



3.2. State actors

COMMON ANALYSIS

Last update: October 2026

The analysis below is based on the following EUAA COI products: [Country Focus 2026](#), [2.1.](#), [3.1.2.](#), [3.1.8.](#), [4.2.1.](#), [4.2.2.](#), [6.1.](#), [6.1.1.](#), [6.1.7.](#), [6.1.9.](#); [Country Focus 2024](#), [3.1.1.](#), [3.1.2.](#), [3.1.3.](#), [3.1.4.](#), [3.1.5.](#), [3.1.6.](#), [3.1.7.](#), [6.4.2.](#), [6.8.](#); Country Guidance should not be referred to as a source of COI.

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State actors have been held responsible for extrajudicial killings, torture, physical violence, enforced disappearances and arrests targeting ethnic minorities, including [Pashtuns](#) and [Baloch people](#). The use of force by state actors has also been reported in particular against [Ahmadis](#), as well as against [women](#), and [persons with diverse SOGIESC](#). State actors have allegedly further committed a range of human rights violations against [human rights defenders and activists](#), [protesters](#), [journalists](#), including extrajudicial killings, physical violence, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary arrests. [Members of the PTI](#) have reportedly been subjected to custodial torture, arrests, and preventive detention. There have been instances of persons accused of blasphemy serving life sentences or being detained on blasphemy charges, during which they have been subjected to duress and faced obstacles in accessing legal assistance (see [Individuals \(perceived as\) transgressing Islamic norms](#)). Corrupt government officials at times support criminal groups and networks involved in Trafficking in human beings.

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