

URGENT ACTION

CHECHEN MAN FACES DEPORTATION TO RUSSIA

A.S., a Chechen man currently held in immigration detention in France faces imminent deportation to Russia where he would be at real risk of being subject to torture and other ill-treatment. His deportation is scheduled for 26 February. The authorities must ensure the safety of A.S. by not deporting him and granting him protection, in accordance with France's obligations under international human rights law.

TAKE ACTION:

1. Write a letter in your own words or using the sample below as a guide to one or both government officials listed. You can also email, fax, call or Tweet them.
2. [Click here](#) to let us know the actions you took on **Urgent Action 24.21**. It's important to report because we share the total number with the officials we are trying to persuade and the people we are trying to help.

Minister of Interior Gérald Darmanin

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Ambassador Philippe Etienne

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Salutation: Dear Ambassador

Dear Minister Darmanin,

A.S. (name withheld for privacy reasons) is a Chechen man who has been living in France for over 10 years, having obtained refugee status in 2009. On 27 July 2016, the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) revoked his refugee status based on national security grounds. His residence permit, linked to his refugee status, was valid until 2020. An application to renew the permit, on the basis of professional or family integration, was denied. Subsequently, A.S. received a deportation decision on 15 January 2021 and is currently being held in an immigration detention center.

A.S.'s asylum application was denied on 12 February 2021 by the French authorities. He also filed an application for interim measures to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), which has suspended its decision and requested further proof of the imminence of the deportation. The French authorities informed the ECtHR that the deportation will happen on 26 February, putting A.S. at imminent risk of forcible return and at real risk of torture and other ill-treatment. Procedural safeguards, such as a right to an in-country appeal before deportation, are crucial to guarantee fairness, protect against the risk of refoulement and avoid arbitrariness.

Amnesty International receives regular reports of enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment from the North Caucasus, and specifically Chechnya, and has documented a number of such cases over the past years. The use of torture is frequent, persistent and widespread in Chechnya and across the Russian Federation.

In France, A.S. lives with his family, including his five children, wife and father who are all refugees. He has no criminal record in France and has never been investigated, charged or prosecuted for any terrorism-related offense. His refugee status was stripped on the basis that he knew another Chechen man who had his refugee status revoked on national security grounds. I urge you to comply with your obligations under international human rights law and standards including Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights and halt the deportation of A.S. to a place where he would be at real risk of torture and other ill-treatment and release him, so he can pursue his right to seek asylum.

Yours sincerely,

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A.S., a Chechen man, arrived in France in 2008, obtained refugee status in 2009, and has been living there ever since together with his family, including his wife, five children and his parents all of whom are also refugees. On 27 July 2016, the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) revoked his refugee status under the state of emergency because of alleged links of A.S. with an individual labelled as “dangerous” by the Ministry of Interior.

When A.S. was summoned by the OFPRA in June 2016 for an interview on the grounds of the decision of revocation, OFPRA confirmed the revocation of his refugee status alleging that he had failed to contest or otherwise challenge the allegations against him. His residence permit, linked to his refugee status, was valid until 2020. An application to renew the permit, on the basis of professional or family integration, was denied. Subsequently, he received a deportation order under an “absolute emergency” procedure which means the Minister can deport a foreign national very quickly and without seeking the opinion of the deportation commission.

A.S.’s application for asylum in the deportation centre (“review request”) was denied on 12 February 2021 on the basis that according to OFPRA, he is not at risk in Russia.

In similar cases, Chechen refugees who were returned to Russia have been forcibly disappeared, confirming the risk of torture and ill-treatment. A.S. stated that before he fled Russia in 2004, the police tried to arrest him at his house, but as he had already left at the time, they instead detained his father who was kept in custody for five days.

Amnesty International regularly addresses cases of forcible returns or planned forcible returns to the Russian Federation from countries in western Europe and elsewhere of ethnic Chechens and others who have fled from the North Caucasus. Amnesty International considers that an internal flight alternative elsewhere in the territory of the Russian Federation is not available to former asylum seekers from Chechnya. The organization does not believe that internal flight alternative is a viable alternative to international protection for those people because the real risk of persecution or other forms of serious harm they face emanates from the federal state authorities and therefore applies in Chechnya and across the territory of the Russian Federation.

Returning A.S. to a country where his life and safety are at risk, would be a clear breach of France’s obligations under international human rights law and standards which enshrine the absolute ban on torture and other ill-treatment. This includes a prohibition on sending anyone to a place where they would be at risk of such abuse, regardless of their alleged offence (the *principle of non-refoulement*). The principle of *non-refoulement* applies to everyone including persons who are excluded from refugee protection and persons who have committed any crime. The European Court of Human Rights has categorically concluded that balancing the risk of harm to the person if removed from the country against the danger a person presents to the community if not sent back is misconceived and unlawful.

The French authorities have increased their targeting of the Chechen community in France after the killing of Samuel Paty on 16 October 2020. On 18 October, the media reported that Gérard Darmanin, the Minister of Interior, intended to tighten French asylum laws and practices with a view to “avoiding granting refugee status almost automatically to citizens of specific countries”. The Minister of Interior also announced the planned expulsion of 231 foreign nationals who are suspected of “radicalization”. The announcement followed the release of information that the murder suspect in the case of Samuel Paty had refugee status in France.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: French, English.

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 26 February 2021

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

NAME AND PRONOUN: A.S. (name withheld for reasons of privacy) (he, him, his)