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Written statement* submitted by the European Centre for Law and Justice, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement, which is hereby circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[1 February 2018]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

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Requesting that the U.N. hold Pakistan accountable to international agreements it has signed to protect its minority citizens' lives and fundamental freedoms

1. INTRODUCTION

As the ECLJ has submitted before, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is one of the worst violators of human rights. Mob violence, false accusations of blasphemy, rape of Christian and Hindu women, police torture, and other forms of persecution and discrimination are commonplace. The Pakistani government has failed to both protect its minorities from religiously-motivated violence and to bring perpetrators to justice.

Through its affiliate office in Pakistan, the ECLJ has firsthand knowledge of the plight of Christian and other minorities in Pakistan. The ECLJ's affiliate provides legal assistance to many of the victims of persecution.

2. BACKGROUND

Pakistan has continuously violated human rights by allowing terrorist attacks on Christians, maintaining broad and abusive blasphemy laws, and inadequately responding to crimes against Christians and other religious minorities.

Terrorist attacks on churches and Christian communities in Pakistan are routine. In December 2017 alone, the Christian community sustained multiple attacks. For example, Bethel Memorial Methodist Church in Quetta was attacked by gunmen and suicide bombers, killing at least eleven people and injuring over fifty others. A Christian neighbourhood in Chaman, Quetta, was attacked by a terrorist who used a hand grenade that killed three people, including a young boy.

The Pakistani government's response to such crimes has been to arrest Christian pastors for lacking the security measures required under the 2015 Punjab Security Ordinance. In February 2017, two pastors were arrested for lacking proper security. One pastor, Kashif Aziz, chose to pay a fine of 50,000 rupees instead of serving six months in prison¹.

Even more disconcerting is the case of Noreen Leghari, who was planning to carry a bomb into a Lahore church, but was arrested before she was able to carry out that plan. Despite her confession of guilt, she was released and sent to a rehabilitation program instead of to prison².

Such actions set a dangerous precedent by the Pakistani government for how it addresses attacks on Christian churches. By allowing terrorists to go unpunished, the Pakistani government is dismissing a major threat to Christians and reducing the terrorists' concerns of being caught planning and executing these attacks.

This lack of concern and injustice reaches to other areas, such as mob violence. For example, over a hundred people charged for arson, ransacking, and attacking members of Joseph Colony—a Christian neighbourhood in Lahore that was attacked after a blasphemy allegation against a Christian man—were acquitted in January 2017³.

Due to the government's unwillingness to protect minorities, police often tell Christians threatened by mob violence to leave their homes instead of providing police protection. In November 2017, Christian families living in Sukheki village fled from their homes after someone posted threatening material on Facebook calling for the execution of Sonu Arshad,

¹Asif Aqeel, *Adding Insult to Injury - Pakistani Church Leaders Arrested, Fined for 'Not Putting Security in Place'*, WORLD WATCH MONITOR (22 Dec. 2017), <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/2017/12/adding-insult-to-injury-pakistani-church-leaders-arrested-fined-for-not-putting-security-in-place/>.

²*Pakistan Releases IS-Linked Woman Who Planned Easter Suicide Attack*, WORLD WATCH MONITOR (10 May 2017), <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/coe/pakistan-releases-is-linked-woman-who-planned-easter-suicide-attack/>.

³Asif Aqeel, *Pakistan Court Acquits All Suspects in 2013 Arson of Christian Neighborhood*, WORLD WATCH MONITOR (21 Jan. 2017), <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/2017/01/pakistan-court-acquits-all-suspects-in-2013-arson-of-christian-neighborhood/>.

a young Christian who resided in Sukheki, and for the burning of Christian homes and churches. The Facebook post accused Sonu of “spreading false teachings”⁴. The police officer in charge of the situation urged Christian residents to temporarily leave the village for their own safety.

Not only do the police often act as uninterested bystanders, other times they are the aggressors. In October 2017, six policemen entered a school and beat a Christian student to death. Seventeen-year-old Arslan Masih got into an argument with some Muslim classmates, one of whom was directly related to one of the policemen. The policemen beat Arslan, dragged him out to the street, threw him into the police vehicle, and continued beating him. When Arslan became unresponsive, the police took him to a hospital where doctors pronounced him dead. The ECLJ’s affiliate office is representing Arslan’s family, seeking justice from the Pakistani courts. However, in cases of police torture, justice is rarely served.

For example, the ECLJ’s affiliate represented the family of Liaqat Masih who was arrested and tortured to death by the local police after Liaqat’s Muslim employer accused him of stealing. The police arrested Liaqat and his son. In order to obtain a confession from Liaqat, the police tied his hands behind his back and hoisted him toward the ceiling, dislocating his shoulders. His son pled for mercy but four policemen kept beating Liaqat with wooden logs until he died before his son’s eyes. The policemen then threatened to also kill Liaqat’s son if the family pursued any action against them. In fear, the family entered into a compromise agreement with the police, and the policemen were released.

In addition to police brutality and mob violence, horrific crimes against innocent young girls go unpunished because the criminals are Muslim and the victims are Christian. The ECLJ’s affiliate is representing the mother of a three-year-old Christian girl, Sahiba, who was sexually assaulted by a Muslim man.

Just recently in January 2018, a thirteen-year-old Christian girl was raped in a rural area near Gujranwala⁵. This incident occurred during the wake of the entire nation mourning over the loss of a seven-year-old Muslim girl, Zainab, who was raped and murdered⁶. The Christian community cannot help but wonder if the government will respond the same way it did for Muslim Zainab and work swiftly to seek justice for the Christian girl⁷.

Persecution of religious minorities is not limited to illegal acts of mob violence, police torture, rape, and assault. It is also facilitated by the government-sanctioned blasphemy laws, under which thousands of innocent Pakistanis, including Christians, Hindus, Ahmadis, and even Muslims, have suffered. The laws are broad and easy to misuse. In fact, many blasphemy cases are a result of personal vendettas. Additionally, over one thousand cases have been registered since the laws were promulgated.⁸ Over forty people are on death row or serving life sentences for blasphemy.⁹

A Christian mother of five, Asia Bibi, is still on death row under false charges of blasphemy. Her only “crime” was to offer her co-workers water from her cup. Asia’s coworkers told her that they could not drink water from the cup because Asia had made it ceremonially unclean by drinking from it. They asked her to convert to Islam to be cleansed, but Asia refused and affirmed her Christian faith. Asia was accused of blasphemy. A year later, she was convicted and sentenced to death. She has been on death row for over six years and in prison for almost eight¹⁰.

3. REQUEST

⁴Shaheryar Gill, *Christians Flee for Their Lives After Viral Facebook Post in Pakistan Calls for Burning Christian Homes and Churches*, ACLJ (9 Nov. 2017), <https://aclj.org/persecuted-church/christians-flee-for-their-lives-after-viral-facebook-post-in-pakistan-calls-for-burning-christian-homes-and-churches>.

⁵Asif Aqeel, *Pakistani Christian Girl, 13, Raped by Fellow Worker in Field*, WORLD WATCH MONITOR (17 Jan. 2018), <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/2018/01/pakistani-christian-girl-13-raped-fellow-worker-field/>.

⁶*Id.*

⁷*Id.*

⁸Naaila Inayat, *Pakistan Alarms U.S. With Harsh Blasphemy Laws Allowing Rise of Radical Islam*, THE WASHINGTON TIMES (16 Jan. 2018), <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2018/jan/16/pakistans-islam-blasphemy-laws-hurt-us-relations/>.

⁹*Id.*

¹⁰Shaheryar Gill, *Update on Ongoing Efforts for Christian Mom Asia Bibi’s Release*, ACLJ (28 Mar. 2017), <https://aclj.org/persecuted-church/update-on-ongoing-efforts-for-christian-mom-asia-bibis-release>.

These are but a few of the instances of systematic and egregious religiously-motivated violence against Christian minorities. Christians view their government as unwilling to bring an end to the violent attacks and other forms of persecution they so frequently suffer.

The Pakistani government has the indispensable duty to protect its citizens, despite their religious beliefs. Pakistan is a party to a number of human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.¹¹ In light of the legal obligation under its own constitution¹² and the international agreements it has ratified, Pakistan is required to protect its religious minorities and their fundamental rights.

The ECLJ requests that the United Nations hold Pakistan to the standards by which it has agreed to abide. Pakistan must protect Christians and other religious minorities and bring the perpetrators of violence to justice.

¹¹*Int'l Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, <http://indicators.ohchr.org/> (last visited 24 Jan. 2018).

¹²Pakistan Const. art. 9 (providing the right to life and liberty); art. 19 (providing the right to expression); art. 20 (providing the right to religion).