8. Exclusion

COMMON ANALYSIS
Last update: October 2026

For general guidance on Exclusion, see ‘EUAA, Practical Guide on Exclusion from International Protection, September 2026’ and ‘EUAA, Practical Guide on Exclusion for Serious (Non-Political) Crimes, December 2021’.

For general guidance on the country guidance approach to this section, see ‘EUAA, Exclusion in Country Guidance: explained, February 2026’.

In the context of Pakistan, various circumstances may require consideration of the potential applicability of exclusion grounds. The QR does not set a time limit for the application of the grounds for exclusion. Applicants may be excluded in relation to events regardless of when they took place.

More specifically, the need to examine possible exclusion issues in the context of Pakistan may arise, for example, in cases involving the groups or circumstances cited below. This list is non-exhaustive:

- (former) members of the Pakistani state armed forces, such as Pakistani army, police, the Rangers and/or other state supported armed militias;
- (former) members of Islamist, terrorist and/or insurgent groups, such as LeT, TTP and affiliated groups, and BLA;
- (former) members of groups known for sectarian violence such as the Sipah-e Sahaba Pakistan (SSP);

- (former) members of trafficking networks;
- individuals involved in mob attacks;
- individuals involved in riots;
- perpetrators of forced marriage, child marriage or forced conversion.

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Given the serious consequences that exclusion may have for the individual, the exclusion grounds should be interpreted restrictively and applied with caution.

The examples mentioned in this chapter are non-exhaustive and non-conclusive. Each case should be examined on its own merits.

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