



Court rejects request for suspension of Mr Iquioussen's deportation to Morocco

The European Court of Human Rights has today decided not to grant a request for an interim measure in the case of **Iquioussen v. France** (application no. 37550/22).

The case concerns the deportation to Morocco of Mr Hassan Iquioussen, an imam living in France.

Under Rule 39 of the Rules of Court, the Court may indicate interim measures to any State Party to the European Convention on Human Rights. Interim measures are urgent measures which, according to the Court's well-established practice, apply only where there is an imminent risk of irreparable harm.

The applicant, Mr Hassan Iquioussen, is a Moroccan national who was born in France in 1964. He has worked as an imam in France and has also given lectures. He holds a 10-year resident's permit.

On 29 July 2022 the Minister of the Interior issued a deportation order against the applicant, withdrawing his resident's permit, together with directions indicating Morocco as the destination country. The order and directions were notified to the applicant's wife and son, as he was absent.

On account of the seriousness of the threat to public order (*ordre public*), the Minister considered that the measure did not entail a disproportionate interference with the applicant's right to respect for his family life.

On 3 August 2022 the applicant made a request to the Court under Rule 39 seeking the suspension of his deportation.

The applicant alleged that the deportation decided by the Minister of the Interior entailed a violation of Articles 3 (prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment), 8 (right to respect for private and family life), 9 (freedom of thought, conscience and religion), 10 (freedom of expression) and 13 (right to an effective remedy) of the Convention.

On 4 August 2022 the European Court of Human Rights decided not to grant the request for an interim measure.

Measures under Rule 39 of the [Rules of Court](#) are decided in connection with proceedings before the Court, without prejudging any subsequent decisions on the admissibility or merits of the case. The Court grants such requests only on an exceptional basis, when the applicant would otherwise face a real risk of irreversible harm. For further information, see [the factsheet on interim measures](#).

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Press contacts

echrpess@echr.coe.int | tel.: +33 3 90 21 42 08

We would encourage journalists to send their enquiries via email.

Denis Lambert (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 41 09)

Tracey Turner-Tretz (tel.: + 33 3 88 41 35 30)

Inci Ertekin (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 55 30)

Neil Connolly (tel.: + 33 3 90 21 48 05)

Jane Swift (tel.: + 33 3 88 41 29 04)

The European Court of Human Rights was set up in Strasbourg by the Council of Europe member States in 1959 to deal with alleged violations of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights.