

**Annex to the Stakeholders Submission concerning the Universal Periodic Review of
Pakistan, submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre and Action by Christians
Against Torture France**

The following annex contains detailed information to support the information presented in the main UPR submission document. The following is based on information documented by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) and its sister-organisation, the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), based on testimony provided by victims and trusted local sources.

Section 1 – Case examples of torture

- i. Prison officials remain unpunished despite torturing inmates by taping their male organs¹

Information received from the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) concerning the following case, shows the serious ill-treatment and torture of prisoners in August 2010. The prison staff of Toba Tek Singh District Prison, Punjab province, conducted a search of the cells of death-row inmates apparently to recover mobile phones. In this context, about 20 prisoners were brought out of their cells and beaten up. Three men, namely Mr. Muzzammil Shah, Mr. Ghulam Hussain and Mr. Muhammad Javed, were severely tortured after a cell phone was allegedly recovered from Mr. Muhammad Javed. The latter, who is undergoing a five-year prison term at Toba Tek Singh District Prison had been assigned to take food to death row inmates, reportedly gave the names of two death row inmates, Mr. Muzzammil Shah and Mr. Ghulam Hussain, after being tortured to obtain information on who had used that phone. Mr. Muzzammil Shah and Mr. Ghulam Hussain were subsequently tortured. They denied having used the cell phone.

Mr. Muzzammil Shah, Mr. Ghulam Hussain and Mr. Muhammad Javed were allegedly stripped naked and their male sex organs were taped in such a way that they could no longer urinate. Each was then forced to drink three to four litres of water. The jail dispenser subsequently administered each of them injections after which they started vomiting and had a strong urge to urinate. The tape around their organs was only removed a few hours later. Mr. Muzzammil Shah and Mr. Ghulam Hussain allegedly lost consciousness at least three occasions during the period of torture.

The three aforementioned men have reportedly developed renal ailments and one has also developed a urinary tract infection as a result of the acts of torture and ill-treatment. It is alleged that none of them has received adequate medical treatment and no response has yet been given to a request made by the Pakistan-based human rights NGO, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, to the prison authorities to visit the three men.

Furthermore, according to the information, to date, there has been no effective investigation conducted by the relevant authorities into the aforementioned allegations.

One death-row prisoner Mr. Farrukh Akram was placed in a solitary confinement cell because the jail authorities suspected that he informed the Deputy Inspector General of

¹ <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-166-2010/>

Prisons about the torture when he visited the jail on 9 October 2010.

ii. **Love marriage results in abduction of a girl by a Punjab MP and torture of members of her family²**

Six members of a family, including three women and one young girl, were arrested on the instructions of a member of the Punjab provincial assembly belonging to Nawaz Sharif's PML-N political party, in retaliation for a love marriage. All were tortured severely by the police in custody, following which one man has been unable to walk. A seventh member of the family, a sixteen-year-old girl, has not been seen or heard of since her arrest, when she was sent away in a car with the parliamentarian. Two men and one woman remain in Adiala Jail, Rawalpindi.

Miss Kulsoom Baloch, 25, belongs to a wealthy industrial family in Islamabad, which owns cotton mills and has ties to parliament. Her cousin Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Baloch is a member of the Punjab Assembly (MPA) and is a parliamentary secretary. Kulsoom's family were enraged by her decision to marry Mr. Fazal Abbas, 29, who is from a less wealthy family. The couple were married in Sargodha by a civil court on March 22, 2009. On April 25, 2009, a First Information Report (FIR) document of complaint was filed against Abbas at the Airport Police Station in Rawalpindi (Punjab province) by Kulsoom's brother, Mr Mehmood Ur Rehman. It falsely charged Abbas with her abduction and rape, and the theft of her jewellery and cash.

Early the next morning MPA Baloch, Mehmood Ur Rehman, Kulsoom's brother-in-law Mr. Nasir Khan Baloch, and Mr. Basheer, an assistant sub inspector (ASI) and other police officers, raided the house where Kulsoom was staying. She was beaten severely by each member of the raiding party and asked for the address of her husband's office. Neighbours intervened and Kulsoom managed to escape.

The same group of men then visited the house of her in-laws in Iqbal colony, Sargodha. They forcefully entered the home and badly beat the women and girls there, asking again for the address of Abbas' office. After some time, officers and the MPA arrived at the house with Abbas, who was reportedly bruised and bleeding.

They then forced Abbas and his sisters, Mrs Riffat Rani (wife of Shafiq Dogar); Miss Nadia, 19, who is a national badminton champion; Miss Shazia Riaz, 16; and Miss Nazia, 12, into three private cars. Shazia Riaz was loaded into a car with Iftekhar Ahmed Baloch, and has not been seen or heard from since.

At the Airport Police Station, Rawalpindi, the three women and Fazal were badly beaten by Station House Officer (SHO) Mr. Choudhry Safdar and Assistant Sub-Inspector, Mr. Basheer. Basheer reportedly told Nadia that if she were to become his 'friend - suggesting some kind of sex act - he would give her certain concessions. The women's clothing was torn, their hair was pulled and they were thrown against walls. The officers continually asked them where their daughter-in-law Kulsoom was hiding. Baloch visited the station twice

² <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-051-2009/>

during that period, telling the women that unless they lead the police to Kulsoom, he would never release Shazia from his personal custody.

After several days the women were produced before Mr. Azmat Ullah, a civil judge in Rawalpindi for remand and were charged with aiding the abduction of Kulsoom when she married their brother. Remand was granted, and the judge ignored the girls claims that they had been s tortured. Nadia also tried telling the judge that since she was the national badminton champion he should consider the pride of the nation; he reportedly laughed at her.

In the meantime, on April 28, officers at Brana Police Station, Jhang, Punjab arrested Mr. Shafiq Dogar, the husband of Fazal's elder sister, and charged him with stealing. The case was filed the next day. This police station lies in the electoral constituency of Iftekhar Ahmed Baloch. On May 3, 2009, Dogar was taken by ASI Basheer of Rawalpindi and two of Kulsoom's brothers, Mehmood ur Rehman and Saif ur Rehman, to the Airport Police Station, where he was beaten so badly he lost the use of his legs. He believes that they are broken, but has been given no medical care. On May 12, Dogar was produced in a wheel chair before the same civil judge, Mr. Azmat Ullah, who showed the same indifference to his injuries. He was released on bail for charges of theft, but remanded further on a new charge of aiding Kulsoom's abduction.

After Dogar's arrest on the 28th, his wife was released from custody. Nadia and Nazia were released on bail on May 6, but when their mother, Mrs. Nasrin Akhtar, 50, collected them at Adiala jail in Rawalpindi, she was arrested. She was taken to the Airport Police Station and beaten by the same SHO and ASI, and bears the torture marks on her back and hands.

The family have filed a case regarding the illegal arrest and torture, however the arrest of family members and threats from the Baloch family have forced them into hiding across Pakistan, and they are unable to pursue their case.

iii. The Air Force is running a torture cell at its Air Headquarters where six members of a Christian family were tortured

Six persons from a Christian family were tortured by officials of the Pakistan Air Force in March and April 2010. They were arrested for 18 days on suspicion that they had stolen gold ornaments from the house of a Wing Commander in the Pakistan Air Force (PAF). A 14 year-old girl and her 16 year-old brother were tortured by the Wing Commander himself. As a result the girl is now disabled and neither she nor her brother are able to walk properly. A Session Court has helped obtain the victims' release but has not initiated any judicial process against the officials of the PAF, even after finding evidence that the family was detained illegally and tortured by the PAF.

14 year-old Miss Sumera Masih was serving as a maid in the house of Mr. Faheem Cheema, a Wing Commander in the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) in Islamabad. She was accused on March 30, 2010, of stealing gold ornaments and other valuable items. She was beaten and threatened by the wife of the Wing Commander. The Wing Commander reported the theft of the gold ornaments and the other valuable items to the Margala police station in Islamabad and then reportedly directed the PAF police to detain Sumera and her family without informing the local police station. They took Sumera and her father, Mr. Pervez Masih, to the PAF police station at the PAF Air Headquarters, sector E-9, Islamabad Chaklala, Shaheen

Chowk. The PAF police later returned to the house and took Perveen Bibi and Miss Sana, Sumera's mother and 20 year-old sister, into custody. 40 minutes after this, the same PAF police officials came and took her 16 year-old brother, Mr. Imran Masih, with them. On April 7 her paternal uncle Kala Masih was also arrested by the PAF police while he was searching for the family.

The mother and her elder sisters were released after two days of being severely tortured in illegal detention with the warning, by Wing Commander himself, that if they informed anybody of these arrests they would not be released and would be punished heavily.

In the meantime, Parveen Bibi filed an application before the Islamabad Superintendent of Police (SP) with the help of her brother who was living in another city. The SP had tried to investigate the case and directed the Federal Investigation Unit (FIU) to probe the matter of the theft of the gold ornaments. The girl and her family members were interrogated by the FIU, but according to the lawyer, they were not tortured by the FIU.

The SP also sent the case for legal process to a judicial magistrate in Islamabad, but he refused to take the case as PAF and armed forces were involved.

The lawyers, Miss Jamila Aslam and Miss Shamona Javed, filed a case based upon the illegal suspension of the writ of habeas corpus on April 13 before the District and Session court judge, Mr. Mazhar Hussain Barlas. He immediately fixed the date for regular hearing and called the public prosecutor the next day for comments. The day after this, the court ordered all the arrested persons be produced before the court. Sumera's father, Pervez Masih, and his cousin, Kala Masih, were produced before the court, but Sumera and her brother Imran Masih were not produced. The judge ordered that her father and uncle be released immediately but also asked the PAF police to produce Sumera and her younger brother on April 17.

On April 17, Sumera was not produced before the court. Station House Officer Mumtaz Sheikh told to the court that Sumera's health prohibited her to come to the court. She was admitted to the PAF Hospital purportedly suffering from a viral infection. But the lawyer informed the court that Sumera had been severely tortured and could not walk, and furthermore that the PAF police were purposely avoiding producing her before the court. The court then ordered that she must be produced within two hours or a FIR would be lodged against the PAF police and the wing commander. In the afternoon Sumera was produced before the court; she was not able to walk and her father had to carry her in his arms. She was not even able to sit. She had been pressured and threatened by the PAF officials to say that she had a throat infection but the judge then asked why she was unable to walk if that was the case.

After assurance from the judge and lawyers, the 14 year-old maid told the court that every day she was tortured by the wing commander and PAF police officials at a torture cell. Whenever PAF officials were conducting torture, they would blindfold her and beat her about the back and spinal cord. When Wing Commander Cheema entered the room, he saw that she was not blindfolded and threw a glass plate at her head; after which she fainted. She said she did not know for how many hours she was unconscious but woke up to find herself at the PAF hospital. The judge ordered proper medical treatment for her at the PAF's expense, but they have yet to make any such payment or provide treatment.

Furthermore, the PAF officials did not produce her younger brother Imran to the court, but

following pressure from the Session judge, the PAF police released him the next day, April 18. However, they conducted the release in such a way as to not make it seem as if he had been in PAF custody. Imran Masih recorded in his testimony before the session court that the PAF police had hired him a taxi to bring him to Iqbal town in Islamabad; they had also planted a railway return ticket from Faisalabad, about 600 kilometers away, to make it seem as if he was coming from Faisalabad. When the taxi driver dropped him at Iqbal Town in Islamabad, the police were waiting for him; they arrested and produced him before the court. When the court asked of his whereabouts during past 18 days, he told the court that he was coming by railway. But the court was not satisfied by his answer as he was carried in by two police officers and could not walk properly. He then told the court that he was kept in a house at PAF Air Headquarters where officials of the PAF police and the Wing Commander Cheema tortured him to confess that his family and sister had stolen the gold ornaments from the house of the Wing Commander. He said that he was hung from a tree in the heat under the sun and was beaten severely at the back and legs. It was because of this that he was not able to walk. He said on the morning of April 18th that he was put in a taxi by PAF police officials with a return railway ticket from Faisalabad and was told that he should tell the court that he was in Faisalabad. He was told that if he said that he was at PAF Headquarters, his sister and other family members would not be released. The court then ordered his release and asked the Margalla police to provide protection to the family because of this information.

At this moment the court asked the lawyers and the victim's family whether to take legal action against the PAF police and the other officials for illegally detaining and torturing the family. The victims, after consulting with their lawyers, told the court that they are very poor and are Christians so they could not fight with such a powerful group as the armed forces. Following this, the court did not take any action against the perpetrators. The victims are now hiding in another city because of continuous threats from Wing Commander Faheem Cheema and other officials of the Pakistan Air Force for revealing the torture cell at the PAF Air Headquarters.

iv. **A young man is tortured and killed allegedly by intelligence agents on the UN day against torture³**

As people around the world gathered to observe the UN day in support of torture victims on June 26, 2009, Inter-Service Intelligence agents in the north of Pakistan were fatally torturing a young man in their custody. The case has increased tensions between the police in Gilgit, who arbitrarily arrested the man, and the ISI officials who took him from their custody and returned him close to death. The man died in hospital early on the 27 June. Mr. Sadiq Ali, age 30 was arrested by Gilgit police on 17 June 2009. He had travelled more than 1,000 km home to Jaffarabad city to help his sister with her annual examinations, but was arrested from a roadside hotel where he had stopped for tea. Police took him in front of the Gilgit Judicial Magistrate with a First Information Report regarding the murder of a government worker. His name was not in the FIR and he had not been in Gilgit on the date of the murder (13-14 June), however the magistrate still granted remand.

After a few days, despite there being no evidence brought against him, Ali was referred to a

³ <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-069-2009/>

Joint Investigation Team (JIT), which includes members of state intelligence agencies, particularly the ISI. On June 24, without registering the case or asking permission of a magistrate as required by law, ISI agents took Ali from the police station for investigation into anti state activities. He was reportedly taken to Jotial cantonment. On June 26 he was brought back to Gilgit station unconscious, bleeding and in critical condition. The police station tried to refuse the injured man but eventually, under pressure, took him back and to Central Hospital Gilgit where he died at around 4am on 27 June. Investigators have reported that Ali had deep open wounds near his kidneys and around his hips, and that his fingernails and toenails were bloody. A post mortem was not conducted.

News of this case led to protests in Jaffarabad and Gilgit, including outside the high court, demanding that the Chief Justice conduct a post mortem of the body and indict the responsible ISI officials. The chief justice was absent, but two senior high court judges of Gilgit and Baltistan promised to take up the case. An angry mob also attacked the office of the medical superintendent for not conducting the post mortem. The following day a medical report was issued by the hospital, which stated that kidney failure caused his death, which has been rejected by the protesters.

Mirza Hussain, a member of the legislative assembly of the Northern Areas and advisor to the chairman of the legislative assembly (a provincial minister) followed up the case with the police, who have denied responsibility and point the blame at the ISI. A similar response was given by Mr. Basheer, the deputy superintendent of police (DSP) and Mr. Izzat Shah, the station head officer (SHO) of Central police station, Gilgit, to legislative assembly member Mr. Mohammad Ali Akhtar from Jafferabad. As is typical in such cases, it has proven impossible to bring the members of the ISI to justice, however.

v. **A girl raped in custody by police officers and her sister kept nude in lock up⁴**

A 17-year-old girl was abducted by police officials and kept for almost 16 days in private custody where she was raped and tortured to confess her involvement in the murder of her fiancée. Her elder sister was also brought in police lock up and held, naked for three days to pressure the sister to confess to the charges.

The 17-year-old girl was arrested on March 14, 2008, from her home by Ghulam Rasool, by Sub Inspector (SI) of Police Station Nishatabad on the suspicion of the murder of her fiancée. Her fiancée was reportedly killed by other persons, according to the information received. The SI took A to a private room situated near the Police Station and held her there for 16 days, from March 14, 2008. He thereafter he produced her before the first class magistrate for judicial remand. During that period she was kept naked at all times and the SI along with constables Iqbal 4934/c, Ameer Watto1755/c and Shehbaz 4994/c physically tortured her to force her to confess to the murder. After the physical torture a lady constable, Nargis, would reportedly massage her to remove the marks of torture, particularly the bite marks on her body. During this period Shujat Ali Malhi, a Sub Inspector of Investigation of the Nishatabad Police Station reportedly raped her twice. This SI threatened that if she did not confess to the murder she would be raped by all the staff of the police station. On the direction of SI Investigations, SI Ghulam Rasool arrested the victim's elder sister of from their house and

⁴ <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-164-2008/>

both the sisters were made to sit in front of each other naked for three days while Ghulam Rasool, Iqbal, Ameer Watto and Shehbaz constables molested and tortured them.

The victims' father came to the police station to find out about his daughters and was also kept in custody for some hours and pressured into paying Rps 35,000 (around US\$ 500) for the release of his elder daughter failing which the whole family would be arrested. The family was also threatened not to disclose what had happened to the girls. The victim was booked in the murder of her fiancée under sections 302/34 PPC in FIR 246/2008 and sent to district prison in judicial custody. The district police of Faisalabad, Punjab, are avoiding to register the case of rape, illegal detention, illegal arrest, torture, abusing the girls in police lockup and keeping girls naked on the complaint of their father. He has contacted higher police officials to register a case against perpetrators but after not getting any positive response filed an application on July 01, 2008, in the court of Mr. Nadeem Gulzar, the additional session judge, who ordered the police station of Nishatabad to register the case of rape in custody, illegal detention, torture and forced nudity. However, the district police refused to follow the orders of the session judge. On July 18, the police station filed a case against SI Investigations, Shujat Malhi, under section 376 of criminal procedural code (rape) but not on the other charges which were ordered by the session judge. Until now no one has been arrested and all the perpetrators continue in their duties as usual.

vi. **Police torture a young man in front of his mother to elicit a bribe; he dies shortly after⁵**

Police officials from two different police stations tortured a young man to extract a bribe from his mother, in February 2010. He was tortured with screwdrivers in front of his mother at the first police station, and was allowed to be removed from remand in jail by another police station for further acts of torture. Though he was admitted to hospital on the orders of a civil magistrate court, police interfered in his hospitalization. He succumbed to his injuries shortly after. His mother has filed a case against the police for murder but no signs of a credible investigation are yet evident.

On February 26, plain-clothed police officials of Satellite Town Police Station raided the house of Mr. Muddasar Iqbal, 24, to arrest him concerning a motorcycle theft. He was not at home, so his elder brother was illegally arrested instead by the Sub-Inspector of Satellite Town Police Station, Mr. Azmat Joya and his staff: Head Constable Babar Cheema and Constable Amir Abdullah.

Later that day the mother Ms. Zarina Bibi, an uncle Mr. Sher Mohammad and his son Manzoor Illahi went to the police station to enquire about the arrest of her elder son. Inspector Azmat Joya told them that he was a hostage: if she was to bring her younger son, Muddasar Iqbal, to the station, then her elder son would be released. He did not reveal the specific charges. She was told to bring Muddasar to police chowki (kiosk), a sub-police station of Satellite Police Station, and when she did so later that day, Inspector Azmat Joya started to beat the young man, and ordered her to leave.

On February 27, Ms. Zarina Bibi went to the police chowki to find Muddasar fastened to a

⁵ <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-034-2010>

charpai, a wooden cart, being tortured with a heavy rolling device, on his legs and the soles of his feet. Constable Amir Abdullah reportedly charged her Rs. 50,000 for his release; when she replied that this would be impossible the officers allegedly started to stab the soles of the man's feet with screwdrivers, drawing blood. Ms. Zarina promised to pay the amount.

According to our information she had arranged Rs. 20,000 by the following day and promised police the remainder in a week. However the victim was tortured again. The police officially declared his arrest on March 1 and produced him before the civil magistrate for remand. The magistrate granted judicial custody till March 9 and he was sent to Sargodha District Prison; he was not asked about the possibility of torture, though he was unable to walk. He complained about problems with his urine.

In the meantime the Satellite Police Station continued to harass Zarina, and threatened that her older son could suffer the same fate if she did not produce more bribe money.

Associates of SI Joya arranged for Muddasar to be reclaimed into police custody and further tortured. Assistant Sub-Inspector Ijaz Hussain of Jhal Jhakian Police Station (in the same district, and known to be a close associate of SI Joya) filed an application before the court of Mr. Owais Ahmed, Civil Judge of Sargodha, claiming that Muddasar Iqbal was wanted in another motorcycle theft case under the jurisdiction of his police station. On March 18 the victim was sent into police remand by a civil judge for three days. On his return through the courts the victim was able to tell the judge that he had been severely tortured and was unable to eat properly or walk. The judge ordered him to be sent to hospital in Sargodha for two days of treatment.

On March 20 the judge ordered Muddasar to be admitted to Allied Hospital in Faisalabad district. However we are told that Sub-Inspector Azmat and Assistant Sub-Inspector Ijaz forged his papers and sent him back to the civil hospital in Sargodha. He died there at around 2am on March 22. The news sparked protests in the district and media coverage, and a First Investigation Report (FIR) was filed on March 22 by Zarina Bibi.

Although officials have announced that the officers responsible have been suspended and that an inquiry has been set in motion, we are told that no suspensions have been seen to have taken place, and there have been no signs of an inquiry. District Police Officer, Dr. Usman Anwar has claimed that police are working on the case, but nothing further has been seen since then.

vii. **A young Christian man has been tortured to death by Karachi police and jail officials for not paying bribes in time for Eid⁶**

On 22 November 2009, 31-year-old electrician Mr. Abid Javed Francis was arrested without charge as he walked to a job, by Station House Officer (SHO) Khatak and Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI) Abdul Aziz of Ferozabad police station. He was beaten in public during the arrest.

⁶ <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-001-2010/>

Francis was held at Ferozabad police station and allegedly tortured for two days while requests for Rs10,000 (US\$ 125) in bribes were made from his family. The family resides in a slum settlement and the victim's mother was unable to raise the money. This led the police to blackmail the victim by filing a false case of harbouring illegal arms. This was logged through a first investigation report (FIR) number 1273/2009 under section 13/D at 00:40 on November 24, two days after his initial arrest. The method and duration of Francis' arrest and detention and the use of torture are all illegal in Pakistan.

With no bribe money produced, a second case concerning the theft of a motorbike was filed by ASI Aziz under FIR 1274/2009, section 411, approximately ten minutes after the first FIR was filed. During the remainder of the night further torture is alleged to have taken place. On the morning of 24 November the victim was produced before the magistrate at city court Karachi, where police were granted two days of physical (police) remand regarding the recovery of the motorbike. His face was visibly injured and swollen.

The victim was handed over to Aziz Bhati Park police station where he was asked to pay further bribes (to prevent his being moved to Anti Car Lifting Cell (ACLC) police station). Here he was charged in FIR 673/2009, under section 381 A, concerning a case of theft. The victim was then moved to the ACLC at Shrifabad Police station in Liaquatabad town where it is alleged that further torture took place over two days. On 25 November ASI Nizam Kolachi and ASI Fayyaz of ACLC reportedly increased the bribe, requesting Rs50,000 (US\$ 625) from the victim's mother. In order to further pressurise the family into raising the money, it is alleged that ASI Fayyaz beat the victim around the head in front of her and the victim's mother-in-law, and continued to strike the victim's head against a wall until he fell unconscious.

On 26 November Francis was produced in a magistrate's court and handed over to Karachi central prison. We are told that the victim was visibly injured, bearing torture marks on his face and hands, yet no inquiry was made by the magistrate as he is obligated to do by law and according to the constitution. Francis was placed under judicial remand.

After protesting strongly his mother was finally taken to see him a number of days later, and reports finding him lying on a stretcher in his underwear in an outside area, despite the cold December weather; he was on a glucose drip, unable to open his eyes. Due to her protests he was moved to the civil hospital in Karachi. Doctors took a CT scan of the victim's head and moved him to the neurology ward, where he was pronounced dead on 10 December.

A post mortem recorded five counts of severe injury to the victim's head and the upper half of his body, and that the cause of death was a hematoma on the left side of the head. It reveals that the injuries were inflicted within the prior two to three weeks (during which he was in custody).

Mr. Sohail Bhatti, the lawyer of the victim's family, has filed a petition before the session and district judge in District East Karachi, demanding the prosecution of eight police officials from the three police stations and two officials of Karachi central prison, for murder. The lawyer's petition observes that bribe taking is endemic in police and law enforcement agencies, and police frequently resort to torture for that reason.

Section 2 - List of torture centres known in June 2008⁷

Islamabad, capital of Pakistan

(1) Sector I-9 Islamabad; (2) Cell 20 in Sector I-9 Islamabad; (3) 'safe house' of the ISI, Islamabad.

Sindh Province:

- In Karachi, the capital of Sindh province, there are three detention centres of the army. They are: (1) the centre of MI at Shar-e-Faisal, Saddar, near Hotel Holiday Inn; (2) the torture and detention centre of the ISI is also in this vicinity which could be accessed through the St. Paul's School; (3) in Malir cantonment area in one of the 'safe houses' with several small cells. In Karachi, the Pakistan Rangers are also running a detention centre at Landhi. However the actual location is not confirmed as the persons released from there were kept blindfolded all the time.
- In Hyderabad, Sindh province, at the cantonment area, at the Army House, off Qasim Chowk.
- A torture cell is being run by the Pakistan Navy at Mehran Base, Karachi.
- The Air Headquarters of Pakistan Air Force, Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, includes a torture cell.
- Jacobabad is the border district with Balochistan province. This city is providing the United States Air Force and the NATO air support facilities. There is a detention centre run by the Pakistan army which is used as a 'transit centre'. This centre was unearthed when two journalists of a prominent television channel spoke when they were recovered after several months of detention and torture allegedly for taking pictures of an airbase.

Balochistan Province:

- In Balochistan province there are dozens of military detention centres, where people after their arrest, are detained and tortured to force confession statements about their alleged activities against the army in the province. Following are places in Balochistan province where Pakistan army and FC are running their torture and detention centres.
- Quli Camp Cantonment Queta, in the capital of Balochistan province. In front of this detention camp there is a mountain called as Koh-e-Murad (Dead Mountain) which has been taken over by the Pakistan Army and is used as a dumping area for some sensitive arms and ammunitions. According to local people, people are brought here and detained for several months.

⁷ Source, the ALRC's sister-organisation, the Asian Human Rights Commission:

<http://www.humanrights.asia/news/ahrc-news/AHRC-STM-158-2008/?searchterm=pakistan%2052%20torture%20camps>

- Safe house of the ISI at Khuzdar Cantonment area. The Khuzdar district is in southeast of the province and all detained or arrested persons by the state intelligence agencies from south and southeast districts are brought and kept there. The place is notorious for torture.
- The fort at Turbat town, a sub-district of the province. This fort is used for keeping missing persons and still there are dozens of missing persons in the fort, but it is under the control of FC. In the port city of Gwadar there is one more camp used by the FC for keeping people in illegal detention for several months.
- In the northern part of the Balochistan province, there are several places of detention and torture in three districts namely - Sibi, Dera Bugti and Kohlu. Here, the military have their own bases and camps. But in military terms these army centres are called "settlements" instead of cantonments. In these districts the persons arrested are mainly from the central and the northern parts. The main military detention centres are in Loti gas field, Pir Koh gas field and Dera Bugti gas field.

Most of the detainees are local residents of the above named districts. They are charged with mutiny against the 'army control' of the districts, blowing up of the main gas supply line to the other parts of the country, sabotage, bomb attacks on military installations, affiliation with different nationalist parties and association with the Balochistan Liberation Army.

In Kohlu district's military settlement there is one check post. This is purely run by the army which has torture cells. In Sui sub-district there is also a military check post which runs torture cell besides a main detention centre in the "settlement" at Sui gas field.

Punjab Province:

- In Punjab, there are two main cantonment areas where detention and torture centres are maintained only for the purpose of keeping "missing persons". These centres are Multan and Rawalpindi cantonment areas. These areas are close to the General Head Quarter (GHQ) of the Pakistan Army. The Rawalpindi cantonment based detention centre is in 'safe house' which is said to be the cruelest among all army detention centres. Still there are more than four dozens of missing persons who are kept since several months in these centres. It is said to be that it is here persons who are 'hard to crack' are kept, who had not confessed during the torture in other detention centres.

There are more centres of detention in Rawalpindi city which are maintained in hospitals. Here, people from the North-West Frontier Province and those alleged as Jihadis are kept besides the nationalists from the Sindh and Balochistan provinces. In the Multan cantonment, the 'safe houses' meant for rest houses, are used as detention centres and much of the so called high profile terrorists are detained.

The following detention centres in Rawalpindi and Islamabad were revealed by Mrs. Amina Masood Paracha, the Chair Person of an NGO named Defense Human Rights, Islamabad:

- ISI Detention Centre in Kent Garrison Chaklala (near Rawalpindi airport)
- ISI Detention Centre behind the Military Hospital in Rawalpindi - Hamza Centre (Ojri Camp Rawalpindi)
- FIA Centre near Qasim Market
- Chaklala Airbase Rawalpindi

In Dera Ghazi Khan and Rahim Yar Khan districts there are detention centres at the cantonments. When in 2004, 13 students from Balochistan, belonging to the Baloch Students' Organization were detained at the Dera Ghazi Khan Cantonment detention centre for almost five months and tortured, this centre was exposed. It is still functioning and it is infamous for dumping tortured people on the roadside when it is confirmed that the victim cannot survive further torture.

- The cantonment areas of Peshawar and Chirat are used as detention centres for keeping arrested persons from areas dominated by fundamentalists Islamic forces.

Section 3 – Example of a video clip showing torture by state agents

The ALRC cannot confirm the authenticity of this video footage, but includes it here as an example of the growing number of video footage of torture that is apparently being carried out by the authorities in public.

http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xaodvt_video-shows-pakistan-army-abuse_news

Section 4 – Case details, including video evidence, of extra-judicial killing of Mr. Sarfaraz Shah⁸

Video footage shows Rangers personnel killing a young man in cold blood in a public place during the night of 8 June 2011. Passers-by recorded videos of the incident. The videos were then supplied to different television channels who broadcasted them. Before the video shown below was broadcasted publicly, a spokesperson of the Sindh Rangers, a paramilitary force, issued a press statement claiming that the 25 year old Sarfaraz Shah was killed during an encounter with Rangers deployed outside a park in Karachi. The press release further claimed that Sarfaraz Shah was caught red handed while snatching cash and valuables from park visitors and that when Rangers officials entered the park, the young man fired at them. The Rangers further claim that they then returned fire, killing the so-called 'bandit'.

But the claim of the Rangers was proven to be false when television channels showed the unarmed young man being shot dead at close range by one of the five Rangers personnel present at the scene. Sarfaraz was seen pleading for his life and being surrounded by a group of Rangers personnel who fired at him in full public view. Please see the following link of the video footage broadcasted by different TV channels: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0mCbWIEk8qI>.

After the incident, relatives and supporters took the body of the young man in front of the Sindh Chief Minister House in protest. They demanded the immediate registration of a First Information Report (FIR) against the Rangers personnel and the prompt arrest of those involved in the murder. The government arrested five Ranger officials as a result.

⁸ <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/ahrc-news/AHRC-STM-076-2011>

Earlier this year, the government decided to again grant police powers to the Rangers. The Rangers are now entitled to conduct raids, detain and interrogate suspects on their own. Enjoying the police powers emboldens the Rangers to kill common people and cover the killings as fake encounters. In May 2011, Rangers killed two young men from Lyari, in Karachi city, claiming they had attacked the law enforcement agencies. In 2011, at least five persons were killed extra-judicially by Rangers.

Section 5 – Religious intolerance result in killing of prominent persons defending minority rights

Punjab province remains a stronghold for banned militant organizations, where extremists carry out attacks and killings of members of different religious groups, including Christians and Ahmadis, a minority sect of Islam. Of particular note in 2011 was the killing of the sitting provincial governor, Salman Taseer, on January 4, 2011, by a policeman who was part of his security detail. Salman Taseer was vocal in supporting an accused Christian lady, Asia Bibi, who was accused of blasphemy, and more generally for attempting to protect minority rights. Following the assassination, the killer, Mumtaz Quadri, became a hero amongst the Islamic fundamentalist community, and there were protests for his release. No action has been taken against the high ranking police officials responsible for hiring the killer of Salman Taseer and for allowing him to be a part of the assassinated governor's security detail, despite his having been declared a security risk by the Punjab police 18 months earlier, or the fact that he boasted to fellow officers that he was going to kill the governor three days before the assassination took place. It had been decided then that he should be dismissed, but the fact that he was instead transferred to the governor's security raises serious questions.

The assassin has now been produced before different courts on two occasions. Disruption caused by his supporters, who showered him with rose petals, forced the first hearing to be postponed and a temporary court had to be set up. The government of Punjab, particularly the chief minister, Shahbaz Sharif, who is infamous for ordering extrajudicial killings, is conspicuously silent on the whole situation and has not moved to start any kind of inquiry against the provincial police who were responsible for the security of the governor.

Furthermore, on March 2, 2011, Pakistan's Federal Minister for Religious Minorities, Mr. Shabaz Bhatti was assassinated, this time in broad daylight near his house. He was a Christian and driving a movement against the misuse of the country's blasphemy laws against Christian and other religious minority groups. There was jubilation in favour of killings of these high profile personalities, which was in part stoked by provincial government officials. The Taliban in Pakistan had made open threats, not only against Mr. Bhatti, but also against any person or persons who support the proposed amendments to the blasphemy laws. These threats have been made publicly, but as is typical the government has not instructed the authorities to arrest and detain the people concerned. Prior to his assassination Mr. Bhatti reported several death threats to the relevant authorities. In fact, on January 27, 2011 the Daily Jang, the largest circulated newspaper in the country, reported that according to intelligence reports Shahbaz Bhatti would be the next target of the Taliban after Salman Taseer. It is therefore at best deeply negligent of the police and security agencies not to have provided him with additional and adequate security, and in fact points to a nexus between the Taliban and the security forces.

Section 6 – Defenders of power loom workers rights sentenced to lengthy prison sentences under anti-terrorism legislation

Power loom workers in Faisalabad in mid-2010 went on a series of major strikes and demonstrations. Six of the leaders of the Labour Qaumi Movement (LQM, the organisation of the power loom workers in Faisalabad) were arrested by the police. Once in detention, they were additionally charged under anti-terrorist legislation. The six were sentenced to extremely lengthy periods by Anti-terrorist court judge Mian Muhammad Anwar Nazir on November 1, 2011, and clearly illustrates how "anti-terror" laws are being abused in Pakistan. On average, each of the six was sentenced, under seven charges, to 81 years in jail, a total of almost 490 years each. All of the jail sentences will begin at the same time, and each labour leader will spend at least 10 years in jail. They were accused of burning down a factory during the strike, which is understood to be a fabricated charge.

Section 7 – Court complicit in forced conversion to Islam and marriage

The following case illustrates how courts can be complicit in forced conversions. Anita, (22), the mother of two children, was abducted on April 27, 2011, from her house, situated at Mohalla Surya, Moro, district Nau Shahroferoz, Sindh province, when her Hindu husband, Suresh Kumar, was not at home. Her two children, a four-year-old boy and a 22-month-old girl were beaten up by the abductors and locked in the house. The Hindu community then filed a habeas corpus petition in the Sindh High Court Sukkur bench, on May 5. In a hearing on May 7, the lawyer from the Hindu community asked the court to produce the victim and the court replied that as the lawyer representing the main abductor was present, there is no need for her appearance in court.

The court after seeing the marriage certificate announced that she had embraced Islam by marrying a Muslim man. Despite the lawyer for the victim stating that she should be produced in the High Court so that she could testify, the court relied on the decision of a sessions court and the Muslim marriage certificate and dismissed the case.

The Supreme Court on the 22 July, 2011, where a two member double bench heard the appeal and asked that Anita and her husband be present in court. Anita's name had been changed to Aneela Fatima Pervez, after becoming Muslim. The perpetrator came to the Supreme Court with many of his family members and friends, who were armed. When she was produced she was not asked to give a statement, but was first asked to recite the Kalma (Islamic testimony or the Islamic declaration of faith) before being asked whether she wanted to live with her new husband, or if she had been forced to marry. Due to the presence of so many armed relatives, she recited the Kalma, based upon which the court declared that she is now Muslim. Under duress, she was forced to state in court that she wanted to live with her Muslim husband.