8.2. Exclusion based on the commission of a serious (non-political) crime

COMMON ANALYSIS
Last update: October 2026

The analysis below is based on the following EUAA COI products: Country Focus 2026, 3.1.3., 3.1.4., 3.1.7., 4.2.3., 6.1.1., 6.1.2., 6.1.3., 6.1.9.; Country Guidance should not be referred to as a source of COI.

The personnel of some Pakistani state actors and its proxies may also be found responsible for serious (non-political) crimes (e.g. extrajudicial killings, torture, enforced disappearance, protesters and activists shooting).

Some of the crimes committed by Islamist and insurgent groups include e.g. kidnapping and bomb attacks and targeted killing. TTP and other Islamist and insurgent groups have also conducted attacks against police, military and other government facilities and against persons with perceived links to the state authorities.

Violence particularly against women and children, such as forced and child marriage or forced conversion, is reported in Pakistan. These crimes sometimes occur in connection with one another and may also be linked to kidnappings. Other forms of serious criminal activity, such as trafficking in human beings, work and sexual exploitation or modern slavery are also reported in Pakistan.

Reports also describe violent mob attacks linked to religious radicalism and religious radical groups, such as Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP).

Some serious (non-political) crimes could be linked to an armed conflict (e.g. if committed in order to finance the activities of armed groups) or could amount to fundamentally inhumane acts committed as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population, in which case they should instead be examined under Article 12(2)(a)/Article 17(1)(a) QR.

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