

You are a victim of abuse, what do you do?

The law prohibits and condemns all forms of abuse (such as physical, psychological, sexual, economic, administrative and cyber-abuse).

Whatever the abuse, don't keep it to yourself!

There are measures in place to protect you and qualified professionals are available to listen to you, help you and support you in any formalities you undertake.

INITIAL ACTIONS TO TAKE

In the event of an emergency or proven and imminent danger, I call:

- 17** To contact the police or gendarmerie
- 114** To contact the police and gendarmerie by SMS (when you can't talk and are in danger)
- 15** To contact the SAMU medical emergency service
- 18** To contact the fire brigade
- 112** European emergency number

Free of charge phone numbers available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

I keep evidence:

Medical certificates, complaint receipts, court decisions, testimonies, photographs, screenshots (SMS, photos, emails, etc.), audio or video recordings. I can have the evidence established by a bailiff.

I go to the hospital or to a doctor (for treatment, a medical certificate, work stoppage, etc.).

I file a complaint, an incident report or an official statement on facts with the police or gendarmerie.

HOW CAN I EXERCISE MY RIGHTS?

Filing a complaint or reporting abuse

By going to the police station / gendarmerie **or** by writing directly to the public prosecutor.

Good to know: To facilitate these formalities, I can go to the online reporting platform **"arrêtons les violences"** (Stop abuse): www.service-public.fr/cmi (anonymous, free and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

Obtaining a protection order

For whom? Women at risk, victims of domestic abuse (even in case of separation) or threatened with forced marriage.

Why? So that the victim and her children can obtain urgent protection measures (allocation of the family home, protected visiting rights, alimony, prohibition for the perpetrator of violence to come into contact with her, allocation of a proximity alert bracelet, etc.)

How? By making a request directly to the family court judge by simple application (online form Cerfa no. 15458*05) submitted to the clerk of the law court attached to my place of residence.

Good to know: I can be helped in these formalities by a CIDFF (Centre for Information on Women's and Family Rights), an association, a lawyer, etc.

Requesting accommodation

By contacting **3919 "Femmes Violences Info"** (information for women subject to abuse) which will put me in touch with the competent local operator.

Good to know: The courts can force the perpetrator to leave the family home even if I am given emergency accommodation.

Being protected in my workplace

I can request a meeting, a change of department, a transfer, etc., from my direct supervisor or the person in charge of my organisation.

Good to know: Unemployment benefit may be paid to me if I:

- resign due to abuse at work;
- relocate due to domestic abuse.

FINDING A LAWYER

If I wish to be assisted in my legal and judicial procedures (filing a complaint, protection order, filing a civil suit, etc.) I can contact a lawyer: www.cnb.avocat.fr/fr/annuaire-barreaux

If I wish to benefit from a free legal consultation, I can go to a House of Justice and Law (Maison de Justice et du Droit - MJD), a legal access point (Point d'Accès au Droit - PAD), my town hall or a court of law.

Good to know: Depending on my resources, I can apply for legal aid (online form Cerfa no. 15626*02) so that my lawyer's fees are covered, totally or partially, by the State.

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING PROTECTION MEASURES

The **"Téléphone Grave Danger - TGD"** (telephone for serious danger) and **"Bracelet Anti-Rapprochement - BAR"** (proximity alert bracelet) devices can be given to victims of abuse under certain conditions:

The TGD (telephone for serious danger)

For whom? Women in extreme danger, victims of domestic abuse and/or rape.

Why? To signal a danger and allow quick intervention of law enforcement.

Condition? No cohabitation with the perpetrator.

Good to know: I can be helped in these formalities by a CIDFF (Centre for Information on Women's and Families' Rights), an association, a lawyer, etc.

The BAR (proximity alert bracelet)

For whom? Victims of domestic abuse.

Why? So that the perpetrator can be geolocated and the police can intervene quickly if he approaches the victim.

How? The decision is taken by a judge as part of a court procedure (protection order, criminal procedure).

Good to know: I can be helped in these formalities by a CIDFF (Centre for Information on Women's and Families' Rights), an association, a lawyer, etc.

Obtaining assistance and guidance

Listening, information and guidance number

Femmes Violences Info (information for women subject to abuse) **3919** - National reference number (anonymous, free and accessible to deaf and people with impaired hearing).

Écoute Violences Femmes Handicapées (support for disabled women subject to abuse) **01 40 47 06 06** - National reference number for disabled women who are victims of abuse (anonymous, free of charge and available on Mondays 10 am - 1 pm and 2.30 pm - 5.30 pm and Thursdays 10 am - 1 pm).

Allô 119 - National reference number for the protection of children in danger or at risk of being in danger (confidential, free and available 24/7).

CIDFF (Women's and Family Rights Information Centre): 103 state-approved CIDFFs are present throughout the country to inform, support and guide women who have suffered or are suffering from abuse. CIDFFs offer legal information and psychological and/or social support.

> To find your nearest CIDFF:

fncidff.info

