TRAVAILLER EN FRANCE COMME ASSISTANT(E), POURQUOI PAS VOUS?

2020-2021

Handbook for American Assistants de langue en France
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Congratulations! You have been selected to participate in the 2020-2021 Teaching Assistant Program in France, a program of the French Ministry of National Education. You have already received an assignment in one of France’s school districts – your “académie”. This handbook will guide you through what you need to do over the summer to prepare for your trip to France, and will also provide information on various aspects of your new life as an “assistant(e) de langue” in France.

A WORD ABOUT COVID-19

As the Covid-19 pandemic continues to affect many aspects of our daily lives, its impact on international mobility has been particularly unprecedented. Airline traffic has been at a standstill with countries all over the world taking measures to reduce the movement of people in order to minimize the potential for the virus to spread. This all happened while last year’s cohort of language assistants were nearing the end of their planned stay in France. Schools were closed and assistants continued to work from home while making arrangements to return home quickly and safely. Since then, the pandemic has touched every corner of the globe and countries around the world have taken steps to reinforce their capacities to cope with the virus. In France, a 16-week state of emergency was ended on July 10, and restrictions continue to be lifted gradually as the country manages its recovery from the period of lockdown.

France’s external borders remain closed to U.S. citizens as of August 5th. The French Embassy and its partners in France continue to work to bring you more information about applying for your work visa. More details will be shared with assistants as soon as possible. In the meantime, schools in France are working hard to prepare so that you arrive in the most ideal conditions possible to ensure that these exceptional circumstances won’t affect your chances of discovering and appreciating to the fullest everything France has to offer.

The contract dates for this year’s program currently remain the same, with a start date of October 1st, 2020 and an end date of April 30th, 2021. However, given the unprecedented circumstances we are all faced with this year, it is understood that some assistants, particularly those who are non-EU citizens and must therefore obtain a work visa, may not be able to arrive in France by October 1st. Academies should offer some flexibility to those for whom circumstances linked to COVID-19 may necessitate a late arrival.
IMPORTANT: Assistants are required to keep their *académie* contacts informed about their arrival plans and any potential delays that may prevent them from arriving in France by October 1st.

The safety and well-being of our teaching assistants is our highest priority. Therefore, we would like to provide you with the following resources to help you stay informed and safe moving forward:

- **https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus**
  - This is the French government’s official website for COVID-19. Here, you can find the latest updates and guidance about the sanitary situation in France. The French government differentiates color-coded geographic regions based on COVID-19 incidence. All of mainland France, including Paris, is in the green zone where most restrictions have been lifted as of July 27th, 2020.

- **https://www.education.gouv.fr/modalites-pratiques-de-la-rentree-2020-305259**
  - This page provides the official guidance from the *Ministère de l’Éducation National, de la Jeunesse et des Sports* for the start of the 2020-2021 school year in the context of COVID-19. Please do not hesitate to pose any questions related to safety measures directly to your school and academy contacts as well (these contacts could include your professeur(e) referent(e) at the secondary level or conseiller/conseillère pédagogique at the primary level, school principal, inspecteur/inspectrice pédagogique, gestionnaire administrative, etc.).

- **https://fr.usembassy.gov/covid-19-information/**
  - This is the US Embassy in France’s official page dedicated to COVID-19 guidance. Please note that, in addition to the American Embassy in Paris, there are also U. S. Consulates General in Marseille and Strasbourg and U. S. Consulates in Rennes, Bordeaux, and Lyon. Emergency contact information for U. S. citizens in France can be found [here](https://fr.usembassy.gov/covid-19-information/).


**MASK WEARING**

Please also note that, as of July 20th, masks are required to be worn inside all enclosed public spaces throughout France. Additionally, certain regions in France have also enacted broader mask rules which may require the wearing of masks both in indoor AND outdoor spaces. Since these regulations are constantly evolving and vary across cities and regions, assistants are strongly encouraged to consult the [French Government’s website on COVID-19](https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus) so that you are informed of the latest updates.

All residents, visa-holders, and visitors to France are required to adhere to these rules.

Should you have questions about mask wearing in your school(s), we invite you to reach out to your school and *Académie* contacts (see list of potential contacts above).
TRAVELING TO FRANCE – PCR TESTING AND QUARANTINE

IMPORTANT: As part of the implementation of emergency health measures in France, restrictions have been placed on entering Metropolitan France and its territorial communities. The external borders of the European Union and the Schengen Area have been closed to travelers from the United States since March 17th. Only those persons who fall within one of the categories mentioned in the exempted international movement certificate for travel from abroad to mainland France are authorized to enter France.

As of August 6th, American assistants de langue are not yet included in any of these exempted categories. Should these categories evolve to include assistants, the following travel information will be very pertinent to you.

From August 1st, travelers aged 11 or older from the United States must provide the results of a PCR test taken less than 72 hours before departure indicating a negative result for COVID-19. Before departure, please consult the website of the French Consulate that is closest to your place of residence (see the map here to find your regional Consulate) to confirm the safety measures you will need to conform to prior to your departure.

Regarding the possibility of needing to quarantine upon arrival in France, assistants should consult the French Government’s COVID-19 site prior to departure for further information. Please note that, in the event that quarantine is required or highly recommended by the French Government, the program cannot cover any quarantine-related housing expenses.

At all times, both prior to and after your arrival in France, you are strongly encouraged to adhere to the preventative health measures outlined by the French Government and detailed in the infographic on the following page.
LES GESTES BARRIÈRES

SE PROTÉGER ET PROTÉGER LES AUTRES
PENDANT LA CRISE SANITAIRE DU COVID-19

Pour plus d’information, rendez-vous sur le site officiel.

Les gestes barrières

- Maintenir une distance sociale
- Se laver les mains fréquemment
- Maintenir les surfaces et les objets propres
- Ne pas se toucher le nez, ni la bouche, éternuer dans son coude
- Porter un masque dans les transports

Que faire si vous avez des symptômes

- Appeler un médecin pour une télésantisation et rester à son domicile
- En cas d’urgence, appeler le 15

YOUR NEXT STEPS

START SAVING MONEY

Even though you will receive a monthly stipend as an assistant, **you will not receive your salary for your first month of teaching until the end of October or November**. You should therefore save money this summer so that you will have enough funds to cover the first month or so of living in France, especially if you have to make a security deposit when renting an apartment. Having extra spending money will also allow you to take advantage of your vacations and travel, and to have a cushion in case of emergency.

Most assistants leave for France with **at least $2,000**. This sum really depends on your personal spending habits, lifestyle, and the region where you will be living (Paris is very expensive, rural France is cheaper). It is your responsibility to create a realistic budget for yourself. Some assistants do just fine on the salary provided, while others need to supplement their salaries by other means.

LOCATE A COPY OF YOUR BIRTH CERTIFICATE

You will need your official birth certificate in order to enroll in France’s national healthcare and social services system. Please see the “Birth Certificate” section on page 10 for more information.

RESEARCH AIRLINE FARES, BUT HOLD OFF ON PURCHASING YOUR TICKET

We do not recommend purchasing your plane tickets until you have received your work contract (**arrêté de nomination**) in the mail and have a visa appointment on the books. If you decide to book plane tickets before you actually have your visa in hand, we also recommend buying trip insurance or purchasing tickets that are refundable and/or modifiable. As with obtaining a visa for any country, there is always a risk that there could be a delay or error in your visa processing.

It takes a couple of months for work contracts to be prepared and mailed out, then it will take you several more weeks to apply for and obtain the long-stay work visa you will need for France (see pgs. 13 - 18 for more information about booking a visa appointment in advance). Since there are many variables in play, we suggest leaving your travel options open until you know for sure when you will be able to depart for France. We would hate for you to purchase a plane ticket now only to find out that you cannot leave on the date you planned because of slow paperwork or visa delays. **If you decide to book your plane ticket now, please note that this is entirely at your own risk.**

Your contract officially begins on **October 1, 2020** and ends on **April 30, 2021**. You will find out the details of your specific school and city placement when you receive your work contract via email between July and September. Please note that many public workers in France go on holidays in July and August so please do not worry if your **Académie** does not contact you until early September.
REQUEST A FEDERAL IDENTITY HISTORY SUMMARY

All selected candidates are required to have a copy of their Identity History Summary from their home country as soon as possible. Your académie may need this document before they can draft your work contract, so you will need to complete this step as soon as you can. As soon as you obtain this document, you keep a digital copy on hand in case it is requested, and also you will upload this in your tapif.org application in ‘Supplemental Items Upload -- Extrait de casier judiciaire’ section by September 1st, 2020 at the latest. Your académie may contact you by email in September to request a scanned copy of this document by email, and so you may need to get this step done ASAP. If you are contacted by your académie, please follow their instructions, which may vary between regions. Keep in mind, if you are asked to send something ‘par mail’, this means ‘by email’ in French.

If you are a renewing assistant, please contact your académie to inquire as to whether they can accept the Identity History Summary that you submitted last year. If they cannot, please complete the same steps as a first-time assistant to obtain an updated version of this document.

Although you can request a Federal Identity History Summary directly through the FBI, this sometimes takes longer, is more prone to error and delay, and is more challenging in terms of completing fingerprinting.

We therefore recommend that you obtain this document through an FBI-approved Channeler agency, and we recommend Fieldprint.

1. Visit www.fieldprintusa.com
2. Click ‘Schedule an Appointment’
3. Create an account
4. Complete online form application
   a. You do not need to enter your social security number
   b. Your Reason for Request is: Live, work, or travel in a foreign country
   c. When asked ‘Is this request for employment, licensing, or an apostille?’, click NO.
5. Schedule an in-person appointment for fingerprinting and complete appointment
6. Fieldprint should email you a PDF of your letter of Identity History Summary within a day or two.
7. Once you have this PDF, please upload a copy to your tapif.org online dossier in the section Supplemental Items Upload ‘Extrait de casier judiciaire’. You need to complete this by June 15th at the latest.

Additional points of clarification:

• If asked, please indicate that your employer is the Teaching Assistant Program in France. You do not need to give a precise address for your employer, and we do not have an ORI number, so please leave that section blank if asked.
TEACHING ASSISTANT PROGRAM IN FRANCE 2020-2021

- You need to have the document emailed or mailed to you personally, not to the Embassy or your académie offices in France.

- If you have any incident on your record, please contact us via email. This may impact the académie’s final decision on your candidacy.

- You may be informed that Fieldprint cannot process requests for ‘employment purposes’. This is fine. For the purposes of your role as a Teaching Assistant in France, we can accept this document and you should proceed with Fieldprint. You should indicate that the request is not for employment, licensing, or an apostille.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

You will need to bring an official birth certificate with you when you go to France. The birth certificate is used for enrollment in France’s national healthcare and social services system known as the “Sécurité sociale” or “Sécu.” Your académie may contact you by email to request a scanned copy of this document by email. If you are contacted by your académie, please follow their instructions, which may vary between regions. Keep in mind, if you are asked to send something ‘par mail’, this means ‘by email’ in French. The Sécu requires all foreigners follow standardized guidelines for enrollment documentation. Foreigners born in the U.S. must show the Sécu an original birth certificate.

Please note all “assistants de langue” are registered via “La caisse primaire d’assurance maladie (CPAM) de Paris” regardless of their region of placement. We explain this in more detail in the Health Insurance section of the American Assistant Handbook and more information can also be found in “Le guide de l’assistant de langue en France, pg. 22”

1. AN ORIGINAL BIRTH CERTIFICATE

The birth certificate you present to the Sécu must be official. However, it does not necessarily need to be the original copy that was issued at the time of your birth. You can obtain an official certified copy, or you may be able to order a new “original” from your city or state of birth. The French authorities will NOT accept just a photocopy of your birth certificate.

Many assistants choose to obtain a new “original” birth certificate from the state or city where they were born so that they do not have to bring the true original to France. A number of U.S. states allow you to order a new “original” birth certificate online (for a fee) through sites like www.vitalcheck.com. You can also order a new certificate by writing to or calling the office that manages records for your state of birth: www.cdc.gov/nchs/w2w.htm

2. BIRTH CERTIFICATE TRANSLATION AND APPOSTILLE

Until 2015, Assistants needed a French translation of their Birth Certificate and an “apostille”, a kind of international certification, for the Sécu. These two items are no longer necessary.
While you are not required to obtain a translated copy of your birth certificate for the Sécurité Sociale or any other mandatory purpose related to TAPIF, if you choose to apply for the CAF, they may ask for the translation. Neither the French Embassy nor France Éducation International can provide specific information about which CAF offices may require a translated Birth Certificate (for more information about the CAF, please see pg. 29). We include this guidance as more CAF offices have begun to ask for translated copies, but this is not a standardized regulation for all CAF offices across France. It will depend on what your regional CAF office requires. As a precaution, you may therefore wish to obtain a translated copy of your birth certificate. Reliable translation resources are listed below:

Translation while in the U.S.

- Click here to visit the website of the American Translators Association. Using the Advanced Option on this site, you can select Source Language (English) and Target Language (French), select "ATA-certified in the selected language combination", and you will get a list of about 45 ATA certified French translators from which to choose.

Translation after arriving in France:

- Click here to access a database of translators who are officially recognized by the Cour de cassation (one of four high courts in the French judicial system).

Please note that if you were born outside of the U.S. and your birth certificate is in one of the CPAM accepted languages (English, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Polish, Romanian, or Swedish) you need to bring the original birth certificate or an official copy with you to France. It does not need to be translated into French or into English.

If you were born outside of the U.S. and your birth certificate was issued in a language other than those listed above, you will need to have your birth certificate translated into French. You can do this before you leave for France or when you arrive.

If you have a consular report of birth abroad, this is acceptable as well.

**YOUR WORK CONTRACT (ARRÊTÉ DE NOMINATION)**

You will receive an email from your Académie this summer containing a PDF of your official work contract known as an “arrêté de nomination.” You should print this document and use it for all administrative steps in the U.S. and in France, as long as it has the appropriate stamp from the French Labor Authority (DIRECCTE – Direction régionale des entreprises, de la concurrence, de la consommation, du travail et de l’emploi OR DDTEFP – Direction départementale du Travail de l’Emploi et de la Formation professionnelle). The arrêté de nomination will provide you with essential information, including the name of your school, the school’s address, and your contact person’s information. This document is very important, since it serves as proof that you will be legally employed in France as an “assistant(e) de langue” during the 2020-2021 school year. Without it, you will not be able to get your work visa. Please note that some Académies send their assistants a version of the arrêté that has not yet been validated, in order to
give you information about your placement earlier in the summer. If you receive an arrêté that is NOT stamped by the DIRECCTE, you should wait until you receive the stamped version before you go to your visa appointment.

Your arrêté will be emailed to you directly by your académie between July and September. Some academies take a while to send them out, so DO NOT PANIC if you do not receive your arrêté in July or August. You do not need to apply for your visa until the beginning of September, so please be patient. You will receive a survey by mid-September that will allow you to provide us with information about whether you have received your arrêté de nomination and your travel plans. This survey is mandatory for all assistants, regardless of whether they have already received their arrêté de nomination or not. Your response is required. Please remember that assistants are required to keep their académie contacts informed about their arrival plans and any potential delays that may prevent them from arriving in France by October 1st.

Due to the Covid-19 stay-at-home orders this past spring and resulting administrative delays, France Éducation International was only able to send assistants’ dossiers to the académies on July 15th and many administrators in France are on holidays in July and August. Therefore, you should not worry if you do not receive your arrêté until September. The US program manager will not have the capacity to respond to email/phone inquiries about the arrêté de nomination until September.

Once you receive your contract, do the following:

1. Make sure you have a digital copy and hard copies of your arrêté and keep track of them.

2. Verify that your personal information is correct (name, date of birth, etc.). If it is not, email erin.glaser@ambafrance-us.org.

3. Make sure that your arrêté is stamped by the French Department of Labor (DIRECCTE or DDTEFP). This stamp is required in order to get your visa. The stamp may not say DIRECCTE or DDTEFP exactly, but if it looks official and says something about “travail” or the “Préfecture” on it, it is the right stamp! You can click here for examples of what these stamps can look like. If you are truly in doubt, scan or take a photo of the documents you received and email them to us; we can let you know if you have what you need. To decipher your arrêté, you can read more about it in the Le guide de l’assistant de langue en France provided by France Éducation international.

4. Read France Éducation International’s Guide de l’Assistant de langue en France very carefully. You can download it online here.

5. Contact your school and/or contact person. You will find your school and your contact person’s information on your arrêté de nomination or on another document in the packet sent to you by your Académie. If you can’t find your school’s address, phone number or email, you can look this information up online, or look in the Ministry of Education’s
Annuaire: www.education.gouv.fr/pid24301/annuaire-accueil-recherche.html. If you are really having trouble finding contact information after looking through your documents and in the annuaire (directory), email us and we will do our best to help. You should also keep in mind that if you are waiting for a long time to receive an email back, you can also call the school and try to navigate to the right contact. **Please do not be afraid to pick up the phone and call, this usually resolves all issues right away.**

Do not be concerned if your school or contact person does not reply immediately. French schools are closed from the middle of June until the end of August, and many people in the school district administration leave on vacation for the whole month of August. If you do not get a reply to the emails you send, then you can reach back out or even give them a call in early September once school is back in session (don’t stress out if this is the case. Your académie will still be expecting you this fall, even if you do not get in touch with your assigned school(s) before you leave for France). Please note that the US program manager cannot help you get in touch with these contacts before they return from leave.

**Note:** If you receive other documents that look important in your packet keep them and follow whatever instructions are attached. Your académie might include a letter to sign and return to them to confirm that you received your contract in the mail and still intend on coming to France this fall. Or you might receive a form from the local healthcare authority in your region that you must fill out and return in order to schedule a medical visit for once you arrive in France. If you receive any additional documents like this, just use your best judgment and follow the indicated instructions. Each académie has their own onboarding process for their Assistants, and some administrative tasks may vary between academies. You should simply follow the instructions from your académie, and not rely on information from other Assistants placed elsewhere in France.

**VISAS**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**IMPORTANT:** As of August 6th, you are not yet able to apply for a visa to enter France. As explained at the beginning of the Handbook, assistants will receive further information concerning this year’s visa application process as soon as possible. Please keep this in mind while reading this section as it details the visa application process for a normal program year.

You will need to obtain a long-stay work visa to work as an assistant in France. The visa for teaching assistants is a visa type D – “visa de long séjour, mention travailleur temporaire (VLS-TS)”.

You are not legally allowed to work in France without a long-stay visa and you cannot apply for this visa once you are in France. **You must get the visa BEFORE leaving for France.** Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique, La Réunion, and Mayotte are all parts of France.
TEACHING ASSISTANT PROGRAM IN FRANCE 2020-2021

If you have questions regarding the visa application process or the legalities of the visa itself, please contact your local consulate or the visa agency VFS Global. Neither France Éducation international nor the TAPIF are visa experts and have no power over the visa process, so although we will certainly do our best to answer your questions, we may not be able to help in certain cases. Each regional consulate has a website and email address for visa questions.

APPLYING FOR THE VISA

In 2018, the French Consulates in the US externalized the visa application process and are now working with an agency called VFS Global. You will therefore no longer visit your consulate in person; you will visit the VFS Global office located in the same cities as the French Consulates.

Please follow the instructions carefully.

To apply for the visa:

1. Complete an online application and schedule an appointment via the platform france-visas.gouv.fr.
   a. Go to france-visas.gouv.fr
   b. Click Step 2 : Start your visa application online/Effectuez votre demande de visa
   c. Click Access/Accéder
   d. Create an account if you don’t already have one or Log in if you already have started an account. Verify your email address and create a password, if necessary.
   e. Complete the online form entitled YOUR PLANS. (TIPS: Place of submission is the US, if you’re from the consular jurisdiction of New Orleans, your City of submission is Houston; Type is a Long Stay >90 days; you have an Ordinary passport; Your plans: Business/travailler; Main purpose of stay: Recruitment or posting workers/Embauche ou détachement de salarié); and Click Verify when complete.
   f. You will be informed that, Yes, you need a visa (unless you are an EU citizen with a valid passport) Click Next.
   g. You’ll complete another form on this page entitled Your Information. You do not need to include a ‘National Identity Number’. Make sure you enter your birth date in the French format (day/moth/year). For Current Job, you can select Student/trainee in the Sector of Teaching. The name of Employer should be your Académie. Ex: Académie de Lyon. You can use the address and phone number of the Rectorat of the Académie in which you are placed as the address of the employer. You can find the addresses and phone number of the Rectorats online with a quick google search. You do not need to list an email address for the employer. Click Next.
   h. If you have already had a visa for France before, you will give information about this visa on the next page. Complete this, click Next.
   i. Give your planned date of arrival, if you do not have plane tickets yet, give an estimate of a few weeks before the October 1 start date. The length of your contract is 7 months, but
you should click 8 or 9 months for the duration to give yourself some leeway depending on your plans. You don’t have a Visapro #, leave that blank, you probably don’t have a Scholarship (unless you have an external gran, or if you are Fulbright ETA, in which case do list the relevant information here) and then indicate if members of your family are joining you, likely No. Click Next.

j. This page asks about Your Contacts, which you probably do not have yet. If you don’t have housing, click the second box ‘A company, organization or establishment will be accommodating me’ and use the address of the Rectorat of your Académie, again, and the Académie de _____ for the name of the organization. You can list Erin Glaser as your contact person if you do not have anyone else’s name in France yet, but still use the city in which you are placed. You can indicate that your means of Funding is ‘Myself’ and that you’re using a Credit card and Cash, and By the company, organisation or establishment hosting me and indicate Other – and specify that you have a “monthly stipend of 790 euros net”. Click Next.

k. This page recaps your application, check the box at the bottom declaring that the info is correct, and click Continue. Yes, you have checked that the data you entered is correct, click Yes.

l. You will be sent to a page describing the additional documents you need to apply for the visa. You’ll see the following:

- **Pre-requisites**
  - Application form, dated and signed – This is the online form you just completed, you will print it out when you click Continue and make an appointment

- **OFII FORM** – You no longer need to print this form and bring it with you to your visa appointment. This process migrated online in 2019 and you will complete it once you arrive in France.

- ID photograph – Passport sized photo, bring two, these can be taken and purchased at CVS, FedEx, etc.

- If you are not a US citizen, please provide proof of your legal status (green card, visa, etc.)

- Travel document (passport), valid for at least three months after the planned date of return and photocopy of passport pages – Your passport needs to be valid until at least November 1, 2021 (regardless of your date of return). You need to bring two photocopies of the information and signature pages to the appointment. You need to have at least two pages facing each other (like an open book) available in your passport in order to the agency to be able to issue you a visa. If you do not have two facing blank pages, you need to order a new passport as soon as possible.

- **Purpose of travel/stay**

- Copy of diplomas, proof of qualification, employment certificate – As an Assistant/e de langue, you do not need to bring copies of your diploma, you will only need to bring your stamped arrêté de nomination.
- Work permit obtained by your employer from the DIRECCTE (CERFA form n°15187*02), sent directly to the embassy or consulate by the OFII – As an Assistant/e de langue, your work permit (or arrêté de nomination) will actually be sent directly to YOU, and NOT to the Embassy or Consulate by the OFII. **You need to have your arrêté de nomination with you,** along with three photocopies, at your appointment. If you do not have this document, you cannot go to your appointment and you’ll have to reschedule.

- **Application price**
  - 99 euros: this amount is for informational purposes only. Certain individual cases may give rise to specific fees. Additional fees may also be charged at the time of your appointment at your visa centre. – **You will NOT need to pay the 99 euro fee.** This fee is waived for Assistants de langue based on a longstanding agreement. This is an estimated fee for other types of work visas, but you will NOT be asked to pay this fee. If you are asked to pay, please explain that as an Assistant/e de langue you are exempt, and to contact Erin Glaser at 202-944-6011 or erin.glaser@ambafrance-us.org with further questions. Click Continue.

m. You will be directed to make an appointment at a visa center. Click “Whom should I contact”, then on the next page click “A qui s’adresser”. If you don’t see this option right away, go to the main page by clicking France-Visas at the top left of the screen, and click the third blue icon “A qui s’adresser?”, then click ‘United States’. **Follow the instructions related to your particular area to make an appointment (Click the blue box at the top right of each section, Prendre un rendez-vous) at the VFS Global office most convenient for you.**

n. **Now you need to print your Visa application.** To do this, go to the main page of the France-Visas platform and click your name in the blue box at the top right corner, click Mon compte. If you completed the online application, you will see a little magnifying glass icon under your name and birthdate in the middle of the page. When you click that icon, you will create a PDF of the visa application. Print three copies of this with you and bring to your in-person appointment.

2. Go in person to the VFS Global location for your visa appointment, bring all of the above materials, leave your passport. You can go to any VFS Global location listed. There will be a fee that you will pay to VFS for this service. It will be around 27 euros. You will pay this online when you make the appointment with VFS or at the VFS center. Again, you are NOT subject to the 99 euros visa fee, which is waived for Assistant/e de langue. Only pay the VFS fee of around 27 euros.

3. Your passport is mailed back to you with your visa affixed; this typically takes around 3 weeks, but we cannot make any guarantees about processing times, especially given the unique circumstances of this year.

We recommend applying for the visa as soon as you receive your arrêté de nomination bearing the DIRECCTE stamp. Under typical circumstances, the visa processing time is typically three weeks. Please note, however, that you cannot apply for the visa until you have your stamped “arrêté de nomination" in
hand because this is the only document that the visa service will accept as proof of employment for the work visa.

If you are asked to pay 99 euros for visa processing fee, or if your visa is rejected altogether, please call us at (202) 944-6011. This process should be easy as long as you follow all the instructions listed on the France-Visas platform and bring ALL necessary documents when you go. Please note that we cannot help if you forget to bring a necessary element of your application, and we cannot rush the processing time of your visa.

ONCE YOU HAVE YOUR VISA

Your visa will be issued for the length of your contract; however, you must register with the OFII within the first 3 months of your stay in France. The procedure for registering with the OFII online is explained in the post-arrival section of this handbook. If you do not register with the OFII within the first 3 months of your stay in France, your visa becomes invalid and it is illegal for you to stay in France.

FAQS FOR VISAS

• *I need to apply for my visa earlier than normal and my arrêté de nomination hasn’t arrived yet. Can you get me the arrêté de nomination early, or can you convince the consulate to issue my visa without it?*

  No. We cannot get your arrêté de nomination to you any earlier than normal, nor do we know exactly when it will arrive. The academies in France must create the work contracts and then have them approved by the French Department of Labor. This process can take several weeks or even months, and unfortunately there is no way around it. The consulate must see the original arrêté de nomination since they cannot legally issue a work visa without seeing a work contract approved by the labor authorities in France.

  If you planned on traveling, studying or working abroad this summer, you might not be able to get your assistant visa before you leave for the summer. If this is the case, you will need to return to the U.S. for a few weeks in early September to get your visa.

• *I am currently living outside of the United States. Can I get my French long-stay visa in the country where I am located?*

  Maybe. If you have been living in another country for more than 6 months and can provide a “justificatif de domicile” (i.e. a utilities bill/lease in your name or a letter from your host plus your host’s utilities bill/lease), you may be able to get the long-stay visa at the French consulate in the country where you are currently located. Please contact the visa section at the French consulate in that country for more details:
I am living in France right now and already have a long-stay visa/titre de séjour OR am a renewing assistant who was granted the automatic visa extension that went into effect in spring of 2020. Can I just renew my visa in France instead of returning to the U.S. to get an entirely new visa?

Maybe. You should get in touch with your local Préfecture to speak with someone about your situation. It is sometimes possible to renew/extend a “titre de séjour,” but it must still be valid when you apply for renewal. You cannot renew or extend a titre de séjour that has already expired. If you have a valid titre de séjour, you would next need to show proof that you have a job next year as a teaching assistant (your work contract, aka arrêté de nomination). If you have not received your arrêté de nomination yet and your titre de séjour is about to expire, the Préfecture may be able to issue a temporary titre de séjour known as a “récipissé” which might give you a little bit more time for your contract to arrive in the mail. Once you have received the arrêté, you should go to the Préfecture immediately to renew your titre de séjour. The Préfecture is the proper authority on this issue, so you must abide by their rules. If they do not renew or extend your “titre de séjour,” then you will have to return to the U.S. at the end of the summer to get a new visa. Please direct any further questions to your local Préfecture which is the final authority on the matter.

Neither the French Embassy nor France Éducation international is in a position to help assistants navigate this process.

I am currently in France, but do not have a long-stay visa or titre de séjour. Can I get my long-stay visa here in France?

No. You must return to the United States to get your long-stay visa.

I am going to be a teaching assistant and a full-time student next year. Which visa should I get?

Worker status is considered more important than student status by French immigration authorities and you should therefore apply for a long-stay work visa. Since a person cannot have two visas at once, you should apply ONLY for a work visa to cover your time in France. The work visa will be issued for the length of your teaching contract, starting on the date you arrive in France and expiring at the end of your contract (visa services usually add on some extra time – around one month – to allow you to wrap up your affairs in France, but this can vary by consulate and individual situation). If your studies begin before late September and/or end after mid-May, you should also bring the paperwork proving your student enrollment status for the 2020-2021 year to your visa appointment (in addition to your normal assistantship paperwork, of course!). If you explain your situation to the visa agent, the consulate should be able to issue you a visa covering your student dates as well.
As a long-stay worker in France, you will have the same student enrollment status and rights as a normal French resident. This means that you can enroll in classes and complete your visa process without going through Campus France. If you are confused about how to enroll in classes at a French university, Campus France can still help answer your questions (www.usa.campusfrance.org).

- **I am planning on going to France with my significant other. What should I do?**

It is your responsibility to research the intricacies of bringing another person with you to France. Americans are only allowed to remain in France as tourists for up to 90 days. If an American wants to stay in France longer than this, he or she must obtain a long-stay visa. The long-stay visa is usually only available to students with proof of enrollment and to workers with proof of employment. The Teaching Assistant Program cannot help arrange for your significant other to work or study in France. For more information about available visas, please visit your regional consulate’s website.

**VISA APPLICATION STEPS**

1. Receive your work contract (*arrêté de nomination* stamped by the French Department of Labor) as PDF file via email.

2. Complete a visa application and on [france-visas.gouv.fr](http://france-visas.gouv.fr)
   - You should wait until you have your *arrêté* to make an appointment.
   - Although most arrêtés arrive in late July or August, we cannot give you an exact date by which you will definitely have your contract. You cannot go to an in-person visa appointment without an *arrêté*, you will be turned away. There is no flexibility on this.

3. Prepare all documents for your visa appointment according to the instructions listed above and make an appointment at a VFS Global Center that is most convenient for you.

4. Go to your visa appointment.

5. You may leave for France once you have both your *arrêté de nomination* and your visa.
   - When you arrive in France (or the Schengen Zone if you will be traveling to France through another country), **make sure to get your passport stamped by the border police.**
   - Then secure housing and validate your visa online within the first 3 months of your stay in France.
WHAT NOW? TIMELINE OF THINGS TO DO THIS SUMMER

July – August:

- Obtain an official version of your birth certificate that you can bring to France
- Obtain a Federal Identity History Summary and upload this to your tapif.org online dossier under the section ‘Extrait de casier judiciaire’
- Research airline fares. We do not recommend purchasing your plane tickets until you have at least received your arrêté de nomination in the mail and have booked a visa appointment. If you decide to book your plane tickets now, please note that this is entirely at your own risk.

August – September:

- Watch for your arrêté de nomination in your email inbox (make sure to check your spam regularly). When you receive it:
  - Make at least one copy of the work contract document
  - Verify your personal information
  - Check for the stamp from the French Department of Labor (DIRECCTE or DDTEFP)
  - Get in touch with your school and/or contact person
- Complete the visa application on france-visas.gouv.fr if you have your arrêté, and go ahead and schedule a visa appointment at a VFS Global Center. Note: you cannot schedule an appointment more than 3 months before your contract start date.

September:

- Complete the visa application on france-visas.gouv.fr
- Reply to the mandatory survey about your arrêté de nomination and travel plans.
- Make sure you have all the necessary documentation, photos, and photocopies for your visa appointment.
- Get your long-stay visa
- Leave for France once you have both your arrêté de nomination and your visa.
- Upon arrival in France or the Schengen Zone, make sure to get your passport stamped by the border authorities.
PRE-DEPARTURE CHECKLIST

- Passport (valid at least through November 1, 2021)
- Copy of federal Identity History Summary uploaded to your online tapif.org account
- Visa de long-séjour (affixed in your passport)
- Official version of your birth certificate
- *Arrêté de nomination* stamped by the French Department of Labor (DIRECCTE or DDTEFP)
- All the documents your *académie* sent you over the summer, especially the address and phone number for your school and/or contact person
- Photocopies of the documents listed above (It is a good idea to bring copies of your important documents any time you want to apply or sign up for something like a bank account, phone plan, etc.)
- Credit/debit card/s (Make sure you let your bank know that you will be living in France this year, so they do not put holds on your cards. You should also ask them what kind of fees you should expect to encounter while abroad.)
- Plane ticket (Make sure to check online to see what your airline’s baggage policy is, you wouldn’t want to get stuck having to pay overweight bag charges at the airport!)
- Money: You will need personal funds to cover your expenses through at least the end of October. The exact amount will depend on your spending habits, lifestyle and region where you are assigned. You are responsible for creating a realistic budget for yourself. Some assistants do fine on the salary provided, while others need to supplement their salary. We recommend a minimum of $2,000 to cover expenses during this initial period of the contract, but again, this varies by person and region of assignment.
- Optional health insurance to cover you for the first 3 months of your contract – not required, but generally recommended
- Optional travel insurance to cover you during the year for emergency medical costs outside of France and repatriation of remains
- Accommodations for at least a few days after you arrive in France: a reservation at a youth hostel or inexpensive hotel, Airbnb, staying with friends, etc.

You may also want to register your passport and travel plans with the U.S. Department of State’s Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (this will make things easier in case of emergency): [https://step.state.gov](https://step.state.gov)
Finally, PLEASE REMEMBER to get your passport stamped by the border authorities upon entering France or the Schengen Zone!
Post-Arrival Information

VALIDATING YOUR VISA

Your visa will be issued for the length of your contract; however, you must register with the OFII - Office Français de l’Immigration et de l’Intégration within the first 3 months of your stay in France. If you do not register with the OFII within the first 3 months of your stay in France, your visa becomes invalid and it is illegal for you to stay in France!!

Additionally, as of January 2nd, 2020, there is an update regarding the OFII taxe de première demande de titre de séjour (TPD). Please refer to pg. 16 of Le guide de l’assistant de langue en France for further information.

Once your visa is validated, it becomes your “titre de séjour” and will act like a residency card. It will basically allow you to be “French” for most administrative purposes during your 7-month teaching assistant contract. With a validated visa, you can register for social benefits like health insurance, subsidized housing, etc. Under typical circumstances, a validated visa would also allow you to come and go as you please in and out of France. However, given the risks currently presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, we advise you to frequently consult the French government’s COVID-19 site for travel advisories and/or restrictions that may be in effect, both for your place of departure and at your destination. Note that the health situation in a given locale can evolve very quickly.

IMPORTANT: If you do plan to travel within France or abroad, please abide by all local safety measures at all times and adhere strictly to the gestes barrières detailed in the infographic on page 5 of this Handbook. Make sure to consult the French Government’s COVID-19 site before making any travel plans.

VALIDATION PROCEDURE

In 2019, the French visa validation procedure migrated online. While in years prior assistants were required to validate their visas using a mail-in form, they are now able to quickly register their visas with OFII via an online platform managed by La Direction générale des étrangers en France (DGEF), an entity of the French Ministry of the Interior. This process requires you to provide a permanent address in France, so you should only begin the online visa validation process AFTER you have secured housing.
Once you have arrived in France and secured housing, click the following link to begin your visa validation:

https://administration-etrangers-en-france.interieur.gouv.fr/particuliers/#/

Once the window has opened on your computer, you will click on the icon that says "Je valide mon VLS-TS" (NOTE: VLS-TS means "Visa long séjour valant titre de séjour"). Enter your visa number on the following page. Afterwards, click the button that says "Confirmer mon numéro de visa" and follow the instructions that are shown afterwards. Make sure to save the confirmation of your visa’s validation provided by the site. Once complete, this online validation will allow you to exit and re-enter the Schengen zone for the duration of your visa’s validity.

MEDICAL VISIT

After you complete the online portion of your visa validation, OFII will schedule you for a brief medical visit (FREE for assistants) required of all foreigners living in France on long-stay visas. You must complete this routine medical exam in order for the French authorities to fully validate your visa.

You will receive a letter in the mail at the address you provide during the online validation process informing you of the time and place of your medical visit. You must go to the appointment scheduled for you by the OFII – they will not go out of their way to reschedule the visit for a date that is more convenient for you. Validating your visa is of utmost importance, so we suggest that you do whatever it takes to keep this appointment! If it happens to be on a day that you are scheduled to teach, ask your school for permission to go to the appointment and make up any missed classes at a later date. They should be ok with this since the medical visit is mandatory for you to legally stay in France for the year. The medical visits for assistants usually take place in the fall/winter. Please be patient while awaiting OFII to contact you and note that the Assistant de langue en France program has no influence over when OFII assigns medical appointments.

After your medical exam, the OFII will provide you with an attestation of completion. You do not need to do anything further with this form, but make sure to keep it for your records as obtaining a copy can be quite difficult.

VISA VALIDATION SITE CONTACT PAGE

Should you encounter technical difficulties or have questions while completing your online visa validation, you may send a message to La Direction générale des étrangers en France (DGEF) via the following link:
https://administration-etrangers-en-france.interieur.gouv.fr/particuliers/#/contact

TRAVELING ON YOUR VISA

If you wish to travel to another Schengen Zone country during your time as an assistant, your long-stay multiple entry visa typically allows you to do so at any time. You can view a map of the Schengen Zone here:
www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/07_carte_espace_schengen_document_no7_.pdf
If you wish to travel to a country outside of the Schengen Zone or back to the U.S., your visa allows you to do so once you have completed the online validation process.

However, this may be subject to change this year due to potential travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Please refer back to the “Validating Your Visa” section above for further details and always consult the French Government’s COVID-19 site before making travel plans.

HOUSING

GENERAL INFORMATION

You are responsible for finding your own housing in France. We recommend getting in touch with your school and/or contact person before you leave so that you can learn more about housing options in your area. They can recommend an inexpensive hotel or youth hostel where you can stay for the first few days, or let you know if someone at the school can let you stay at their house while you get settled.

Youth hostel websites:
- www.fuaj.org
- www.hihostels.com
- www.hostelworld.com
- www.guideforeurope.com/francehostels.html
- www.hostels.com
- www.mije.com (youth hostels in Paris)

Some schools provide housing for language assistants; however, this option usually only exists at the high school level. Some lycées have boarding students who actually live at the school in dormitory-style housing and in these cases, the school is sometimes able to set aside a room for the language assistant. In this scenario, the assistant often performs light RA duties in exchange for this cheap or even free housing. Some lycées even have small apartments set aside for their assistants. It is much rarer to find on-site housing for assistants at the collège and primary school levels. Your contact person should be able to tell you whether or not your school will provide you with housing. If the answer is no and you must find your own housing, do not panic! Hundreds of assistants find themselves in this situation every year and do just fine.

We do not recommend searching for housing until after you have arrived in France or have at least been in contact with your school. This is because:

1. Your school may already have housing reserved for you
2. It is not advisable to sign a lease without seeing the apartment and surrounding neighborhood
3. You probably will not know the region well enough before you arrive to know which areas are easily accessible to your school

Many assistants organize their own housing each year. You can stay in a youth hostel for the first week or so while you look for a place to live. Try reaching out to other assistants in your area and team up to find
housing. Most cities have a youth information center offering housing information to young people and students on a budget – this can be a great place to start. Finding housing on your own seems scary at first, but it is usually not as difficult as expected! Do not stress out too much if you go to France without something set in stone. You will find many other assistants in the same situation who will be there to support you in your housing search.

If you have been placed in Paris or its suburbs (Créteil/Versailles), past assistants have recommended finding a place where you can stay for at least the first month while you look for housing. Paris is a large city full of students from all over the world. It can be very difficult to find a place to live and most assistants spend at least two weeks searching for housing. For this reason, we recommend that you begin your housing search immediately upon arrival so that you do not have to spend all your saved-up money on a hotel.

If you have not been placed in Paris or its suburbs, it is still a good idea to look around online now to get a general idea of how much it will cost rent an apartment in your area.

When you find an apartment, you will most likely have to pay a security deposit (caution or dépôt de garantie) equivalent to 1 or 2 months’ rent, plus the rent for the first month; you will need to have quick access to the equivalent of 2 or 3 months’ rent. Most landlords have no problem accepting wire transfers, but please note that there may be international transfer fees on both ends – you should also take into account the time it takes to complete the transfer (usually 2-3 days).

In Paris and other large cities, you may need to make a quick decision on the spot about whether or not to take an apartment. A letter of financial guarantee may help a landlord accept your application over the applications of French people who already have French co-signers. This letter can be from your bank, your parents, or another person willing to cover you financially should you not be able to pay your rent. You can prepare this letter yourself and have it notarized to make it more official. The French consulate in Washington has a form letter that you can use to get an idea of what the letter should say for students (but you would obviously need to tailor it to your specific needs as a language assistant, and may need to create a new document using a format similar to this that would be acceptable by a landlord): [https://washington.consulfrance.org/IMG/pdf/Financial_guarantee_for_student_ANG.pdf](https://washington.consulfrance.org/IMG/pdf/Financial_guarantee_for_student_ANG.pdf)

If you are renting a place on your own, look for a place with a refrigerator and “plaquettes” or burners at the very least. Many studios do not have ovens, but you can buy a small toaster oven if you need one.

We suggest preparing a budget before you leave the U.S. in which you include the maximum amount of money that you can spend on housing, groceries, toiletries, transportation and spending money.
WEBSITES

Housing websites (if you have any to add, please contact us by email):

www.seloger.fr

For finding a roommate…. often less expensive, and a good way to meet French people:

www.kel-koloc.com
www.appartager.com
www.colocation.fr
https://en-fr.roomlala.com/

Sites with housing sections for students and young people on limited budgets:

wwwannonceetudiant.com

Housing for students (some student residences will allow you to live there even if you are not attending the local university):

www.adele.org  www.logetudes.com
www.icade-immobilier.com/residence-services-etudiant.html

* Please note that each region also has its own Centre Regional d’Information Jeunesse that will have housing suggestions and perhaps even listings for young people on limited budgets in that particular area. You can find yours by searching online for “CRIJ” + the name of your region or city. For instance, if you are placed in the académie of Lille, you could search “CRIJ Lille” and you will find the site for the CRIJ Hauts de-France at http://www.crij-hdf.fr/
### HOUSING VOCABULARY

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<th><strong>location</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>colocation</strong></td>
<td>renting with roommates</td>
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<td><strong>locataire</strong></td>
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<td><strong>propriétaire</strong></td>
<td>landlord</td>
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<td><strong>loyer</strong></td>
<td>rent</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>caution/ dépôt de garantie</strong></td>
<td>security deposit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>meublé</strong></td>
<td>furnished</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chambre</strong></td>
<td>a room in someone’s apartment or house</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>cuisine équipée</strong></td>
<td>a kitchen with refrigerator and burners, sometimes an oven</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>cuisine non-équipée</strong></td>
<td>a kitchen with no refrigerator, no burners, no oven</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>plaque/cuisine électrique</strong></td>
<td>burners</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>toilette sur le palier</strong></td>
<td>toilet not in the apartment, but on the same floor</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>coin douche</strong></td>
<td>not a full bathroom, just a shower and a sink</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>salle de bain</strong></td>
<td>full bathroom (bathtub)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>avec/sans ascenseur</strong></td>
<td>with/without an elevator</td>
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* In France, the ground floor is the “rez-de-chaussée” (RC) and the first floor is the floor above the rez-de-chaussée (the second floor to Americans). Below the rez-de-chaussée is the sous-sol (SS). Rooms are called “pièces.” A pièce can be any room except the kitchen and the bathroom. For example, a 2-bedroom apartment with a kitchen, living room, dining room, and one bathroom can be listed as a 4 pièces – T4 or F4 in ad-speak.

**CAISSE D’ALLOCATIONS FAMILIALES (CAF)**

IMPORTANT: Unlike the Sécurité Sociale, receiving CAF benefits while working as an assistant is NOT guaranteed by your contract. The CAF is a social welfare program of the French government that may provide monetary housing assistance on a case-by-case basis. Neither the French Embassy nor France Éducation International can assist you in applying for the CAF nor can they speed up the application process or intercede on your behalf if the CAF denies your claim. The U. S. Program Manager will not reply to requests of this nature.

If you rent a room or apartment in France (with or without roommates), you may be eligible for the Caisse d’Allocations Familiales or CAF, an organization that gives housing subsidies for people with limited incomes. Not everyone is eligible for CAF – eligibility depends on your exact housing situation and also in part on the amount of money you made over the past few years – but most assistants do qualify. For more information about eligibility requirements, how to apply, and to get an estimate of how much money you might receive through CAF, please visit their website at: [www.caf.fr](http://www.caf.fr)

When searching for housing, we strongly recommend finding a place to live that is affordable without the CAF. Even if you are eligible for CAF and apply right away, it will still probably take at least a few months to start receiving payments. It is therefore best to find housing that you can pay for each month without relying on CAF.

If you are eligible for CAF and want to apply, you will have to turn in some paperwork (application form, copy of your validated visa/titre de séjour, copy of your lease, bank routing information, etc.) and then wait to be approved. This process is slow and you may not receive any money for several months.

*Please note:* At the end of your time in France, you MUST formally request to close your CAF account. The CAF usually requires you to submit a formal letter stating that you will be leaving France and that you
wish to stop the subsidy payments. If you do not make this formal request to close your account, the CAF may continue the direct deposits to your French bank account even after you leave France; once they realize their error after a few months, they will try to get these payments back and will threaten legal action if you do not comply. To avoid the hassle of trying to arrange repayment from the U.S., please make sure to close your account at the end of your time in France.

**TAXE D’HABITATION**

If you rent an apartment in France, you may be responsible for paying a “taxe d’habitation” at the end of the year, and this tax amounts to several hundred euros. Please speak to your landlord about this so that you will not be caught off guard should you be responsible for paying this tax (the French government would send you a bill next summer). For more detailed information on the taxe d’habitation, see pg. 44.

**BANKING**

**SETTING UP A FRENCH BANK ACCOUNT**

In order for you to get paid, you need to open a bank account in France. We recommend doing this immediately so that you can receive an advance on your salary (you will need to have opened your French bank account before October 10th or so if you want the salary advance – more information on page 34). In order to open a bank account, you must have an address in France. If you have not found permanent housing this early in the month, ask your school if they might be able to serve as your address for a while. They can sometimes provide you with a housing letter to give to the bank.

We recommend visiting a couple of banks to find out about their conditions and what they require to open an account. Choose a bank that is close to your home or your school as you will have to visit the same branch in person to make changes to your account. Please note that some academies have agreements with a certain local bank, and this bank might be easier to deal with thanks to more experience with language assistants and their special needs. Ask your school or académie contact person about this before selecting a bank. Major banks in France include Banque Populaire, BNP Paribas, Caisse d’Epargne, Crédit Agricole, Crédit Lyonnais, Crédit Mutuel, HSBC, and Société Générale.

When you open an account, you will need to provide at least your passport and a “justificatif de logement.” Each bank has different requirements, so do not be shy about asking questions. Make sure to explain to them that you will be leaving after your contract is finished at the end of April. Some banks have fees if you stay with them for less than one year, so take the time to understand their account closure policy before signing anything.

Once you have opened your account, ask the bank for several copies of your “Relevé d’Identité Bancaire” or RIB. This is a document that provides your bank account coordinates. You will be asked for your RIB whenever you set up direct deposits or automatic withdrawals (i.e. when you apply for your salary advance, CAF, etc.), so it’s good to have extra copies on hand for the future.
CLOSING YOUR FRENCH BANK ACCOUNT

When you leave France at the end of the year, you will need to close your French bank account. The easiest way to do this is to meet with your bank “conseiller/conseillère” 1-2 months before your departure to let them know that you will be leaving the country and to talk about the steps for closing your account. Your bank “conseiller/conseillère” can guide you through the process.

Please note that you will need to leave your account open through at least the end of April to receive your last month’s assistant salary. You may need to leave the account open longer if you have other automatic deposits or withdrawals set up (reimbursements, CAF, etc.). As long as you arrange everything in advance and fill out the necessary paperwork ahead of time, it is usually possible to leave your account open for a few weeks after you leave the country to allow for these final transactions to go through (then your French bank can do a wire transfer of your funds to your U.S. account and fully close the French account on your behalf after that).

YOUR U.S. BANK ACCOUNT

We recommend speaking with someone at your American bank about international banking fees so you know what to expect in France. Call both your bank and credit card companies to let them know you will be in France for the next 7 months so that they do not put holds on your accounts due to unusual account activity.

Many American ATM cards can be used at French banks. Be aware that most banks charge a fee for the use of foreign ATMs, but this method often gets you the best exchange rate.

Sending money via wire transfer from an American bank to a French bank can take anywhere from 24 hours to a couple of weeks. You should ask both your U.S. and French banks how long it takes on average so that you know what to expect. Please note that international wire transfers usually involve paying fees to both the sending and receiving banks. Check with both banks for details.

HEALTH INSURANCE

GENERAL INFORMATION

As a teaching assistant, you will be covered by the French "Sécurité sociale" or "Sécu". Your salary each month will reflect deductions from your paycheck for healthcare and social services. You cannot opt out of this plan. The Sécu covers 70% of medical costs incurred IN FRANCE, 35–65% of prescriptions filled IN FRANCE, and 80% of hospitalization fees IN FRANCE. If you travel outside of France, you are NOT covered by the insurance provided by the French government (even if you go home to the U.S. over the holidays). You are also NOT covered for trips back home for emergency care or for repatriation of remains. We therefore recommended purchasing additional travel insurance to cover you outside of France and in case of a major emergency. We cannot tell you where to buy this insurance, but talk to your parents, contact a student travel agency, do some research on the Internet.
Your coverage under the Sécu will only go into full effect once you have a “numéro de sécurité sociale” (social security number). This number will be assigned when enrollment paperwork is sent to the CPAM de Paris (see the following section). It is therefore VERY IMPORTANT that you turn in the Sécu paperwork as soon as possible once you get to France.

In 2015, the CPAM (Caisse primaire d’assurance maladie, the organization that manages the Sécu) set up a bilingual French/English hotline to answer Assistants’ questions regarding coverage details. If you have particular questions about obtaining prescriptions or questions about whether a certain treatment will be covered in France, we suggest calling this number for more information. The number is 00 33 811 36 36 46 from abroad, and 0811 36 36 46 from France. This service is available between 9am and 6pm daily Paris time.

ENROLLMENT

Your schools will help you enroll in the Sécu after your arrival in France. You will be enrolled via the CPAM de Paris (caisse primaire de l’assurance maladie de Paris), regardless of your académie placement. Your enrollment is mandatory even if you have insurance coverage in the U. S. The Sécu enrollment process migrated online last year and your school should submit your enrollment request for you, but you will still need to provide them with the following documents to complete your enrollment:

- Arrêté de nomination stamped by the DIRECCTE
- Passport with copies of identity pages, visa and entry stamp received upon arrival in France
- Birth Certificate
- Relevé d’identité bancaire (RIB) from your French bank

Please note that, for enrollment in the Sécu, you should list your school’s address, not your own. Once the Sécu processes your enrollment request, you will be assigned a “numéro de sécurité sociale.” Once you have this number, you will be eligible to be reimbursed for healthcare expenses provided you submit the proper paperwork to the CPAM de Paris while awaiting delivery of your Carte Vitale (see following section).

Please see pages 22-26 of the Le guide de l’assistant de langue en France 2020-2021 for further information about the enrollment process and assistant health care coverage in general.

THE CARTE VITALE

Once enrolled in the Sécu, you will receive a health insurance card known as the “Carte Vitale.” This card allows you to benefit from immediate reimbursement for medical costs. For example, if you go to the doctor and present your Carte Vitale, you will only have a small co-pay at the end of the visit. If you do not have your Carte Vitale, you will have to pay the doctor in full, then the doctor will give you a reimbursement claim form to submit to the CPAM de Paris. The paperwork is like filing a reimbursement claim with your health insurance company in the U.S. – it may be little difficult due to language barriers, but not too complicated as long as you have the right documentation.
It can take a long time to receive the Carte Vitale in the mail. We therefore recommend having additional individual insurance to cover you in case of major emergency during the first two to three months. This is not required but can help avoid paying large out-of-pocket sums while you wait to receive your Carte Vitale. Basically, this helps you in emergency situations – If you have a big accident and incur major medical costs during the transition period (between when you receive your “numéro de sécurité sociale” and when you receive your Carte Vitale), you would have to pay out-of-pocket at the doctor’s office or hospital, then file a claim for reimbursement later. If you broke your arm, for instance, the bills could be expensive and might be difficult to pay out-of-pocket. We recommend finding an individual plan for the first two to three months that can help you pay immediately for emergency medical treatment.

* We cannot provide advice about private insurance companies.

**MEDICAL VISITS AND REIMBURSEMENT**

Coverage through the Sécu is generally more comprehensive than most American health insurance plans. If you get sick while in France, you may go to a doctor of your choosing. At the end of your appointment, the doctor will either use your Carte Vitale to enter your information into the system and you will only have to provide a very small co-pay (usually only a few euros!), or you can pay in full and then submit a request for reimbursement to the Sécu later. Your doctor’s office can provide you with the appropriate claim forms. It is important to understand that paying in full for a doctor’s visit in France is much cheaper than paying in full for medical care in the U.S. – the full out-of-pocket price for many medical visits may only cost you 20-30 euros.

**MEDICINE AND PRESCRIPTIONS**

The Sécu covers 35-65% of the cost of prescriptions filled in France. If you need a prescription medication while you are in France, you will need to visit a French doctor, have him or her write you a prescription, and then take the prescription to a pharmacy. Pharmacies in France will not accept foreign-written prescriptions.

If you currently take a specific medication, we recommend bringing a couple of months’ worth of the medication with you to France to cover you until you can see a French doctor. If you are planning on getting any of your current medications in France, it can be helpful to ask your U.S. doctor write a note explaining the details of your current medication regime (reason for taking medication, name of medication, dosage, etc.). This may make it easier for the French doctor to write you a prescription for the same drug.

Prescriptions in France are reimbursed on a scale, usually between 35% and 65% of the sticker price of the medication. The reimbursement amount depends on the drug and is indicated by the color of the label or “vignette” that they put on the medication. For more information, please visit: www.ameli.fr/assures/soins-et-remboursements/combien-serez-vous-rembourse/medicaments-et-
If you already take a particular medication and want to find out the price of the drug in France and how much would be reimbursed by the Sécu, please visit:

www.doctissimo.fr/html/medicaments/articles/medicaments_loupe.htm

(prix de vente = price, tx de remboursement = the percentage that the Sécu would cover)

*You can easily find aspirin, ibuprofen, paracetamol etc. in France. Medicine is NOT sold in grocery stores in France, only in pharmacies.

**DENTAL AND VISION**

The Sécurité sociale covers dental and eye care to a certain extent. It covers routine vision check-ups, dentist visits and fillings, but does not reimburse as well for more expensive treatments like crowns, eyeglasses, etc. Additional coverage is available through the MGEN (see below).

**THE MGEN**

As a teaching assistant through the French Ministry of National Education, you will have the option to enroll in a more comprehensive health plan for an extra fee. This extra “top-up” insurance is not very expensive and can be a good option if you have more complex medical needs.

The standard Sécu coverage is good for basic medical needs and prescriptions (like treating common ailments like a cold or the flu). If you have a more complicated pre-existing condition, take an expensive medication, or if you think you will need to visit more expensive specialists during your time in France, you may want to consider joining a “mutuelle” (a health insurance group separate from but linked to the Sécu). **We highly recommend joining a mutuelle, although not mandatory, it will provide you additional support and peace of mind for your time in France.** Mutuelle policies can cover the remaining costs for doctor’s visits (i.e. the co-pays), more expensive medical procedures, and additional reimbursements for prescriptions that are not covered by the Sécu. Mutuelles also provide additional coverage for dental and eye care.

Assistants have the option of joining the mutuelle for teachers called the Mutuelle Générale de l’Education Nationale (MGEN). The MGEN is considered one of the best “mutuelles” in France and provides excellent coverage for additional medical costs. Please note, however, that you may not be able to benefit from this until a couple months into your contract due to paperwork processing times. You should receive more information about how to enroll at your académie’s orientation “stage.”

To find the closest MGEN office to you, visit the MGEN’s website at www.mgen.fr. Scroll down and click on the green box labeled “Votre section MGEN”. You can then either click the office closest to you on the map, or enter in your département code (this is the first two letters of your school’s zip code - for example, the zip code for Nîmes is 30000, which means that Nîmes is in the 30 département).
HELPFUL HEALTH INSURANCE WEBSITES

You can find more information out about the health insurance available to assistants here:

France Éducation international information

L’Assurance maladie – La Sécurité sociale
www.ameli.fr/assures/index.php

- Reimbursement information:
  www.ameli.fr/assures/soins-et-remboursements/index.php

To find your local “caisse”:
www.ameli.fr/assures/votre-caisse/index.php

- Article explaining the “vignette” system for prescriptions:

- Look up your medication here:
  www.doctissimo.fr/html/medicaments/articles/medicaments_loupe.htm

- Use this user-friendly website to search for a doctor in France by specialty and location.
  https://www.doctolib.fr/

MGEN
www.mgen.fr
As a language teaching assistant in continental France (including Corsica), you will be paid approximately €976.49 gross per month. This gross amount is the same no matter what level you teach and no matter where you have been placed in continental France. After mandatory deductions are made for social security, you will receive approximately €770 - €785 net per month. Some areas in France have local deductions that are specific to the region which means your net salary may vary slightly depending on your region. You will always receive the same monthly gross salary, regardless of how many vacation days happen to be in a particular month.

If you have been placed in one of the “départements d’outre-mer” or “DOMs,” your monthly salary will be a little bit higher to compensate for the higher cost of living overseas. Here are the approximate NET monthly salaries for the DOMs: Guadeloupe: €1119.19; Guyane €1119.19; Martinique €1119.19; La Réunion €1223.

The paperwork involved with processing your first salary payment will take some time to process. You need to check with your school’s “intendant” or your circonscription contact person to make sure that he or she has all the necessary paperwork. Be patient, but persistent.

You may ask for an advance on your first salary. The advance will allow you to receive 70% of your salary at the end of October and 130% at the end of November (if you are in continental France, this means that you would receive approximately €553 at the end of October and then approximately €1027 at the end of November). This advance is NOT automatic. If you do not ask for your advance, you will not be paid until the end of November. You would then receive both months’ salaries at the same time.

As soon as you arrive in France and make contact with your school or circonscription, ask about how to apply for the salary advance. You MUST apply before October 10th (the deadline may be a little different this year, so verify this with your académie) or you will not receive the advance. You must provide your school or circonscription with a “Relevé d’Identité Bancaire” or RIB (the document with your bank account coordinates) in order to file for an advance, so you will need to open a bank account first.

Typically, each académie will have an orientation meeting or “stage” in the beginning of October. However, given the delays and health concerns created by COVID-19, the format and perhaps even the timing of this orientation may differ this year. Some of you may receive information about the meeting via email in September, but others may not receive details for the orientation until you arrive in France (which is normal). Given the circumstances and variables at play, it best to contact your Académie directly for more information about your orientation. Furthermore, some assistants may experience a delayed arrival this year due to pandemic-related travel complications. Should you miss your orientation for such
TEACHING ASSISTANT PROGRAM IN FRANCE 2020-2021

a reason, please also keep in close touch with your Académie and school contacts so that you can catch up on what you have missed.

At the first “stage,” you will:

- Meet the other assistants in your académie (not just the English speakers)
- Learn about the French school system and get some teaching tips
- Receive information about the paperwork for your salary, health insurance, etc.
- Ask questions and discuss any problems or concerns that you may have

The first orientation “stage” normally lasts a day or two and is held in the beginning of October. If the orientation lasts more than one day and is held in-person, the académie will help you make arrangements for a place to stay in the city. This year, it is also possible that your orientation will take place on-line. These details will be slightly different for each académie. Your académie may also schedule one or two other “stages” later on in the school year, but these usually focus more on training and teaching skills and less on administrative paperwork.

Above all, please feel free to ask questions at the first orientation so that you can get a better understanding of what you need to do during the first month or two of your stay. Don’t be shy since many of your fellow assistants will probably also have the same questions and concerns.

OBSERVATION PERIOD

When you first arrive at your school(s) you should ask for a period of observation of 1-2 weeks. It may not be offered to you automatically. Observation will allow you to familiarize yourself with the school environment, to experience classroom management techniques as well as to get to know the names, faces and personalities of your pupils and gauge their level of English. Try to note the following:

- How the teacher starts and ends the lesson
- How the teacher speaks to students
- How the teacher involves all student, including shy ones, in class activities
- What the teacher’s attitude is towards student errors and error correction
- How the teacher manages disruptive behavior, tardiness, and lack of effort

TEACHING MATERIALS

One way of making language learning real for your students is by bringing authentic materials from the United States into the classroom. Take the opportunity to collect a variety of resources while you are still at home, the more materials you can find the better. Think about what worked well for you as a language student and about which items you find interesting when you are in a foreign country. You can also ask
your host school(s) whether there is something specific they would like you to bring and what topics you are likely to be asked to cover during your assistantship.

**SOLVING PROBLEMS**

To avoid problems at school, it is a good idea to form a good working relationship with other members of staff. You should introduce yourself to all members of your school’s English department as well as other teachers you may work with. It is important to be patient and polite, and to be aware of the work pressures of others. Please remember that it is not good practice to correct the teacher in front of students. You should always be punctual, responsible, and prepare adequately for your lessons. Furthermore, meeting regularly with your mentor teacher(s) gives the opportunity for them to provide feedback about your performance and for you to raise any concerns or issues.

Any difficulties should be discussed with your mentor teacher and/or the teacher of the class concerned in the first instance. If the problem still cannot be solved, then talk to the head teacher or get in touch with your contact at the rectorat (inspecteur/-trice d’anglais, responsable académique, conseiller/conseillère) pédagogique, gestionnaire etc.). Satisfactory solutions can usually be found through such consultations but if the problem remain unresolved, you may contact France Éducation international at assistant@ciep.fr and/or the U. S. Program Manager.

Do tell people if you are having problems or if you need information as otherwise they will assume everything is fine. Your colleagues will not be as sympathetic if you suffer in silence and then make a complaint months later. A lot of past assistants may tell you that their assistantship in France was one of the best years of their lives. This sometimes inflates expectations and can lead to new assistants feeling low, especially during the first few weeks of as they settle in.

Please note below a helpful chart from France Éducation international which details your main contacts and the chain of communication to follow before and after your arrival in France. Upon arrival in France, note that your local Académie and school contacts will become your primary contacts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avant votre arrivée en France</th>
<th>Vos contacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Votre interlocuteur dans votre pays d’origine (ambassade de France, ministère de l’éducation, Institut français etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Votre académie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Votre contact à France Éducation international</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vacations / School Year Calendar

As a teaching assistant you will have 5 weeks (or more) of paid vacation. For more details and the dates of your vacations, please visit: [www.education.gouv.fr/pid25058/le-calendrier-scolaire.html](http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid25058/le-calendrier-scolaire.html) *(make sure you select the calendar for the 2020-2021 school year in the dropdown menu)*. All school vacations will also be your vacations. The dates of school vacations depend on the zone in which your Académie is located.

*Académies* are divided into three zones (A, B, and C) that have different dates for winter and spring breaks. Do not automatically assume that you and a friend who has been placed in a different académie will have the same vacations without first checking the website. If you have been assigned to Corse, Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique, or La Réunion, you can do a “recherche géographique” and this will take you to your académie’s website where you can view your vacation dates. The dates reflect the last day of class and the day you are expected back.

### Having a Second Job

This particular visa status in France does not allow language assistants to pursue official secondary employment in France. This restriction is intended to make sure that your job as a teaching assistant is your primary means of living in France at any given time (since you will be in France on a special-status visa for assistants).

Many assistants do private tutoring or babysitting for cash in order to earn some extra money.

Please refer to *Le guide pour l’école et l’établissement accueillant un assistant de langue, pg. 13* for further information.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tout au long de l’année</th>
<th>1. Votre professeur référence dans votre école ou établissement (ou un professeur avec lequel vous vous entendez bien)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. L’équipe de direction de l’école ou établissement scolaire -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. L’académie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Votre contact à France Éducation international</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. L’interlocuteur dans votre pays d’origine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOCIAL MEDIA USE AS AN ASSISTANT

You should be very careful about how you use social networking sites while you are an assistant /e de langue. It is recommended that you keep your profile private so that it can only be seen by people you intend to see it. If you invite other teachers to be ‘friends’, remember to remain professional in what you say in your posts or what pictures you share and be careful what you say about your employer. You should NOT exchange personal contact details with students, invite them to be ‘friends’ or accept similar invitations from them. This is likely to be regarded as inappropriate behavior. Check with teachers about the school’s internet policy, particularly regarding any online communication involving students either in or outside school. It is exceptionally important that you understand issues around child protection, both to protect your students and also to protect yourself from any damaging and potentially serious accusations.

DRUG USE

In France, severe penalties are imposed for drug offenses which may result in heavy fines and prison sentences. For example, unlike many states in the U. S. that have decriminalized or even legalized recreational marijuana use, marijuana use is not legal in France. Assistants are therefore strongly advised not to partake in drug-related activities or any other illegal activities, for that matter.

DRESS CODE

You will be expected to dress in a manner that is appropriate to the context of an elementary, middle or high school. Business casual attire is perfectly acceptable.

Please also note that France's laws regarding la laïcité prohibit the wearing of explicitly religious symbols in schools. This includes any sort of religious head or facial covering. On the following page, you will find “La charte de la laïcité à l’école” which provides an in-depth explanation of this policy and should be read carefully.

Please note that all assistants are expected by their académies and schools to respect La charte de la laïcité.
La République est laïque

Charte de la laïcité à l’école

La Nation confie à l’École la mission de faire partager aux élèves les valeurs de la République.

1. La France est une République indivisible, unifiée, démocratique et sociale. Elle assure l’égalité devant la loi, sur l’ensemble de son territoire, de tous les citoyens. Elle respecte toutes les croyances.

2. La République laïque organise la séparation des religions et de l’État. L’État est neutre à l’égard des convictions religieuses ou spirituelles. Il n’y a pas de religion d’État.

3. La laïcité garantit la liberté de conscience à tous. Chacun est libre de croire ou de ne pas croire. Elle permet la libre expression de ses convictions, dans le respect de celles d’autrui et dans les limites de l’ordre public.

4. La laïcité permet l’exercice de la citoyenneté, en conciliant la liberté de chacun avec l’égalité et la fraternité de tous dans le souci de l’intérêt général.

5. La République assure dans les établissements scolaires le respect de chacun de ces principes.

6. La laïcité de l’École offre aux élèves les conditions pour forger leur personnalité, exercer leur libre arbitre et faire l’apprentissage de la citoyenneté. Elle les protège de tout protélatisme et de toute pression qui les empêcheraient de faire leurs propres choix.

7. La laïcité assure aux élèves l’accès à une culture commune et partagée.

8. La laïcité permet l’exercice de la liberté d’expression des élèves dans la limite du bon fonctionnement de l’École comme du respect des valeurs républicaines et du pluralisme des convictions.

9. La laïcité implique le rejet de toutes les violences et de toutes les discriminations, garantit l’égalité entre les filles et les garçons et repose sur une culture de respect et de la compréhension de l’autre.

10. Il appartient à tous les personnes de transmettre aux élèves le sens et la valeur de la laïcité, ainsi que des autres principes fondamentaux de la République. Revêtant à leur application dans le cadre scolaire, il leur revient de porter la préméditation à la connaissance des parents d’élèves.

11. Les personnes ont un devoir de strict neutralité : ils ne doivent pas manifester leurs convictions politiques ou religieuses dans l’exercice de leurs fonctions.

12. Les enseignements sont laïques. Afin de garantir aux élèves l’ouverture la plus objective possible à la diversité des visions de monde ainsi qu’à l’étude et à la précision des savoirs, aucun sujet n’est à priori exclu du curriculum scientifique et pédagogique. Aucun élève ne peut invoquer une conviction religieuse ou politique pour amener à un enseignant le droit de traiter une question au programme.

13. Nul ne peut se prévaloir de son appartenance religieuse pour refuser de se conformer aux règles applicables dans l’École de la République.

14. Dans les établissements scolaires publics, les règles de vie des différents espaces, prises dans le règlement intérieur, sont respectueuses de la laïcité. Le port de signes ou tenues par lesquels les élèves manifestent ostensiblement une apparence religieuse est interdit.

15. Par leurs relations et leurs activités, les élèves contribuent à faire de la laïcité un point de leur établissement.
DISCOUNTS

Young people, students, and teachers with proper ID are eligible for a number of discounts throughout France. Many académies, schools, or circonscriptions can issue you a professional’s card or even a student ID to help you get these discounts. Please ask about this possibility at your orientation.

You might want to look into getting an International Student or Youth Identity Card which can also help with discounts (www.statravel.com/youth-travel-card.htm).

If you are 27 or under and are planning on doing a lot of traveling this year, you may want to purchase a “carte de reduction jeune” through the SNCF. The card is usually €50 and will allow you to get discounts of up to 60% off train tickets in France. You will always receive a discount of at least 25%, even if you book at the last minute, so this card can be a great way for frequent travelers to save money. For more information, please visit: www.sncf.com/fr/tarifs-reduits/carte-jeune

Many French cities also offer cultural discount cards for young people. These cards usually cost about 5 or 10 euros and allow you to get discounts to “spectacles” like theater, opera, ballet, art shows, concerts, and even movies! This can be a good way to take advantage of cultural productions in your area without spending a lot of money. Visit your city’s youth information or tourism office or website for more information.

DEFERRING SCHOOL LOANS

If you have school loans, it may be possible for you to defer repayment during your time in France. Please contact your loan provider or university financial aid office directly for more information on exactly how to do this. We cannot answer questions about the procedure for deferring loans nor are we able to work directly with your loan provider, however we can provide you with a letter attesting to your teaching assistant position, hours, salary, etc. If your loan provider asks for this type of documentation, you may respond to the annual loan letter request survey that the U. S. Program Manager will send out in August or early September. Please do not email the Program Manager directly to request this letter but, rather, provide a response to the aforementioned survey. Failure to respond to this survey within the time allotted by the Program Manager will result in delays and may even prevent the Program Manager from providing you with a letter. The Program Manager will also let you know when to expect to receive your letter.

TAXES

This section of the handbook is provided solely as an informational resource for American teaching assistants wishing to find out how past assistants have handled taxes on assistantship income. This information is not intended to serve as legal or financial advice. As each person’s tax situation is unique, we advise assistants to address case-specific questions to a certified tax professional (in France or in the U.S.) or IRS representative.
FRENCH TAXES

Teaching assistants do not generally pay French income tax on their income made in France. This is thanks to an agreement between the French and American governments saying that people working on short term contracts like this (and thanks to the educational nature of the assistantship program), the French government will not collect tax on income earned by foreign language assistants in France.

The amount withdrawn from your paycheck every month is for contributions to the Sécurité sociale (for health insurance and other social services like subsidized housing, etc.). You can see a breakdown of the Sécu contributions on your "bulletins de paie". As your employer, “Académies” will send you hard copies of your “bulletins de paie”, but you may also obtain this document by creating an online account on the ENSAP (L’espace numérique sécurisé de l’agent publique) website. Please note that you may need your numéro de sécurité sociale in order to create an account.

- ENSAP site: https://ensap.gouv.fr/web/accueilnonconnecte

You will still need to declare your income for tax purposes in French; although it will not actually be taxed, it still needs to be declared. You will likely be contacted in the spring by the French tax authorities. You should follow their instructions to declare your income in France, but you will not need to pay taxes on this income.

If you have other sources of income in France aside from the assistantship, or if you are established more permanently in France, you may need to declare your assistantship income as part of your larger tax declaration to the French government. If you have these types of questions, we recommend that you speak directly with a French tax professional.

AMERICAN TAXES

It is your responsibility to determine whether you need to declare your French income and/or pay taxes on it in the U.S. We cannot give legal advice on U.S. taxes, so if you have questions, we recommend speaking with a tax accountant or IRS representative. You can call the IRS in the U.S. at 1 (800) 829-1040 or in France at 01 43 12 25 55. You may still need to declare your French income on the U.S. tax forms. The assistantship income is not enough to be taxable on its own, but you do usually still need to declare it.

The above information only applies to average teaching assistants who do not have other sources of income. If you have other income while in France or for the rest of the 2020 or 2021 year, your assistantship income may combine with your other income to become taxable. We cannot provide official tax advice for individual situations, so please direct any further questions to a tax accountant or IRS representative.
Please note that since you will be working for the French government and not an American organization, you will not receive any sort of 1099 or W-2 form for your income (since the French government does not issue these types of documents). You can use your "bulletins de paie" as proof of income.

*We would like to stress that we cannot give you advice on your taxes. The above information is all that we are able to provide.*

**TAXE D'HABITATION**

If you rent an apartment in France, you may be responsible for paying a “taxe d'habitation” to the French government at the end of the year. This tax can amount to several hundred euros. Whether or not you get charged the tax depends on the type of housing you have and the region where you live, so please speak with your landlord directly about this. If you are responsible for the tax, a bill will be mailed to you in the U.S. next summer. According to official texts, assistants are responsible for the “taxe d’habitation” insofar as:

*The “taxe d'habitation” is established for the entire year under the circumstances existing on the 1st of the year, in the name of the persons who have at their disposal or are in holding of taxable properties, in any capacity whatsoever. The tax applies to all inhabited furnished properties (art. 1407, 1408 and 1415 of the French tax code). However, properties inhabited by students in university residences are not subject to the “taxe d'habitation” when the residence is managed by a “centre regional des oeuvres universitaires et scolaires” or by an organization performing an equivalent role under equivalent financial restraints. The result of aforementioned arrangement is that the quality or the status of the resident does not influence the principle of imposition of the “taxe d'habitation.” The “taxe d'habitation” may therefore be imposed on: the owner inhabiting the property, the beneficiary, the renter or subletter, the inhabitant not paying rent, the squatter.*

For more information, please visit: HTTPS://WWW.IMPOTS.GOUV.FR/PORTAIL/
FILLING OUT FRENCH PAPERWORK

Learning how to function in the French bureaucratic system is an essential skill that you will learn this year. You will find that French authorities will ask for lots of photocopies and ID photos each time you have to submit official paperwork. Please remember that you are living in a different country and culture with a system that functions on a different schedule. The squeaky wheel gets the oil in France, so be polite, but persistent.

If you need to sign a French document, it is usually marked: “Fait à ______ le ______”. You are expected to write “Fait à (the town where you are) le (date)” and then sign directly below. Remember to write the date the French way (day/month/year). For example:

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Fait à } \underline{\text{Besançon}} \text{ le } \underline{27/10/2020} \\
\end{array}\]

Jane Doe

WORKING AGAIN AS AN ASSISTANT IN THE FUTURE

Americans may participate a maximum of two times in the TAPIF program. If you are applying for an assistantship for a second consecutive year, you will need to apply to renew your contract through France Éducation international (visit https://www.ciep.fr/assistants-langue-france and click on “Renouvellement”).

Renewal is contingent upon a positive review from the host institution and whether or not the assistant wishes to remain at his or her host institution or be transferred to another school or académie, among other factors.

If you are applying for a second assistantship in a non-consecutive year (ex. you were an assistant in 2015-2016 and now you are applying again for 2021-2022), you must apply through the general TAPIF application at tapif.org.
POST-ARRIVAL CHECKLIST – THINGS TO DO

Things must be done in a particular sequence once you arrive in France (for example, you won’t be able to apply for a salary advance without opening a bank account first). We have done our best to put these steps in the correct order, but you may find that there are other things you need to do in between...

When you arrive:

☐ Get your passport stamped by the border authorities when you enter France or the Schengen Zone

☐ Find housing

☐ Open a bank account

October 1:

☐ Get in touch with your school or circonscription and introduce yourself
  - Reach out to your contact person and talk about your teaching schedule
  - Ask about when and where the orientation “stage” will be (if you do not already know)

First week of October:

☐ Ask for an advance on your salary (make sure to do this ASAP in October!)
  - You will need to provide a Relevé d’Identité Bancaire (RIB) with the request, so you must already have a French bank account open before you can submit the request

First few weeks of October:

☐ Attend your académie orientation “stage” and meet the other teaching assistants in your region!
  - Make sure to ask questions at this time if you are confused about your next steps, need help filling out paperwork, etc.

☐ Plan your first lesson!

☐ Validate your visa online at https://administration-etrangers-en-france.interieur.gouv.fr/particuliers/#/

☐ Fill out your Sécurité sociale paperwork and follow up to get your numéro de sécurité sociale.

☐ Register your passport and travel plans with the U.S. Department of State’s Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (this will make things easier in case of emergency): https://step.state.gov
Whenever you are ready:

☐ Go to your medical visit on the date scheduled by the OFII (details will be provided in the letter you should receive from the OFII after validating your visa online)

☐ Apply for CAF (optional)

NEWSLETTERS AND TESTIMONIALS

France Éducation international will send you monthly newsletters, so please read them carefully. They will also send out reminders and information on the renewal application process later in the school year. These newsletters can be found online here (new ones will be listed as they are released).

France Éducation international and the French Embassy also feature testimonials from assistants on their websites. Please contact the France Éducation international team (assistant@ciep.fr) if you would like to be featured in their testimonial section. You may also contact the U. S. Program Manager if you wish to be featured on the TAPIF testimonial section of the French Culture – Higher Education website.

END OF STAY

Please consult this page to obtain a form that should be signed by your chef d’établissement in order to use it as an attestation of your time working as a language assistant in France. You may also ask recommendation letters from the teachers you worked with or from the school principal or conseiller/-ière pédagogique (for assistants placed at the primary level). These documents will come in handy when you apply for other jobs in the future.

Please note however that France Éducation International is not your employer as an assistant and cannot be used as a reference in future job applications. Technically, your Académie is your employer and, in general, the head of your school would be the most appropriate contact to ask for a reference.

With that being said, if you only require a simple employment verification that is required by entities such as the National Bar Association or public school districts, you may contact the U. S. Program Manager who can quickly provide such verifications.

France Éducation International will also send you a mandatory assistant satisfaction survey towards the end of your contract. Your response to this survey is required as it helps us better understand your experiences as an assistant de langue en France. Feedback from current assistants is then used to make improvements for future program years, so please fill out this survey promptly once you receive it.
U.S. PROGRAM MANAGER CONTACT INFORMATION

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teaching-assistant-program@frenchculture.org

Make a phone appointment on Calendly

PROGRAM SOCIAL MEDIA

Lastly, please make sure to follow the official TAPIF and Assistants de langue social media accounts. Do let us know how your assistant experience is going by sharing your pictures and videos. All you need to do is tag us and use the hashtags #tapif, #tapifusa, and #assistantsdelangue for a chance to be featured as a reshare on our official accounts.

@tapifusa
@assistantsdelangue

@TAPIFUSA
@assistantsdelangue

@FEi_assistants