

# Pakistan Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
New asylum applications (2019)	3,606

## NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/asia-pacific/pakistan>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

# STATISTICS

## Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
<b>Total number of immigration detainees by year</b>	Not Available	2019	<b>Total number of detained minors</b>	Not Available	2017
<b>Criminal prison population</b>	80,169	2015	<b>Percentage of foreign prisoners</b>	1.2	2007
	74,944	2012			
	75,586	2010			
	95,016	2007			
	89,370	2005			
	90,000	2002			
	74,485	1999			
	72,700	1996			
68,453	1993				
<b>Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)</b>	43	2015			
	41	2012			
	43	2010			
	58	2007			
	57	2005			
	60	2002			
	54	1999			
	56	1996			
58	1993				

## Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
<b>Population</b>	220,900,000	2020	<b>International migrants</b>	3,629,000	2015
	188,925,000	2015			
<b>International migrants as a percentage of the population</b>	1.9	2015	<b>Refugees</b>	1,419,596	2019
				1,404,019	2018
				1,393,143	2017
				1,352,551	2016
				1,561,162	2015
				1,505,525	2014
<b>Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants</b>	7.01	2016	<b>Total number of new asylum applications</b>	3,606	2019
	8.14	2014		6,302	2016
				5,818	2014
<b>Refugee recognition rate</b>	37	2014			

## DOMESTIC LAW

### LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Muslim law	2017
	Common law	2017

### COVID-19 UPDATES

Latest Update	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>There are reports indicating that Pakistani authorities have taken some steps to mitigate the impact of the virus on the country's prison population, which includes non-citizen detainees imprisoned under the 1946 Foreigners Act. The government has suspended visits to penitentiaries and court hearings. On 16 March, the Sindh provincial government began screening inmates and prison staff for Covid-19, while the Punjab government announced that it was creating isolation centres for prisoners. However, critical concerns remain and there is increasing pressure to implement additional measures as the crisis becomes more acute. On 19 March, Human Rights Watch amplified calls to protect prisoners, urging the country's authorities to take urgent steps to ensure that prisoners and detainees have access to adequate medical care and protective measures against Covid-19. Amnesty International and Justice Project Pakistan also urged authorities to take measures to protect prisoners. The Justice Project Pakistan urged the government to "devise a coherent approach to protecting its prison population, currently at over 77,000 individuals. Should the government fail to act now, Pakistani prisons and detention centres will become epicentres for the transmission of Covid-19." On 24 March 2020, the first case of Covid-19 within a prison was confirmed. On the same day, the Islamabad High Court ordered the release of hundreds of prisoners involved in petty crimes on bail, in a bid to reduce the hazards of the Covid-19 outbreak in jails. Since then, several provincial governments have ordered the release of prisoners: on 28 March, the Punjab government's Home Department announced that it would be releasing 20,000 prisoners out of 46,000 from the 41 jails across the province (and bail applications have been made for prisoners who committed petty crimes and for those over the age of 60); and on 30 March, the Sindh government approved the temporary release for three months of around 4,000 prisoners. (Government officials hinted that drug smugglers and those convicted of terrorism may not be released. Prisoners convicted of "minor" crimes would be eligible for temporary release. It was reported that there were around 16,024 prisoners for 13,538 places in all prisons across the Sindh). The Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa also announced that they would release prisoners 60 days early.</p>	2020

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2011
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2010
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2010
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2008
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1996
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1969
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1966
<b>Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified</b>	8/19	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number		Observation Date
	0/7		2017
Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions			
Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	EU	2010	2017
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2008	2017
	No	2012	2017

## INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date

More information about immigration detention in Pakistan is available at the website of the Global Detention Project ([www.globaldetentionproject.org](http://www.globaldetentionproject.org))