

European Communities

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

# Working Documents

1981 - 1982

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DOCUMENT 1-220/81

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mr PANNELLA

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the expulsion and discriminatory treatment  
of immigrants in France

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the policy pursued by the French Government with respect to immigrant workers, and in particular to those of West or North African origin, and whereas the official aim of this policy is to exploit every possible method of encouraging large numbers of immigrants to return to their country of origin, either by refusing to ~~renew~~ their residence permits or by operating a systematic scheme to expel immigrants - 5,000 in 1980 and an estimated 15,000 in 1981,
- having regard to:
  - (a) the international conventions on human rights,
  - (b) the European Convention on Human Rights,
  - (c) the Final Act of Helsinki, and
  - (d) the ILO Conventions and international provisions which guarantee that migrant workers have the right to live in the country where they were born or have lived most of their lives, the right not to have their families split up by official action and the right to take up residence without being constantly subject to the arbitrary decisions of local authorities,
- referring to Annex XV to the Second CONVENTION OF LOME and Resolution No. 18/80 adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 26 September 1980 which was designed to protect the rights of migrant workers,
- having regard to the democratic and non-violent action taken by a large number of organizations set up to defend the human and civil rights being violated in this way, action which has the support of ecclesiastical, religious, political, trade union and humanitarian organizations,
- having particular regard to the hunger strike begun in Lyons on 2 April 1981 by the Roman Catholic priest, Christian Delorme, the Protestant minister, Jean Costil, and an Algerian immigrant, Hamid B., in an attempt to secure from the government a written guarantee that young people either born in France or who had spent more than half their lives there could not be expelled from French territory,
- whereas in the light of this hunger strike the French Government undertook to suspend its policy of expulsions for three months, except in 'very serious' cases, and to set up a working party to study this problem,
- noting this gesture of good will on the part of the government but considering nonetheless that such measures are inadequate, since the illegal and inhuman principle of indiscriminate expulsions has been upheld,

- whereas almost half of those who were expelled in 1980, or who are about to be expelled, are North Africans aged between 18 and 25 who, under a law passed in 1963 and coloured by the hostilities between France and Algeria, were denied the right to obtain French nationality and whose adoption of French nationality is at all events subject to far stricter conditions than those imposed on other immigrants,
  - whereas unemployment and poverty particularly affect the proletariat and foreign sub-proletariat whose living conditions in themselves frequently constitute a cause of alienation and a breeding ground for crime,
1. Calls on the French Government to guarantee the fundamental rights granted to immigrant workers in international conventions freely entered into by France;
  2. Hopes that the French Government will decide not to expel from French territory any more young people who were either born in France or who have spent more than half their lives there;
  3. Calls on the French Government to review its rules on the status of Algerians in France in the light of the disparity in treatment and inequality of rights even within one and the same family, to which the legislation in force has given rise;
  4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the French Government.