



Systematic Persecution of Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan

IHRC evidence report for the Netherlands inquiry

2024 to September 2026 | Revised 4 October 2026

Executive assessment

Ahmadi Muslims continue to face lethal attacks, punishment for religious expression, destruction of religious structures and organised exclusion from public life. IHRC's incident reports document both attacks by private actors and coercive action by police and administrative authorities. The danger extends to prayer, employment, charitable activity and the burial of the dead. [R01-R25; D01-D03]

IHRC considers this record evidence of entrenched, institutionalised religious persecution. A reduction in the visibility of one extremist organisation cannot, by itself, establish that Ahmadis are protected. The central issue is whether they can live and practise their faith without violence, discriminatory prosecution or official interference.

The 2026 evidence is decisive in demonstrating the persistence of serious abuses: obstruction of Eid worship, interference with private religious observance, demolition of mosque minarets, armed violence in Rabwah and the killing of Mirza Safdar Mahmood. These documented events cannot support assurances that Ahmadi religious life is now secure. [R13-R16; D02-D03]

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Based on IHRC publications and the original IHRC reports identified in this document. Individual records are attributed and dated; national totals are not inferred from this selected evidence.

SCOPE AND EVIDENCE

A documented IHRC record

This report organises IHRC's evidence under the four categories requested for the Netherlands inquiry: serious incidents; narrative and special reports; background briefs; and supporting evidence. Its purpose is to present a clear factual record and a firm assessment of the protection concerns that record raises.

Period covered

The selected serious-incident register covers events within 10 October 2024 to 27 September 2026. The wider narrative includes 2024 background, including IHRC's report about separate voter lists. The compilation is not a complete register of every incident during either period.

Sources

References R01-R25 identify IHRC publications accessed on its website, hrcommittee.org, for this revision. Their publication dates and direct links appear on pages 12-14. D01-D03 identify original IHRC PDFs already held in the project and reproduced on pages 16-26. Each incident entry is traceable to the cited publication.

The term documented means recorded in the identified IHRC publication. A source's account is distinguished from a criminal conviction, an independently authenticated police record or a finding by an international court. IHRC's assessment is stated expressly where it goes beyond the description of an event.

Checks applied to this revision

Incident dates are distinguished from publication dates. Counts of victims, charges and affected sites are used only where the source provides them. A reported arrest is not described as a conviction; detention without a registered criminal case is identified separately. The same event appearing in more than one section is not counted twice.

The detailed IHRC report on the killing of Dr Sheikh Mahmood gives 16 May 2025; that date is used here. The June 2026 Rabwah report records three injured men but identifies two as critical in its detailed account; the register therefore states three injured. Conflicting family-size details in the Laiq Ahmed Cheema publication are omitted. [R01, R03; D02]

Reporting outcomes

Statements about police searches, arrests, custody or an attacker remaining unidentified refer to the date of the cited report. They are not presented as verified case status on 4 October 2026. Source publications reproduced as exhibits retain their original wording; this report's incident register applies the checks described above.

Where a particular annex item lacks an accessible IHRC source or original instrument, its status is recorded on page 11. Unverified figures, reconstructed judgments and unsupported incident details have not been used to fill those gaps.

ENCLOSURE 1 A AND B

Killings and attacks on life

The following deaths and attacks are recorded in IHRC reports. Religious targeting is identified by IHRC in the cited accounts; these entries do not imply that a court has convicted a named perpetrator.

Incident date and place	Recorded event	Source
18 April 2025 Karachi	Laiq Ahmed Cheema was attacked with bricks and sticks while travelling to prayers and died. IHRC reports that the attack occurred despite substantial security presence nearby.	R01
24 April 2025 Bhullair, Kasur	Muhammad Asif, a 19-year-old student, was shot dead while riding a motorcycle with Ihsan Ahmad, who sustained serious injuries.	R02
16 May 2025 Sargodha	Dr Sheikh Mahmood was shot dead at his medical premises. IHRC reports that the attacker entered disguised as a sanitation worker.	R03
2 September 2026 Mandi Bahauddin	Mirza Safdar Mahmood, 65, was shot dead while travelling from his automobile workshop towards Bait-ul-Zikr. The assailants were unidentified in IHRC's report.	D03, p 1
10 October 2025 Rabwah	Worshippers at Bait-ul-Mahdi mosque came under gunfire after Friday prayers. The original release records multiple injuries; IHRC's later report records six Ahmadiis injured.	D01, p 1; D02, p 2
29 December 2025 Joharabad, Khushab	Mubashir Ahmad Virk, 55, was shot from behind while returning from his farmhouse. IHRC reports severe injuries and emergency surgery.	R05
5 June 2026 Rabwah	A gunman on a motorcycle fired on a vehicle carrying community security volunteers near Bait-ul-Aqsa mosque. Three Ahmadi men were wounded. Police launched a search operation.	D02, pp 1-2

Death in custody

IHRC separately reports that Tahir Mahmood, 71, died in Karachi custody on 11 May 2025 after imprisonment in proceedings connected with Friday prayers. Its account records rejection of bail on 12 March under Section 298-C and allegations of physical abuse of the accused at court. This is recorded as a custodial death; a medical cause of death is not independently established in this compilation. [R04]

ENCLOSURE 1 C

Religious practice treated as criminal conduct

Date and place	Proceedings recorded by IHRC	Source
Reported 15 April 2025 Kasur	A case under PPC 298-C at A-Division Police Station named two Ahmadis and referred to 40 unidentified persons. Allegations concerned prayers and Islamic terminology at Darul Zikr. The publication date is used because the report does not provide a clear registration date.	R06
6 July 2025 Gujranwala	Munawwar Ahmad was arrested after distributing food on Ashura. IHRC identifies FIR No 1721/25 at Satellite Town Police Station under PPC 298-C, following an allegation that the charitable activity amounted to posing as a Muslim.	R07
4 August 2025 Kotli, AJK	A magistrate's notice cited PPC 298-B and 298-C in connection with Friday prayers in private residences. The record concerns a notice and proceedings, not a reported conviction.	R08
Reported 27 December 2025 Lalian	IHRC reports that Mubarak Ahmad Saani received life imprisonment under PPC 295-B and three years under PPC 298-C. Further case context appears on page 8.	R09
Eid-ul-Adha 2026 Punjab	IHRC records detention following Qurbani on private property. In one incident no criminal case was ultimately registered, but two Ahmadis were held under preventive orders and later released. In a separate Gujranwala incident, a criminal case and judicial remand followed.	R16

A direct threat to freedom of conscience

These examples concern ordinary manifestations of belief: congregational prayer, religious identity, charity and festival observance. IHRC condemns the use of criminal and administrative powers to punish such conduct. The pressure is not confined to places visible from the street; the records also concern activity within private residences and enclosed property. [R06-R09, R16]

The distinction between detention, a notice, an FIR and a sentence is essential. Each involves a different stage and degree of state coercion. None should be concealed within a vague description of community tension.

ENCLOSURE 1 D

Destruction and obstruction of worship

Incident date and place	Action recorded by IHRC	Source
16 January 2025 Daska	Officials and police attended the historic Ahmadi mosque associated with Sir Zafarullah Khan's family. IHRC reports a cordon, disconnection of electricity and demolition that evening.	R10
Night of 28-29 July 2025 Gujranwala	IHRC reports that police personnel and people in plain clothes dismantled the prayer niche at Jammu Wale Dera near Bootala Sharam Singh. Two graves were also damaged in the same operation.	R12
2 September 2025 Nankana Sahib	Police and municipal officials demolished minarets and prayer niches at two Ahmadi places of worship in Chahur Mughliyan and Chahur Kotli, according to IHRC.	R11
21 March 2026 Punjab	IHRC records obstruction of Eid-ul-Fitr prayers in Gujranwala, Sialkot, Faisalabad and Sargodha, including evacuation and locking of prayer premises.	R14
13-14 May 2026 Khairpur, Sindh	Structures at Goth Ali Muhammad Jutt were concealed following police instructions. After a protest on 14 May, authorities demolished the Jamalpur minarets and bricked up the prayer niche from inside.	R13
Reported 26 May 2026 Multiple jurisdictions	IHRC describes letters and complaints pressing authorities to prevent Eid prayers, sacrifice and other religious observance. Its report identifies material from Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and AJK.	R15

Official intervention is part of the evidence

The material documents more than a failure to control violent crowds. In several cases, state personnel themselves carried out the interference. IHRC regards destruction of religious structures and the forcible prevention of peaceful worship as grave abuses of public power. [R10-R14]

The Jamalpur report also records police action against assailants following intervention by a provincial assembly member in a related Karundi assault. That response is retained in assessing the record; it does not undo the reported interference with the place of worship. [R13]

ENCLOSURE 1 E

Desecration of graves and interference with mourning

Incident date and place	Action recorded by IHRC	Source
21 March 2025 Kotli city, AJK	Seventy-six gravestones at the Ahmadi cemetery were desecrated before dawn by unidentified attackers.	R17
13 June 2025 Sehnsa, Kotli district	Six gravestones were desecrated by unidentified assailants. This was a separate location and event from the March attack.	R18
Night of 28-29 July 2025 Gujranwala	Two Ahmadi graves were damaged during the operation at Jammu Wale Dera described on page 5. This is the same incident, not an additional attack.	R12
16 March 2026 Village 37/12-L, Chichawatni, Sahiwal	At least seven graves were vandalised in a privately maintained Ahmadi cemetery. IHRC records the removal or erasure of the names Muhammad and Ahmed. Perpetrators were unidentified at publication.	R19
Reported 29 June 2026 Badin, Sindh	IHRC reports two recent instances of police interference in Ahmadi funeral and mourning arrangements following pressure from clerics. Exact incident dates are not specified in the publication.	R20

Persecution does not end at death

Desecrating graves attacks the dignity of the dead and inflicts renewed suffering on their families. The reported removal of religious names and interference with mourning demonstrate that pressure on Ahmadi identity reaches beyond public worship. Private burial arrangements have not guaranteed protection. [R19-R20]

IHRC demands protection of burial grounds, investigation of vandalism, accountability for officials who obstruct lawful mourning, and an end to coercion against bereaved families. The responsibility to protect does not disappear because the targeted community is religiously unpopular.

Counting the evidence accurately

The figures above describe specific grave or gravestone incidents. They are not a national annual total and should not be combined with counts of assaults, prosecutions or mosque damage. Published aggregate figures are not substituted for a documented, consistent dataset.

ENCLOSURE 2

A continuing pattern of persecution

Repeated armed violence in Rabwah

Rabwah's significance to the Ahmadi community has not insulated it from armed attack. IHRC's October 2025 release records a gunman attacking worshippers at Bait-ul-Mahdi mosque. Its June 2026 report then records an attack on community security volunteers near Bait-ul-Aqsa. The recurrence raises an urgent question about the adequacy of protection around religious sites and the people guarding them. [D01-D02]

The June report describes the assailant approaching on a motorcycle, firing on the volunteers' vehicle and escaping towards College Road. It records hospital treatment, emergency surgery and a police search. This is a specific account of a violent attack and the immediate response; it does not establish the eventual outcome of the investigation. [D02, p 2]

The killing of Mirza Safdar Mahmood

On 2 September 2026, Mirza Safdar Mahmood was killed while travelling from his workshop towards his place of worship in Mandi Bahauddin. IHRC describes him as a local community official and reports no known personal enmity. Those circumstances form part of IHRC's assessment of targeted violence; they do not independently prove the identity or motive of the unknown assailants. [D03, p 1]

The same report recalls earlier killings in the district, including two Ahmadiis murdered in Saadullah Pur on 8 June 2024. The 2024 incident is historical context within the wider narrative period, outside the serious-incident register's October 2024 start date. [D03, p 2]

Restrictions recur across religious occasions

IHRC's 2026 publications describe obstruction at Eid-ul-Fitr and a subsequent campaign against Eid-ul-Adha observance. Legal associations, complainants and activists pressed for police intervention in religious life. The recurrence across separate festivals is significant: coercion is capable of being activated whenever ordinary worship becomes the object of a hostile complaint. [R14-R16]

A quieter interval is not secure religious freedom

Security cannot be measured solely by whether a shooting was reported during a particular month. A person prevented from praying, exposed to prosecution for religious expression or driven from public employment remains subject to serious coercion even in the absence of an immediate physical attack. The documented forms of harm must be assessed together.

IHRC rejects any assessment that treats the suppression of Ahmadi religious life as evidence of stability. Protection requires the ability to live openly and safely, not merely the absence of a reported assault. Individual circumstances still require careful examination; this country record does not predetermine every asylum claim.

ENCLOSURE 3 LEGAL AND CIVIC BACKGROUND

Criminalisation of identity and civic exclusion

Anti-Ahmadi provisions

IHRC's legal briefing reproduces PPC 298-B and 298-C. Section 298-B restricts specified religious terminology, naming a place of worship a Masjid and use of the Muslim call to prayer by Ahmadis. Section 298-C criminalises conduct described as posing as a Muslim, calling the faith Islam, preaching or propagating it, and specified related expression. The reproduced provisions provide imprisonment of up to three years and a fine. [R25]

IHRC considers these provisions institutional discrimination because they target religious identity and expression. Its broader briefing also identifies the misuse of blasphemy provisions as a source of acute danger. Specific charges must nevertheless be stated accurately; the legal provisions are not interchangeable. [R25]

Mubarak Ahmad Saani

IHRC's release of 27 December 2025 reports a Lalian Additional Sessions Court sentence of life imprisonment under PPC 295-B and three years under PPC 298-C, alongside acquittal under the Punjab Holy Qur'an printing legislation. IHRC states that the reasoning relied on religious identity and devotional titles, including Hafiz on donation receipts. It condemns the use of peaceful religious expression as incriminating material. [R09]

The release links to a judgment. The original judgment and earlier Supreme Court decisions have not been authenticated for this compilation, so this is an attributed account of IHRC's reported case, not a reconstruction of the full appellate history. No claim is made here about the current status of an appeal. [R09]

Separate voter lists and exposure to targeting

IHRC's April 2024 report describes a campaign against an Ahmadi school owner in Lahore in which separate voter-list information was used to identify his religious affiliation. It records calls for parents to withdraw children from his school. The case demonstrates how religious identification in public records can be used to facilitate exclusion. It is evidence of a specific reported use of voter data, not a complete statement of present electoral procedures. [R21]

Equal citizenship

Religious identity must not determine whether a citizen can pray, work, teach or participate in civic life without intimidation. IHRC calls for equal treatment and an end to discriminatory criminalisation. Challenging restrictions on fundamental rights does not justify treating a religious community as disloyal or outside the protection of the law.

ENCLOSURE 3 DISCRIMINATION AND HATE CAMPAIGNS

Organised exclusion from everyday life

Boycott demands in Faisalabad

IHRC's report of 11 April 2025 describes a circulated document in Chak 275-RB, Kartarpur, demanding extensive exclusion of Ahmadis. The demands included restrictions on water access, trade, transport, education and dealings with Ahmadi professionals. They also threatened social penalties against people who continued associating with Ahmadis. [R24]

This is recorded as evidence of a boycott campaign and its demands. The publication does not establish that every restriction was implemented against every resident. Even as demands, such measures seek to make ordinary life intolerable and to punish social contact across religious boundaries.

An educator targeted because of faith

In May 2026, IHRC reported that an Ahmadi headmaster in Rajana, Toba Tek Singh, had faced a campaign demanding his removal. The account describes intimidation that made attendance at school unsafe and reports his eventual removal from the post. The pressure concerned his religious identity rather than any recorded professional misconduct. [R22]

The Lalian posting of Naghman Ahmad

IHRC documents an organised campaign against Naghman Ahmad's appointment as Assistant Director Land Records in Lalian. An order dated 8 August 2026 required him to report to headquarters and assigned another official additional charge. Campaigners then celebrated the development as their achievement. Crucially, IHRC notes that the order itself gave no reason for the decision. The timing and campaigners' claims are evidence of the surrounding pressure; the order alone does not prove the authority's motive. [R23]

The cumulative effect

These cases show why a protection assessment must include access to livelihood and public participation. A community can face coercion through an employer, neighbourhood campaign or administrative decision as well as through a direct threat of violence. IHRC condemns the use of religious identity to strip citizens of opportunities and security. [R21-R24]

The response must address both hostile mobilisation and official decisions that give effect to discriminatory demands. Merely transferring a problem to another locality, or expecting a person to conceal their faith, does not answer the underlying denial of equal citizenship.

IHRC ASSESSMENT

Protection and accountability are urgently required

A sustained record of serious abuse

The evidence assembled here records killings, armed attacks, prosecutions connected with worship, destruction of religious structures, desecration of graves and organised exclusion. Taken together, it presents a compelling record of persecution affecting the ability of Ahmadis to live in dignity and practise their faith. [R01-R25; D01-D03]

IHRC condemns both anti-Ahmadi violence and the use of state authority to enforce religious exclusion. The responsibility to protect cannot be discharged by silencing worshippers, altering their religious buildings or responding to hostile complaints with discriminatory action against the targeted community.

Meaningful improvement must be demonstrated

Claims of improved conditions should be tested against concrete outcomes: whether peaceful religious practice leads to prosecution; whether police protect worship and burial; whether threats and assaults are investigated; and whether discriminatory pressure still determines access to employment and civic life. A change in the activities of one group is not sufficient evidence that these harms have ended.

The record includes police action after the Rabwah shooting and against assailants in the Karundi episode. Those responses matter. They must be assessed alongside the documented cases in which official powers were used to restrict Ahmadi religious life. [D02; R13]

IHRC demands action from Pakistan

End prosecutions and administrative coercion directed at peaceful Ahmadi religious practice. Repeal discriminatory anti-Ahmadi provisions. Protect places of worship and burial grounds. Investigate killings and assaults promptly and impartially, and provide protection for victims, witnesses and families. Investigate officials implicated in discriminatory action and hold those responsible accountable through due process.

IHRC calls on international institutions and governments

The United Nations human rights mechanisms, European Union, United Kingdom and other governments should maintain sustained scrutiny of anti-Ahmadi persecution, raise documented cases with Pakistani authorities and seek measurable action on religious freedom and protection. Human rights organisations should preserve incident records and support victims seeking accountability.

For the Netherlands inquiry, IHRC urges full consideration of the cumulative effects of violence, criminalisation and institutional exclusion. Country conditions must be assessed through the evidence of how people can actually live and worship, with individual claims considered on their own facts.

ENCLOSURE 4

Supporting evidence and annex coverage

The report draws on IHRC's website and three original IHRC PDFs. The references provide direct routes to the publications and, where identified, the evidence linked by those publications. An IHRC account of a document is distinguished from a separately authenticated original.

Requested material	Coverage in this IHRC report
Incident lists and special reports	Pages 3-7 cover killings, assaults, criminal proceedings, interference with worship and burial. Original reports D01-D03 are reproduced on pages 16-26.
FIRs and criminal case evidence	R06 and R07 identify a police station and statutory provision; R07 specifies FIR 1721/25. R16 links a police complaint and translation. The linked records are not certified copies attached to this report.
Judgments and Mubarak Sani material	R09 provides IHRC's account of a Lalian judgment and a link to it. The full Supreme Court case history and authenticated judgment texts are not reproduced.
Bar association correspondence	R14 identifies a Sindh High Court Bar Association, Larkana letter dated 18 March 2026 and a Lahore High Court Bar Association letter dated 23 February 2026. R15 identifies further bar-association pressure around Eid. These publications link supporting material.
Hate campaigns and public discrimination	R21-R24 cover voter-list exposure, employment pressure and boycott demands. The factual summaries retain the distinction between campaign demands and proven implementation.
Photographs and recorded evidence	D01-D03 contain photographs and evidence references. R13 and R19 link or display material concerning damage to a place of worship and graves. Inclusion of a publication is not independent forensic authentication.
Annual summaries and spotlights	The thematic summaries here are drawn from identified IHRC cases. Full 2024 and 2025 annual datasets and the separate Spotlight publications are not reproduced; no annual totals are inferred.
Other specified annex instruments	The property-transfer cancellation instrument, identity-card affidavit, passport forms, HRCP reports, Amnesty letter, Shoaib Suddle Commission letter, specified editorials and Kasur strike circular were not verified in the IHRC sources used here. Their contents are not reconstructed.

The constitutional-loyalty topic is addressed as an equal-citizenship issue on page 8; this document does not certify an individual applicant's beliefs or reproduce an absent community declaration.

IHRC WEBSITE REFERENCES

Deaths and criminal proceedings

All links below lead to IHRC publications consulted for this revision. Labels are concise descriptions of the source subjects; the linked pages retain their published titles. Dates are publication dates unless otherwise stated.

R01 Killing of Laiq Ahmed Cheema in Karachi

18 April 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R02 Killing of Muhammad Asif and injury to Ihsan Ahmad

25 April 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R03 Killing of Dr Sheikh Mahmood in Sargodha

16 May 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R04 Death of Tahir Mahmood in Karachi custody

12 May 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R05 Attempted killing of Mubashir Ahmad Virk in Joharabad

2 January 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R06 Criminal charges against Ahmadi worshippers in Kasur

15 April 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R07 Arrest of Munawwar Ahmad after charitable food distribution

7 July 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R08 Notice concerning Friday prayers in private homes in Kotli

7 August 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R09 Life sentence imposed on Mubarak Ahmad Saani

27 December 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

IHRC WEBSITE REFERENCES

Worship restrictions and grave desecration

All links below lead to IHRC publications consulted for this revision. Labels are concise descriptions of the source subjects; the linked pages retain their published titles. Dates are publication dates unless otherwise stated.

R10 Demolition of the historic Ahmadi mosque in Daska

19 January 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R11 Demolition of minarets and prayer niches in Nankana Sahib

4 September 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R12 Attack on a worship site and two graves in Gujranwala

31 July 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R13 Demolition of minarets in Jamalpur under mob pressure

23 May 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R14 Police obstruction of Eid-ul-Fitr worship

27 March 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R15 Organised campaign against Ahmadi Eid-ul-Adha observance

26 May 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R16 Surveillance and detention during Eid-ul-Adha

31 May 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R17 Desecration of 76 gravestones in Kotli city

23 March 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R18 Desecration of six gravestones in Sehnsa

18 June 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

IHRC WEBSITE REFERENCES

Discrimination and legal background

All links below lead to IHRC publications consulted for this revision. Labels are concise descriptions of the source subjects; the linked pages retain their published titles. Dates are publication dates unless otherwise stated.

R19 Desecration of Ahmadi graves in Chichawatni

27 April 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R20 Police interference with funerals and mourning in Badin

29 June 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R21 Separate voter lists used to target an Ahmadi school owner

11 April 2024. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R22 Removal of an Ahmadi headmaster after a hostile campaign

11 May 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R23 Campaign against the posting of Naghman Ahmad in Lalian

10 August 2026. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R24 Boycott demands against Ahmadis in Chak 275-RB

11 April 2025. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

R25 Anti-Ahmadi provisions and blasphemy laws

Undated briefing. International Human Rights Committee.

[Read the IHRC source publication](#)

Website references were accessed for this revision on 4 October 2026. An undated background page is identified as such. Website publication dates are not substituted for the incident dates shown in the register.

ORIGINAL IHRC REPORTS

Exhibits and source notes

Ref	Original document	Pages
D01	IHRC press release dated 10 October 2025 Attack at Bait-ul-Mahdi mosque, Rabwah Original file: IHRC IR 10102025.pdf	16-18
D02	IHRC incident report dated 6 June 2026 Shooting near Bait-ul-Aqsa mosque, Rabwah Reference: IHRC/IR/060626/568	19-22
D03	IHRC incident report dated 3 September 2026 Killing of Mirza Safdar Mahmood Reference: IHRC/IR/030926/571	23-26

Original publications

These three IHRC reports are reproduced as source records. Their original images, captions and page numbers are preserved. A separate dossier page number appears below each reproduced page. References to D01-D03 in the main report refer to the original document's pages.

Source notes

D01 carries a reference code that does not correspond clearly to its displayed date. It is identified here by the displayed incident and publication date, 10 October 2025. D02 gives three injured men; the main report does not repeat its inconsistent headline description of how many were critical. Both points are preserved transparently without altering the historical source PDFs.

The original reports contain advocacy language. This compilation distinguishes the underlying reported events from legal characterisations that would require a separate determination. Reproduction does not turn an allegation or organisational assessment into a court finding.

Further evidence identified by IHRC

The website references provide access to published photographic material, social-media evidence and linked documents. Where a publication links an original instrument, that remains a route to further evidence rather than a claim that a certified instrument is attached here.

The main report supersedes the earlier compilation. Its factual register and analysis are grounded in the IHRC publications identified in its references. The original-source exhibits that follow are all IHRC reports.



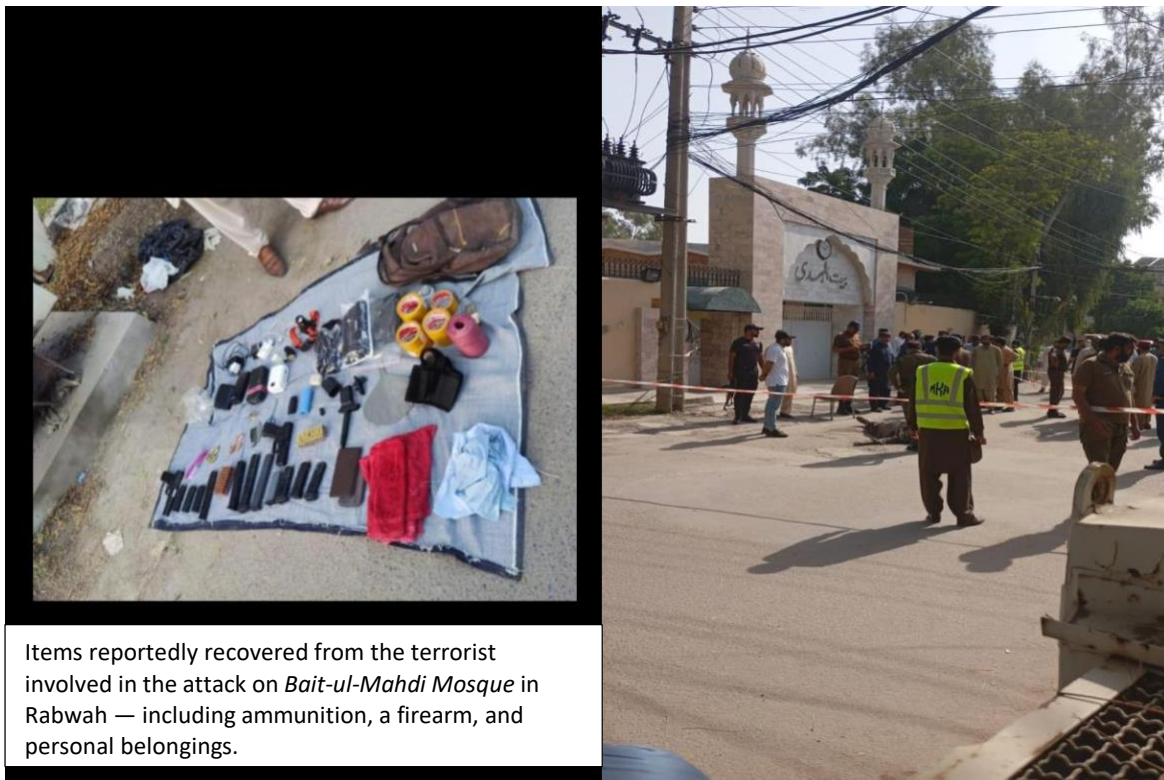
PRESS RELEASE

TERRORIST ATTACK ON AHMADIYYA MUSLIM COMMUNITY HEADQUARTERS CITY IN RABWAH

Chenab Nagar (Rabwah), Pakistan – October 10, 2025

A **terrorist attack** has struck at the heart of the **Ahmadiyya Muslim Community's international headquarters city, Rabwah (Chenab Nagar)**, shortly after Friday prayers. The assailant opened fire on worshippers at the *Bait-ul-Mahdi* mosque, injuring multiple community members. **At least three are critically wounded and undergoing surgery in the ICU**, while several others have sustained injuries. One terrorist was **shot dead at the main gate** by security volunteers as he attempted to enter the mosque with weapons.

This is a **direct assault on one of the most peaceful and law-abiding communities in Pakistan**, carried out at their central place of worship during the sacred hour of *Jummah*.



Items reportedly recovered from the terrorist involved in the attack on *Bait-ul-Mahdi Mosque* in Rabwah — including ammunition, a firearm, and personal belongings.

Link to social media showing the location of incident and live footage from the scene: https://x.com/faith_defence/status/1976582087038927122

A City and a Community Under Attack

Rabwah, home to Pakistan's largest Ahmadiyya population and the spiritual center of the global community, has long lived under constant threat and state-imposed restrictions. Today's attack marks one of the most severe acts of terror in recent years, shaking the very sense of security of a city built on peace, education, and service to humanity.

Government Failure to Protect Citizens

This horrifying attack exposes the **Government of Punjab's complete failure to protect the peaceful Ahmadiyya Muslim community**, despite years of warnings, hate campaigns, and escalating violence.

While extremists continue to spread hate openly and operate with impunity, **the government's silence and inaction amount to complicity**.

No citizen of Pakistan should live in fear for their life because of their faith.

It is the **constitutional and moral duty** of the Government of Pakistan and the Punjab administration to protect every citizen — especially communities facing chronic persecution.

A Call for Immediate International Attention

We urge the **Government of Pakistan** to:

- Launch an **immediate and transparent investigation** into the Rabwah terrorist attack;
- **Identify and prosecute** all individuals and networks involved;
- **Ensure medical, legal, and physical protection** to all Ahmadi citizens of Rabwah and across Pakistan;
- Take concrete action against hate groups and preachers who incite violence against minorities.

We call upon the **United Nations, European Union, United States, United Kingdom, and all international human rights organizations** to:

- **Condemn this terrorist attack in the strongest possible terms;**
- **Demand accountability** from Pakistan's government and provincial authorities;
- **Monitor and report** on the escalating persecution and hate violence against Ahmadis;
- Stand in solidarity with the **Ahmadiyya Muslim community**, whose only "crime" is their faith in Islam.

Web: www.hrcommittee.org - **Twitter:** [Twitter.com/@IHumanRightsC](https://twitter.com/IHumanRightsC)

Address: International Human Rights Committee (IHRC), Suite 25, 95 Miles Road, Mitcham, Surrey, England, CR4 3FH

A Cry for Justice

The Ahmadiyya Muslim community has always upheld peace, loyalty, and service to humanity.

They are not armed. They are not political. They are simply believers seeking the right to worship freely.

Today's attack is a **brutal reminder that Pakistan's minorities remain under siege**, and that silence from the world emboldens those who kill in the name of faith.

The blood shed in Rabwah must not go unnoticed. The world must stand with the victims of this terrorist atrocity.

END

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INCIDENT REPORT

Second Armed Attack in Eight Months Targets Ahmadis in Rabwah, Pakistan

Targeted Shooting Outside Ahmadiyya Headquarters Leaves Three Ahmadis Critically Injured in Rabwah, amid escalating anti-Ahmadi hostility and renewed concerns for the safety of religious minorities in Pakistan.

The International Human Rights Committee (IHRC) is deeply concerned by a targeted shooting that took place on the evening of 5 June 2026 outside the Bait-ul-Aqsa Mosque, located within the headquarters of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Rabwah (Chenab Nagar), Punjab, Pakistan.

An unidentified assailant on a motorcycle opened fire on a vehicle carrying Ahmadiyya Muslim Community security volunteers stationed at Aqsa Chowk as part of routine security arrangements. Three Ahmadi men sustained gunshot wounds, two of whom were reported to be in critical condition following emergency surgery.

The attack represents the second major shooting targeting Ahmadis in Rabwah within the last eight months and comes amid a nationwide escalation in anti-Ahmadi rhetoric, intimidation and restrictions surrounding Eid-ul-Adha.

IHRC condemns this attack in the strongest possible terms and calls upon the Pakistani authorities to immediately apprehend those responsible, investigate the wider circumstances surrounding the attack, and take urgent measures to protect the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.



Aftermath of the shooting near Bait-ul-Aqsa Mosque, Rabwah, on 5 June 2026. Three Ahmadi Muslim security volunteers were injured. Evidence: [View Video Footage](#)

Details of the Incident

At approximately 9:00pm on 5 June 2026, a vehicle carrying Ahmadiyya Muslim Community security volunteers was stationed at Aqsa Chowk outside the Bait-ul-Aqsa Mosque in Rabwah.

According to eyewitness reports, an unidentified assailant approached the area on a motorcycle with his face concealed before opening fire on the vehicle. Following the attack, the assailant fled the scene towards College Road and remained at large at the time of reporting.

Three Ahmadi men sustained gunshot injuries:

- **A 23-year-old man** suffered multiple gunshot wounds and was reported to be in critical condition.
- **A 30-year-old man** sustained a gunshot wound to the chest and underwent emergency treatment.
- **A 39-year-old man** sustained a gunshot wound to the abdomen and was reported to be in critical condition.

All three victims were transported to hospital where emergency medical treatment was administered. Members of the local community reportedly attended the hospital in significant numbers to donate blood for the injured. Police and security agencies subsequently launched a search operation in the area.

Escalating Violence Against Ahmadis in Rabwah

This attack is not an isolated incident.

On 10 October 2025, six Ahmadis were injured in a separate shooting outside the Bait-ul-Mahdi Mosque in Rabwah. The recurrence of armed attacks against Ahmadis in the community's spiritual and administrative headquarters highlights an alarming deterioration in security conditions. The latest shooting also occurred despite reports that security agencies had issued warnings regarding potential terrorist activity in Rabwah during the Eid-ul-Adha period.

The fact that an armed attacker was nevertheless able to target Ahmadi security volunteers stationed outside a place of worship raises serious concerns regarding the effectiveness of measures taken to protect vulnerable religious communities facing known threats.

Wider Context of Anti-Ahmadi Persecution

The shooting took place against a backdrop of escalating anti-Ahmadi hostility across Pakistan.

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The deteriorating security environment facing Ahmadis has also been reflected in attacks on Ahmadi places of worship. Just a few weeks ago in May 2026, authorities oversaw the demolition of minarets and the prayer niche (mihrab) of an Ahmadiyya place of worship in Jamalpur, District Khairpur, Sindh, following pressure from anti-Ahmadi groups. The incident formed part of a wider pattern of restrictions on Ahmadi religious expression and demonstrated the extent to which state authorities have failed to protect the community's fundamental rights. Evidence relating to the incident can be viewed here: [View Evidence](#)

In the weeks preceding Eid-ul-Adha 2026, IHRC documented a coordinated campaign by extremist groups, religious organisations and local actors seeking to prevent Ahmadis from freely observing the religious festival. These efforts included public threats, pressure on authorities, attempts to restrict religious practices, police interventions, arrests and the confiscation of sacrificial animals belonging to Ahmadis.

Across Pakistan, anti-Ahmadi hate speech continues to be disseminated with alarming frequency through public gatherings, religious sermons, social media campaigns and printed materials. Calls for the social and economic boycott of Ahmadis remain widespread, while extremist narratives portraying Ahmadis as legitimate targets continue to circulate largely unchecked.

The persistent failure of authorities to address incitement to violence has contributed to an environment in which attacks against Ahmadis are increasingly normalised.

IHRC Assessment

IHRC is gravely concerned that this attack occurred amid a sustained climate of hostility directed towards the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.

The continued spread of anti-Ahmadi hate speech, combined with a longstanding pattern of impunity for those responsible for violence and incitement, creates conditions in which such attacks become increasingly likely.

Particularly troubling is the fact that this shooting occurred at the headquarters of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, despite reported threat warnings and despite the existence of previous attacks targeting Ahmadis in the same city.

The failure to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of anti-Ahmadi violence risks emboldening further attacks and undermines Pakistan's obligations under international human rights law.

IHRC Calls Upon

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The Government of Pakistan and Punjab Authorities to:

- Conduct a prompt, thorough, transparent and impartial investigation into the shooting.
- Immediately apprehend and prosecute those responsible, including any individuals who may have planned, facilitated or incited the attack.
- Provide enhanced protection for Ahmadi places of worship and community institutions, particularly in Rabwah.
- Investigate and prosecute individuals and organisations responsible for incitement to violence against Ahmadis.
- Ensure that law enforcement agencies respond effectively to known threats against religious minorities.

The International Community to:

- Closely monitor the deteriorating human rights situation facing Ahmadis in Pakistan.
- Raise concerns regarding anti-Ahmadi violence and incitement in bilateral and multilateral engagements with Pakistan.
- Support efforts to protect freedom of religion or belief and ensure accountability for attacks targeting religious minorities.

United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms to:

- Urgently examine the growing pattern of violence directed against the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.
- Engage with Pakistani authorities regarding their obligations to protect religious minorities.
- Monitor the implementation of recommendations concerning freedom of religion or belief and the protection of vulnerable communities.

Conclusion

The shooting of three Ahmadi security volunteers outside the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community headquarters in Rabwah represents another serious escalation in the campaign of hostility faced by Ahmadis in Pakistan.

Without meaningful action to address incitement, protect vulnerable communities and hold perpetrators accountable, the risk of further violence remains acute.

IHRC reiterates its call for immediate accountability, effective protection measures and urgent international attention to the worsening situation facing the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Pakistan.

END



INCIDENT REPORT

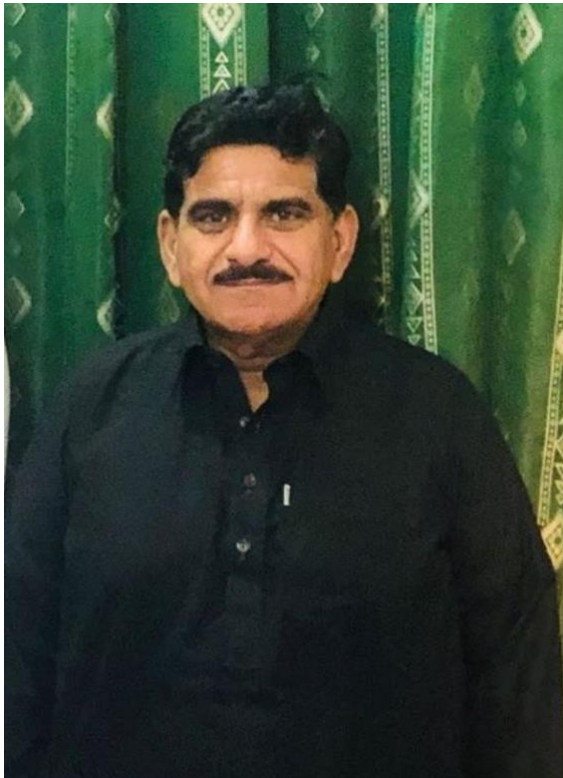
TARGETED KILLING: AHMADI LOCAL OFFICIAL GUNNED DOWN IN MANDI BAHAUDDIN, PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

65-year-old Mirza Safdar Mahmood shot dead while travelling to an Ahmadi place of worship amid continuing anti-Ahmadi hatred and incitement in Pakistan

The **International Human Rights Committee (IHRC)** strongly condemns the targeted killing of **Mirza Safdar Mahmood**, a 65-year-old Ahmadi Muslim and local official of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, who was shot dead in **Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab, Pakistan, on 2 September 2026**.

According to information received by IHRC, Mr Mahmood was travelling from his automobile repair workshop towards the local Ahmadi place of worship, **Bait-ul-Zikr**, when he was attacked near **Eid Gah Gate**, within the jurisdiction of City Police Station, Mandi Bahauddin.

Unidentified assailants opened fire on Mr Mahmood, inflicting fatal gunshot injuries. He died at the scene.



Mr Mahmood operated an automobile repair workshop and was known as a peaceful and respected member of the local community. According to reports, **he had no known personal enmity**. He leaves behind his widow and two sons.

IHRC extends its deepest condolences to the family and loved ones of Mirza Safdar Mahmood.

Mirza Safdar Mahmood, 65, a local official of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Mandi Bahauddin, who was shot dead on 2 September 2026.

Evidence and further information:

[VIEW EVIDENCE ON X →](#)

A TARGETED KILLING AMID RELENTLESS ANTI-AHMADI HATRED

The targeted killing of Mirza Safdar Mahmood cannot be viewed in isolation. It comes against a deeply disturbing background of **persistent anti-Ahmadi hatred, incitement and threats** in Mandi Bahauddin and across Pakistan.

Hate campaigns against Ahmadis have continued alongside religious gatherings at which inflammatory and provocative rhetoric targeting the community has been promoted. Such rhetoric contributes to an environment in which Ahmadis are increasingly exposed to intimidation, discrimination and potentially deadly violence simply because of their faith.

The situation in Mandi Bahauddin is particularly alarming.

Certain clerics in the district have reportedly made horrific public threats against Ahmadis, including extreme rhetoric concerning pregnant Ahmadi women. A targeted campaign has also reportedly been conducted against an **Ahmadi police officer serving in Mandi Bahauddin**, including threats against his life.

Such incitement cannot be dismissed as mere words.

When threats against an identifiable religious community are repeatedly allowed to circulate without effective intervention, and those responsible for spreading hatred face little or no consequence, an environment is created in which perpetrators of violence can believe that they may act with impunity.

Now another Ahmadi Muslim has been killed.

MANDI BAHAUDDIN HAS SEEN DEADLY ANTI-AHMADI VIOLENCE BEFORE

This is not the first deadly attack against members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Mandi Bahauddin.

On **8 June 2024**, two Ahmadis were murdered in broad daylight in **Saadullah Pur, Mandi Bahauddin**.

The latest killing, little more than two years later, raises urgent questions about whether sufficient action has been taken to confront anti-Ahmadi incitement and protect members of a community that has repeatedly faced threats and violence in the district.

The failure to secure justice following attacks against Ahmadis is also a matter of grave concern elsewhere in Pakistan.

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The killer of **Ahmadi doctor Sheikh Muhammad Mahmood**, who was murdered in Sargodha on **16 May 2025**, reportedly remains at large.

These are not isolated incidents.

Across Pakistan, members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community continue to face **targeted killings, physical attacks, arbitrary arrests, attacks and demolitions of places of worship, desecration of graves, restrictions on religious observance and organised campaigns of hatred and intimidation.**

The continuing failure to effectively confront perpetrators and those responsible for inciting violence has contributed to a dangerous **culture of impunity.**

PERSECUTION ENABLED BY DISCRIMINATION AND IMPUNITY

For decades, Ahmadis in Pakistan have faced severe restrictions on their fundamental right to freedom of religion or belief.

Pakistan's discriminatory anti-Ahmadi legal framework criminalises fundamental aspects of Ahmadi religious identity and practice. Against this backdrop, extremist elements continue to agitate publicly against the community, often employing rhetoric that dehumanises Ahmadis and encourages their exclusion from society.

The consequences of this environment are not theoretical.

They are measured in **lives lost, families bereaved, places of worship attacked, graves desecrated and citizens forced to live under threat because of their religious identity.**

Mirza Safdar Mahmood was 65 years old.

He had finished work and was travelling from his workshop towards his place of worship.

He never arrived.

His murder is another devastating reminder of the human cost of allowing religious hatred and incitement to continue unchecked.

PAKISTAN MUST ACT — WORDS ARE NO LONGER ENOUGH

IHRC Calls Upon

The Government of Pakistan and Punjab Authorities to:

- Conduct a prompt, thorough, transparent and impartial investigation into the shooting.
- Immediately apprehend and prosecute those responsible, including any individuals who may have planned, facilitated or incited the attack.
- Provide enhanced protection for Ahmadi places of worship and community institutions.
- Investigate and prosecute individuals and organisations responsible for incitement to violence against Ahmadis.
- Ensure that law enforcement agencies respond effectively to known threats against religious minorities.

The International Community to:

- Closely monitor the deteriorating human rights situation facing Ahmadis in Pakistan.
- Raise concerns regarding anti-Ahmadi violence and incitement in bilateral and multilateral engagements with Pakistan.
- Support efforts to protect freedom of religion or belief and ensure accountability for attacks targeting religious minorities.

United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms to:

- Urgently examine the growing pattern of violence directed against the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community.
- Engage with Pakistani authorities regarding their obligations to protect religious minorities.
- Monitor the implementation of recommendations concerning freedom of religion or belief and the protection of vulnerable communities.

JUSTICE FOR MIRZA SAFDAR MAHMOOD

Mirza Safdar Mahmood leaves behind a widow, two sons and a grieving community.

His killing must not be allowed to become another statistic in Pakistan's continuing persecution of Ahmadis.

Pakistan's authorities have repeatedly been warned about the dangerous consequences of anti-Ahmadi hatred, incitement and extremist threats. The time for assurances has passed.

Those who murder Ahmadis, those who facilitate such attacks and those who incite violence against them must be held accountable under the law.

The Government of Pakistan has a fundamental responsibility to protect the life, dignity and religious freedom of all its citizens without discrimination. Justice for Mirza Safdar Mahmood must be immediate, transparent and uncompromising.

END

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