

## Chapter 1 : Jobs in Paris - France - for English Speaking Professionals

*In , % of newborns in metropolitan France had at least one foreign-born parent and % had at least one parent born outside of Europe (EU 27) (parents born in overseas territories are considered as born in France).*

You can help by adding to it. The pace of industrial growth attracted millions of European immigrants over the next century, with especially large numbers arriving from Poland , Belgium , Portugal , Italy , and Spain. By , the Paris region alone had a North African Muslim population of 70, During the period of reconstruction, France lacked labor, and as a result, the French government was eager to recruit immigrants coming from all over Europe, the Americas, Africa and Asia. Although there was a presence of, Vietnamese in France since the late 19th century mostly students and workers , a wave of Vietnamese migrated to the country after the Battle of Dien Bien Phu and the Geneva Accords , which granted Vietnam its independence from France in These migrants consisted of those who were loyal to the colonial government and those married to French colonists. Following the partition of Vietnam , students and professionals from South Vietnam continued to arrive in France. Although many initially returned to the country after a few years, as the Vietnam War situation worsened, a majority decided to remain in France and brought their families over as well. As the Algerian War started in , there were already , Algerian immigrants in France. This conflict between the two sides led to the Paris Massacre of 17 October , when the police used force against an Algerian demonstration on the streets of Paris. After the war, after Algeria gained its independence, the free circulation between France and Algeria was once again allowed, and the number of Algerian immigrants started to increase drastically. From to , the Algerian immigrant population increased from , to , The "pieds-noirs" were Europeans settlers who moved to Algeria, but migrated back to France since when Algeria declared independence. Additionally, the number of Pakistani and Japanese immigrants also increased during this period. There was also a great number of students and workers from former French colonies in Africa. With this massive influx of immigrants, France became an asylum for refugees. According to the convention in Geneva, refugee status was granted to four out of five immigrant applicants. Many of these refugees came from countries in Eastern Europe i. Hungary and Latin America, because they feared the dictatorship in their home countries. About two-third of the immigrants worked in mining, steel, construction, and automotive industries. Minor and aged immigrants usually worked in craftsmanship and small scale trades. It resulted in hundreds of thousands of Muslims, especially to the larger cities, living in subsidized public housing and suffering from very high unemployment rates.

### Chapter 2 : A new decree on foreigners' rights in France | calendrierdelascience.com

*A survey in France published this week revealed 70 percent of the population believe there are too many foreigners living in the country and 74 percent believe Islam is not compatible with French.*

Contacts for French healthcare system French healthcare system updates As of , a new French healthcare system for foreigners known as the Protection Universelle Maladie PUMA allows all residents in France working or not to have access to French healthcare after three months of residence. In a new phone line will be introduced to help you find the closest out-of-hours emergency doctors. The French healthcare system: In employees paid around 8 percent in total, while employers paid around 13 percent of salary towards health costs. The reform is aimed at simplifying the French healthcare system and reducing paperwork, as well as guarantees that everyone who works or lives permanently in France longer than three months will have access to French healthcare and reimbursements. In addition, since the end of , doctors and certain medical personnel have to waive upfront payments and be paid directly by the government or health insurer, unlike the system now where some patients pay upfront for their French healthcare services and make a claim later. In the case of some major or long-term illnesses, per cent of the costs are covered. The remainder of your charge must be paid for either by the patient or through any supplementary private health insurance. When you take out one of these policies, note that some may not cover certain sports and they may not offer immediate cover either. There are also other small charges that must be paid for by the patient, for example, a EUR 1 out-of-pocket charge per GP visit. The French healthcare system is considered among the top healthcare systems in Europe , scoring well for the abundance of doctors, low waiting times and good healthcare spending, although French doctors tend to medicalise many conditions and hand out lots of drugs. French healthcare system coverage for foreigners in France PUMA By law all residents in France must have some form of health insurance, whether private or a state French health insurance scheme read our guide to health insurance in France. In order to be eligible for coverage under the state French health care system PUMA , you need to be either employed or living in France on a stable and an ongoing basis for more than three months with the intention to spend more than days a year in France. Previously, you also had to change your French health insurance plan if there was any major change in employment or your household, which potentially led to a break in healthcare coverage, as well as typically apply for an annual renewal. Thus PUMA is also about improving continuity by eliminating the need for any administrative formalities when changes in circumstances occur. You will typically need to pay cotisations sociales social contributions to cover your healthcare in France, although some categories are excluded, for example, if you earn below a certain threshold. Self-employed workers and business owners typically get French healthcare cover from day one of starting their business. The process is not automatic, however, so you will need to follow each step of the process. If you are employed, your employer will first register you with French social security after which you can register for French healthcare. You will typically need to pay around 8 percent of your income if you earn above a certain threshold EUR 9, in , otherwise it will be free under the CMU-C scheme read more in our guide to French health insurance Your French healthcare system card: Once you are registered with the French health system you will be issued with yours. This is a green, plastic health insurance card bearing your photo and embedded with a chip containing your name, address, social security details and details about any exemptions for payments, but no medical information. Your French healthcare card is not necessarily issued automatically; you can ask for it once you are registered with the healthcare system in France. You will typically need to show proof of your pension alongside a translated birth certificate, passport and proof of residence. Early retirees can also access healthcare in France under the PUMA scheme after three months of residence in France although economically inactive early retirees may have more difficulty getting approval. Up until April , UK citizens under retirement age were able to access state healthcare in France for two and a half years using the S1 form but this is no longer available. If you already hold a S1 card you can use it until the cover it provides runs out; if you do not, you will have to take out private medical insurance until you reach retirement age when you can get a S1. Under the new PUMA French healthcare system, dependent family members of foreigners with a S1

exemption certificate do not lose their S1 rights, as the new law excludes those connected to a foreign pension who also get health insurance cover through their home country. This means that S1 households do not have to pay contributions to the French health system nor pay French social security on their pension. Thus those who hold an S1 certificate of exemption will only be affiliated with PUMA for the purpose of administration. If you receive a pension from France, you are entitled to claim healthcare in both France and your country of residence. The free medical exam can be performed every two years, from the age of five, and is completely covered by your French health insurance. These doctors are mostly self-employed and work either alone or in group practices. Read more in our guide on how to find a French doctor. Read more in our guide to doctors in France. Going to see a specialist in France In the French healthcare system, specialists can work exclusively in their own practice, a group practice, in a clinic or a hospital or in a combination of settings. Some work in both the state and private sector. Specialists charge higher fees than French doctors. There are official rates which have been set by the health service but some specialists can charge more, in which case the patient will either be reimbursed at the official rate or more if the health insurance provider has allowed for this. Remember, under the French healthcare system you will only be reimbursed at the full rate if you have been referred to the specialist by your own French doctor. Of course, you can visit a specialist without a referral but the consultation will only be reimbursed at the basic doctor rate, regardless of how much the visit cost you. French hospitals There are two types of French hospitals: Your doctor can refer you to either a state hospital or private clinic. Read more in our guide to going to hospitals in France. Prescription costs in France Once you take your prescription to a pharmacy, a shop displaying a large green cross outside, you will be asked to pay a proportion of the cost of the medication, depending on the drug and your insurance cover; the French health care system pays the rest. The amount reimbursed varies according to the type of medicine and can be 15, 30, 65 and percent. Pharmacy opening hours In larger towns and in shopping centres, pharmacies are usually open Mondays to Saturdays from 8. One pharmacy in each area will open on Sundays and during out-of-hours. To find this duty pharmacy, look in the window of other pharmacies, in the local newspaper, call or look online. Most dentists work within the public French healthcare system, and costs are reimbursed in the same way as other medical treatment. You typically pay upfront and charges or a percentage of them are reimbursed later, unless the dentist can bill your insurer directly via your carte vitale. You should get a written quote before having any treatment. However, some procedures “ orthodontics for example ” are not covered under the state system and you will have to pay for this. You can search online to find a dentist in France. French healthcare system pros and cons Pros French healthcare is inexpensive because of government-set fees and caps, besides the fact that the majority of costs are reimbursed. The public healthcare system in France is accessible to all legal residents in France, even those who are not employed. Expats who are living France can access subsidised French healthcare after just three months of stable and ongoing residence, or sooner if they work in France and pay French social security. As some foreigners cannot claim French healthcare until after three months of residence, they may be required to take out private health insurance to cover them in the interim. The high quality of the French healthcare system comes with a price tag. Employed residents in France have to pay a considerable amount in taxes social security to shoulder the costs of healthcare in France. Many patients still have to pay doctors and medical practitioners upfront for services rendered and claim a reimbursement later, although this is being phased out since when bills are now mostly charged directly to the French healthcare system. France spends around The high quality of French healthcare and environmental factors have led to one of the highest life expectancies at birth in the world: This has continued to increase over recent years. More than 75 percent of health expenditures in France are covered by government-funded agencies. Low-income and long-term sick patients receive percent coverage. You can also call for hearing assisted , which is the free pan-European emergency number for any type of emergency, or one of the following numbers which are also free from any phone:

## Chapter 3 : Foreigners in France - Migration News | Migration Dialogue

*According to the French national institute of statistics INSEE, the census counted nearly 6 million immigrants (foreign-born people) in France, representing % of the total population.*

Crime For assistance in any emergency situation, dial 112. Take sensible precautions against street and car crime. Carry your bag across your body rather than on your shoulder. Pickpockets can work in gangs: Keep your belongings close to you in restaurants and bars. Be aware of common scams used to obtain money from tourists, there are petition, 3 card trick and gold ring tricks which are all to be avoided, more information can be found here. Thieves and pickpockets operate on the Paris underground, RER lines and at mainline stations, for example Gare du Nord. Alcohol and drugs can lead to you being less alert, less in control and less aware of your environment. Always leave copies of your itinerary with someone. Observe all warnings regarding avalanches and where appropriate consider carrying avalanche search equipment. You can check the latest avalanche risk areas on the Meteo Alarm website. Conditions on roads in mountainous areas can quickly become difficult in winter. You should carry water, food, warm clothing and medicines in your vehicle. This should include mountain rescue services and helicopter costs. Read more about how to stay safe on the slopes. Local sea conditions can endanger even strong swimmers on the Atlantic Coast. Many beaches provide lifeguards and warning systems coloured flags and you should always follow the advice closely. Follow local advice if jellyfish are present in the sea. Always remember that the normal rule is to give way to the right each time you reach an intersection. Using mobile phones with headsets or ear pieces when driving is forbidden. Speeding can result in heavy, on the spot fines, and your vehicle and licence could be confiscated. The maximum speed on autoroutes is kph 80mph in good weather and kph 68mph in poor weather. Many drivers undertake long journeys in France. Plan your journey carefully, taking into account unknown roads, weather conditions and fatigue. Make sure you take regular breaks. Alternatively, real-time information on road traffic conditions is available on [Google Maps](#). To drive in France you must be 18 years old and have a valid UK driving licence, insurance and vehicle documents. The reflective jacket must be stored inside the vehicle itself and accessible without getting out of the car. It is illegal to cross, even partially, on to the hard shoulder of a motorway without good reason. Keep vehicle doors locked in slow moving traffic and secure your vehicle when it is left unattended. In-car radar detectors and satellite navigation systems warning of the presence of speed cameras or radars are illegal whether in use or not. In there were 3, road deaths in France source: This equates to 5. Road hauliers There have been reports of burglaries taking place while lorry drivers have been asleep in their vehicles. Avoid parking in isolated or dark areas of unsupervised camping grounds or car parks. Consider installing an alarm in your vehicle. There have been many attempts by illegal migrants to enter lorries while stationary or in slow moving traffic. Take sensible precautions against attempts to break in to your vehicle. Heavy goods vehicles over 7. Dates are set by the French Ministry of Transport. British haulage companies and their employees should contact the Road Hauliers Association for further information about driving in France. Camping Cars There have been reports of burglaries taking place while travellers have been asleep in their caravans, mobile homes and other vehicles. Avoid parking in isolated or dark areas of unsupervised camping grounds or car parks and consider installing an alarm in your caravan or mobile home. There have been many attempts by illegal migrants to enter vehicles while stationary or in slow moving traffic. Take sensible precautions against break in to your vehicle, particularly in Northern France. Public transport Travel to and within France can be disrupted by strike action. Check with your travel provider before you travel. If you use an individual paper ticket on the bus or on trains, make sure you validate it in the machine on the bus or in the station. Some sites will become extremely busy at certain times of the year, and some may have access restrictions.

*Most French people say there are too many foreigners in France, immigrants do not make an effort to assimilate and Islam is incompatible with the French values. France's new president clearly has.*

Taxation of foreigners in France NForeign owners in France are liable to pay taxes on their property in a certain number of situations. The most significant of this tax is the income tax and local taxes. Certain, even non-residents, may be subject to tax on capital as their property is materially based in France. Taxation of residents I - Income Tax Tax residence in France A person is considered a tax resident in France if one of the following conditions is met: Resides more than days per year in France, their professional activity, paid or unpaid , is exercised in France , unless this is carried out as an ancillary activity, their center of economic interest is in France. By this criterion, it means the place where the taxpayer has made its major investments, where they have their main office, where the assets are managed. It may equally be the centre of business activities or where they obtain the major part of their revenue. For a tax resident, the main residence in France is their residence for tax purposes and will be taxed on their income, including income received from abroad. Taxation agreements against double taxation between France and other countries exist and are used to avoid paying income tax twice. Income from property If a foreigner has a property in France , they are likely to pay income tax on the income of their French property. It is often concerning received rent. In France , some tax systems exist to encourage individuals to invest in rental property. For example, the Duflo law entitles you to a tax deduction based on the cost price of new or rehabilitated housing which meets the technical performances of new. As above, the tax conventions against double taxation work and some declare that the properties that exist in France will be imposed only in France. Gains on property If a foreigner sells his property situated in France, he will be liable to a levy set at 16 or However, there are situations where capital gains are exempt from taxation, especially if the property sold is their fiscal residence. This tax is based on the assessed value based on the location, type of construction, size and comfort criteria. This tax is based on the rental value of the property defined by the land registry and the local council, and it is due by the occupant on 1 January. III - The solidarity tax on wealth Individuals who have their tax domicile in France, who have assets in France and outside of France with a net value superior of 1. It is the same for individuals who do not have their tax domicile in France but who have property with a net value of more than 1. The net taxable value is the total value of assets on January 1st of each year on which you apply the tax reductions. However, the net assets are exempt from taxation below a certain threshold each year. Above this threshold, the assets will be taxed as follows: I - The flat tax Non-residents, who have one or more non-rented homes in France, are subject to a flat tax rate equal to three times the rental value of these homes. II - Income from property The same taxation rates as residents. III - Local taxes The same taxation rates as residents. IV - Tax on the gain For non-residents, effective from August 17, , the real estate gains made will be subject to social charges, which are as follows: The laws of succession When a foreigner purchases a property in France, the choice of law clause or proper law clause is applied. However, with regard to inheritance and donations, it is the French inheritance law that applies. For more information on taxation and inheritance laws in France, it is advisable to approach consultants, notaries and lawyers in order to obtain precise and wise advice.

## Chapter 5 : Demographics of France - Wikipedia

*These five jobs for foreigners in France are just the tip of the iceberg for French job seekers. You could also become a diplomat, a language ambassador, or hell, become the next Quasimodo. Think big here, people.*

Criticise or praise your French lawyer Disclaimer: This page does not set out to give anything other than a glimpse of certain aspects of this area of French Law and professional advice should always be sought from a duly specialised French practitioner prior to undertaking any steps whatsoever. Recent legislation has made French nationality requirements via marriage more difficult. Considerable discretionary power has been given to the French Consulates in their decisions to grant or deny visas. There has however been a streamlining of procedures for entry of professionals and group-level transfers to France. This is merely a short summary of an increasingly complex area of French law. We shall briefly look at visa issues, both professional and family, and then look at French nationality questions relating to foreigners. A long stay visa, or entry permit, is required for all persons requesting a stay document. This essentially means that the alien must go through a French Consular authority and be approved to enter the country. Of course, for members of the OECD countries, including the United States, no such long stay visa is required for trips to France under 90 days. This means that the great majority of people must begin their immigration to France by preparing a petition to the French Consulate having jurisdiction over their residence. Short stay visas There is a harmonization of rules across the European Union for short-stay visas called "Schengen Visas" , allowing free movement in the Schengen space Europe. There are various types of such visas, whether for business or pleasure, issued by one of the European member states to the Schengen convention. The visa is granted for one or multiple stays for no more than three months per every six months. There is an intermediate visa, between the short stay visa and the long stay visa, for stays of six months, and which do not require that the alien obtain a stay card. But this visa has only limited uses and most people who wish to remain in France will need to make an application for a long stay visa, with or without the assistance of counsel. In spite of recent efforts to restrict the immigration of unskilled foreigners to France, France has nevertheless kept its borders open to skilled workers and the rules have been made ever more favourable to group companies and international service agreements. France has recently opened its borders to foreign non EU workers via a number of recent reforms. A number of categories of work permit and temporary work visas exist, notably a new hire of a foreign person, the transfer of a foreign employee to France for a limited time to perform a specific function, and special provisions for high-level employees of international groups. A special provision is provided for foreigners sent to France to open a representative office of a foreign company. A foreign professional may also obtain a work visa as an independent non-salaried professional or officer of a French company. Three options exist for international intra-company and affiliate cross-border transfers of key personnel: The first category mentioned, the high level executive category, allows for considerable time savings but has stringent requirements regarding minimum salary, seniority with the group and existence of group relationship. The temporary employee transfer category may provide a short-term solution where the minimum pay or international group criteria are not satisfied for the high level executive category. Finally if employment in France shall be long-term, the new hire option is more time-consuming, but is a viable option. Under the standard procedure for application for a work permit, the French employer prepares the petition, often with the assistance of French counsel. The employee must appear personally at the foreign Consulate to process the entry visa. Family immigration Spouses of French citizens have a right to a long stay visa and a family stay card as of right, absent fraud, and for spouses from visa waiver countries, no long stay visa is required. The spouse can acquire a right to permanent residence, provided the marriage was celebrated at least two years prior to the permanent residency request. Furthermore, children less than 21 years of age of a French parent also have a right to permanent residence. Also, the parent of a French citizen may request permanent residence, provided that the parent is a dependent of the French citizen. Furthermore, the minor children of aliens established legally in France can also be sponsored for visas to return to the family unit. France still has a very favourable framework for retirees, where unlike the United States a special visa category still exists. Acquiring French nationality If the

foreign-born person is the child of a French parent, citizenship may be obtained as of right by making a petition for a French nationality certificate. The individual need not reside in France to make this application. Foreign-born persons with a French spouse may claim French citizenship following four years of marriage. Furthermore, foreign-born persons may request to be naturalized if such persons have resided continuously in France for five years prior to filing of the request. The above-mentioned five-year period may be reduced to two years if the foreign-born person successfully performed two years of higher education in France. A reply is given to the request within 18 months of the request although in practice this may take longer. Dual nationality Dual nationality is not expressly provided for in French law, but is recognized. Thus a child born abroad in a country which applies the rights of nationality based on place of birth, where such child may also claim nationality through parentage, will have dual nationality. Dual nationality may also be obtained through naturalization, by marriage, by transfer of a territory or by independence of a State such as Algeria in Nevertheless, the French government applies the Convention of May 6, which provides that former nationality is lost in respect of national laws of signatory states whose laws provide for loss of nationality, such as Germany. The effects of this Convention was substantially reduced by a amendment signed between France, Italy and the Netherlands, which provides that dual nationality shall be permitted under certain conditions. French nationality may be renounced by declaration made to the foreign Consulate. Asylum in France French law recognizes rights to asylum or political refugee status for a foreign-born person who is subject to persecution by a sovereign or non-sovereign authority. Asylum may also be granted by reference to the French Constitution based upon persecution due to actions in favour of freedom. Appeal of refusals Whether for a visa refusal or a denial of nationality, the French system of justice enables the individual to appeal the decision by either making an additional, formal request for reconsideration, or a hierarchical review, or recourse to the courts.

**Chapter 6 : Taxation of foreigners in France | Our services**

*Taxation of foreigners in France. NForeign owners in France are liable to pay taxes on their property in a certain number of situations. The most significant of this tax is the income tax and local taxes.*

This section is under construction The French retirement system In France, the general rule is that you must retire at age 67 and you can retire from age 62, as long as you have worked 41 now then 42 years. According to a law, which was strongly opposed by the Left, you are now permitted to retire later until age 70 , but only if you wish. However, in some professions, people can retire with full pension as early as 55 public transport or even 50 bus or train drivers, miners, Women gain two years per child. After big strikes, it has been decided in that civil servants, who needed only 37,5 years work when private sector needed 40 would follow the general rule but very progressively. In October , in spite of huge strikes, the system was changed and the ages were modified from 60 to 62 minimum age and from 65 to 67 normal age. The pension system in France: For all salaried workers and civil servants: Everybody is entitled to the first one, which is based on the concept of "repartition", instead of "capitalization". Each year, it distributes what has been collected among active people: Read more about it. The second one concerns mostly " cadres " i. For the French it is just unthinkable that the pension you get could depend on the failure of your employer or past employer nobody could believe the Enron story. The demography being what it is in Europe weak and relatively high unemployment , maintaining the current level of pension is at stake and will be one of the major issues of European governments for the years to come. Although the demography in France is one the most dynamic in Europe, French governments have been trying to make changes in the system to adjust it to demography and economy, through a very painful process, with huge strikes: Benefitting from the French Health Plan system? Do not expect it to be simple. This is the French law: Paying tax is associated with residence. See figures about the huge difference between the system for employees of private companies and the very advantageous system for civil servants and employees of public utilities. At a big political cost, president Sarkozy reformed it toward a slow convergence of the two systems In , the Socialist government voted the Hardness Law on retirement: But how do you measure hardness? Read what happened to this unenforceable law among others. Filing for taxes is easy in France and, other than very rich people, very lazy people and people with a very complicated form of income or wealth, very few people need to pay someone to help them to file. It takes only a few minutes and a large majority of people do it online. Nothing in common with the craziness of American tax bureaucrats who, with so many ridiculously complicated tax forms and tax laws, deliberately push taxpayers in the arms of various lawyers, tax advisors and accountants. The US law is different from the French law: Paying tax is associated with citizenship. This creates many constraints for non-American banks and many of them prefer to close the accounts of their American customers. Read my column about it. This is a pathetic example of the way American lawmakers mistreat their compatriots living abroad read more about it. Taxwise, the US situation is almost unique:

### Chapter 7 : How to work in France? - France in the Southeast region

*Interviews with foreigners living in France about their perception of the French people, differences between their culture and the French one and their experience of adaptation to a new culture.*

Other Resources for Americans. French Labor Laws for Foreigners French labor laws are particularly protective of the worker and strictly regulate working conditions. They apply uniformly to both nationals and foreigners on most key issues such as compensation, the employment contract, the trial period, paid vacation, training and dismissal. The pay for work is the same for a French national and a foreigner. There are two principle types of contracts in France that are the same for both French nationals and foreigners. With a fixed-term contact CDD , an employee may not resign prior to the end of the contract. A permanent contract CDI allows for a resignation after notice is given one to three months in advance. During this period, for which the term is set in your contract 1 day per week of work for a CDD and renewable for three months for a CDI , an employee may be dismissed or resign without notice or justification. In France, the worker is entitled to 24 days of paid leave. For foreigners coming from afar, they may have the possibility to take their 5 weeks of vacation consecutively to return to their country of origin. Accessible to both French nationals and foreigners, according to the opportunities offered by the company. For French citizens and foreigner workers alike, an employee working under a CDD contract can only be laid-off in cases of serious misconduct or force majeure; however, it can be justified for economic or personal reasons as part of a CDI, with prior notice and indemnity given. In addition, workers with only a temporary residence "student" permit are not eligible for Social Security or unemployment benefits. Finally, careers in civil service are reserved for French nationals police, judiciary, etc. Some occupations require specific authorizations or national diplomas doctors, architects, lawyers, etc. Where to find a job? This fixed-term employment meets the requirements of the season: Receptionist, night porter, concierge, valet, waiter, bartenderâ€”there are many businesses in the hospitality industry and food that are compatible with studies. Being a student au pair with a French family is ideal financially and culturally, but this is highly regulated. You must be between 18 and 30, take at least 10 hours of specialized French courses for foreigners per week and go through a specialized agency before by agreeing on the contract with the host family. This contract has a duration of between 3 months and 1 year, renewable for a maximum period of 18 months. For American students not studying in a French university, you may not work in France without a work visa. However, there are a couple of opportunities that you can explore. First, you have the possibility to work as an au pair, provided that you secure the job and enter the European territory with a long-term visa. Alternatively, there are seasonal activities such as short-term language camps that you can apply for which enable non- Schengen students to legally work during their day tourist visa. For example, American Village recruits American counselors for short-stay summer camps across France. When you are in the workforce France is the fifth largest economy in the world and has a dynamic and innovative economy in the heart of the European market. Of particular interest, France guarantees generous working conditions to anyone working on its territory, national and foreign. To find work in France, there are many unemployment agencies which effectively put job seekers in contact with their future employer, providing advice and assistance in the process. The most complete public website for job searches. Tips, guide and tens of thousands of jobs online. Under the Ministry of Employment, this site aims to inform in a clear and comprehensive manner on vocational training in France. Many search engines update job vacancies available daily to Internet users. The following list is not exhaustive. Job offers, internships, training, CVs, information, advice. Portal which lists and comments on other sites that specialize in job search. American Chamber of Commerce in France. Although the Chamber of Commerce does not handle inquiries on employment opportunities, a detailed list, "American Firms in France", is available for purchase.

### Chapter 8 : Immigration & Visa Information in France

*The death of a friend or relative can be a traumatic and distressing experience and if it occurs while they are living in or*

*visiting a foreign country, unfamiliarity with proceedings is very likely to add to an already difficult situation for you. For help and support, start with your country's.*

**Chapter 9 : Retiring in France ; Practical Life ; pension system ; US retirees in France**

*U.S. Foreign Policy France's Gamble. Behind France's revulsion at Trump lies a diplomatic opportunity. As the United States looks inward, Macron is working to reinvigorate the European project as a way of restoring French leadership.*