



FOREIGN MINISTER

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Islamabad, Pakistan

No. FMO-1/2019

September 2019

Excellency,

As you are aware, on 5 August 2019, acting illegally and unilaterally, India revoked the special status of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJ&K) in an attempt to further consolidate its illegal occupation of the territory. These actions, in stark violation of the UN Security Council Resolutions, seek to alter the internationally recognized disputed status of Jammu & Kashmir and attempt to change the demography of IOJ&K, in order to convert the Muslim majority of the territory to a minority, to preempt the UN administered Plebiscite.

Indian actions were preceded by a massive security clamp-down (which continues to date), with the deployment in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJ&K) of almost 200,000 additional Indian occupation forces, bringing the total tally of Indian forces in IOJ&K to about 880,000. The international community, including UN Secretary General, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and reputable international media and human rights organizations continue to report on the intensified human rights violations in IOJ&K, including the arrest/detention of Kashmiri leaders, continuing use of pellet guns by Indian occupation forces, prevailing communications blockade (suspension of landlines, mobiles, internet), suppression of freedom of expression, kidnapping of scores of young boys to coerce their families into submission and use of rape as a tool of state suppression, reducing IOJ&K to the largest prison in the world. There are continuing reports of shortage of essential medicines and food items, including baby food.

Pakistan, through its letters addressed to the UN Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council and the High Commissioner for Human Rights on 1, 6 13, 21 and 26 August 2019, informed the international community of the Indian actions violating the numerous UNSC Resolutions on Jammu & Kashmir and the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian emergency in IOJ&K as well as the danger it poses to regional peace and security.

Jammu & Kashmir remains an internationally recognized disputed territory. Between 1948 and 1971, the Security Council adopted 18 resolutions addressing Jammu and Kashmir and related issues. These Resolutions envisage that 'the final disposition of the State of Jammu & Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations' and clearly stress that any action taken or attempted by a constituent assembly "to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or any part thereof", or any action by the parties, "would not constitute a disposition of the State."

The recent Indian actions to abrogate the special status of IOJ&K, partitioning it into two territories, to diminish their legislative competence, and to create conditions that will result in fundamental demographic changes in the territories, are thus in clear violation of the UNSC Resolutions.

Not only are India's actions in stark violation of its international commitments but they also contravene the numerous bilateral commitments, including the Simla Agreement, Lahore Declaration (1999), Islamabad Declaration (2004), Joint Statement of the National Security Advisers & Foreign Secretaries of both countries (December 2015) and Pakistan India Joint Statement (December 2015) which clearly acknowledges the disputed status of IOJ&K and reaffirm commitment of peaceful resolution of the same.

Pakistan is committed to pursuing peaceful avenues to address the growing crisis. These are increasingly limited and closed off by India's unwillingness to engage (bilateral dialogue remains suspended unilaterally by India since 2015, despite Pakistan's consistent position that the only way to resolve outstanding disputes, including the Jammu & Kashmir dispute, is through peaceful and diplomatic means), and a reluctance in some quarters internationally to act on the part of those whose engagement would assist in drawing the world back from the growing peril, set in motion by Indian actions of 5 August 2019, that it now faces in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

These Indian actions pose grave risks for regional peace and stability. The Indian occupation forces continue to escalate tensions at the Working Boundary and Line of Control (Indian ceasefire violations resulted in 54 shahadats in 2017, 36 in 2018 and 26shahadatsto date in 2019) to divert international attention from Indian atrocities in IOJ&K.

Peace and stability in South Asia will remain elusive without the resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute, which is long delayed due to Indian intransigence. The people of Jammu and Kashmir await the "free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations" as agreed to by India and Pakistan and

decided by the Security Council, 70 years ago. Pakistan calls on the Security Council, urgently to act decisively to this end.

A detailed fact sheet is hereby attached which reproduces all relevant documents including the UN Security Council resolutions, Bilateral agreements, relevant letters to the UN in a sequential manner, laying out the international legality and Pakistan's legal case on Jammu and Kashmir dispute.


(Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi)

His Excellency,
Mr. Vassily A. Nebenzia,
President of the United Nations Security Council,
New York

Copy to:
His Excellency,
Mr. Antonio Guterres,
UN Secretary General,
New York

FACT SHEET ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. The international legal framework applicable to Jammu and Kashmir Dispute

Jammu & Kashmir remains an internationally recognized disputed area. Between 1948 and 1971, the Security Council adopted 18 resolutions addressing Jammu and Kashmir and related issues.

2. Relevant Security Council resolutions and bilateral agreements

- a) In its very first Resolution on Jammu & Kashmir, Resolution 38 of 17 January 1948 (Flag A), the Security Council called on India and Pakistan to take immediately all measures within their powers to improve the situation and requested both Governments to inform the Council immediately of any material change in the situation and to consult the Council thereon.
- b) By Resolution 39 of 20 January 1948 (Flag B), the Security Council established the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP), to investigate the facts, pursuant to Article 34 of the Charter, and to exercise a mediatory influence to "smooth away difficulties."
- c) In the same year, by Resolution 47 of 21 April 1948 (Flag C), the Security Council enhanced the role of UNCIP and set out measures "*to create proper conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite to decide whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to accede to India or Pakistan.*" In paragraph 13 of the Resolution, the Security Council stated explicitly that

"The Government of India should use and should also ensure that the Government of the State also use their best endeavors to effect the withdrawal from the State of all Indian nationals other than those who are normally resident therein or who on or since 15 August 1947 have entered it for a lawful purpose."

Comment

A primary and expressly stated purpose of the actions by India on 5 August 2019 is to enable non-residents of Jammu and Kashmir to take up residence in the territory in violation of the special status of that territory to change the demography, reducing the Muslim majority of the state to a minority, to preempt a UN plebiscite, in violation of the UNSC Resolutions.

- d) On 13 August 1948 (Flag D) UNCIP adopted a Resolution urging both India and Pakistan separately and simultaneously to issue a ceasefire order and appointed military observers (UNMOGIP) to supervise the cease-fire order.
- e) On January 5, 1949, (Flag E) UNCIP adopted a second Resolution, which noted that both India and Pakistan had accepted that the accession of the state to Pakistan or India

would be determined through the 'democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite in J&K.' (emphasis added)

- f) The cease-fire Resolution was implemented after the Karachi Agreement (Flag F) of July 27, 1949. By its express terms, this Agreement was rooted in the work of the UNCIP. The UNCIP invited the military representative of the Indian and Pakistani governments on July 2, 1949 to a military conference in Karachi, in order to establish the Cease-fire Line (CFL) in Jammu & Kashmir. The resulting agreement 'between the Military Representative of India and Pakistan regarding the establishment of a ceasefire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was signed in Karachi on July 27, 1949.

Pursuant to the Karachi Agreement, UNCIP was mandated to station observers where it deemed necessary. The cease-fire line described in, and drawn in accordance with, the Karachi Agreement was subsequently designated as the "line of control" by the Simla Agreement and remains the line separating Indian and Pakistani forces in Jammu & Kashmir today.

- g) By Resolution 80 (Flag G) of 14 March 1950, the Security Council called upon India and Pakistan to make immediate arrangements, without prejudice to their rights or claims, to prepare and execute a programme of demilitarization. By paragraph 2 of the Resolution, the Security Council appointed a UN Representative for the purposes, *inter alia*, of assisting in the preparation and supervising the implementation of the programme of demilitarization and, at the appropriate stage, arranging for the assumption by the Plebiscite Administrator (Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz) of the functions assigned to the latter under agreements made between the parties.
- h) By Resolution 91 (Flag H) of 30 March 1951, the Security Council reaffirmed that "the final disposition of the State of Jammu & Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations", and decided that the Military Observer Group shall continue to supervise the cease-fire in Jammu and Kashmir. These military observers, first deployed by UNCIP, became the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). It also affirmed that "the convening of a constituent assembly as recommended by the General Council of the All Jammu & Kashmir National conference and any action that assembly might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire state or any part thereof would not constitute a disposition of the state" and **was not a replacement for the UN Plebiscite.**

Comment

Notwithstanding India's argument, that UNMOGIP's mandate has lapsed, the UN Secretary-General opined that UNMOGIP could only be terminated by a decision of the Security Council. In the absence of a decision by the Council, UNMOGIP remains operational and deployed today along the Line of Control with the task of monitoring observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971. Pakistan allows unfettered access to UNMOGIP which is not allowed to function by India on the Indian side by the Indian Government (This is a blatant violation of UNSC resolutions). Major General José Alcáin

of Uruguay, the Head of Mission and Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP since 20 July 2018, briefed the UN Security Council in its meeting on 16 August 2019.

- i) On December 23, 1952, Resolution 98 (Flag I) recalled the acceptance of India and Pakistan to the UNCIP Resolutions provision for the accession of the State to India or Pakistan to be decided through an impartial plebiscite. It also urged both sides to “enter into immediate negotiations, under the UN Representative for India and Pakistan, to reach agreement on the specific number of forces to remain on each side of the cease-fire line at the end of the period of demilitarization, this number to be between 3000 and 6000 armed forces remaining on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line and between 12,000 and 18,000 armed forces remaining on the Indian side of the cease-fire line.” The presence of Pakistani troops is in line with this Resolution.
- j) India started renegeing on its commitments in 1954, when it convened sham state elections in IOJ&K and ‘ratified’ the “accession” of Jammu and Kashmir to India by the so-called state constituent assembly, which “approved” a constitution in 1957). These illegal Indian actions were rejected by Resolution 122 (Flag J) of 24 January 1957, whereby the Security Council reaffirmed, that as defined in UNSC Resolution 91, any action taken or attempted by a constituent assembly “to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or any part thereof”, or any action by the parties, “would not constitute a disposition of the State”, thus categorically stating that the final disposition of Jammu and Kashmir was to be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed in a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

Comment

The recent actions by the Government of India of 5 August 2019 to abrogate the special status of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, to partition it into two territories, to diminish their legislative competence, and to create conditions that will result in fundamental demographic changes in the territories, are again in clear violation of this Resolution.

- k) By Resolution 123 (Flag K) of 21 February 1957, the UNSC requested the President of the Council ‘to examine, with India and Pakistan, any proposals which, in his opinion, are likely to contribute towards the settlement of the dispute, having regard to the previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan’
- l) By Resolution 126 (Flag L) of 2 December, 1957, the UNSC requested India and Pakistan to refrain, *inter alia*, from any acts which might aggravate the situation and reaffirmed the determination of the will of the people through a free and fair plebiscite.
- m) Pursuant to deteriorating situation along the ceasefire line in Jammu & Kashmir in August 1965, the Security Council adopted Resolution 209 (Flag M), on 4 September, 1965, which called on both sides to take all steps for an immediate ceasefire and for the two Governments to cooperate fully with UNMOGIP for its observance of the ceasefire.

- n) By Resolution 210 (Flag N) of 6 September 1965, the Security Council called upon the parties to cease the then ongoing fighting and withdraw all armed personnel. The Council went on to request the Secretary General to 'strengthen the UNMOGIP' and decided to keep the issue "under urgent and continuous review so that the Council may determine what steps may be necessary to secure peace and security in the area."
- o) By Resolution 211 (Flag O) of 20 September 1965, the Security Council, *inter alia* stated:

"4. *Decide[d]* to consider ... what steps could be taken to assist towards a settlement of the political problem underlying the present conflict, and in the meantime calls upon the two Governments to utilize all peaceful means, including those listed in Article 33¹ of the Charter of the United Nations, to this end."

Despite Pakistan's commitment to resolve the J&K dispute India, however, has sought to block any recourse to Article 33 mechanisms.

- p) By Resolution 303 (Flag P) of 6 December 1971, the Security Council, taking into account the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, decided to refer the situation to the General Assembly in accordance with the Uniting for Peace Resolution Pursuant to Resolution 303², the matter was referred to the General Assembly which considered it at its 2003rd plenary meeting on 7 December 1971 and adopted Resolution 2793 (XXVI)³ which called upon both India and Pakistan to take all measure for an immediate ceasefire, (Flag Q), and remitted the matter back to the Security Council for action. **Pakistan and India were at war during this time.**
- q) By Resolution 307⁴(Flag R) of 21 December 1971, the Security Council, noting General Assembly Resolution 2793 (XXVI), *inter alia*, called upon all Member States to refrain from actions, which might aggravate the situation in the sub-continent and endanger international peace. The Council further decided to remain seized of the matter and to keep it under active consideration.

Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations provides:

"1. The parties to any dispute, the continuation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means."¹

²<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/303>

³ <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/192056?ln=en>

⁴<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/307>

- r) By Resolution 1172 (Flag S) of 6th June, 1998, the Security Council urges Indian and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, particularly on all matters pertaining to peace and security, in order to remove tensions between them, and encourages them to find mutually acceptable solutions that address the root causes of those tensions, including Kashmir.”

3. Simla Agreement

Following the express and proximate backdrop of Security Council Resolution 307 (1971), as well as other applicable Resolutions of the Security Council, Pakistan and India concluded the Simla Agreement (Flag T) on 2 July 1972. Despite all these historical facts, India tries to give a twisted interpretation to the Simla Agreement by claiming that it prevents Pakistan from raising the matter at international forums, such as the United Nations. Paragraphs 1(i), 1(ii) and 4(ii) of the Agreement are central to the present dispute.⁵

It is important to note that:

By the Simla Agreement, both parties resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them. However, paragraph 1(i) makes it clear that the Purposes and Principles of the UN Charter will govern the relations between the two countries, controlling, including full respect for Resolutions of the Security Council. The Simla Agreement does not and cannot supersede the Resolutions of the Security Council.

⁵1. The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan are resolved that the two countries put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent, so that both countries may henceforth devote their resources and energies to the pressing task of advancing the welfare of their peoples.

In order to achieve this objective, the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan have agreed as follows:

- (i) That the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations shall govern the relations between the two countries;
- (ii) That the two countries are resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them. Pending the final settlement of any of the problems between the two countries, neither side shall unilaterally alter the situation and both shall prevent the organization, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations;

...

4. In order to initiate the process of the establishment of durable peace, both the Governments agree that:

...

In Jammu and Kashmir, the line of control resulting from the cease-fire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognized position of either side. Neither side shall seek to alter it unilaterally, irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretations. Both sides further undertake to refrain from the threat or the use of force in violation of this line.”

India's recent actions itself are in breach of the Simla Agreement. Paragraph 1(ii) expressly precludes either side from acting unilaterally to alter the situation. By paragraph 4(ii), neither side may take action to unilaterally alter the Line of Control, including, necessarily, its status as a cease-fire line. India's announced 5 August, 2019 actions have both unilaterally altered the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and unilaterally sought to change the status of the Line of Control, as a cease-fire line, and turn it into an international boundary.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir, and the relationship between the Pakistan and India as regards this matter, is accordingly governed both by applicable Resolutions of the Security Council and by relevant bilateral agreements, as well as by other multilateral conventions that address the conduct of the parties. The Secretary-General, through his Spokesman also expressly affirmed this in August 2019⁶ (Flag U).

4. **Bilateral Efforts**

Pakistan has made consistent efforts to resolve the Jammu & Kashmir dispute with India. Even in bilateral engagements, India has consistently accepted the disputed status of J&K in contrast to its claim of it being an 'integral part of India.' These include:

Through the Lahore Declaration (Flag V) of 2 February 1999, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Principles and Purposes of the UN Charter, reiterated their determination "to implementing the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit" and agreed to "intensify their efforts to resolve all issues, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir."

Islamabad Declaration (Flag W) of January 2004 expressed both sides' confidence in the resumption of the Composite dialogue to 'lead to peaceful settlement of all bilateral issues, including Jammu & Kashmir.'

The Joint Press Statement of the meetings of National Security Advisers and Foreign Secretaries (Flag X) of both sides on 6 December 2015 stressed the vision of leaders of both sides 'for a peaceful, stable and prosperous South Asia' with discussions covering 'Jammu & Kashmir and other issues, including tranquility along the LoC' indicating the resolution of the dispute as being central to peace in the region.

The Joint Statement of 9 December 2015 (Flag X) agreed to a 'Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue and directed the Foreign Secretaries to work out the modalities and schedule of the meetings under the Dialogue including Peace and Security, Jammu & Kashmir.' The envisaged dialogue was never started as India backed out of it.

⁶"The position of the United Nations on this region is governed by the Charter of the United Nations and applicable Security Council resolutions. The UN Secretary General also recalls the 1972 Agreement on bilateral relations between India and Pakistan, also known as the Simla Agreement, which states that the final status of Jammu and Kashmir is to be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Secretary General is also concerned over reports of restrictions on the Indian side of Kashmir which could exacerbate the human rights situation in the region. The Secretary General calls for all parties to refrain from taking steps that could affect the status of Jammu and Kashmir."

6) **Letters to UNSC in 5 years on J&K**

The following letters have been shared with the United Nations by Pakistan since 2015 (Flag Y):

2015

1. Letter, 4 September 2015, from Pakistan. Reports alleged violation of the ceasefire by India for July-August 2015 in Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Letter, 9 September 2015, from Pakistan. Reports alleged plan to build a wall by India along the boundary of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan.
3. Letter dated 1st October 2015 from the Permanent Representative to the UN Secretary General containing detailed information about the subversive Indian activities in Pakistan.
4. Letter dated 15 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative to the UN Secretary General forwarding, for his information and record, a copy of the Resolution No. 212 adopted by the Senate of Pakistan on October 5, 2015, concerning Pakistan's four-point peace initiative for peace and security in South Asia announced during his speech at the 70th UNGA session.
5. Letter, 24 November 2015, from Pakistan. Transmits letters from the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on National Security and Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Secretary to their Indian counterparts on 8 September 2015, regarding a proposed mechanism for preserving the ceasefire arrangement of 2003 and ending ceasefire violations on the line of Control and Working Boundary, the release of fishermen, religious tourism, the alleged lack of cooperation by the Indian authorities in the government of Pakistan efforts to effectively prosecute the accused in the Mumbai trail and the alleged lack of prosecution of the Indian of accused in the Samjhauta Express attack.
6. Letter dated 01 December 2015 from the Permanent Representative to USG for Political Affairs forwarding copies of the letters written by Adviser to Prime Minister on NS&FA and the Foreign Secretary to their Indian counterparts on 8th September 2015.

2016

7. Letter dated 07 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative to the Secretary General to notify for retention of items: "The India-Pakistan question", "The Hyderabad question" and "The situation in the India-Pakistan Subcontinent" on the list of the Security Council.

8. Identical letters, 12 May 2016, from Pakistan addressed to the Secretary General and the President of the Security Council. Concerns the depictions of Jammu and Kashmir in maps.
9. Letter, 3 June 2016, from the Secretary General. Reports the Secretary General contentions to appoint Major General Per Gustaf Lodin (Sweden) as Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).
10. Letter, 7 June 2016, from the President of the Security Council. Refers to Secretary General's letter 3 June 2016 (S/2016/518) and reports that members of the Security Council have taken note of his intentions to appoint Major General Per Gustaf Lodin (Sweden) as Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).
11. Identical letters, 13 July 2016, from Pakistan addressed to the Secretary General and the President of the Security Council. Concerns the situation in Jammu and Kashmir in maps.
12. Identical letters, 8 August 2016, from Pakistan addressed to the Secretary General and the President of the Security Council. Transmits letter dated 5 August 2016 from the Prime Minister concerning the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
13. Identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Acting Permanent Representative to the Secretary General and the President of the Security Council forwarding the Prime Minister's letters dated 8th August 2016 drawing urgent attention to the developments in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir where persistent and egregious violations of the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination was posing a grave threat to regional and international peace and security.
14. Letter, 12 August 2016, from Pakistan. Transmits resolution passed by Pakistan' Senate and National Assembly on 22 July and 1st August 2016 concerning the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
15. Letter dated 17 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative forwarding Prime Minister's letter of 5th August 2016 regarding developments in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
16. Letter dated 31 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative to the UN Secretary-General forwarding Prime Minister's letter dated 29 August 2016 in response to SG's letter of 12 August concerning the developments in the Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir.
17. Letter dated 6th September 2016 from the Permanent Representative to the UN Secretary-General forwarding Sardar Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker of the National

Assembly's letter dated 9 August 2016 on the ongoing atrocities on the defenseless and innocent Kashmiris in Indian Occupied Kashmir by the Indian forces.

18. Letter dated 20 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative to the President of the Security Council forwarding a Press Release issued by MOFA enclosing Resolution 8/43-Pol adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers of OIC on the situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir for circulation as an official document.
19. Identical letters dated 10 November 2016 from the Permanent Representative to the UN Secretary-General and President of the Security Council regarding Indian occupation forces artillery attack in the Shahkot and Jura sectors of the LoC for circulation as an official document of the Security Council.

2017

20. Letter dated 27 April 2017 from Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs addressed to UNSG regarding Jammu & Kashmir Dispute
21. Letter dated 18 May 2017 from Pakistan transmits letter dated 27 April 2017 from Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs concerning alleged demographic changes in Jammu and Kashmir.
22. Letters dated 31 May 2017 & 06 June 2017 from Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs regarding Jammu & Kashmir delivered to the UNSG and President of the Security Council.
23. Letter dated 13 June 2017 from Pakistan transmits letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs concerning a video showing the use of a human shield allegedly by the Indian army.
24. Identical letters dated 13 June 2017 from Pakistan addressed to the Secretary General and the President of the Security Council. Transmits letter dated 31 May 2017 from Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs concerning the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
25. Foreign Minister's letter dated 31 October 2017 delivered by DPR to the Chef de Cabinet for UN SG reg. appointment of Special Envoy on Jammu & Kashmir.
26. Foreign Minister's letter dated 06 December 2017 sent to UNSG regarding illegal detention of Kashmiri leader, Shabbir Ahmed Shah.

2018

27. Foreign Minister's letter dated 12 March 2018 along with demarches sent to UNSG by Permanent Representative's letter dated 4th April.

28. Foreign Minister's letter dated 29 June 2018 sent to UNSG and President UNSC on illegal detention of Kashmiri leader, Shabbir Ahmad Shah.
29. PR's letters dated 17 August 2018 to Chief de Cabinet to the Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs regarding report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled 'Situation of Human Rights in Kashmir: Developments in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir from June 2016 to April 2018.
30. Foreign Minister's letter dated 16 December 2018 sent to UNSG and President UN SC on grave violations of human rights and tragic and indiscriminate killings of innocent people in Indian Occupied Kashmir for circulation.

2019

31. Foreign Minister's letter dated 18 February 2019 sent to the UN Secretary-General and President of the Security Council for circulation to member states of the GA and Security Council members.
32. Foreign Minister's letter dated 22 February 2019 sent to the UN SC President for circulations.
33. Foreign Minister's letter dated 26 February 2019 addressed to the UNSG and SC President drawing attention to the brazen violation by India of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan, when 6 to 8 Indian aircraft entered the airspace of Pakistan, for circulation.
34. FM letter dated 3 April 2019 sent to UNSG and SC President on 10 April for circulation drawing attention to the situation on the Line of Control (LoC) and the Working Boundary in 2018, and also atrocities against unarmed innocent Kashmiris in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
35. FM letter dated 1st August 2019 sent to UNSG and SC President on 01 August for circulation to draw their attention to the three inter-locking developments relating to Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir that entail grave dangers for regional peace and security in South Asia.
36. FM letter dated 6th August 2019 addressed to UNSG, President of the Security Council and President of the General Assembly for circulation as SC document and GA document drawing attention to the Indian action meant to strengthen India's illegal occupation of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
37. FM letter dated 13 August 2019 addressed to SC President for circulation as official document of Security Council and General Assembly on recent developments in

occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

38. Letter dated 21 August 2019 from H.E. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, to H.E. Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, sent to EOSG for circulation to General Assembly members and Security Council.
39. Letter dated 26 August 2019 from H.E. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, to H.E. Ms. Joanna Wronecka, President of the UN Security Council and copy to H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General, for circulation to SC and GA members as an official document.

7) **Clampdown on 5 August 2019**

As can be seen, Pakistan's case on Jammu & Kashmir dispute is enshrined in the UN Security Council Resolutions. Meanwhile, bilateral dialogue remains suspended, unilaterally by India, since 2013 despite Pakistan's consistent position that the only way to resolve outstanding issues, including the Jammu & Kashmir dispute is through a result oriented, uninterrupted dialogue.

Refusal by India to engage with Pakistan, while it continues consolidating its illegal occupation of IOJ&K, including through its actions of 5 August 2019, has not only reduced IOJ&K to the biggest prison on earth and a humanitarian nightmare, but also poses grave risks for regional peace and stability.

Indian occupation forces continue to escalate tensions at the Working Boundary and Line of Control (Indian ceasefire violations resulted in 54 shahdats in 2017, 36 in 2018 and 25 shahadats to date in 2019) to divert international attention from Indian atrocities in IOJ&K.

Pakistan rejects the Indian narrative of 'normalcy' and fabricated allegations about Pakistan fostering 'unrest' in IOJ&K and continues to sensitize the international community about an Indian diversionary false flag operation.

8) **Current Impasse**

The dispute between Pakistan and India over the rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir has been the cause of at least three wars between India and Pakistan and the subject of numerous Resolutions of the UN Security Council. It has also been at the core of binding agreements between Pakistan and India that have committed both sides not to take any unilateral action to alter the situation pending the final resolution of the dispute. By its actions, India has violated both the spirit and the letter of the UN Security Council Resolutions and of the agreements between the parties precluding such unilateral action.

Pakistan is committed to pursuing only peaceful avenues to address the growing crisis. These are increasingly limited, closed off by India's unwillingness to engage and a reluctance in

some quarters internationally to act on the part of those whose engagement would assist in drawing the world back from the growing peril that it now faces in Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir. Frustrating avenues of peaceful resolution is in no one's interests.

Pakistan is committed to the rights of the Kashmiri people and to a peaceful resolution of the dispute in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions, principles and purposes of UN Charter and of international law. Pakistan would readily submit the matter to the International Court of Justice, and, in accordance with the Charter and the Statute of the Court, commit itself to respecting the outcome. India, however, has sought to close off every avenue that might be pursued to this end, even lodging reservations to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under bedrock conventions of international law such as the Genocide Convention and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Both conventions would address the feared and sadly anticipated ethnic cleansing of sections of the population of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. India is also one of the few States that is not a party to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, a Treaty that would also addresses India's present conduct in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Without the engagement of the international community, there are few, if any, peaceful avenues available to call India to account for its actions. This should be a source of heavy disquiet to all, and should resonate loudly in the corridors and organs of the United Nations and amongst its Member States. Among the fundamental purpose of the United Nations, expressed in the opening paragraph of the Charter, are to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and to bring about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace. The Charter also commits the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based, *inter alia*, on respect for the principle of self-determination. The respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is also at the core of the United Nations.

The United Nations, and its Member States individually, have a responsibility, consistent with the UN Charter, with existing Resolutions of the Security Council, and with other instruments of international law, both bilateral and multilateral, to take steps to bring India and Pakistan back from the precipice. Pakistan cannot do this alone. States parties to key multilateral treaties have explicit obligations to prevent atrocities such as ethnic cleansing and to ensure respect for cornerstone principles of international law concerning the treatment of persons. Pakistan calls upon the United Nations and on its Member States to live up to the expectations of its founding generation and to engage with India, and with Pakistan, on equal terms and in accordance with law, to walk the world back from the brink.

Index of Annexures

- A. UNSC Resolution 38 of 17th January 1948
- B. UNSC Resolution 39 of 20th January 1948
- C. UNSC Resolution 47th of 21st April 1948
- D. UNCIP Resolution of 13th August 1948
- E. UNCIP Resolution of 5th January 1949
- F. Karachi Agreement
- G. UNSC Resolution 80 of 14th March 1950
- H. UNSC Resolution 91 of 30th March 1951
- I. UNSC Resolution 98 of 23rd December 1952
- J. UNSC Resolution 122 of 24th January 1957
- K. UNSC Resolution 123 of 21st February 1957
- L. UNSC Resolution 126 of 2nd December 1957
- M. UNSC Resolution 209 of 4th September 1965
- N. UNSC Resolution 210 of 6th September 1965
- O. UNSC Resolution 211 of 20th September 1965
- P. UNSC Resolution 303 of 6th December 1971
- Q. UNGA Resolution 2793 (XXVI) December 1971
- R. UNSC Resolution 307 of 21st December 1971
- S. UNSC Resolution 1172 of 6th June 1998
- T. Shimla Agreement
- U. UNSG Spokesman Statement
- V. Lahore Declaration
- W. Islamabad Declaration
- X. Joint Press Statement of the Meetings of National Security Adviser and Foreign Secretaries of India & Pakistan (6th December 2015) and Joint Statement of India & Pakistan (9th December 2015)
- Y. Letters to UNSC in five years of Jammu and Kashmir

FLAG-A

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1948

RÉSOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES ET DÉCISIONS PRISES
PAR LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ EN 1948

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

Decision

At its 226th meeting, on 6 January 1948, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

38 (1948). Resolution of 17 January 1948

[S/651]

The Security Council,

Having heard statements on the situation in Kashmir from representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan,

Recognizing the urgency of the situation,

Taking note of the telegram addressed on 6 January 1948 by its President to each of the parties¹ and of their replies thereto,² in which they affirmed their intention to conform to the Charter of the United Nations.

1. Calls upon both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan to take immediately all measures within their power (including public appeals to their people) calculated to improve the situation, and to refrain from making any statements and from

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Nos. 1-15, 226th meeting, pp. 4-5 (document S/636).*

² *Ibid., Third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1948, documents S/639 and S/640.*

Première partie. Questions examinées par le Conseil de sécurité en tant qu'organe responsable du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationale

LA QUESTION INDE-PAKISTAN

Décision

A sa 226^e séance, le 6 janvier 1948, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

38 (1948). Résolution du 17 janvier 1948

[S/651]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant entendu les déclarations faites par les représentants des Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan sur la situation dans le Cachemire,

Reconnaissant le caractère d'urgence de la situation,

Prenant acte du télégramme adressé le 6 janvier 1948 par le Président du Conseil à chacune des parties¹, ainsi que de la réponse qu'elles y ont faites² où elles affirment leur intention de se conformer à la Charte des Nations Unies,

1. Fait appel au Gouvernement de l'Inde et au Gouvernement du Pakistan pour que chacun d'eux prenne immédiatement toutes les mesures en son pouvoir (y compris des appels publics à ses populations) à l'effet d'améliorer la situation, et s'abstienne de faire aucune déclaration et d'accomplir, de provo-

¹ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, n° 1/15, 226^e séance, p. 4 et 5 (document S/636).*

² *Ibid., troisième année, Supplément de janvier, février et mars 1948, documents S/639 et S/640.*

doing or causing to be done or permitting any acts which might aggravate the situation ;

2. *Further requests* each of those Governments to inform the Council immediately of any material change in the situation which occurs or appears to either of them to be about to occur while the matter is under consideration by the Council, and consult with the Council thereon.

Adopted at the 229th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 229th meeting, on 17 January 1948, the Council decided that the President should invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to take part in direct talks under his guidance in an effort to find some common ground on which the structure of a settlement might be built.

39 (1948). Resolution of 20 January 1948

[S/654]

The Security Council,

Considering that it may investigate any dispute or any situation which might, by its continuance, endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and that, in the existing state of affairs between India and Pakistan, such an investigation is a matter of urgency,

Adopts the following resolution :

A. A Commission of the Security Council is hereby established, composed of representatives of three Members of the United Nations, one to be selected by India, one to be selected by Pakistan, and the third to be designated by the two so selected.³ Each representative on the Commission shall be entitled to select his alternates and assistants.

B. The Commission shall proceed to the spot as quickly as possible. It shall act under the authority of the Security Council and in accordance with the directions it may receive from it. It shall keep the Security Council currently informed of its activities and of the development of the situation. It shall report to the Security Council regularly, submitting its conclusions and proposals.

C. The Commission is invested with a dual function : (1) to investigate the facts pursuant to Article 34

³ By its resolution 47 (1948), the Council decided to increase the membership of the Commission to five. The composition of the Commission is given below, following that resolution.

quer ou de permettre aucun acte susceptible d'aggraver la situation ;

2. *Demande, en outre*, à chacun desdits Gouvernements que, tant que l'affaire est pendante devant le Conseil, il informe celui-ci de tout changement matériel que la situation subirait ou serait, à son avis, sur le point de subir, et qu'il consulte le Conseil à ce sujet.

Adoptée à la 229^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décision

A sa 229^e séance, le 17 janvier 1948, le Conseil a décidé que le Président devait inviter les représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan à se rencontrer sous ses auspices pour essayer de trouver un terrain d'entente à partir duquel puisse être élaboré un règlement.

39 (1948). Résolution du 20 janvier 1948

[S/654]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant qu'il peut enquêter sur tout différend ou toute situation qui pourrait, par sa prolongation, menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, et que, dans l'état actuel des choses entre l'Inde et le Pakistan, une telle enquête s'impose d'urgence,

Adopte la résolution suivante :

A. Il est constitué une Commission du Conseil de sécurité, composée de représentants de trois Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, dont l'un sera choisi par l'Inde, l'autre par le Pakistan et le troisième par les deux premiers³. Chaque membre de la Commission sera habilité à choisir ses suppléants et assistants.

B. La Commission se rendra sur les lieux le plus tôt possible. Elle agira sous l'autorité du Conseil de sécurité et conformément aux instructions qu'elle en recevra. Elle tiendra le Conseil au courant de son activité et de l'évolution de la situation. Elle lui fera régulièrement rapport, lui soumettant ses conclusions et propositions.

C. La Commission est investie d'une double fonction : 1) procéder à une enquête sur les faits en

³ Par sa résolution 47 (1948), le Conseil a décidé de porter à cinq le nombre des membres de la Commission. La composition de celle-ci figure ci-après, à la suite de ladite résolution.

FLAG-B

doing or causing to be done or permitting any acts which might aggravate the situation ;

2. *Further requests* each of those Governments to inform the Council immediately of any material change in the situation which occurs or appears to either of them to be about to occur while the matter is under consideration by the Council, and consult with the Council thereon.

Adopted at the 229th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 229th meeting, on 17 January 1948, the Council decided that the President should invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to take part in direct talks under his guidance in an effort to find some common ground on which the structure of a settlement might be built.

39 (1948). Resolution of 20 January 1948

[S/654]

The Security Council,

Considering that it may investigate any dispute or any situation which might, by its continuance, endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and that, in the existing state of affairs between India and Pakistan, such an investigation is a matter of urgency,

Adopts the following resolution :

A. A Commission of the Security Council is hereby established, composed of representatives of three Members of the United Nations, one to be selected by India, one to be selected by Pakistan, and the third to be designated by the two so selected.³ Each representative on the Commission shall be entitled to select his alternates and assistants.

B. The Commission shall proceed to the spot as quickly as possible. It shall act under the authority of the Security Council and in accordance with the directions it may receive from it. It shall keep the Security Council currently informed of its activities and of the development of the situation. It shall report to the Security Council regularly, submitting its conclusions and proposals.

C. The Commission is invested with a dual function : (1) to investigate the facts pursuant to Article 34

³ By its resolution 47 (1948), the Council decided to increase the membership of the Commission to five. The composition of the Commission is given below, following that resolution.

quer ou de permettre aucun acte susceptible d'aggraver la situation ;

2. *Demande, en outre,* à chacun desdits Gouvernements que, tant que l'affaire est pendante devant le Conseil, il informe celui-ci de tout changement matériel que la situation subirait ou serait, à son avis, sur le point de subir, et qu'il consulte le Conseil à ce sujet.

Adoptée à la 229^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décision

A sa 229^e séance, le 17 janvier 1948, le Conseil a décidé que le Président devait inviter les représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan à se rencontrer sous ses auspices pour essayer de trouver un terrain d'entente à partir duquel puisse être élaboré un règlement.

39 (1948). Résolution du 20 janvier 1948

[S/654]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Considérant qu'il peut enquêter sur tout différend ou toute situation qui pourrait, par sa prolongation, menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, et que, dans l'état actuel des choses entre l'Inde et le Pakistan, une telle enquête s'impose d'urgence,

Adopte la résolution suivante :

A. Il est constitué une Commission du Conseil de sécurité, composée de représentants de trois Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, dont l'un sera choisi par l'Inde, l'autre par le Pakistan et le troisième par les deux premiers³. Chaque membre de la Commission sera habilité à choisir ses suppléants et assistants.

B. La Commission se rendra sur les lieux le plus tôt possible. Elle agira sous l'autorité du Conseil de sécurité et conformément aux instructions qu'elle en recevra. Elle tiendra le Conseil au courant de son activité et de l'évolution de la situation. Elle lui fera régulièrement rapport, lui soumettant ses conclusions et propositions.

C. La Commission est investie d'une double fonction : 1) procéder à une enquête sur les faits en

³ Par sa résolution 47 (1948), le Conseil a décidé de porter à cinq le nombre des membres de la Commission. La composition de celle-ci figure ci-après, à la suite de ladite résolution.

of the Charter of the United Nations; (2) to exercise, without interrupting the work of the Security Council, any mediatory influence likely to smooth away difficulties; to carry out the directions given to it by the Security Council; and to report how far the advice and directions, if any, of the Security Council have been carried out.

D. The Commission shall perform the functions described in clause C: (1) in regard to the situation in the Jammu and Kashmir State set out in the letter of the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council, dated 1 January 1948,⁴ and in the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 15 January 1948;⁵ and (2) in regard to other situations set out in the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 15 January 1948, when the Security Council so directs.

E. The Commission shall take its decision by majority vote. It shall determine its own procedure. It may allocate among its members, alternate members, their assistants, and its personnel such duties as may have to be fulfilled for the realization of its mission and the reaching of its conclusions.

F. The Commission, its members, alternate members, their assistants, and its personnel shall be entitled to journey, separately or together, wherever the necessities of their tasks may require, and, in particular, within those territories which are the theatre of the events of which the Security Council is seized.

G. The Secretary-General shall furnish the Commission with such personnel and assistance as it may consider necessary.

Adopted at the 230th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

47 (1948). Resolution of 21 April 1948

[S/726]

The Security Council,

Having considered the complaint of the Government of India concerning the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

Having heard the representative of India in support of that complaint and the reply and counter-complaints of the representative of Pakistan,

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948, document S/1100, annex 28.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, annex 6.

vue de l'application de l'Article 34 de la Charte des Nations Unies; 2) exercer, sans que l'action du Conseil de sécurité en soit interrompue, toute influence médiatrice susceptible d'aplanir les difficultés, exécuter les instructions qui lui sont données par le Conseil de sécurité, faire rapport sur la mesure dans laquelle les avis et instructions qu'aurait donnés le Conseil de sécurité ont été exécutés.

D. La Commission remplira les fonctions décrites au paragraphe C : 1) en ce qui concerne la situation dans l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire, exposée dans la lettre du 1^{er} janvier 1948, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant de l'Inde⁴, et dans la lettre du 15 janvier 1948, adressée au Secrétaire général par le Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan⁵; et 2) en ce qui concerne les autres situations exposées dans la lettre du 15 janvier 1948, adressée au Secrétaire général par le Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan, quand le Conseil de sécurité lui donnera pour instructions de le faire.

E. La Commission se prononcera à la majorité des voix. Elle fixera sa procédure. Elle pourra diviser parmi ses membres, titulaires ou suppléants, leurs assistants ou son personnel, les tâches auxquelles elle aura à pourvoir pour réaliser sa mission et parvenir à ses conclusions.

F. La Commission, ses membres, titulaires ou suppléants, leurs assistants et son personnel pourront se rendre, soit ensemble, soit séparément, là où les besoins de leur mission les conduiront, notamment dans les territoires, qui sont le théâtre des événements dont le Conseil de sécurité se trouve saisi.

G. Le Secrétaire général fournira à la Commission le personnel et l'assistance qu'elle estimera nécessaires.

Adoptée à la 230^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

47 (1948). Résolution du 21 avril 1948

[S/726]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant examiné la plainte du Gouvernement de l'Inde relative au différend concernant l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire,

Ayant entendu les déclarations faites par le représentant de l'Inde à l'appui de cette plainte ainsi que la réponse et les plaintes reconventionnelles du représentant du Pakistan,

⁴ *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948, document S/1100, annexe 28.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, annexe 6.

FLAG-C

of the Charter of the United Nations ; (2) to exercise, without interrupting the work of the Security Council, any mediatory influence likely to smooth away difficulties ; to carry out the directions given to it by the Security Council ; and to report how far the advice and directions, if any, of the Security Council have been carried out.

D. The Commission shall perform the functions described in clause C : (1) in regard to the situation in the Jammu and Kashmir State set out in the letter of the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council, dated 1 January 1948,⁴ and in the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 15 January 1948 ;⁵ and (2) in regard to other situations set out in the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 15 January 1948, when the Security Council so directs.

E. The Commission shall take its decision by majority vote. It shall determine its own procedure. It may allocate among its members, alternate members, their assistants, and its personnel such duties as may have to be fulfilled for the realization of its mission and the reaching of its conclusions.

F. The Commission, its members, alternate members, their assistants, and its personnel shall be entitled to journey, separately or together, wherever the necessities of their tasks may require, and, in particular, within those territories which are the theatre of the events of which the Security Council is seized.

G. The Secretary-General shall furnish the Commission with such personnel and assistance as it may consider necessary.

Adopted at the 230th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

47 (1948). Resolution of 21 April 1948

[S/726]

The Security Council,

Having considered the complaint of the Government of India concerning the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

Having heard the representative of India in support of that complaint and the reply and counter-complaints of the representative of Pakistan,

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948, document S/1100, annex 28.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, annex 6.

vue de l'application de l'Article 34 de la Charte des Nations Unies ; 2) exercer, sans que l'action du Conseil de sécurité en soit interrompue, toute influence médiatrice susceptible d'aplanir les difficultés, exécuter les instructions qui lui sont données par le Conseil de sécurité, faire rapport sur la mesure dans laquelle les avis et instructions qu'aurait donnés le Conseil de sécurité ont été exécutés.

D. La Commission remplira les fonctions décrites au paragraphe C : 1) en ce qui concerne la situation dans l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire, exposée dans la lettre du 1^{er} janvier 1948, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le représentant de l'Inde⁴, et dans la lettre du 15 janvier 1948, adressée au Secrétaire général par le Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan⁵; et 2) en ce qui concerne les autres situations exposées dans la lettre du 15 janvier 1948, adressée au Secrétaire général par le Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan, quand le Conseil de sécurité lui donnera pour instructions de le faire.

E. La Commission se prononcera à la majorité des voix. Elle fixera sa procédure. Elle pourra diviser parmi ses membres, titulaires ou suppléants, leurs assistants ou son personnel, les tâches auxquelles elle aura à pourvoir pour réaliser sa mission et parvenir à ses conclusions.

F. La Commission, ses membres, titulaires ou suppléants, leurs assistants et son personnel pourront se rendre, soit ensemble, soit séparément, là où les besoins de leur mission les conduiront, notamment dans les territoires, qui sont le théâtre des événements dont le Conseil de sécurité se trouve saisi.

G. Le Secrétaire général fournira à la Commission le personnel et l'assistance qu'elle estimera nécessaires.

Adoptée à la 230^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

47 (1948). Résolution du 21 avril 1948

[S/726]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant examiné la plainte du Gouvernement de l'Inde relative au différend concernant l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire,

Ayant entendu les déclarations faites par le représentant de l'Inde à l'appui de cette plainte ainsi que la réponse et les plaintes reconventionnelles du représentant du Pakistan,

⁴ *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948, document S/1100, annexe 28.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, annexe 6.

Being strongly of the opinion that the early restoration of peace and order in Jammu and Kashmir is essential and that India and Pakistan should do their utmost to bring about a cessation of all fighting,

Noting with satisfaction that both India and Pakistan desire that the question of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite,

Considering that the continuation of the dispute is likely to endanger international peace and security,

Reaffirms its resolution 38 (1948) of 17 January 1948 ;

Resolves that the membership of the Commission established by its resolution 39 (1948) of 20 January 1948 shall be increased to five and shall include, in addition to the membership mentioned in that resolution, representatives of . . . and . . . , and that if the membership of the Commission has not been completed within ten days from the date of the adoption of this resolution the President of the Council may designate such other Member or Members of the United Nations as are required to complete the membership of five ;

Instructs the Commission to proceed at once to the Indian subcontinent and there place its good offices and mediation at the disposal of the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to facilitating the taking of the necessary measures, both with respect to the restoration of peace and order and to the holding of a plebiscite, by the two Governments, acting in co-operation with one another and with the Commission, and further instructs the Commission to keep the Council informed of the action taken under the resolution ; and, to this end,

Recommends to the Governments of India and Pakistan the following measures as those which in the opinion of the Council are appropriate to bring about a cessation of the fighting and to create proper conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite to decide whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to accede to India or Pakistan :

A. Restoration of peace and order

1. The Government of Pakistan should undertake to use its best endeavours :

(a) To secure the withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistani nationals not normally resident therein who have entered the State for the purpose of fighting, and to prevent any intrusion into the State of such elements and any furnishing of material aid to those fighting in the State ;

(b) To make known to all concerned that the measures indicated in this and the following paragraphs provide full freedom to all subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste, or party, to express their

Etant fermement d'avis que le prompt rétablissement de la paix et de l'ordre public dans l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire est d'importance primordiale, et que l'Inde et le Pakistan devraient user de tout leur pouvoir pour amener la cessation complète des hostilités,

Notant avec satisfaction que l'Inde et le Pakistan désirent également que la question du rattachement de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire à l'Inde ou au Pakistan soit tranchée démocratiquement par un plébiscite libre et impartial,

Considérant que la continuation du différend risque de mettre en danger la paix et la sécurité internationales,

Réaffirme sa résolution 38 (1948) du 17 janvier 1948 ;

Décide que le nombre des membres de la Commission créée en vertu de sa résolution 39 (1948) du 20 janvier 1948 doit être porté à cinq et comprendre, en plus des membres mentionnés dans ladite résolution, les représentants de ... et ... et que, si les cinq postes de la Commission n'ont pas été pourvus dans les dix jours qui suivront l'adoption de la présente résolution, le Président du Conseil pourra désigner un ou plusieurs Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour compléter l'effectif de la Commission ;

Invite la Commission à se rendre immédiatement dans le sous-continent indien et à offrir ses bons offices ainsi que sa médiation aux Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan en vue de rendre plus facile à ces gouvernements — agissant tous deux de concert ainsi qu'en collaboration avec la Commission — la tâche de prendre les mesures nécessaires à la fois pour rétablir la paix et l'ordre public et pour organiser un plébiscite ; invite, en outre, la Commission à tenir le Conseil au courant de toute action entreprise en vertu de cette résolution ; et, à cette fin,

Recommande aux Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan les mesures suivantes que le Conseil estime propres à amener la cessation des hostilités et à créer les conditions nécessaires à un plébiscite libre et impartial sur la question de savoir si l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire doit être rattaché à l'Inde ou au Pakistan :

A. Rétablissement de la paix et de l'ordre public

1. Le Gouvernement du Pakistan devrait prendre l'engagement de faire tous ses efforts :

a) Pour assurer l'évacuation de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire par les membres des tribus et les ressortissants du Pakistan qui ne résident pas normalement dans cet Etat ou qui y ont pénétré dans le but de combattre et, d'autre part, pour empêcher l'entrée dans l'Etat de tels éléments ainsi que tout apport d'aide matérielle aux individus combattant à l'intérieur de l'Etat ;

b) Pour faire savoir à tous les intéressés que les mesures mentionnées dans ce paragraphe, ainsi que dans les paragraphes suivants, assurent à tous les sujets de l'Etat, sans considération de croyance, de caste ou

views and to vote on the question of the accession of the State, and that therefore they should co-operate in the maintenance of peace and order.

2. The Government of India should :

(a) When it is established to the satisfaction of the Commission set up in accordance with the Council's resolution 39 (1948) that the tribesmen are withdrawing and that arrangements for the cessation of the fighting have become effective, put into operation in consultation with the Commission a plan for withdrawing their own forces from Jammu and Kashmir and reducing them progressively to the minimum strength required for the support of the civil power in the maintenance of law and order ;

(b) Make known that the withdrawal is taking place in stages and announce the completion of each stage ;

(c) When the Indian forces have been reduced to the minimum strength mentioned in (a) above, arrange in consultation with the Commission for the stationing of the remaining forces to be carried out in accordance with the following principles :

(i) That the presence of troops should not afford any intimidation or appearance of intimidation to the inhabitants of the State ;

(ii) That as small a number as possible should be retained in forward areas ;

(iii) That any reserve of troops which may be included in the total strength should be located within their present base area.

3. The Government of India should agree that until such time as the Plebiscite Administration referred to below finds it necessary to exercise the powers of direction and supervision over the State forces and police provided for in paragraph 8, they will be held in areas to be agreed upon with the Plebiscite Administrator.

4. After the plan referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above has been put into operation, personnel recruited locally in each district should so far as possible be utilized for the re-establishment and maintenance of law and order with due regard to protection of minorities, subject to such additional requirements as may be specified by the Plebiscite Administration referred to in paragraph 7.

5. If these local forces should be found to be inadequate, the Commission, subject to the agreement of both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, should arrange for the use of such forces of either Dominion as it deems effective for the purpose of pacification.

de parti, liberté complète d'exprimer leurs opinions et de voter sur la question du rattachement de l'Etat et qu'en conséquence il est du devoir desdits sujets de collaborer au maintien de la paix et de l'ordre public.

2. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait :

a) Lorsque la Commission créée aux termes de la résolution 39 (1948) du Conseil aura estimé établi le fait que les membres des tribus évacuent le territoire et que les dispositions prises en vue de mettre fin aux hostilités ont été mises en vigueur, procéder, en consultation avec la Commission, à l'exécution d'un plan assurant l'évacuation par ses propres forces de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire et la réduction progressive de ces forces au minimum nécessaire pour aider les autorités civiles à maintenir la paix et l'ordre public ;

b) Faire savoir que l'évacuation a lieu progressivement et annoncer l'achèvement de chaque phase de ce plan ;

c) Lorsque les forces indiennes auront été ramenées à l'effectif minimum mentionné à l'alinéa a ci-dessus, prendre, en consultation avec la Commission, toutes dispositions pour que les troupes restantes soient cantonnées conformément aux principes suivants, de sorte que :

i) La présence de troupes ne constitue ni ne semble constituer un acte d'intimidation pour les habitants de l'Etat ;

ii) Des effectifs aussi réduits que possible soient maintenus dans les zones avancées ;

iii) Toutes les troupes de réserve qui pourraient être comprises dans l'effectif total soient cantonnées à l'intérieur de leur zone de garnison actuelle.

3. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait accepter que, jusqu'au moment où l'administration chargée du plébiscite, mentionnée ci-dessous, estimera nécessaire d'exercer les pouvoirs de direction et de contrôle sur les forces et la police de l'Etat ainsi qu'il est prévu au paragraphe 8, ces forces soient cantonnées dans des zones déterminées après accord avec l'administrateur du plébiscite.

4. Lorsque le plan visé au paragraphe 2, alinéa a, ci-dessus sera en voie d'exécution, le personnel recruté localement dans chaque district devrait, autant que possible, être employé au rétablissement et au maintien de l'ordre public, compte dûment tenu de la protection des minorités, sous réserve des prescriptions supplémentaires qui pourraient être stipulées par l'administration chargée du plébiscite, mentionnée au paragraphe 7.

5. Dans le cas où ces forces locales seraient jugées insuffisantes, la Commission, sous réserve de l'accord du Gouvernement de l'Inde aussi bien que du Gouvernement du Pakistan, devrait prendre des dispositions pour l'utilisation des forces de chacun des deux Dominions de la façon qu'elle jugerait la plus propre à assurer le rétablissement de la paix et de l'ordre public.

B. Plebiscite

6. The Government of India should undertake to ensure that the Government of the State invite the major political groups to designate responsible representatives to share equitably and fully in the conduct of the administration at the ministerial level while the plebiscite is being prepared and carried out.

7. The Government of India should undertake that there will be established in Jammu and Kashmir a Plebiscite Administration to hold a plebiscite as soon as possible on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan.

8. The Government of India should undertake that there will be delegated by the State to the Plebiscite Administration such powers as the latter considers necessary for holding a fair and impartial plebiscite including, for that purpose only, the direction and supervision of the State forces and police.

9. The Government of India should, at the request of the Plebiscite Administration, make available from the Indian forces such assistance as the Plebiscite Administration may require for the performance of its functions.

10. (a) The Government of India should agree that a nominee of the Secretary-General of the United Nations will be appointed to be the Plebiscite Administrator.

(b) The Plebiscite Administrator, acting as an officer of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, should have authority to nominate his assistants and other subordinates and to draft regulations governing the plebiscite. Such nominees should be formally appointed and such draft regulations should be formally promulgated by the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The Government of India should undertake that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir will appoint fully qualified persons nominated by the Plebiscite Administrator to act as special magistrates within the State judicial system to hear cases which in the opinion of the Plebiscite Administrator have a serious bearing on the preparation for and the conduct of a free and impartial plebiscite.

(d) The terms of service of the Administrator should form the subject of a separate negotiation between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of India. The Administrator should fix the terms of service for his assistants and subordinates.

(e) The Administrator should have the right to communicate directly with the Government of the State and with the Commission of the Security Council and, through the Commission, with the Security Council, with the Governments of India and Pakistan and with their representatives with the Commission. It would be his duty to bring to the notice of any or

B. Plebiscite

6. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait s'engager à faire en sorte que le Gouvernement de l'Etat invite les principaux groupes politiques à désigner des représentants responsables pour prendre part, d'une manière équitable et complète, à la direction des affaires administratives à l'échelon ministériel pendant la préparation et la conduite du plébiscite.

7. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait s'engager à établir le plus tôt possible, dans l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire, une administration chargée du plébiscite sur la question du rattachement de l'Etat à l'Inde ou au Pakistan.

8. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait s'engager à faire déléguer par l'Etat à l'administration chargée du plébiscite tous les pouvoirs que cette dernière jugerait nécessaires pour tenir un plébiscite loyal et impartial, notamment, et exclusivement à cette fin, la direction et le contrôle des forces armées et de la police de l'Etat.

9. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait mettre à la disposition de l'administration chargée du plébiscite, sur la demande de cette dernière, l'assistance des forces armées indiennes dont l'administration chargée du plébiscite pourrait avoir besoin pour remplir ses fonctions.

10. a) Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait accepter de nommer une personne présentée par le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies au poste d'administrateur du plébiscite.

b) L'administrateur du plébiscite, agissant en qualité de fonctionnaire de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire, devrait avoir pleins pouvoirs pour désigner ses adjoints et autres subordonnés et pour rédiger le règlement régissant le plébiscite. L'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire devrait confirmer en bonne et due forme lesdites nominations et devrait promulguer en bonne et due forme ledit projet de règlement.

c) Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait s'engager à faire nommer par le Gouvernement de Jammu et Cachemire des personnes pleinement qualifiées, désignées par l'administrateur du plébiscite, pour exercer les fonctions de juges spéciaux dans le régime judiciaire de l'Etat et pour connaître, en cette qualité, des cas susceptibles d'avoir, de l'avis de l'administrateur du plébiscite, de graves répercussions sur la préparation et la conduite d'un plébiscite libre et impartial.

d) Les conditions d'engagement de l'administrateur devraient faire l'objet de négociations séparées entre le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et le Gouvernement de l'Inde. L'administrateur devrait fixer les conditions d'engagement de ses adjoints et subordonnés.

e) L'administrateur devrait avoir le droit de communiquer directement avec le Gouvernement de l'Etat ainsi qu'avec la Commission du Conseil de sécurité et, par l'entremise de celle-ci, avec le Conseil de sécurité, avec les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan et avec leurs représentants auprès de la Commission. Il devrait avoir pour mission de porter à la connaissance

all of the foregoing (as he in his discretion may decide) in any circumstances arising which may tend, in his opinion, to interfere with the freedom of the plebiscite.

11. The Government of India should undertake to prevent, and to give full support to the Administrator and his staff in preventing, any threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in the plebiscite, and the Government of India should publicly announce and should cause the Government of the State to announce this undertaking as an international obligation binding on all public authorities and officials in Jammu and Kashmir.

12. The Government of India should themselves and through the Government of the State declare and make known that all subjects of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, regardless of creed, caste or party, will be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question of the accession of the State and that there will be freedom of the press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exit.

13. The Government of India should use and should ensure that the Government of the State also use their best endeavours to effect the withdrawal from the State of all Indian nationals other than those who are normally resident therein or who on or since 15 August 1947 have entered it for a lawful purpose.

14. The Government of India should ensure that the Government of the State releases all political prisoners and take all possible steps so that :

(a) All citizens of the State who have left it on account of disturbances are invited, and are free, to return to their homes and to exercise their rights as such citizens ;

(b) There is no victimization ;

(c) Minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection.

15. The Commission of the Security Council should at the end of the plebiscite certify to the Council whether the plebiscite has or has not been really free and impartial.

C. General provisions

16. The Governments of India and Pakistan should each be invited to nominate a representative to be attached to the Commission for such assistance as it may require in the performance of its task.

17. The Commission should establish in Jammu and Kashmir such observers as it may require of any of the proceedings in pursuance of the measures indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

des organismes ou des personnes précitées ou de ceux d'entre eux auxquels il jugerait utile de le faire tous les faits qui pourraient tendre, à son avis, à entraver la liberté du plébiscite.

11. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait s'engager à prendre les mesures et à aider sans réserves l'administrateur et son personnel à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher toute menace, contrainte ou intimidation, corruption ou autre influence illégitime dont pourraient être victimes les électeurs prenant part au plébiscite ; et le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait publier officiellement, et faire publier par le Gouvernement de l'Etat, cet engagement comme une obligation internationale liant toutes les autorités publiques et tous les fonctionnaires de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire.

12. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde, directement ou par l'intermédiaire du Gouvernement de l'Etat, devrait annoncer et faire savoir à tous les sujets de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire qu'ils jouiront, sans considération de croyance, de caste ou de parti, de toute sécurité et de toute liberté lorsqu'ils exprimeront leur opinion et qu'ils voteront sur la question du rattachement de l'Etat, et qu'il y aura liberté de la presse, liberté de parole et de réunion et liberté de circulation dans l'Etat, y compris la liberté d'entrer et de sortir légalement du territoire.

13. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait s'efforcer, et faire en sorte que le Gouvernement de l'Etat s'efforce également, de faire sortir de l'Etat tous les ressortissants indiens à l'exception de ceux qui y ont leur résidence normale ou qui, depuis le 15 août 1947, y ont pénétré à des fins légales.

14. Le Gouvernement de l'Inde devrait faire en sorte que le Gouvernement de l'Etat relâche tous les prisonniers politiques et prenne toutes mesures possibles pour garantir :

a) Que tous les citoyens de l'Etat qui ont quitté l'Etat en raison des troubles soient invités, en toute liberté, à regagner leur domicile et à exercer leurs droits de citoyens de cet Etat ;

b) Qu'il n'y ait pas de représailles contre les individus ;

c) Qu'une protection suffisante soit accordée aux minorités dans toutes les parties de l'Etat.

15. A la fin du plébiscite, la Commission du Conseil de sécurité devrait faire savoir au Conseil si le plébiscite a ou n'a pas été réellement libre et impartial.

C. Dispositions générales

16. Les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan devraient être invités à désigner, chacun, un représentant à la Commission pour lui fournir toute l'assistance dont celle-ci aurait besoin dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche.

17. La Commission devrait installer dans l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire les observateurs dont elle pourrait avoir besoin pour observer l'une quelconque des phases du plébiscite, conformément aux mesures indiquées aux paragraphes précédents.

18. The Security Council Commission should carry out the tasks assigned to it herein.

Adopted at the 286th meeting.⁶

The five members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan were: CZECHOSLOVAKIA (nominated by India on 10 February 1948); BELGIUM and COLOMBIA (appointed by the Council on 23 April 1948 — see the decision below); ARGENTINA (nominated by Pakistan on 30 April 1948); UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (designated by the President of the Council on 7 May 1948, in the absence of agreement between Argentina and Czechoslovakia on the member to be designated by them).

Decision

At its 287th meeting, on 23 April 1948, the Council, pursuant to its resolution 47 (1948), appointed Belgium and Colombia as the additional members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

Adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Belgium, Colombia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

51 (1948). Resolution of 3 June 1948

[S/819]

The Security Council

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 38 (1948) of 17 January, 39 (1948) of 20 January and 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948;
2. Directs the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to proceed without delay to the areas of dispute with a view to accomplishing in priority the duties assigned to it by resolution 47 (1948);
3. Directs the Commission further to study and report to the Security Council when it considers it appropriate on the matters raised in the letter of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, dated 15 January 1948.⁷

⁶ The draft resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph. No vote was taken on the text as a whole.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, annex 6.

18. Il devrait incomber à la Commission du Conseil de sécurité de s'acquitter des tâches qui lui sont assignées par les présentes.

Adoptée à la 286^e séance.⁶

Les cinq membres de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan étaient les suivants: la TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE (désignée par l'Inde le 10 février 1948); la BELGIQUE et la COLOMBIE (nommées par le Conseil le 23 avril 1948 — voir la décision ci-dessous); l'ARGENTINE (désignée par le Pakistan le 30 avril 1948); les ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE (désignés par le Président du Conseil, le 7 mai 1948, la Tchécoslovaquie et l'Argentine n'ayant pu se mettre d'accord sur le choix du pays qu'elles devaient désigner conjointement).

Décision

A sa 287^e séance, le 23 avril 1948, le Conseil, en application de sa résolution 47 (1948), a désigné la Belgique et la Colombie comme membres supplémentaires de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan.

Adoptée par 7 voix contre zéro, avec 4 abstentions (Belgique, Colombie, République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

51 (1948). Résolution du 3 juin 1948

[S/819]

Le Conseil de sécurité

1. Réaffirme ses résolutions 38 (1948) du 17 janvier, 39 (1948) du 20 janvier et 47 (1948) du 21 avril 1948;
2. Prescrit à la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan de se rendre sans délai sur les lieux du différend en vue d'y accomplir, en premier lieu, les tâches à elle assignées par la résolution 47 (1948);
3. Prescrit à la Commission de poursuivre l'examen des questions soulevées dans la lettre du Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan, en date du 15 janvier 1948⁷, dans l'ordre indiqué au paragraphe D de

⁶ Le projet de résolution a été mis aux voix paragraphe par paragraphe. Il n'y a pas eu de vote sur l'ensemble du texte.

⁷ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, annexe 6.

FLAG-D

Resolution adopted by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on 13 August 1948.

(Document No.1100, Para. 75, dated the 9th November, 1948).

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Having given careful consideration to the points of view expressed by the Representatives, of India and Pakistan regarding the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and Being of the opinion that the prompt cessation of hostilities and the correction of conditions the continuance of which is likely to endanger international peace and security are essential to implementation of its endeavours to assist the Governments of India and Pakistan in effecting a final settlement of the situation,

Resolves to submit simultaneously to the Governments of India and Pakistan the following proposal:

PART I CEASE-FIRE ORDER

[A] The Governments of India and Pakistan agree that their respective High Commands will issue separately and simultaneously a cease-fire order to apply to all forces under their control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as of the earliest practicable date or dates to be mutually agreed upon within four days after these proposals have been accepted by both Governments.

[B] The High Commands of Indian and Pakistan forces agree to refrain from taking any measures that might augment the military potential of the forces under their control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (For the purpose of these proposals "-forces under their control" shall be considered to include all forces, organised and unorganised, fighting or participating in hostilities on their respective sides).

[C] The Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces of India and Pakistan shall promptly confer regarding any necessary local changes in present dispositions which may facilitate the cease-fire.

[D] In its discretion, and as the Commission may find practicable, the Commission will appoint military observers who under the authority of the Commission and with the co-operation of both Commands will supervise the observance of the cease-fire order.

[E] The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan agree to appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations.

PART II TRUCE AGREEMENT

Simultaneously with the acceptance of the proposal for the immediate cessation of hostilities as

outlined in Part I, both Governments accept the following principles as a basis for the formulation of a truce agreement, the details of which shall be worked out in discussion between their Representatives and the Commission.

A.

(1) As the presence of troops of Pakistan in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from that State.

(2) The Government of Pakistan will use its best endeavour to secure the withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistan nationals not normally resident therein who have entered the State for the purpose of fighting.

(3) Pending a final solution the territory evacuated by the Pakistan troops will be administered by the local authorities under the surveillance of the Commission.

B.

(1) When the Commission shall have notified the Government of India that the tribesmen and Pakistan nationals referred to in Part II A2 hereof have withdrawn, thereby terminating the situation which was represented by the Government of India to the Security Council as having occasioned the presence of Indian forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and further, that the Pakistan forces are being withdrawn from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India agrees to begin to withdraw the bulk of their forces from the State in stages to be agreed upon with the Commission.

(2) Pending the acceptance of the conditions for a final settlement of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian Government will maintain within the lines existing at the moment of cease-fire the minimum strength of its forces which in agreement with the Commission are considered necessary to assist local authorities in the observance of law and order. The Commission will have observers stationed where it deems necessary.

(3) The Government of India will undertake to ensure that the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will take all measures within their power to make it publicly known that peace, law and order will be safeguarded and that all human and political rights will be guaranteed.

C.

(1) Upon signature, the full text of the Truce Agreement or communique containing the principles thereof as agreed upon between the two Governments and the Commission, will be made public.

PART III

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan reaffirm their wish that the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determined in accordance with the will of the people and to that end, upon acceptance of the Truce Agreement both Governments agree to enter into consultations with the Commission to determine fair and equitable conditions whereby such free expression will be assured.

The UNCIP unanimously adopted this Resolution on 13-8-1948.
Members of the Commission: Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia and U.S.A.

FLAG-E

E

Resolution adopted at the meeting of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on 5 January, 1949.

(Document No. 5/1196 para. 15, dated the 10th January, 1949).

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Having received from the Governments of India and Pakistan in Communications, dated December 23 and December 25, 1948, respectively their acceptance of the following principles which are supplementary to the Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948;

1. The question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite;
2. A plebiscite will be held when it shall be found by the Commission that the cease-fire and truce arrangements set forth in Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948, have been carried out and arrangements for the plebiscite have been completed;
3.
 - (a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations will, in agreement with the Commission, nominate a Plebiscite Administrator who shall be a personality of high international standing and commanding general confidence. He will be formally appointed to office by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - (b) The Plebiscite Administrator shall derive from the State of Jammu and Kashmir the powers he considers necessary for organising and conducting the plebiscite and for ensuring the freedom and impartiality of the plebiscite.
 - (c) The Plebiscite Administrator shall have authority to appoint such staff or assistants and observers as he may require.
4.
 - (a) After implementation of Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948, and when the Commission is satisfied that peaceful conditions have been restored in the State, the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator will determine, in consultation with the Government of India, the final disposal of Indian and State armed forces, such disposal to be with due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite.
 - (b) As regards the territory referred to in A 2 of Part II of the resolution of 13 August, final disposal of the armed forces in that territory will be determined by the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator in consultation with the local authorities.
5. All civil and military authorities within the State and the principal political elements of the State will be required to co-operate with the Plebiscite Administrator in the preparation for and

the holding of the plebiscite.

6.

(a) All citizens of the State who have left it on account of the disturbances will be invited and be free to return and to exercise all their rights as such citizens. For the purpose of facilitating repatriation there shall be appointed two Commissions, one composed of nominees of India and the other of nominees of Pakistan.

The Commissions shall operate under the direction of the Plebiscite Administrator. The Governments of India and Pakistan and all authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will collaborate with the Plebiscite Administrator in putting this provision to effect.

(b) All persons (other than citizens of the State) who on or since 15 August 1947, have entered it for other than lawful purpose, shall be required to leave the State.

7. All authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will undertake to ensure in collaboration with the Plebiscite Administrator that:

(a) There is no threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in plebiscite;

(b) No restrictions are placed on legitimate political activity throughout the State. All subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste or party, shall be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan. There shall be freedom of the Press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exit;

(c) All political prisoners are released;

(d) Minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection; and

(e) There is no victimization.

8. The Plebiscite Administrator may refer to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan problems on which he may require assistance, and the Commission may in its discretion call upon the Plebiscite Administrator to carry out on its behalf any of the responsibilities with which it has been entrusted;

9. At the conclusion of the plebiscite, the Plebiscite Administrator shall report the result thereof to the Commission and to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission shall then certify to the Security Council whether the Plebiscite has or has not been free and impartial;

10. Upon the signature of the truce agreement the details of the foregoing proposals will be elaborated in the consultation envisaged in Part III of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948. The Plebiscite Administrator will be fully associated in these consultations;

Commends the Governments of India and Pakistan for their prompt action in ordering a cease-fire to take effect from one minute before midnight of first January 1949, pursuant to the agreement arrived at as provided for by the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948; and Resolves to return in the immediate future to the sub-continent to discharge the responsibilities imposed upon it by the resolution of 13 August 1948, and by the foregoing principles.

The UNCIP unanimously adopted this Resolution on 5-1-1949. Members of the Commission: Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia and U.S.A.

FLAG-F

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA
AND PAKISTAN REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CEASE
FIRE LINE IN THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The military representatives of India and Pakistan met together in Karachi from 18 July to 27 July, 1949 under the auspices of the Truce Sub-Committee of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

B. The members of the Indian Delegation were:

- Lt.Gen. S.M. Shrinagesh.
- Maj.Gen. K.S. Thimmaya,
- Brig. S.H.F.J. Manekshaw.
- As Observers:
Mr H.M. Patel.
Mr V. Sahay.

C. The Members of the Pakistan Delegation were:

- Maj.Gen. W.J. Cawthorn.
- Maj.Gen. Nazir Ahmad.
- Brig. M. Sher Khan.
- As Observers:
Mr. M. Ayub.
Mr A..A. Khan.

D. The members of the Truce Sub-Committee of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan were:

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Chairman | Mr Hernando Samped | (Colombia) |
| | Mr William L.S. Williams | (United States) |
| | Lt.Gen. Maurice Delvoie | (Military Adviser) |
| | Mr Miguel A. Marin | (Legal Adviser) |

II. AGREEMENT

A. Considering:

I. That the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, in its letter dated 2 July, 1949, invited the Governments of India and Pakistan to send fully authorized military representatives to meet jointly in Karachi under the auspices of the Commission's Truce Sub-Committee to establish a cease-fire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, mutually agreed upon by the Governments of India and Pakistan;

2. That the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan in its letter stated that "The meetings will be for military purposes; political issues will not be considered", and that "They will be

conducted without prejudice to negotiations concerning the Truce Agreement";

3. That in the same letter the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan further stated that: "The cease-fire line is a complement of the suspension of hostilities, which falls within the provisions of Part I of the Resolution of 13 August, 1948, and can be considered separately from the questions relating to Part II of the same Resolution";

4. That the Governments of India and Pakistan, in their letter dated 7 July, 1949 to the Chairman of the Commission, accepted the Commission's invitation to the military conference in Karachi;

B. The Delegations of India and Pakistan, duly authorized, have reached the following agreement:

1. Under the provisions of Part I of the Resolution of 13 August, 1948, and as a complement of the suspension of hostilities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on 1 January, 1949, a cease-fire line is established.

2. The cease-fire line runs from Manawar in the south, north to Keran and from Keran east to the glacier area, as follows:-

(a) The line from Manawar to the south bank of the Jhelum River at Urusa (inclusive to India) is the line now defined by the factual positions about which there is agreement between both parties. Where there has hitherto not been agreement, the line shall be as follows:-

(i) In Patrana area: Koel (inclusive to Pakistan) north along the Khuwala Kas Nullah up to point 2276 (inclusive to India); thence to Kirni (inclusive to India).

(ii) Khambha, Pir Satwan, Point 3150 and Point 3606 are inclusive to India, thence the line runs to the factual position at Bagla Gala, thence to the factual position at point 3300.

(iii) In the area south of Uri the positions of Pir Kanthi and Ledi Gali are inclusive to Pakistan.

(b) From the north bank of the Jhelum River the line runs from a point opposite the village of Urusa (NK 972109), thence north following the Ballaseth Da Nar Nullah (inclusive to Pakistan), northeast to Chhota Kazinag (Point 10657, inclusive to India), thence to NM 010180, thence to NM 037210, thence to Point 11825 (NM 025354; inclusive to Pakistan), thence to Tutumari Gali (to be shared by both sides, Posts to be established 500 yds. on either sides of the Gali), thence to the north-west through the first "R" of Burji Nar to north of Gabori, thence straight

west to just north of Point 9870, thence along the black line north of Bijildhar to north of Batarasi, thence to just south of Sudpura, thence due north to the Kathakazingg Nullah, thence along the Nullah to its junction with the Grangnar Nullah, thence along the latter Nullah to Kajnwala Pathra (inclusive to India), thence across the Danna ridge (following the factual positions) to Richmar Gali (inclusive to India), thence north to Thanda Katha Nullah, thence north to the Kishanganga River. The line then follows the Kishanganga River upto a point situated between Jargi and Tarban, thence (all inclusive to Pakistan) to Bankoran, thence northeast to Khori, thence to the hill feature 8930 (in Square 9053), thence straight north to Point 10164 (in Square 9057), thence to Point 10323 (in Square 9161), thence northeast straight to Guthur, thence to Bhutpathra, thence to NL 980707, thence following the Bugina Nullah to the junction with the Kishanganga River to Keran and onwards to Point 4996 (NL 975818).

(c) From Point 4996 the line follows (all inclusive to Pakistan) the Jamgar Nullah eastward to Point 12124, to Katware, to Point 6678, thence to the northeast to Sarian (Point 11279), to Point 11837, to Point 13090, to Point 12642, thence east again to Point 11142, thence to Dhakki, thence to Point 11415, thence to Point 10301, thence to Point 7507, thence to Point 10685, thence to Point 8388, thence southeast to Point 11812. Thence the line runs (all inclusive to India) to Point 13220, thence across the River to the east to Point 13449 (Durmat), thence to Point 14586 (Anzbari), thence to Point 13554, thence to Milestone 45 on Burzi Nullah, thence to the east to Ziankal (Point 12909), thence to the southeast to Point 11114, thence to Point 12216, thence to Point 12867, thence to the east to Point 11264, thence to Karo (Point 14985), thence to Point 14014, thence to Point 12089, thence following the track to Point 12879. From there the line runs to Point 13647 (Karobal Gali, to be shared by both sides), The cease-fire line runs thence through Retagah Chhish (Point 15316), thence through Point 15889, thence through Point 17392, thence through Point 16458, thence to Mariola (to be shared by both sides), thence through Point 17561, thence through Point 17352, thence through Point 18400, thence through Point 16760, thence to (inclusive to India), Dalunang.

(d) From Dalunang eastwards the cease-fire line will follow the general line Point 15495, Ishman. Mansu. Gansam

Gunderman, Point 13620, Junkar (Point 17628), Marmak, Natsara, Shangruth (Point 17531), Chorbat La (Point 15700), Chalunka (on the Shyok River), Khor, thence north to the glaciers.

This portion of the cease-fire line shall be demarcated in detail on the basis of the factual position as of 27th July, 1949 by the local commanders, assisted by United Nations Military Observers.

C. The Cease fire line described above shall be drawn on a one inch map (where available) and then be verified mutually on the ground by local commanders on each side with the assistance of the United Nations Military Observers, so as to eliminate any no-man's land. In the event that the local commanders are unable to reach agreement, the matter shall be referred to the Commission's Military Adviser, whose decision shall be final. After this verification, the Military Adviser will issue to each High Command a map on which will be marked the definitive cease-fire line.

D. No troops shall be stationed or operate in the area of the Burzil Nullah from south of Minimarg to the cease fire line. This area is bounded on the west by the Ridge leading northeast from Dudgai Kal to Point 13071, to Point 9447, to Point 13466, to Point 13463, and on the east by the Ridge running from Point 12470, to Point 11608, to Point 13004, to Point 13978, to Point 13450. Pakistan may, however, post troops on the western of the above ridges to cover the approaches to Khambri Bai Pass.

E. In any dispositions that may be adopted in consequence of the present agreement troops will remain at least 500 yards from the cease-fire line except where the Kishanganga River constitutes the line. Points which have been shown as inclusive to one party may be occupied by that party, but the troops of the other party shall remain at distance of 500 yards.

F. Both sides shall be free to adjust their defensive positions behind the cease-fire line as determined in paragraphs A to E inclusive above, subject to no wire or mines being used when new bunders and defences are constructed. There shall be no increase of forces or strengthening of defences ~~and~~

in areas where no major adjustments are involved by the determination of the cease-fire line.

G. The action permitted by paragraph F above shall not be accompanied or accomplished by the introduction of additional military potential by either side into the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

H. Except as modified by Paragraphs II A to II G, inclusive, above, the military agreements between the two High Commands relating to the cease-fire of 1 January, 1949 shall continue to remain operative.

I. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan will station Observers where it deems necessary.

J. The Delegations shall refer this agreement to their respective Governments for ratification. The documents of ratification shall be deposited with the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan not later than 31 July 1949.

K. A period of 30 days from the date of ratification shall be allowed to each side to vacate the areas at present occupied by them beyond the cease-fire line as now determined. Before the expiration of this 30 day period there shall be no forward movement into areas to be taken over by either side pursuant to this agreement, except by mutual agreement between local commanders.

In faith whereof the undersigned sign this document in three original copies.

Done in Karachi on 27 July, 1949.

For the Government of India.
(sd) S.M. Shrinagesh.

For the Government of Pakistan.
(sd) WJ. Cawthorn

For the United Nations Commission
for India and Pakistan

(Sd) Hernando Samper
(Sd) Maurice Delvoie

FLAG-G

5

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1950

RÉSOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES ET DÉCISIONS PRISES
PAR LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ EN 1950

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION¹

80 (1950). Resolution of 14 March 1950
[S/1469]

The Security Council,

Having received and noted the reports² of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established by its resolutions 39 (1948) of 20 January and 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948,

Having also received and noted the report of General A. G. L. Mc Naughton³ on the outcome of his discussions with the representatives of India and Pakistan which were initiated in pursuance of the decision taken by the Security Council on 17 December 1949,⁴

Commending the Governments of India and Pakistan for their statesmanlike action in reaching the agreements embodied in the United Nations Commission's reso-

Première partie. Questions examinées par le Conseil de sécurité en tant qu'organe responsable du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales

LA QUESTION INDE-PAKISTAN¹

80 (1950). Résolution du 14 mars 1950
[S/1469]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant pris acte des rapports² que lui a envoyés la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan créée par ses résolutions 39 (1948) du 20 janvier et 47 (1948) du 21 avril 1948,

Ayant également pris acte du rapport que lui a envoyé le général A. G. L. McNaughton³ sur le résultat des conversations qu'il a eues avec les représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan en exécution de la décision prise par le Conseil de sécurité le 17 décembre 1949⁴,

Félicitant les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan pour la sagesse politique dont ils ont fait preuve en concluant les accords formulés dans les résolutions de

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1948 and 1949.

² *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100; *ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Supplement for January 1949*, document S/1196; and *ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 7*.

³ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Year, Supplement for 1 January through 31 May 1950*, document S/1453.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1949*, p. 7.

¹ Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1948 et 1949.

² *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100; *ibid.*, *quatrième année, Supplément de janvier 1949*, document S/1196; et *ibid.*, *quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 7*.

³ *Ibid.*, *cinquième année, Supplément de la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mai 1950*, document S/1453.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *quatrième année, Résolutions et décisions du Conseil de sécurité, 1949*, p. 7.

lutions of 13 August 1948⁵ and 5 January 1949⁶ for a cease-fire, for the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and for the determination of its final disposition in accordance with the will of the people through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite, and commending the parties in particular for their action in partially implementing these resolutions by (1) the cessation of hostilities effected 1 January 1949, (2) the establishment of a cease-fire line on 27 July 1949, and (3) the agreement that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz shall be Plebiscite Administrator,

Considering that the resolution of the outstanding difficulties should be based upon the substantial measure of agreement on fundamental principles already reached, and that steps should be taken forthwith for the demilitarization of the State and for the expeditious determination of its future in accordance with the freely expressed will of the inhabitants,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of India and Pakistan to make immediate arrangements, without prejudice to their rights or claims and with due regard to the requirements of law and order, to prepare and execute within a period of five months from the date of this resolution a programme of demilitarization on the basis of the principles of paragraph 2 of General McNaughton's proposal⁷ or of such modifications of those principles as may be mutually agreed;

2. *Decides* to appoint a United Nations Representative for the following purposes who shall have authority to perform his functions in such place or places as he may deem appropriate :

(a) To assist in the preparation and to supervise the implementation of the programme of demilitarization referred to above and to interpret the agreements reached by the parties for demilitarization;

(b) To place himself at the disposal of the Governments of India and Pakistan and to place before those Governments or the Security Council any suggestions which, in his opinion, are likely to contribute to the expeditious and enduring solution of the dispute which has arisen between the two Governments in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) To exercise all of the powers and responsibilities devolving upon the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan by reason of existing resolutions of the Security Council and by reason of the agreement of the parties embodied in the resolutions of the United Nations Commission of 13 August 1948⁵ and 5 January 1949⁶;

(d) To arrange at the appropriate stage of demilitarization for the assumption by the Plebiscite Administrator

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, para. 75.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Supplement for January 1949*, document S/1196, para. 15.

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Year, Supplement for 1 January through 31 May 1950*, document S/1453, p. 14.

la Commission des Nations Unies en date du 13 août 1948⁵ et du 5 janvier 1949⁶, relatifs à une suspension d'armes, à la démilitarisation de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire et à la fixation du statut définitif de cet Etat conformément à la volonté de la population exprimée de façon démocratique par un plébiscite libre et impartial, et félicitant notamment les parties d'avoir partiellement mis en œuvre ces résolutions: 1) en cessant les hostilités le 1^{er} janvier 1949, 2) en établissant une ligne de suspension d'armes le 27 juillet 1949, et 3) en acceptant la nomination de l'amiral Chester W. Nimitz au poste d'administrateur du plébiscite,

Considérant qu'il y a lieu, pour résoudre les difficultés qui subsistent, de se fonder sur l'accord appréciable qui a déjà été réalisé sur des principes fondamentaux, et considérant que des mesures devraient être prises immédiatement en vue de démilitariser l'Etat et d'en fixer rapidement le sort conformément à la volonté librement exprimée de ses habitants,

1. *Invite* les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan, sans préjudice de leurs droits ou revendications et compte dûment tenu des exigences de l'ordre public, à prendre immédiatement les dispositions nécessaires pour préparer et exécuter, dans un délai de cinq mois à compter de la date de la présente résolution, un programme de démilitarisation qui s'inspire soit des principes énoncés au paragraphe 2 de la proposition du général McNaughton⁷, soit des modifications apportées à ces principes par accord mutuel;

2. *Décide* de nommer un représentant des Nations Unies qui sera habilité à exercer ses fonctions en tout lieu ou tous lieux qu'il jugera appropriés, et qui sera chargé:

a) D'aider à préparer le programme de démilitarisation susvisé, d'en surveiller l'exécution et d'interpréter les accords conclus par les parties en vue de la démilitarisation;

b) De se mettre à la disposition des Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan et de soumettre à ces gouvernements ou au Conseil de sécurité toute proposition qui lui semblerait de nature à contribuer au règlement rapide et durable du différend qui a surgi entre les deux gouvernements au sujet de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire;

c) D'exercer tous les pouvoirs et attributions dévolus à la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan en vertu des résolutions existantes du Conseil de sécurité et en vertu de l'accord conclu entre les parties et qui figure dans les résolutions adoptées par la Commission des Nations Unies les 13 août 1948⁵ et 5 janvier 1949⁶;

d) De prendre, au stade approprié de la démilitarisation, les dispositions voulues pour que l'administrateur

⁵ *Ibid.*, *troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, par. 75.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *quatrième année, Supplément de janvier 1949*, document S/1196, par. 75.

⁷ *Ibid.*, *cinquième année, Supplément de la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mai 1950*, document S/1453, p. 14.

of the functions assigned to the latter under agreements made between the parties;

(e) To report to the Security Council as he may consider necessary, submitting his conclusions and any recommendations which he may desire to make;

3. *Requests* the two Governments to take all necessary precautions to ensure that their agreements regarding the cease-fire shall continue to be faithfully observed, and calls upon them to take all possible measures to ensure the creation and maintenance of an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations;

4. *Extends its best thanks* to the members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and to General A. G. L. McNaughton for their arduous and fruitful labours;

5. *Agrees* that the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan shall be terminated, and decides that this shall take place one month after both parties have informed the United Nations Representative of their acceptance of the transfer to him of the powers and responsibilities of the United Nations Commission referred to in paragraph 2 (c) above.

Adopted at the 470th meeting by 8 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (India, Yugoslavia).^a

Decision

At its 471st meeting, on 12 April 1950, the Council appointed Sir Owen Dixon United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan.

Adopted by 8 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (India, Yugoslavia).^a

du plébiscite puisse exercer les fonctions qui lui ont été conférées par les accords conclus entre les parties;

e) De soumettre au Conseil de sécurité tout rapport qu'il jugera nécessaire, avec les conclusions et les recommandations qu'il estimera devoir présenter;

3. *Prie* les deux gouvernements de prendre toutes les précautions utiles pour s'assurer que les accords relatifs à la suspension d'armes seront fidèlement observés et invite ces gouvernements à prendre toutes les mesures possibles pour créer et maintenir un climat favorable à la poursuite des négociations;

4. *Exprime ses remerciements* aux membres de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan et au général A. G. L. McNaughton pour les travaux ardues et fructueux qu'ils ont accomplis;

5. *Décide* que la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan sera dissoute et que cette dissolution prendra effet un mois après le jour où les deux parties auront fait connaître au représentant des Nations Unies qu'elles acceptent le transfert audit représentant des pouvoirs et attributions visés à l'alinéa c du paragraphe 2 ci-dessus.

Adoptée à la 470^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (Inde, Yougoslavie).^a

Décision

A sa 471^e séance, le 12 avril 1950, le Conseil a nommé sir Owen Dixon représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan.

Adoptée par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 2 abstentions (Inde, Yougoslavie).^a

COMPLAINT OF AGGRESSION UPON THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Decision

At its 473rd meeting, on 25 June 1950, the Council decided, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to invite the representative of the Republic of Korea to take a place at the Council table during the consideration of the question.

^a One member (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was absent.

PLAINTE POUR AGRESSION CONTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE

Décision

A sa 473^e séance, le 25 juin 1950, le Conseil a décidé, en vertu de l'article 39 de son règlement intérieur provisoire, d'inviter le représentant de la République de Corée à prendre place à la table du Conseil pendant l'examen de la question.

^a Un des membres (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques) était absent.

FLAG-H

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1951

RÉSOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES ET DÉCISIONS PRISES
PAR LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ EN 1951

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

Première partie. Questions examinées par le Conseil de sécurité en tant qu'organe responsable du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales

COMPLAINT OF AGGRESSION UPON THE
REPUBLIC OF KOREA ¹

PLAINTE POUR AGRESSION
CONTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE ¹

90 (1951). Resolution of 31 January 1951

90 (1951). Résolution du 31 janvier 1951

[S/1995]

[S/1995]

The Security Council

Le Conseil de sécurité

Resolves to remove the item "Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea" from the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

Décide de retirer la question intitulée « Plainte pour agression contre la République de Corée » de la liste des questions dont le Conseil de sécurité est saisi.

Adopted unanimously at the 531st meeting.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 531^e séance.

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION ²

LA QUESTION INDE-PAKISTAN ²

91 (1951). Resolution of 30 March 1951

91 (1951). Résolution du 30 mars 1951

[S/2017/Rev.1]

[S/2017/Rev.1]

The Security Council,

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Having received and noted the report of Sir Owen Dixon,

Ayant reçu le rapport de sir Owen Dixon, représentant

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1950.

¹ Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1950.

² Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1948, 1949 and 1950.

² Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1948, 1949 et 1950.

the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan,² on his mission initiated by Security Council resolution 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950,

Observing that the Governments of India and Pakistan have accepted the provisions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948⁴ and 5 January 1949⁵ and have reaffirmed their desire that the future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Observing that on 27 October 1950 the General Council of the "All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference" adopted a resolution recommending the convening of a constituent assembly for the purpose of determining the "future shape and affiliations of the State of Jammu and Kashmir", observing further from statements of responsible authorities that action is proposed to convene such a constituent assembly and that the area from which such a constituent assembly would be elected is only a part of the whole territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Reminding the Governments and authorities concerned of the principle embodied in its resolutions 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948 and 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950 and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Affirming that the convening of a constituent assembly as recommended by the General Council of the "All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference" and any action that assembly might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or any part thereof would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the above principle,

Declaring its belief that it is the duty of the Security Council in carrying out its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security to aid the parties to reach an amicable solution of the Kashmir dispute and that a prompt settlement of this dispute is of vital importance to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Observing from Sir Owen Dixon's report that the

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifth Year, Supplement for September through December 1950*, document S/1791 and Add.1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, para. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Supplement for January 1949*, document S/1196, para. 15.

des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan², sur la mission qu'il a accomplie en exécution de la résolution 80 (1950) du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 14 mars 1950, et ayant pris acte de ce rapport,

Constatant que les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan ont accepté les termes des résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan des 13 août 1948⁴ et 5 janvier 1949⁵ et réaffirmé leur désir de voir régler l'avenir de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire par la procédure démocratique d'un plébiscite libre et impartial tenu sous l'égide de l'Organisation des Nations Unies,

Constatant que le Conseil général de la "Conférence nationale de l'ensemble de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire" a adopté, le 27 octobre 1950, une résolution recommandant de convoquer une assemblée constituante appelée à déterminer « la structure et les associations futures de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire », et constatant en outre, d'après des déclarations émanant d'autorités responsables, que des mesures sont proposées en vue de convoquer à cet effet une assemblée constituante et que la région dans laquelle cette assemblée constituante serait élue représente une partie seulement de l'ensemble du territoire de Jammu et Cachemire,

Rappelant aux gouvernements et aux autorités intéressés le principe énoncé dans ses résolutions 47 (1948) du 21 avril 1948, 51 (1948) du 3 juin 1948 et 80 (1950) du 14 mars 1950, et dans les résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan des 13 août 1948 et 5 janvier 1949, à savoir que le sort définitif de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire doit être décidé conformément à la volonté des populations, exprimée au moyen de la procédure démocratique d'un plébiscite libre et impartial tenu sous l'égide de l'Organisation des Nations Unies,

Déclarant que la convocation d'une assemblée constituante dans les conditions recommandées par le Conseil général de la « Conférence nationale de l'ensemble de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire », ainsi que toutes les mesures que cette assemblée pourrait s'efforcer de prendre pour déterminer la structure et les associations futures de l'ensemble de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire, ou d'une partie quelconque dudit Etat, ne constituent pas des moyens propres à régler le sort dudit Etat conformément au principe mentionné ci-dessus,

Proclamant sa conviction que le Conseil de sécurité, en s'acquittant de sa responsabilité principale qui est de maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales, a le devoir d'aider les parties à régler à l'amiable le différend relatif au Cachemire, et qu'un prompt règlement de ce différend présente une importance capitale pour le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

Constatant, d'après le rapport de sir Owen Dixon,

² Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, cinquième année, Supplément de septembre à décembre 1950*, document S/1791 et Add.1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, par. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *quatrième année, Supplément de janvier 1949*, document S/1196, par. 15.

main points of difference preventing agreement between the parties were:

(a) The procedure for and the extent of demilitarization of the State preparatory to the holding of a plebiscite, and

(b) The degree of control over the exercise of the functions of government in the State necessary to ensure a free and fair plebiscite,

1. *Accepts*, in compliance with his request, Sir Owen Dixon's resignation and expresses its gratitude to Sir Owen for the great ability and devotion with which he carried out his mission;

2. *Decides* to appoint a United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan in succession to Sir Owen Dixon;

3. *Instructs* the United Nations Representative to proceed to the subcontinent and, after consultation with the Governments of India and Pakistan, to effect the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949;

4. *Calls upon* the parties to co-operate with the United Nations Representative to the fullest degree in effecting the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

5. *Instructs* the United Nations Representative to report to the Security Council within three months from the date of his arrival on the subcontinent; if, at the time of this report, he has not effected demilitarization in accordance with paragraph 3 above, or obtained the agreement of the parties to a plan for effecting such demilitarization, the United Nations Representative shall report to the Security Council those points of difference between the parties in regard to the interpretation and execution of the agreed resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 which he considers must be resolved to enable such demilitarization to be carried out;

6. *Calls upon* the parties, in the event of their discussions with the United Nations Representative failing in his opinion to result in full agreement, to accept arbitration upon all outstanding points of difference reported by the United Nations Representative in accordance with paragraph 5 above, such arbitration to be carried out by an arbitrator, or a panel or arbitrators, to be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice after consultation with the parties;

7. *Decides* that the military observer group shall continue to supervise the cease-fire in the State;

8. *Requests* the Governments of India and Pakistan to ensure that their agreement regarding the cease-fire shall continue to be faithfully observed and calls upon them to take all possible measures to ensure the creation and maintenance of an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations and to refrain from

que le désaccord qui empêche les parties de s'entendre porte principalement sur les points suivants:

a) La procédure à mettre en œuvre pour assurer la démilitarisation de l'Etat, préalablement à la tenue d'un plébiscite, ainsi que la portée de cette démilitarisation, et

b) La mesure dans laquelle il convient d'exercer un contrôle sur l'exercice des fonctions gouvernementales dans l'Etat afin d'assurer un plébiscite libre et impartial,

1. *Accepte* la demande de démission que lui a présentée sir Owen Dixon et lui exprime sa reconnaissance pour la compétence et le dévouement avec lesquels il s'est acquitté de sa mission;

2. *Décide* de nommer un représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan pour succéder à sir Owen Dixon;

3. *Charge* le représentant des Nations Unies de se rendre dans la péninsule et, après consultation avec les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan, d'opérer la démilitarisation de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire sur la base des résolutions adoptées par la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan le 13 août 1948 et le 5 janvier 1949;

4. *Demande* aux parties de coopérer le plus étroitement possible avec le représentant des Nations Unies pour opérer la démilitarisation de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire;

5. *Charge* le représentant des Nations Unies de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité dans un délai de trois mois à compter de son arrivée dans la péninsule; si, à la date de ce rapport, il n'a pas opéré la démilitarisation conformément au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus, ou n'a pas obtenu l'agrément des parties à un plan en vue d'opérer cette démilitarisation, le représentant des Nations Unies fera connaître au Conseil de sécurité les points sur lesquels il existe des divergences entre les parties quant à l'interprétation et l'exécution des résolutions acceptées les 13 août 1948 et 5 janvier 1949, divergences dont le représentant des Nations Unies estime le règlement indispensable pour permettre de mener à bien cette démilitarisation;

6. *Demande* aux parties, au cas où leurs pourparlers avec le représentant des Nations Unies n'aboutiraient pas, de l'avis de ce représentant, à un accord complet, d'accepter que tous les points sur lesquels l'entente n'aurait pu se faire et que le représentant aurait portés à la connaissance du Conseil conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 5 ci-dessus soient soumis à l'arbitrage d'un arbitre ou d'un groupe d'arbitres que désignerait le Président de la Cour internationale de Justice en consultation avec les parties;

7. *Décide* que le groupe des observateurs militaires continuera de surveiller la suspension d'armes dans l'Etat;

8. *Invite* les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan à veiller à ce que l'accord qu'ils ont conclu pour la cessation des hostilités soit strictement exécuté, et leur demande de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour créer et maintenir une atmosphère favorable au progrès de nouvelles négociations et de s'abstenir de toute action

any action likely to prejudice a just and peaceful settlement;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan with such services and facilities as may be necessary in carrying out the terms of this resolution.

Adopted at the 539th meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia).

Decisions

At its 543rd meeting, on 30 April 1951, the Council appointed Mr. Frank P. Graham United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan.

Adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (India, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia).

At its 548th meeting, on 29 May 1951, the Council approved the text of a letter to be sent by the President to the Governments of India and Pakistan, reading as follows:

"I have the honour to call your attention to the important principles regarding the India-Pakistan question restated in the Security Council resolution of 30 March 1951 [resolution 91 (1951)].

"Members of the Security Council, at its 548th meeting held on 29 May 1951, have heard with satisfaction the assurances of the representative of India that any constituent assembly that may be established in Srinagar is not intended to prejudice the issues before the Security Council or to come in its way.

"On the other hand, the two communications to me, as President of the Council, from the representatives of Pakistan, set forth in documents S/2119^a and S/2145,^b contain reports which, if they are correct, indicate that steps are being taken by the Yuvaraja of Jammu and Kashmir to convoke a constituent assembly, one function of which, according to Sheikh Abdullah, would be 'a decision on the future shape and affiliation of Kashmir'.

^a *Ibid.*, Sixth Year, Supplement for 1 April through 30 June 1951.

qui pourrait nuire au règlement équitable et pacifique du différend;

9. Invite le Secrétaire général à mettre à la disposition du représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan les services et les facilités nécessaires à l'exécution de la présente résolution.

Adoptée à la 539^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abstentions (Inde, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, Yougoslavie).

Décisions

A sa 543^e séance, le 30 avril 1951, le Conseil a nommé M. Frank P. Graham représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan.

Adoptée par 7 voix contre zéro, avec 4 abstentions (Inde, Pays-Bas, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, Yougoslavie).

A sa 548^e séance, le 29 mai 1951, le Conseil a approuvé le texte d'une lettre que le Président devait adresser aux Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan; ce texte était le suivant:

« J'ai l'honneur d'attirer votre attention sur les importants principes concernant la question Inde-Pakistan qui se trouvent énoncés à nouveau dans la résolution du Conseil de sécurité en date du 30 mars 1951 [résolution 91 (1951)].

« A la 548^e séance, tenue le 29 mai 1951, les membres du Conseil de sécurité ont entendu avec satisfaction le représentant de l'Inde donner l'assurance que toute assemblée constituante qui serait réunie à Srinagar n'aurait pas pour objet de préjuger les questions soumises au Conseil de sécurité ni d'entraver son action.

« En revanche, les deux communications qui m'ont été adressées, en ma qualité de Président du Conseil, par les représentants du Pakistan (S/2119^a et S/2145^b) contiennent des informations dont il ressort, si elles sont exactes, que le Yuvaraja de Jammu et Cachemire se dispose à convoquer une assemblée constituante dont l'une des fonctions, selon le cheik Abdullah, consisterait « à déterminer la structure et les associations futures du Cachemire ».

^b *Ibid.*, sixième année, Supplément de la période du 1^{er} avril au 3 juin 1951.

"It is the sense of the Security Council that these reports, if correct, would involve procedures which are in conflict with the commitments of the parties to determine the future accession of the State by a fair and impartial plebiscite conducted under United Nations auspices.

"It seems appropriate to recall the request contained in the resolution of 30 March that the parties create and maintain 'an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations and... refrain from any action likely to prejudice a just and peaceful settlement'. The Council trusts that the Governments of India and Pakistan will do everything in their power to ensure that the authorities in Kashmir do not disregard the Council or act in a manner which would prejudice the determination of the future accession of the State in accordance with the procedures provided for in the resolutions of the Council and of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

"As President of the Security Council, I have attempted to summarize the general line of the Security Council's discussion on this matter, a full record of which is attached".

*Adopted by 9 votes to none,
with 2 abstentions (India,
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics).*

96 (1951). Resolution of 10 November 1951

[S/2392]

The Security Council,

Having received and noted the report of Mr. Frank Graham, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan,⁸ on his mission initiated by Security Council resolution 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, and having heard Mr. Graham's address to the Council on 18 October 1951,⁹

Noting with approval the basis for a programme of demilitarization which could be carried out in conformity with the previous undertakings of the parties, put forward by the United Nations Representative in his communication of 7 September 1951 to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan,¹⁰

1. Notes with gratification the declared agreement of the two parties to those parts of Mr. Graham's proposals

⁸ This communication was sent by telegraph and therefore, as had been agreed by the Council during the discussion, the last few words were changed to read "... a full record of which is being forwarded by air mail". The text of the telegram was distributed as document S/2181 (mimeographed).

⁹ Official Records of the Security Council, Sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2, document S/2375.

¹⁰ Ibid., Sixth Year, 564th meeting.

¹¹ Ibid., Sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2, document S/2375, annex 2.

« Le Conseil de sécurité estime que ces rapports, s'ils sont exacts, révèlent des agissements qui sont contraires aux engagements pris par les parties en vue de déterminer le rattachement futur de l'Etat au moyen d'un plébiscite équitable et impartial sous l'égide de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

« Il semble approprié de rappeler à ce sujet que la résolution du 30 mars a invité les parties à créer et maintenir « une atmosphère favorable au progrès de nouvelles négociations et [à] s'abstenir de toute action qui pourrait nuire au règlement équitable et pacifique du différend ». Le Conseil espère fermement que les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan feront tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour veiller à ce que les autorités du Cachemire ne passent pas outre aux décisions du Conseil et n'agissent pas d'une manière qui empêcherait que le rattachement futur de l'Etat soit déterminé selon les procédures prévues par les résolutions du Conseil et de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan.

« En ma qualité de Président du Conseil, j'ai essayé d'exposer brièvement le sens général des débats consacrés à cette question par le Conseil de sécurité, débats dont le compte rendu intégral se trouve ci-joint ».

*Adoptée par 9 voix contre
zéro, avec 2 abstentions (Inde,
Union des Républiques socia-
listes soviétiques).*

96 (1951). Résolution du 10 novembre 1951

[S/2392]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant pris acte du rapport de M. Frank Graham, représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan⁸, sur la mission dont le Conseil de sécurité l'a chargé dans sa résolution 91 (1951) du 30 mars 1951, et ayant entendu la déclaration que M. Graham a faite devant le Conseil le 18 octobre 1951⁹,

Approuvant le principe fondamental d'un plan de démilitarisation dont l'exécution serait compatible avec les engagements antérieurs des parties et que le représentant des Nations Unies a soumis aux Premiers Ministres de l'Inde et du Pakistan dans sa communication du 7 septembre 1951¹⁰,

1. Prend acte avec satisfaction de ce que les parties ont fait connaître qu'elles approuvaient les sections du

⁸ Cette communication ayant été ultérieurement envoyée sous forme de télégramme, la dernière phrase en a été modifiée, comme prévu dans ce cas au cours du débat au Conseil, pour se lire: «... dont un compte rendu intégral vous est transmis par courrier aérien». Le texte du télégramme a fait l'objet du document S/2181 (mimeographié).

⁹ Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, sixième année, Supplément spécial n° 2, document S/2375.

¹⁰ Ibid., sixième année, 564^e séance.

¹¹ Ibid., sixième année, Supplément spécial n° 2, document S/2375, annexe 2.

FLAG-I

I

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1952

RÉSOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES ET DÉCISIONS PRISES
PAR LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ EN 1952

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE INDIA PAKISTAN QUESTION¹

98 (1952). Resolution of 23 December 1952

[S/2883]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, its decision of 30 April 1951 and its resolution 96 (1951) of 10 November 1951,

Further recalling the provisions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948² and 5 January 1949³ which were accepted by the Governments of India and Pakistan and which provided that the question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan would be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Having received the third report, dated 22 April 1952,⁴ and the fourth report, dated 16 September 1952,⁵ of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan,

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, para. 75.

³ *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Supplement for January 1949, document S/1196, para. 15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 2, document S/2611 and Corr.1.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/2783 and Corr.1.

Première partie. Questions examinées par le Conseil de sécurité en tant qu'organe responsable du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales

LA QUESTION INDE-PAKISTAN¹

98 (1952). Résolution du 23 décembre 1952

[S/2883]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant sa résolution 91 (1951) du 30 mars 1951, sa décision du 30 avril 1951 et sa résolution 96 (1951) du 10 novembre 1951,

Rappelant en outre les dispositions qui figurent dans les résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan en date du 13 août 1948² et du 5 janvier 1949³, dispositions qui ont été acceptées par les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan et qui prévoient que la question du rattachement de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire à l'Inde ou au Pakistan sera réglée par la voie démocratique d'un plébiscite libre et impartial, organisé sous les auspices de l'Organisation des Nations Unies,

Ayant reçu le troisième rapport du représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, en date du 22 avril 1952⁴, ainsi que son quatrième rapport, en date du 16 septembre 1952⁵,

¹ Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1948, 1949, 1950 et 1951.

² Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, par. 75.

³ *Ibid.*, quatrième année, Supplément de janvier 1949, document S/1196, par. 15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, septième année, Supplément spécial n° 2, document S/2611 et Corr.1.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/2783.

1. *Endorses* the general principles on which the United Nations Representative has sought to bring about agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan;

2. *Notes with gratification* that the United Nations Representative has reported that the Governments of India and Pakistan have accepted all but two of the paragraphs of his twelve-point proposals;⁶

3. *Notes* that agreement on a plan of demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir has not been reached because the Governments of India and Pakistan have not agreed on the whole of paragraph 7 of the twelve-point proposals;

4. *Urges* the Governments of India and Pakistan to enter into immediate negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan in order to reach agreement on the specific number of forces to remain on each side of the cease-fire line at the end of the period of demilitarization, this number to be between 3,000 and 6,000 armed forces remaining on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line and between 12,000 and 18,000 armed forces remaining on the India side of the cease-fire line, as suggested by the United Nations Representative in his proposals of 16 July 1952,⁶ such specific numbers to be arrived at bearing in mind the principles or criteria contained in paragraph 7 of the United Nations Representative's proposal of 4 September 1952;⁷

5. *Records its gratitude* to the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan for the great efforts which he has made to achieve a settlement and requests him to continue to make his services available to the Governments of India and Pakistan to this end;

6. *Requests* the Governments of India and Pakistan to report to the Security Council not later than thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to keep the Security Council informed of any progress.

Adopted at the 611th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).⁸

1. *Approuve* les principes généraux sur la base desquels le représentant des Nations Unies s'est efforcé d'aboutir à un accord entre le Gouvernement de l'Inde et celui du Pakistan;

2. *Constate avec satisfaction* que le représentant des Nations Unies a fait savoir que les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan avaient accepté l'ensemble de ses douze propositions⁶ à l'exception de deux paragraphes seulement;

3. *Constate* que l'accord ne s'est pas fait sur un plan de démilitarisation de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire parce que les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan n'avaient pas accepté l'ensemble du paragraphe 7 des douze propositions;

4. *Invite* les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan à entamer immédiatement des négociations, sous les auspices du représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, afin d'aboutir à un accord sur les effectifs précis des forces armées à maintenir des deux côtés de la ligne de suspension d'armes à la fin de la période de démilitarisation, ces effectifs devant être de 3 000 à 6 000 hommes du côté pakistanais de la ligne de suspension d'armes et de 12 000 à 18 000 hommes du côté indien de la ligne de suspension d'armes, conformément à la proposition du représentant des Nations Unies en date du 16 juillet 1952⁶; en fixant ces effectifs, il conviendra de tenir compte des principes et des critères énoncés au paragraphe 7 de la proposition du représentant des Nations Unies en date du 4 septembre 1952⁷;

5. *Exprime sa reconnaissance* au représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan pour les grands efforts qu'il a déployés afin d'aboutir à un règlement et l'invite à demeurer à la disposition des Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan à cet effet;

6. *Invite* les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan à présenter un rapport au Conseil de sécurité dans un délai maximum de 30 jours à compter de la date d'adoption de la présente résolution;

7. *Charge* le représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan de tenir le Conseil de sécurité au courant de l'évolution de la situation.

Adoptée à la 611^e séance par 9 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).⁸

⁶ *Ibid.*, annex 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, annex 8.

⁸ One member (Pakistan) did not participate in the voting.

⁶ *Ibid.*, annexe 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, annexe 8.

⁸ Un des membres (Pakistan) n'a pas participé au vote.

FLAG-J

J

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1957

RÉSOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES ET DÉCISIONS PRISES
PAR LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ EN 1957

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION¹

Decisions

At its 761st meeting, on 16 January 1957, the Council decided to publish the documents submitted by the representative of Pakistan as annexes to his statement.²

At its 762nd meeting, on 23 January 1957, the Council decided to publish the documents submitted by the representative of India as annexes to his statement.³

122 (1957). Resolution of 24 January 1957

[S/3779]

The Security Council,

Having heard statements from representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan concerning the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

Reminding the Governments and authorities concerned of the principle embodied in its resolutions 47 (1948)

Première partie. Questions examinées par le Conseil de sécurité en tant qu'organe responsable du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales

LA QUESTION INDE-PAKISTAN¹

Décisions

A sa 761^e séance, le 16 janvier 1957, le Conseil a décidé de publier les documents que le représentant du Pakistan présentait comme annexes à sa déclaration.²

A sa 762^e séance, le 23 janvier 1957, le Conseil a décidé de publier les documents que le représentant de l'Inde présentait comme annexes à sa déclaration.³

122 (1957). Résolution du 24 janvier 1957

[S/3779]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant entendu des exposés des représentants des Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan au sujet du différend concernant l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire,

Rappelant aux gouvernements et autorités intéressés le principe énoncé dans ses résolutions 47 (1948) du 21

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twelfth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1957*, document S/PV.761/Add.1.

³ *Ibid.*, document S/PV.762/Add.1.

¹ Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 et 1952.

² Voir *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, douzième année, Supplément de janvier, février et mars 1957*, document S/PV.761/Add.1.

³ *Ibid.*, document S/PV.762/Add.1.

of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948, 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950 and 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948⁴ and 5 January 1949,⁵ that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the affirmation in its resolution 91 (1951) and declares that the convening of a constituent assembly as recommended by the General Council of the "All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference" and any action that assembly may have taken or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or any part thereof, or action by the parties concerned in support of any such action by the assembly, would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the above principle;

2. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the dispute.

Adopted at the 765th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

123 (1957). Resolution of 21 February 1957

[S/3793]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 122 (1957) of 24 January 1957, its previous resolutions and the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on the India-Pakistan question,

1. *Requests* the President of the Security Council, the representative of Sweden, to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which, in his opinion, are likely to contribute towards the settlement of the dispute, having regard to the previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan; to visit the subcontinent for this purpose; and to report to the Security Council not later than 15 April 1957;

2. *Invites* the Governments of India and Pakistan to co-operate with him in the performance of these functions;

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, para. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Supplement for January 1949*, document S/1196, para. 15.

avril 1948, 51 (1948) du 3 juin 1948, 80 (1950) du 14 mars 1950 et 91 (1951) du 30 mars 1951, ainsi que dans les résolutions des 13 août 1948⁴ et 5 janvier 1949⁵ de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, à savoir que le sort définitif de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire doit être décidé conformément à la volonté des populations, exprimée au moyen de la procédure démocratique d'un plébiscite libre et impartial tenu sous l'égide de l'Organisation des Nations Unies,

1. *Confirme* la déclaration qu'il a faite dans sa résolution 91 (1951) et déclare que la convocation d'une assemblée constituante dans les conditions recommandées par le Conseil général de la « Conférence nationale de l'ensemble de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire », ainsi que toutes les mesures que cette assemblée pourrait avoir prises ou pourrait s'efforcer de prendre pour déterminer la structure et les associations futures de l'ensemble de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire ou d'une partie quelconque dudit Etat, ou toute action des parties intéressées pour appuyer les mesures susvisées, ne constituent pas des moyens propres à régler le sort dudit Etat conformément au principe mentionné ci-dessus;

2. *Décide* de poursuivre l'examen du différend.

Adoptées à la 765^e séance par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

123 (1957). Résolution du 21 février 1957

[S/3793]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant sa résolution 122 (1957) du 24 janvier 1957 et ses résolutions antérieures ainsi que les résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan relatives à la question Inde-Pakistan,

1. *Demande* au Président du Conseil de sécurité, représentant de la Suède, d'examiner avec le Gouvernement indien et le Gouvernement pakistanais toutes propositions qui, à son avis, sont de nature à contribuer à un règlement du différend, compte tenu des résolutions antérieures du Conseil de sécurité et de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan; de visiter à cette fin la péninsule; et de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité le 15 avril 1957 au plus tard;

2. *Invite* le Gouvernement indien et le Gouvernement pakistanais à collaborer avec le Président du Conseil de sécurité pour l'aider à s'acquitter de sa mission;

⁴ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, par. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *quatrième année, Supplément de janvier 1949*, document S/1196, par. 15.

FLAG-K

of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948, 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950 and 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948⁴ and 5 January 1949⁵ that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the affirmation in its resolution 91 (1951) and declares that the convening of a constituent assembly as recommended by the General Council of the "All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference" and any action that assembly may have taken or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or any part thereof, or action by the parties concerned in support of any such action by the assembly, would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the above principle;

2. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the dispute.

Adopted at the 765th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

123 (1957). Resolution of 21 February 1957

[S/3793]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 122 (1957) of 24 January 1957, its previous resolutions and the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on the India-Pakistan question,

1. *Requests* the President of the Security Council, the representative of Sweden, to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which, in his opinion, are likely to contribute towards the settlement of the dispute, having regard to the previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan; to visit the subcontinent for this purpose; and to report to the Security Council not later than 15 April 1957;

2. *Invites* the Governments of India and Pakistan to co-operate with him in the performance of these functions;

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, para. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Supplement for January 1949*, document S/1196, para. 15.

avril 1948, 51 (1948) du 3 juin 1948, 80 (1950) du 14 mars 1950 et 91 (1951) du 30 mars 1951, ainsi que dans les résolutions des 13 août 1948⁴ et 5 janvier 1949⁵ de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, à savoir que le sort définitif de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire doit être décidé conformément à la volonté des populations, exprimée au moyen de la procédure démocratique d'un plébiscite libre et impartial tenu sous l'égide de l'Organisation des Nations Unies,

1. *Confirme* la déclaration qu'il a faite dans sa résolution 91 (1951) et déclare que la convocation d'une assemblée constituante dans les conditions recommandées par le Conseil général de la « Conférence nationale de l'ensemble de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire », ainsi que toutes les mesures que cette assemblée pourrait avoir prises ou pourrait s'efforcer de prendre pour déterminer la structure et les associations futures de l'ensemble de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire ou d'une partie quelconque dudit Etat, ou toute action des parties intéressées pour appuyer les mesures susvisées, ne constituent pas des moyens propres à régler le sort dudit Etat conformément au principe mentionné ci-dessus;

2. *Décide* de poursuivre l'examen du différend.

Adoptée à la 765^e séance par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

123 (1957). Résolution du 21 février 1957

[S/3793]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant sa résolution 122 (1957) du 24 janvier 1957 et ses résolutions antérieures ainsi que les résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan relatives à la question Inde-Pakistan,

1. *Demande* au Président du Conseil de sécurité, représentant de la Suède, d'examiner avec le Gouvernement indien et le Gouvernement pakistanais toutes propositions qui, à son avis, sont de nature à contribuer à un règlement du différend, compte tenu des résolutions antérieures du Conseil de sécurité et de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan; de visiter à cette fin la péninsule; et de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité le 15 avril 1957 au plus tard;

2. *Invite* le Gouvernement indien et le Gouvernement pakistanais à collaborer avec le Président du Conseil de sécurité pour l'aider à s'acquitter de sa mission;

⁴ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, par. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *quatrième année, Supplément de janvier 1949*, document S/1196, par. 15.

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to render such assistance as he may request.

Adopted at the 774th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 774th meeting, on 21 February 1957, the Council decided to invite the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to take a place at the Council table.

126 (1957). Resolution of 2 December 1957

[S/3922]

The Security Council,

Having received and noted with appreciation the report of Mr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the representative of Sweden,⁶ on the mission undertaken by him pursuant to its resolution 123 (1957) of 21 February 1957,

Expressing its thanks to Mr. Jarring for the care and ability with which he has carried out his mission,

Observing with appreciation the expressions made by both parties of sincere willingness to co-operate with the United Nations in finding a peaceful solution,

Observing further that the Governments of India and Pakistan recognize and accept the provisions of its resolution 38 (1948) of 17 January 1948 and of the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan dated 13 August 1948⁷ and 5 January 1949,⁸ which envisage in accordance with their terms the determination of the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the will of the people through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite, and that Mr. Jarring felt it appropriate to explore what was impeding their full implementation,

Concerned over the lack of progress towards a settlement of the dispute which his report manifests,

Considering the importance which it has attached to demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as one of the steps towards a settlement,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on the India-Pakistan question,

3. Prie le Secrétaire général et le représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan de fournir au Président l'assistance qu'il pourra demander.

Adoptée à la 774^e séance par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décision

A sa 774^e séance, le 21 février 1957, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

126 (1957). Résolution du 2 décembre 1957

[S/3922]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant été saisi et ayant pris acte avec satisfaction du rapport de M. Gunnar V. Jarring, représentant de la Suède⁶, sur la mission dont le Conseil de sécurité l'avait chargé par sa résolution 123 (1957) du 21 février 1957,

Remerciant M. Jarring du soin et de la compétence avec lesquels il a rempli sa mission,

Prenant note avec satisfaction du désir sincère exprimé par les deux parties de coopérer avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour rechercher une solution pacifique,

Notant en outre que les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan reconnaissent et acceptent les dispositions de sa résolution 38 (1948) du 17 janvier 1948 et des résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan en date des 13 août 1948⁷ et 5 janvier 1949⁸, d'après lesquelles le statut futur de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire devait être déterminé, selon leurs termes, conformément à la volonté de la population, par le moyen démocratique d'un plébiscite libre et impartial, et que M. Jarring a estimé opportun de rechercher ce qui faisait obstacle à la mise en œuvre intégrale de ces résolutions,

Inquiet de constater, d'après le rapport de M. Jarring, qu'aucun progrès n'a été réalisé vers le règlement du différend,

Considérant l'importance qu'il attache à la démilitarisation de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire, dans laquelle il voit l'une des mesures propres à faciliter un règlement,

Rappelant ses résolutions antérieures ainsi que les résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan relatives à la question Inde-Pakistan,

⁶ Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, douzième année, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1957, document S/3821.

⁷ Voir note 4.

⁸ Voir note 5.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twelfth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1957, document S/3821.

⁷ See footnote 4.

⁸ See footnote 5.

FLAG-L

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to render such assistance as he may request.

Adopted at the 774th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 774th meeting, on 21 February 1957, the Council decided to invite the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to take a place at the Council table.

126 (1957). Resolution of 2 December 1957

[S/3922]

The Security Council,

Having received and noted with appreciation the report of Mr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the representative of Sweden,⁶ on the mission undertaken by him pursuant to its resolution 123 (1957) of 21 February 1957,

Expressing its thanks to Mr. Jarring for the care and ability with which he has carried out his mission,

Observing with appreciation the expressions made by both parties of sincere willingness to co-operate with the United Nations in finding a peaceful solution,

Observing further that the Governments of India and Pakistan recognize and accept the provisions of its resolution 38 (1948) of 17 January 1948 and of the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan dated 13 August 1948⁷ and 5 January 1949,⁸ which envisage in accordance with their terms the determination of the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the will of the people through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite, and that Mr. Jarring felt it appropriate to explore what was impeding their full implementation,

Concerned over the lack of progress towards a settlement of the dispute which his report manifests,

Considering the importance which it has attached to demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as one of the steps towards a settlement,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on the India-Pakistan question,

3. Prie le Secrétaire général et le représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan de fournir au Président l'assistance qu'il pourra demander.

Adoptée à la 774^e séance par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décision

A sa 774^e séance, le 21 février 1957, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

126 (1957). Résolution du 2 décembre 1957

[S/3922]

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant été saisi et ayant pris acte avec satisfaction du rapport de M. Gunnar V. Jarring, représentant de la Suède⁶, sur la mission dont le Conseil de sécurité l'avait chargé par sa résolution 123 (1957) du 21 février 1957,

Remerciant M. Jarring du soin et de la compétence avec lesquels il a rempli sa mission,

Prenant note avec satisfaction du désir sincère exprimé par les deux parties de coopérer avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour rechercher une solution pacifique,

Notant en outre que les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan reconnaissent et acceptent les dispositions de sa résolution 38 (1948) du 17 janvier 1948 et des résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan en date des 13 août 1948⁷ et 5 janvier 1949⁸, d'après lesquelles le statut futur de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire devait être déterminé, selon leurs termes, conformément à la volonté de la population, par le moyen démocratique d'un plébiscite libre et impartial, et que M. Jarring a estimé opportun de rechercher ce qui faisait obstacle à la mise en œuvre intégrale de ces résolutions,

Inquiet de constater, d'après le rapport de M. Jarring, qu'aucun progrès n'a été réalisé vers le règlement du différend,

Considérant l'importance qu'il attache à la démilitarisation de l'Etat de Jammu et Cachemire, dans laquelle il voit l'une des mesures propres à faciliter un règlement,

Rappelant ses résolutions antérieures ainsi que les résolutions de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan relatives à la question Inde-Pakistan,

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twelfth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1957, document S/3821.

⁷ See footnote 4.

⁸ See footnote 5.

⁶ Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, douzième année, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1957, document S/3821.

⁷ Voir note 4.

⁸ Voir note 5.

1. *Requests* the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan to refrain from making any statements and from doing or causing to be done or permitting any acts which might aggravate the situation, and to appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to make any recommendations to the parties for further appropriate action with a view to making progress towards the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 and towards a peaceful settlement;

3. *Authorizes* the United Nations Representative to visit the subcontinent for these purposes;

4. *Instructs* the United Nations Representative to report to the Security Council on his efforts as soon as possible.

Adopted at the 808th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

1. *Invite* le Gouvernement de l'Inde et le Gouvernement du Pakistan à s'abstenir de faire toute déclaration et de commettre, d'inciter à commettre ou de laisser commettre tout acte qui pourrait aggraver la situation, et à faire appel à leurs populations respectives pour qu'elles aident à créer et à maintenir un climat propice à de nouvelles négociations;

2. *Prie* le représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan de recommander aux parties de prendre toutes nouvelles mesures appropriées en vue de faciliter l'application des résolutions adoptées les 13 août 1948 et 5 janvier 1949 par la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, ainsi qu'un règlement pacifique;

3. *Autorise* le représentant des Nations Unies à se rendre, à ces fins, dans la péninsule indienne;

4. *Charge* le représentant des Nations Unies de présenter aussitôt que possible au Conseil de sécurité un rapport sur son activité.

Adoptée à la 808^e séance par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

THE PALESTINE QUESTION ⁹

Decisions

At its 780th meeting, on 23 May 1957, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Syria and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of a complaint by Syria against Israel¹⁰ concerning the construction of a bridge in the demilitarized zone established by the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria.¹¹

At its 782nd meeting, on 28 May 1957, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's statement that he would request the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to submit, within one month, a supplementary report concerning the situation in the demilitarized zone established by the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria.¹¹

⁹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twelfth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1957*, document S/3827.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 2*.

LA QUESTION DE PALESTINE ⁹

Décisions

A sa 780^e séance, le 23 mai 1957, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de la Syrie et d'Israël à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion d'une plainte de la Syrie contre Israël¹⁰ concernant la construction d'un pont dans la zone démilitarisée prévue par la Convention d'armistice général syro-israélienne¹¹.

A sa 782^e séance, le 28 mai 1957, le Conseil a pris acte de la déclaration du Secrétaire général selon laquelle ce dernier prierait le Chef d'état-major de l'Organisme des Nations Unies chargé de la surveillance de la trêve en Palestine de présenter, dans un délai d'un mois, un rapport complémentaire sur la situation dans la zone démilitarisée instituée par la Convention d'armistice général syro-israélienne¹¹.

⁹ Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955 et 1956.

¹⁰ Voir *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, douzième année, Supplément d'avril, mai et juin 1957*, document S/3827.

¹¹ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, quatrième année, Supplément spécial n° 2*.

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Senegal and Portugal concerning violations of Senegalese territory by the Portuguese military forces,

1. *Deeply deplores* any incursions by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory;
2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963;
3. *Requests once again* the Government of Portugal to take all effective and necessary action to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the development of the situation.

Adopted unanimously at the 1212th meeting.

Ayant entendu les déclarations des représentants du Sénégal et du Portugal concernant les violations par les forces militaires portugaises du territoire sénégalais,

1. *Déplore profondément* toutes incursions de forces militaires portugaises sur le territoire sénégalais;
2. *Réaffirme* sa résolution 178 (1963) du 24 avril 1963;
3. *Demande à nouveau* au Gouvernement du Portugal de prendre toutes les mesures efficaces nécessaires pour interdire toute violation de la souveraineté et de l'intégrité territoriale du Sénégal;
4. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de suivre l'évolution de la situation.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1212^e séance.

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION ³¹

Decision

At its 1237th meeting, on 4 September 1965, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 209 (1965) of 4 September 1965

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 3 September 1965,³²

Having heard the statements of the representatives of India and Pakistan,

Concerned at the deteriorating situation along the cease-fire line in Kashmir,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of India and Pakistan to take forthwith all steps for an immediate cease-fire;

2. *Calls upon* the two Governments to respect the cease-fire line and have all armed personnel of each party withdrawn to its own side of the line;

³¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1964.

³² *Official Records of the Security Council, Twentieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1965, document S/6651.*

LA QUESTION INDE-PAKISTAN ³¹

Décision

A sa 1237^e séance, le 4 septembre 1965, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

Résolution 209 (1965) du 4 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant acte du rapport du Secrétaire général en date du 3 septembre 1965³²,

Ayant entendu les déclarations des représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan,

Inquiet de la situation qui s'aggrave le long de la ligne de cessez-le-feu au Cachemire,

1. *Demande* aux Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan de prendre sans aucun délai toutes mesures en vue d'un cessez-le-feu immédiat;

2. *Demande* aux deux gouvernements de respecter la ligne de cessez-le-feu et d'assurer le retrait des forces armées de chaque camp de leur côté de la ligne;

³¹ Questions ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1957, 1962 et 1964.

³² *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, vingtième année, Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1965, document S/6651.*

FLAG-M

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Senegal and Portugal concerning violations of Senegalese territory by the Portuguese military forces,

1. *Deeply deplores* any incursions by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory;
2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963;
3. *Requests once again* the Government of Portugal to take all effective and necessary action to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the development of the situation.

Adopted unanimously at the 1212th meeting.

Ayant entendu les déclarations des représentants du Sénégal et du Portugal concernant les violations par les forces militaires portugaises du territoire sénégalais,

1. *Déplore profondément* toutes incursions de forces militaires portugaises sur le territoire sénégalais;
2. *Réaffirme* sa résolution 178 (1963) du 24 avril 1963;
3. *Demande à nouveau* au Gouvernement du Portugal de prendre toutes les mesures efficaces nécessaires pour interdire toute violation de la souveraineté et de l'intégrité territoriale du Sénégal;
4. *Demande* au Secrétaire général de suivre l'évolution de la situation.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1212^e séance.

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION ³¹

Decision

At its 1237th meeting, on 4 September 1965, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 209 (1965)
of 4 September 1965

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 3 September 1965,³²

Having heard the statements of the representatives of India and Pakistan,

Concerned at the deteriorating situation along the cease-fire line in Kashmir,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of India and Pakistan to take forthwith all steps for an immediate cease-fire;

2. *Calls upon* the two Governments to respect the cease-fire line and have all armed personnel of each party withdrawn to its own side of the line;

³¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1964.

³² *Official Records of the Security Council, Twentieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1965, document S/6651.*

LA QUESTION INDE-PAKISTAN ³¹

Décision

A sa 1237^e séance, le 4 septembre 1965, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter les représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan à participer, sans droit de vote, à la discussion de la question.

Résolution 209 (1965)
du 4 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant acte du rapport du Secrétaire général en date du 3 septembre 1965³²,

Ayant entendu les déclarations des représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan,

Inquiet de la situation qui s'aggrave le long de la ligne de cessez-le-feu au Cachemire,

1. *Demande* aux Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan de prendre sans aucun délai toutes mesures en vue d'un cessez-le-feu immédiat;

2. *Demande* aux deux gouvernements de respecter la ligne de cessez-le-feu et d'assurer le retrait des forces armées de chaque camp de leur côté de la ligne;

³¹ Questions ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1957, 1962 et 1964.

³² *Documents officiels du Conseil de sécurité, vingtième année. Supplément de juillet, août et septembre 1965, document S/6651.*

3. *Calls upon* the two Governments to co-operate fully with the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in its task of supervising the observance of the cease-fire;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three days on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1237th meeting.

Resolution 210 (1965)
of 6 September 1965

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General³³ on developments in the situation in Kashmir since the adoption of Security Council resolution 209 (1965) of 4 September 1965 calling for a cease-fire,

Noting with deep concern the extension of the fighting which adds immeasurably to the seriousness of the situation,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to cease hostilities in the entire area of conflict immediately, and promptly withdraw all armed personnel to the positions held by them before 5 August 1965;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to exert every possible effort to give effect to the present resolution and to resolution 209 (1965), to take all measures possible to strengthen the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, and to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the implementation of the resolutions and on the situation in the area;

3. *Decides* to keep this issue under urgent and continuous review so that the Council may determine what further steps may be necessary to secure peace and security in the area.

Adopted unanimously at the 1238th meeting.

Resolution 211 (1965)
of 20 September 1965

The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on his consultations with the Governments of India and Pakistan,³⁴

Commending the Secretary-General for his unremitting efforts in furtherance of the objectives of Security

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/6661.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, documents S/6683 and S/6686.

3. *Demande* aux deux gouvernements d'apporter leur plein concours au Groupe d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan dans sa tâche de surveillance du respect du cessez-le-feu;

4. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de lui faire rapport dans les trois jours sur l'exécution de la présente résolution.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1237^e séance.

Résolution 210 (1965)
du 6 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant acte du rapport du Secrétaire général³³ sur les faits nouveaux touchant la situation au Cachemire depuis l'adoption par le Conseil de sécurité, le 4 septembre 1965, de la résolution 209 (1965) relative à un cessez-le-feu,

Notant avec une profonde préoccupation l'extension des combats, qui ajoute immensément à la gravité de la situation,

1. *Demande* aux parties de cesser immédiatement les hostilités dans toute la région du conflit et de promptement retirer toutes les forces armées sur les positions qu'elles occupaient avant le 5 août 1965;

2. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de déployer tous les efforts possibles pour donner effet à la présente résolution et à la résolution 209 (1965), de prendre toutes les mesures possibles pour renforcer le Groupe d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan et de tenir le Conseil promptement et constamment informé de la suite donnée aux résolutions et de la situation dans la région;

3. *Décide* de poursuivre, d'urgence et continûment, l'examen de cette question, afin que le Conseil puisse déterminer quelles autres mesures peuvent être nécessaires pour assurer la paix et la sécurité dans la région.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1238^e séance.

Résolution 211 (1965)
du 20 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant examiné les rapports du Secrétaire général sur ses consultations avec les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan³⁴,

Félicitant le Secrétaire général pour ses efforts incessants en vue d'atteindre les objectifs des résolutions

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/6661.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, documents S/6683 et S/6686.

FLAG-N

3. *Calls upon* the two Governments to co-operate fully with the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in its task of supervising the observance of the cease-fire;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three days on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1237th meeting.

Resolution 210 (1965)

of 6 September 1965

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General³³ on developments in the situation in Kashmir since the adoption of Security Council resolution 209 (1965) of 4 September 1965 calling for a cease-fire,

Noting with deep concern the extension of the fighting which adds immeasurably to the seriousness of the situation,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to cease hostilities in the entire area of conflict immediately, and promptly withdraw all armed personnel to the positions held by them before 5 August 1965;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to exert every possible effort to give effect to the present resolution and to resolution 209 (1965), to take all measures possible to strengthen the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, and to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the implementation of the resolutions and on the situation in the area;

3. *Decides* to keep this issue under urgent and continuous review so that the Council may determine what further steps may be necessary to secure peace and security in the area.

Adopted unanimously at the 1238th meeting.

Resolution 211 (1965)

of 20 September 1965

The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on his consultations with the Governments of India and Pakistan,³⁴

Commending the Secretary-General for his unrelenting efforts in furtherance of the objectives of Security

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/6661.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, documents S/6683 and S/6686.

3. *Demande* aux deux gouvernements d'apporter leur plein concours au Groupe d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan dans sa tâche de surveillance du respect du cessez-le-feu;

4. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de lui faire rapport dans les trois jours sur l'exécution de la présente résolution.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1237^e séance.

Résolution 210 (1965)

du 6 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant acte du rapport du Secrétaire général³³ sur les faits nouveaux touchant la situation au Cachemire depuis l'adoption par le Conseil de sécurité, le 4 septembre 1965, de la résolution 209 (1965) relative à un cessez-le-feu,

Notant avec une profonde préoccupation l'extension des combats, qui ajoute immensément à la gravité de la situation,

1. *Demande* aux parties de cesser immédiatement les hostilités dans toute la région du conflit et de promptement retirer toutes les forces armées sur les positions qu'elles occupaient avant le 5 août 1965;

2. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de déployer tous les efforts possibles pour donner effet à la présente résolution et à la résolution 209 (1965), de prendre toutes les mesures possibles pour renforcer le Groupe d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan et de tenir le Conseil promptement et constamment informé de la suite donnée aux résolutions et de la situation dans la région;

3. *Décide* de poursuivre, d'urgence et continûment, l'examen de cette question, afin que le Conseil puisse déterminer quelles autres mesures peuvent être nécessaires pour assurer la paix et la sécurité dans la région.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1238^e séance.

Résolution 211 (1965)

du 20 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant examiné les rapports du Secrétaire général sur ses consultations avec les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan³⁴,

Félicitant le Secrétaire général pour ses efforts incessants en vue d'atteindre les objectifs des résolutions

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/6661.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, documents S/6683 et S/6686.

FLAG-O

3. *Calls upon* the two Governments to co-operate fully with the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in its task of supervising the observance of the cease-fire;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three days on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1237th meeting.

Resolution 210 (1965)

of 6 September 1965

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General³³ on developments in the situation in Kashmir since the adoption of Security Council resolution 209 (1965) of 4 September 1965 calling for a cease-fire,

Noting with deep concern the extension of the fighting which adds immeasurably to the seriousness of the situation,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to cease hostilities in the entire area of conflict immediately, and promptly withdraw all armed personnel to the positions held by them before 5 August 1965;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to exert every possible effort to give effect to the present resolution and to resolution 209 (1965), to take all measures possible to strengthen the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, and to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the implementation of the resolutions and on the situation in the area;

3. *Decides* to keep this issue under urgent and continuous review so that the Council may determine what further steps may be necessary to secure peace and security in the area.

Adopted unanimously at the 1238th meeting.

Resolution 211 (1965)

of 20 September 1965

The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on his consultations with the Governments of India and Pakistan,³⁴

Commending the Secretary-General for his unrelenting efforts in furtherance of the objectives of Security

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/6661.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, documents S/6683 and S/6686.

3. *Demande* aux deux gouvernements d'apporter leur plein concours au Groupe d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan dans sa tâche de surveillance du respect du cessez-le-feu;

4. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de lui faire rapport dans les trois jours sur l'exécution de la présente résolution.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1237^e séance.

Résolution 210 (1965)

du 6 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Prenant acte du rapport du Secrétaire général³³ sur les faits nouveaux touchant la situation au Cachemire depuis l'adoption par le Conseil de sécurité, le 4 septembre 1965, de la résolution 209 (1965) relative à un cessez-le-feu,

Notant avec une profonde préoccupation l'extension des combats, qui ajoute immensément à la gravité de la situation,

1. *Demande* aux parties de cesser immédiatement les hostilités dans toute la région du conflit et de promptement retirer toutes les forces armées sur les positions qu'elles occupaient avant le 5 août 1965;

2. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de déployer tous les efforts possibles pour donner effet à la présente résolution et à la résolution 209 (1965), de prendre toutes les mesures possibles pour renforcer le Groupe d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan et de tenir le Conseil promptement et constamment informé de la suite donnée aux résolutions et de la situation dans la région;

3. *Décide* de poursuivre, d'urgence et continûment, l'examen de cette question, afin que le Conseil puisse déterminer quelles autres mesures peuvent être nécessaires pour assurer la paix et la sécurité dans la région.

Adoptée à l'unanimité à la 1238^e séance.

Résolution 211 (1965)

du 20 septembre 1965

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Ayant examiné les rapports du Secrétaire général sur ses consultations avec les Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan³⁴,

Félicitant le Secrétaire général pour ses efforts incessants en vue d'atteindre les objectifs des résolutions

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/6661.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, documents S/6683 et S/6686.

Council resolutions 209 (1965) and 210 (1965) of 4 and 6 September 1965,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of India and Pakistan,

Noting the differing replies by the parties to an appeal for a cease-fire as set out in the report of the Secretary-General,³⁵ but noting further with concern that no cease-fire has yet come into being,

Convinced that an early cessation of hostilities is essential as a first step towards a peaceful settlement of the outstanding differences between the two countries on Kashmir and other related matters,

1. *Demands* that a cease-fire should take effect on Wednesday, 22 September 1965, at 0700 hours GMT, and calls upon both Governments to issue orders for a cease-fire at that moment and a subsequent withdrawal of all armed personnel to the positions held by them before 5 August 1965;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to ensure supervision of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of all armed personnel;

3. *Calls on* all States to refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation in the area;

4. *Decides* to consider, as soon as paragraph 1 of Council resolution 210 (1965) has been implemented, what steps could be taken to assist towards a settlement of the political problem underlying the present conflict, and in the meantime calls on the two Governments to utilize all peaceful means, including those listed in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, to this end;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to exert every possible effort to give effect to the present resolution, to seek a peaceful solution, and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted at the 1242nd meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Jordan).

Decision

At the 1244th meeting, on 22 September 1965, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"We note, of course, the report of the Secretary-General. We have heard the statements of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and the representative of India. The Council expresses its satisfaction that the cease-fire demanded in its resolution 211 (1965) of 20 September 1965 has been accepted by the two parties and calls upon the Governments concerned to implement their adherence to the cease-fire call as rapidly as possible, and in any case not later than 2200 hours GMT on 22 September 1965."

³⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/6683.

209 (1965) et 210 (1965) du Conseil de sécurité, en date des 4 et 6 septembre 1965,

Ayant entendu les déclarations des représentants de l'Inde et du Pakistan,

Notant les réponses différentes des parties à un appel au cessez-le-feu, exposées dans le rapport du Secrétaire général³⁵, mais notant également avec inquiétude qu'aucun cessez-le-feu n'est encore intervenu,

Convaincu qu'une prompte cessation des hostilités constitue un premier pas essentiel vers un règlement pacifique des différends subsistant entre les deux pays au sujet du Cachemire et d'autres questions connexes,

1. *Demande formellement* qu'un cessez-le-feu prenne effet le mercredi 22 septembre 1965 à 7 heures (temps universel) et invite les deux gouvernements à donner des ordres pour qu'un cessez-le-feu intervienne à ce moment et pour que toutes les forces armées se retirent ensuite sur les positions qu'elles occupaient avant le 5 août 1965;

2. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de fournir l'assistance nécessaire pour assurer la surveillance du cessez-le-feu et du retrait de toutes les forces armées;

3. *Invite* tous les Etats à s'abstenir de toute action susceptible d'aggraver la situation dans la région;

4. *Décide* d'examiner, dès que le paragraphe 1 de la résolution 210 (1965) du Conseil aura été mis en œuvre, les mesures à prendre pour contribuer à un règlement du problème politique qui est à l'origine du présent conflit et, dans l'intervalle, invite les deux gouvernements à utiliser à cette fin tous les moyens pacifiques, y compris ceux qui sont énumérés à l'Article 33 de la Charte des Nations Unies;

5. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de faire tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour donner effet à la présente résolution, de rechercher une solution pacifique et de faire rapport au Conseil de sécurité à ce sujet.

Adoptée à la 1242^e séance, par 10 voix contre zéro, avec une abstention (Jordanie).

Décision

A sa 1244^e séance, le 22 septembre 1965, le Président a fait, au nom du Conseil, la déclaration suivante:

« Nous prenons acte, bien entendu, du rapport du Secrétaire général. Nous avons entendu les déclarations du Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan et du représentant de l'Inde. Le Conseil constate avec satisfaction que le cessez-le-feu demandé formellement dans sa résolution 211 (1965) du 20 septembre 1965 a été accepté par les deux parties, et il invite les gouvernements intéressés à mettre en œuvre leur acceptation de l'appel au cessez-le-feu aussi rapidement que possible et, en tout cas, au plus tard le 22 septembre 1965 à 22 heures (temps universel) ».

³⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/6683.

Decision

At its 1615th meeting, on 15 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Ceylon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 307 (1971) of 21 December 1971

The Security Council,

Having discussed the grave situation in the subcontinent, which remains a threat to international peace and security,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2793 (XXVI) of 7 December 1971,

Noting the reply of the Government of Pakistan on December 1971,⁵³

Noting the reply of the Government of India on 12 December 1971,⁵⁴

Having heard the statements of the Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan⁵⁵ and the Foreign Minister of India,⁵⁶

Noting further the statement made at the 1616th meeting of the Security Council by the Foreign Minister of India containing a unilateral declaration of a cease-fire in the western theatre,

Noting Pakistan's agreement to the cease-fire in the western theatre with effect from 17 December 1971,⁵⁷

⁵³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10440.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/10445.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, 1614th meeting.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 1613th meeting.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 1621st meeting.

Noting that consequently a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities prevail,

1. *Demands* that a durable cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable, of all armed forces to their respective territories and to positions which fully respect the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir supervised by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation in the subcontinent or endanger international peace;

3. *Calls upon* all those concerned to take all measures necessary to preserve human life and for the observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949⁵⁸ and to apply in full their provisions as regards the protection of the wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian population;

4. *Calls for* international assistance in the relief of suffering and the rehabilitation of refugees and their return in safety and dignity to their homes, and for full co-operation with the Secretary-General to that effect;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to appoint if necessary a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed without delay on developments relating to the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to keep it under active consideration.

Adopted at the 1621st meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

QUESTION CONCERNING THE ISLANDS OF ABU MUSA, THE GREATER TUNB AND THE LESSER TUNB

Decisions

At its 1610th meeting, on 9 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Iran, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations

addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)".⁵⁹

At the same meeting, the Council decided to defer consideration of the matter to a later date so that sufficient time might be allowed for thorough third-party efforts to materialize.

⁵⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*.

18. The Security Council Commission should carry out the tasks assigned to it herein.

Adopted at the 286th meeting.⁶

The five members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan were: CZECHOSLOVAKIA (nominated by India on 10 February 1948); BELGIUM and COLOMBIA (appointed by the Council on 23 April 1948 — see the decision below); ARGENTINA (nominated by Pakistan on 30 April 1948); UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (designated by the President of the Council on 7 May 1948, in the absence of agreement between Argentina and Czechoslovakia on the member to be designated by them).

Decision

At its 287th meeting, on 23 April 1948, the Council, pursuant to its resolution 47 (1948), appointed Belgium and Colombia as the additional members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

Adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Belgium, Colombia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

51 (1948). Resolution of 3 June 1948

[S/819]

The Security Council

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 38 (1948) of 17 January, 39 (1948) of 20 January and 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948;

2. Directs the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to proceed without delay to the areas of dispute with a view to accomplishing in priority the duties assigned to it by resolution 47 (1948);

3. Directs the Commission further to study and report to the Security Council when it considers it appropriate on the matters raised in the letter of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, dated 15 January 1948;⁷

⁶ The draft resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph. No vote was taken on the text as a whole.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, annex 6.

18. Il devrait incomber à la Commission du Conseil de sécurité de s'acquitter des tâches qui lui sont assignées par les présentes.

Adoptée à la 286^e séance.⁶

Les cinq membres de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan étaient les suivants: la Tchécoslovaquie (désignée par l'Inde le 10 février 1948); la Belgique et la Colombie (nommées par le Conseil le 23 avril 1948 — voir la décision ci-dessous); l'Argentine (désignée par le Pakistan le 30 avril 1948); les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (désignés par le Président du Conseil, le 7 mai 1948, la Tchécoslovaquie et l'Argentine n'ayant pu se mettre d'accord sur le choix du pays qu'elles devaient désigner conjointement).

Décision

A sa 287^e séance, le 23 avril 1948, le Conseil, en application de sa résolution 47 (1948), a désigné la Belgique et la Colombie comme membres supplémentaires de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan.

Adoptée par 7 voix contre zéro, avec 4 abstentions (Belgique, Colombie, République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

51 (1948). Résolution du 3 juin 1948

[S/819]

Le Conseil de sécurité

1. Réaffirme ses résolutions 38 (1948) du 17 janvier, 39 (1948) du 20 janvier et 47 (1948) du 21 avril 1948;

2. Prescrit à la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan de se rendre sans délai sur les lieux du différend en vue d'y accomplir, en premier lieu, les tâches à elle assignées par la résolution 47 (1948);

3. Prescrit à la Commission de poursuivre l'examen des questions soulevées dans la lettre du Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan, en date du 15 janvier 1948⁷, dans l'ordre indiqué au paragraphe D de

⁶ Le projet de résolution a été mis aux voix paragraphe par paragraphe. Il n'y a pas eu de vote sur l'ensemble du texte.

⁷ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, annexe 6.

FLAG-P

Resolution 303 (1971) of 6 December 1971

The Security Council,

Having considered the item on the agenda of its 1606th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/1606,^[1]

Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 1606th and 1607th meetings of the Security Council has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace of security,

Decides to refer the question contained in document S/Agenda/1606 to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, as provided for in Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950.

Adopted at the 1608th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (France, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

1 the item on the agenda of the Council (S/Agenda/1606) read as follows:

"(a) Letter dated 4 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Somalia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10411);

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/10410)."

18. The Security Council Commission should carry out the tasks assigned to it herein.

Adopted at the 286th meeting.⁶

The five members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan were: CZECHOSLOVAKIA (nominated by India on 10 February 1948); BELGIUM and COLOMBIA (appointed by the Council on 23 April 1948 — see the decision below); ARGENTINA (nominated by Pakistan on 30 April 1948); UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (designated by the President of the Council on 7 May 1948, in the absence of agreement between Argentina and Czechoslovakia on the member to be designated by them).

Decision

At its 287th meeting, on 23 April 1948, the Council, pursuant to its resolution 47 (1948), appointed Belgium and Colombia as the additional members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

Adopted by 7 votes in favor, with 4 abstentions (Belgium, Colombia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

51 (1948). Resolution of 3 June 1948

[S/819]

The Security Council

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 38 (1948) of 17 January, 39 (1948) of 20 January and 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948;
2. Directs the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to proceed without delay to the areas of dispute with a view to accomplishing in priority the duties assigned to it by resolution 47 (1948);
3. Directs the Commission further to study and report to the Security Council when it considers it appropriate on the matters raised in the letter of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, dated 15 January 1948.⁷

⁶ The draft resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph. No vote was taken on the text as a whole.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, Supplement for November 1948*, document S/1100, annex 6.

18. Il devrait incomber à la Commission du Conseil de sécurité de s'acquitter des tâches qui lui sont assignées par les présentes.

Adoptée à la 286^e séance.⁶

Les cinq membres de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan étaient les suivants: la Tchécoslovaquie (désignée par l'Inde le 10 février 1948); la Belgique et la Colombie (nommées par le Conseil le 23 avril 1948 — voir la décision ci-dessous); l'Argentine (désignée par le Pakistan le 30 avril 1948); les États-Unis d'Amérique (désignés par le Président du Conseil, le 7 mai 1948, la Tchécoslovaquie et l'Argentine n'ayant pu se mettre d'accord sur le choix du pays qu'elles devaient désigner conjointement).

Décision

A sa 287^e séance, le 23 avril 1948, le Conseil, en application de sa résolution 47 (1948), a désigné la Belgique et la Colombie comme membres supplémentaires de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan.

Adoptée par 7 voix contre zéro, avec 4 abstentions (Belgique, Colombie, République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

51 (1948). Résolution du 3 juin 1948

[S/819]

Le Conseil de sécurité

1. Réaffirme ses résolutions 38 (1948) du 17 janvier, 39 (1948) du 20 janvier et 47 (1948) du 21 avril 1948;
2. Prescrit à la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan de se rendre sans délai sur les lieux du différend en vue d'y accomplir, en premier lieu, les tâches à elle assignées par la résolution 47 (1948);
3. Prescrit à la Commission de poursuivre l'examen des questions soulevées dans la lettre du Ministre des affaires étrangères du Pakistan, en date du 15 janvier 1948, dans l'ordre indiqué au paragraphe D de

⁶ Le projet de résolution a été mis aux voix paragraphe par paragraphe. Il n'y a pas eu de vote sur l'ensemble du texte.

⁷ Voir *Procès-verbaux officiels du Conseil de sécurité, troisième année, Supplément de novembre 1948*, document S/1100, annexe 6.

in the order outlined in paragraph D of Council resolution 39 (1948).

Adopted at the 312th meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (China, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decisions

At its 382nd meeting, on 25 November 1948, the Council invited the Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to take a place at the Council table.

At the same meeting the Council decided: (1) to inform the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan that it could count on the full support of the Security Council and that the Council wished it to continue its work for the purpose of arriving at a peaceful solution, and (2) to bring to the attention of the Governments of India and Pakistan the need for refraining from any action which might aggravate the military or the political situation and consequently prejudice the negotiations being carried on for the purpose of arriving at a final and peaceful understanding in the matter.

THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE*

A. APPOINTMENT OF A GOVERNOR OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

Decisions

At its 233rd meeting (private meeting), on 23 January 1948, the Council resumed its consideration of the question of the appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste and decided to ask the permanent members to hold a further consultation on the matter.

At its 265th meeting (private meeting), on 9 March 1948, the Council agreed to postpone its consideration of the question of the appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste and to take up the question again at the request of any member of the Council.

* Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1947.

la résolution 39 (1948) du Conseil et de faire rapport au Conseil à ce sujet quand elle le jugera opportun.

Adoptée à la 312^e séance par 8 voix contre zéro, avec 3 abstentions (Chine, République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques).

Décisions

A sa 382^e séance, le 25 novembre 1948, le Conseil a décidé d'inviter le Rapporteur de la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

A la même séance, le Conseil a décidé: 1) de faire savoir à la Commission des Nations Unies pour l'Inde et le Pakistan qu'elle pouvait compter sur l'appui total du Conseil et que ce dernier désirait qu'elle poursuive sa tâche en vue d'aboutir à une solution pacifique, et 2) d'attirer l'attention des Gouvernements de l'Inde et du Pakistan sur la nécessité de s'abstenir de toute mesure susceptible d'aggraver la situation militaire ou politique et, en conséquence, de compromettre les négociations entreprises en vue de réaliser une entente définitive et pacifique sur cette question.

TERRITOIRE LIBRE DE TRIESTE*

A. NOMINATION D'UN GOUVERNEUR DU TERRITOIRE LIBRE DE TRIESTE

Décisions

A sa 233^e séance (séance privée), le 23 janvier 1948, le Conseil a repris la discussion de la question de la nomination d'un gouverneur du Territoire libre de Trieste et a décidé d'inviter les membres permanents à entrer de nouveau en consultation à ce sujet.

A sa 265^e séance (séance privée), le 9 mars 1948, le Conseil a convenu de remettre à plus tard l'examen de la question de la nomination d'un gouverneur du Territoire libre de Trieste et de reprendre l'étude de cette question quand un membre du Conseil en ferait la demande.

* Question ayant fait l'objet de résolutions ou décisions de la part du Conseil en 1947.

FLAG-Q

ference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 6 to 16 September 1971;¹¹

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities;

6. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to take these records into account in its future work.

*1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.*

2782 (XXVI). Proclamation of United Nations Day as an international holiday

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to enhance the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful that in its resolution 168 (II) of 31 October 1947 the General Assembly declared 24 October, the anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter, as "United Nations Day",

Believing that the anniversary of the United Nations should be an occasion for Governments and peoples to reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Declares that 24 October, United Nations Day, shall be an international holiday and recommends that it should be observed as a public holiday by all States Members of the United Nations.

*2000th plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

2793 (XXVI). Question considered by the Security Council at its 1606th, 1607th and 1608th meetings on 4, 5 and 6 December 1971

The General Assembly,

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 and 4 December 1971¹² and the letter from the President of the Security Council¹³ transmitting the text of Council resolution 303 (1971) of 6 December 1971,

Gravely concerned that hostilities have broken out between India and Pakistan which constitute an immediate threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the need to deal appropriately at a subsequent stage, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, with the issues which have given rise to the hostilities,

Convinced that an early political solution would be necessary for the restoration of conditions of normalcy in the area of conflict and for the return of the refugees to their homes,

Mindful of the provisions of the Charter, in particular of Article 2, paragraph 4,

Recalling the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly paragraphs 4, 5 and 6,

¹¹ See A/8487.

¹² *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, documents S/10410 and Add.1 and S/10412.*

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 102, document A/8555.*

Recognizing further the need to take immediate measures to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities between India and Pakistan and effect a withdrawal of their armed forces to their own side of the India-Pakistan borders,

Mindful of the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the General Assembly's responsibilities under the relevant provisions of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of India and Pakistan to take forthwith all measures for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other to their own side of the India-Pakistan borders;

2. *Urges* that efforts be intensified in order to bring about, speedily and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the East Pakistan refugees to their homes;

3. *Calls* for the full co-operation of all States with the Secretary-General for rendering assistance to and relieving the distress of those refugees;

4. *Urges* that every effort be made to safeguard the lives and well-being of the civilian population in the area of conflict;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly and the Security Council promptly and currently informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to follow the question closely and to meet again should the situation so demand;

7. *Calls upon* the Security Council to take appropriate action in the light of the present resolution.

*2003rd plenary meeting,
7 December 1971.*

2794 (XXVI). Admission of the United Arab Emirates to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 8 December 1971 that the United Arab Emirates should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,¹⁴

Having considered the application for membership of the United Arab Emirates,¹⁵

Decides to admit the United Arab Emirates to membership in the United Nations.

*2007th plenary meeting,
9 December 1971.*

2799 (XXVI). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the grave situation prevailing in the Middle East, particularly since the conflict of June 1967, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 25, document A/8561.

¹⁵ A/8553. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10420.*

FLAG-R

Decision

At its 1615th meeting, on 15 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Ceylon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 307 (1971) of 21 December 1971

The Security Council,

Having discussed the grave situation in the subcontinent, which remains a threat to international peace and security,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2793 (XXVI) of 7 December 1971,

Noting the reply of the Government of Pakistan on December 1971,⁵⁸

Noting the reply of the Government of India on 12 December 1971,⁵⁹

Having heard the statements of the Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan⁶⁰ and the Foreign Minister of India,⁶¹

Noting further the statement made at the 1616th meeting of the Security Council by the Foreign Minister of India containing a unilateral declaration of a cease-fire in the western theatre,

Noting Pakistan's agreement to the cease-fire in the western theatre with effect from 17 December 1971,⁶²

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10440.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10445.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year*, 1614th meeting.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 1613th meeting.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 1621st meeting.

Noting that consequently a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities prevail,

1. *Demands* that a durable cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable, of all armed forces to their respective territories and to positions which fully respect the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir supervised by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation in the subcontinent or endanger international peace;

3. *Calls upon* all those concerned to take all measures necessary to preserve human life and for the observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949⁶³ and to apply in full their provisions as regards the protection of the wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian population;

4. *Calls for* international assistance in the relief of suffering and the rehabilitation of refugees and their return in safety and dignity to their homes, and for full co-operation with the Secretary-General to that effect;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to appoint if necessary a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed without delay on developments relating to the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to keep it under active consideration.

Adopted at the 1621st meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

QUESTION CONCERNING THE ISLANDS OF ABU MUSA, THE GREATER TUNB AND THE LESSER TUNB

Decisions

At its 1610th meeting, on 9 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Iran, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations

addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)".⁶⁴

At the same meeting, the Council decided to defer consideration of the matter to a later date so that sufficient time might be allowed for thorough third-party efforts to materialize.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*.

FLAG-S



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/1172 (1998)
6 June 1998

RESOLUTION 1172 (1998)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3890th meeting,
on 6 June 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the statements of its President of 14 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/12) and of 29 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/17),

Reiterating the statement of its President of 31 January 1992 (S/23500), which stated, inter alia, that the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the challenge that the nuclear tests conducted by India and then by Pakistan constitute to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and also gravely concerned at the danger to peace and stability in the region,

Deeply concerned at the risk of a nuclear arms race in South Asia, and determined to prevent such a race,

Reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty for global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the successful outcome of that Conference,

Affirming the need to continue to move with determination towards the full realization and effective implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and welcoming the determination of the five nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their commitments relating to nuclear disarmament under Article VI of that Treaty,

Mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Condemns the nuclear tests conducted by India on 11 and 13 May 1998 and by Pakistan on 28 and 30 May 1998;
2. Endorses the Joint Communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministers of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America at their meeting in Geneva on 4 June 1998 (S/1998/473);
3. Demands that India and Pakistan refrain from further nuclear tests and in this context calls upon all States not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty;
4. Urges India and Pakistan to exercise maximum restraint and to avoid threatening military movements, cross-border violations, or other provocations in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation;
5. Urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, particularly on all matters pertaining to peace and security, in order to remove the tensions between them, and encourages them to find mutually acceptable solutions that address the root causes of those tensions, including Kashmir;
6. Welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to encourage India and Pakistan to enter into dialogue;
7. Calls upon India and Pakistan immediately to stop their nuclear weapon development programmes, to refrain from weaponization or from the deployment of nuclear weapons, to cease development of ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons and any further production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, to confirm their policies not to export equipment, materials or technology that could contribute to weapons of mass destruction or missiles capable of delivering them and to undertake appropriate commitments in that regard;
8. Encourages all States to prevent the export of equipment, materials or technology that could in any way assist programmes in India or Pakistan for nuclear weapons or for ballistic missiles capable of delivering such weapons, and welcomes national policies adopted and declared in this respect;
9. Expresses its grave concern at the negative effect of the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan on peace and stability in South Asia and beyond;
10. Reaffirms its full commitment to and the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty as the cornerstones of the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and as essential foundations for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament;
11. Expresses its firm conviction that the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be maintained and consolidated and

/...

recalls that in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons India or Pakistan cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon State;

12. Recognizes that the tests conducted by India and Pakistan constitute a serious threat to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament;

13. Urges India and Pakistan, and all other States that have not yet done so, to become Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty without delay and without conditions;

14. Urges India and Pakistan to participate, in a positive spirit and on the basis of the agreed mandate, in negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, with a view to reaching early agreement;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the steps taken by India and Pakistan to implement the present resolution;

16. Expresses its readiness to consider further how best to ensure the implementation of the present resolution;

17. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

FLAG-T

3

AGREEMENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

...

1. The Government of Pakistan and the Government of India are resolved that the two countries put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent, so that both countries may henceforth devote their resources and energies to the pressing task of advancing the welfare of their peoples.

In order to achieve this objective, the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India have agreed as follows:-

(i) That the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations shall govern the relations between the two countries;

(ii) That the two countries are resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them. Pending the final settlement of any of the problems between the two countries, neither side shall unilaterally alter the situation and both shall prevent the organization, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations;

(iii) That the pre-requisite for reconciliation, good neighbourliness and durable peace between them is a commitment by both the countries to peaceful co-existence,

respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;

(iv) That the basic issues and causes of conflict which have bedevilled the relations between the two countries for the last 25 years shall be resolved by peaceful means;

(v) That they shall always respect each other's national unity, territorial integrity, political independence and sovereign equality;

(vi) That in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations they will refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of each other.

2. Both Governments will take all steps within their power to prevent hostile propaganda directed against each other. Both countries will encourage the dissemination of such information as would promote the development of friendly relations between them.

3. In order progressively to restore and normalise relations between the two countries step by step, it was agreed that:

- (i) Steps shall be taken to resume communications, postal, telegraphic, sea, land including border posts, and air links including overflights.
- (ii) Appropriate steps shall be taken to promote travel facilities for the nationals of the other country.

[Handwritten signature]
S. 511

(iii) Trade and co-operation in economic and other agreed fields will be resumed as far as possible.

(iv) Exchange in the fields of science and culture will be promoted.

In this connection delegations from the two countries will meet from time to time to work out the necessary details.

4. In order to initiate the process of the establishment of durable peace, both the Governments agree that:

(i) Pakistani and Indian forces shall be withdrawn to their side of the international border.

(ii) In Jammu and Kashmir, the line of control resulting from the cease-fire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognized position of either side. Neither side shall seek to alter it unilaterally, irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretations. Both sides further undertake to refrain from the threat or the use of force in violation of this Line.

(iii) The withdrawals shall commence upon entry into force of this Agreement and shall be completed within a period of 30 days thereof.

5. This Agreement will be subject to ratification by both countries in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, and will come into force with effect from the date on which the Instruments of Ratification are exchanged.

6. Both Governments agree that their respective Heads will meet again at a mutually convenient time in the future and that, in the meanwhile, the representatives of the two sides will meet to discuss further the modalities and arrangements for the establishment of durable peace and normalisation of relations, including the questions of repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees, a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir and the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(Zulfikar Ali Bhutto)
President
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Indira Gandhi
(Indira Gandhi)
Prime Minister
Republic of India

Simla, the 2nd July, 1972.

FLAG-U

Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir

The Secretary-General has been following the situation in Jammu and Kashmir with concern and makes an appeal for maximum restraint.

The position of the United Nations on this region is governed by the Charter of the United Nations and applicable Security Council resolutions.

The Secretary-General also recalls the 1972 Agreement on bilateral relations between India and Pakistan, also known as the Simla Agreement, which states that the final status of Jammu and Kashmir is to be settled by peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General is also concerned over reports of restrictions on the Indian-side of Kashmir, which could exacerbate the human rights situation in the region.

The Secretary-General calls on all parties to refrain from taking steps that could affect the status of Jammu and Kashmir

FLAG-V

**LAHORE DECLARATION
(FEBRUARY 21, 1999)**

The Prime Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of India:-

Sharing a vision of peace and stability between their countries, and of progress and prosperity for their peoples;

Convinced that durable peace and development of harmonious relations and friendly cooperation will serve the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries, enabling them to devote their energies for a better future;

Recognizing that the nuclear dimension of the security environment of the two countries adds to their responsibility for avoidance of conflict between the two countries;

Committed to the principles and purpose of the Charter of the United Nations, and the universally accepted principles of peaceful co-existence;

Reiterating the determination of both countries to implementing the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit;

Committed to the objectives of universal nuclear disarmament and non proliferation;

Convinced of the importance of mutually agreed confidence building measures for improving the security environment;

Recalling their agreement of 23 September, 1998, that an environment of peace and security is in the supreme national interest of both sides and that the resolution of all outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, is essential for this purpose;

Have agreed that their respective governments:-

- shall intensify their efforts to resolve all issues, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir.
- shall refrain from intervention and interference in each other's internal affairs.
- shall intensify their composite and integrated dialogue process for an early and positive outcome of the agreed bilateral agenda.

- shall take immediate steps for reducing the risk of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons and discuss concepts and doctrines with a view to elaborating measures for confidence building in the nuclear and conventional fields, aimed at prevention of conflict.
- reaffirm their commitment to the goals and objectives of SAARC and to concert their efforts towards the realization of the SAARC vision for the year 2000 and beyond with a view to promoting the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life through accelerated economic growth, social progress and cultural development.
- reaffirm their condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and their determination to combat this menace.
- shall promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

FLAG-W

India-Pakistan Joint Press Statement, Islamabad

January 06, 2004

The President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India met during the SAARC summit in Islamabad.

The Indian Prime Minister while expressing satisfaction over the successful conclusion of the SAARC summit appreciated the excellent arrangements made by the host country.

Both leaders welcomed the recent steps towards normalisation of relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that the positive trends set by the CBMs would be consolidated.

Prime Minister Vajpayee said that in order to take forward and sustain the dialogue process, violence, hostility and terrorism must be prevented. President Musharraf reassured Prime Minister Vajpayee that he will not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism in any manner. President Musharraf emphasised that a sustained and productive dialogue addressing all issues would lead to positive results.

To carry the process of normalisation forward, the president of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India agreed to commence the process of the composite dialogue in February 2004. The two leaders are confident that the resumption of the composite dialogue will lead to peaceful settlement of all bilateral issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, to the satisfaction of both sides.

The two leaders agreed that constructive dialogue would promote progress towards the common objective of peace, security and economic development for our peoples and for future generations.

Islamabad

January 6, 2004

FLAG-X

Meeting of NSAs and Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan

(2015-12-06) Pursuant to the meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in Paris, the National Security Advisers, accompanied by the Foreign Secretaries, met in Bangkok today.

Discussions were held in a candid, cordial and constructive atmosphere.

They were guided by the vision of the two leaders for a peaceful, stable and prosperous South Asia.

Discussions covered peace and security, terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir, and other issues, including tranquility along LoC.

It was agreed to carry forward the constructive engagement.

6th December, 2015

Bangkok

Joint Statement of Pakistan and India - 9 December 2015

(2015-12-09) The External Affairs Minister of India, Smt. Sushma Swaraj led the Indian delegation to the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process in Islamabad on December 8-9, 2015. She called on the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and held discussions with Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sartaj Aziz.

2. The EAM and the Adviser condemned terrorism and resolved to cooperate to eliminate it. They noted the successful talks on terrorism and security related issues in Bangkok by the two NSAs and decided that the NSAs will continue to address all issues connected to terrorism. The Indian side was assured of the steps being taken to expedite the early conclusion of the Mumbai trial.

3. Both sides, accordingly, agreed to a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue and directed the Foreign Secretaries to work out the modalities and schedule of the meetings under the Dialogue including Peace and Security, CBMs, Jammu & Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek, Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project, Economic and Commercial Cooperation, Counterterrorism, Narcotics Control and Humanitarian Issues, People to People exchanges and Religious Tourism.

Islamabad
December 9, 2015

FLAG-Y

Subject: Ltrs UNSC

From: Pakistan Permanent Mission to the United Nations <parepunnewyork@mofa.gov.pk>

Date: 9/13/2019, 7:54 AM

To: dgsa <dgsa@mofa.gov.pk>

CC: "dir.india" <dir.india@mofa.gov.pk>

Dear Wireless Section

Please deliver attached message to concerned office

Regards

Pakistan Mission to UN, New York

8 East, 65th Street

New York, NY 10065

United States of America

Tel: +1 (212) 879-8600

Fax: +1 (917) 261-7867

E-mail: pakistan@un.int

Parepunnewyork@mail.mofa.gov.pk

web: www.pakun.org

— Attachments: —

LTrsUNSC-B.pdf	1.3 MB
----------------	--------

LtrUNSC-1.pdf	2.2 MB
---------------	--------

LtrsUNSc-A.pdf	2.0 MB
----------------	--------

Letters sent to the UN by Pakistan since 2015

1. Letter dated 4 September 2015 to the President of the Security Council regarding increasing tensions on the LoC and WB in Jammu & Kashmir.
2. Letter dated 9 September 2015 from the Permanent Representative to the President of the Security Council conveying Pakistan's deep concern at the reported plan by India to construct a 10-meter-high and 135 feet-wide embankment (wall) along the 197 km WB between Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir and Pakistan
3. Letter dated 24 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative to the President of the Security Council forwarding copies of the letters dated 8 September 2015 written by Adviser to PM on NS&FA and the Foreign Secretary to their Indian counterparts on 8th September 2015 for circulation as an official document.
4. Identical letters dated 12 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council drawing their attention to the draft Geospatial Information Regulation Bill 2016 circulated by the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs which was expected to introduce in their National Assembly for circulation as an official document.
5. Identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Charge d' Affaires to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council forwarding the Prime Minister's letter dated 5th August 2016 regarding persistent and egregious violations of the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination for circulation as an official document.
6. Letters dated 12 August 2016 from the Charge d' Affaires to the Secretary-General and President of the General Assembly forwarding for their information and record copies of the Resolutions passed by the Senate and National Assembly of Pakistan on 22 July and 01 August on the grave situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
7. Letter dated 20 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative to the President of the Security Council forwarding a Press Release issued by MOFA enclosing Resolution 8/43-Pol adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers of OIC on the situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir for circulation as an official document.
8. Letter 18 May 2017 from Charge d' Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the UN addressed to the President of the

Security Council. Letter dated 27 April 2017 from Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs regarding Jammu & Kashmir regarding Human Rights situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir.

9. Letter dated 13 June 2017 and letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz, regarding a video showing a young Kashmiri, tied to the bonnet of a military jeep as a human shield.
10. Letter dated 4 April 2018 and 12 March 2018 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Khawaja Muhammad Asif, about the deteriorating human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the situation on the line of control and the working boundary.
11. Foreign Minister's letter dated 29 June 2018 sent to UNSG and President UNSC on illegal detention of Kashmiri leader, Shabbir Ahmad Shah.
12. Foreign Minister's letter dated 16 December 2018 sent to UNSG and President UN SC on grave violations of human rights and tragic and indiscriminate killings of innocent people in Indian Occupied Kashmir for circulation.
13. Foreign Minister's letter dated 19 February 2019 sent to the UN Secretary-General and President of the Security Council regarding deteriorating security situation in the region resulting from the threat of the use of force against Pakistan by India.
14. Foreign Minister's letter dated 22 February 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan addressed to UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, drawing attention to the deteriorating situation of human rights in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
15. Foreign Minister's letter dated 26 February 2019 addressed to the UNSG and SC President drawing attention to the brazen violation by India of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan, when 6 to 8 Indian aircraft entered the airspace of Pakistan, for circulation.
16. FM letter 3 April 2019 addressed to the Secretary General and the President of the Security Council, drawing attention to the situation on the line of control and the working boundary in 2018, and also atrocities against unarmed innocent Kashmiris in Indian-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

17. FM letter dated 1 August 2019 addressed to UN Secretary General, drawing attention to the three interlocking developments relating to Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir that are of grave danger for regional peace and security in South Asia.
18. FM letter dated 6 August 2019 addressed to UNSG, President of the Security Council and President of the General Assembly for circulation as SC document and GA document drawing attention to the Indian action meant to strengthen India's illegal occupation of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
19. FM letter dated 13 August 2019 addressed to SC President for circulation as official document of Security Council and General Assembly on recent developments in occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
20. Letter dated 22 August 2019 from H.E. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, to H.E. Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, sent to EOSG for circulation to General Assembly members and Security Council.
21. Letter dated 26 August 2019 from H.E. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, to H.E. Ms. Joanna Wronecka, President of the UN Security Council and copy to H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General, for circulation to SC and GA members as an official document.
22. Identical letters dated 6 September and 26 August 2019 from H.E. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, addressed to President of Security Council, updating the Council on the situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
4 September 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 4 September 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the increasing tensions on the line of control and the working boundary in Jammu and Kashmir.

Indian security forces have resorted to unprovoked firing across the line of control and the working boundary over the past few months. Indian forces are increasingly targeting civilians, which is a matter of deep concern for the Government and people of Pakistan.

You would recall that the line of control and the working boundary had been relatively peaceful over the past few years in observance of the 2003 ceasefire arrangement. Violations of the ceasefire arrangement by the Indian side have, however, spiked over the last couple of months.

During July 2015, Indian security forces committed 36 violations of the ceasefire, resulting in five civilians being killed and six injured. In August 2015, the number increased significantly, with the ceasefire violations touching 90, leading to 20 civilians being killed and 97 injured.

These violations involve the use of small arms as well as heavy mortar fire, targeting innocent civilians.

The prolonged hostility along the line of control and the working boundary is vitiating the already tense atmosphere between the two countries and is a matter of grave concern. The Government of Pakistan has urged India to stop these ceasefire violations forthwith and abide by the 2003 ceasefire arrangement for the restoration of peace and tranquillity.

We expect the Security Council to take note of this provocative Indian attitude and urge restraint.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
10 September 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 9 September 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to express the Government of Pakistan's deep concern at the reported plan by India to construct a 10 m high and 41 m wide embankment (wall) along the 197 km working boundary between Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and Pakistan.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is internationally recognized as a disputed territory, with a number of Security Council resolutions on the official status of Jammu and Kashmir awaiting implementation.

In Security Council resolutions 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948, 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950, 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951 and 122 (1957) of 24 January 1957, and in the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, the Security Council and the Commission indicate that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir would be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. According to these resolutions, no party to the dispute is allowed to bring about a material change in the situation on the ground.

The Government of Pakistan considers the embankment a permanent structure that will bring about a material change in the territory in violation, inter alia, of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 38 (1948), in which the Council calls upon India and Pakistan "to inform the Council immediately of any material change in the situation which occurs or appears to either of them to be about to occur while the matter is under consideration by the Council, and consult with the Council thereon".

The Government of Pakistan believes that the embankment will create a fait accompli aimed at permanently creating a physical and psychological barrier for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, who have yet to exercise their right to self-determination, as enshrined in Security Council resolutions. Pakistan considers this an Indian effort aimed at converting the line of control and the working boundary into a quasi-international border. This is an unacceptable breach of Security Council resolutions.

We have already formally lodged a protest with the Indian Government. We hope that the Security Council will also take note of this serious situation and urge

15-15410 (E) 140915



Please recycle



India to refrain from undertaking actions that could bring about a material change in the situation on the ground, in violation of Security Council resolutions.

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
25 November 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 24 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose copies of letters, written by the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on National Security and Foreign Affairs (annex I) and the Foreign Secretary (annex II) to their Indian counterparts on 8 September 2015, regarding the following:

(a) The letter from the Adviser proposes a mechanism for preserving the ceasefire arrangement of 2003 and ending ceasefire violations on the Line of Control and the Working Boundary; release of fishermen; and religious tourism;

(b) The letter from the Foreign Secretary provides details of lack of cooperation by the Indian authorities in the Government of Pakistan's efforts to effectively prosecute the accused in the Mumbai trial and lack of prosecution by the Indian authorities of the accused in the Samjhauta Express attack, in which 42 innocent Pakistanis lost their lives.

I should be grateful if you could kindly circulate these letters as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi

15-20844 (E) 031215



Please recycle 



Annex I to the letter dated 24 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 8 September 2015 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Adviser to the Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Minister for External Affairs of India

Even though the planned meeting between the two National Security Advisers could not take place, you would agree that sustainable peace and progress of South Asia and its people are inextricably linked to friendly relations between Pakistan and India. It is in this perspective that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has stressed that the main dynamic in South Asia should be cooperation and not confrontation.

With a view to promoting cooperation and avoiding confrontation, I would like to draw your attention to the following issues:

1. **Ceasefire violations on the Line of Control and the Working Boundary.** Incidents of ceasefire violations have increased recently with accusations and counter-accusations from both sides. Civilian casualties on our side are a tragic consequence of these ceasefire violations. Both sides must investigate these ceasefire violations, which would be done under the ambit of UNMOGIP. We appreciate that the Directors General of Military Operations are maintaining contact, and the planned meeting of the Directors General of the Pakistan Rangers and the Indian Border Security Force is on course. The heavy fire by Indian forces intentionally targeting innocent civilians in three villages in the Sialkot sector on 28 August is most disturbing. To further cement our understanding on preserving the ceasefire arrangement of 2003, I am enclosing a proposed mechanism of action for your consideration please (attachment 1).
2. **Release of fishermen.** Pakistan released 163 Indian fishermen on 3 August 2015 as a goodwill humanitarian gesture. We hope that India will also release all Pakistani fishermen. We need to find a mechanism to ensure that these fishermen do not venture into the territory of the other country. The matter needs to be looked at from a humanitarian perspective. In this context, I am sending a proposed mechanism for handling the issue of fishermen and ensuring their early release (attachment 2).
3. **Religious tourism.** We attach considerable importance to religious tourism as it strengthens historic and traditional bonds between the people of the two countries. Religious tourism is also a positive source of people to people contacts. Prospects of religious tourism can be improved by easing the visa process and improving facilities of boarding/lodging for the *zairreen* from the two countries. Pakistan proposes the attached mechanism to improve religious tourism (attachment 3).

Pakistan wants swift and just disposal of the Mumbai trial to uphold the cause of justice and bring relief to the bereaved families. India should not doubt Pakistan's commitment towards this end. We cannot let the shadow of the Mumbai incident fall eternally on India-Pakistan relations. We also expect India to take effective steps to bring to justice all those involved in the terrorist attack on the Samjhauta Express. Our Foreign Secretary is writing separately to his Indian counterpart on this issue.

I wish to draw your attention to our shared commitment to hold dialogue for resolving all outstanding issues. Pakistan is firmly of the view that the resolution of the Kashmir dispute holds the key to enduring peace and prosperity in South Asia. On Jammu and Kashmir, as well as on some other issues, namely, Siachin, Sir Creek, water and trade, you would recall that some progress was achieved in the Composite Dialogue. We need to continue working on the limited progress of the past. Improving relations and building an atmosphere conducive for cooperation needs dialogue. Absence of dialogue not only creates misunderstandings but also provides space to detractors of Pakistan-India relations. It also increases the possibility of miscalculations, which may lead to undesirable consequences.

(Signed) Sartaj Aziz

Attachment 1

Mechanism for preventing ceasefire violations on the Line of Control and the Working Boundary

Issues

- Upholding the ceasefire understanding of 2003, in letter and spirit.
- Ceasefire violations have increased in this year and peaked from May to August 2015.

Existing mechanism

- Weekly phone call of Directors General of Military Operations.
- Local Commanders Flag Meeting.
- Pakistan Rangers — Indian Border Security Force meeting biannually (meeting planned in September).

Proposed mechanism for preventing ceasefire violations

- A specific date and time may be decided for imposition of ceasefire.
- The procedure of immediate Hotline Messaging (HLM) be reinvigorated. (Since the current series of ceasefire violations started in June 2015, 19 HLMs were sent, however, no response was given from the India side.)
- Brigade Commanders of areas where ceasefire violations are taking place may hold Flag Meetings at pre-selected places to address irritants/issues. It is an effective tool to defuse the situation and must be followed in letter and spirit.
- An immediate moratorium be placed on use/firing of all heavy calibre weapons (mortars and above).
- All mortars, 82-mm calibre and above heavy weapons be retracted to make their ranges ineffective. UNMOGIP to ensure enforcement on both sides.
- 82-mm calibre and above heavy weapons to be used only on the orders of General Officers Commanding on either side despite mortars being a battalion weapon.
- Joint procedure be devised on use of helicopters/remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs). Both sides will ensure prior intimation for use of helicopters to avoid an undesired action. RPV intrusions are on an increase showing offensive intentions.
- Deliberate targeting of civilian population must be avoided under all circumstances.
- Undue and unsubstantiated media hype shaping peculiar public sentiment results in negative political tone. It leads to tension and mistrust. Therefore, restraint on creating unwanted media hype is suggested to create a more positive environment for restoring trust.

Attachment 2

Mechanism for early release of fishermen and prisoners

I. Fishermen

Issues

- Late production of apprehended fisherman before the magistrate.
- Delayed consular access.
- Exchange of lists of detained fishermen only biannually (1 January and 1 July).
- Imprisonment beyond sentence (fishermen who complete their terms are sometimes not released due to the notion of reciprocity. In Pakistan, the Federal Review Board, headed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, has ordered not to hold the fishermen beyond their sentenced term).
- Registration of cases/first information reports against Pakistani fishermen for other crimes in different Indian States.
- Repatriating boats/fishing trawlers.

Implementation of Ufa decision

Release of fishermen, along with their boats, within 15 days.

Existing position

- Indian fishermen in Pakistani custody: Before Ufa, total number 355. After release of 164 fishermen on 3 August, there are 191 Indian fishermen in Pakistani custody.
- Pakistani fishermen in Indian custody: Before Ufa, total number 46. After release of 9 fishermen on 8 August, there are 37 Pakistani fishermen in Indian custody. Consular access is provided to 18 whose nationality is being verified. 17 Pakistani fishermen not yet provided consular access.

Proposal

- Focal points: Ministry of Interior/Home in conjunction with Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of External Affairs.
- It should be made mandatory for the fishermen to carry verifiable identity documents. Nature of the document to be mutually agreed.
- Latest navigation gadgets may be made mandatory for use by all fishing boats. Nature of equipment to be mutually agreed.
- Devise ways and means to educate and train the fishermen.
- Fishing companies making repeated violations to be fined and penalized.
- Both sides to notify each other within 15 days of apprehension of fishermen.
- Both sides to grant consular access within 15 days of imprisonment.
- Both sides to exchange lists of fishermen on a quarterly basis.

II. Prisoners

Issues

- Late production of apprehended individuals before the magistrate.
- Delayed consular access.
- Exchange of lists of prisoners only biannually (1 January and 1 July).
- Delay in repatriating prisoners who have completed their term.

Proposal

- Focal points: Ministry of Interior/Home in conjunction with the Ministry of External Affairs.
- Both sides to notify each other within 15 days of apprehension of the individual.
- Both sides to grant consular access within 15 days of notification.
- Both sides to exchange lists of prisoners on a quarterly basis.
- Both sides to notify each other one month in advance before completion of prison term, with a view to ensuring early repatriation of the prisoner.

Attachment 3

Mechanism for religious tourism

Issues

- Late issuance of visas (more troublesome for those belonging to far-flung areas of southern Punjab, Sindh interior and Balochistan).
- As per the visa Agreement between the two countries signed on 8 September 2012, pilgrim visas are required to be issued at least 10 days before commencement of the travel. However, this is not being done.
- Long delays at Attari Railway Station (up to 6-8 hours after completion of the immigration formalities).
- Except New Delhi, no accommodation in a hotel is being provided to the *zaireen*. The *zaireen* are accommodated in makeshift camps.
- In Sarhind and Kalyar Sharif, the *zaireen* are not allowed to visit the cities or have free movement between the shrines and places of accommodation. If the visas are issued for a city, then *zaireen* may have the liberty to visit the city.
- Pakistan side proposes that shrine of Ahmed Raza Khan Bareilvi at Bareli be added to the list of shrines annexed to the 1974 protocol.
- Pakistan also proposes the addition of 50 per cent *zaireen* for the Urs of Ajmir Sharif, Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia and Hazrat Amir Khusro.

Proposal

A mechanism be established with the following elements:

- A fixed timeframe for issuance of religious tourism visas (40 days from receipt of application).
- At expiry of above time limit, the High Commissioner to be empowered to issue visas on reciprocity basis.
- Rejection of visa to be informed well in time (at least 10 days before travel).
- Proper hotel accommodation to be provided to all *zaireen* at all places.
- Both sides can start work on building guesthouses close to shrines/temples to accommodate the *zaireen* from each side.
- The mechanism and facilities promised to the *zaireen* may regularly be reviewed at the conclusion of each visit by the two countries and issues addressed before the next visit.

Annex II to the letter dated 24 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 8 September 2015 from the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan to the Foreign Secretary of India

The meeting between the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India has provided us a direction to move forward on various issues of importance. The leadership recognizes the need for maintaining peace, resuming dialogue on all issues of mutual interest and concern, and promoting development.

Pakistan regrets the cancellation of the National Security Adviser-level dialogue which was to be held on 23 and 24 August 2015, in New Delhi, due to the preconditions set by India. We believe that a dialogue without conditionalities could have been productive and useful and is the only way forward for the resolution of all outstanding issues and for achieving peace and security.

You would agree, Mr. Foreign Secretary, that in view of the stalled dialogue, the communication gap has given space to misunderstandings on various issues, thus further widening the gulf. Recently issued statements at the high political and official levels in India, and constant negative media reports had further vitiated the atmosphere, warranting concerted effort on both sides to contain the situation.

The meeting between the Prime Ministers has provided us a platform to inter alia discuss issues connected to terrorism. In this regard, the press statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting underscores the need for sharing of evidence and information to expedite the trial of the Mumbai accused in Pakistan.

Mumbai trial

You would appreciate that the Mumbai trial is entering its final stages and we urgently need additional evidence that is in possession of India. In particular, all articles collected by the Indian investigating officers during investigation of this matter and recovered under different recovery memos may be handed over to Pakistan to assist the prosecution. The specific articles which must be provided in this regard are:

- (i) Engine Yamaha No. 1020015;
- (ii) Weapons recovered from places of incident used by the terrorists;
- (iii) Jackets, pants, and blankets;
- (iv) Bottle of soft drink "Dew";
- (v) Diary containing matter in Urdu;
- (vi) GPS (positions on the system showing areas in Karachi and Thatta);
- (vii) Satellite telephone (that remain connected in Karachi);
- (viii) Cell phones (used by terrorists during operation).

In addition to the above-mentioned material evidence, it may be important to establish an appropriate channel of communication between the law enforcement

agencies of the two countries to enable effective exchange of information and evidence in respect of this case. Moreover, all individuals who had provided material evidence in connection with the case will need to be made available to make relevant statements under oath and to be cross-examined in accordance with applicable law.

May I recall different stages through which this case has progressed to allay some of the misperceptions, which lead to inaccurate media reports and politicization of a judicial process.

The Mumbai trial, which is currently under judicial process with the Anti-Terrorism Court, Islamabad, began in 2009, and proceeded with recording of statements of the prosecution witnesses, while exchanges on seeking information and evidence took place between the two countries. In the meantime, the main accused, Zaki ur Rehman Lakhvi, who was in detention since 2009, was granted bail by the Court on 18 December 2014. The Government of Pakistan contested the decision. The timing of the bail coincided with the most barbaric terrorist attack on the Army Public School, Peshawar, in which over 140 innocent people of the school, including 132 children, were martyred. While the whole of Pakistan was in mourning, the news of Lakhvi's bail was used by the Indian media and political figures to raise questions about Pakistan's commitment to fight terrorism.

Given the sensitivities attached to the Mumbai case, the Government of Pakistan has assigned a dedicated high-level team of legal experts to closely monitor the developments in the case. These legal experts have undertaken a review of the case. In their assessment, so far the prosecution evidence remains weak and incomplete due to failure on the part of the Indian authorities to provide the incriminating evidence that they claimed was in their possession in respect of this matter. For this reason, the law enforcement authorities in both the countries were required to collaborate effectively to ensure that the prosecution has all the relevant material in its possession to effectively prosecute the case in Pakistan. In this communication, I wish to share with you some of the challenges the prosecution is confronted with.

It is on record that the first dossier with preliminary information was provided by India on 5 January 2009, i.e. 40 days after the Mumbai incident. Soon after examining the contents, the Government of Pakistan set up a Joint Investigation Team. The terms of reference of the Team were handed to your High Commission in Islamabad and investigations were initiated on 16 January 2009. On 12 February 2009, the Pakistani authorities registered a criminal case against nine accused, including Ajmal Kasab. Pakistan also formally requested further information from India on 12 February 2009. In order to undertake an effective prosecution, 32 questions were handed to the Indian side for response. It was then underscored by the Pakistani authorities that "successful prosecution of the accused will require combined efforts of Pakistan and India". The incident took place in India and all the material evidence was, therefore, in the possession of the Indian authorities.

The Government of Pakistan, in the meantime, approached the INTERPOL Secretary General, Mr. Ronald Noble, for assistance in getting additional investigative leads from the four countries whom Pakistan had requested. The replies to the 32 questions were received, albeit incomplete, on 13 March 2009. Some of the important queries still remained unanswered.

Between 5 January 2009 and 25 April 2010 numerous dossiers were exchanged. Information received in the Hindi language could not be used in the absence of attested translation.

Pakistan's response to the Indian dossiers amply demonstrated our sincerity, earnestness and commitment to combat terrorism and proceed with investigations and prosecution of those allegedly involved in the Mumbai attacks.

No nation should have any doubt about Pakistan's commitment to eliminating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, for Pakistan itself, being the biggest victim of this menace, has lost more than 60,000 of its citizens' lives and suffered economic losses of over US\$ 100 billion in the fight against terrorism.

It took India several months to provide the English translation of Ajmal Kasab's statement, which was not made available until 9 June 2009. The statement of the Indian Magistrate, who alleged that the terrorists were maintaining communication with their handlers in Pakistan, and pink foam (material evidence) were also not provided to Pakistan. In addition, Pakistan's request for consular access to Zabiullah Ansari, an alleged operative of the Mumbai attackers, was also not acceded to.

In response to Pakistan's requirement of a certified copy of the English translation of the seizure memo of "Garmin radio and GPS", India maintained that the original seizure memo dated 29 November 2008 had to be changed as the packet, which contained the handset, was re-opened on 30 November 2008 for investigation. In the process, it transpired that earlier the handset number was incorrectly noted in the memo.

From October 2010 onwards, Pakistan made repeated requests to Indian authorities to allow the visit of a Judicial Commission to India for recording statements of four prosecution witnesses, namely Mr. Ramesh Padmnabh Mahale (Chief Investigating Officer), Crime Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Mumbai; Mr. Rama Vijay Sawand Wagule, Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Mumbai 3rd Court, who had recorded Ajmal Kasab's statement; and two doctors, who had conducted the post-mortem of the victims of the Mumbai attacks of 26 November 2008. This request (visit of a Judicial Commission to India) was not granted until the end of September 2013, i.e. four years after the incident, three years after the request was made and a year after Ajmal Kasab was hanged. It is important to note that almost six and a half years after the Mumbai incident the prosecution does not have the requisite material evidence from the Indian authorities. It is clear that the prosecution could not have proceeded effectively without material evidence. It is neither reasonable nor acceptable to blame Pakistan for the slow pace or lack of progress. It was Indian authorities' responsibility to provide all the material evidence, which has not been done.

It is pertinent to mention that on 3 February 2011 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in its note referred to its earlier note of 5 December 2010, and emphasized that further delay in facilitating the Commission's visit and provision of the requisite evidence could weaken the prosecution's case against the accused, in particular, against the principal accused Zaki ur Rehman Lakhvi, resulting in bail, lesser sentence, or acquittal.

The record shows that Pakistan has used its best efforts to apprehend and prosecute individuals allegedly involved in the Mumbai attacks. Seven individuals

identified have been booked and are undergoing trial. The statements of 57 prosecution witnesses have already been recorded.

Our courts are independent and will not accept interference from the Government. No individual will be convicted or denied liberty in the absence of cogent and compelling evidence.

In view of Pakistan's commitment and in the spirit of cooperation, I wish to underscore that all material and evidence relating to this matter in the possession of the Indian authorities be provided to Pakistan on urgent basis. Without that material, and evidence, the prosecution cannot be effective.

Samjhauta Express attack

The second issue of equal importance is the Samjhauta Express terrorist attack, in which 42 innocent Pakistanis lost their lives. This terrorist attack took place almost two years before the Mumbai attacks. The mastermind of the terrorist attack, Swami Aseemanand, a hardcore member of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), publicly confessed to carrying out the terrorist attack with the active involvement of some Indian Army officers, including a senior officer, Colonel Prasad Shrikant Purohit, founder of the Hindu extremist organization, Abhinav Bharat, which is known for carrying out several terrorist acts. Swami also named RSS Chief Mohan Bhagwat. In December 2010, the National Investigation Agency of India claimed that it had solid evidence that the RSS affiliate Swami Aseemanand was the mastermind. In January 2011, Swami confessed that Saffron terror outfits were behind the Samjhauta terrorist attack.

The confession of Swami Aseemanand was prompted by his meeting with a Muslim boy in jail in connection with a terrorist attack in Malegaon in 2010. Swami wrote two letters to his brother to be forwarded to the top leaders in India and Pakistan confessing his involvement along with other right-wing Hindu extremist elements in the terrorist attacks on the Samjhauta Express, the Makkah Masjid at Hyderabad, the Dargah Sharif Ajmer and at Malegaon. He recorded this statement with the Indian federal police in January 2011.

The refusal of the National Investigation Agency of India to challenge the bail granted to Swami Aseemanand is a matter of serious concern for Pakistan. It is also disturbing to note that the Indian Government has decided not to challenge the bail granted to the two accused in the Makkah Masjid blast (May 2007) on grounds of parity, citing the earlier orders whereby bail was granted to Bharat Mohan Lal alias Bharat Bhai and Tejaram Parmar, which had also not been challenged by the prosecution. Terrorism has no religion.

It is regretted that in the case of the Samjhauta terrorist attack, despite a lapse of more than eight years, and the presence of solid evidence and confessions, details of investigations have not been shared with Pakistan, in spite of assurances by India at the highest political level. In addition, we are not aware of the status of the trial of these terrorists. The relatives of the victims have been left with an acute sense of injustice that those who killed their loved ones are not being held accountable. The people of Pakistan are demanding an explanation from their Government as to what concrete steps have been taken in this regard and have demanded that this matter be raised with the Government of India. We would urge the Indian authorities and law enforcement agencies to bring the perpetrators of this horrific crime to justice.

Through this detailed communication, I seek your indulgence to address Pakistan's concerns in respect of both the above-mentioned terrorist attacks. I am sure you will agree on the need to effectively collaborate and share material and evidence required to undertake prosecution of alleged terrorists. Channels of communication must be kept open to enable this to be done. It is equally important to create an environment which facilitates dialogue and focuses on creating a better and more secure future of the entire region.

(Signed) Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry

**Security Council**Distr.: General
12 May 2016

Original: English

Identical letters dated 12 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I would like to draw your attention to the draft Geospatial Information Regulation Bill, 2016, being circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs of India, which is expected to be introduced soon in the Parliament of India.

Pakistan has serious concerns with regard to the bill, in particular article 6, which states that "no person shall depict, disseminate, publish or distribute any wrong or false topographic information of India, including international boundaries through Internet platforms or online services or in any electronic or physical form". In addition, according to articles 12 to 16 of the bill, the illegal acquisition, dissemination, use and wrong depiction of geospatial information will be punished with heavy fines and imprisonment of up to seven years.

As you are aware, Security Council resolutions 47 (1948), 51 (1948), 80 (1950), 91 (1951) and 122 (1957) and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 declared that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir would be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. Thus, the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is a United Nations declared and internationally accepted "disputed territory". This position is also reflected in the official maps of the United Nations and Pakistan (see annex).

However, in violation of Security Council resolutions and international law, the official map of India has been depicting the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir as a part of India, which is factually incorrect, legally untenable and morally unacceptable. Sadly, the international community and the United Nations have failed to take notice of this action of India.

Once this law is passed, the Government of India would be able to penalize individuals and organizations who do not depict the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India, which would be contrary to Security Council resolutions.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 25 May 2016.

16-07786* (E) 260516

Please recycle 

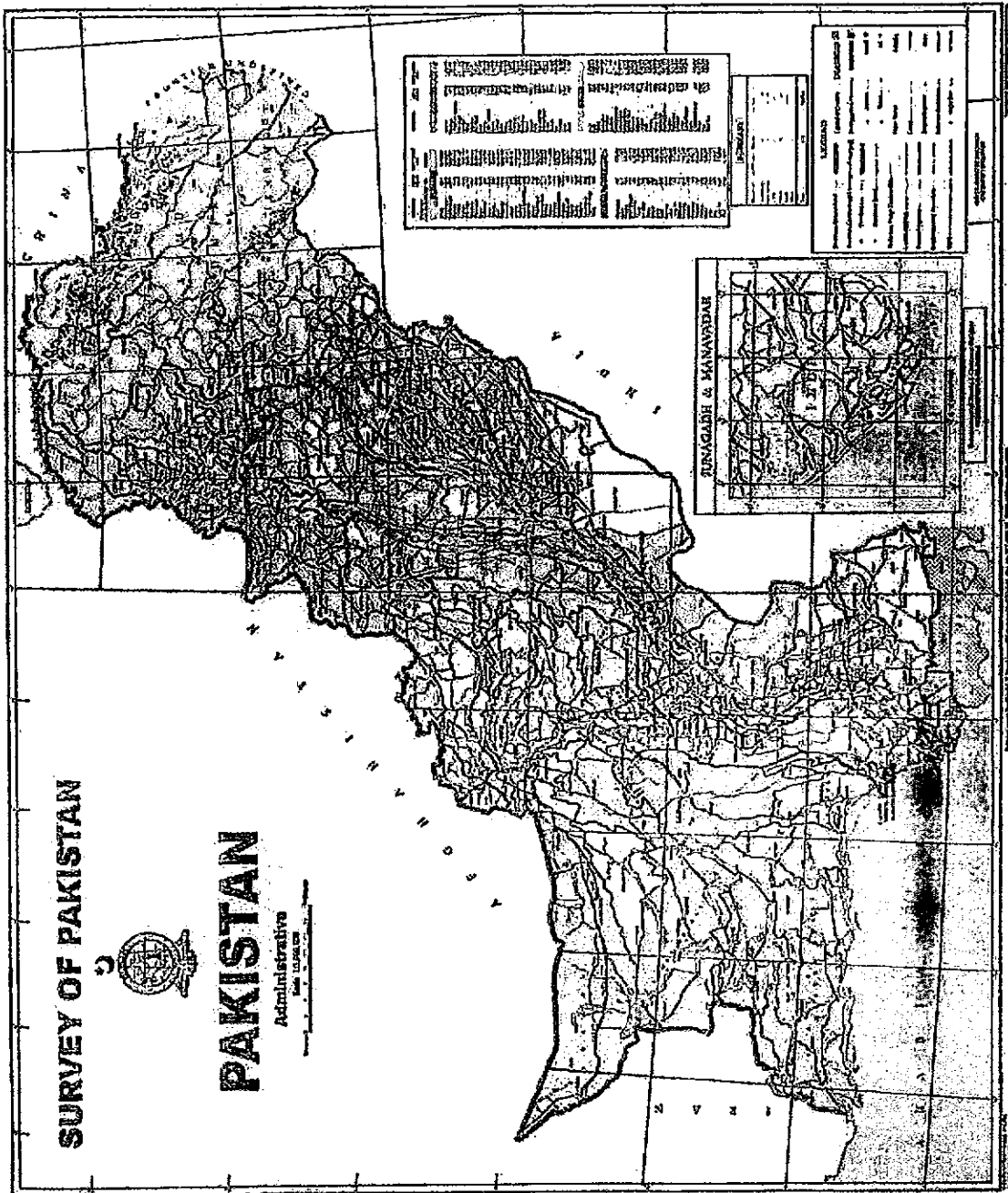
The international community should honour its responsibility to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. More than 65 years later, the people of Jammu and Kashmir are still waiting for the international community and the United Nations to fulfil their commitments by holding an independent and impartial plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations.

Failure on the part of the United Nations to ensure the sanctity of its resolutions has resulted in blatant violations of international law, as well as human rights abuses against the Kashmiri people. The Government of India has been using force as State policy, which has been exacerbating the situation. In view of this, the United Nations should intervene to uphold Security Council resolutions and urge India to stop such acts that are in violation of international law.

I would request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council, under the item entitled "The India/Pakistan question".

(Signed) Maleeha Lodhi

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council



Annex to the identical letters dated 13 July 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to bring to your urgent attention the grave developments that are currently taking place in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

You would be aware of the alarming human rights situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir following the extrajudicial execution of 22-year-old Kashmiri youth leader and rights activist, Burhan Muzaffar Wani, by Indian security officers in the southern town of Pulwama in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir on 8 July 2016.

In the exercise of their fundamental human rights, tens of thousands of Kashmiris came out to peacefully protest against this killing and to pay homage to this young symbol of the Kashmiri movement for self-determination. Brute force, including indiscriminate use of live ammunition by Indian security forces on peaceful protestors, has resulted in more than 30 casualties and injuries to over 300 innocent people over the past three days.

The valiant people of Jammu and Kashmir have thus been subjected to yet another brutal bloodbath at the hands of the Indian occupying forces that continue to operate with complete impunity, trampling the fundamental freedoms of the Kashmiri people in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. I am sure that in these times of democracy and accountability, the international community, led by the United Nations, cannot remain passive to such callous behaviour and grave violations of human rights by India in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir over the last several decades.

The United Nations has a special and permanent responsibility with regard to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, which remains on the agenda of the Security Council and is yet to be resolved in accordance with its relevant resolutions. The current situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is in fact the result of the continued denial by India of the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people through a free and fair plebiscite under United Nations auspices, which was assured by the United Nations in its multiple resolutions.

You would agree that the non-resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute is a constant source of tension and instability in the region and a threat to international peace and security. Lack of progress in finding a durable solution to the Kashmir question in accordance with United Nations resolutions, along with the continuing violations of human rights in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and lack of accountability therefor, have led to feelings of frustration and resentment, especially among the new generation of Kashmiris, who are increasingly adding their voices to the decades-long Kashmiri indigenous movement for self-determination. India can no longer be in denial of these facts by terming the situation an internal matter, a position that has no standing whatsoever, in view of the internationally recognized disputed status of Jammu and Kashmir, as is also reflected in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

I would like to urge you to take note of the prevailing situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and its serious implications for international peace and security. We also request that you call upon India to stop the killing of innocent civilians and to cease its repressive policies and human rights violations in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Let me underline that, as a concerned party, Pakistan remains committed to peacefully resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. Pakistan will continue to extend its moral and diplomatic support for the realization of the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan has also always welcomed the role and initiatives of the Secretary-General to facilitate the resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir question, and we will continue to support such efforts in the future.

(Signed) Sartaj Aziz
Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs



Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2016

Original: English

**Identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

I have the honour to forward to you a letter dated 5 August 2016 from the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex), drawing urgent attention to the recent developments in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where persistent and egregious violations of the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination, are posing a grave threat to regional and international peace and security.

I request that the letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council, in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Nabeel Munir
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 15 August 2016.

16-13780* (E) 150816



Please recycle 



**Annex to the identical letters dated 8 August 2016 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the
President of the Security Council**

**Letter from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the Secretary-General
of the United Nations**

I am writing to draw your urgent attention to the recent developments in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where persistent and egregious violations of the basic human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination, is posing a grave threat to regional and international peace and security.

You will recall that I had also raised with you the question of persisting tensions in the region owing to the unresolved Kashmir dispute during our meeting on the sidelines of the seventieth session of the General Assembly in September 2015. I had reminded you that the United Nations had long-standing obligations to resolve this issue. I had called for the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir to fulfil the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people through an independent plebiscite under United Nations auspices.

The current escalation of conflict in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is a direct result of the cold-blooded execution of the 22-year-old Kashmiri leader, Burhan Muzffar Wani, by the Indian occupation forces. His assassination generated a wave of anger and indignation across the territory. Hundreds of thousands of Kashmiris turned out in the streets in peaceful protest to pay homage to this young icon of Kashmiri resistance, and later to attend his funeral. In doing so, they were merely exercising their right to freedom of peaceful assembly. And yet the Indian occupation forces unleashed a reign of terror upon them. Use of illegitimate and excessive force has so far resulted in over 50 casualties. More than 3,500 people have been injured and about 100 people, including children, may have been left permanently blind by the pellets directly targeted at them.

Indiscriminate use of force against unarmed civilians cannot be condoned under any pretext; and the killing of innocent and unarmed Kashmiris cannot be tolerated under any circumstances. The hapless victims include women, children and the elderly. There have been instances of tear gas shelling of hospitals, harassment of doctors and prevention of access to medical services. To conceal their atrocities from the international community, the Indian authorities have suspended mobile and Internet services and muzzled the independent media.

The situation is a clear manifestation of Indian State terrorism to suppress the Kashmiris' struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination. The spontaneity and spread of the uprising is clear proof of its being indigenous; it is also an unequivocal expression of the popular rejection of Indian occupation. Indian claims that the deteriorating human rights situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is an internal matter is not just a violation of Security Council resolutions and India's international commitments, but it is also a travesty of justice.

Suppressing the voice of the Kashmiri people can never legitimize the Indian occupation of Jammu and Kashmir. The only way to relieve the Kashmiris of their

heart-rending suffering is by immediately implementing the Security Council resolutions, which provide for a fair and impartial plebiscite under United Nations auspices. The Kashmiris have been waiting for the fulfilment of this pledge for almost seven decades now. This is also the only path to sustainable peace in the region.

The situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir demands immediate attention. The grave human rights violations by India must be strongly condemned and an independent enquiry instituted into the extrajudicial killings.

Let me assure you of Pakistan's continued commitment to the peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the wishes of its people and the resolutions of the Security Council. You would always find in Pakistan a reliable and consistent partner in your efforts to promote peace and stability in South Asia.

(Signed) Muhammad Nawaz Sharif



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 August 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 12 August 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward a copy, of the resolutions unanimously passed by the Senate and the National Assembly of Pakistan on 22 July and 1 August 2016, respectively, on the grave situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

It is requested that the resolutions kindly be circulated as a document of the Security Council, in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Nabeel Munir
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-14078 (E) 180816



Please recycle



**Annex to the letter dated 12 August 2016 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the
United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Resolution No. 271 of the Senate of Pakistan

The Senate of Pakistan, after having detailed discussions and deliberations on adjournment motions moved by Senators from all parliamentary parties on the unprecedented State terrorism, brutal killings, human rights violations and restrictions on freedom of expression including mass and social media restrictions in Indian-held Kashmir, unanimously resolves to express solidarity with the oppressed and struggling people of Indian-held Kashmir in their latest popular, spontaneous, indigenous and widespread upsurge against the illegal and unjust occupation.

The House takes note that, since the pivotal martyrdom of Burhan Wani, and scores of innocent civilians, the unprecedented brutality of the Indian security forces in the Valley have resulted in an ongoing massacre leading to over 50 fatalities, 3,500 injuries and nearly 150 persons blinded and critically maimed.

Apart from the fifth generation of Kashmiris facing near-genocidal policies of the State, with the highest soldier-to-civilian ratio in the world as over 700,000 troops and paramilitary remain as occupiers in a Valley with a population of 4 million, black laws reinforce the egregious human rights violations. Black laws like the Public Safety Act, the Jammu and Kashmir Armed Forces Special Powers Act and other punitive measures should be immediately repealed since these are repugnant to fundamental rights and human dignity encoded in universal laws and civilized norms. The proliferation of mass graves and the blatant use of lethal and proscribed non-lethal weapons testify to this chilling reality.

To cover up these execrable crimes against humanity, the "world's largest democracy", India, has resorted to the worst kind of censorship including print, electronic and social media blanket bans. This attempt to black out voices of truth coming out from behind this "Iron Curtain" of terror and shame has included intimidation and harassment of journalists, conscientious objectors and human rights defenders.

The Senate, representing the sentiments of the entire Federation of Pakistan,

Strongly and unequivocally condemns these blatant violations of international and human rights laws, and

Urges the international community, intergovernmental and inter-parliamentary organizations, elected representatives and bodies, human rights organizations, civil society and media organizations working for freedom of expression to respond to this urgent call of conscience by implementing forthwith the United Nations resolutions on the inalienable right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Moved by Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq, Leader of the
House, on his own behalf and on behalf of the entire House**

Unanimously passed by the Senate of Pakistan on 22 July 2016

Resolution adopted by the National Assembly of Pakistan on 1 August 2016

The National Assembly of Pakistan strongly condemns the recent atrocities perpetrated on innocent Kashmiris by Indian security forces in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, including brutal killings of more than 50 persons, indiscriminate shooting and beatings causing injuries to over 5,000 persons, gross human rights violations and blanket restrictions on freedom of expression, especially on print, electronic and social media. The use of inhumane pellet guns which blinded unarmed protestors including women and children is especially deplorable and is against the canons of international humanitarian laws.

This House denounces these reprehensible acts of unprecedented State terrorism by India. It is confident that these blatant violations of international law cannot deter the valiant, oppressed people of Jammu and Kashmir from continuing to press their demand for realization of their right to self-determination, which is enshrined in numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions.

This House salutes, and expresses complete solidarity with, the brave people of Indian Occupied Kashmir in their latest popular, spontaneous and peaceful protests against the illegal occupation by India and extrajudicial killing of Kashmiri youth leader Burhan Wani and other innocent persons. It reiterates its continuing political, moral and diplomatic support for this just struggle.

This House calls upon the Government to press the international community, inter-governmental and inter-parliamentary organizations, international non-governmental organizations and civil society and media organizations to urge the Government of India to immediately:

(1) stop all violations of the human rights of the people in Indian Occupied Kashmir and acts of State terrorism;

(2) repeal all black laws like the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990, the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act 1978 and others which are repugnant to fundamental rights and human dignity;

(3) release all political prisoners, including the Hurriyat leadership;

(4) lift all restrictions on the media and stop intimidation and harassment of journalists; and

(5) implement Security Council resolutions promising the right of self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

(6) This House also demands that the Human Rights Council in Geneva should be requested to immediately send a fact-finding mission to Indian Occupied Kashmir to investigate human rights violations by Indian security forces.



Security Council

Distr.: General
20 October 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 20 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, containing resolution 8/43-POL, adopted by the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, on the situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir (see annex).

I would kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council, in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi

16-18252 (E) 261016



Please recycle 



Annex to the letter dated 20 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Press release No. 535/2016

Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation adopts strongly worded resolution on the situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir, condemns India in strongest possible terms for their atrocities on Kashmiris in Indian Occupied Kashmir

Islamabad, 19 October 2016

The Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation met in Tashkent on 18 and 19 October 2016 for its forty-third session and adopted a very strongly worded resolution on the grave human rights situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir. While upholding Kashmiris' right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, they reaffirmed the unwavering support of Organization of Islamic Cooperation countries to the just cause of the Kashmiri people, expressed deep concern and condemned in the strongest possible terms the unabated killing of defenceless Kashmiris in Indian Occupied Kashmir.

The Foreign Ministers noted the demonstrations by unarmed Kashmiris, despite the curfew, in the wake of Burhan Wani's extrajudicial killing as a referendum against India. The Foreign Ministers condemned India for the illegal detention of Kashmiris, the incarceration of Hurriyat leaders in torturous conditions and the brutal killings of Kashmiris, including children. They also condemned the Handwara episode of forced detention and sexual assault of a minor girl by the Indian police.

The Foreign Ministers once again rejected Indian attempts to equate the freedom of movement of indigenous Kashmiris in Indian Occupied Kashmir with terrorism. They paid rich tribute to the Kashmiris for the heroic struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination. They also expressed deep concern at Indian attempts to bring demographic changes in Indian Occupied Kashmir by establishing colonies and through forced conversions and the permanent settlement of non-Kashmiris in Indian Occupied Kashmir. They rejected the sham elections conducted under duress as a substitute for the exercise of the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Foreign Ministers denounced India's refusal to allow access to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation fact-finding mission to Indian Occupied Kashmir and called for a free and impartial inquiry into the 6,000 unmarked mass graves in Indian Occupied Kashmir discovered in 2009 in order to bring the perpetrators of the genocide to justice. The complete text of the resolution, adopted at the forty-third session of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is as follows:

Resolution No. 8/43-POL on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, adopted at the forty-third session of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held in Tashkent on 18 and 19 October 2016 (17 and 18 Muharram A. H. 1438)

The forty-third session of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, under the theme "Education and enlightenment: path to peace and creativity", held in Tashkent on 17 and 18 Muharram A. H. 1438 (18 and 19 October 2016),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sanctity of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, and recalling the numerous unimplemented Security Council resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, which declare that the final disposition of the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people to join India or Pakistan expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the seventh, tenth and eleventh sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference and the extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit, held in Casablanca, Morocco, in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997, and all previous resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and the joint communiqué, as well as the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, and endorsing the recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming the unwavering support expressed for the Kashmiri people in their just cause in the joint communiqué of the Thirteenth Summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Stressing that Jammu and Kashmir is the core dispute between Pakistan and India and its resolution is indispensable for the realization of the dream for peace in South Asia,

Expressing deep concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and atrocious human rights violations committed by the security forces of India in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

Condemning in the strongest possible terms the unabated killing and brutality let loose in Indian Occupied Kashmir by the security forces of India in the aftermath of the killing of immensely popular armed resistance leader Burhan Wani, in which dozens of civilians were killed and hundreds injured for mourning and protesting at the death of their beloved leader and expressing shock at the deadly silence of world community at the mass killings,

Noting the hugely attended funeral procession of Burhan Wani and demonstrations despite curfew restrictions as referendum against India,

Condemning the illegal police detention of Handwara, a minor girl, for 27 days when, instead of initiating inquiry against Army officials accused of sexually molesting the girl, Indian authorities used all means to force the girl

into changing her statement and brutally killed five civilians for protesting for the release of the minor girl,

Further condemning the killing of Sheikh Tanveer Sultan, who was shot dead on 13 June 2016 by Indian police in a fake encounter while traveling in a passenger bus,

Expressing deep shock at the discovery of more than 6,000 unmarked mass graves in Indian Occupied Kashmir and the apathy of the Government of India, which is still unmoved by this great human tragedy,

Strongly condemning prolonged detentions of Kashmiri leaders by India and violations of freedom of movement and expression, and noting with concern that prolonged detentions are taking a heavy toll on the health of Kashmiri leaders,

Further condemning the widespread practice of the harassment of Kashmiri students in Indian institutions for showing support to Pakistan,

Rejecting the Indian attempts to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism, and expressing support to the widespread indigenous movement in Indian Occupied Kashmir for the realization of their right to self-determination,

Taking note of the huge gatherings at the funerals of armed fighters and the demonstrations in their favour as a manifestation of widespread public support for the armed struggle in Indian Occupied Kashmir,

Paying rich tribute to the valiant people of Indian Occupied Kashmir for waging a heroic struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination,

Rejecting the sham and farcical elections held in Indian Occupied Kashmir under the duress of 700,000 Indian security forces as a substitute for a free and impartial plebiscite held under the auspices of the United Nations, which were rejected by the Security Council in its resolutions 91 (1951) and 122 (1957),

Expressing deep concern at Indian attempts to bring demographic changes in Indian Occupied Kashmir and converting the Muslim majority of the State into the minority by settling non-Muslim non-State subjects like West Pakistan refugees and establishing Sainik colonies,

Denouncing Indian attempts to disturb the religious harmony of Indian Occupied Kashmir by establishing separate colonies for Pandits, who are always welcomed by Kashmiris to return to their ancestral lands,

Taking note of the memorandum presented by the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir,

Encouraging and expressing the hope that both Pakistan and India resume the dialogue process for peacefully resolving all their outstanding issues, particularly the core dispute of Jammu and Kashmir,

Acknowledging that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the principal party to the dispute and should be included in the Pakistan-India dialogue process,

Welcoming the establishment of a standing mechanism by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission for monitoring the human rights situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the adoption of its working modalities and operating methods during the sixth and eighth regular sessions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation-Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission in pursuance of resolutions 1/40-POL, 8/41-POL and 8/42-POL adopted by the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions, respectively,

Regretting that India is not allowing the Organization of Islamic Cooperation fact-finding mission to visit Indian Occupied Kashmir nor has it responded favourably to the offers of a good offices mission by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Taking note of the personal support of the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation for the Kashmir cause and his efforts for the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute,

Expressing support for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on Jammu and Kashmir, who recently led a high-level Organization of Islamic Cooperation delegation on a successful visit to Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir,

1. *Calls upon* India to implement the numerous Security Council resolutions on Kashmir which declare that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people, to join India or Pakistan, expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. *Reminds* the international community of its obligations to ensure the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on Kashmir and fulfil the promises made by it with the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to break its deadly silence over continuous atrocious human rights violations against civilians in Indian Occupied Kashmir and take notice of excessive use of force against civilians in the aftermath of the killing of Burhan Wani, in which Indian forces fired at the protesters above the waist and implemented a policy of "shoot to kill" which resulted in dozens of deaths and many hundreds injured;

4. *Urges* India to stop forthwith the gross human rights violations in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and allow international human rights groups access to Indian Occupied Kashmir;

5. *Calls upon* India to respect the rights of freedom of movement and expression of Kashmiri leaders and release all political prisoners forthwith, particularly Syed Ali Shah Geelani, whose health has significantly deteriorated due to prolonged detention;

6. *Urges* India not to change the religious make-up of the State by settling non-State subjects in Indian Occupied Kashmir, to respect the internationally recognized disputed status of the State and not to bring any material changes there;

7. *Further urges* India not to implement the disturbing plans of religious harmony of Indian Occupied Kashmir by establishing separate colonies for Pandits;

8. *Calls upon* India to conduct free and impartial inquiry into the discovery of 6,000 unmarked mass graves and bring the perpetrators to justice;

9. *Affirms* that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute for the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Jammu and Kashmir, as provided in the relevant Security Council resolutions and reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the General Assembly;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the recent efforts of the Governments of Pakistan and India to resume the dialogue process for the resolution of all outstanding issues, particularly the core dispute of Jammu and Kashmir, and hopes that the dialogue process starts soon;

11. *Calls for* the expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation mission led by Amb. Abdullah Al-Alim, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan and Azad Kashmir, in May 2016;

12. *Appeals* to member States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and other Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people;

13. *Requests* the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the financial resources necessary to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees, and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals;

14. *Urges* the Government of India to allow the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation fact-finding mission to visit Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir for a neutral and impartial judgment of the human rights situation there;

15. *Recommends* that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international forums, and mandates the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to meet regularly;

16. *Welcomes* the important briefings provided by the Standing Mechanism on Indian Occupied Kashmir of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir during the Islamic Summit and the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the human rights violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir, requests it to

continue this useful practice, and also requests the Standing Mechanism to submit its regular reports on the human rights situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir to the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at its subsequent sessions;

17. *Decides* to consider the Jammu and Kashmir dispute at the forty-fourth session of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
19 May 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 18 May 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to forward a letter dated 27 April 2017 from the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz, to the Secretary-General, drawing attention to the continued violations by India of the Charter of the United Nations and international covenants and conventions on human rights with regard to demographic changes in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Nabeel Munir
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 18 May 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

**Letter dated 27 April 2017 from the Adviser to the Prime Minister
of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General**

Jammu and Kashmir dispute

We deeply appreciate your expression of interest in helping to resolve the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, soon after you assumed charge of the office.

As you are aware, the human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir has been a matter of profound concern for a long time, particularly the large-scale killing and blinding of hundreds of Kashmiris, including children, using pellet guns. Injuries and maimings, disappearances, false encounters, arrests and custodial killings and the rape of Kashmiri women, used as a tool to terrorize them, as well as systematic changes in demography to convert a Muslim-majority territory into a Muslim-minority state, are commonplace. India has not only constantly violated the Charter of the United Nations and all the international covenants and conventions on human rights in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, but also blatantly disrespected Security Council and United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions on Kashmir.

Demographic changes in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir

India is trying to bring demographic changes to institute Hindu domination in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. I wish to apprise you of the recent developments in this regard in the succeeding part of the present letter. I have also enclosed relevant data, which serve as empirical evidence of Indian plans for demographic changes in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.* In this regard, the following steps are being taken by India:

- **Settlement of West Pakistan refugees.** A recent proposal by the 31-member Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs of the Indian Government to permanently settle the "West Pakistan refugees" in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir has created unrest among the people of the Kashmir Valley. The so-called West Pakistan refugees do not hail from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Indian Government is trying slowly and gradually to integrate them into Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, which is not only a violation of the state Constitution, but also a violation of Security Council resolutions on the Kashmir dispute, which forbid any material change until the implementation of the resolutions. Details regarding West Pakistan refugees are provided in enclosure I.
- **Issuance of permanent resident certificates.** Another attempt to change the demography of Indian-occupied Kashmir is a move in which children of Hindu families who do not belong to Jammu and Kashmir are being issued permanent resident certificates. To date, 500 such certificates have been issued to students in the Kishtwar district of Jammu, out of a proposed 5,000 in total.
- **Allotment of land to retired army personnel.** Recently, a new proposal has been floated to establish "Sainik" colonies by allotting land to retired army personnel who have served in Kashmir for a minimum of three years and to the families of army personnel who died during fighting in Kashmir. Under the

* The enclosures are being circulated in the language of submission only.

guise of a welfare measure, an attempt is being made to settle non-Kashmiris in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

- **Issuance of land to non-Kashmiri Hindu industrialists.** Non-Kashmiri Hindu industrialists are being allotted land for establishing industries in areas other than industrial zones.
- **Establishment of separate townships for Kashmiri pandits.** The Government of India has asked the state government to earmark land for separate towns in the Valley for Kashmiri pandits, who are presently settled in different Indian states. Land for separate townships was identified in seven places, out of which land at three places has been shortlisted. Details regarding Kashmiri pandits are provided in enclosure II. While the Hurriyat leadership in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the general public have always welcomed the return of Kashmiri pandits to their ancestral lands, they oppose the idea of separate townships, which would not only enable the Indian Government to settle non-Kashmiris there but would also enable manipulation on religious, social and political lines.

I hope, in all earnestness, that the foregoing will receive the urgent attention of the United Nations, the Security Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The non-implementation of Security Council resolutions is leading to a grave human tragedy in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. It is the obligation of the United Nations to implement the Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir and to fulfil the promises made to the Kashmiris 70 years ago. This will not only end the immense sufferings of the millions of people of Jammu and Kashmir, but also bring peace and stability in South Asia.

(Signed) Sartaj Aziz

Enclosure I

WEST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

- These are the people who had migrated from West Pakistan at the time of partition and got settled from time to time in Jammu
- The refugees have been demanding state subject status of Jammu and Kashmir and have been fighting legal battles, as well
- Total number of refugees: Varying from 150,000 to 17,00,000 (As put by different relevant organizations)

Highlights of the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee

1. Granting of citizenship rights and rights to vote for legislative Assembly
2. Opening of Govt. schools for their wards
3. One time financial package of 3 million rupees

Concessions approved after recommendations

- Recruitment in Central Armed Police Forces
- Admission to children of refugees in Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools
- Waiving off condition of producing Domicile Certificate for recruitment in Defense Forces



Luba Ram Gandhi: Leader of the Refugees Association

SETTLEMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN REFUGEES - A SINISTER DESIGN

Recently, a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs of India has recommended to the Government of India to confer benefit of 'State Subject' and Issue Permanent Resident Certificate to the West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs) who migrated to IOK in 1947. After the consent of Ministry of Home Affairs, the State Government will be required to approve it and make necessary amendment in the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir for implementing the recommendations. There are total of 1.1 Million such refugees out of which 0.15 Million are Hindus who migrated from Sialkot, Lahore and Jhelum and settled in various parts of Jammu (Lakhanpur to Akhnoor). These Refugees were not given Permanent Resident Certificate by the State Government as they were non-Kashmir residents of West Pakistan. Recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs are given as under:-

- Constitution of Welfare and Relief Commission / Development Board.
- Granting Permanent Resident Certificate (PRC) to the west-Pakistani refugees.
- Right of vote and representation in both Houses of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Reservation of two seats in the State Assembly of IOK for WPRs and defreezing of 8 seats out of 24 which are designated for AJK in favour of displaced persons (DPs).
- Reservation of jobs in Armed Forces and raising of separate Battalion in State police, Army and Paramilitary Forces.
- Reservation of seats for their Wards in Technical and other professional Institutions.
- Indian Rupees 30 Lakh package per family of the WPRs as one time financial assistance.
- Provision of monthly cash and Ration, etc.

Implications. This is an Indian attempt to bring demographic changes in IOK by bringing Hindu WPRs at par with Kashmiri Pandits. Some of the implications of this move are given as under:-

- It will enhance Hindu population in IOK with increased influence in Jammu region.
- WPRs will be allowed to buy properties in IOK, which will facilitate in enlarging the base of Hindu population in Kashmir Valley as well.
- WPRs will become entitled to cast vote, thereby enhancing support to the Hindu candidates.

- After issuance of Permanent Resident Certificate, seats of Jammu region will be enhanced from 37 to 47, which will tilt the balance of political power towards Jammu.
- By settling WPRs, Centre will increase its influence in IOK and will be able to steer the weak Muslim governments according to its own design.

Now, West Pak refugees can apply for armed forces

The decades-long issue of the West Pakistani refugees pushed by BJP government, as the state government today issued an order to issue identity certificates to them.

In his order today, Deputy Commissioner, Jammu, Simranjeet Singh has directed all tehsildars of Jammu district to issue identify certificates to the West Pakistani refugees in the state for the purpose of recruitment of their children settled in J&K in the Indian Armed Forces. The order has been issued with reference to the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Deputy Commissioner directed all tehsildars to ensure a smooth and hassle-free procedure of issuing the certificates and said the applicants should not be put to any inconvenience. The certificate will be issued by the naib tehsildars concerned.

A delegation of the West Pakistani refugees had met Home Minister Rajnath Singh on March 10, 2016, and had demanded issuance of certificate to entitle their children to recruitment in the Indian Armed Forces. Today's order was a follow-up action by the Union Home Ministry.

In January this year, the Home Ministry had directed the heads of all Central Armed Police Forces to consider the refugees for recruitment and include them in the recruitment drives conducted in the state.

Most of the West Pakistan refugees are settled in the Jammu region. They had fled Pakistan during Partition. The special status of J&K bars outsiders from getting the permanent resident status. The Ministry of Home Affairs has said the refugees, who are Indian citizens and have valid voter ID cards, be considered for recruitment in the forces.

Identity certificates

Deputy Commissioner, Jammu, Simranjeet Singh on Wednesday directed all tehsildars of Jammu district to issue identify certificates to the West Pakistani refugees in the state for the purpose of recruitment of their children in the Indian Armed Forces

With this push, Indian government will try to settle these non-state subjects which will be an attempt to change the demography of the State thus violating the Constitution.

Enclosure II**SEPARATE TOWNSHIPS FOR KASHMIRI PANDITS**

Under the plan, three dedicated satellite cities would be developed in three districts of the valley for Kashmiri Pandits. One city each would come up in Central, South and North Kashmir respectively. The cities would be high tech and would be provided with all the following facilities;

- A medical college each duly recognized by the state Government would be set up in the three satellite cities.
- Two Regional Engineering Colleges would come up in every satellite city.
- 12 police stations would be set up in the three satellite cities so that there is no threat to the lives of Kashmiri Pandits.
- Four-degree colleges each would be established in the satellite cities.
- In addition to these 9 to 12 schools each would exist in the cities.



Structures built for Pandits at Shelkhpata in Badgam.



Pandits living in Flats in Jammu built by the government

SEPARATE TOWNSHIPS FOR KASHMIRI PANDITS

Government of India had asked previous State Government to earmark land for separate towns for KPs in Valley who are presently settled in different states including Delhi. As per the Government data, there are total of 60,450 families comprising 3 Lakh people whereas, as per the Human Right NGOs state, strength is as follows:-

- Total Families - 55,304 families
- In Jammu - 34,105 families (Hindu-32,356, Sikh-1,749)
- In Delhi - 19,338 families
- Other States - 1,861 families

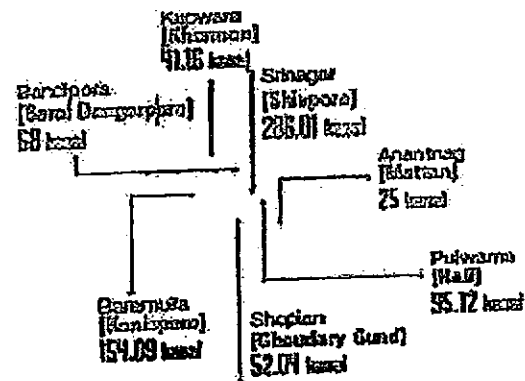
As per Alexander Evans, a British expert on Kashmir, the estimated number is between 150,000 to 160,000 only which is being exaggerated. During recent elections, 21 polling stations were established for KPs in Jammu, exclusively for those settled in Jammu and different states.

BJP has initiated a move through its "Vision Document" to have separate three (3) assembly seats for KPs in the Valley. Presently, these KPs are spread over 16 constituencies and Hindu votes are divided in the Valley. Security Agencies including Indian Army, IB, RAW and BSF have however opposed the initiative due to the security reasons.

As per the recent survey, only 6000 families are willing to come back to the Valley. The scheme will require huge financial support which may even contribute in delaying the project.

PANDIT COLONIES: 7 SITES IDENTIFIED

Srinagar, Jun 16 2016 Greater Kashmir



Authorities in Kashmir have identified seven sites for construction of transit accommodations for displaced Kashmiri Pandits who want to return to the Valley, sources told Greater Kashmir.

Highly placed sources Wednesday revealed that DCs who had been directed by the Government to identify land for construction of transit accommodation for Kashmiri Pandits who left the Valley in 90s, have proposed seven sites in different parts of Kashmir for the purpose.

The sites, according to sources, have been proposed in all three parts of Kashmir- North, South and Central.

In Central Kashmir district of Srinagar, the district administration has identified over 286.1 kanal land at Shivpora area of the city.

According to sources, six such places have been scouted in South and North Kashmir.

The DCs in south Kashmir, have identified land at Choudary Gund Shopian (52.04 kanal), Mattan Islamabad (25 kanal) and Hall Pulwama (95.12 Kanal) for the purpose.

The authorities in north Kashmir have proposed Kanspora Baramulla (154.09 kanal), Sara Dangeerpora Bandipora (68 kanal) and Kharman Kupwara (41.16 kanal) for the purpose.

Several DCs, who spoke on condition of anonymity, confirmed to Greater Kashmir that they have identified the land. "We have submitted all details regarding the land to the Government," they said.

**Annex to the letter dated 17 December 2018 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the
United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

**Letter dated 16 December 2018 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General and copied
to the President of the Security Council**

As you may have seen in the media, on 15 December 2018 Indian occupation forces unleashed another reign of terror by killing more than 14 innocent Kashmiri civilians and injuring over 300 protesters in the Pulwama district of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The victims included a 13-year-old boy. The tragic and continued human rights atrocities and brutalities in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir are escalating and becoming worse by the day.

In Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, every Kashmiri is a so-called "militant". Eighteen-month-old Hiba, among others, is blinded and forced to lead the rest of her life in darkness without any recourse to treatment outside India. Behind its false narrative of "killing militants", India has been justifying its Indian terrorism, but has failed miserably.

In its perverse quest to consolidate its power in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, India continues to disregard the multiple Security Council resolutions and the promises made to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. India is trampling the fundamental freedoms of the occupied Kashmiri people with impunity.

The human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir puts the conscience of the civilized world to the test.

I call upon you to kindly personally take up the matter of killings of innocent civilians and peaceful protesters and urge India to put an immediate end to its repression in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. We all have a responsibility to end such violence. I look towards your positive support in this critical matter.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi

Annex to the identical letters dated 19 February 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

It is with a sense of urgency that I draw your attention to the deteriorating security situation in our region resulting from the threat of the use of force against Pakistan by India.

The Pulwama attack on the Indian Central Reserve Police Force was ostensibly, and even by Indian accounts, carried out by a Kashmiri resident of Indian Occupied Kashmir. Attributing it to Pakistan even before investigations is absurd.

For domestic political reasons, India has deliberately ratcheted up its hostile rhetoric against Pakistan and created a tense environment. It has also hinted that it may abandon the Indus Waters Treaty. This would be a grievous error.

It is imperative to take steps for de-escalation. The United Nations must step in to defuse tensions.

You may also consider asking India to refrain from further escalating the situation and to enter into dialogue with Pakistan and the Kashmiris to calm the situation down.

I request that the present letter be circulated to members of the Security Council and General Assembly.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
22 February 2019

Original: English

Letter dated 22 February 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 22 February 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, addressed to the President of the Security Council (see annex), drawing your attention to the deteriorating security situation in our region resulting from Indian belligerence and threats of use of force against Pakistan, which poses a threat to international peace and security.

I should like to request you to kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi



Annex to the letter dated 22 February 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 22 February 2019 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council

It is with a sense of urgency that I draw your attention to the deteriorating security situation in our region resulting from Indian belligerence and threats of use of force against Pakistan. The situation poses a threat to international peace and security.

As you are aware, there was an attack on a Central Reserve Police Force convoy in the Pulwama district of Indian-occupied Kashmir (IOK) on 14 February 2019. Within moments of the attack, without holding an investigation or providing any proof, India began accusing Pakistan and started threatening retributive action. The entire basis of India's unfounded allegations was a social media video of completely suspect content.

It is clear that India is making the attempt to present its fallacious assumptions as established facts, seek to cover up its own operational and policy failures and shift the blame to Pakistan.

Simultaneously, for domestic political reasons, India has deliberately ratcheted up hostile rhetoric against Pakistan and created a tense environment. The Prime Minister of India, in several public statements, stoked passions and threatened a "befitting response". Among other things, the Indian Prime Minister said: "[T]here is a lot of anger, people's blood is boiling. ... The next steps will be taken by our armed forces. What should be the time, what should be the place and what should be the form, they have been authorized to take all the decisions."

Separately, senior members of the Indian Government are threatening to use water as a weapon. The long-standing legal arrangements agreed under the Indus Waters Treaty are thus being imperilled.

For its part, the Government of Pakistan has strongly rejected Indian allegations of involvement in the Pulwama attack, without any investigation or provision of evidence. Pakistan has offered its cooperation if tangible evidence emerging from a credible investigation is shared. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has also announced Pakistan's readiness for talks with India on the issue of terrorism, along with other disputed issues. Pakistan has also reaffirmed its resolve to defend itself against any act of aggression by India.

The frenzy created by the Indian Government has resulted in reprisal attacks against Kashmiris in Indian-occupied Kashmir and in several states of India. It is a matter of record that the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir are being punished because they are demanding their inalienable right of self-determination – pledged to them by India, Pakistan and the international community. The Security Council resolutions on the Kashmir dispute stipulate the holding of a democratic and impartial plebiscite to enable the people of Jammu and Kashmir to determine their own future.

While persisting with the brutal use of force to keep the Kashmiri people under illegal occupation and deny them their fundamental rights, India continues a motivated propaganda campaign to portray the legitimate Kashmiri struggle for self-determination as "terrorism". This is a travesty that should not be allowed to mislead

the world. The legitimacy of the Kashmiri struggle and the reality of the untold sufferings of the Kashmiri people are self-evident.

The people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir are counting on the international community to take immediate cognizance of their unending plight, initiate steps to bring an urgent halt to the horrendous violations of human rights taking place in Indian-occupied Kashmir and enable them to exercise their right of self-determination under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

I take this opportunity to underscore the need for the world community to dissuade India from its current warmongering. India must refrain from escalating the situation and enter into dialogue with Pakistan and the Kashmiris to ensure de-escalation and continued peace and stability in South Asia.

I have already apprised the Secretary-General of the serious situation and underlined that the United Nations must step in to defuse the current tensions. We would also keep the Security Council members abreast of the evolving situation.

I am attaching to the present letter a document containing key elements of the address that the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, delivered on the subject of the Pulwama attack on 20 February 2019 (see enclosure 1). Also enclosed is a copy of the statement issued after the meeting of the National Security Council, chaired by Prime Minister Imran Khan, on 21 February 2019 (see enclosure 2).

I request that the present letter and its enclosures be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi

Enclosure 1

20 February 2019

Prime Minister Imran Khan on the Pulwama attack

I had taken notice of the Indian allegations against Pakistan in the Pulwama Attacks. However, I decided to hold off my response, as I did not wish to divert attention from the visit of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia and the Investment Conference we had been planning for a long time. I am responding to the Indian allegations, now that the visit has ended.

Firstly you accused Pakistan without any evidence, or even considering what advantage Pakistan would derive from this. Let me assure you, Pakistan derives no benefit from such acts - Even a foolish person would not sabotage such an important visit and conference by such an act.

What benefit would Pakistan have from such acts at a stage when we are progressing towards prosperity? We have suffered the consequences of the fight against terrorism for 15 years and lost 70,000 lives. What benefit would we gain from such an act, at this point when terrorism is subsiding and Pakistan is becoming prosperous?

I would like to ask the Indian government if they wish to stay trapped in the past and blame Pakistan for any incident in Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir, making Pakistan a regular whipping boy, instead of trying to resolve the Jammu & Kashmir dispute and resuming dialogue to move forward?

I am clearly telling you, this is the new Pakistan, a new mindset, a new thinking. It is in our interest that no one goes from our soil to carry out acts of terrorism anywhere outside Pakistan and similarly no one is allowed to come into Pakistan from outside for terrorism against us. We want stability.

I therefore wish to convey to the Government of India, our willingness for any investigation, if any Pakistani is involved. If you have any actionable evidence about the involvement of any Pakistani, I guarantee we will take action. We will take action, not because we are under pressure from anyone but because such acts are hostile to Pakistan's national interest. If anyone is using Pakistani soil for such acts it is against our interest. Secondly, whenever we speak about dialogue with India, their precondition is to discuss terrorism first. I am telling you we will speak about terrorism too. Terrorism is a regional issue and we are totally willing to discuss it because we want this scourge to end. Pakistan is the country which has suffered the most from terrorism; 70,000 Pakistanis have lost their lives and we have incurred losses of more than 100 billion US\$ due to this menace. We are ready to speak to you.

I want to say 2 final things to you. India needs to develop a new mindset, to introspect about the reason why Kashmiri youth have reached the point where they have lost all fear of death. Do you think one-dimensional oppression, cruelty and resorting to use of force to solve a problem is the right way? If that has not worked earlier, do you think it will work now?

In Afghanistan, after 17 years, the whole world has accepted that there is no military solution and the only way to solve issues is through dialogue. Should not there be discussion on this in India too?

Secondly, we are hearing voices in India, including from the media and politicians about seeking revenge and carrying strikes against Pakistan - firstly, which law in the world allows any person or country to become judge, jury and executioner, all in one by any standard of justice? We understand it is your election year and

slogans of teaching Pakistan a lesson will yield results. However, if you think you can attack Pakistan in any manner, Pakistan will not think of retaliating, Pakistan will retaliate. We will have no option, but to respond.

I cannot predict where it will go from there. We all know it is easy to start a war - that is in human hands. Ending war is beyond man; only God knows where it ends. I hope that better sense will prevail. We will exercise restraint and maturity. As in Afghanistan, this matter can only be solved through dialogue.

Enclosure 2

Prime Minister Imran Khan today chaired a meeting of the National Security Committee at the Prime Minister's Office

Islamabad, 21 February 2019

Participants discussed geo strategic and national security environment and situation arising after the Pulwama Incident. The forum noted that the state of Pakistan is not involved in any way, means or form in the said incident. The incident was conceived, planned and executed indigenously. In this regard, Pakistan has sincerely offered investigation of the incident as well as the offer of dialogue on the issue of terrorism among other disputed issues. We expect India to positively respond to the offers. Based on the investigation or any tangible evidence provided, State of Pakistan shall take action against anyone found using our soil. However, India also needs deep introspection to realize that why people of IOK have lost fear of death. The violence by Indian forces in IOK is highly counterproductive. The global community needs to play its part in resolving the long pending Kashmir issue in accordance with UN resolutions and aspirations of the Kashmiris.

The Prime Minister said that this is a new Pakistan and we are determined to demonstrate to our people that the State is capable of protecting them and believes that monopoly of violence stays with State. This will not come with commitment alone. We recognize that terrorism and extremism are the top issues in the region and the whole region including Pakistan have suffered. Pakistan alone has endured over 70,000 casualties in the process besides heavy loss to national exchequer. That is why the National Action Plan conceived and issued in 2014, outlined concrete sequenced measures with consensus of all political parties and institutions of Pakistan. Having addressed direct threat to State of Pakistan, we need to move to ensure that militancy and extremism are routed from the society and the State never becomes hostage to extremists. In this regard, Prime Minister directed both the interior ministry and the security institutions to immediately accelerate actions on ground.

At the same time, the Prime Minister authorized Armed Forces of Pakistan to respond decisively and comprehensively to any aggression or misadventure by India.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
26 February 2019

Original: English

Letter dated 26 February 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 26 February 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (see annex), drawing attention to the brazen violation by India of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan when, at approximately 2.54 a.m., 6 to 8 Indian aircraft entered the airspace of Pakistan.

I would like to request you to circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi

19-03258 (E) 270219



Please recycle



Annex to the letter dated 26 February 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 26 February 2019 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

You will recall that, in my earlier letter this month, I had drawn your attention to the aggravating security situation in our region resulting from Indian belligerence and threats of use of force against Pakistan.

It is with a sense of urgency that I draw your attention to the subsequent developments whereby Indian military aircraft violated the Line of Control, intruding from Muzaffarabad Sector, and hitting the territory of Pakistan, on the morning of 26 February 2019. This is an act of aggression against Pakistan which will have grave implications for regional peace and security.

The ensuing Indian statements, including from official quarters, continue to raise the bogey of "terrorism", which India routinely uses to divert the attention of the international community from its intensified human rights violations against Kashmiris in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Additionally, the Indian ruling party is also resorting to aggressive actions, making false claims and stoking war hysteria, against Pakistan, to gain political advantage in the forthcoming Indian elections.

The wilful and dangerous aggressive actions by India constitute a clear violation of the United Nations Charter, international law and all norms of inter-state relations. Pakistan reserves the right to take appropriate action in self-defence.

I call upon you and the Security Council to urge India to immediately halt such acts of aggression.

The present letter may be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi

**Security Council**Distr.: General
1 August 2019

Original: English

**Letter dated 1 August 2019 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 1 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex), drawing attention to the three interlocking developments relating to Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir that are of grave danger for regional peace and security in South Asia.

I would like to request you to kindly have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council under the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Nabeel Munir
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2019 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 1 August 2019 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to bring to your attention three interlocking developments relating to Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir that are of grave danger to regional peace and security in South Asia.

First, there is the growing scale and seriousness of the human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has attested to the gravity of human rights abuses in its second report released in July 2019. This report documents, extensively and independently, the full range of atrocities – killing of civilians, including those in custody, blinding of young Kashmiris, including children, through the use of pellet guns, and the use of rape, torture and enforced disappearances as tools of State suppression.

These gross and systematic violations of human rights are being enabled by India through the continued application of its draconian laws in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and abetted by a culture of impunity rampant among security forces. The United Nations has a responsibility to speak out against these violations, documented by an independent entity such as OHCHR, and occurring in a territory recognized by the Security Council as disputed.

Second, the pace of Indian firing and shelling across the line of control is picking up again. Not only do these Indian actions violate the ceasefire understanding of 2003 between Pakistan and India, they are causing civilian casualties and leading to heavy damages to civilian infrastructure. Left unaddressed, these unprovoked steps have the potential to escalate the situation in the area, with grave implications for peace and security.

Violations across the line of control have been accompanied by recent Indian media reports highlighting leaked communications from the Indian Home Ministry about the deployment of an additional 10,000 or more paramilitary forces in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Indian-occupied Kashmir is already the most militarized zone in the world, with over 700,000 troops deployed for several decades.

Reports of additional forces are corroborated by developments on the ground, including landing of special flights carrying these forces at Srinagar airport and additional companies reaching the Indian-occupied Kashmir Valley by road. So far, no senior Indian government official has publicly denied these media reports or calmed down the situation, lending further credence to these reports.

Reports about the Indian railway authority's decision to purchase and store rations for at least a week's consumption to meet any crisis situation indicate that the security situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir is likely to deteriorate further. There is, therefore, a pervasive sense of fear and anxiety among the Kashmiris in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, which continues to grow in the wake of these developments.

Third, the aforementioned developments tend to validate widespread concerns that India is preparing ground to abolish article 35-A of its Constitution as a first step, followed by the revocation of article 370. Article 35-A defines the residents of Indian-

occupied Jammu and Kashmir and limits subjects like property ownership and State citizenship to the current residents of the area.

Pakistan has consistently opposed any steps that seek to alter the demographic structure of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir since they can materially affect the plebiscite arrangements to be held under the auspices of the United Nations. These Indian moves are also a clear breach of Security Council resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, particularly with regard to the realization of the right to self-determination of the Kashmiris. This is an old Indian ploy to which we drew your attention through Pakistan's earlier letter dated 27 April 2017.

Notwithstanding such Indian moves, the relevant Security Council resolutions provide that "the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations".

In the light of the developments mentioned above, I wish to draw your attention to Security Council resolution 38 (1948), in which the Council calls upon Pakistan and India, "to inform the Council immediately of any material change in the situation which occurs or appears to either of them to be about to occur while the matter is under consideration by the Council, and consult with the Council thereon".

Pakistan is of the view that the steps being taken by India, as outlined above, have the real potential to lead to a further deterioration of the human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir as well as carry serious implications for peace and security in South Asia.

I, therefore, urge you and the United Nations to immediately take note of the serious situation, and in this regard urge India: (a) to stop State oppression and human rights abuses; (b) refrain from unprovoked firing across the line of control; and (c) halt any actions that could bring about a material change in the situation on the ground, in violation of Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir.

I take this opportunity to reiterate Pakistan's call to establish a United Nations fact-finding mission to visit Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir to assess the situation on the ground. Pakistan also supports the recommendation of OHCHR to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate the gross human rights violations. Commensurate with the gravity of the evolving situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and to prevent its potential ramifications for the region, I would once again urge you to appoint a United Nations special representative on Jammu and Kashmir.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
6 August 2019

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-fourth year

Identical letters dated 6 August 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (see annex), drawing attention to the Indian action meant to strengthen India's illegal occupation of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir by abrogating the special status of the occupied territory, which is tantamount to its unlawful annexation.

I would like to request you to kindly have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council, under the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Maleeha Lodhi



**Annex to the identical letters dated 6 August 2019 from the
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General
Assembly and the President of the Security Council**

**Letter dated 6 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood
Qureshi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, addressed to the
Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the
President of the Security Council**

I write to you on a matter of utmost urgency, following my earlier letter dated 1 August 2019, in which I drew your attention to Indian designs in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan's concern about Indian attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the territory.

In a further and grave violation of the Security Council resolutions, on 5 August 2019, the Indian Government scrapped article 370 of the Indian Constitution and provision 35A. This premeditated action is meant not only to strengthen India's illegal occupation of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir by abrogating the special status of the occupied territory, it is in fact tantamount to its unlawful annexation.

As I underscored in my letter dated 1 August, the abolishment of article 370 was preceded by a massive security clamp-down in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir last week through the deployment of an additional 38,000 paramilitary forces (bringing the number of additional forces deployed in recent months to 180,000), imposition of a curfew, house arrest of Kashmiri leaders and a total communications lockdown. Cumulatively, an iron curtain has been placed around Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir to push through the illegal and unlawful actions, in deliberate defiance of international legality. These actions have heightened the deep sense of fear and insecurity within the Kashmiri population.

India is attempting to change the demography of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir with a clear objective to undermine the United Nations plebiscite envisaged in the relevant Council resolutions as a solemn commitment to the people of Jammu and Kashmir and to Pakistan and India. This constitutes a grave violation of the Council resolutions and international law.

Since 1989, around 100,000 Kashmiris have been martyred, more than 22,000 women widowed, 108,000 children orphaned and more than 12,000 women raped by Indian occupation forces in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. India continues to try to divert the attention of the international community away from the deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir by escalating tensions along the line of control/working boundary, including through the recent use of cluster munitions targeting civilians. These Indian actions pose a grave and destabilizing threat to the already volatile situation in South Asia.

Jammu and Kashmir remains an internationally recognized dispute pending on the agenda of the Council. A number of relevant Council resolutions state that the final disposition of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations.

In line with Council resolution 38 (1948) which calls upon India and Pakistan "to inform the Council immediately of any material change in the situation which occurs or appears to either of them to be about to occur while the matter is under consideration by the Council, and consult with the Council thereon", I bring to your

urgent attention these Indian actions. The Council has the responsibility to ensure that the substance and spirit of its resolutions are not violated by any party to the dispute.

Pakistan condemns and rejects these illegal actions, including the Indian attempts to wilfully undermine the internationally recognized disputed status of Jammu and Kashmir and deny the inalienable right to self-determination to the Kashmiri people that is affirmed by international law and Council resolutions.

As mandated by the Council resolutions, Pakistan remains willing to hold a fair, free and transparent plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations to ascertain the wishes of the Kashmiri people. It is Indian intransigence which continues to hold hostage the peace and development of more than 1.5 billion people in South Asia. Pakistan will continue to extend political, diplomatic and moral support to the indigenous, legitimate Kashmiri struggle for the realization of the right to self-determination granted to them by the Council.

Given the gravity of the situation arising from the Indian actions that constitute a deliberate breach of Council resolutions and carry serious implications for peace and security in South Asia, I urge you to bring these developments to the attention of the Council. The Council has a primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security as well as to ensure full compliance with its resolutions. I further call upon you and the Council to take all necessary steps, as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure that India returns to full compliance with the relevant Council resolutions by reversing all steps that interfere with the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi



Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2019

Original: English

Letter dated 13 August 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 13 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, addressed to the President of the Security Council (see annex), drawing the attention of the Council to the recent developments in occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The situation poses an imminent threat to international peace and security and requires the immediate consideration of the Council.

I should like to request you to kindly have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi



Annex to the letter dated 13 August 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

13 August 2019

Following my letters dated 1 and 6 August 2019 regarding recent developments in occupied Jammu and Kashmir, I wish to bring to the attention of the Security Council the grave situation that has developed within the Indian-occupied part of the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir and along the line of control between Pakistan and India. This situation poses an imminent threat to international peace and security and requires immediate consideration by the Security Council.

The Jammu and Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India has been on the agenda of the Security Council since January 1948. The Security Council has adopted a series of binding resolutions, including resolutions 47 (1948), 51 (1948), 80 (1950) and 91 (1951), which embody the principle that "the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations".

Moreover, in its resolutions 91 (1951), 122 (1957) and 123 (1957), the Security Council reaffirmed that any (unilateral) attempt by "the parties concerned" to "determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State [of Jammu and Kashmir] or any part thereof ... would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the above principle" (of a plebiscite).

Despite the solemn commitments made by the Government of India, including by its first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in numerous official communications to the Security Council to Pakistan, to other States and to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to abide by and implement these Security Council resolutions and decisions, India has progressively resiled from these commitments over the years. This has provoked popular resistance by the people in occupied Jammu and Kashmir against India's rule. The festering Jammu and Kashmir dispute has also ignited several conflicts between India and Pakistan.

In the freedom struggle which commenced in December 1989 after Indian troops killed over 100 peaceful Kashmiri demonstrators in Srinagar, around 100,000 Kashmiris have been martyred, more than 22,000 women widowed and 108,000 children orphaned. Over 12,000 Kashmiri women have been raped by Indian forces as an instrument of occupation policy.

The Kashmiri freedom struggle has surged again since 2016, after India killed a popular resistance leader, Burhan Wani.

Since then, India has renewed a campaign of brutal repression and committed grave violations of the human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, as documented in two successive reports issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2018 and 2019. The High Commissioner's recommendation for the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate these violations was endorsed by Pakistan but rejected by India.

India's repression in occupied Jammu and Kashmir has intensified in recent months, including through the use of draconian laws, such as the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act of 1978 and the Jammu and Kashmir Preventive Detention Act of 1964, as well as the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act of 1990 and the Disturbed Areas Act. Almost 180,000 additional troops have been inducted, supplementing the over 700,000 stationed there for more than three decades. An iron

curtain was imposed in occupied Jammu and Kashmir prior to the illegal evisceration by the Government of India, on 5 August 2019, of the provisions of its Constitution, which had offered "special" and "autonomous" status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir (as a means to justify its questionable and unestablished "accession" to India). Tourists and visitors were extorted; an annual Hindu pilgrimage (Amarnath Yatra) was cancelled; schools and colleges were shut down; and hospitals were advised to prepare for "emergencies". India also imposed a complete and round-the-clock curfew on the entire occupied territory, cut off all communications and arrested or detained over 500 Kashmiri political leaders and activists. In sum, the entire territory has been transformed into a massive military prison.

Since 5 August 2019, the scale of the human rights violations in occupied Jammu and Kashmir has further intensified. There are credible reports that scores of unarmed demonstrators – men, women and children – who breached the brutal curfew have been killed or wounded by indiscriminate fire by Indian troops.

Both the Secretary-General and human rights organizations have expressed their serious concern over the human rights situation in occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

It has long been the stated policy of the Bharatiya Janata Party and its Hindu ideological fountainhead, the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, to turn occupied Jammu and Kashmir from a Muslim-majority into a Hindu-majority territory. The Indian actions of 5 August 2019 have opened the way for the realization of this fascist policy objective. This attempt will evoke strong Kashmiri resistance. The anticipated massive repression by India's occupation forces will lead to ethnic cleansing and genocide in occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The Security Council and the international community have the obligation to prevent the recurrence of another Srebrenica and Rwanda.

While the people of other colonial territories, notably East Timor and Namibia, have been enabled to exercise their right to self-determination, the people of Jammu and Kashmir have been denied this right despite the resolutions of the Security Council recognizing this right. The entire Muslim world questions this double standard. The world can no longer ignore the fundamental human rights of the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

There is, furthermore, a clear and present danger that India will provoke another conflict with Pakistan to divert attention from its recent actions in occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Apart from inducting additional troops in the territory, India's violations of the 2003 ceasefire understanding have escalated along the line of control. India has used prohibited "cluster ammunitions" along the line of control, deliberately targeting civilians. Fake news in India's controlled media mentioning "terrorists" ready to enter occupied Kashmir across the line of control indicates that India's reckless Government intends to provoke another crisis with Pakistan, possibly through a "false flag" operation.

Pakistan does not desire another conflict with India. In February this year, Pakistan exercised extreme self-restraint in response to India's blatant aggression – its aerial attack on Pakistani territory and intrusions into Pakistani airspace. In exercise of its right to self-defence, the Pakistan Air Force shot down two Indian aircraft and captured an Indian pilot. As a goodwill gesture, Pakistan's Prime Minister unilaterally and immediately repatriated the captured Indian fighter pilot.

Pakistan will not provoke a conflict. But India should not mistake our restraint for weakness. If India chooses to resort again to the use of force, Pakistan will be obliged to respond, in self-defence, with all its capabilities. A failure by the international community to reverse the threat to international peace and security

created by the Indian Government's racist ideology and its arrogant policies as well as actions carries grave implications not only for Pakistan and India but also for the entire world.

In view of the dangerous implications of the aforementioned developments, I wish to request that you convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council under the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question" to consider the situation arising from the recent aggressive actions by India, which pose a threat to international peace and security, wilfully undermine the internationally recognized disputed status of Jammu and Kashmir, unilaterally aim to alter the demographic structure of the territory and violate the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their inalienable right to self-determination, as affirmed by international law and Security Council resolutions.

I also wish to request that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a representative of the Government of Pakistan be allowed to participate in the meeting.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
23 August 2019

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-fourth year

**Identical letters dated 22 August 2019 from the Permanent
Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 21 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, addressed to Michelle Bachelet Jeria, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, drawing attention to the deteriorating situation of human rights in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

I would like to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session under agenda item 34 and of the Security Council under the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Maleeha Lodhi

19-14431 (E) 270819



Please recycle



**Annex to the identical letters dated 22 August 2019 from the
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Letter dated 21 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood
Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, to Michelle Bachelet Jeria,
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

Since our conversation of 8 August 2019, and my letter to you dated 4 August, the situation of human rights in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir has further deteriorated.

As I had forewarned, the Indian Government took unilateral actions on 5 August 2019 aimed at altering the internationally recognized disputed status of occupied Jammu and Kashmir, changing its demographic composition and denying the right of self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir as prescribed in the resolutions of the Security Council. These actions are flagrant violations of the United Nations Charter, relevant Security Council resolutions, international law and India's own solemn commitments.

In order to prevent a popular revolt against these illegal and unilateral actions by the Kashmiri people, India took further stringent measures resulting in a complete lockdown. It inducted an additional 180,000 troops into occupied Jammu and Kashmir, supplementing the 700,000 already stationed in the region, which is already the world's most militarized zone. Tourists and visitors were externed; an annual Hindu pilgrimage cancelled; a complete round-the-clock curfew imposed; all communications – telephones, both landlines and cellular, and internet connections – cut off; Kashmiri political leaders arrested or detained; and hospitals advised to prepare for "emergencies".

These measures remain in place.

Since 5 August, reportedly an additional 6,000 people, including political leaders, professionals and activists, have been arrested. Many of Kashmir's prominent leaders have been transported to jails in New Delhi and other parts of India. There are reports of the abduction of young boys from their homes by Indian security forces and of them being subjected to torture and inhuman and degrading treatment. Several peaceful demonstrations have been suppressed by extreme force, including the use of pellet guns, killing unarmed demonstrators and injuring or maiming others. Free movement remains banned.

Muslim Kashmiris were prevented from performing their religious obligations, including offering Eid al-Adha prayers in large congregations. In lockdown, Kashmiris are unable to access hospitals, medicines and food supplies.

An iron curtain has descended over occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The occupied territory has been transformed into a giant open-air prison.

At this critical moment, it is vital for all those committed to the preservation and promotion of human rights to come to the defence of the hapless people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

The United Nations has a special responsibility to do so. These violations of human rights are taking place in a territory recognized by the Security Council as disputed; the resolutions of the Security Council regarding the final disposition of Jammu and Kashmir are being violated, with the aim of denying the right of self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir; these violations are grave and consistent, as attested by your own reports of June 2018 and July 2019.

There is a real danger that these violations will be further intensified and may take the form of ethnic cleansing and genocide to transform occupied Jammu and Kashmir from a Muslim-majority to a Hindu-majority State.

We have welcomed the concern expressed by the Secretary-General on 8 August 2019 regarding these developments and his reaffirmation that the position of the United Nations on the Jammu and Kashmir issue is based on the United Nations Charter and resolutions of the Security Council. I hope you will add your powerful voice to that of the Secretary-General, several States, human rights organizations and others who have expressed concern regarding the grave human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Consistent with the United Nations Charter, Security Council resolutions, and human rights and international law, the international community should demand that:

First, India rescind its unilateral actions and reiterate its commitment to abide by the relevant Security Council resolutions;

Secondly, India provide solemn assurances that it will not allow non-Kashmiris to acquire property or residency in Jammu and Kashmir (to change its demographic composition);

Thirdly, India halt its human rights violations in occupied Jammu and Kashmir, including the use of force against peaceful demonstrators, especially the use of pellet guns, lift the curfew, allow peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, release the political prisoners, activists and abducted youth, rescind its draconian emergency laws and withdraw the heavy military presence from Kashmiri cities, towns and villages;

Fourthly, India provide unhindered access to occupied Jammu and Kashmir to human rights organizations and international media to ascertain and report on the situation in the occupied territory; and

Fifthly, India accept the recommendations in your reports of 2018 and 2019 for the establishment of a commission of inquiry under United Nations auspices to investigate the gross and systematic violations of human rights in occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Your voice and that of the international community, including the Human Rights Council, will offer the people of Jammu and Kashmir a ray of hope that their plight and suffering under brutal occupation will find ultimate redress. Without hope, there will be no alternative for them but to resist ongoing repression and military occupation. This will in turn evoke massive suppression by India, escalate human rights violations, even ethnic cleansing and genocide in occupied Jammu and Kashmir, creating the inherent danger of another conflict between Pakistan and India. These are outcomes which we in Pakistan and the entire world would wish to avoid.

None of us can afford to remain silent in the face of such human rights abuses, unilateral actions that violate relevant Security Council resolutions, denial of the inalienable right of self-determination to the people in the occupied territory and the threat that these unlawful actions could pose to international peace and security.

I look forward to your support and efforts to end the massive violations of human rights in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
9 September 2019

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-fourth year

**Identical letters dated 6 September 2019 from the Permanent
Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 26 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, addressed to Joanna Wronecka, President of the Security Council, updating the Council on the situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

I would like to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session under agenda item 34 on "Maintenance of international peace and security: prevention of armed conflict".

(Signed) Maleeha Lodhi

19-15384 (E) 110919
A standard 1D barcode representing the document number and session information.

Please recycle A small graphic of a recycling symbol consisting of three chasing arrows forming a triangle.



Annex to the identical letters dated 6 September 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 26 August 2019 from Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, to Joanna Wronecka, President of the Security Council

26 August 2019

With reference to my letters of 1, 6 and 13 August 2019, my Government appreciates the Security Council's decision to convene informal consultations on 16 August 2019 to consider the grave developments in the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir. We also appreciate the briefings on the situation provided by the senior United Nations Secretariat officials and the concerns voiced by Council members.

The situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and along the line of control continues to pose a serious threat to international peace and security, while Indian forces continue to perpetrate grave violations of the human rights of the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Along the line of control, India has again resorted to ceasefire violations, on 13, 15, 18 and 20 August 2019, targeting civilian populations in the Hot Spring, Chirikot, Leepa and Batta sectors. This has led to numerous civilian fatalities. These ceasefire violations are being monitored by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

On 16 August 2019, the Indian Defence Minister mentioned changes in India's so-called "No first use" doctrine which amounted to an implied threat of pre-emptive use of nuclear weapons (against Pakistan). This is a serious escalation of the threat to international peace and security which cannot be ignored by Pakistan, the international community and the Security Council.

While many well-meaning third parties advocate bilateral dialogue between Pakistan and India to resolve the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, the Indian Defence Minister, on 18 August 2019, rejected such bilateral dialogue and, in flagrant disregard of the Security Council resolutions and India's own past commitments, asserted that bilateral talks with Pakistan, if held, would be limited to Azad Jammu and Kashmir only. This affirms the requirement for intervention by third parties, especially the Security Council, to address and resolve the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

It is our fear that, consistent with its extremist ideology and military posture, the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Government in New Delhi could resort to a "false flag" terrorist operation to justify another aggression against Pakistan, as the Indian Prime Minister has threatened in some of his political statements after the February 2019 Indian aerial aggression and Pakistan's effective response.

Within Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, meanwhile, the unconscionable total lockdown of the Kashmiri population, round-the-clock curfew, communications blackout and gross violations of the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people continue unabated. The completely indefensible lockdown continuing for three weeks is a scar on the conscience of humanity, and the international community has the duty to press India to remove it immediately.

Since 5 August, an additional 6,000 people, including political leaders, professionals and activists, have reportedly been arrested, and many have been transferred to jails in New Delhi and other parts of India. Reportedly, young boys are being abducted from their homes by Indian security forces and subjected to torture and inhuman and degrading treatment. Several peaceful demonstrations have been suppressed by the use of brutal force, including through the use of pellet guns and live ammunition, killing and maiming scores of unarmed Kashmiris. Indian Opposition leaders who flew into Srinagar on 24 August were detained at the airport, denied the permission to come out and then forced to fly back.

There is a real danger that human rights violations will be further intensified as Kashmiris protest against the Indian Government's unilateral measures intended to alter Jammu and Kashmir's demography, identity and disputed status. The Kashmiris will resist the BJP-Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) plans to transform occupied Jammu and Kashmir from a Muslim-majority state to a Hindu-majority territory. Given India's past record of repression and human rights violations, as extensively documented in the two reports published by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in June 2018 and July 2019, the possibility of Indian security forces resorting to brute force leading to ethnic cleansing and even genocide in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir cannot be ruled out.

The ceasefire violations, threats of the use of force and gross and consistent violations of human rights are taking place in a territory – Jammu and Kashmir – which is recognized by the Security Council as disputed and for whose resolution the Council has adopted numerous resolutions and decisions.

The Security Council thus has a direct and manifest responsibility to redress these threats and violations and promote the enforcement of its own resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. The Council should consider all possible avenues available to it under the Charter of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities.

The Council, and its members, should demand that India urgently: (a) lift the curfew in occupied Jammu and Kashmir and allow the people to exercise all their rights, including the right of peaceful assembly; (b) halt its human rights violations, including the use of force against unarmed demonstrators and the use of pellet guns and live ammunition, and withdraw its military presence from Kashmiri cities, towns and villages; (c) provide assurances that it will not seek to change the demographic composition of occupied Jammu and Kashmir; (d) refrain from violations of the India-Pakistan ceasefire understanding of 2003 along the line of control; and (e) reaffirm its commitment to the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir and a peaceful resolution of the dispute.

Pakistan further suggests that the Secretary-General be requested to double the number of UNMOGIP observers and persuade India to allow them to patrol on its side of the line of control as well.

Now that the Security Council has been made fully cognizant of the situation in occupied Jammu and Kashmir and is, once again, actively seized of the dispute, we trust that the Council will continue to closely monitor the situation and discharge its responsibility, in response to serious developments that threaten international peace and security.

Pakistan stands ready to cooperate in every possible way with the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the world community to promote a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

(Signed) Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi

As already reported by this newspaper, the State Government on Saturday revealed in the Legislative Assembly that 723.02 kanal land has been identified in Kashmir Valley for construction of transit accommodations for Kashmiri migrants who were recruited or would be recruited under Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) for the State.

The Government, however, had said suitability of the identified land was being ascertained by a committee constituted for the purpose.

According to sources, a high-level panel headed by Divisional Commissioner Kashmir has been constituted to look into feasibility and suitability of the land identified by DCs.

"The preliminary exercise regarding identification of the land has been carried out by respective DCs. Now the committee would look into whether these sites are suitable for constructing transit accommodations keeping in view different factors including security considerations," they said, but added that "nothing has been finalized yet."

"The land identified at these places is private land," they said.

The State Revenue Minister Syed Bushrat Bulchari had already informed the House that transit accommodations were being built for return of Kashmiri migrants under the Prime Minister's Development Package-2015.

Under the package, the Government of India has proposed construction of 6000 additional Transit accommodation units in the Valley for the migrants, apart from 3000 additional jobs for them.

Chief Minister Mehbooba Mufti has repeatedly said over the past few weeks that there wouldn't be exclusive colonies for Kashmiri Pandits but they would be settled in transit accommodations before they decide to move to their original places.

"These will be transit accommodations and not townships where 50 percent of accommodation would be kept for Pandits and the remaining 50 percent for people from other communities," she has said.

The separatist groups, on the other hand, are up in arms against what they say Government's plans to set up Pandit colonies in Kashmir.

Govt has identified land in Baramulla for Kashmiri Pandit colony, say J&K officials

The Jammu and Kashmir government has finally identified a big chunk of land in North Kashmir's Baramulla district, close to the national highway and railway station, for setting up a colony for Kashmiri Pandits, officials have said.

The state government has been under pressure from the Centre for setting up separate colonies for Kashmiri Pandits in central, north and south Kashmir.

Officials said the state revenue department has finally zeroed in on a big chunk of land spread over more than 200 kanals at Kanispura (Jehema) on the outskirts of

Baramulla district. They added that the state government has held talks with the owner of the land and he has reportedly agreed to give it to the government.

Revenue officials in Baramulla told The Indian Express that the land is being procured for a transit colony, like the ones the government has already set up for Kashmiri Pandit employees who volunteered to work in the Valley and were given government jobs.



Security Council

Distr.: General
9 April 2018

Original: English

**Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a letter dated 12 March 2018, addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Khawaja Muhammad Asif, about the deteriorating human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the situation on the line of control and the working boundary (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Maleeha Lodhi



latest among the chain of continuing human rights violations in Indian-occupied Kashmir by Indian occupation forces. Allowing selective moral intuition to justify bludgeoning innocent Kashmiris with pellet guns, blinding hundreds, including children and young girls, or now using them as human shields is deplorable and has no place in the civilized world of today.

The practice of using human shields under any pretext is illegal under the national law of all civilized nations and under international law. Mr. Dar was driven around to make a larger point directed at those Kashmiri civilians who dare to differ with the Indian-occupied state. The brutal dehumanizing violence against Kashmiris in Indian-occupied Kashmir has unfortunately become a matter of routine.

Indian actions have no place in the civilized world of today. The world has a duty to speak up and speak out against the gross human rights violations of the innocent Kashmiris by Indian occupation forces.

I call upon you to look into the matter and urge India to put an immediate stop to the bloodshed in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

(Signed) Sartaj Aziz

Annex to the letter dated 13 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am sure that you must have seen the video of the young Kashmiri, Farooq Ahmed Dar, tied to the bonnet of a military jeep leading a convoy through central Kashmir's Budgam district that went viral on both social and electronic media. The victim, a resident of the village of Chilbrass in Budgam, while speaking to the media, stated that soldiers from the Indian army's 53 Rashtriya Rifles unit had grabbed him in the village of Utligam, beat him up and dipped him several times in the cold water of a stream before tying his unconscious body to the bonnet of an army jeep.

An inquiry was launched into Major Leetul Gogoi, the officer who conducted the operation, presumably to relieve pressure on the Indian armed forces. However, even before the inquiry had been completed, he was awarded a commendation medal by the Indian Army Chief as an endorsement of his actions. The top officials of the Indian Government have reportedly defended and expressed appreciation for Major Gogoi. The Attorney General of India allegedly said that he saluted him for his presence of mind. The National Secretary-General of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Ram Madhav, on 20 April complimented Major Gogoi, saying "everything is fair in love and war".

While human rights activists and organizations all over the world, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, have condemned this inhumane practice of using human shields, we have seen disturbing statements by the Indian Army Chief justifying this heinous act. In his interview with the Press Trust of India, he stated that the Indian army was facing a "dirty war" in Jammu and Kashmir that had to be fought with "innovative" ways. In an apparent endorsement of the use of human shields, he further said: "I have to maintain the morale of my troops who are operating there. In fact, I wish these people, instead of throwing stones at us, were firing weapons at us. Then I would have been happy. Then I could do what I (want to do)." He is also reported to have said that the main objective of giving an award to Major Gogoi when a court of inquiry was finalizing its probe into the incident was the following: "to boost the morale of young officers of the force who are operating in a very difficult environment. This is a proxy war and proxy war is a dirty war. It is played in a dirty way. The rules of engagement are there when the adversary comes face-to-face and fights with you. It is a dirty war. That is where innovation comes in. You fight a dirty war with innovations."

Similar laudatory sentiments were expressed by the Chief Minister of Indian Punjab, Amarinder Singh, in an article published in the *Indian Express* on 20 May 2017, where he justified this inhumane act, stating that the "Major Gogoi episode is clearly and unequivocally in favour of the officer, who only did what was absolutely correct, and possibly the only sane and logical course of action available to him, in the circumstances".* Justifying the use of an innocent Kashmiri as a human shield in stark contravention of basic human rights and international conventions, including but not limited to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, reflects the deep approval that this barbaric act of State terrorism by India has in the

* The article is available from <http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/i-applaud-major-nitin-gogoi-jammu-kashmir-man-tied-to-jeep-human-shield-4664413/>.



Security Council

Distr.: General
14 June 2017

Original: English

**Letter dated 13 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the
Security Council**

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to submit to you a letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz, regarding a video that went viral on both social and electronic media showing a young Kashmiri, Farooq Ahmed Dar, tied to the bonnet of a military jeep as a human shield (see annex). The video gives a glimpse of the most egregious human rights violations by Indian occupation forces in Jammu and Kashmir.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi

* Reissued for technical reasons on 21 June 2017.



Annex to the letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 12 March 2018 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Situation on the line of control and the working boundary

I refer to earlier letters addressed to you, dated 6 December, 31 October, 6 June and 27 April 2017, about the ever-deteriorating human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where the Indian occupation forces have unleashed a reign of terror and atrocities against the defenceless and innocent Kashmiris.

Thousands of innocent Kashmiri civilians in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir are protesting every day in the streets. Their only demand is the realization of the right to self-determination promised to them by the United Nations. Since July 2016, hundreds of innocent Kashmiris have been killed and more than 20,000 have been injured. Scores of people have become permanently blind or suffer from partial to complete blindness. These barbaric acts urgently call for action from the international community.

You may recall that, while addressing the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, the Prime Minister of Pakistan presented a very strong case on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute to the international community and highlighted the grave human rights violations being perpetrated by the Indian forces in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. He underscored the brutal suppression by India of the struggle for self-determination of the people of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The Prime Minister demanded an international investigation into India's crimes in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to send an inquiry commission to Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir to verify the nature and extent of India's human rights violations, secure the punishment of those responsible and provide justice and relief to victims. He also called upon the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy for Jammu and Kashmir.

Alarming, instead of putting an end to these brutalities, the Indian occupation forces have deliberately escalated tensions at the line of control and the working boundary in order to divert the attention of the international community from the grave human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

The year 2017 witnessed an unprecedented escalation in ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces along the line of control and the working boundary. Fifty-four innocent civilians embraced martyrdom, while more than 200 were injured in 1,970 ceasefire violations during 2017. This number includes women, children and elderly people.

The trend further intensified during the first two months of 2018, in which the total number of ceasefire violations by the Indian forces rose to more than 400. Resultantly, 20 innocent civilians have embraced martyrdom, while 71 others have been injured. The civilian-populated villages along the line of control and the working boundary are continuously being targeted with heavy mortars and automatic weapons. Indiscriminate use of those heavy-calibre weapons has increased the number of casualties.

Pakistan has resultantly lodged many protests with India over the ceasefire violations and the resultant loss of precious lives. Copies of all the démarches issued to the Indian High Commission in 2017 are attached (see enclosure).

The Indian actions are a threat to regional peace and tranquillity and can lead to a strategic miscalculation in the nuclearized South Asia. I would appreciate it if the attached démarches could be circulated as documents of the Security Council so that the international community may be sensitized about the gravity of Indian atrocities.

(Signed) Khawaja Muhammad Asif

Enclosure



A
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

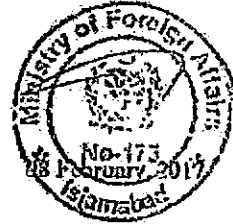
No. Ind (I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces, on the LoC, in Kheji Ratta Sector, on 07 February 2017, resulting in shahadat of one civilian, Mr. Ashfaq (25 years old) who was working as a laborer for the construction of a house. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC, targeting the civilian populated areas, and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to reavow to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



o/c

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind (I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces from 1055 hrs to 1120 hrs, on 13 February 2017, on the LoC in Thub area (Bhimber Sector), resulting in the shahadat of three soldiers. The deliberate targeting of civilians and soldiers is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

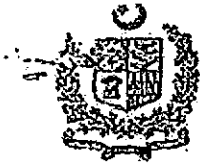
The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

HL



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces on 17 March 2017 at 06:16 pm, on the LoC in Kotkoterra sector/ Kothi, resulting in the shuhadat of a 60 years old civilian lady Mst. Manzoor Bagum w/o Muhammad Hussein w/o Village Thandi Kassi. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces on 01 April, 2017 at 1640 hours, on the LoC in Chirikot sector, resulting in the shahadat of an 18 years old civilian, Mr. Muhammad Attique Qureshi (s/o Muhammad Khalil Qureshi) r/o village Poina, Chirikot on 02 April, 2017. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(1)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces in the night of 10th and 11th May, 2017, on the LoC in Tandar, Subzkot, Khairatta, Baroh, Bugar, Khanjar sectors, resulting in the shahadat of 1 civilian Muhammad Rizwan r/o village Subzkot, Subzkot sector and injuries to 2 others including a lady, Willayat Bibi r/o village Subzkot, Subzkot sector and Abdul Aziz r/o village Tain, Khairatta sector. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. India(I)5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and has the honour to convey serious concerns over the continuous and intensive firing across the Line of Control (LoC) from the Indian forces, especially over the last 24 hours, in Nakial, Khui Ratta and Bhimbir Sectors in particular killing one soldier and injuring a couple of civilians. Additionally, there is confirmed intelligence, regarding unusual aggressive deployment of men, including commandos and heavy material on the other side of the LoC.

We have credible information that the Indian forces are planning to undertake an offensive/adventure across the LoC imminently. We would urge the Government of India to refrain from any such misadventure, as it can lead to a strategic miscalculation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

O/c (13/5)



258

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces on 1 June, 2017 at 0715 hours, on the LoC in Battal, Jundrot and Kotli sectors, resulting in the shahadat of 1 civilian, Mr. Ghizar Ahmed and injuries to 4 others including 3 women (Mr. Jamil Akmal, Mst. Sana, Mst. Asma, Mst. Farha) in Battal sector and shahadat of 1 civilian, Mr. Fazal Hussain and injury to one other, Mr. Jamil Ahmed in Kotli sector. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



June 1, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

67/c
Issued



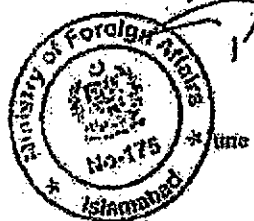
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Chirikot and Hot Spring Sectors on 10 and 12 June, 2017 respectively, resulting in shahadat of 1 civilian (Shabbir Khan r/o Pota Village of 70 years) in Chirikot Sector and 2 others (Waqar Younas r/o Bhabra Village of 18 years, Asad Ali r/o Bhabra Village of 19 years) in Hot Spring Sector and injuries to three others in Hot Spring Sector (M. Shabbaz r/o Bhabra Village of 30 years, Shumaila Khurshid r/o Chakrali Village and Hafsa Shabbir r/o Chakrali Village of 14 years). The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(1)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Nihal Sectors on 28th June 2017, resulting in shahadat of 1 civilian (Abdul Wahab r/o Dothilla Village of 22 years) and injuries to four others (Muhammad Shakoel r/o Mohra Village of 25 years, Muhammad Arshad r/o Mohra Village, Asif Mahmood r/o Mohra Village and Safira Bibi r/o Mohra Village of 32 years). The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Chirikot and Satwal Sectors on 8th July 2017, resulting in shahadat of 2 civilians, (a 22-year old girl in Satwal village and a man in Tetri Note village) and injuries to 3 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Chirikot and Satwal Sectors on 8th July 2017, resulting in shahadat of another 3 civilians, (two women in Tetri Note village and one woman in Chaffar Village) and injuries to 1 other. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



July 9, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Baroh and Tandar Sectors on 18th July 2017, resulting in Shohadat of 2 civilians, including one woman in Barho Sector and a man in Tandar Sector, and injuries to 6 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

o/c

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017 to date, Indian forces have carried out 594 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Nikial and Nezapir Sectors on 19th July 2017 resulted in Shahadat of 2 civilians (one in Nikial Sector and another in Nezapir Sector) and injuries to 5 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOVIC to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



July 20, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(1)-5/4/2017(1)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017 to date, Indian forces have carried out 618 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Leepa Sector on 21 July 2017 resulted in Shahadat of a 12-year old boy, Umair, in Gheekot village, and injuries to 3 others. This is the third ceasefire violation by the Indian forces in the past four days. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



July 24, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



Spec.
1
3

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire-violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017 to date, Indian forces have carried out more than 600 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 25 innocent civilians and injuries to 110, as compared to 382 ceasefire violations in 2016. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Khairatta and Karela Sector on 7 August 2017 resulted in Shahadat of a 35-year old woman, Munira Bibi in Karela Sector and injury to another woman, Farena Bibi in Khairatta Sector. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



August 8, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



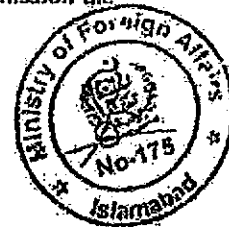
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 600 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 28 innocent civilians and injuries to 113 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Rawalakot Sector on 27 August 2017 resulted in Shahadat of 3 civilians including a woman, and injuries to 2 others of a family in Fatehpur village when their house was directly hit by Indian mortar. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



August 28, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad,

Asst Secy *o/c*

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(1)-54/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 700 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 29 innocent civilians and injuries to 113 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Kotera Sector on 29 August 2017, resulted in the shahadat of a 55 years old civilian, Muhammad Rasheed, resident of village Mithidhara. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

o/c



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind/1)-5-4/2017(1)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 700 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 30 innocent civilians and injuries to 113 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Chirikot Sector (Kakana, Nullah and Polas Villages) on 02 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of an 8 years old girl, Momina, resident of village Polas. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

9/c

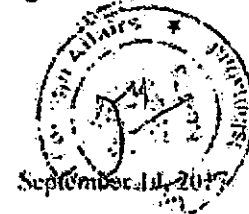
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 700 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 32 innocent civilians and injuries to 116 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Pukhlian Sector on 13 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians, 35 years old Muhammad Zahoor, resident of village Dewara and Reshima Bibi, resident of village Kakran, and injuries to 3 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working boundary, and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

o/c



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(1)-544/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out 870 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 38 innocent civilians and injuries to 142 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Charwa Sector, Bini Sulariyan Village, on 21 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of 6 civilians, including 4 females, and injuries to 26 others, including 15 females and 5 children. Many of the affected are seriously injured and the casualties are likely to rise. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working boundary, and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



Q/c
Created on
22/9



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out 873 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 39 innocent civilians and injuries to 144 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Kotli/Nikial Sub Sector on 22 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of a 22 years old girl, Tashiba, resident of village Balakot, and injuries to 2 others, including a female. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(1)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 900 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadats of 43 innocent civilians and injuries to 153 others. The latest ceasefire violations by Indian forces in Rukh Chuki and Rawalakot Sectors on 30th September and 2nd October 2017, resulted in the shahadat of 3 civilians, and injuries to 5 other, including a woman. This is the fifth ceasefire violation by the Indian forces in the past twelve days resulting in the shahadat of 11 civilians, including 5 women, and injuries to 37 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

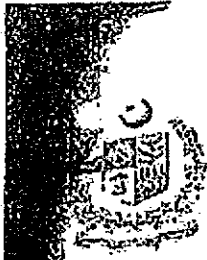
The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

October 2, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.





MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(1)-5/4/2017(11)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 900 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadats of 45 innocent civilians and injuries to 155 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Rawalakot/Chirkei Sector on 4th October 2017, resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians (20 years old Kashti Sakhi and 17 years old Sakwana Begum, residents of village Chaharti, and injuries to 2 others including a woman. This is the sixth ceasefire violation by the Indian forces during the past two weeks resulting in the shahadat of 13 civilians, including 6 women, and injuries to 39 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian law.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOVIC to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1150 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 49 innocent civilians and injuries to 165 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Leepa/Kayani Sector on 24 October 2017 resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians (Sumaira Younis and Maryam, residents of Noukot village) and injuries to 6 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

October 25, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.



Copy to: Public News Delhi
(B. Gul)



146
 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIR
 ISLAMABAD
 177

No. Ind(1)-5/4/2017(1)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1100 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadaat of 47 innocent civilians and injuries to 159 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Katti/Nikial Sector on 14 October 2017 resulted in the shahadaat of 2 children (8 years old Saad, resident of Kainat Dherri village and 14 years old Hummayun, residents of village Balakot), and injuries to 4 others, including 3 children. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

Copy to: Pakic News Delhi

10.12.17 1650 hrs



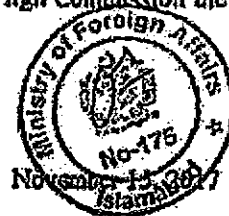
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/A/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1300 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 50 innocent civilians and injuries to 165 others. The latest ceasefire violation by the Indian forces in Chirikot Sector on 14 November 2017 resulted in the shahadat of a 75 years old lady Mehmooda Begum w/o Sher Wali Muhammad. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

P/ New Delhi

196



No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1300 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadats of 52 innocent civilians and injuries to 170 others. The latest ceasefire violations by the Indian forces in Chishekoi and Nezapir Sectors on 17 November 2017 resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians (Rasheeda Begum, resident of Truthi village and Muhammad Hameed, resident of Nezapir), and injuries to 5 others, including 2 women. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

✓
R/ New Delhi

20/11/17

7c



199

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD**

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1300 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadats of 54 innocent civilians and injuries to 174 others. The latest ceasefire violation by the Indian forces on 7 December 2017 in Chirkot Sector, Chaffar Village while a funeral prayer was being offered, resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians (Shahkat and Iqbal resident of Chaffar village), and injuries to 4 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.



High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

d/c



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

706

No. Ind(I)-54/2017 (D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces at the Rakhchikri Sector on 25 December 2017 providing cover to non-state actors who planted IEDs which resulted in the shahadat of 3 Pakistani soldiers and injury to another. Despite calls for restraint India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations.

The Government of Pakistan strongly condemns the highly unprofessional and un-soldierly act of cowardice of the Indian occupation forces. India's deliberate escalation on the LoC through unprovoked firing, particularly targeting civilian areas, to gain political mileage by raising tensions with Pakistan are a threat to regional peace and tranquillity.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to maintain peace on the LoC and the working boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council Resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission of India, the assurances of its highest consideration.



26 December, 2017

High Commission for the Republic of India,
Islamabad

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



Security Council

Distr.: General

12 July 2018

Original: English

**Letter dated 11 July 2018 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a letter dated 29 June 2018 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Abdullah Hussain Haroon, drawing your urgent attention to the illegal detention and deteriorating health of the renowned veteran Kashmiri leader, Shabbir Ahmad Shah, the Chairman of the Jammu Kashmir Democratic Freedom Party, in India's notorious Tihar jail (see annex).

I should like to request you to kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council, in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(Signed) Malecha Lodhi



Annex to the letter dated 11 July 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 29 June 2018 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to seek your urgent attention to the illegal detention and deteriorating health of a renowned veteran Kashmiri leader, Shabbir Ahmad Shah, the Chairman of the Jammu Kashmir Democratic Freedom Party, in India's notorious Tihar jail. Mr. Shah, like many other Kashmiri leaders, is a target of an Indian political vendetta, detained solely for his political beliefs and dissenting views.

Despite having already endured imprisonment for more than 31 years merely for raising his voice for the legitimate right to self-determination, Mr. Shah continues to remain detained in solitary confinement, which has led to the rapid deterioration of his health as he is already suffering from various severe ailments. He, however, has been denied any proper medical and health-care facilities, which are otherwise a fundamental right of any political prisoner.

Access to medical attention, like any human being, is Mr. Shah's basic right and it is the responsibility of the prison authorities to ensure it. I appeal to you to take immediate notice of Mr. Shah's condition, and I urge you to use your good offices to secure his release.

For its part, as party to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, recognized by the Security Council in its resolutions, Pakistan will continue providing moral and diplomatic support to the oppressed people of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir who are struggling for the realization of their inalienable right to self-determination.

(Signed) Abdullah Hussain Haroon

