A PhD Survival Guide for researchers of the University of Strasbourg

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Université de Strasbourg
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Welcome to the University of Strasbourg!

The goal of this guide to help all PhD candidates, particularly international researchers, understand and navigate the administrative hurdles that accompany living and studying in France.

The guide was researched and prepared by members of two university doctoral associations, Addal and StrasAIR. The advice and recommendations presented are general and may not be applicable in every case. If you have questions regarding any aspect of living and studying in France, contact your doctoral college, the Centre Euraxess, or a doctoral association. The French national agency for higher education and international mobility, Campus France, also has informational guides for international students.

This guide is an ongoing project of Addal and we are constantly working to improve and update it. If there is missing or outdated information, please contact us via our website.

Addal - l’Association des Doctorants et Docteurs d’Alsace
http://www.beta.addal-asso.fr/

StrasAIR - Association of International Researchers of Strasbourg
http://www.strasair.org/
Email: info@strasair.org

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Campus France
http://www.campusfrance.org/
First enrollment as a PhD candidate

Registration for first-year PhD candidates occurs from mid-July to the end of October online. Researchers arriving after this date must contact their doctoral college directly.

To register, PhD candidates must first submit a demande d’admission (pre-enrollment), done online at https://preinscription-these.unistra.fr/pit/InscriptionThese/. You will fill out basic information about yourself and submit some documents. When the application is finished, the PhD candidate, the project supervisor(s), the head of the research unit, and the head of the doctoral school electronically sign it.

Once the pre-enrollment request is accepted and the registration period is open, the university will send an email containing the link for the inscription administrative (Administrative Registration). Before you can complete the registration, you must pay the Contribution Vie Etudiante et de Campus (CVEC). This is a national fee that supports various campus activities including health services, sports, and culture. In 2018, the fee was 90 euros. It includes the University of Strasbourg culture card, which allows bearers to purchase reduced or free tickets to cultural events and sites (http://www.carte-culture.org/), and the sports card, which gives access to sports classes and excursions organized by the Service Universitaire des Activités Physiques et Sportives SUAPS (https://sport.unistra.fr/suaps/actualites/)

The CVEC fee can be paid online at www.messervices.etudiant.gouv.fr or in cash at a post office. In either case, you must first create an online account. If you pay online, you will immediately receive a proof of payment. To pay in cash, download and print an avis de paiement, then go to a post office to pay. Two business days later you will receive an email with your proof of payment.

Once you receive the CVEC payment confirmation, you can complete the administrative enrollment online. Each doctoral college has their own list of required documents for the pre-enrollment and administrative enrollment, however all PhDs must submit the following documents at some point during pre-enrollment or enrollment.
Documents required for all PhDs

- Photocopy of ID
- Photocopy of work contract or proof of funding for the PhD
- Proof of social security coverage (if possible)
- Proof of assurance responsabilité civile (personal insurance)
- Photocopy of visa (international PhDs only)
- Proof of registration in second university in case of a joint-PhD
- Charté du Doctorat (doctoral chart) signed by the PhD candidate, the thesis director, and the head of the research unit
- Document STEP filled out and signed by the PhD candidate and thesis director
- Copy of most recent diploma
- Photo for student card

The Charté du Doctorat and the Document STEP can be downloaded from doctoral school websites and from the main university website.

During enrollment you will also pay university fees. In 2018 the fees were 390 euros, payable in three installments.

La convention individuelle de formation

The University requires all PhD candidates to create an individual formation plan (une convention individuelle de formation) in collaboration with their thesis advisor(s). The plan details the structure of the thesis (funding source(s), provisional research calendar, special equipment required, etc.) and the professional development of the PhD candidate (planned career path, necessary training courses, etc.). It also requires the PhD to form a comité de suivie de thèse (CST) or thesis advisory committee (TAC). The committee is made up of at least two researchers in the subject field and meets once a year to discuss the progress of the PhD project. First-year PhDs must submit their convention within 6 months of registering at the university. The convention is revised and resubmitted each year during the re-enrollment process.
Re-enrollment

Re-enrollment in the Doctoral College occurs from July to the end of September and follows a similar process to the initial registration. Additionally, doctoral researchers are required to submit a short summary of their progress to date, a summary of their meeting with the thesis advisory committee and, in the case of PhD candidates registering after the 3rd year, a timeline for completion. Individual doctoral schools may have additional requirements.
PhD Survival Guide

Immigration

Visa

All doctoral researchers not from the EU must apply for a visa before coming to France. PhD candidates without a work contract will apply for a student visa, while those with a work contract (employed by the university, the CNRS, or INSERM) apply for a scientific visa. In order to apply for a scientific visa your employer must provide you with a hosting agreement (convention d’accueil).

OFII Stamp

Upon arrival in France, holders of long-stay visas (more than three month) must make an appointment with the French Office of Immigration and Integration (L’Office Français de l’Immigration et de l’Intégration – OFII). This should be done as soon as possible, as the OFII stamp is necessary for other administrative procedures. The appointment is made by filling out the demande attestation OFII (OFII authorization request), which can be found online at http://www.ofii.fr/. This document must be submitted to the local OFII office along with photocopies of the passport ID page, the visa, and the passport stamp marking arrival in France or the Schengen zone.

Once these documents have been approved, the OFII office will arrange an appointment. Bring your passport, proof of residence (renter’s agreement, attestation d’hébergement, etc.), a photo, and a fiscal stamp (60 euros in 2018).
The fiscal stamp may be purchased online at [https://www.timbresofii.fr/](https://www.timbresofii.fr/) or in a local tobacconists shop. During the appointment you will submit your documents and undergo a medical exam and short interview. If the documents are accepted, an OFII stamp will be added to the passport.

**Residency Permit (Titre de Séjour)**

Within two months of arriving in France, holders of long-stay student and researcher visas must apply for a residency permit (titre de séjour). This is not necessary for visas marked visa de long séjour valant titre de séjour. PhDs with a student visa can submit their documents at the university from September to November, or to the Strasbourg Prefecture at other times. Holders of a scientific visa submit their documents at the Centre Euraxess at the Maison Universitaire International.

Once the file is complete, the prefecture will issue a récépissé de demande de titre de séjour (receipt of an application for a residency permit). This receipt is valid for three months. If the application is accepted, the prefecture will send a letter informing the visa-holder that the card is ready. Note that residency cards must be paid for. For the first request, visa holders will pay either 269€ (multi-year card) or 79€ (one-year). Researchers are usually automatically issued with a multi-year titre de séjour which covers the time indicated on their work contract.

The residency card, visa, and OFII stamp together represent the proof of your legal right to be in France and in the EU. Non-EU residents must carry all of these documents whenever they are traveling within and outside of the EU.
Documents to submit for holders of a student visa:

- Passport, visa, and OFII stamp (photocopies)
- Proof of residence in France (renter’s agreement and *quittance de loyer* (rent receipt) issued within the last three months)
- 3 ID photos
- Birth certificate (translated into French by an official certified translator)
- *Certificat de scolarité* (proof of enrollment) for the current academic year
- Proof of financial support (minimum 615 euros per month). This can be from a scholarship, a monthly wire transfer, or a bank statement from a French bank. Foreign bank statements are not accepted; the entirety of the money necessary for the academic year must be in a bank account in France.
- Proof of social security coverage (Carte Vitale or other)

Documents to submit for holders of a scientific visa:

- Work contract
- *Convention d’accueil* signed by hosting unit or group
- Passport with visa and OFII stamp (photocopies)
- Birth certificate (with French translation)
- Proof of residence for last three months
- Information about any family members present on the same visa (birth certificate of children for example)
- Copy of master’s diploma
- If switching from a student to scientific visa, copy of student residency card
- 3 ID photos
Residency Permit Renewal

The request to renew a residency card or récépissé must be submitted within two months of the expiration of the current card or receipt. The process is identical to the first application. Holders of a student visa will also need to include any grades/diplomas received during the previous academic year. Visa holders will pay 49, 79, or 269 euros (in 2016) for the new card depending on type and duration.

It is the responsibility of the visa holder to ensure that their immigration status is up-to-date. If documents and requests are submitted after the expiration of visas or residency cards, the cardholder will be fined (180€ in 2016 for student visas).
University Housing

**CROUS**

The CROUS (Le Centre Régional des Œuvres Universitaires et Scolaires) is a regional governmental organization which provides services for students and young researchers including campus restaurants, financial support, and lodging. CROUS residences or *Cité Universitaires (Cité Us)* are dedicated to students. The rooms range from small 9 m² rooms to full studios with kitchenette and bathroom. All Cite Us’ have a laundry room, space for cars and bikes, and work/social spaces. Rents range from 150-500 euros/month, all charges and taxes included.

Priority is given to students, but international PhDs with a doctoral contract may be able to find a place. To apply, contact the CROUS to see if you are eligible ([http://www.crous-strasbourg.fr/](http://www.crous-strasbourg.fr/)) link ‘Nous Contacter’.

**Residences specific for PhDs and Post-Docs**

The University of Strasbourg has three residences dedicated to doctoral candidates and post-docs: the Collège Doctoral Européen, the Maison Universitaire International, and the Résidence Arconati Visconti. Demand is high, so it is important to request space early. Reservation can be made online through the websites of the Doctoral College or the Maison International, or by emailing info-logement@unistra.fr.

**College Doctoral Europeen (CDE)**

In addition to housing the administrative offices of the Doctoral Colleges, the CDE has 100 20 m² studios available exclusively to doctoral candidates for short- or long-term rental. The studios are furnished and equipped with a bathroom and kitchenette. The residence itself has three social rooms, a small sports room, a laundry space, and spaces for working and lectures. Prices range from 400-470€, charges and taxes included, depending on the type of doctoral funding of the resident.
Maison International (MUI)

The Maison International has 170 studios which range in size from 18.5 to 40 m². All rooms are furnished and have a kitchenette. The residence includes a sports room, a music room, and a laundry room. Prices range from 480-830 euros, charges and tax included.

Résidence Arconati Visconti

This residence proposes only short-term rentals from 1 week to three months for doctoral candidates and researchers. Lodging ranges from simple rooms to two-room studios. To request space, fill out a request form which can be found on the university website and send it to arconati@unistra.fr.

Non-University Housing

Résidences Etudiants Privées

These residences are similar to university residences; however, they are run by private organizations and are open to anyone enrolled at an educational institution, with no priority given based on situation. As a result, they are more expensive, but they may also offer some advantages (recent construction, additional amenities, location, etc.)

Foyers de Jeunes

These are non-profit residences run by associations for young workers between 16 and 30 years old. PhD candidates may be accepted in certain cases. Like university residences, they propose services such as laundry facilities, parking, and social spaces and events. Tariffs vary depending on the residence and the social situation of the renter. There are many foyers in and near Strasbourg including the Amital residences, Adoma Residences, the Masion de l'Etudiant, and foyers proposed by the Association Foyer Notre Dame.
Private Rentals: Rooms, Studios, Apartments

There are an enormous variety of lodgings offered in Strasbourg, ranging from rooms in a house (chez un particulier) to full apartments. Prices range accordingly. Though it is illegal in France to refuse to rent to foreigners, competition is high and some landlords (particularly individuals) may give preference to French candidates. That being said, Strasbourg is an international city and the majority of landlords will happily rent to foreigners provided they are able to satisfy the other rental requirements (stable work/situation, co-signer, etc).

Roommates (Colocation)

Colocation is very popular in Strasbourg, allowing students and young workers to live in apartments with more space and resources than a traditional one-room studio. Of course, you need to be willing to share space and negotiate resources. Be sure to understand how the lease is handled (if all roommates are on the same lease or have individual agreements) as this can have an impact on your responsibilities in case one roommate is unable to pay their rent or leaves before the end of the lease, or in case of damages.

Le logement intergénérationnel (Inter-generational Accomodation)

This is a housing project with the double aim of providing low-cost housing to young adults and reducing the isolation of senior citizens. A young worker or student rents a room in the home of a senior. Some rooms may be free, under the condition that the renter spends some amount of time assisting the owner (shopping, cleaning, companionship), while others are traditional renter agreements, where rent is paid and the renter is independent from the owner. In Strasbourg, the association 1 foyer 2 âges organizes inter-generational rooms (http://1foyer2ages.free.fr/).
Resources to find housing in Strasbourg

Here are some resources that you can use:

**University Residences**
- CROUS: [http://www.crous-strasbourg.fr/](http://www.crous-strasbourg.fr/) (French and English)
- CDE: [http://cde.unistra.fr/](http://cde.unistra.fr/) (French and English)

**Lists of residences**
- Lokaviz: [https://www.lokaviz.fr/](https://www.lokaviz.fr/) (French)
- Adele: [https://www.adele.org/](https://www.adele.org/) (French)
- La Federation national de l’immobilier (FNAIM) (French)
- The student insurance associations MGEL and LMDE may be able to provide housing information to their customers.

**Websites (in French)**

For apartments and roommates
- [www.location-etudiant.fr](http://www.location-etudiant.fr)
- [www.seloger.fr](http://www.seloger.fr)
- [www.entreparticuliers.com](http://www.entreparticuliers.com)
- [www.leboncoin.fr](http://www.leboncoin.fr)

To find roommates
- [www.appartager.com](http://www.appartager.com)
- [www.acartedescolocs.fr](http://www.acartedescolocs.fr)
- [www.recherche-colocation.com](http://www.recherche-colocation.com)
- [www.colocation.fr](http://www.colocation.fr)
- okrommate.com/france/

**Housing Assistance**

The Centre Euraxess is in charge of assisting international researchers at the University of Strasbourg and may be able to offer suggestions on finding accommodation. Email: [euraxess@unistra.fr](mailto:euraxess@unistra.fr) (French and English).

Your doctoral college may also be able to provide information, especially concerning reserving a room in a university residence.
Applying for housing

The documents required will depend on the landlord, but standard documents include:

- Proof of identity: identity card, passport
- Proof of legal residence in France: Visa, titre de séjour (residence permit)
- Proof of income: an attestation de bourse (proof of scholarship) for students or contrat de travail (work contract) for researchers, pay slips, tax slips
- References from previous landlord: quittance de loyer (rent payment slip)

Private renters may also ask for a garant (co-signer). This is a person or organization which agrees to pay your rent in case you are unable to pay. Generally, a co-signer is only required if your income is less than three times your rent, however owners may still also request a co-signer when renting to young workers or non-French citizens. If you are unable to provide a co-signer, the French government has a program called visale which acts as garant for students and international researchers. It is available for all students regardless of nationality as well as international doctoral candidates and post-docs with a work contract.

The application is found online at the visale website (https://www.visale.fr/). In order to use the service, both the renter and landlord must have an account. The renter submits a request and supporting documents online. Once the request is accepted, the renter receives a visa. The visa is given to the landlord, who then validates it online.

If your dossier de location (rental application) is accepted by the owner, you will establish a bail (lease). This is a contract that lays out the agreement between the renter and the landlord, including rents and charges, the duration of the lease, and the état des lieux (rent inventory). Be sure to carefully note any signs of damages during the inventory, otherwise you may be required to pay for repairs upon leaving. You will also need to provide proof of housing insurance (see below) and a dépôt de garantie (security deposit), usually the equivalent of one month’s rent. The security deposit serves as insurance for the landlord in case of damages. When you leave the residence, it will be refunded, provided there are no significant damages beyond normal wear
and tear. If you are renting through an agency, you will also pay the frais d'agence/honoraires (agency fees). These are usually equivalent to one month’s rent or more and are not refunded.

**Housing Insurance**

Housing insurance is mandatory; however, your landlord cannot oblige you to purchase insurance from a specific organization. There are two general types of insurance:

**Assurance risques locatifs**

This is the minimum level of coverage, usually only physical damage to the residence due to fire, explosion, and water damage. It does not cover personal belongings.

**Assurance Multirisques Habitation**

A broader coverage. In addition to the above, it also covers damage due to all-natural disasters, technological disasters, and acts of terrorism. Loss of personal belongings due to disasters or theft are covered. It also includes the responsabilité civil.

Student-specific insurance agencies like the LMDE and the MGEL offer individual and housing insurance to students at advantageous prices. PhDs with a work contract may also be able to benefit from these offers. Some banks also provide insurance.

**Leaving your residence**

Generally, you must provide your landlord with three months’ notice before leaving your apartment, though this can be decreased to 1 month under certain conditions including loss of employment, moving, or another change of situation. If you are leaving France, be sure to keep your bank account open for at least 2 months to be sure your security deposit is refunded. Also contact your centre d’impôts (local tax agency) if you need to pay the taxe d’habitation.
A short vocabulary guide for housing announces

- **CC** (charges comprise) or **TTC** (Toutes Taxes Compris): utilities (electricity, water, gas) included in the rent
- **HT** (Hors Tax): Rent before charges
- **Studio**: one room with kitchenette and bathroom
  - T1/F1: a one-room apartment with a separate kitchen
- The number following a T or F indicates the number of additional rooms in an apartment. For example, an F2 would have a bedroom, a sitting room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.
- **Tout confort**: The lodging comprises the minimum to live comfortably. In France this is a bathroom, shower, central heating, and a kitchenette.

**Rental Abuses**

Be on your guard for housing scams. One popular scam is the ‘**Mandat Cash Urgent**’ scam, where a potential landlord will ask you to send a ‘deposit’ in the form of a money order before arranging a visit. It is illegal for individuals or agencies to demand a fee to visit a residence. You should never pay any money before signing your renter’s agreement. Also, be aware of abusive clauses in the rental agreement, including a requirement to pay rent by wire transfer (**virement**) or to buy insurance from a specific agency. Finally, be aware that as a renter it is illegal for you to sublet your apartment for more than the actual rent.
Caisses d’Allocations Familiales - CAF

The Caisse d’Allocations Familiales (CAF) is a branch of the French government which takes care of the social needs of people living in France. The CAF offers four types of support: housing (le logement), payroll (la prime d’activité), unemployment (le revenu de solidarité active), and child (la prestation d’accueil du jeune enfant – Paje). Every person legally living in France for more than 6 months has the right to request CAF support.

To apply for the prime d’activité, you must be over 18, employed in France, and earn less than 1500€ per month. If eligible, PhD candidates generally receive 30 - 60€ per month. For housing assistance, eligibility depends upon a variety of factors including income, marital status, family situation, and rent. Support ranges from 150 - 250€. In general, single PhD candidates with a work contract are not eligible for housing support because of their income level, but each situation is different.

The first step to apply for CAF support is to do an online simulation to determine your eligibility. This can be found online at www.caf.fr (services en ligne – faire une simulation). Note that the CAF website is only available in French. If the simulation determines you are eligible for assistance, you can then fill out an online application and submit supporting documents. It is very important to fill out the application and submit all the documents requested, as improper or missing documents will delay the response. The whole process generally lasts a couple of months. Once the application is processed, the CAF will send a confirmation and their final decision. For housing support, the CAF will refund up to the date at which the application was submitted, so submit the request early. CAF aid is deposited directly every month on the 5th.
Health Care

Social Security

Social security is compulsory for all students and international researchers in France. It provides refunds for some health costs (visits to doctors, medicines, etc).

**PhDs with a work contract**

International PhDs with a work contract (Contrat Doctoral, etc.) automatically benefit from a health insurance plan that is funded by a portion of the salary tax. Most PhD candidates with a work contract will be affiliated with the regional public plan (Régime Général). In Strasbourg this is the Caisse Primaire D’assurance Maladie Du Bas Rhin (CPAM).

To apply, fill out the application form which can be downloaded from the CPAM website (Formule “Demande d’ouverture des droits à l’assurance maladie”) and send it to your local CPAM along with the requested documents:

- Birth certificate with a certified translation in French
- Photocopy of your passport or ID
- Residence permit or receipt if you are not an EU/EEA or Swiss citizen
- Photocopy of your work contract
- Full bank details ("RIB")

Doctoral researchers may request social security coverage as soon as they arrive in France and have the required documents. Children under the age of 18 can be affiliated during the initial request by submitting form S3105. Spouses and children older than 18 are eligible to apply for social security after three months in France. They must provide proof that they are not eligible for coverage from their home country.

Once the CPAM approves your request, you will be issued with a social security number. The social security number allows you to access health coverage through the public plan and to request reimbursements for your medical fees.

On the following page is an example of the CPAM application form
Demande d'ouverture des droits à l'assurance maladie


Pour bénéficier de la prise en charge des frais de santé en cas de maladie ou de maternité, vous devez travailler en France ou, si vous êtes sans activité, résider en France de manière stable et régulière.

Afin de permettre d'ouvrir vos droits à l'assurance maladie lors de votre arrivée en France, si vous n'êtes pas déjà rattaché à un régime de sécurité sociale français, il convient de compléter ce formulaire et de le retourner à l'organisme d'assurance maladie de votre lieu de résidence accompagné des justificatifs demandés au verso.

Si vous relevez du régime de sécurité sociale d'un autre pays, par exemple en tant que travailleur à temps partiel ou retraité, vous ne devez pas remplir ce formulaire. Pour exercer vos droits et ceux de membres de votre famille, vous devez fournir à votre caisse d'assurance maladie un formulaire 51 "Inscription dans l'état de résidence" ou un document équivalent pour les pays hors espace européen.

1) Tarif d'accueil : 1,20 euros et 0,60 euros : enfant à charge.

A ➤ Identification du demandeur

- Vos nom et prénoms (Last and first names)
  - Adresse postale (adresse de résidence) et adresse électronique si vous en avez une (e-mail)
  - Numéro de sécurité sociale (si vous en avez)
  - CAF numéro (si vous en avez)

- Votre date de naissance
  - Lieu de naissance
  - Date de naissance
  - Lieu de naissance

- Nationalité
  - France
  - Étranger

- Vos coordonnées de contact
  - Your address in France
  - Code Postal
  - Comune

- Votre numéro de téléphone
  - French telephone number

- Si vous n'avez pas d'adresse personnelle, nomrez l'adresse du logement auprès duquel vous avez le domicile

B ➤ Situation du demandeur au regard de l'emploi

- Activité professionnelle
  - Job, write "chercheur doctorant"

- Sauveteur, Autre

C ➤ Attestation sur l'honneur à compléter par le demandeur

- Je m'engage à porter immédiatement à la connaissance de l'organisme d'assurance maladie destinataire de la présente demande toute modification des informations du cadre 6 et à le signaler par écrit au sein de la résidence principale.

- Je m'engage à porter immédiatement à la connaissance de l'organisme d'assurance maladie destinataire de la présente demande toute modification des informations du cadre 6 et à le signaler par écrit au sein de la résidence principale.

Location and date of signature

Signature du demandeur

Your signature

IMPORTANT : si vous avez des enfants mineurs à votre charge, veuillez vous reporter à la notice

La loi n° 76-756 du 5 août 2017 relative à l'action publique et à la拉动ationale, sus décrets et autres textes législatifs en rapport portent sur le formulaire. Elle est dans le but de faciliter et d'assurer un accès au service de votre organisme d'assurance maladie.
PhDs without a work contract

Currently, students in France are covered through student social security organizations, however these will be dissolved at the end of August 2019. New students and PhDs will be enrolled in the CPAM. Already-enrolled members will be moved to the CPAM by August 31, 2019.

*International PhDs from the EU and affiliates*

If you are from a country within the EU, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway or Switzerland, you can use your European Health Insurance Card and do not need to enroll in the French system.

*International PhDs from other countries*

International PhDs must register with the French social security system in order to get a social security number and access care. This can be done online at [https://etudiant-etranger.ameli.fr](https://etudiant-etranger.ameli.fr).

**Medical fee reimbursement**

If you go to the doctor before joining the French social security system you will have to pay all the medical fees of your visit. However, you can be reimbursed once you have a social security number. After the medical visit the doctor will give you a summary of the medical procedures and the fees (called a *feuille des soins*). Fill in the upper portion of the document with your personal information and your social security number and send a copy along with any prescriptions and receipts to the CPAM. While it may take a few months, you will be reimbursed.

On the following page is an example of the *feuille des soins*. 
The Carte Vitale

Once you receive your social security number, you may apply online using your social security account (compte ameli) for a social security card (carte vitale) ([https://www.ameli.fr/](https://www.ameli.fr/)). This card allows your medical fees to be automatically recorded and deductions calculated. Social security cards must be updated every year. This can be done in a pharmacy or in a doctor’s office. The card can also serve as an identity card in France.

Declaring a primary care physician

During your first medical visit using your social security number, you will be asked to declare a primary doctor (médicine traitant). This is your primary doctor who will have access to all your medical records in France. You can visit any doctor or specialist in France, however in order to benefit from reimbursements it may be necessary to pass by your médicine traitant (in the case of consulting a specialist for example). You can change your médicine traitant at any point.

Supplemental health insurance (mutual de santé)

This insurance is not compulsory, but it is recommended. It supplements the basic social security coverage provided by the French government. If you have specific health problems which are poorly refunded by the basic system (such as glasses or dental care) or have health care needs which require regular visits to a doctor and/or regular medications which require a prescription a supplemental insurance is important to have. Note that many medications which are available without a prescription (pain pills, allergy medication) will be reimbursed by the social security if they are ordered as a prescription.
How to find a Doctor

To find a doctor in France, you can use an online site like www.doctolib.fr or www.mondocteur.fr. These two sites allow you to search for both general doctors and specialists like gynacologists or dentists in your area and book an appointment with them. They also allow you to see what languages the doctor speaks, their specialties, and if they accept reimbursement from the social security system and supplementary health insurance.

To use these sites, search on the homepage by region and specialty (médecin généraliste, dentist). The site will provide a list of doctors and their upcoming availabilities. To make an appointment, select the date and time that you want, and fill in the requested information. You will need to set up an online account to make an appointment. Once your appointment is confirmed, you will receive a text message with the appointment information and a link in case you need to cancel.

Example of the doctolib.fr registration page. Select either ‘Prendre rendez-vous’ or a date and time to make an appointment. Use the map to refine your search area.
Not all healthcare providers are listed on these sites. There are several medical centers (Centres médicales) which combine many practitioners in the same space. Near the main university campus is the Espace de Santé Mutualiste (https://www.mf-alsace.fr/) and the Centre de Santé de la MGEN (https://www.mgen.fr/etablissements/centres-medicaux-et-dentaires/centre-de-strasbourg/), both of which provide care to the general population as well as students. There are also local doctors who have their own scheduling system. Take time to try out a few doctors until you find someone who you feel comfortable with!

Mental health

The PhD can be a stressful time for young researchers. While advisors, colleagues, friends, and family may be a strong source of support, PhDs should not hesitate to reach out for professional help if they feel the need. The centre d'accueil medico psychologique (CAMUS) run by the university has trained psychologists and psychiatrists available for all enrolled students (www.camus67.fr). You can make an appointment ahead of time or have a same-day appointment in case of urgent need. Additionally, the center offers weekly stress reduction and yoga sessions (www.sante.unistra.fr)

Important telephone numbers

- **112** – The general emergency number in Europe
- **15** – The Service d’Aide Médicale Urgente (SAMU), the emergency medical service in France
- **18** – The fire department
- **3624** – To call a doctor for a house call if you are too ill to travel
EU residents and non-EU residents with a student visa may drive in France using the driver’s license issued in their home country. Non-EU residents with a scientific visa who resided in France for more than three months must exchange their driver’s license for a French license. This is compulsory and must be done within one year of your arrival in France. If you do not make the exchange before the first year, you will have to pass through the French driving schools in order to apply for a French license. Direct exchange is only possible if your country has an arrangement with France (in some cases, for example the US, Canada, and Brazil only licenses from specific regions may be exchanged). The full list of countries and regions with an agreement in place can be found online at the official French administration website (www.service-public.fr), document “pays pratiquant l’échange des permis avec la France”.

To exchange your driver’s license, you must submit the following documents to the prefecture:

- Cerfa form 14879*01 (demande de permis de conduire par échange)
- Cerfa form 14918*01 Ref 6 (demande de permis de conduire)
- Front and back copy of your driver’s license and official translation with apostil
- Four ID photos
- Front and back copy of your titre de séjour
- Proof of residence in France dated less than three months

Note that if you exchange your license you may not be eligible to drive in your home country.
Taxes

There are three different taxes which affect PhD students: the TV tax (contribution à l’audiovisuel public), the home tax (taxe d’habitation), and the salary tax (impôt sur le revenu).

**TV tax**

The TV tax is only paid by people who own a TV. This is declared when filling out the declaration of resources (Déclaration des Revenus) but tax is paid in November with the home tax. This tax is around 130€/year.

**Home tax**

The home tax is also paid in November. It is based on the residence as of January 1st. The amount depends on the flat’s surface, features and location. For example, the home tax for a 34m² apartment with a bedroom, sitting room, kitchen and bathroom, located in Neudorf, in an old building without elevator will cost around 600€. The home tax of the same flat in Esplanade could be higher. This tax is not paid by individuals living in a public residence or renting a room in an individual’s home.

**Salary tax**

Every year, each person working in France must submit a Declaration des Resources (declaration of resources) once per year, regardless of if any taxes are paid. At the end of April, the tax office will send a letter listing the amount of money that must be declared (avis d’imposition). The first declaration is done in paper, using the Déclaration des Revenus form 2024. After the first declaration, it is possible to declare online using a numéro fiscal (fiscal identity number) assigned by the French government.

Starting on January 1, 2019, France switches to a withholding tax system (prélevement à la source), meaning that income taxes will be taken directly from workers’ salaries every month instead of a bulk payment at the end of the year. The tax rate will be calculated based on the amount declared in the previous years tax declaration. The rate is automatically readjusted each year in September. Any difference between the amount withheld and the amount that should
have been paid will be made up either as credits from the government or a payment from the taxpayer. If your situation changes during the fiscal year (marriage, birth, change in employment), you must request a readjustment of your tax rate.

As of 2018, PhD candidates with a simple work contract earn a little less than 1,400€ net per month and will therefore have a tax rate of 1.01% or about 14€ withheld per month. You can estimate your tax rate and housing tax online at: https://www.impots.gouv.fr/portail/simulateurs

Depending on your nationality, you may not have to pay taxes in France or your home country. Tax laws relating to researchers are found in Article 20 of any tax treaty between France and another country. However you still must file an income summary with the French government, referencing the tax treaty in the informations complémentaires section.

Transfrontaliers (those who work in one country but live in another) pay their taxes in the country in which they work. For example someone living in Kehl but working at the University of Strasbourg will file and pay taxes in France. More information concerning administrative questions about living in one country but working in another can be found at www.infobest.eu (in French and German)

Shown on the next pages is an example of a déclaration de ressources form indicating which sections a single PhD student with no deductions must fill out.
Déclaration des Revenus 2016

État Civil

This is your partner --> Déclarant 2

Nom de naissance
Prénoms
Date de naissance
Lieu de naissance

Adresse au 1er Janvier 2017

Adresse
Appartement
Statut

Changements d'adresse

Vous avez changé d'adresse en 2016
Nouveau
Adresse
Appartement

Vous avez changé d'adresse en 2017
Adresse actuelle
Appartement

Contribution à l'audiovisuel public

Signature du ou des déclarants

Date, place and signature

Check if it is your first declaration

PhD Survival Guide

Taxes
A | SITUATION DU FOYER FISCAL EN 2016

Maréchal (e) : 
Divorcé(e) : 
Pacsé(e) :

Situations pouvant donner droit à une demi-part supplémentaire
1. célibataire, divorcé(e), séparé(e), veuf(ve)
2. Titulaire d'une pension (militaire, accident du travail) pour invalidité d'au moins 40 % ou d'une carte d'invalidité d'au moins 80 %
3. Titulaire de la carte du combattant ou d'une pension militaire d'invalidité ou de victime de guerre

B | PARENT ISOLÉ

Vous avez un enfant

C | PERSONNES À CHARGE EN 2016

Enfant à charge

Enfant à charge en résidence alternée


Personnes invalides vivant sous votre toit

D | RATTACHEMENT EN 2016 D'ENFANTS MAJEURS OU MARIÉS

Nom et prénom du conjoint

Éléments complémentaires

COORDONNÉES BANCAIRES

Vous avez joint a FIB (your account number)

Vous êtes bénéficiaire du droit d'être remboursé par votre banque selon les conditions décrites dans la convention que vous avez passée avec elle, une demande de remboursement doit être présentée dans les 10 semaines suivant la date de réception de votre remise pour un prélèvement autorisé.

Vous devez connaître le présent mandat dans un document que vous pouvez obtenir auprès de votre banque.
# Taxes

## 1 Traitements, Salaires, Pensions et Rentes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAITEMENTS, SALAIRES</th>
<th>DÉCLARANT 1</th>
<th>DÉCLARANT 2</th>
<th>1° PER. À CHARGE</th>
<th>2° PER. À CHARGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenus d’activité</td>
<td>1SA</td>
<td>1SB</td>
<td>1CA</td>
<td>1CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abattement forfaitaire, assistants maternels et journalistes</td>
<td>16A</td>
<td>16A</td>
<td>14A</td>
<td>14A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres revenus imposables préférentiel, climatique</td>
<td>1AP</td>
<td>1BP</td>
<td>1CP</td>
<td>10P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frais déduits jouer le loto détaillés sur propre ligne</td>
<td>1A9</td>
<td>1B9</td>
<td>1C9</td>
<td>1D9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demandeur d’emploi de plan d’un an</td>
<td>1A1 CODEHEZ</td>
<td>1B1 CODEHEZ</td>
<td>1C1 CODEHEZ</td>
<td>1D1 CODEHEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaires de source française perçus par les non-résidents et salaires de source étrangère ouvrant droit à un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt français</td>
<td>1A1</td>
<td>1B1</td>
<td>1C1</td>
<td>1D1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres salaires imposables de source étrangère</td>
<td>1A6</td>
<td>1B6</td>
<td>1C6</td>
<td>1D6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PENSIONS, RETRAITES, RENTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENSIONS, RETRAITES, RENTES</th>
<th>DÉCLARANT 1</th>
<th>DÉCLARANT 2</th>
<th>1° PER. À CHARGE</th>
<th>2° PER. À CHARGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pensions, retraites, rentes</td>
<td>1AS</td>
<td>1BS</td>
<td>1CS</td>
<td>1DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions de retraite en capital taxables à 7,5 %</td>
<td>1AS</td>
<td>1BS</td>
<td>1CS</td>
<td>1DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions d’invalidité</td>
<td>1A2</td>
<td>1B2</td>
<td>1C2</td>
<td>1D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions alimentaires perçues</td>
<td>1A0</td>
<td>1B0</td>
<td>1C0</td>
<td>1D0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions de source française perçus par les non-résidents et pensions de source étrangère ouvrant droit à un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt francs</td>
<td>1A4</td>
<td>1B4</td>
<td>1C4</td>
<td>1D4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pensions imposables de source étrangère</td>
<td>1AM</td>
<td>1BM</td>
<td>1CM</td>
<td>1DM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Rentes Vagabondes à titre généreux

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rentes vagabondes</th>
<th>1AIW</th>
<th>1BIW</th>
<th>1CIW</th>
<th>1DIW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rentes de source étrangère ouvrant droit à un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt francs</td>
<td>1AIW</td>
<td>1BIW</td>
<td>1CIW</td>
<td>1DIW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2 Revenus des Valeurs et Capitaux Mobiliers

| Prod. d’assurance-vie et de capitalisation soumis au prélèvement libérateur de 7,5 % | 2AH |
| Prod. de placement soumis à un prélèvement libérateur | 2EH |

## Revenus Ouvrant Droit à Abattement

| Prod. des contrats d’assurance-vie d’une durée d’au moins 8 ans | 2CH |

## Revenus N’Ouvrant Pas Droit à Abattement

| Prod. des contrats d’assurance-vie d’une durée inférieure à 8 ans et distributions | 2IT |
| Intérêts et autres produits de placement à revenu fixe | 2IT |
| Intérêts des prêts participatifs | 2IT |
| Intérêts et autres produits de placement à revenu fixe n’excedant pas 2 000 € taxables sur option à 24 % | 2FA |

## Autres

| Revenus des lignes 2D, 2E, 2T, 2R, 2T | 2GA |
| Revenus des lignes 2A, 2C, 2H, 2F, 2T, 2T | 2BA |
| Frais et charges déductibles | 2CA |
| Crédit d’impôt sur valeurs étrangères | 2AB |
| Crédit d’impôt égal au prélèvement forfaitaire non libérateur effectué en 16... | 2CK |

## 3 Plus-values de Cession de Valeurs Mobilières, Droits Sociaux et Gains Assimilés

| Plus-value après application éventuelle des abattements | 3IV |
| Abattement pour durée de détention de droit commun | 3GS |
| Abattement pour durée de détention renforcé | 3SL |
| Moins-value 2016 | 3SH |

## 4 Revenus Fonciers

| Micro foncier: recettes brutes sans abattement n’excédant pas 7 000 € | 4BF |
| - dont recettes de source étrangère ouvrant droit à un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt français | 4BF |
| Nom de l’octroyant et adresse | 4BF |
| Revenus fonciers imposables | 4BA |
| - dont revenus de source étrangère ouvrant droit à un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt français | 4BL |
| Déficit imputable sur les revenus fonciers | 4BB |
| Déficit imputable sur le revenu global | 4BC |
| Déficits antérieurs non encore imputés | 4BD |
| Primes d’assurance pour locations conventionnelles | 4BF |
| Vous ne percevez plus de revenus fonciers après le 31.12.2016 | 4BF CODEHEZ |
| Vous souscrivez une déclaration n° 2044 spéciale | 4BF CODEHEZ |
### 6.1 Charges Déductibles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Déduction</th>
<th>1er enfant</th>
<th>2e enfant</th>
<th>3e enfant</th>
<th>4e enfant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSG déductible calculé sur les revenus du patronyme</td>
<td>6G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions alimentaires versées à des enfants majeurs : décision de justice définitive avant 2006</td>
<td>6G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pensions alimentaires versées à des enfants majeurs</td>
<td>6El</td>
<td>6El</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pensions alimentaires versées (enfants mineurs, ascendants...) sur décision de justice définitive avant 2006</td>
<td>6GF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pensions alimentaires versées (enfants mineurs, ascendants...) sans et contre les bénéficiaires</td>
<td>6GU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Épargne retraite : PERP et produits assimilés

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catégories</th>
<th>PERP, PERE, COREM, CGDS et produits assimilés</th>
<th>PERP, à charge</th>
<th>COREM, CGDS et produits assimilés</th>
<th>COREM, à charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dépôt d'épargne</td>
<td>6AT</td>
<td>6BT</td>
<td>6AU</td>
<td>6BU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Épargne retraite : PERC

Vous êtes nouvellement domicilié en France en 2016 après avoir résidé à l'étranger pendant les 3 années précédentes : 6CQ | 6CQ |

### Épargne retraite : PERCO

ou aux contrats « Madelin » ou versements exonérés sur un PERCO : 6CQ | 6CT | 6CQ | 6CQ |

### 7.1 Réductions et crédits d’impôt

Vous trouverez les réductions et crédits d’impôt sur le nouveau formulaire n° 2042 BIC, disponible également sur impots.gouv.fr

### 8.1 Divers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Déclaration</th>
<th>1er enfant</th>
<th>2e enfant</th>
<th>3e enfant</th>
<th>4e enfant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Élus locaux (régions financières à la retraite)</td>
<td>8BY</td>
<td>8BY</td>
<td>8BY</td>
<td>8BY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-résidents ; retour à la source préllevée en France ; report de l’année n° 2041E</td>
<td>8TA</td>
<td>8TA</td>
<td>8TA</td>
<td>8TA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Réductions de revenus imposables en France

- Revenus de source étrangère imposables en France, avant droit à un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt étranger :
  - impôt payé à l’étranger sur revenus de capteurs mobiliers et plus-values | 8BY |
  - Revenus exonérés retenus pour le calcul du taux effectif : autres que les salaires et pensions | 8BT |
  - Revenus de source étrangère imposables en France, avant droit à un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt français | 8BK |

### Plus-values en report d’imposition non expiré

- Plus-values en report d’imposition non expiré | 8BT |

### Réductions de revenus imposables pour le calcul du taux effectif

- Revenus exonérés non retenus pour le calcul du taux effectif : organismes internationaux, missions diplomatiques ou consulaires | 8BV | 8BV |
- Contrats d’assurance-vie souscrits à l’étranger : report de la taxe sur les contrats | 8BT | 8BT |
- Comptes ouverts, utilisés ou clôturés à l’étranger : report de la taxe sur les comptes sur papier léger | 8BU | 8BU |

### Vous percevez des revenus provenant d’une activité non salariée, déclarés dans la catégorie des salariés

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Déclaration</th>
<th>1er enfant</th>
<th>2e enfant</th>
<th>3e enfant</th>
<th>4e enfant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenus exceptionnels ou différé</td>
<td>8BV</td>
<td>8BV</td>
<td>8BV</td>
<td>8BV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVENUS EXCEPTIONNELS OU DIFFERÉS** à inspecter suivant le système ci-dessus:

Montant total des revenus à imposer / incluez pas ces revenus dans les autres rubriques de votre déclaration | 8BX | 8BX | 8BX | 8BX |

Nature, déclarée en annexe d’échelle normale de ces revenus, hors les bénéficiaires indiqués dans le tableau ci-dessus et s’il est échelonné d’un RSA ou d’un CSGA.
### 6. Charges Déductibles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Déclarant 1</th>
<th>Déclarant 2</th>
<th>Personne À Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSO déductible calculé sur les revenus du partenaire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions alimentaires versées à des enfants majeurs : décision de justice définitive avant 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pensions alimentaires versées à des enfants majeurs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pensions alimentaires versées (enfants mineurs, ascendants...) sur décision de justice définitive avant 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pensions alimentaires versées (enfants mineurs, ascendants...)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location et charges des bénéficiaires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Déduction, prévues par les articles 156b et 156bs du code général des impôts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. Réductions et Crédits d’Impôt

Vous trouverez les réductions et crédits d’impôt sur le nouveau formulaire n° 2042 BIC, disponible également sur Impôts.gouv.fr

### 8. Divers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Déclarant 1</th>
<th>Déclarant 2</th>
<th>Personne À Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Élus locaux : indemnités de fonction soumises au régime de la retenue à la source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non résidents : retenue à la source prélevée en France Report de l’année n° 2041E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenus de source étrangère imposables en France, avantage d’un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt étranger :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- impôt payé à l’étranger sur revenus de capitaux mobiliers et plus-values</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenus non exonérés retenus pour le calcul du taux effectif autres que les salaires et pensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenus de source étrangère imposables en France, avantage d’un crédit d’impôt égal à l’impôt français</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus-values en report d’imposition non expiré</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenus non exonérés retenus pour le calcul du taux effectif organismes internationaux, missions diplomatiques au consulaires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrats d’assurance-vie souscrits à l’étranger : report du taux des contrats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptes ouverts, utilisés ou clos à l’étranger : report de la déclaration n° 2416 ou la liste des comptes sur papier facteur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vous percevez des revenus provenant d’une activité non salariée, déclarés dans la catégorie des salariés</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rémunérations des gérants et associés art. 62 du CGI, commissions des agents d’assurance, droits d’auteur, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Revenus Exceptionnels ou Différés

À imputer suivant le système du quotient montant total des revenus à imposer d’inclure parcs ces revenus dans les autres rubriques de votre déclaration.

Nature, déroger aux règles d’échelle normale de ces revenus. Vous les bénéficiaires indicatifs le nom du contribuable et s’il est échelonnées d’un GSA ou d’un GIGSA.
If it is your first declaration, you have to send the following documents:

**SI VOUS DÉPOSEZ UNE DÉCLARATION DE REVENUS POUR LA PREMIÈRE FOIS COMPLÉTEZ CE FORMULAIRE ET FOURNISSEZ LES DOCUMENTS INDIQUÉS**

### SI VOUS ÉTES LOCATAIRE OU COLOCATAIRE

If you have rented an apartment

- Copie du contrat de bail de votre logement au 31 décembre 2016
  
  The lease contract of your apartment in December the 31st

### SI VOUS ÉTES HÉBERGÉ À TITRE GRATUIT

If you are hosted for free

- Copie du dernier avis de taxe d’habitation, de taxe foncière ou du contrat de bail de la personne qui vous hébergeait au 31 décembre 2016
  
  A copy of the last home tax, property tax or the lease contract of the apartment you lived in on December the 31st

- Attestation d’hébergement (voir au verso) signée par la personne qui vous hébergeait au 31 décembre 2016
  
  A certificate from your host

### SI VOUS RÉSIDEZ DANS UN HÔTEL

If you are living in a hotel

- Attestation d’occupation d’une chambre d’hôtel délivrée par le gérant de l’hôtel où vous résidez au 31 décembre 2016
  
  Certificate from the hotel you lived in on December the 31st

### SI VOUS ÉTES HÉBERGÉ DANS UN FOYER

If you live with a family

- Attestation délivrée par le foyer qui vous hébergeait au 31 décembre 2016
  
  Certificate from the family you lived with on December the 31st

### SI VOUS ÉTES DOMICILÉ À PROXIMITÉ D’UN CENTRE COMMUNAL D’ACTION SOCIALE OU D’UN ORGANISME AGÉE À CET ÉFFET

If you are living in a social center

- Attestation d’élection de domicile en cours de validité au 31 décembre 2016
  
  Certificate from the social center you lived in on December the 31st

### SI VOUS ÊTES RATTACHÉ JUSQU’À MAINTENANT AU FOYER FISCAL DE VOS PARENTS

If you lived with your parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom et prénoms des parents</th>
<th>Parent’s name and surname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adresse des parents</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CES ÉLÉMENTS SONT INDISPENSABLES AU TRAITEMENT DE VOTRE DÉCLARATION DE REVENUS. SANS RÉPONSE DE VOTRE PART, VOTRE DÉCLARATION NE SERA PAS PRISE EN COMPTE. VOUS NE RECEVREZ DONC PAS D’AVIS D’IMPOSITION OU DE NON IMPOSITION.**
# ATTESTATION D'HÉBERGEMENT

A certificate from your host if you are living free with him.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Les soussignés</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domiciliés à</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attestent avoir hébergé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>À leur domicile depuis le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jusqu'à ce jour ou jusqu'au</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fait à</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JOINDRE OBLIGATOIREMENT LA COPIE DU DERNIER AVIS DE TAXE D'HABITATION, DE TAXE FONCIÈRE OU DU CONTRAT DE BAIL DE LA PERSONNE QUI VOUS HÉBERGE.**

L'article 441-7 du code pénal sanctionne d'une peine d'un an d'emprisonnement et de 15000€ d'amende toute personne ayant établi une attestation ou un certificat faisant état de faits matériellement inexacts.
We hope this guide was helpful for you. Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or suggestions.

We wish you all the best at the University of Strasbourg.

Addal and StrasAIR