

	Pakistan	
<p>National Law: <i>Pakistan Penal Code</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - S377: Unnatural Offences 	<p>Maximum Penalties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life imprisonment or between 2 and 10 years imprisonment with a fine 	<p><u>Treaty Ratification</u></p> <p>CAT CEDAW CRC ICCPR ICESCR</p>
<p>The law is applicable only to males.</p>		
<p>Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2013: The US Country Report on human rights abuses found that while a crime in Pakistan, LGBTI people were rarely prosecuted.¹ Yet prosecutions are reported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 27 August 2013: According to one article, a boy was arrested after being discovered having sex with another boy in a field. The boy’s family attempted to bribe the police, but the police would not accept the bribe. The boy’s parents then asked that, when the story was reported, their son be described as the “active” sexual partner. The same article claims that whilst many arrests occur, “[i]n almost all cases charges will be dropped.”² o 18 December 2013: A TV Reporter entered a couple’s house, accusing them of being gay. The news segment was filmed with phrases such as “[LGBT are] <i>worthy of stoning</i>” running over the top of the clip. The couple were arrested by police, although it is not known under what offence they were charged.³ o 30 November 2011: The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, relying on information provided by the Neengar Society, suggested that in 2011, in the city of Multan, ten prosecutions took place under Art 377, 2 of which resulted in a 10 year prison sentence for those convicted.⁴ o 25 May 2010: 43 people were arrested when the police suspected a gay marriage was taking place. One of those accused of getting married told police it was a birthday party.⁵ 	
<p>Statements by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 February 2012: Zamir Akram, Pakistan’s ambassador to the UN, wrote a letter to the UN Human Rights Council expressing concern over the “introduction” of sexual orientation in the 2012 General Assembly Resolution (17/19): <i>“We are... disturbed at the attempt to focus on certain persons on the grounds of their abnormal sexual</i> 	

Public Figures	<p><i>behaviour, while not focusing on the glaring instances of intolerance and discrimination in various parts of the world, be it on the basis of colour, race, gender or religion, to mention only a few... The OIC Member States are concerned that the Panel will discuss issues that relate to personal behaviour and preferences, and have nothing to do with fundamental human rights.</i>"⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whilst there have been few ministerial statements on the matter, religious authorities have been strong in their denouncement of gay rights. One of the reasons for a lack of discussion on the subject is likely to be the strict social attitudes under which Pakistan operates.⁷
Persecution and Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 September 2013: Pakistan's primary gay website was blocked. Pakistani citizens could no longer access the website, despite it containing no pornography. A spokesman of the PTA (Pakistan's internet regulator) gave reasons for the censorship: <i>"We blocked the website under the law because its content was against Islam and norms of Pakistani society."</i>⁸ - There are many individual reports of persecution of the LGBTI community in Pakistan.
Legislative News	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2008/13: (UPR) Pakistan rejected recommendations to decriminalise consensual non-marital sex: <i>"Canada has suggested that we decriminalize consensual sex. We cannot do that. We would not ask Canada to criminalise sexual sex [sic], right, and so we would appreciate it if you do not ask us decriminalize consensual sex, because this stems from our own national legislation. We cannot sell it in Pakistan (UPR 2008)."</i>⁹ - There are no anti-discrimination laws in force to protect sexual minorities.

¹ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, 'Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013: Pakistan' (US Department of State 2013) <<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220402>> accessed 19 July 2014

² Mobeen Azhar, 'Gay Pakistan: Where sex is available and relationships are difficult' (BBC News 27 August 2013) <<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/23811826>> accessed 19 July 2014

³ Tris Reid-Smith, 'Pakistani TV news hands over 'gay couple' to police, calls for stoning' (Gay Star News 18 December 2013) <<http://www.gaystarnews.com/article/pakistani-tv-news-involved-arrest-gay-couple-calls-stoning181213>> accessed 19 July 2014

⁴ Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Pakistan: Treatment of sexual minorities by society, government and religious authorities; recourse and protection available (2009-2011), 30 November 2011, PAK103862.E, <<http://www.refworld.org/docid/5072d0a92.html>> accessed 20 July 2014

⁵ Riaz Kahn, 'Transgender Wedding Broken Up By Pakistani Police' (Huffington Post 25 May 2010) <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/05/25/transgender-wedding-broke_n_588836.html> accessed 19 July 2014

⁶ Zamir Akram, 'Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations and Other International Organisations' (UN Watch 14 February 2012) <<http://www.unwatch.org/atf/cf/%7B6deb65da-be5b-4cae-8056-8bf0bedf4d17%7D/OIC%20TO%20PRESIDENT.PDF>> accessed 19 July 2014

⁷ See Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, 'Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013: Pakistan' (US Department of State 2013) <<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220402>> accessed 19 July 2014

⁸ Reporters Without Borders, 'Enemies of the Internet 2014 - Pakistan: Upgraded Censorship' (Reporters without Borders 12 March 2014) <<http://www.refworld.org/docid/533925b58.html>> accessed 20 July 2014

⁹ See: ARC International, 'Pakistan' (ARC International 12 June 2008) <<http://arc-international.net/global-advocacy/universal-periodic-review/o-r/pakistan>> accessed 19 July 2014; UNHRC 'Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review' (26 December 2012) UN Doc A/HRC/22/12 para 122.37