



DEBATE PACK

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Persecution of Ahmadiyya Muslims and other religious minorities in Pakistan

Westminster Hall

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Initiated by Siobhain McDonagh

Tim Robinson

Subject specialist: Jon
Lunn

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1. Background

According to the [International Religious Freedom Report 2014](#), released by the US Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor:

The U.S. government estimates the total population at 196.2 million (July 2014 estimate). According to the most recent census conducted in 1998, 95 percent of the population is Muslim (75 percent of the Muslim population is listed officially as Sunni and 25 percent as Shia). There are also an estimated two to four million Ahmadi and 500,000 to 800,000 Zikri Muslims. Groups officially constituting the remaining 5 percent of the population include Hindus, Christians, Parsis/Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sikhs, Buddhists, and others. Other religious groups include Kalasha, Kihals, and Jains. There is one known Jew. Less than 0.5 percent of the population is silent on religious affiliation or claims not to adhere to a particular religious group.

It also observed that:

The government's general failure to investigate, arrest, or prosecute those responsible for religious freedom abuses promoted an environment of impunity that fostered intolerance and acts of violence, according to domestic and international human rights organizations. Government policies did not afford equal protection to members of minority religious groups, and due to discriminatory legislation such as blasphemy laws and laws designed to marginalize the Ahmadiyya Muslim community, minorities often were afraid to profess freely their religious beliefs. According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), police registered 12 new cases under blasphemy laws during the year and the courts sentenced three individuals to death, six individuals to life imprisonment, and three individuals to two-years of imprisonment for blasphemy. The government did not carry out any executions for blasphemy during the year. The government announced it would create a national council for minorities with Christian, Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh representatives.

Attacks against ethnic Hazara Shia in Balochistan occurred throughout the year. There were targeted killings of Shia Muslims and those accused of committing blasphemy. Societal intolerance persisted, including mob attacks, blasphemy accusations, and violent extremist activities. Violent extremists in some parts of the country threatened citizens who did not follow their authoritarian interpretation of Islam.

The National Council for Minorities referred to by the report does not appear to have been established yet. The federal government was ordered to create it by the Supreme Court, as one element of a 2014 [ruling](#) on a number of cases of alleged infringements of minority rights in Pakistan. The Court also directed the federal government to establish a task force to ensure the protection of minorities, implement a strategy for promoting religious tolerance, and evaluate school curricula to encourage greater religious and social tolerance.

Until 1974, the status of the Ahmadi was no different from that of the Sunni majority. Since then laws have been passed that have deprived them of their status as Muslims and turned them into 'second class citizens'. Independent observers agree that, while there is not systematic state persecution of Christians, law and practice in Pakistan is in key respects discriminatory against them and other minorities.

2. Press Articles

The following is a small selection of recent press and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or accuracy of external content.

Christian Post

[**Pakistani police tortured naked, hanging Christian man to death by beating him with logs, son recounts**](#)

Samuel Smith

2 February 2016

The Guardian

[**Two Pakistani clerics fight at meeting over status of Ahmadi sect**](#)

Jon Boone

29 December 2015

Huffington Post

[**The Ahmadi conundrum in Pakistan**](#)

Saima Baig

22 December 2015

Deutsche Welle

[**Why Pakistan persecutes the minority Ahmadi group**](#)

Shamil Sands

23 November 2015

The Nation

[**Is the Council of Islamic Ideology trying to incite genocide of Ahmadis?**](#)

Umer Ali

31 October 2015

Pakistan Today

[**'Green for White': campaign for supporting minorities launched**](#)

8 October 2015

Foreign Policy

[**Persecution without prosecution: the fate of minorities in Pakistan**](#)

Asaac Six and Farahnaz Ispahani

10 June 2015

3. Foreign and Commonwealth Office

[Pakistan – Country of Concern](#) (updated January 2015)

This is a country of concern report taken from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office 2013 Human Rights and Democracy Report.

[Freedom of religion or belief](#)

2013 saw violent and often unprecedented attacks continue against Muslims and non-Muslims. Shia Muslims and in particular Hazaras were targeted by extremists; according to the Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies there were approximately 1,200 sectarian killings throughout Pakistan in 2013. An estimated 400 Shias were killed in 2013 across Pakistan in what Human Rights Watch in November termed “a bloodbath”. In September, Baroness Warsi met with representatives of the UK Hazara community, and subsequently raised their concerns at senior level in Pakistan. In the same month, more than 80 Christians were killed in a double suicide bombing at a church in Peshawar. Baroness Warsi immediately condemned the attacks. Christian, Hindu, Ahmadiya, Shia and minority ethnic communities report intimidation and violence, kidnap, forced conversion and marriage, and other forms of targeted persecution and discrimination. Muslims and non-Muslims continued to be charged under the country’s controversial blasphemy law. In September 2013, the Council of Islamic Ideology debated amending the blasphemy laws to impose a stricter punishment on those who misuse the laws, but no agreement was reached. In December, the Federal Shariat Court issued orders to remove the provision of life imprisonment from the blasphemy law, stating that only death is punishment for blasphemy, and have asked the government to confirm when this law would be implemented.

In 2013, at least 16 people were on death row for blasphemy, and another 20 are serving life sentences. One of the most high-profile cases, Aasia Bibi, a Christian woman sentenced to death for blasphemy in 2010, remains in prison. Foreign & Commonwealth Office ministers and officials in our High Commission have raised her case and others during the year, but there has been little progress reported.

Last year we reported on the case of Rimisha Masih, a young girl arrested for blasphemy. Although the case against her was dismissed by the Supreme Court, Rimisha Masih continued to face threats and, in the summer, she was granted asylum in Canada. In August, the religious cleric accused of damaging a Quran to falsify evidence in Rimisha Masih’s case was acquitted of all charges when the original witnesses withdrew their statements. We will continue to raise our concerns with the Pakistani authorities where these laws have been misused.

4. PQs

[Pakistan: Christianity](#)

01 Dec 2015 | 17234

Asked by: Jim Shannon

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent discussions he has had with his Pakistani counterpart on the persecution of Christians in that country.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We remain concerned about the persecution of religious and other minorities in Pakistan, including Christians. In August, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond) raised religious freedom and human rights with Interior Minister Nisar. In June, I conveyed our concern about minorities in Pakistan to the Pakistani High Commissioner to the UK.

We will continue to urge the Government of Pakistan to meet its international obligations to uphold the human rights of all its citizens. Our concerns about minorities in Pakistan are documented in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office annual Human Rights Report.

[Pakistan: Religious Freedom](#)

25 Nov 2015 | 16819

Asked by: Jim Shannon

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, if she will make it her policy to attach conditions to aid to Pakistan relating to the prevention of persecution of and discrimination against Christians.

Answering member: Desmond Swayne | Department for International Development

Our aid relationship with any government is based on an assessment of their commitment to our Partnership Principles, which include human rights. The Government of Pakistan has publicly recognised the problems facing minorities, and the need to bring an end to religious persecution. We remain fully committed to working in partnership with them to achieve this.

We raise these issues regularly with the Government of Pakistan; most recently the Head of DFID Pakistan raised this issue in October as part of the annual Bilateral Assistance Talks. Withdrawing aid would undermine our ability to protect the poorest, including many minority and excluded groups.

Pakistan: Religious Freedom

04 Nov 2015 | 13792

Asked by: Nusrat Ghani

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps her Department is taking to support people in Pakistan who are creating safe spaces for the discussion of liberal Islam

Answering member: Desmond Swayne | Department for International Development

DFID supports the rights of all groups to follow their religious faith and to live safe lives. Wherever possible, our programmes in Pakistan promote diversity and tolerance. For example, our work with civil society groups focus on strengthening the political voice of excluded groups and providing them with better access to justice. Our education programmes in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces support the implementation of Pakistan's 2006 reformed curriculum which teaches religious tolerance and respect for diversity.

The Government of Pakistan has publicly recognised the problems facing minorities and the need to bring an end to religious persecution. We remain fully committed to working in partnership with them to achieve this and raise these issues regularly with the Government of Pakistan. Most recently the Head of DFID Pakistan raised this issue in October as part of the bilateral assistance talks.

Pakistan: Christianity

20 Oct 2015 | 11477

Asked by: Sammy Wilson

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent representations his Department has made to the Pakistani government on persecution of Christians in that country.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Party: Conservative Party | Department: Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We remain concerned about the persecution of religious and other minorities in Pakistan, including Christians. The Government of Pakistan can be under no doubt as to the importance we attach to this issue. In August, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond) raised religious freedom and human rights with Interior Minister Nisar. In June, I conveyed our concern about minorities in Pakistan to the Pakistani High Commissioner to the UK.

We will continue to urge the Government of Pakistan to meet its international obligations to uphold the human rights of all its citizens. Our concerns about minorities in Pakistan are documented in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Human Rights Reports.

Pakistan: Religious Freedom

24 Jul 2015 | HL1448

Asked by: Lord Alton of Liverpool | Party: Crossbench

To ask Her Majesty's Government what support they are providing to the authorities in Pakistan to ensure the protection of religious minorities across Pakistan; whether they plan to make representations to the government of Pakistan urging them to reform the blasphemy laws and to provide effective safeguards against their abuse; and whether they plan to call for the immediate and unconditional release of Asia Bibi, and take effective steps to guarantee her safety and that of her family.

Answering member: Baroness Anelay of St Johns | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We continue to urge the Government of Pakistan to fulfil the human rights obligations set out in the Constitution of Pakistan and international law, including those related to religious minorities. In November 2014 the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond), raised concerns about the application of blasphemy laws in Pakistan with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. The Prime Minister, my right hon. Friend the Member for Witney (Mr Cameron), raised similar concerns with Prime Minister Sharif in December 2014. In June 2015, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my hon. Friend the Member for Bournemouth East (Mr Ellwood), conveyed to the High Commissioner for Pakistan our ongoing concern about the application of the blasphemy law in Pakistan. We will continue to follow closely developments related to freedom of belief and to engage the Pakistani authorities on this issue.

We remain deeply concerned about the case of Ms Asia Bibi. We continue to work through the EU to make clear to the Pakistani authorities and people the importance we attach to this case, and our concerns about the blasphemy laws in Pakistan more broadly.

Pakistan: Human Rights

14 Jul 2015 | 5947

Asked by: Steve McCabe

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent discussions he has had with government officials in Pakistan on the persecution of religious and social minorities in that country.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We remain deeply concerned by the persecution of religious and other minorities in Pakistan. The Pakistan Government can be under no doubt as to the importance we place on addressing these issues. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond), discussed our concerns at the misuse of the blasphemy laws in Pakistan with

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in November 2014, as did the Prime Minister, my right hon. Friend the Member for Witney (Mr Cameron) in December. In June I stressed our ongoing concern about minorities in Pakistan with the Pakistan High Commissioner to London.

We will continue to urge the Government of Pakistan to protect the human rights of all its citizens and our concerns about minorities in Pakistan are documented in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office annual Human Rights Report.

Topical Questions (International Development Questions)

08 Jul 2015 | 598 c308

Asked by: Nusrat Ghani | Party: Conservative Party

Given the substantial financial support that DFID provides for education in Pakistan, what assurances has the Secretary of State received from the Government of Pakistan that freedom of speech and religious tolerance of minority faiths, including Christianity, are being taught in Pakistan's schools?

Answered by: Justine Greening | International Development

My hon. Friend makes an important point. DFID's education programme, in both Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, supports the implementation of the Pakistan 2006 reform curriculum, which teaches religious tolerance and respect for diversity.

Pakistan: Religious Freedom

02 Jun 2015 | 835

Tabled by: Paul Flynn

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent discussions he has had with the government of Pakistan on the issue of religious freedom (a) in relation to the case of Asia Bibi and (b) in general.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We remain concerned about the case of Asia Bibi and the court's decision to uphold the imposition of the death penalty for blasphemy. We hope the verdict will be overturned at the next appeal. On 28 October 2014, I raised our concerns on Ms Bibi's case with the Pakistan High Commissioner. On 5 December 2014 the Prime Minister, my right hon. Friend the Member for Witney (Mr Cameron) stressed our concerns about Pakistan's blasphemy law with Prime Minister Sharif. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond), discussed Pakistan's misuse of the blasphemy laws with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in November 2014.

We continue to urge the Government of Pakistan to protect the human rights of all its citizens as laid down in the Constitution and in accordance with international standards.

Our concerns about religious freedom in Pakistan are documented in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's annual Human Rights report and quarterly updates.

[Pakistan](#)

24 Mar 2015 | HL5793

Asked by: Lord Patten

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the freedom and safety of Christians to practise their religion in Pakistan; and when they next intend to raise this issue with the government of Pakistan.

Answering member: Lord Allen of Kensington | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We remain deeply concerned by the violent persecution of Christians and other religious minorities in Pakistan. On 15 March the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my hon. Friend the Member for Bournemouth East (Mr Ellwood), joined our High Commissioner in Islamabad, in condemning the most recent attack on Christians in Lahore. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond), discussed Pakistan's misuse of the blasphemy laws with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in November 2014. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office monitors religious freedom in Pakistan in its annual Human Rights report, published last week. We continue to urge the government of Pakistan to protect the human rights of all its citizens as laid down in the Constitution and in accordance with international standards.

[Topical Questions](#)

03 Mar 2015 | 593 c810

Asked by: Andrew Stephenson

Pendle is home to a number of Pakistani Christian families, whose concerns I raise in the House. Given our long-standing cultural and economic ties, and the support that we provide to Pakistan via the Department for International Development, what more can my ministerial colleagues do to ensure religious freedom and tolerance there?

Answered by: Tobias Ellwood) | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

My hon. Friend raises an important issue. The Pakistani diaspora in this country is a large one and we have a very strong relationship with Pakistan, but we are concerned about the misuse of blasphemy laws there. I have raised the issue with the Prime Minister and through the parliamentary delegation that went to Pakistan only last week.

[Pakistan](#)

03 Mar 2015 | 907842

Asked by: Yvonne Fovargue

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent discussions he has had with the government of Pakistan on discrimination and violence against people of minority faiths in that country.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We are deeply concerned by the persecution of religious minorities in Pakistan.

On 24 February I raised UK concerns about the blasphemy law with a group of visiting Pakistani parliamentarians.

The Foreign Secretary also discussed Pakistan's blasphemy laws with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in November 2014.

We will continue to support all efforts in promoting religious tolerance and freedom of speech in Pakistan, and call for perpetrators of human rights abuses to be brought to justice.

[Religious Freedom](#)

13 Jan 2015 | 220124

Asked by: Frank Field

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent steps he has taken to prevent persecution of Christians and other religious minorities overseas.

Answering member: David Lidington | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Freedom of religion or belief is a key thematic human rights priority for this Government. We regularly urge governments at senior levels to uphold the rights of all minorities; work to build international consensus on freedom of religion or belief in multilateral bodies such as the UN; and support practical projects on community dialogue with civil society and faith groups. Taking Pakistan as an example of our bilateral engagement, the Prime Minister, my right hon. Friend the member for Witney (Mr Cameron) raised our concerns about Pakistan's blasphemy law with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on 5 December.

5. Debates

International Human Rights Day [Extract]

10 Dec 2015 | 603 cc1219-1251

[...]

Siobhain McDonagh: Today is international human rights day and I want to focus my attention on two communities that are at the heart of my constituency, namely the Ahmadiyya Muslim community and the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Britain's Ahmadiyya Muslims contribute greatly to this country, and their belief in peace and religious tolerance is an example to us all, as we would expect from a community whose motto is "Love for all, hatred for none". However, in Pakistan the very same peaceful community continues to be persecuted on a daily basis. It is the only religious community to be targeted by the state on the grounds of faith. In Pakistan, Ahmadis cannot call themselves Muslims and are forbidden by law to vote as Muslims. This state-sponsored persecution has been enshrined in the country's constitution since 1974. On top of that, they are openly declared as "deserving to be killed", with neither state nor civic society willing to stand up for them against extremists. Perpetrators are given free rein to attack Ahmadis, safe in the knowledge that they will not be prosecuted for their actions, and in the past few years alone, hundreds of Ahmadis have been murdered.

It is quite shocking to think that the persecution this community faces is enshrined in Pakistani law. It is a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment, a fine or even death, for Ahmadis to call themselves Muslim, to refer to their faith as Islam, to call their place of worship a mosque or to say the Islamic greeting, "Peace be upon you". The laws specifically against the Ahmadi Muslims also conflict with the constitutional right of Pakistani citizens to freedom of religion.

State laws have emboldened other state actors and extremists to harass, attack and kill Ahmadis. They are denied the right to life. Hundreds have been murdered on the grounds of their faith. The deadliest attack on the community occurred in 2010, when the Pakistani Taliban attacked worshippers during Friday prayers at two Ahmadi mosques in Lahore. In 2014 alone, 11 Ahmadis were killed solely because of their faith. This year, a vigilante mob targeted an Ahmadi family in Gujranwala, setting their home alight and killing three family members—a grandmother and her two little grandchildren. No arrests have been made, and Pakistani news channels refused to air bulletins about the incident.

Ahmadis are denied the right to vote—they are disfranchised unless they declare themselves as non-Muslims—and are the only disfranchised group in Pakistan. It is crucial to note that no prosecutions have been brought in relation to any of these murders, or indeed in respect of any killings of Ahmadi Muslims. Civic society fares little better. The Pakistani Urdu press continues to publish fabricated stories inciting violence against Ahmadis, who are often presented as the root cause of the

problems in Pakistan. In 2014, at least 2,000 such reports were published. Article 20 of Pakistan's constitution guarantees freedom of religion. The country is also a signatory to the UN universal declaration of human rights, which makes it obligatory for the Government to safeguard the fundamental rights of all, without any discrimination based on religion, faith or belief.

It is clear that Pakistan is systematically failing to uphold the human rights of all its citizens. The ongoing persecution of Ahmadi citizens undermines Pakistan's progress and development, and stores up huge problems for the future stability of the country. Furthermore, state policies allow extremism to flourish, which threatens the security of Pakistan and the rest of the world. It is also clear that the international community has a moral responsibility to act and to apply pressure on Pakistan to abide by international conventions and treaties to uphold the human rights of all.

The UK Government should consider what further steps to take to ensure Ahmadis have the right to vote in Pakistan. They should think about how to guarantee that UK taxpayers' money will not be used to promote intolerance and extremism in Pakistan. They should decide how to raise the specific issue of anti-Ahmadi laws and corruption that allow extremists to target and murder Ahmadis.

Pakistan

27 Oct 2015 | 601 cc56-64WH

Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion

01 May 2014 | 579 cc1055-1095

Blasphemy Law (Pakistan)

03 Apr 2014 | 578 c1120

Pakistan: Religious Violence

22 May 2013 | 745 cc80-98GC

Pakistan

22 Mar 2011 | 525 c230-8WH

Ahmadiyya Community

20 October 2010 | 516 c284-304WH

Human Rights in Pakistan and the Ahmadi People

9 June 1999 | 332 c605-11

6. Early Day Motions

[A CHRISTIAN COLONY IN LAHORE](#)

EDM 114 (session 2015-16)

10 June 2015

Jim Shannon

That this House condemns the unprovoked attack by a mob on a Christian colony in Lahore; and calls on the government of Pakistan to ensure that the perpetrators of violence are brought to justice, to punish those who incite mobs to attack Christian properties and to take measures to protect Christian neighbourhoods.

[BURNING ALIVE OF A 15 YEAR OLD CHRISTIAN BOY IN LAHORE](#)

EDM 76 (session 2015-16)

3 June 2015

Jim Shannon

That this House condemns the beating, torture and burning alive of a 15 year old Christian boy Nauman Masih, on 9 April 2015, in Lahore, after he was identified as a Christian by two Muslim youths; and calls on the government of Pakistan to ensure that the perpetrators of this violence are brought to justice.

[CHRISTIANS IN PAKISTAN](#)

EDM 559 (session 2014-15)

26 November 2014

Jim Shannon

That this House condemns the ongoing kidnappings, rape, torture, violence and killings of Christians in Pakistan; notes that hundreds of Christian girls are taken from their homes and families and forced to convert to Islam each year; further notes that the country's blasphemy laws have devastating effects on religious minorities, particularly Christians; and considers that this is something which must be condemned.

[SHEHZAD MASIH AND SHAMA BIBI](#)

EDM 529 (session 2014-15)

19 November 2014

Jim Shannon

That this House condemns the beating, torture and burning alive in a furnace of the Christian couple Shehzad Masih and Shama Bibi in Kot Radha Kishan, Punjab, after they were unable to repay a loan to their employer, Yousuf Gujjar; notes that this heinous crime is not unique, as scores of people have been murdered violently over mere allegations of committal of blasphemy; calls on the government of Pakistan to ensure

that this employer and any other perpetrator of violence, as well as imams from local mosques inciting the crowds against the unfortunate couple, are brought to justice, unlike in the case of similar previous attacks; and furthermore urges the Government to halt military and civil aid to Pakistan until religious minorities are protected in that country in accordance with international standards.

**MR MASUD AHMAD AND THE PERSECUTION OF THE
AHMADIYYA MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN PAKISTAN**

EDM 982 (session 2013-14)

22 January 2014

Siobhain McDonagh

That this House notes the case of the British national, Mr Masud Ahmad, a member of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, who is imprisoned in Pakistan under the country's draconian anti-Ahmadi laws after being secretly filmed reading the Holy Qur'an; condemns Pakistan's continued persecution of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community; further condemns the anti-Ahmadi laws that are used to target Ahmadi Muslims and the blasphemy laws that are used to target religious groups to deny them their right to freedom of religion; acknowledges the risk that ongoing detention poses to Mr Ahmad's life; and therefore calls on the Government to make representations to the Pakistani authorities, urging them to withdraw charges against Mr Ahmad and release him with immediate effect in line with the country's stated commitment to religious freedom and tolerance under the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ATTACKS IN PAKISTAN

EDM 1179 (session 2012-13)

13 March 2013

Jim Shannon

That this House condemns the attack in Pakistan on over 170 Christian homes; calls on the Government to contact the Pakistan government asking it to increase the £1,300.00 compensation that has been offered; and further asks that the Pakistan government takes steps to protect Christian families and ensure that those found to be the perpetrators of these attacks are arrested, tried and sentenced as a matter of urgency.

7. Further reading

[International Religious Freedom Report for 2014](#), US Department of State
Pakistan

[Testimony of Amjad Mahmood Khan, Esq. to the United States House of Representatives](#), Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights and International Organizations, 22 May 2014

[United States Commission on International Religious Freedom: Pakistan](#)

[United States Commission on International Religious Freedom](#), Pakistan, Annual Report 2015,

[Minority Rights Group, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples: Pakistan](#)

[Ahmadiyya Muslim Community UK](#)

[Al Islam: the official website of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community](#)

[General Zia's Notorious Ordinance XX of 1984 and the Blasphemy Law](#)

[1981 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief](#)

[Human Rights Commission of Pakistan](#)

[All-Party Parliamentary Group for the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community](#)

[All-Party Parliamentary Human Rights Group](#)

[All-Party Parliamentary Group on Pakistan](#)

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