

Debate Pack

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By John Curtis (subject
specialist),
Tim Robinson (compiler)

Treatment of Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan

1	Summary	2
2	Background	2
3	Press and media articles	6
4	Press releases	7
5	Parliamentary questions	8
6	Other Parliamentary material	13
7	Further reading	17

1 Summary

A Westminster Hall debate on the treatment of Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan is scheduled for Wednesday 20 March 2024, from 2:30 - 4:00pm. The debate will be led by Elliot Colburn MP

2 Background

2.1 The Ahmadiyya religious movement

The Ahmadiyya religious movement originated in India in the 19th century. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the founder, was born in 1839 in the town of Qadian in Punjab, India. He claimed to be the Mahdi, or the Messiah, as foretold by the Prophet Mohammed.¹

Since Ahmad's death in 1908, the Ahmadiyya community has continued to be led centrally by a spiritual leader. The fifth and current spiritual head, Mirza Masroor Ahmad, resides in the UK.²

According to a 2005 Human Rights Watch report, the Ahmadiyya community “believes that Ahmad conceived the community as a revivalist movement within Islam and not as a new religion”, and “members of the Ahmadiyya community (‘Ahmadis’) profess to be Muslims”.³ However, [according to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom](#) (PDF), “many Muslims consider Ahmadiyya Muslims to be heretics”.⁴

2.2 Legal restrictions in Pakistan

As well as defining major religious groups such as Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, and Buddhists as non-Muslim, Article 260 of [Pakistan's constitution](#) (PDF), also defines a non-Muslim as “a person of the Qadiani group or Lahori group (who call themselves Ahmadis or by any other name)”.⁵

¹ Human Rights Watch, [Breach of Faith: Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Bangladesh](#), June 2005.

² Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamaat International, [Introduction](#), accessed 15 March 2024.

³ Human Rights Watch, [Breach of Faith: Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Bangladesh](#), June 2005.

⁴ United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, [Factsheet: Ahmadiyya Muslims](#) (PDF) October 2021.

⁵ National Assembly of Pakistan, [The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan](#) (PDF), accessed 15 March 2024.

The Pakistani state requires Ahmadis to declare themselves as non-Muslims in certain administrative processes. A [March 2023 human rights report](#) on Pakistan by the US State Department, states that “Passport applicants must list their religious affiliation, and those wishing to be listed as Muslims must swear they believe the Prophet Muhammad is the final prophet and denounce the founder of the Ahmadi movement as a false prophet”.⁶

When registering to vote Pakistanis must also sign a similar declaration and the State Department report states that “many [Ahmadis] were unable to vote because they did not comply with this requirement”.⁷

2.3

Number of Ahmadis in Pakistan

The [Pakistan Bureau of Statistics](#) (PDF) states that 191,737 people identified as Ahmadi Muslim in the 2017 census (Table 9). However, due to Pakistan’s legal restrictions on Ahmadis identifying as Muslim explained above, many are believed to not identify as so in the census.

According to [a 2021 UK Home Office paper](#) (PDF) ‘community sources’ put the figure at 600,000 but “some estimates put the number as high as 4 million”.⁸ In terms of where in Pakistan the community is based, the report describes:

Between 60,000 and 70,000 (90-95%) of the population of Rabwah (considered the community’s headquarters), is Ahmadi, whilst the smaller Lahore branch is between 5,000 and 10,000. Ahmadis live across the country and aside from Rabwah, other main population centres include Sialkot, Quetta, Multan, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad.

A June 2022 US State Department [report on International Religious Freedom in Pakistan](#), also notes the boycott of the census by many Ahmadis, and includes a similar community estimate figure, saying “Taking into account the Ahmadi boycott of the official census, however, community sources put the number of Ahmadi Muslims at approximately 500,000 to 600,000”.⁹

2.4

Human rights and religious freedom concerns

Human Rights Watch, the human rights NGO, in their [report looking at human rights in Pakistan in 2023](#), details legal discrimination against Ahmadis and violence targeted against them:

⁶ US State Department, [2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Pakistan](#), March 2023.

⁷ US State Department, [2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Pakistan](#), March 2023.

⁸ Home Office, [Country Policy and Information Note Pakistan: Ahmadis](#) (PDF), September 2021.

⁹ US State Department, [2021 Report on International Religious Freedom: Pakistan](#), 2 June 2022.

Members of the Ahmadiyya religious community continue to be a major target for prosecutions under blasphemy laws and specific anti-Ahmadi laws. Militant groups and the Islamist political party Tehreek-e-Labbaik (TLP) accuse Ahmadis of “posing as Muslims”. Pakistan’s penal code also treats “posing as Muslims” as a criminal offense. On July 25, a mob vandalized an Ahmadiyya place of worship in Karachi, Sindh province. On August 18, a mob attacked a factory owned by an Ahmadi in Lahore, accusing him of blasphemy. Instead of prosecuting the attackers, the authorities charged eight members of Ahmadi community with blasphemy.¹⁰

The US State Department publishes annual reports on human rights on countries across the globe, including Pakistan. In its [most recent report looking at the events of 2022](#), the Department details killings of Ahmadis in 2022:

Societal violence due to religious intolerance remained a serious problem. There were occasional reports of mob violence against religious minorities, including Christians, Ahmadi Muslims, and Hindus. Shia Muslim activists reported continuing instances of targeted killings and enforced disappearances in scattered parts of the country.

On February 7, a 31-year-old Ahmadi Muslim doctor was killed, and three members of his family injured, in an attack on their home in Punjab’s Nankana Sahib District. A spokesperson from the Ahmadi Muslim community reported the family was attacked after they attended Friday prayers.

On March 5, a 35-year-old doctor was killed and another wounded when unidentified assailants attacked a medical clinic owned by an Ahmadi Muslim doctor in the Scheme Chowk area of Peshawar. Dr Muhammad Shahid Ahmad was working at a clinic owned by a member of the minority Ahmadi Muslim community in Peshawar’s Bazid Khel village. The Ahmadi Muslim community stated the attacks on members of the minority community and places owned by them were on the rise and that during the prior two years at least five members of the community were targeted and killed in Peshawar.

On May 17, Abdus Salam, a member of the Ahmadi Muslim community, was stabbed to death in what activists described as a religiously motivated attack.¹¹

The UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, publishes an annual report on democracy and human rights, focusing on a number of what it calls ‘human rights priority countries’, this includes Pakistan. The section on Pakistan in the [most recent report published in July 2023 looking at the events of 2022](#), mentions the Ahmadiyya community:

Violence and discrimination against the Ahmadiyya Muslim community escalated, including the religiously motivated murder of a community member in Rabwah in August and the arrest of an Ahmadi Muslim leader in December. Ahmadi mosques and graves were desecrated, without condemnation from the state. In October 2022, the Punjab government made it mandatory to include

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch, [Pakistan: Events of 2023](#), 11 January 2024.

¹¹ US State Department, [2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Pakistan](#), March 2023.

the oath of Khatm-e-Nabuwwat (finality of the Prophethood) in the marriage certificate form.¹²

Each year the US State Department reviews the status of religious freedom in every country in the world and [designates governments](#) that have engaged in or tolerated “particularly severe violations of religious freedom” as a Country of Particular Concern (CPC).¹³ Pakistan was designated as a CPC in the latest annual review in January 2024. Pakistan’s Government rejected the designation, and its Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement in response saying: “Pakistan is a pluralistic country, with a rich tradition of interfaith harmony. In line with its Constitution, Pakistan has undertaken wide ranging measures to promote religious freedom and protect minority rights”.¹⁴

¹² FCDO, [Human Rights and Democracy: the 2022 Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office report](#), 13 July 2023.

¹³ US State Department, [Countries of Particular Concern, Special Watch List Countries, Entities of Particular Concern](#), January 2024.

¹⁴ Government Of Pakistan: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [Pakistan rejects designation as "a Country of Particular Concern" by the U.S. State Department](#), 8 January 2024.

3

Press and media articles

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

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[Ahmadis: Pakistan's persecuted 'others' struggle for recognition and rights](#)

First Post

Sanchita Bhattacharya

8 February 2024

[Pakistan rejects US State Department inclusion in religious freedom concern list](#)

Jurist

Shashank Pandey

9 January 2024

[Pakistan Denies Voting Rights to Religious Community](#)

Human Rights Watch

Patricia Gossman

8 December 2023

['We don't exist': Pakistan's Ahmadi minority living in fear](#)

France 24

5 October 2023

[Pakistani Ahmadis Face Growing Attacks on Places of Worship](#)

Voice of America

Sarah Zaman

27 September 2023

[At 75, Pakistan has moved far from the secular and democratic vision of its founder, Mohammad Ali Jinnah](#)

The Conversation

Farah N. Jan

11 August 2022

[Why Are Some Pakistanis So Prejudiced Against Ahmadis?](#)

Naya Daur Media (NDM)

Junaid Jahangir

16 July 2021

4

Press releases

[UN Human Right Council 55: Statement on Freedom of Religion and Belief](#)

UK Mission to the WTO, UN and Other International Organisations
(Geneva)

6 March 2024

UK Statement for Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on
Freedom of Religion and Belief.

[Pakistan elections 2024: Foreign Secretary's statement](#)

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

9 February 2024

The Foreign Secretary gave a statement on elections in Pakistan.

[Pakistan rejects designation as "a Country of Particular Concern" by the](#)

[U.S. State Department](#)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Government of Pakistan

8 January 2024

5

Parliamentary questions

[Pakistan: Ahmadiyya](#)

11 Mar 2024 | HL2717

Asked by: Lord Alton of Liverpool

To ask His Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Pakistan concerning the denial of the right to vote as Muslims of Ahmadi Muslims in the 2024 elections in that country.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

In his statement of 9 February, the Foreign Secretary recognised serious concerns about the inclusivity of Pakistan's elections and stressed the need for the new government to represent the interests of all Pakistan's citizens and communities. The UK advocates against any measures which restrict an individual's right to vote, including discriminatory measures used against religious minority communities such as the Ahmadiyya Muslim community. On 19 January, I raised the need for inclusivity in the elections with Pakistan's Caretaker Foreign Minister Jalil Abbas Jilani. On 25 September 2023, the former Foreign Secretary raised the importance of credible, inclusive and timely elections with Pakistan's Caretaker Prime Minister Anwaar-ul-haq Kakar. On 21 August, I wrote to Foreign Minister Jilani to raise concerns about the treatment of minority religious communities and underline the need to ensure all Pakistan's citizens, including Ahmadi Muslims, are able to exercise their democratic rights.

[Pakistan: Ahmadiyya](#)

20 Feb 2024 | HL2061

Asked by: Lord Alton of Liverpool

To ask His Majesty's Government what estimate they have made of the number of Ahmadis who will be excluded from voting in the forthcoming Pakistan elections because of their refusal to renounce their religious beliefs in order to qualify for the franchise.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK advocates for inclusive elections, through which all of Pakistan's citizens can exercise their democratic rights. We advocate against any measures which restrict an individual's right to vote, including discriminatory measures used against religious minority communities, including the Ahmadiyya Muslim community. The 2021 Home Office country report outlines that there are no reliable estimates of the total number of Ahmadi Muslims in

Pakistan, many boycott the census as they are not able to self-identify as Muslim. Available information indicates the population is between 187,000 (official 2017 census results) and 600,000 (community sources), though some estimates suggest numbers as high as 4 million. On the 1 February, Ahmadiyya community spokesperson Amir Mahmood stated that the community has decided to disassociate from the upcoming general election on the 8 February, due to the use of a separate voter list which is prepared only for Ahmadi citizens and excludes them from the general voter list, unlike any other community.

Pakistan: Ahmadiyya

06 Feb 2024 | 11865

Asked by: Ruth Jones

To ask the Minister of State, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, what assessment he has made of the implication for his policies of expulsion threats against Ahmadiyya Muslims in Pakistan; and whether his Department has taken steps to tackle those threats.

Answering member: Anne-Marie Trevelyan | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK Government condemns all instances of hate and discrimination directed towards minority religious communities, including Ahmadi Muslims. We continue to urge the government of Pakistan to guarantee the rights of all people in Pakistan as laid down in the Constitution of Pakistan and in accordance with international standards. Lord (Tariq) Ahmad of Wimbledon, Minister for South Asia, raised the persecution of Ahmadi Muslims with Pakistan's caretaker Foreign Minister Jalil Abbas Jilani on 13 September and in a letter of 5 October. The UK government continues to fund projects with local Pakistani organisations to empower minority religious communities and to tackle online hate-speech.

Pakistan: Ahmadiyya

04 Sep 2023 | 194942

Asked by: Fleur Anderson

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, what diplomatic steps he is taking to ensure the safety and religious freedom of Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan.

Answering member: Leo Docherty | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

Protecting and promoting freedom of religion or belief remains central to the UK government's human rights engagement in Pakistan. Lord (Tariq) Ahmad of Wimbledon, Minister of State for South Asia and Minister responsible for

Human Rights, raised the treatment of Ahmadi Muslims with then-Minister for Human Rights Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada on 27 June. On 14 December 2022, Lord Ahmad also discussed the need to promote respect for all religions with then-Foreign Minister Bilawal Bhutto Zardari. In May, the UK Political Counsellor visited Rabwah to discuss the challenges faced by the Ahmadiyya Muslim community.

Pakistan: Ahmadiyya

03 Apr 2023 | 173098

Asked by: Fleur Anderson

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if she has made an assessment of the threat posed by potential hate preachers supporting the persecution of and attacks on the Ahmadiyya Muslim community in the UK; and whether her Department holds data on the number of visas refused due to the individual supporting the persecution of Ahmadiyyas.

Answering member: Tom Tugendhat | Home Office

The Government is committed to tackling those who spread views that promote violence and hatred against individuals and communities in our society, particularly minority groups. We assess all evidence of those that support for or justify violence and will not tolerate those who spread divisive and harmful narratives.

We are aware of hate preachers and wider organisations in the UK who spread such harmful and inflammatory narratives against the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. Such narratives have called for the boycott and even death of Ahmadi Muslims. We are continuing to work with law enforcement agencies and multi-agency partners to ensure this is appropriately tackled and that we continue to increase our understanding of this threat.

Information on the reasons why visas have been refused is not available without a manual search of individual records.

Pakistan: Ahmadiyya

06 Mar 2023 | HL5737

Asked by: Lord Alton of Liverpool

To ask His Majesty's Government what discussions they have had with the government of Pakistan about the murder of an Ahmadi doctor, Mr Rashid Ahmed, on 19 February in Gutriala, Gujarat; when they last raised the topic of attacks on Ahmadis with that government; and what response they received.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The murder of Mr Rasheed Ahmad in Gujarat on 19 February is the latest incident in a worsening trend of persecution and targeting of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community in Pakistan. I [Lord Ahmad] raised the treatment of Ahmadi Muslims with Pakistan's Minister for Human Rights, Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada, on 30 January. On 9 January, Minister of State for Development Andrew Mitchell raised this issue with Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif. The British High Commission in Islamabad continues to engage at a senior level with government representatives and civil society; the UK Political Counsellor discussed the matter with Caretaker Chief Minister of Punjab, Mohsin Naqvi, on 20 February.

Pakistan: Ahmadiyya

27 Jan 2023 | HL4696

Asked by: Lord Alton of Liverpool

To ask His Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Pakistan concerning reports that police have destroyed the minarets of the Mosque of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Moti Bazaar Wazirabad; and what response they received.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

Protecting freedom of religion or belief for minority communities is central to the UK Government's human rights engagement in Pakistan. Minister for Development Andrew Mitchell raised the treatment of Ahmadi Muslims with Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif on 9 January. On 14 December 2022, I raised this issue with Foreign Minister Bilawal Bhutto Zardari. The British High Commission in Islamabad continues to engage at a senior level with government representatives and civil society; the High Commissioner raised the matter with Minister of State Hina Rabbani Khar on 4 January.

Topical Questions

13 Dec 2022 | 724 c880

Asked by: Elliot Colburn

Carshalton and Wallington is home to many Ahmadiyya Muslims, who remain concerned about the continued persecution, especially by the Pakistani Government, of the Ahmadiyya community. What steps is my right hon. Friend taking to raise the matter with the Government of Pakistan?

Answered by: Mr Andrew Mitchell | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

My hon. Friend has a long track record of pursuing these important matters. We are raising this matter with the Government of Pakistan, and we will make sure he hears the outcome of those representations in due course.

Naseer Ahmad

20 Oct 2022 | 59461

Asked by: Hilary Benn

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, whether he has made any representations to his Pakistani counterpart on the killing of Mr Naseer Ahmad who was a member of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community in Pakistan.

Answering member: Gillian Keegan | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The UK condemns discrimination and violence against religious communities in Pakistan, including against the Ahmadiyya Muslim community. Lord Ahmad publicly condemned the murders of Naseer Ahmad, in Rabwah, in August, and of Abdus Salam, in Punjab Province, in May. The British High Commissioner in Islamabad raised Mr. Salam's death with Pakistan's Human Rights Minister Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada. We continue to urge the Government of Pakistan at senior levels to guarantee the fundamental rights of all its citizens, regardless of their belief.

6 Other Parliamentary material

6.1 Debates

[Ahmadi Muslims: Pakistan](#)

6 September 2023 | 737 cc189-208WH

Motion that this House has considered the treatment of Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan. Agreed

[Ahmadiyya Muslim Community](#)

24 May 2018 | 641 cc1040-1080

Motion that this House notes with concern the rising tide of persecution of Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan, Algeria and other countries around the world; further notes the effect that hate preachers have on radicalising people internationally and in the UK, through the media, social media and otherwise; notes with concern the past activities of hate preacher, Syed Muzaffar Shah Qadri, who radicalised Tanveer Ahmed, who in turn murdered Mr Asad Shah in Glasgow in March 2016; calls on the Government to make representations to the Governments of Pakistan and Algeria on the persecution of Ahmadis; and further calls on the Government to make more stringent the entry clearance procedures to the UK for hate preachers by ensuring that entry clearance hubs and the Home Office have adequate numbers of Urdu speakers to monitor visa applications and online radicalisation. Agreed to on question.

[Persecution of Religious Minorities: Pakistan](#)

11 February 2016 | 605 c714WH

Unallotted backbench debate. Agreed to on question.

[Ahmadiyya Community](#)

20 October 2010 | 516 c284-304WH

Westminster Hall adjournment debate on the Ahmadiyya community in South London.

6.2

Early Day Motions

Persecution in Pakistan

EDM: 50 (session 2023-24)

Jim Shannon

13 November 2023

That this House is deeply concerned by the ongoing attacks, discrimination and persecution faced by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan; recognises that these communities are integral members of the Pakistani society and have made significant contributions to its culture, history, and economy; notes with concern the rising incidents of forced conversions, kidnappings, property confiscations and violence against Hindus, Sikhs, Ahmadis and Christians, which infringe on their fundamental rights to freedom of religion, belief and security; condemns any form of religious intolerance and violence; urges the Government of Pakistan to uphold its international obligations to protect the rights of all religious minorities within its borders; calls on the Government of Pakistan to intensify efforts to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of its religious minority communities; calls on the UK Government to engage with the counterparts in Pakistan on these issues to strengthen human rights monitoring in the region.

Violence in Pakistan

EDM: 1593 (session 2022-23)

Jim Shannon

11 September 2023

That this House is concerned that at least five churches were burned in Pakistan's Punjab province on 16 August 2023 following allegations of blasphemy made against two members of the Christian community; is alarmed that at least 91 homes were destroyed during the violence; notes reports that hundreds of additional homes were looted; acknowledges that Pakistan's Government has committed to protect the religious minorities and pay compensation to the victims; is greatly troubled over recent attacks on Ahmadi mosques and Hindu temples; and urges action to be taken so that the perpetrators of the recent attacks are held accountable.

National Commission for Minority Rights (No. 2)

EDM: 573 (session 2019-21)

Jim Shannon

8 June 2020

That this House is concerned that the recently established National Commission for Minorities Rights by the Government of Pakistan does not fulfil the Supreme Court of Pakistan's order of June 2014 to set up a Minorities Rights Council and to ensure that the religious minorities' rights are guaranteed and protected in accordance with the constitution of Pakistan; notes the new mechanism is not an independent or autonomous body, legislatively enshrined or set up in accordance with the Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions, the Paris Principles; further notes the inclusion of civil servants as official members at the exclusion of minority representation, including the representatives of the Ahmadi community; and calls on the Government of Pakistan and the Supreme Court of Pakistan to consider the National Minorities Council proposal of Dr Shoaib Suddle, of the One-Man Commission, which was set up by the Supreme Court of Pakistan to carry out its order of June 2014.

National Commission for Minority Rights

EDM: 527 (session 2019-21)

Jim Shannon

2 June 2020

That this House is concerned that the recently established National Commission for Minorities Rights by the Government of Pakistan does not fulfil the Supreme Court of Pakistan's order of June 2014 to set up a Minorities Rights Council and so ensure that the religious minorities' rights are guaranteed and protected in accordance with the constitution of Pakistan; notes the new mechanism is not an independent or autonomous body, legislatively enshrined or set up in accordance with the Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions, the Paris Principles; further notes the inclusion of civil servants as official members at the exclusion of minority representation, including the representatives of the Ahmadi community; and appeals to the Government and the Supreme Court of Pakistan to consider the National Minorities Council proposal of Dr Shoaib Suddle, of the One-Man Commission, which was set up by the Supreme Court of Pakistan to carry out its order of June 2014.

Darus Salaam Mosque, Southall

EDM: 218 (session 2019-21)

Mr Virendra Sharma

25 February 2020

That this House welcomes the opening of the new Darus Salaam Mosque in Ealing Southall; congratulates the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community of Ealing Southall and the UK for their work in bringing this new place of worship to the community; notes the contribution of the Ahmadiyya Community to the UK; and thanks Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad Khalifatul Masih V for his inspiring inauguration of the new Mosque.

7

Further reading

[CONSTITUTION \(SECOND AMENDMENT\) ACT, 1974](#), Constitution of Pakistan, Gazette of Pakistan, Extraordinary, Part I, 21st September 1974

[Pakistan: Ordinance No. XX of 1984, Anti-Islamic Activities of the Qadiani Group, Lahori Group and Ahmadis \(Prohibition and Punishment\) Ordinance](#), The Gazette of Pakistan, Islamabad, Thursday, 26 April 1984 (accessed via Refworld)

[Politics in Pakistan 2022-24 and upcoming elections](#), Commons Library research briefing, CBP-9883, 13 February 2024

[Pakistan report 2023](#), All-Party Parliamentary Group for International Freedom of Religion or Belief APPG, November 2023

[State of Human Rights in 2022](#), Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, September 2023

[Human Rights & Democracy: The 2022 Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office Report: Pakistan](#), Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, July 2023

[2022 Report on International Religious Freedom: Pakistan](#), Office of International Religious Freedom, US Department of State, 15 May 2023

[Shocking increase in attacks on Ahmadi Muslim mosques in Pakistan](#), Stop the Persecution, Special Briefing, February 2023

[UK aid to Pakistan](#), Sixth Report of Session 2021–22, International Development Committee, HC 102, 29 April 2022

[Suffocation of the faithful: the persecution of Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan and the rise of international extremism](#), All-Party Parliamentary Group for the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, July 2020

[Debate on a Motion on the Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community](#), Commons Library Debate Pack, CDP-0129, 22 May 2018

[Persecution of Ahmadiyya Muslims and other religious minorities in Pakistan](#), Commons Library Debate Pack, CDP-0039, 8 February 2016

[Ahmadiyya Muslims](#) (video), Religion & Ethics Newsweekly, Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), 20 January 2012

[**Al Islam: The Official Website of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community**](#)
(website)

[**Ahmadiyya Muslim Association UK**](#) (website)

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

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

[**All-Party Parliamentary Group for International Freedom of Religion or Belief**](#) (website)

[**All-Party Parliamentary Group for International Freedom of Religion or Belief**](#) (membership)

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