

**Security Council**

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Identical letters dated 5 August 2025 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the sixth anniversary of India's illegal and unilateral actions of 5 August 2019, I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 4 August 2025 addressed to you from Mohammad Ishaq Dar, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs 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) Asim Iftikhar **Ahmad**



Annex to the identical letters dated 5 August 2025 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 August 2025 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the sixth anniversary of India's illegal and unilateral actions of 5 August 2019, I am writing to draw, once again, the attention of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to the grave situation in Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

The Jammu and Kashmir dispute is one of the oldest unresolved international disputes. It has been on the agenda of the Security Council since 1948. However, on 5 August 2019, India scrapped the special status of Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and bifurcated it into two so-called "Union Territories" to undermine its internationally recognized disputed status and consolidate its occupation. India has since started a process aimed at altering the demographic structure and political landscape of Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The ultimate aim is to transform the Kashmiri people into a disempowered minority in their own land.

The Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir affirm the right of Kashmiris to self-determination and lay down the manner in which the Jammu and Kashmir dispute would be resolved. They categorically state 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 addition, Security Council resolution [122 \(1957\)](#) emphasizes that "the convening of a Constituent Assembly ... and any action that the Assembly might have taken or 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". Evidently, India's illegal and unilateral actions, since 5 August 2019, contravene the provisions of resolution [122 \(1957\)](#) and other applicable resolutions, and are ipso facto null and void.

In accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States "agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter". Besides, Security Council resolutions can only be invalidated by fulfilment of the obligation, consent of the parties or a subsequent resolution or decision of the Security Council. Against this backdrop, India's actions of 5 August 2019, and the subsequent steps ever since, constitute a breach of the Charter, Security Council resolutions and international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention. Any cosmetic change in the status of Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, which might take place in future, will also constitute a similar breach.

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. The recent hostilities between Pakistan and India have once again demonstrated that the Jammu and Kashmir dispute poses an ever-present threat to international peace and security.

Even after the announcement of a ceasefire on 10 May 2025, the statements emanating from India reflect an aggressive and hostile approach. Besides, in the past

few years, Indian political leaders and senior military officials have made a number of irresponsible statements and unwarranted claims about the territories of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. While Pakistan is acting in a responsible manner and upholding the ceasefire on the Line of Control, India's belligerent posture remains a destabilizing factor in the security environment of South Asia.

In response to the real and present danger posed by the long-standing Jammu and Kashmir dispute, the Security Council must exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and call on India to desist from the use or threat of use of force. The Council must also fulfil its obligation to take measures to implement its own resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute for a just, peaceful and durable settlement.

Furthermore, it is Pakistan's expectation that the Secretary-General will exercise his authority and fully utilize his good offices to promote a solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the Charter, Security Council resolutions and the wishes of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

(Signed) Mohammad Ishaq **Dar**
