factors for success when studying in France. Mastering the language is a way of understanding the French mindset and way of life, which will also help you to integrate with daily life in France. A period of study in the country will then become a meaningful experience built on personally fulfilling exchanges.

### LEARNING FRENCH BEFORE DEPARTURE

In every instance, it is preferable to learn French before your departure. This saves time and is an excellent way to prepare for your stay in France.

The French embassy can inform you of the various options which exist in your country and/or region, notably at French cultural centres or institutions, and also at the *Alliance Française*.

You can study for and sit a range of exams:

- ▶ The *Certificat Pratique en Langue Française*: the Practical Certificate is a 1<sup>st</sup> level qualification requiring no previous qualifications. The certificate certifies good basic knowledge of the language and culture. The course includes a general and specific business programme which can be completed in 6 months.
- ▶ The *Diplôme d'Études Françaises*: the French Studies Diploma is a 2<sup>nd</sup> level qualification requiring no previous qualifications. This course offers 7 different options (literature, art history, economics, demographics, geography, history of political institutions and ideas) and is an excellent introduction to higher education teaching methods.
- ▶ The *Diplôme Supérieur d'Études Françaises*: to obtain the Higher French Studies Diploma, the student must already hold a second level qualification and *Baccalauréat* or equivalent qualification. The course involves the acquisition of working methods and techniques required by French students (commentary and summary of texts, essay writing, translation and analysis of texts) and the exam includes a practical option. This qualification is equivalent to the first year final examinations of modern literature or foreign language university degrees.
- ▶ National qualifications: the DELF (*Diplôme d'Études de Langue Française*) and DALF (*Diplôme Approfondi de Langue Française*). These 2 qualifications certify a specific level of knowledge, practical experience and mastery of the French language. No previous qualifications are required to take these courses.

### WHERE CAN I STUDY FOR THESE QUALIFICATIONS?

In addition to French universities, these qualifications are offered at *Instituts Français* and *Alliances Françaises* located outside of France (as well as *Alliances Françaises* in France).

For further information, see the websites of the *Alliance Française* and the *Centre International d'Études Pédagogiques*: [www.alliancefr.org](http://www.alliancefr.org) and [www.ciep.fr](http://www.ciep.fr)

## 2 WHERE CAN I OBTAIN A LONG-STAY VISA?

### WITHOUT A VISA YOU HAVE NO LEGAL STATUS

If you are planning to study in higher education in France, you should obtain information about the conditions of entry and residence in France from your nearest Consulate.

Information is also available from the CampusFrance website:

[www.campusfrance.org:80/fr/a-etudier/etudes05-3.htm](http://www.campusfrance.org:80/fr/a-etudier/etudes05-3.htm)

If you are required to stay in France longer than 3 months, you must obtain a long stay visa from your nearest French Consulate. From 1<sup>st</sup> June 2009, a new visa known as the VLS-TS (*visa long séjour valant titre de séjour*) replaces the requirement to obtain a temporary residence permit during the first year of study. If you plan to study for longer than 1 year, you should apply for a temporary residence permit from your nearest *Préfecture de Police*, at least 2 months before your *visa long séjour valant titre de séjour* is due to expire.

In certain cases, and particularly for Algerian citizens, there are specific procedures stating that you must arrive in France with a different type of visa to the VLS-TS.

It is impossible for a student travelling with a tourist visa to obtain a VLS-TS once they have arrived in France. It is therefore crucial for applicants to obtain their visa (VLS-TS) before their departure.

The conditions relating to the issue of visas are provided by the Consulate or any other qualified department of the French embassy in your country of residence (Centres for Studies in France, in particular).





## DOCUMENTS TO PROVIDE WITH THE VISA APPLICATION

- ▶ Proof of enrolment or pre-enrolment. The confirmation of your enrolment or certificate of pre-admission from the public or private institution where you will complete your training or study are considered as sufficient proof. This document must state the academic year and programme for which you are enrolled. In the case of a private institution, the certificate should state the number of study hours and confirm that enrolment has been carried out and enrolment fees for the academic year have been paid.
- ▶ A passport that is valid for the entire stay.
- ▶ Proof of sufficient financial resources (a minimum of €430 per month).

## Proof of sufficient financial resources to provide according to your situation

**If you are a grant holder:** a certificate printed on letter-headed paper from the institution providing the grant, stating the total amount and duration of the grant.

**If the financial resources are guaranteed by a person living in France, you must provide:**

- ▶ A signed guarantee.
- ▶ A photocopy of a document showing the identity of the guarantor.
- ▶ Proof of sufficient means of support supplied by the guarantor (photocopies of last 3 wage or pension slips, photocopy of tax statement).

**If the means of support will come from abroad:**

- ▶ Proof of the opening of a bank account where the funds will be placed.
- ▶ Written agreement from the person who will provide the funds accompanied by a certified signature, with a full translation into French, or the certificate of transfer of the said funds issued by the authorities of the country of origin.

**If you are employed by a family:** confirmation of employment signed by the Foreign Labour Department of the Departmental Office for Work and Employment.



## LONG STAY VISAS

- ▶ The following groups of people do not require a long stay visa: citizens of the European Union, the European Economic Area, and students from Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, the Holy See and Switzerland.
- ▶ A long stay visa (VLS-TS or other, according to country of origin) is required for all foreign students who are not citizens of the European Union.
- ▶ The VLS-TS will be valid as a residence permit after you have attended a compulsory medical examination at the OFII (*Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration*, see address on page 17).
- ▶ For other visas, the procedures you must follow on arrival will vary according to your place of residence, see page 22.

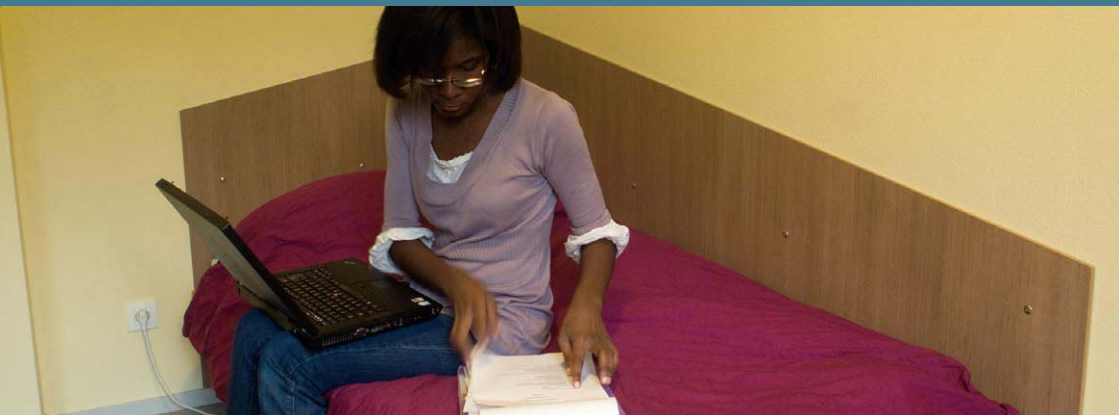
## PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY COVER

All foreigners coming to study in France must have “social security cover”.

- ▶ If you have obtained a grant from the French government, you will automatically receive social cover (social security + insurance).
- ▶ If you are enrolled as a full time student at a student social security-accredited higher education institution and you are under 28 years of age, you are eligible to register with the student social security system.
- ▶ In all other cases, you should be able to provide proof that you have taken out an appropriate insurance policy.







## THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION

All foreigners from outside the European Union must undergo a compulsory medical examination with the *Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration* (OFII). If the student is a French government grant holder, the cost of the medical examination will be refunded by the CROUS who processed the application, however the student must pay for the examination in advance (€55 stamp to be paid for before the examination).

For this reason, you should send the following to the OFII by certified mail with recorded delivery, as soon as you arrive in France:

- ▶ The OFII certification application form from the authority which issued the visa in your native country.
- ▶ A copy of the passport pages featuring information on the holder's identity and the stamp granting entrance to France or the Schengen Area.

The OFII will then send you a notice to attend the compulsory medical examination.

### **To contact the *Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration* (OFII):**

Direction territoriale de Paris - Centre

48 rue de la Roquette - 75011 Paris

Tél. 01 55 28 19 40

Opening hours: Monday to Friday, 8.30am-12pm 12.45pm-5pm.

[paris@ofii.fr](mailto:paris@ofii.fr)

[www.ofii.fr](http://www.ofii.fr)

If you are not resident in Paris, you can find contact details for the OFII in your département at: [www.ofii.fr](http://www.ofii.fr) (under the heading "Where to find us"»).

## COMPULSORY VACCINATIONS

Find out about compulsory vaccinations from the Consulate of France before your departure.



3

## WHAT TYPE OF SCHOLARSHIPS CAN I RECEIVE?

Foreign students can apply for 3 types of scholarships in France:

- ▶ **Scholarships from the French government:** information is available from the Department for Cultural Action and Co-operation (SCAC) at the French embassy in your country. You can also view information at the CampusFrance website: [www.campusfrance.org/fria0910/bourse/index.html](http://www.campusfrance.org/fria0910/bourse/index.html)
- ▶ **Scholarships from your own government:** contact the education authorities in your country.
- ▶ **Scholarships from international or non-governmental organisations (foundations, organisations, etc):** see the brochure published by UNESCO every other year entitled "Études à l'étranger, Studies abroad": [www.unesco.org/education/studyingabroad/networking/studyabroad.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/studyingabroad/networking/studyabroad.shtml)

Applicants are advised to apply for scholarships at least 1 year before enrolment with a French institution.

It is impossible to combine 2 scholarships from the same organisation or from 2 different institutions. Students who have received a scholarships from their native country are asked to inform the Department for Cultural Action and Co-operation of the French embassy. Recipients of scholarships from an international or non-governmental organisation should also inform the authorities of the organisation which provided the grant.

4

## WHAT MONTHLY BUDGET SHOULD I PLAN FOR LIFE IN FRANCE?

Before your departure, you should think carefully about the amount of money you will need in France.

### MONTHLY BUDGET

In order to live reasonably well in France, students need a budget of between €650 and €850 per month (between \$880 and \$1,150). This amount covers housing, food, leisure, etc.

For foreign students, a minimum amount of available funds is required (€430 per month for the 2009-2010 academic year).

For further information, contact the Consulate of France in your country.



Table 2 : estimated budget\*

		Paris	Outside of Paris
Housing	in halls of residence	€161 - €580	€130 - €380
	in the city	€377 - €600+	€285 - €450+
Breakfast	in halls of residence	€38 - €60	€38-60
	in the city	€96	€80
Meals	in halls of residence	€174 (60 x €2.90 meal tickets)	€174 (60 x €2.90 meal tickets)
	in the city	€480	€360
Drinks (average price per unit)		€3.50	€2.50
Transport (Metro/bus/RER)		Ticket: €1.40 Monthly card: €56.60 - €123.60 Annual card: €52.23 - €113.73 (per month)	From €26 to €50+
Leisure		€80	€80
Others		€70	€70

\* Prices are given as an indication only and are likely to change throughout the course of the academic year.

## ENROLMENT FEES IN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

- Enrolment fees in public higher education institutions range from €171 to €550 per year (2009-2010 fees), according to the course studied (Please note: many institutions will charge tuition fees for Master's Degree's courses; contact the destination institution for further information).
- Enrolment fees in private institutions vary from €3,000 to €10,000+ per year.
- Any student who is not covered by social security must take out a supplementary private insurance policy, for which prices vary considerably.

Students who hold French government scholarships administered by the CNOUS will receive social security and may be exempt from paying contributions under certain conditions.



1

## WHAT DOCUMENTS WILL I NEED TO PRESENT TO THE BORDER AUTHORITIES ON ARRIVAL?

Like any other individual entering France for the first time, you will have to go through air police and border control procedures. Citizens of the European Union can enter and travel freely with a national identity card or passport. Others will need a passport and relevant visa.

### YOU SHOULD PRESENT THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

- ▶ A confirmation letter from the head of your future institution stating the course start date.
- ▶ A certificate/confirmation letter of enrolment at a higher education institution.
- ▶ A detailed, dated and signed inventory estimating the value of any transported objects (2 copies).

### MONEY

Chequebooks, debit cards, credit cards and all other methods of payment can be brought into and leave the country with no restrictions. However, any French or foreign individual transporting a sum of money equal to or higher than €7,623 (in notes, travellers cheques or pre-completed cheques) across the border must complete a written declaration to the customs department.

### PERSONAL EFFECTS

In addition to the system of personal allowances applicable to all travellers, you are authorised to bring personal effects destined for personal use throughout your stay (clothes, sheets, study material, etc necessary for furnishing your university room).





## 2

## ONCE I HAVE ARRIVED IN FRANCE, MUST I OBTAIN A RESIDENCE PERMIT?

Normally, you should hold a visa if you wish to study in France for courses which last more than 3 months (long stay visa).

If you plan to study for longer than 3 months, you should validate your long stay visa at the OFII (see page 17) as soon as you arrive. Your visa will then be valid as a residence permit for 1 year.

If you stay longer than 1 year in France for study purposes, you should apply for a temporary residence permit from your local *Préfecture de Police*, at least 2 months before your *visa long séjour valant titre de séjour* is due to expire.

However, if you hold a scholarship from the French government administered by the *Centre National des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires* (CNOUS), your local *Centre Régional des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires* (CROUS) will help you with the application process.

### VALIDITY PERIOD

The validity period should not exceed the length of your course or work placement. The maximum validity period is 1 renewable year. When renewing a residence permit, a good attitude and commitment to studying constitute a major factor for the *Préfecture de Police* when evaluating a renewal application.



## WHERE SHOULD I GO?

### For a VLS-TS in both Paris and the rest of France:

Foreign students who hold a Ceseda R311-3-6 long-stay visa who are applying for validation of their first residence permit should contact the OFII in accordance with the procedure outlined on page 17.

### For other types of visa, or renewals or copies, the process will vary according to your place of residence:

Foreign students who hold a visa other than the VLS-TS should go to the following office without a prior appointment, with appropriate documentation for their situation.

#### ► In Paris

To the *Centre des Étudiants Étrangers*

92 Boulevard Ney - 75018 Paris

Metro : Porte de Clignancourt - Bus : PC3/56/85

Monday to Thursday, 8.35am-4.30pm and Fridays, 8.35am-4pm.

Foreign students applying to renew their residence permit must make an appointment beforehand on the website of the *Préfecture de Police*, under the *prise de rendez-vous* heading, option *étudiants étrangers*, in order to renew their residence permit through the *Préfecture de Police* website. In case of difficulties relating to internet use, you can call the automated service on 0800 95 95 75 (freephone number).

To obtain a duplicate residence permit or notify a change of address, civil status or position, students must make an appointment on the website:

[www.prefecture-police-paris.interieur.gouv.fr](http://www.prefecture-police-paris.interieur.gouv.fr) under the *prise de rendez-vous* heading and the *étudiants étrangers* option. After obtaining an appointment, they should then go to the *Centre des Étudiants Étrangers* (see address above) with the requested documentation.

#### ► In the Paris suburbs

In the adjoining *départements*, students must go in person to the *Préfecture de Police* of the *département* where they are resident.

#### ► Outside of Paris

students must go to their local police station, Sub-Prefecture or Prefecture in their *département*.

Contact details for prefectures in France are available on the website of the Ministry for the Interior:

[www.interieur.gouv.fr/sections/a\\_l\\_interieur/les\\_prefectures/votre\\_prefecture](http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/sections/a_l_interieur/les_prefectures/votre_prefecture)

\* For all information on documents to provide, see the website of the *Préfecture de Police*, under the heading *ressortissants étrangers* (foreign nationals) or call 0891 01 22 22 (€ 0.225/min inclusive of tax).



## 3 HOW DO I GET TO PARIS CITY CENTRE AND THE REST OF FRANCE FROM THE AIRPORT?

### FROM PARIS-ONLY AIRPORT (SOUTH AND WEST)

[www.navette-paris.com/aeroport-orly.htm](http://www.navette-paris.com/aeroport-orly.htm)

Orlybus	<p>Every 20 to 30 minutes between 6<sup>a</sup>m and 11.30<sup>a</sup>m to Denfert- Rochereau.                      From Orly South: gateway K, bay 4.                      From Orly West: Arrivals level, gateway D.                      Journey price: €6.30.</p>
Air France coaches	<p>The coaches connect Montparnasse (line 1), Les Invalides and Étoile (line 1) with Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport (line 3).                      Departures leave from Orly South exit L or Orly West B-C, Arrivals level – every 30 minutes.                      Journey price: €10.  <a href="http://www.airfrance.fr/FR/fr/common/guidevoyageur/aeroport/aeroport_cars_airfrance.htm">www.airfrance.fr/FR/fr/common/guidevoyageur/aeroport/aeroport_cars_airfrance.htm</a></p>
Orlyval shuttle + RER B	<p>The Orlyval stations are located at exit J of the Orly-South terminal and gateway W, on the Departures level of the Orly-West terminal.                      Orlyval joins RER line B at Antony, to the South of Paris.                      RER line B crosses Paris from North to South.                      The first Orlyval departure leaves at 6am and the last leaves at 11pm.                      Length of time to join RER line B: 8 minutes.                      Journey price: Orly - Antony - Paris: €9.30 and Orly - Antony: €7.20.</p>
RER C + shuttle	<p>Take the Paris shuttle by train to Pont de Rungis, then the bus followed by the RER C towards Champ de Mars, Invalides, Saint-Michel, Gare d'Austerlitz.                      Journey time: approximately 35 minutes.                      Frequency: every 15 minutes, from 5am to 11.30pm.                      Journey price: €6.</p>



## FROM ROISSY-CHARLES DE GAULLE AIRPORT

[www.navette-paris.com/roissy/bus.htm](http://www.navette-paris.com/roissy/bus.htm)

Roissybus	Departures leave from the 3 airport terminals, to Opéra. Frequency: every 15 minutes between 6am and 11pm. Journey time: between 45 and 60 minutes. Price: €9.10.
RER B (Paris direction)	RER line B links the airport to the centre of Paris (Gare du Nord, Châtelet, Saint-Michel, Denfert-Rochereau). Services run between 5am and 11.56pm every day, with departures every 15 minutes. At Roissy terminal 1, take the ADP shuttle to join the RER at terminal 2. Journey time: between 25 and 35 minutes. Journey price: €8.10.
Air France coaches	Coaches leave from terminals 1 and 2. Line 2: departures leave from terminals 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D and 2F, every 15 minutes from 5.45am to 11pm towards Porte Maillot and Étoile. The journey time is between 30 and 50 minutes and is priced at €15. Line 4: departures leave from airport terminals 2C, 2B, 2F and 1, every 30 minutes from 7am to 9pm. The coaches serve the Paris-Lyon and Paris-Montparnasse train stations. Price: €16.50. Line 3: Roissy CDG – Orly Airport.

## FROM PARIS TO THE REST OF FRANCE

It is possible to reach the rest of France by aeroplane (check timetable before departure). Alternatively, there are 6 train stations which connect Paris with the rest of France, each of which serves a precise area:

Gare de Lyon	Gare du Nord	Gare de l'Est	Gare Montparnasse	Gare Saint-Lazare	Gare d'Austerlitz
All of South East France: Clermont-Ferrand Lyon Marseille	All of North France: Amiens Lille	All of East France: Metz Nancy Reims	The West and South West of France: Angers Poitiers Rennes Bordeaux Toulouse	The West and North West of France: Caen Rouen Le Havre	The Centre and South West of France: Orléans

If you hold a scholarship from the French government (or from a country or foundation having a common agreement with the CNOUS) which is administered by the CNOUS, you will receive a personalised welcome at our counter situated at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport, terminal 2F, gateway 4, Arrivals level.

Please note: Certain destinations can be reached directly by TGV from the Roissy TGV station situated at terminal 2.





## 4 HOW DO I OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT IN FRANCE?

### TO OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT, YOU WILL NEED:

- ▶ To provide a personal address (which can be your university hall of residence).
- ▶ To deposit a certain sum of money into the account.

### METHODS OF PAYMENT

The main French banks have an extensive network of branches throughout the whole country. You will be given a cheque book (used frequently in France) and a bank card. Your card will enable you to pay directly from your account in most shops and for most services, as well as allowing you to draw out cash from cash dispensers.

Electronic payment is progressively being implemented in university restaurants, with chips integrated into multiservice university cards enabling payment for meals. These cards are issued free of charge by universities and administrative departments of *Centres Régionaux des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires* (CROUS) and are rechargeable at terminals or by cash if the student does not have a bank card.

5

## DO I HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK DURING MY STUDIES?

Students who are citizens of another member state of the European Union (EU), a country that is part of the European Economic Area (EEA) or Switzerland, can freely exercise their right to participate in any professional activity during their time of study in France, in the same manner as French students. They are not obliged to possess a residence or work permit. Provided they fulfil the obligation of regularly attending university classes, these students can combine a salaried activity with receiving a grant.

Other foreign students who hold a temporary (student) residence permit or long-stay visa (*visa long séjour valant titre de séjour*, VLS-TS) can carry out salaried professional activity in France without having to apply for authorisation to work. This activity must be carried out as secondary to the student's course of study, with a limit of 964 hours per year (calculated from the validity period of the residence permit or *visa long séjour valant titre de séjour*). It is the responsibility of the employer who wishes to hire the foreign student to declare this to the *Préfecture de Police* which issued the temporary residence permit or the VLS-TS student's local *Préfecture de Police*, at least 2 working days before work starts, by e-mail or certified mail with recorded delivery.

The possession of a student card grants the right to any salaried activity throughout metropolitan France.

Additional information can be obtained from the Foreign Labour Department of the Departmental Office for Work and Employment. See the following websites:

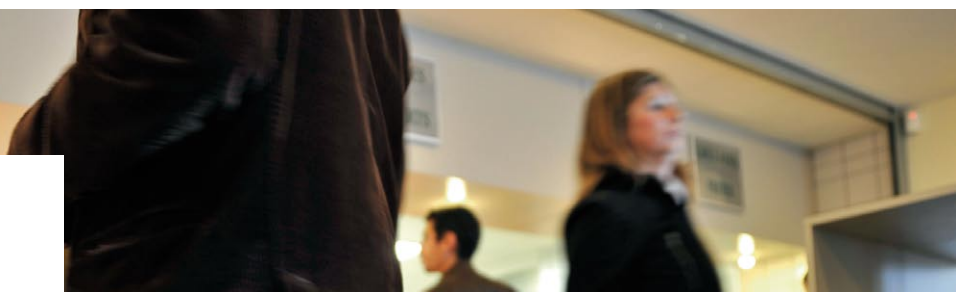
[www.service-public.fr](http://www.service-public.fr) and [www.travail.gouv.fr](http://www.travail.gouv.fr)

### TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT

Most CROUS centres offer a “temporary student employment” (ETE) service which supplies thousands of job vacancies each year, however, demand usually outnumbers the number of jobs available.

For further information, see the CNOUS website:

[www.cnous.fr/\\_vie\\_59.htm](http://www.cnous.fr/_vie_59.htm)



## 6

## HOW DOES SOCIAL COVER WORK IN FRANCE AND HOW CAN I BENEFIT FROM IT?

The majority of French nationals benefit from the protection provided by social security: cover for health, pregnancy, family, unemployment, old-age and retirement. Student social security features amongst these factors and covers all health-related expenses (disease, pharmacy, pregnancy, hospitalisation, accidents at work).

### COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY COVER

Registration with social security is compulsory for all individuals aged 18 and over. Students can receive standard social protection by registering with the social security system for students.

Citizens of the European Union who travel to France for study purposes must bring a European Health Insurance Card which will facilitate access to medical treatment when abroad. The card is issued to citizens in each of the member states. Information about the card can be found on the European Commission website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=559&langId=fr>

Foreign students who do not benefit from student social cover must take out a private personal insurance policy; this is not optional but is an obligation.

We remind you of the fact that any student who does not have social insurance will have to cover all their own expenses relating to health, medication or hospitalisation.

### CONDITIONS OF REGISTRATION

In order to be registered with the student social security system, you must:

- ▶ Be enrolled as a full time student at a higher education institution recognised by the social security system.
- ▶ Be under 28 years of age on the 1st October of the current academic year.

### COMPLEMENTARY INSURANCE SCHEMES

Social security will not refund all expenses paid, therefore it is important to take out a complementary scheme insurance with a student insurance company who will refund the additional expenses not covered by social security.

### DOCTORS APPOINTMENTS

The health service in France is free, and every individual can choose their own doctor. Most doctors are registered with the public health service, meaning they work



with social security to set their consultation rates in accordance with the social security reimbursement scale:

- ▶ €22 to visit a GP and €27 to visit a specialist.
- ▶ Other doctors (private) are free to charge their own fees, which are usually a lot higher. In this instance, social security will refund the cost up to the cost of a public consultation.
- ▶ Consultations carried out at home, on Sundays and on bank holidays are more expensive.

## 7

## HOW DO I FIND SOMEWHERE TO LIVE?

Finding accommodation in the major cities (especially Paris) is becoming increasingly difficult. In the Paris region and particularly in Paris itself, the issue of housing is such that you are strongly recommended to opt for university towns outside of Paris if you do not have any contacts in France or accommodation prospects before your departure.

Accommodation prices in Paris are 2 times more expensive on average, than outside of the city.

Students who are married are recommended to arrive on their own in the first instance, in order to look for and secure a place to live. They should also have sufficient income and be registered with social security before their family joins them.

Finding a room or studio without a parental guarantee is often very difficult for students, and even more so for foreign students.

### FINDING ACCOMMODATION

There are specific networks set up to help students find furnished accommodation, which will usually be in a university hall of residence or HLM (rent-controlled housing).

Students who receive a French government grant administered by the CNOUS will benefit from special assistance from their local CROUS who will provide them with assistance with looking for accommodation (where there is a limited number of places available, they will be considered as priority for obtaining a place in halls of residence).

Some student organisations will find private advertisements for their members. The *Centres d'Information et de Documentation Jeunesse* (CIDJ) publish accommodation advertisements on their bulletin boards, which are displayed on their website: [www.cidj.com](http://www.cidj.com)

Lastly, social networks and word of mouth are often good ways of finding accommodation.

In every possible scenario, you are advised to exercise prudence insofar as there are a number of agencies (in both Paris and other regions) who have been reported to offer lists of false accommodation in return for payment of a fixed fee.



## CONDITIONS OF ACCOMMODATION RENTAL

- ▶ In order to rent an apartment (most often unfurnished), you must demonstrate that you are able to pay the rent. In general, you must provide proof of a regular income that is 4 times higher than the rental price.
- ▶ The agency will require you to put down a deposit equivalent to a minimum of one month's rent (usually one month for an unfurnished property), as well as payment of one month's rent and a commission fee, which will amount to a minimum total equivalent to 3 or 4 times the total monthly rent.

8

## HOW CAN I OBTAIN A ROOM IN A CROUS HALL OF RESIDENCE?

### THERE ARE TWO POSSIBLE SCENARIOS:

#### If you have come to study in France by your own means:

You are advised to make contact with the CROUS from the month of December, to find out the exact admission conditions and formalities for the following academic year.

- ▶ Students can apply by logging on to the CROUS website of the local education authority where they will study (under the section entitled "international"), between 15<sup>th</sup> January and 30<sup>th</sup> April in the year before the start of the relevant academic year. The CROUS will send a paper copy of the application form to be completed.
- ▶ The application form should be sent to the CROUS with the requested documentation. The CROUS director will allocate accommodation following consultation with an admission commission made up of student representatives.
- ▶ The CROUS will inform you of the outcome of your application.

If you do not have a grant from the French government or certain another country bound by contracts with France, you will only be housed by the CROUS subject to available places.

## If you have received a grant from the French government:

Students who hold grants from the French government are considered as a priority by the CROUS for the allocation of places in halls of residence.

- ▶ The CNOUS will handle your application with the CROUS. This does not mean that you will definitely obtain a room in halls of residence, but that special attention will be given to helping you in your search to find accommodation.
- ▶ However, it is important to note that it is extremely difficult to obtain a room in halls of residence in Paris and the major university cities: there is always significantly less accommodation than students requiring accommodation.

## THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF UNIVERSITY ACCOMMODATION:

### Standard rooms

Students have a furnished room measuring approximately 9 m<sup>2</sup>. They have access to communal showers, a communal kitchen, study rooms, meeting rooms and games rooms. They can take advantage of more specific services such as cleaning of communal and public areas, caretaking and the provision of bed linen. The monthly rent varies from €133 to €210 (without housing support deduction).

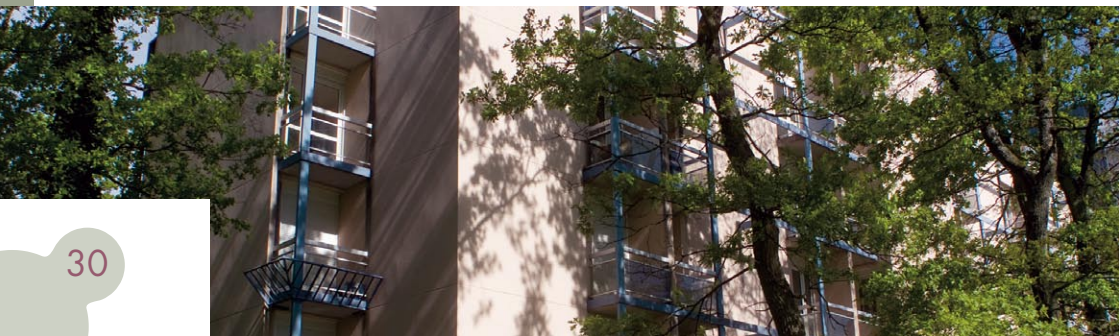
Renovated standard rooms have individual bathroom installations (shower, wash basin, toilet).

### New apartments

Students are provided with studio accommodation comprising a kitchen area, bathroom and sanitary provisions. Communal facilities are also available: a launderette, a study or meeting room, a cafeteria, food dispensers, photocopiers, a sports hall and a library. The monthly rent for a studio stands at €245 (without housing support deduction).

### HLM controlled-rent social accommodation

These apartments are provided by the *Office des HLM* and are generally furnished by the CROUS. They are mainly reserved for married students accompanied by their family.



## HOUSING SUPPORT

Students can benefit from housing support under certain conditions.

### *Aide Personnalisée au Logement (APL)*

Tenants of new apartments or registered HLM accommodation can receive this type of support. Applications are considered by the CROUS and the total sum of support paid by the *Caisse d'Allocations Familiales* (CAF) is deducted from the monthly rent.

### *Aide au Logement Social (ALS)*

This type of support is paid to tenants in other types of accommodation, including standard rooms in university halls of residence. In the latter instance, the total sum of support paid by the *Caisse d'Allocations Familiales* (CAF) is deducted from the monthly rent in the same manner as for APL.

9

## HOW CAN I OBTAIN A ROOM AT THE *CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE INTERNATIONALE DE PARIS*?

The *Cité Universitaire Internationale de Paris* welcomes 4 categories of residents: students in formal education, students in life-long learning, researchers and cultural arts professionals.

### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS IN FORMAL EDUCATION

- ▶ Students must hold a university qualification, at a minimum of degree level (*Baccalauréat*+3 years) or equivalent, and must not hold a PhD.
- ▶ Students must be enrolled at a higher education institution or university of the local education authority of Paris, Créteil or Versailles in order to obtain a qualification recognised by the State. Artists, whose qualifications are generally not acknowledged by the State, are only likely to be admitted when the qualification they are studying for follows 3 years spent in higher education and is delivered by an institution whose quality is well established.

Admissions are granted for one academic year and can be renewed twice.

### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS IN LIFE-LONG LEARNING

- ▶ Students must meet the same admission criteria as students in formal education and must also be over 30 years of age.
- ▶ Decisions relating to the admission of students aged over 30 is granted for a specific time frame lasting no longer than 1 year, and admission can only be renewed once.



## CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION FOR RESEARCHERS

- ▶ Researchers must hold a PhD and have accepted a place working on a post-PhD or academic project in the framework of a higher education and research institution policy.
- ▶ Admission is granted for a specific time frame lasting no longer than one year, and can only be renewed once.

## CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION FOR CULTURAL ARTS PROFESSIONALS

- ▶ Professionals must be cultural arts professionals (artists, curators, archivists, librarians, technicians, etc) who have completed their studies and are coming to Île-de-France for an exhibition, show, research project or course.
- ▶ They can stay for a maximum specific time frame of 24 months. Admission is granted for a maximum duration of one year, and can only be renewed once.

Students, researchers and cultural arts professionals can apply using the online form available at [www.ciup.fr](http://www.ciup.fr), under the section entitled "becoming a resident". Candidates whose nationality is represented by a house name can log on directly (see information on the website).

For further information, contact the mobile student reception office:

Tél. 01 70 08 76 30/36

[baem@ciup.fr](mailto:baem@ciup.fr)

Foreign researcher reception office:

Tél. 01 70 08 76 31/34

[bace@ciup.fr](mailto:bace@ciup.fr)

Foreign culture artists and professionals reception office:

Tél. 01 44 16 65 21

[baape@ciup.fr](mailto:baape@ciup.fr)

## EATING IN UNIVERSITY RESTAURANTS

University restaurants are central to student life, offering a place to meet together and enjoy a balanced diet.

The *Œuvres Universitaires* provide student catering in 618 establishments run directly by the CROUS, and 236 additional accredited establishments.





## UNIVERSITY RESTAURANTS AT THE HEART OF STUDENT LIFE

The menus provided are prepared under strict conditions of hygiene in accordance with the HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) system. Hygiene in each restaurant is subject to regional controls.

Students can enjoy several lunch and dinner meal options offered in university restaurants:

- ▶ A full self-service French-style meal, at a fixed price (a university restaurant coupon was priced at €2.90 in 2009-2010).
- ▶ The CROUS also offers specialities from around the world in the majority of university cities.
- ▶ Cafeterias, bistros, sandwich shops, pastry and croissant shops, and chip shops provide light, fast catering options in universities and halls of residence.

## ACCESS TO UNIVERSITY RESTAURANTS

In order to access one of the restaurants, you must possess a French higher education student card. Restaurant tickets or cards are purchased at a subsidised price (€2.90 for a meal ticket in 2009-2010). Meal tickets and payment in cash are being gradually replaced in various CROUS by electronic payment methods (smart cards or magnetic swipe cards).

A list of all university restaurants run by the CROUS is available on the CNOUS website:

[www.cnous.fr](http://www.cnous.fr)

## 11

## FURTHER QUESTIONS

### FRENCH REPRESENTATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Departments for cultural action and co-operation in French embassies in foreign countries are the most effective representatives, providing information and answering questions about studying and projects in France, and can be contacted to obtain grants.

You might also like to take a look at the following websites:

- ▶ The website of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs: [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr), particularly the “studying in France” section.
- ▶ The website of the Ministry for Higher Education and Research: [www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr](http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr), particularly the *Europe et International* section and the dedicated student site: [www.etudiant.gouv.fr](http://www.etudiant.gouv.fr)
- ▶ The website of the CampusFrance agency responsible for promoting French higher education abroad: [www.campusfrance.org](http://www.campusfrance.org)

In addition to the French embassies, there are a number of public and private French institutions such as resource centres, *Instituts Français*, libraries, multimedia libraries, French schools and *Alliances Françaises*. All these organisations are able to help you prepare for studying in France.

## LEARNING OR IMPROVING YOUR FRENCH

The *Association des Directeurs des Centres Universitaires d'Études Françaises pour Étrangers* (ADCUEFE) groups 30 French universities in its [Campus-fle.fr](http://www.campus-fle.fr) network, offering French language courses for foreign students and lecturers.

The courses are designed to provide different individuals with the type of course they require: French at all levels, French for specific purposes, French for work or university, teaching methodologies, language learning, discovery of the country through language, discovery of regions, culture, literature, history, civilisation, industry, economy and the network of Francophone countries throughout the world: [www.campus-fle.fr](http://www.campus-fle.fr)

## OTHER ORGANISATIONS

**The FLE.FR group:** [www.fle.fr](http://www.fle.fr)

**The French as a foreign language group of professional organisations, SOUFFLE:** [www.souffle.asso.fr](http://www.souffle.asso.fr)

**The national office for language trips and courses:** [www.loffice.org](http://www.loffice.org)



# HOW TO CONTACT US?

The CROUS and CROUS are present in 183 cities distributed throughout the whole of France

## **CROUS d'Aix - Marseille**

31 avenue Jules Ferry  
13621 Aix-en-Provence cedex 1  
Tél. 04 42 16 13 13  
[www.crous-aix-marseille.fr](http://www.crous-aix-marseille.fr)

## **CROUS d'Amiens**

25 rue Saint Leu - BP 541  
80005 Amiens cedex 1  
Tél. 03 22 71 24 00  
[www.crous-amiens.fr](http://www.crous-amiens.fr)

## **CROUS d'Antilles - Guyane**

Campus universitaire de Fouillole - BP 444  
97164 Pointe-à-Pitre cedex  
Tél. 0590 89 46 60  
[www.crous-antillesguyane.fr](http://www.crous-antillesguyane.fr)

## **CROUS de Besançon**

38 avenue de l'Observatoire - BP 31021  
25001 Besançon cedex 3  
Tél. 03 81 48 46 62  
[www.crous-besancon.fr](http://www.crous-besancon.fr)

## **CROUS de Bordeaux**

18 rue du Hamel - CS 11616  
33080 Bordeaux cedex  
Tél. 05 56 33 92 00  
[www.crous-bordeaux.fr](http://www.crous-bordeaux.fr)

## **CROUS de Caen**

23 avenue de Bruxelles - BP 85153  
14070 Caen cedex 5  
Tél. 02 31 56 63 00  
[www.unicaen.fr/crous](http://www.unicaen.fr/crous)

## **CROUS de Clermont-Ferrand**

25 rue Étienne Dolet  
63037 Clermont-Ferrand cedex 1  
Tél. 04 73 34 44 00  
[www.crous-clermont.fr](http://www.crous-clermont.fr)

## **CROUS de Corse**

22 avenue Jean Nicoli - BP 55  
20250 Corte  
Tél. 04 95 45 30 00  
[www.crous-corse.fr](http://www.crous-corse.fr)

## **CROUS de Créteil**

70 avenue du Général de Gaulle  
94010 Créteil cedex  
Tél. 01 45 17 46 60  
[www.crous-creteil.fr](http://www.crous-creteil.fr)

## **CROUS de Dijon**

3 rue du Docteur Maret - BP 51250  
21012 Dijon cedex  
Tél. 03 80 40 40 40  
Fax 03 80 58 94 57  
[www.crous-dijon.fr](http://www.crous-dijon.fr)

## **CROUS de Grenoble**

5 rue d'Arsonval - BP 187  
38019 Grenoble cedex  
Tél. 0810 06 40 69  
[www.crous-grenoble.fr](http://www.crous-grenoble.fr)

## **CROUS de Lille**

74 rue de Cambrai  
59043 Lille cedex  
Tél. 03 20 88 66 00  
[www.crous-lille.fr](http://www.crous-lille.fr)

## **CROUS de Limoges**

39 G rue Camille Guérin  
87036 Limoges cedex  
Tél. 05 55 43 17 00  
[www.crous-limoges.fr](http://www.crous-limoges.fr)

## **CROUS de Lyon - Saint-Étienne**

59 rue de la Madeleine  
69365 Lyon cedex 07  
Tél. 04 72 80 17 70  
[www.crous-lyon.fr](http://www.crous-lyon.fr)

## **CROUS de Montpellier**

2 rue Monteil - BP 5053  
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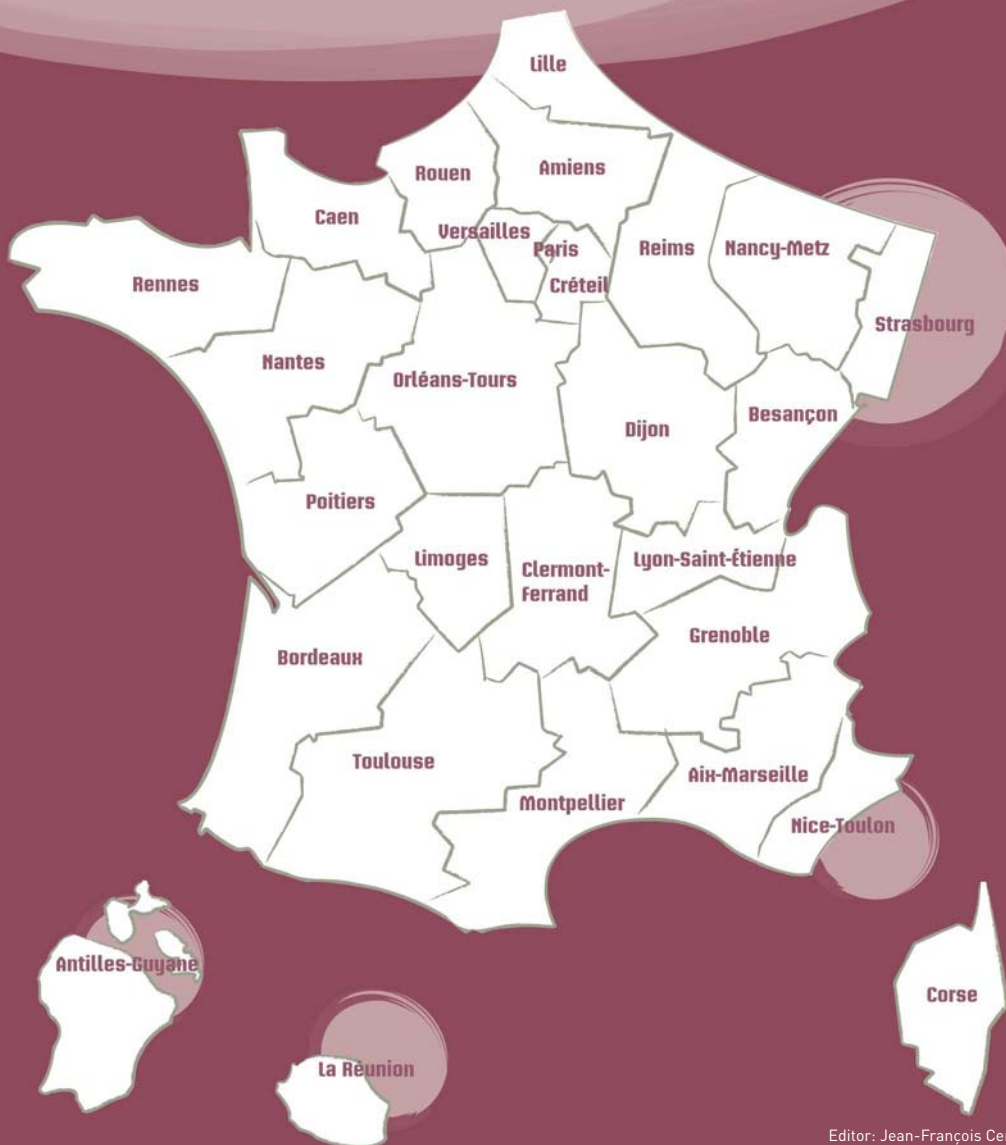
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