

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 5 February 2025 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

On the occasion of the observance of “Kashmir Solidarity Day”, I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 5 February 2025 addressed to you from Mohammad Ishaq Dar, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Pakistan (see annex).

It is requested 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)* Munir Akram



**Annex to the letter dated 5 February 2025 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

**Letter dated 5 February 2025 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council**

1. Each year, the people of Pakistan observe “Kashmir Solidarity Day” on 5 February to demonstrate their continuing support for the Kashmiri people’s struggle for the realization of their inalienable right to self-determination.
2. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir deserves close consideration by the Security Council. Several resolutions of the Security Council, prescribing the “final disposition” of Jammu and Kashmir by its people through a United Nations-sponsored plebiscite, remain unimplemented.
3. India has resorted to brutal suppression to stifle the quest of the Kashmiri people for self-determination. India’s repression against the Kashmiri people is illegal. The United Nations Declaration on decolonization explicitly calls for a cessation of “all armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples”. India’s occupation forces enjoy impunity for their crimes under India’s draconian counter-terrorism and emergency laws, which violate fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law.
4. Today, the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir remains one of the most militarized zones in the world. Kashmiris are living in an environment of fear and intimidation. The human rights situation remains grim. The number of political prisoners remains in the thousands. Properties of the dissenters are being confiscated as a means of punishment. The human rights defenders are not allowed to freely undertake their activities, and media have been muzzled. The purpose of these oppressive measures is to crush dissent.
5. India’s massive violations of human rights in occupied Jammu and Kashmir have been amply recorded in the two reports issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2018 and 2019. These reports called for a United Nations commission of inquiry to investigate these human rights violations.
6. On 5 August 2019, India took unilateral measures to eliminate Jammu and Kashmir’s “special status”, separate Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh into two “Union Territories” and impose what Indian leaders have ominously called a “Final Solution” for Jammu and Kashmir. These unilateral and illegal measures were in blatant violation of the United Nations Charter, relevant Security Council resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention.
7. India cannot resile from the obligation to observe international law and to implement the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir. Security Council resolutions are immutable. They do not lapse with time or due to non-implementation. Article 25 of the Charter requires all United Nations Member States “to implement” its decisions. The United Nations Secretary-General reaffirmed on 8 August 2019 that the position of the United Nations on Jammu and Kashmir “is governed by the Charter of the United Nations and applicable Security Council resolutions”.
8. Pakistan remains committed to its obligation to implement the Security Council’s resolutions. Pakistan will maintain its steadfast support for the Kashmiri

people's right to self-determination and continue to demand the implementation of the Security Council resolutions.

9. The Jammu and Kashmir dispute has led to several conflicts between Pakistan and India. It is the central cause of the persistent tensions between the two countries. Another conflict would be disastrous for the peoples of the two countries and the entire region, if not the world. Pakistan has made sincere efforts to resolve the conflict through numerous rounds of negotiations. These efforts have been consistently frustrated by India's obduracy and belligerence. The unilateral and illegal measures India has taken since 5 August 2019 have further narrowed the political space for a fair settlement. These unilateral measures must be rescinded to open the way for a dialogue and a just and equitable resolution of the dispute in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

10. India remains obdurate and aggressive. It is now making unwarranted and irresponsible claims to Azad Jammu and Kashmir and other territories administered by Pakistan. India has also adopted dangerous doctrines, such as "Cold Start", envisaging a surprise attack against Pakistan.

11. The international community cannot continue to ignore the threat posed by the Jammu and Kashmir dispute to international peace and security. Nor can the world ignore India's egregious and continuing violations of human rights in occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

12. The United Nations Security Council has considered the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on three occasions since 5 August 2019. The Council should revive consideration of the situation and demand the faithful implementation of its resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir.

13. The United Nations human rights organs have a responsibility to seek an end to India's egregious violations of human rights in occupied Jammu and Kashmir and hold India accountable for its crimes.

14. The United Nations Secretary-General can also exercise his considerable authority under the United Nations Charter to promote the implementation of the Security Council resolutions and end India's oppression in occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Among other steps, the Secretary-General could insist on his offer of mediation to resolve the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. He could also appoint a Special Envoy to monitor the situation and facilitate dialogue.

15. Pakistan seeks the support of the members of the Security Council to take decisive steps without further delay to secure the implementation of its own resolutions and end India's egregious violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people, in particular the right to self-determination.

(Signed) Mohammad Ishaq **Dar**