

Resolution on the Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

Recalling Article 1(1) and Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, which enshrine the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing the protracted and unresolved nature of the territorial conflict over Jammu and Kashmir between the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, while expressing concern for the rights and well-being of civilians living in the disputed region,

Concerned about ongoing reports of violence, armed clashes along the Line of Control (LoC), restrictions on civil liberties, and alleged violations of international human rights law in the region,

Reaffirming the need to build trust, adopt demilitarization measures, and sustain political dialogue in accordance with international diplomatic norms and the principles of peaceful coexistence,

Therefore,

IDC–CDI urges the Governments of India and Pakistan to reaffirm their commitment to the 1972 Simla Agreement and the 1999 Lahore Declaration, as a model and longawaited resolution of this historic conflict, and to refrain from adopting unilateral measures that could alter the status quo or provoke hostilities. It especially encourages the resumption of a structured bilateral dialogue to address the root causes of the conflict and to develop peaceful solutions.

IDC–CDI nevertheless observes and supports certain very recent efforts of indirect dialogue between authorities of both nations, promoted by regional mediators, which include proposals to open humanitarian corridors and to restore some civil communication lines in Jammu and Kashmir; it encourages both governments to translate these signals into sustained steps toward reconciliation.

IDC–CDI recommends strengthened cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, including periodic access for UN Special Rapporteurs and engagement with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

IDC–CDI supports the reactivation or expansion of a neutral observation mandate, to monitor ceasefire violations and ensure de-escalation along the Line of Control.

General Assembly – Abidjan, 30.05.25