

DEC 2022

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS

Three - Days Conference

**The Narrative of Occupation and Scope of
International Law: A Preview of Occupied
Kashmir**

&

International Moot Court Rounds



Organized By



**Legal Forum for
Kashmir -LFK**



**Ekonomik ve Sosyal
Arařtırmalar Merkezi
Economic and Social
Research Center**

ABOUT LEGAL FORUM FOR KASHMIR - LFK

The **Legal Forum for Kashmir - LFK** is an international legal Advocacy group working on the conflict in Kashmir. Its members are indigenous people of the occupied territory in Jammu and Kashmir. The aim of the organisation is to defend the political, social and human rights of Kashmiris and to promote the UN sanctioned Right of Self-Determination.

In today's world, the notion of conflict resolution necessitates that those who continue to be denied their rights or remain excluded be given an opportunity to present their case. Unfortunately, it remains the case that Kashmiris themselves continue to be marginalised, even invisibilised, in most discussions or narratives on the conflict. LFK has, therefore, been established to fill the gap, providing an international forum through which its members can become effective participants and contributors in the international community.

LFK works to address the consequences of marginalisation, working with its members. As an independent organisation, LFK advocates, nationally and internationally, the Right of Self-Determination and respect for human rights in Occupied Kashmir through legal research, documentation and capacity-building to address, under international law, the violations of individual and collective rights of Kashmiris.

www.lfkashmir.com

ABOUT

EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL ARAŞTIRMALAR MERKEZİ / ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTER - ESAM

ESAM - an association for the public benefit, is "to present scientific facts to the service of society, to produce solutions to social problems, to develop strategies, and to contribute to the material and moral development of our country by conducting economic and social research." ESAM considers service to humanity as the purpose of social activities. Because man is the supreme creation. He believes that people's material and spiritual needs should be met in a balanced way.

ESAM argues that social development has two dimensions: zoning and wisdom. Zoning, which expresses physical development, refers to the industrialization of the country and its becoming suitable for human service by zoning. Irfan, on the other hand, refers to human development. Irfan means the development of the consciousness of not violating the rights of others by being educated and taking a stand against the violation of their own rights. According to this approach, a virtuous person is one who does not do injustice to others and does not consent to be treated unfairly.

ESAM emphasizes that fundamental human rights and freedoms must be fully protected in order to maintain peace and solidarity in social life. The reason for the existence of all social institutions is to protect fundamental rights and freedoms. Social institutions and organizations that limit or abolish fundamental rights and freedoms argue that in a way they will have eliminated their reason for existence.

As an institution that adopts these principles, ESAM aims to cooperate with every institution and person that adopts the same principles, and by this means to establish peace and justice all over the world, especially in Turkey and the Islamic world.

CONFERENCE SUMMARY

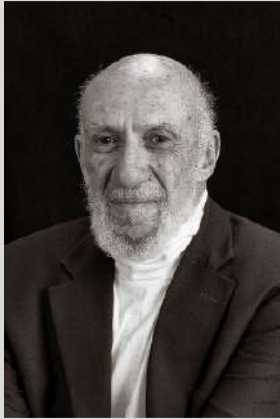


Legal Forum for Kashmir - LFK in collaboration with the **Center for Economic and Social Research - ESAM** held a three-day *International Kashmir Congress - IKC* titled "**The Narrative of Occupation and Scope of International Law: A Preview of Occupied Kashmir**" & "**International Moot Court Rounds on Kashmir 'From Colonialism to Settler Colonialism in Preview of International Law'**". The aim of the IKC was to expedite the Lawfare campaign against the Govt. of India and its occupying authorities and to counter ongoing India's settler-colonial machinations in IIOJK. The IKC roped in renowned International experts including UN Special Rapporteurs, the OIC contact group on Kashmir, and International legal academicians and practitioners.

The 3-day IKC followed by the first-ever **International Moot Court** rounds on Kashmir started with the Inaugural session attended by the OIC contact group, APHC representatives, Kashmir Diaspora, and Turkish Parliamentarians. The conference was concluded with the 'Ankara Declaration' adopted by all the participants headed by Prof Richard A Falk and Hilal Elver.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Dr. Richard Falk: USA

Richard Falk is Albert G. Milbank Professor Emeritus of International Law at Princeton University (1961-2001) and Chair of Global Law, Faculty of Law, Queen Mary University London. Since 2002 has been a Research Fellow at the Orfalea Center of Global and International Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Between 2008 and 2014 he served as UN Special Rapporteur on Israeli Violations of Human Rights in Occupied Palestine.

Falk has advocated and written widely about 'nations' that are captive within existing states, including Palestine, Western Sahara, Catalonia, Dombas. Falk is Senior Vice President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, having served for seven years as Chair of its Board. He is Chair of the Board of Trustees of Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor. He is co-director of the Centre of Climate Crime, QMUL.

Falk has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize several times since 2008. His recent books include (Re)Imagining Humane Global Governance (2014), Power Shift: The New Global Order (2016), Palestine Horizon: Toward a Just Peace (2017), Revisiting the Vietnam War (ed. Stefan Andersson, 2017), On Nuclear Weapons: Denuclearization, Demilitarization and Disarmament (ed. Stefan Andersson & Curt Dahlgren, 2019).

He has published a book of poems, Waiting for Rainbows in 2015 and a memoir, Public Intellectual: The Life of a Citizen Pilgrim in 2021.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Dr. Hilal Elver: USA

Dr. Hilal Elver is a research professor at the University of California Santa Barbara, and the co-director of the Global Climate Change, Human Security, and Democracy Project, as well as a distinguished global fellow at the UCLA Law School, Resnick Food Law and Policy program.

Between 2014-2020 she was the UN Special Rapporteur on Right to Food. Currently, she is the member of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) of the UN Committee of World Food Security (CFS).

Her academic publications have focused on environmental law climate change, women's rights, right to food/water and food security. Her works on right to food can be found at: hilalelver.org

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Prof. Dr. Neve Gordon: Israel

Neve Gordon is a professor of human rights law at Queen Mary University of London and the Vice President of the British Society for Middle East Studies. His first book, *Israel's Occupation*, provided a structural history of Israel's mechanisms of control in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. His second book, *The Human Right to Dominate* was written with Nicola Perugini and examines how human rights, which are generally conceived as tools for advancing emancipation, can also be used to enhance subjugation and dispossession. Most recently, he wrote with Perugini the first book on the legal and political history of human shielding. *Human Shields: A History of People in the Line of Fire* follows the marginal and controversial figure of the human shield over a period of 150 years in order to interrogate the laws of war and how the ethics of humane violence is produced. Gordon has also edited two volumes, one on torture (with Ruchama Marton) and the other on marginalized perspectives on human rights. Gordon has been a member at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and a visiting scholar at the University of California, Berkeley, Brown University, the University of Michigan, and SOAS, and is currently a board member of the International State Crime Initiative. He writes regularly for the popular press and his articles have appeared in *The Guardian*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Chicago Tribune*, *Al Jazeera*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, and *The London Review of Books*.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Prof. Dr. Niaz A Shah: UK

Niaz A Shah is a Professor in Law at the School of Law, University of Hull, UK. In 2006, he was a Visiting Fellow at the Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge. In 2004, he did internship in the Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations, New York. In 2001, he worked as a Protection Assistant for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Islamabad. He attended a short course in International Human Rights Law at the University of Nottingham in late 2001 and in 2005 obtained PhD from Queen's University Belfast, UK. Professor Shah is an Advocate High Court in Pakistan and a Life Member of the Islamabad Bar Association. Professor Shah was Called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 2014 and is practicing law from Nexus Chambers, London. Professor Shah has worked for / advised governments (e.g., Pakistan and the UK) and international organisations such as the United Nations (UN New York; UNDP; UNODC; UN Women; UNICEF; UNHCR); European Union; NATO; The Commonwealth and the United States Institute of Peace. He has appeared as a Counsel and expert witness in large number of cases in the UK courts. Since 2014, Professor Shah is training Pakistani judges on human rights and the rule of law at various judicial academies in Pakistan and Hull. Niaz Shah is a recognised expert on Pakistan and Afghanistan and regularly appears as expert witness in asylum and human rights cases before courts in the UK.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Prof. Dr. Muhammad Mushtaq: Pakistan

Former DG Sharia Academy/ Pakistani Expert on International Law. Presently supervising five PhD dissertations on various aspects of constitutional law, international law, criminal law and human rights law. Also supervised more than forty LLM dissertations in these areas.



Prof. Dr. Nazir Hussain: Pakistan

Dr. Nazir Hussain is Professor of International Relations and presently working as Dean Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at the University of Wah, and Member Board of Directors, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) Colombo-Sri Lanka.

He has served as Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad (2020-2021), and Director School of Politics and International Relations (SPIR), Quaid-iAzam University (2017-2020). He has also worked as Senior Research Fellow on Middle East at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (2001-2002). He has over 30 years of teaching, research and administrative experience.

He has to his credit a Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship from the French Institute of International Relations, IFRI, Paris-France (2010). He has Post Graduate Diploma in Conflict Resolution from the University of Uppsala-Sweden (1991). He was Visiting Fellow at the Henry L. Stimson Centre, Washington DC., (Summer 2000), Research Associate with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), Switzerland (1996- 97), and Visiting Researcher at the Institute of Political and International Studies (IPIS), Tehran-Iran (1995).

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Ms. Shaista Patel: USA

Shaista Patel is a racialized Pakistani-Canadian Muslim scholar of critical Muslim Studies in the Department of Ethnic Studies at the University of California, San Diego. She received her PhD in social justice education and graduate certificate in women and gender studies from the University of Toronto. Trained as an interdisciplinary scholar, the questions she asks draw upon Indigenous, Black, Dalit and anti-caste, Muslim, and transnational feminist theories.



Dr. Wendy Matsumura: USA

Dr. Matsumura received her Ph.D. in History from New York University in 2007. Her dissertation project on modern Okinawan history was funded by a Fulbright dissertation fellowship from 2002 to 2004. Following a visiting professorship at Otterbein College in Westerville, OH, Dr. Matsumura was assistant professor of History and Asian Studies at Furman University in Greenville, SC from 2009-2015. The completion of her first book, *The Limits of Okinawa* (Duke University Press, 2015) and research for her next project was supported by a Fulbright research fellowship in Kyoto from 2012-2013. She is currently working on two major research projects: the first on the unfolding of transnational labor struggles across Japan's prewar sugar empire and the second on the emergence of the concept of surplus labor in Japanese social scientific discourse. Dr. Matsumura will teach undergraduate and graduate courses on the development of class antagonisms, gender oppression and racialized discourses in the Japanese empire. She values the diverse range of life experiences, political commitments and learning styles that her students bring to the study of modern Japan.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Dr. Zaid Shuaibi: Palestine

Zaid Shuaibi is a Palestinian activist. Currently he is the Coordinator of the Field Research Unit at ALHAQ, the first Human Rights organization in the Middle East since 1979. His work concentrates on monitoring and documenting human rights violations against Palestinian people living under Israeli colonial regime. He holds an MA in International Politics from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), UK, where his research focused on China and East Asia relations with Israel and its effect on the region, as well as a BA in Public Administration from Birzeit University, Palestine. Zaid previously served as the BDS National Committee Outreach Officer in Palestine and the Arab World. He led many grassroots campaigns to hold perpetrators accountable and seek justice to Palestinians against the violations.



Mr. Abdullah Moaswes: UK based Palestinian

Abdulla Moaswes is a doctoral candidate at the University of Exeter's Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies. His research examines the relationship between world capitalism and settler colonial practices and logics with particular reference to the connections between the colonising projects of Israel and India in Palestine and Kashmir respectively. He is also a creative writer in the field of speculative fiction.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Mr. Jamal Abu Eishah: France based Palestinian

Jamal is a PhD researcher and a Postgraduate Teaching Assistant in Palestine Studies at the University of Exeter. His research analyses family reunification between Palestinian ID holders who reside in Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and foreign nationals who wish to reside in Palestine. The research asks what obstacles are imposed on the process of family reunification by Israeli authorities, and how these obstacles serve the demographic objective of the state of Israel. Drawing on the fields of settler-colonial studies, citizenship studies, and indigenous studies, the research attempts to theorise new ways in which settler-colonial policies are manifested and new spaces in which they take place.



Mr. Mehmet Ozturk: Turkey

Mr. Mehmet is a seasoned journalist and have served in Pakistan. He is currently working with Anadolu News Agency, Turkey.



Dr. Taner Zorbay: Turkey

Lecturer at Middle East Technical University.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Ms. Sabah Aslam: Pakistan

Ms. Sabah Aslam is the Founder and Executive Director of IICR. She is security analyst and Human Rights Activist. She served as research fellow at Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. She also served as professional trainer at CDA Training Academy. She regularly writes for national & international print media. She has served as visiting Lecturer at Quaid i Azam University and National University of Modern Languages. She has presented papers and have participated in many national and international conferences and workshops & seminars in Pakistan and abroad. She is EUVP Alumni. She has also worked with Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir Affairs, Government of Pakistan as Advisor on Research and Kashmir Youth Ambassadors program. She works on Terrorism and Regional Security.



Ms. Farzana Yaqoob: AJK

Former Minister for Social Welfare & Women development, AJK CEO Mantaq Center of Research.



Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai: Kashmiri Diaspora, USA

Executive Director of the Washington based Kashmiri American Council. Chairman of the Global Forum for Public Policy. He is also the Chairman of the Kashmiri American Foundation & the London-based Justice Foundation. Dr. Fai is also the Member of the Board of Director of Istanbul-based the Union of the NGOs of the Islamic World.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Dr. Ghulam Nabi Mir: Kashmiri Diaspora, USA

He has served as the founding chairman of ISNA Founders Committee at the Islamic Society of North America. He also served in different capacities as one of the founders of the Islamic Society of Akron and Kent (ISAK). While at ISAK, Dr. Mir served as the founding chair of the Jewish-Muslim Dialogue between the Islamic Society of Akron and Kent and Temple Israel of Akron. He is president of the World Kashmir Awareness Forum.



Mr. Abdul Rashid Turabi: AJK

Former Ameer JI AJK



Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Safi: Pakistan

Former Convener APHC

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Speaker's Profile



Mr. Sheikh Abdul Mateen: Pakistan

Secretary General All Parties Hurriyat Conference & Special Representative of Chairman APHC Massarat Alam Bhat.



Mrs. Shamim Shawl: UK

She Represents Kashmir at UNHRC Geneva, New York, Member at International Women's Advocacy on Kashmir, Executive Member All Parties Hurriyat Conference.



Dr. Mobeen Shah: Kashmiri Diaspora, Turkey

Ex-president Kashmir chamber of commerce & industry, director Kashmir house turkey, senior vice chairman Kashmir diaspora coalition (KDC).

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Dec 9th, 2022

Day 1

Inaugural Speeches

Brief Detail

The inaugural session of IKC was chaired by SAADET Party Supreme Leader Mr. Recai Kutan and President SAADET Party Mr. Temel Karamollaogu. The session was moderated by Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai.



PRESENTATION 1

Dr. Ghulam Nabi Mir
Chairperson,
Kashmir Awareness Forum



Indian Settlements in IIOJK and Responsibility of International Organizations

Dr. Mir in his presentation highlighted the ongoing settlements in IIOJK, and also focused on India's growing intolerance against the Muslims. The presentation underscored the orders which were passed by the Indian Govt. to pursue the Israeli model of settlements in Kashmir. Dr. Mir concluded his presentation by impressing the OIC members and Turkish Parliamentarians to take up the matter of Kashmir at the earliest with the global community to stop the genocide as already warned by Prof Gregory Stanton.

PRESENTATION 2

Sheikh Abdul Mateen, Secretary General, APHC



Mr. Mateen in IKC opened up his presentation to build the case of Indian Settler Colonialism by giving the factual situation post-Aug 5, 2019. The presentation reads as, “While Jammu & Kashmir has been illegally occupied by India for past 75 years, currently it is strategically pursuing her nefarious colonial agenda. India has been inflicting atrocities on innocent Kashmiris and it committing gross human rights violations for last 7 decades but the violence and human rights violations have increased after 5th August, 2019. Reflecting theses violations in numbers, From 5th August 2019 to 30th Nov 2022, by the hands of Indian Occupational Forces: 716 people have been killed, 145 prisoners have been murdered in police & army custody or during fake encounters, 2,034 people have been tortured or critically injured, 18,405 people have been arrested, 1,101 houses and shops have been set to fire, 43 women have been widowed, 108 children have been orphaned, 126 women have been molested and gang-raped, and 15,281 cordon and search operations have been conducted.”

In the end, he urged the international community to play their much needed role to stop India from the brutalities and genocide of Kashmiris who only demand their birth right, the right to self-determination, and the right to freedom from the unjust, forceful and illegal occupation of India.

PRESENTATION 3

Dr. Mobeen Shah, Former President, JKCCI; founder of Kashmir House Turkiye; Vice Chairperson of Kashmir Diaspora Coalition



Dr. Mobeen Shah in his presentation discussed the role of the OIC contact group in Kashmir and addressed the parliamentarians and OIC contact group members sitting in the session as “I am reading a communique to highlight the responsibility of International Community and OIC to fulfill its responsibilities in pursuance of the UNSC resolutions.” The main points highlighted by Dr. Shah are as under:

1) The communique among other things contained the Action plan of which I would like to point out the following a). In their bilateral engagements with India, raise the Jammu and Kashmir dispute to advance a peaceful resolution in accordance with UNSC resolutions - (Kashmiri Right of Self Determination) which is the foremost human right violation that India is doing and all other human rights violations are because of the denial of this one. b) Conduct visits at the level of Permanent Representatives to obtain firsthand information about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir on both sides of the Line of Control. c) Constitute a panel of international eminent personalities with a view to exploring legal, political, and diplomatic avenues for peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute; d. Monitor, raise awareness, advocate and highlight the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in its various dimensions in line with their respective mandates.

All the above may not have the result we desire until and unless we go to the jugular and that is in the present world order the action of sanctions which is what America and Europe are putting on Russia without any unanimous resolution of the UN while as in our case there is a clear cut resolution not being implemented for the last 75 years. (Double standard - our freedom fighters are called terrorists while people are encouraged to go to Ukraine to fight Russia & are called freedom fighters).

- 2) Relief to Kashmiris who are in the countries of OIC in the form of safeguarding them from any action by India if they do activism for Kashmir.
- 3) The possibility of giving relief in form of citizenship or permanent residency to Kashmiris who are in need of the same.
- 4) Jobs for Kashmiris in their economies by giving a special dispensation to people from Indian-occupied Kashmir.
- 5) To give funds for providing scholarships to deserving students in various fields within their country as well as European and American university.
- 6) To allow Kashmiris to educate the people of these countries regarding the Kashmir issue in the right perspective - by facilitating the setting up of a KASHMIR HOUSE type of facility which will promote the culture, arts and crafts as well as the political aspects of Kashmir.
- 7) India is on a major propaganda offensive to convince the world that its brutal occupation & repression in Kashmir are part of the epic battle against Muslim terrorism—an epic battle that is completely manufactured to justify war, occupation, and genocide.” We need to fight this in all its manifestations and at every forum.
- 8) ICCPR (The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a multilateral treaty adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI) on 16 December 1966 and in force from 23 March 1976 in accordance with Article 49 of the covenant.” The laws of PSA, UAPA, and Sedition laws applied by India need to be studied by this moot/meeting in regard to the contravention of the ICCPR.

Our People Are Looking For Settlement Through the UN, Relief Through the International Criminal Court & International Court Of Justice. Time Is Running Out. If There Is Delay In Stopping India In Their Nefarious Design We Will Have Kashmir But Without Kashmiris.

In the end, he urged the international community to play their much needed role to stop India from the brutalities and genocide of Kashmiris who only demand their birth right, the right to self-determination, and the right to freedom from the unjust, forceful and illegal occupation of India.

SPEECHES

Mohammad Farazmand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Turkey (2019 - Present)



Mr. Farazmand in his speech welcomed the participants to commence the first-ever International Kashmir on legal dimensions of the Kashmir Dispute with a focus on military occupation and scopes of International law. Mr. Farazmand said that the Kashmiri people have the right to self-determination. Farazmand argued that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) did not fulfill its responsibilities regarding the Kashmir issue. The Kashmir region was not on the agenda of our conversations in the international arena.

In the end, he urged the international community to play their much needed role to stop India from the brutalities and genocide of Kashmiris who only demand their birth right, the right to self-determination, and the right to freedom from the unjust, forceful and illegal occupation of India.

Mr. Syed Atif Raza, Counsellor, Embassy of Pakistan, Ankara, Turkey



Mr. Atif highlighted Pakistan's diplomatic efforts post the abrogation of IIOJK's semi-autonomous status by the Indian administration. He also lauded the efforts of the Turkiye Government and its President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan for raising the issue of innocent Kashmiris at the UNGA. Mr. Atif also assured Pakistan's moral and diplomatic support to the beleaguered Kashmiris.

Temel Karamollaoğlu, President SAADET Party Türkiye



SAADET Party Chairman Temel Karamollaoğlu stated that the Islamic world has many problems and emphasized that the Kashmir and Palestine problem has exceeded 75 years and could not be resolved. Pointing out that the pressures in Jammu Kashmir have increased a lot, Karamollaoğlu emphasized the human rights violations there.

Highlighting the importance of the Kashmir issue, Karamollaoğlu said that the reason why no progress has been made on this issue for 75 years is that “the influential powers that rule the world do not care about oppression”.

Karamollaoğlu used the following statements:

“It is not possible for us to say that we have fully embraced this issue, even as Islamic countries. However, first of all, this is an issue that should be perceived as a problem of Muslim countries. There is definitely a need for conclusions on this issue. I am sure Islamic countries have put this issue at the top of their agendas. If they did, this problem would be solved.”

The reception was held by Ustadh Mehmet Recai Kutan spiritual leader of the SAADET party; former interior Minister of Türkiye.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Dec 10th, 2022

Day 2

Session I: Submission of Testimonies

Brief Detail

Day 2 of the IKC started with the opening and protocol speeches by the ESAM Secretary General and LFK Executive Director, welcoming the International Speakers and International mooters to have multiple sessions on the Occupation of Kashmir and scopes on International Law.



Testimonies

Dr. Ghulam Nabi Mir



The first formal session started with the testimonial submission by the indigenous Kashmiri leaders having their affiliation with the APHC, and Kashmiri Diaspora. The first testimony was submitted by the KDC Chairperson DR Ghulam Nabi Mir, and he recounted the horrors his family and himself had to face in the ongoing liberation movement for the Right to Self Determination. He also submitted the testimony as the victim's family in favor of his brother who was martyred in the early 1990s and the persecution of his family, and the recent torture and detention of his nephew under the draconian UAPA and PSA.

Senior APHC Leader Ghulam Muhammad Safi



Ghulam Muhammad Safi submitted his personal testimony and also being a senior APHC leader represented Kashmiri voices before the International speakers and the guests present at the IKC. Mr. Safi added that “The consequences of a train of broken promises of India over Kashmir have been dangerous and momentous. India exerts an iron-fisted rule over Kashmir that would stir the heart of Genghis Khan. With approximately 900,000 military and paramilitary troops in the territory, gruesome human rights violations are perpetrated with impunity on a scale that makes East Timor under Suharto seem like a tea party.”

Mrs. Shamim Shawl, Executive member of APHC



Mrs. Shamim Shawl based in London traveled to Ankara for attending the IKC submitted her personal testimony and also represented the Kashmiri women who have witnessed multiple atrocities. Mrs. Shawl while highlighting the plight of Kashmiri women presented detailed statistics of the women who have either been molested or their family members have been subjected to torture and forced disappearances. Mrs. Shawl addressed the former special Rapporteurs present in the Congress that the concept of half-widows might be new for the world but the Kashmiri women are living with the social stigma of being half-widows – the women whose husbands have been forcefully subjected to disappearances by Indian Occupying Forces years ago and not still declared deceased.

Dr Ghulam Nabi Fai, President WKAF



Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai, President WKAF, submitted his testimony and historicized the persecution of Kashmiri Muslim leaders at the hands of Indian authorities. He also recounted the horrors of occupying authorities in early 1980s in Kashmir which constrained him to live his life in exile.

Mr. Abdul Rasheed Turabi, Former Parliamentarian, AJK



Abdul Rasheed Turabi, Parliamentarian from Azad Kashmir highlighted the atrocities committed by Indian army in occupied Kashmir. He said that the nefarious design of Narendra Modi is a threat to peace and stability in the region of South Asia. The Hindutva ideology threatens the very fabric of Indian Public Square, in including minorities, like Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. Turabi demanded that the political leaders, including Shabir Ahmed Shah, Muhammad Yasin Malik, Masarrat Aalam, Aasiya Andrabi and others should be released immediately.

Sheikh Turabi thanked ESAM for taking a leadership role in mobilizing the public opinion not only in Turkey but beyond.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Dec 10th, 2022

Day 2

Session II: Is settler colonialism applicable in Kashmir: Learning from Palestine

Brief Detail

This session was moderated by Ahmed Bin Qasim, a young Kashmiri researcher with deep knowledge of colonialism in Kashmir. Ahmed Bin Qasim discussed the multifaceted approach to the Kashmir problem having its roots in colonialism. He argued that western scholars particularly Patrick Wolfe's and Lorenzo Veracini's concepts on settler colonialism in Palestine have similarities with the facts on the ground in Kashmir and the Israeli model applied by the Indian administration post-August 5th.



Mrs. Hilal Elver, Former UN Rapporteur for Food Security



Ms. Hilal Elver underscored that "The Kashmir region has never been on the agenda of our conversations in the international arena. I think this is a very important issue." Elver emphasized that Kashmir has become an issue that comes to the fore in the international arena together with Palestine.

Elver explained that almost 80 percent of Kashmir's population makes a living from agriculture, adding that the population is increasing and agricultural lands are shrinking. She raised the issue of the food sovereignty of Kashmiris which is under threat due to India's forcible land acquisition and increased cooperation in agriculture and horticulture with Israel, which is aimed at dispossessing Kashmiris of their lands.

Mr. Abdullah Moaswes, University of Exeter, UK



Palestinian Researcher, Writer Abdullah Moaswes, on the other hand, stated that the concept of “settler colonialism” was a theory that was first discussed in mainstream history. Noting that this concept has been used in academia for the last 15-20 years, but it is not a new concept, Moaswes said that settler colonialism as a practice is the basis of modern capitalism. Abdullah was posed multiple questions on the similarity of Israel-India methods applied in the occupied territories he responded by relying on his first-hand experience post-August 2019 in Kashmir and said that while visiting the valley he sensed a tense and repressive approach of Indian authorities towards the civilians. The beleaguered Kashmiris were sieged in their homes and cut off from the rest of the world.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Dec 10th, 2022

Day 2

Session III: Occupied Territories and the scope of International Law

Brief Detail

The session was moderated by Advocate Nasir Qadri, Executive Director LFK. While setting the premise of the session he said the international Kashmir congress on Lawfare by LFK and ESAM is first ever on the Law of occupation pursuant to Indian occupied Kashmir.

The legal underpinning of Kashmir dispute has been restricted to territorial claim between India and Pakistan notwithstanding the issue having deep roots with prolonged Military occupation.

Unlawful occupation is not merely a fact but a fact relevant to international order since it triggers the applicability of number of international rules. The applicability of the law of occupation follows the fact of occupation, it is quite obsolete to establish that whether the occupation was in violation of international law.

With the Abrogation of the autonomous character of the Indian-occupied Kashmir on August 05 2019 the India's relationship with the disputed region has been transitioned into fully settler colonial state.

The framework applied by prof Dr Richard Falk in context to Palestinian occupation is fit in the occupation of Kashmir as he rightly has enunciated, 'An occupant state aiming to transform political and legal order of territory permanently for instance by supporting the proxy government (Such as LG in IOJK) or by pursuing of a territory, attracts state responsibility for serious violation of Jus cogen (Customary principles) norms of International law. And to know more about the applicability of International Law in Kashmir, he requested Dr. Richard Falk to deliver his presentation.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Dec 10th, 2022

Day 2

Session III: Occupied Territories and the scope of International Law



Professor Richard Falk, Former UN Rapporteur



Prof Richard Falk, Princeton University Professor of International Law Emeritus, stated “International Kashmir Congress is something that we should be very proud to have been associated with. Hopefully, we can look back on this conference as a turning point in the struggle for Kashmiri liberation. It became clear in the course of the many excellent presentations that International Law and the UN authority should be effective in liberating Kashmir. But a realistic view is that International Law and the UN cannot be effective unless they are politically implemented. Under these circumstances, civil societies throughout the world have a huge role to play in shaping a political strategy that complements the legal analysis, and finally brings justice to the people of Kashmir. To achieve liberation for Kashmir depends above all on fulfilling the inalienable right of self-determination, which has been withheld by India for 75 years.” There has been a long period of victimization in Kashmir. This occupation is both unlawful and unjustified. It is one of the longest-lasting occupations in history, pointing out that Kashmir has been suffering for a long time, “This occupation is both illegal and unjustified. It is one of the longest-lasting occupations in history,” he added.

Professor Richard Falk, Former UN Rapporteur

Referring to the British occupation of the Indian subcontinent, Falk continued:

"A very chaotic and conflictual period emerged and led to the partition of Pakistan and India. When we look at the rest of the world, Cyprus, Palestine, Ireland, some parts of Africa, we see that their lands are divided and conflicts are taking place.

These occurred after Britain withdrew its colonial, colonial administrations there. While doing this, they did not do it by providing security, they did not make this withdrawal by ensuring the safety of the people living there. Kashmir is one of those places."

Noting that India declared that it would respect Kashmir's independence in the first period, Falk emphasized that the United Nations (UN) also supports the "right to self-government" of the Kashmiri people.

Falk underlined that the tragedy in Kashmir stems from being in the midst of geopolitical conflict tensions, noting that these tensions make it difficult for Kashmir to be liberated.

Stating that international law is insufficient in the Kashmir issue and the geopolitical element causes international law to remain weak, Falk said, "The implementation of the (UN) veto means that strong countries do not have to comply with international law if they do not want to comply, because the UN Security Council It is the only UN decision-making body.

He pointing out that international law cannot carry out the act of liberation alone, Falk said that political support should be generated for the execution of international law.

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Mushtaq, DG Sharia Academy



Dr. Muhammad Mushtaq, former DG Sharia Academy Pakistan while addressing the conference said “Kashmir is an issue of broken promises. Indian first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promised people of Kashmir that they will be given right of self-determination but still people of Kashmir are waiting and struggling for that right. Kashmir was one among the princely states of India with Muslim majority. According to the geographical factors it was more a part of Pakistan than India.

He stressed that the case of Kashmir should be addressed as the unique case of military occupation having multifaceted approaches under Law of War and the safeguards under all four Geneva Conventions.

Moreover, he stated that the worst kind of atrocities are going on in Kashmir, Indian occupational forces have been given unlimited powers to suppress and oppress the fundamental rights of people. India is not only violating the international human rights laws, international standards, UN charter, Geneva Convention but also, their own constitutional laws. There is a long list of fundamental rights in Indian constitution that is being violated by Indian forces on daily basis.

Prof Dr. Niaz A Shah, University of Hull



On 5 August 2019, India unilaterally ended the autonomous status under Article 370 of the Indian constitution 1949. The state of Jammu and Kashmir was established under the terms of the Instrument of Accession by the Ruler of J&K. To change the demographic composition of J&K, Article 35A of Indian constitution 1949 was also abolished and new domicile rules were introduced paving the way for non-Kashmiri Indians to settle permanently in J&K. Under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019, Kargil and Leh districts were cut from Jammu and recategorized as Union Territory of Ladakh and the state of j&k was relegated to a Union Territory directly governed by the central government. On 5 May 2022, a delimitation report was published giving more seats to Hindus compared to Muslims against the population criterion. This article argues that India had started re-colonisation of j&k since October 1947. Eliminating its autonomous status in August 2019 was not the starting but a tipping point of the re-colonisation.

The limited autonomy under Article 370 has been systematically eroded over decades ending in its total abolition on 5 August 2019. Self-governance was frequently discontinued through Governor and Presidential Rule but on 9 August 2019 the status of j&k was relegated to a Union Territory replacing self-governance by direct rule through the Central Government. To change the demographic composition of j&k, i.e. to turn it into a non-Muslim majority state, Article 35A was abolished giving non-Kashmiris the right to settle in Kashmir. New domicile rules were also introduced allowing non-Kashmiri Indians to acquire permanent residence in j&k. Kashmiris are deprived of self-governance. Their territory dismembered and recategorised. Human rights of Kashmiris are violated on a large scale. They are oppressed and exploited. They are not allowed to develop economically, socially and culturally. As self-determination is a 'jus cogens', the international community has 'erga omnes' obligation to assist Kashmiris in the realisation of their right to self-determination: to associate or integrate with Indian or Pakistan or be an independent sovereign state.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Dec 11th, 2022

Day 3

Session IV: Geopolitical Dynamic: Kashmir and International Actors

Brief Detail

The session was moderated by Prof. Kudret Bulbul, and he introduced the political experts in the session who focused on the geopolitical scenario vis a vis 75 years old Kashmir conflict.



**Prof. Dr. Nazir Hussain,
Dean Social Sciences, University of Wah**



Prof Dr Nazir Hussain in his presentation underscored that in his 40 years career as an academic analyzed that he has the realization that the great game played by global powers are backed by the might. He further stated that that the economic relations of other countries with India and Pakistan affect the political situation.

Referring to the approach of the United Nations (UN) Security Council members to the Kashmir issue, Hussain noted that China, which has certain problems with India, is trying to penetrate the right of the Kashmiri people to self-determination. “The Kashmir problem was inherited by the withdrawal of Great Britain from India and Pakistan,” Hussain said.

Hussain pointed out that Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia are Muslim countries that try to announce the problems of Kashmiris to the world. “According to UN resolutions, you cannot manipulate these lands and populations.” made its assessment.

**Ms. Farzana Yaqoob,
Executive Director of Mantaq Research;
Former Minister AJK**



Farzana Yaqoob, Executive Director of Mantaq Research Center and former Minister of Development and Women's Development of Azad Jammu Kashmir, stated that Kashmir is the water basin of the Sub-Continent and said, "Water has been a subject of dispute between India and Pakistan. It causes some problems because South Asia is in terms of water. "When Kashmir comes to the fore, the water issue is not discussed." she said.

Stating that the tension between the two countries has never eased, Yaqoob said, "Many rights have been granted as a result of UN resolutions, but the international community is not playing the role given to it. We need to work harder." she said.

Yaqoob explained that Pakistan is Kashmir's representative in the international arena and underlined that awareness on Kashmir should be increased as much as on Palestine.

**Ms. Sabah Aslam,
Founder & Executive Director,
Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution – IICR**



Ms. Sabah while focusing on the Kashmir issue as legal and political in nature, emphasized that the dispute is between the two nuclear powers and the crimes committed by BJP and RSS in the occupied Kashmir are genocidal and that Article II of the Genocide Convention should be applicable. Moreover, she focused on international actors and their interests.

Highlighting the role of China in the regional geopolitics, she said that at this point, China is advocating for regional stability in order to strengthen its influence there, safeguard its borders, and finish the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. In actuality, China has backed India's offer of peace negotiations in October 2017. China is aware that both Russia and the US find Pakistan's economic dependency on China unsettling. Since the major goal is to reduce China's influence in the region, both nations would, as in prior crises, support India against Pakistan and use every means at their disposal to avert a violent conflict. Directing involvement in a situation where time and place are not China-determined is not consistent with Chinese responses. Within this context, China's support for Pakistan towards Kashmir should be assessed.

Commenting on the role of OIC and its Contact Group on Kashmir she underlined that only verbal solidarity and support, not a single measure taken to stop India. If it is so, then there is no need of such a pseudo-Islamic Countries Organization. If OIC is not ready to deliver Kashmir and Palestine as promised being Muslim Countries group, then it should be dissolved.

While Western governments have traditionally worked to advance their own interests by interacting with civil society, non-Western states are now starting to do the same. Civil societies are seen as a weapon by governments to further their strategic objective.

In addition to government actions in relation to civil society, different dynamic concerns the way civic actors relate to each other in response to geopolitical tensions and challenges.

Prof Neve Gordon, Expert on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and Political Theory



Mr. Neve Gordon said that the unlawful occupations of the colonizers having exceptional impunity of soft power, the international Law does not come to the rescue of the oppressed. However, the people have to resist and make the system ungovernable.

The Palestinians' ability to localize their struggle, and to generate a discourse with local dynamics makes them heard out in the world due to their indigenous character. The violation of Palestinians' rights continues in the form of systematic discrimination and dispossession. A similar program is being followed and employed by India against Kashmiris particularly post-August 2019.

Kashmiris should take a cue from the Palestinians and use international fora to support and strengthen their diaspora and seek restoration of their rights. Kashmiris easily connect to the struggle of Palestinians. However, Law alone cannot set the people of Palestine or Kashmir free. Political power, economic power, and Geopolitics are equally important to assure the restoration of the rights of the oppressed.

INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS – IKC

Dec 11th, 2022

Day 3

Session V: Transnational Activism, solidarity, and Lawfare

Brief Detail

The session was moderated by Turkish academic Dr Musa Budak. The first presentation was delivered jointly by Dr. Shaista Patel and Dr. Wendy Matsumura.



Dr Shaista Patel & Dr. Wendy Matsumura



We are just really glad both Professor Wendy Matsumura and I are very glad to be here. I am from Toronto and been doing Kashmir solidarity work for about 15 years now. And I got into this work as a Pakistani who grew up in diaspora saying, Inshallah, Kashmir will be ours, and which was really messed up, as I understood, you know, as I began to understand a few years ago, and but you know, Kashmir is such a site of nationalism for India, but also in some ways for Pakistan. So it was my own complicity in, you know, not ever caring about or thinking about Kashmiri sovereignty that led me to this work. And here, you know, at University of California, San Diego, Professor Matsumura and I started to do this work around Kashmir.

What drives this hostility towards us as allies, you know, or those of us who are trying to be allies to Kashmiri Muslims undergoing a genocide, you know, and a colonialism that is 700 years old now, is, you know, there are fears around Muslims. So, there's a lot of Islamophobia, for example, you know, there's Brahmanism, many of us have argued that India in itself is a brahminical occupation. And of course, in relation to Kashmir, it absolutely is a genocidal brahminical occupation, and also cost, you know, the matter of cost is also really important.

Even here in west, on our campus there is such intense Islamophobia on our campus. One example of that is from 2019. I'm not sure how many of you know this fabulous Kashmiri Muslim scholar Professor Huma Dar. So we had invited Huma to give a talk to our students to graduate students in ethnic studies where I'm situated, and her talk was disrupted by about 18 Kashmiri pandits, sometimes I'm confused between Hindu nationalists and Kashmiri pandits. I mean, who knows the difference anyways, but, you know, they came into our meeting disrupted it so much so the situation got so out of hand that both Huma dar and I had to be escorted back to Hotel, in a police vehicle. And, you know, it's the situation is really difficult on our campus.

I know that Professor Matsumura had organized an event with Kashmiri and Palestinian speakers and there was a lot of hate. Emails that she also got, I mean, I just want to say that, you know, the sergeant of UCSD is on my, you know, in my phone list now, because I have gotten so many rape and death threats Ever since the cyberwar matter started that I've lost count. And, you know, this is not to create victimhood for myself, but I'm just, you know, thinking about how difficult it is for the community students who are on our campus, some who work with me, you know, as graduate students to, to raise their voices to do anything critical around Kashmir, if it's so difficult for somebody like me, who is a professor and has a lot of privileges. Okay, so I will turn it again to Wendy.

Dr. Wendy Matsumura

So over the last year or so, I've tried to educate myself with the help of respected colleagues about Kashmir. Colleagues like Dr. Shaista Patel and I've come to understand that the perils of conducting research in Okinawa and Kashmir are not altogether different, although the conditions are certainly not comparable.

I learned that careless researchers with structural privilege who enter Kashmir to advance their careers can do a lot of harm. What stood out to me was the trust that people in organizations fighting against genocide in Kashmir, and the scholars who support them have had to painstakingly build within their own communities, often at great risk to their own safety from the surveilling Indian state in order to obtain witness accounts and testimonies from survivors of these genocidal policies. And that is the deep work of solidarity and trust building that is necessary in order to do the important work of seeking justice on behalf of victims and survivors.

Dr. Zaid Shuaibi, Palestinian Activist



I am honored to be with you today and to speak at this conference. It is with great pleasure to meet my Kashmiri brothers and sisters. It draws to my attention the tremendous similarities between the situation in Palestine and Kashmir. I just knew that some NGOs are outlawed in Kashmir by the Indian authorities, LFK as Nasir told me is outlawed under the terrorism act. The irony is that the Israeli colonial authorities did the same as well with the Al-Haq the first HR organization in the Middle East. Founded in 1979 and I today work with it as the field research unit coordinator.

In the limited time of my intervention, I will try to draw connections between Kashmir and Palestine through understanding activism and solidarity with Palestine from a Palestinian lens and my personal experience and observation.

Diagnose right, set the framework and narrative as a start. It does matter how you define yourself as oppressed and how you portray your cause and the grounds you stand on. For example, is it occupation, settler colonialism, Apartheid, Conflict?

So, if you are going to apply the international law (IHL, IHRL) as your paradigm then it is important to address the crime you are going to hold the perpetrator accountable of. Applying the discourse of conflict or occupation solely in Palestine at least, is problematic under international law and that's for different reasons:

- Fragments the Palestinian people and land: taking out almost 2/3 of the people and land.
- Suggests confrontation between two equal parties: power and responsibility
- Neglects to situate the occupation as a symptom & continuation of the overarching regime
- Limit your future strategies in the outcomes of the overarching regime; rather than targeting the root causes (conflict resolution instead of decolonization, Peace instead of full Justice and rights)
- International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is the governing body of occupation situations
- Generally, IHL does not outlaw occupation, but merely governs it as a matter of fact.
- Silent on the right to self-determination and right to return.

However, using the current version of international law as a tool is essential in activism and solidarity.

Align your struggle with alike global struggles through building alliances and support. Organise your diaspora communities and organizations. Intersectionality is important for our struggles. Actually, this leads me to an important question? Why the Palestinian case relatively speaking has all this global attention.

INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT ROUNDS

Dec 11th, 2022

Day 3

Moot Problem on Kashmir Issue: From colonialism to Settler colonialism under the preview of International Law

Brief Detail

After the successful moot court round engaging 18 different law departments of Pakistan in the year 2020, the IKC held an International Moot Court round on the legality of the Kashmir Dispute which was attended by 150 academics, legal experts, and Turkish Parliamentarians. The Legal Questions were argued by the mooters who were from different regions and countries including IIOJK, Syria, Thailand, Turkiye, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. The moot court round was judged by two former UN Special Rapporteurs and two International Law experts.



Moot Problem

Situation in Indian occupied Kashmir Pakistan v.s. India

Instruction

1.Proceedings: The hearing takes place in the jurisdiction of the international court of justice (ICJ) at the “confirmation of charges” stage pursuant to Article 36(2) of ICJ statute having compulsory jurisdiction without any agreement as the both states have made declaration with this regard for exercising of compulsory jurisdiction in the case of violation of international law.

2.Fact and Evidence: The case is entirely fictional. The statement of agreed facts included all the facts supported by the evidence as well as facts and evidence supported by respondent. Teams should confine themselves to the facts supplied. Neither the Applicant nor respondent may introduce new evidence or fact at the hearing.

3.Procedure: The problem is not intended to raise questions of procedure other than rights of the parties pursuant to question of self-determination and the applicable Geneva conventions.

4.Jurisdiction and Admissibility: ICJ have jurisdiction to adjudicate legal dispute between Pakistan and India under Article 36(2) of ICJ statute having compulsory jurisdiction.

5.Applicable Law: a) Vienna Convention on law of treaties b) Hauge Law C) UN charter d) Geneva Conventions e) ICCPR f) ICESCR



Statement of Agreed Facts

- 1) Under the Treaty of Amritser, 1846 the British Government transferred all the hilly, mountainous country situated to the east wards of the river Indus and the west ward of river Ravi including Chamba, which territories had been ceded to the British Government by the Lahore state under the Treaty of Lahore dated 09-03-1846. Thus, it became the sovereign territories of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in first instance and these territories were comprised within the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 2) After the British India was created and administrated by British Government, as a consequence of political developments within British India and urged to share a power, the British Parliament enacted Government of India Act 1935.
- 3) This Act for the first time made provision for Accession of "Indian States" to the "British India". The Ruler of the State of Jammu and Kashmir did not accede to any stage to the British India and in fact after four years of the Act of 1935, Constitution Act of 1939 was promulgated by Jammu and Kashmir. The State of the Jammu and Kashmir continued to enjoy its Sovereign Independent Status.
- 4) Under the Government of India Act, 1935 as adopted and modified by Indian Independence Act 1947 and in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, Kashmir State could either accede to Pakistan or to India and or to remain as it was, maintaining its Independent Status. The state of Jammu and Kashmir did not accede to any of the dominions by 15- 08-1947 and continued to maintain its Independence. The ruler signed "Standstill Agreement" with dominion of Pakistan. No such agreement was concluded between "Kashmir state and India".

5) The position continued till third week of October, 1947 when disturbance occurred within territories of State. The Muslim population of Jammu and Poonch were ordered to leave their homes but before it could be implemented many people were cold bloodedly massacred and their villages were set on fire. More than 20,0000 Muslims were exterminated unless they escaped to Pakistan by the force of Dogra State led by Head Maharaja Hari Singh.

6) The news of the mass genocide perpetrated by Hindu Maharaja inflamed the passion of the Muslims of Kashmir and Pakistan who came to respond the attack of Hindu Dogra army, the Pathan tribesmen from North Western Frontier Provinces entered Kashmir to help their Co- religionists who were in trouble. The Ruler's own force were unable to contain the disturbance. To save his life Maharaja Hari Singh left Srinagar on 25 October 1947 and went to Jammu. It is under these circumstances that the "Instrument of Accession" is said to have been signed by fleeing Maharaja on October 26, 1947 which was responded by the Governor General of India on October 27, 1947.

7) In the letter of acceptance, the Governor General made the following representation "My Government has decided to accept accession of Kashmir State to dominion of India. In Consistence with their policy that in the case of any state where the issue of accession has been the subject of dispute. The question of accession should be decided in accordance with wishes of the people of state. It is my Government's wish, that as soon as the law and order have been restored in Kashmir and its soil cleared of the invaders, the question of State's Accession should be a reference to the People".

8) On 1st January 1948, India took the question of the Kashmir to the United Nation by instituting a complaint against Pakistan in Security Council. The Indian complaint was based on Article 35 of chapter VI of the UN charter which relates too "Pacific Settlement of Dispute" and not chapter VII which deals with the Act of Aggression.

The Indian Government alleged that the invaders were operating against Kashmir which has acceded to India. The government of Pakistan filed counter complaint before United Nation Security Council where they denied the Indian charge of assisting the invaders and brought charge against India that they are involved in the genocide of Muslim population, and securing the accession of Kashmir by fraud and violence.

9) After hearing the representative of both the governments, the Security Council passed first resolution on 17-01-1948. "It asked the two governments to refrain from aggravating the situation. It also requested them to immediately apprise the council of any material change in the situation. By virtue of the second resolution of UNSC 20 January 1948, it established the United Nation Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP).

10) The leaders of the both the countries after negotiations and on the spot study of the situation, the commission adopted two resolutions on 13 August 1948 and 05 January 1949. The first resolution, consisted of three parts. According to part I, the government of India and Pakistan were to observe ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Part II stipulated the principle as a basis for truce agreement. Part III which is important, reaffirmed their wish that the future status of the state would be determined by way of Right to Self-determination. According to the terms of resolution of 5th January 1949, the accession of the state will be decided through a free and impartial plebiscite. The UNSC passed many resolutions reaffirming the principle of Right to Self-Determination and direction to both parties for de-militarization until India Constituent Assembly.

11) After the constituent Assembly for making of constitution of India was convened a draft article was taken up, which was later considered and became Article 370 of constitution (Annexure- A); giving the special powers to state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Security Council on 13 March 1951 adopted resolution as reaffirming the principle that the final disposal of the state would be through a free and impartial plebiscite it declared that "any action that the constituent assembly might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire state or any part thereof would not constitute an act of disposition in accordance with the above principle".

12) There have been three wars between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. The war of 1965 led the parties to enter into Tashkent Agreement which was signed in January, 1966, at Tashkent. The said agreement which was called by Mr. Kosygin as "Bible for Security Council. The UNSC resolutions on Kashmir continued until war broke out between India and Pakistan in 1971. The both parties entered into "Shimla Agreement" no efforts were made by the two countries thereafter to settle the Kashmir dispute peacefully or amicably

13) Indian government contend that the Shimla agreement invalidate the UN security council resolutions irrespective of the validity they possessed initially also the Kashmir question became India's internal issue. So, the state of Jammu Kashmir is not recognized as an international person for the simple reason that it is neither a full sovereign nor half sovereign political entity. It is not state in the sense in which the term is used in international law. It neither possesses independence nor can it exercise personal supremacy. The state is integral part of India and is governed under the paramountcy of its constitution.

14) According to CIA fact book the dispute between India and Pakistan over the issue of Kashmir has made it the largest and most militarized territorial dispute in the world.

15) In 1989 Kashmiris started armed resistance against India for achieving their basic and fundamental right of self-determination. The international organizations including the Jammu Kashmir coalition of civil society reports that in last three decades,

the Kashmir valley has lost 95968 civilians excluding 8000 custodial killings. Indian occupying authority and its troops have normalised the atrocity crimes against civilian population.

16) WikiLeaks also accused India of systematic human rights abuse, its leaked cable revealed that US diplomats possessed evidence of the apparent wide spread use of torture by Indian occupying troops.

17) The United Nations Office of the High Commission for human rights in 2017 & 2019 reported that India should respect the right of self-determination guaranteed to the people of Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir. The commission further asked India to stop committing human right abuse which includes extra judicial killings, torture, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, sexual violence and excessive use of force against unarmed civilians. The report also highlighted that more than eight thousand Kashmiris were subjected to enforced disappearance and also the presence of 6000 + of unmarked graves in disputed territory.

18) The government of India while responding to commissions report submitted that the UN OHCHR has levelled baseless allegations bereft of truth against the security establishment. The Kashmir being completely internal matter of India, no third party or any other independent organization have any role or given mandate to interfere. The government of Pakistan and its security establishment is involved in cross border terrorism which is the root cause of growing violence in state.

19) On August 5,2019 the Indian authority shut down all forms of communication in Jammu and Kashmir, including internet, cell phones, and landlines. The government authority also imposed broad restrictions on freedom of movement and banned public meetings. The disruption to internet and telecommunication services exacerbated an information blackout, while the restrictions on movement placed vulnerable people at risk, hindering access to crucial medical care and other services.

20) The government of India on the same day, when state of Jammu Kashmir had no elected government and was directly ruled by central government abrogated the Article 370 of India constitution which gives special status to the Kashmir. The unilateral act of BJP led government not only annexed but bifurcated the state into two union territories of India. The entire state was placed under the strict curfew all the means of communication were barred. The government arrested the leaders and activists from mainstream and pro freedom parties.

21) The region witnessed sporadic protests in Kashmir since August 5, and of Indian forces using pellet shotguns that have led to about a dozen injuries. The use of pellet-firing shotguns as a crowd-control weapon in Kashmir has received widespread condemnation because of the large number of protester deaths and injuries. The India government says it has adopted these measures to ensure law and order. Accusing Pakistan of instigating violent protests and militant attacks.

22) The unilateral annexation of disputed territory by Indian government was condemned by international community including its own political parties, Pakistan calling itself important party to the instant dispute approach the UNSC after more than 50 years on Kashmir. An informal meeting was held by P5 members of Security Council on Kashmir where they directed both the parties to resolve their dispute over Kashmir amicably. Pakistan called the Indian act of abrogating special status an act of aggression and also alleged that Indian has violated 18 UNSC Resolution and Bilateral treaties while India call act of abrogating special status an internal constitution matter which is well mandated under law.

23) Pakistan contends that the State of Jammu Kashmir is under military occupation and the government of India is involved in heinous war crimes and other human rights violation in Kashmir whereas; India calls Kashmir internal problems and argues that the Pakistan is creating trouble in Kashmir by supporting violence.

Moreover India rejects any third-party intervention on Kashmir and find the solution within their domestic constitution. Pakistan and India are both parties to UN Charter, ICCPR, ICESCR and Four Geneva Conventions

24) Considering the whole situation, the government of Pakistan has brought the following charges:

- **The government of India is illegally occupying the territory of Jammu Kashmir which is in violation of Geneva Convention and the recent act of illegal annexation amounts to act of aggression?**
- **India's settlement plan in occupied Jammu and Kashmir is in violation of international law and he Geneva convention IV.**
- **Government of India is violating the principal of right to self-determination guaranteed under UN charter.**

Judges' Final Remarks

The judges praised the efforts of the organizers and the students from different countries to present their arguments.

Ankara Declaration of IKC headed by Prof Richard Falk and Dr. Hilal Elver, former UN Rapporteurs

In the concluding session of IKC, the vote of thanks was followed by the 'Ankara Declaration' adopted by 260 participants which include the Turkish lawmakers and the ambassadors of Iran and Pakistan in Turkiye. The Declaration was read over by Dr. Ghulam Nabi Mir and signed by all the panelists of the IKC.

The 'ANKARA DECLARATION'

Signed on December 11, 2022

The Ankara Hotel, Ankara Turkiye

We the representatives of the people of Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir, along with those in solidarity in Ankara, Turkiye, as well as academicians and researchers and particularly victims of occupation, oppression and settler colonialism in Palestine and elsewhere, solemnly declare that:

- From 9th December to 12th December 2022, we participated in the conference titled 'The narrative of occupation and scopes of international law: A preview of Occupied Kashmir' organized under the auspices of International Kashmir Congress held in Ankara, Turkiye.
- That international community has failed the people of Indian occupied Kashmir for many decades.
- That India has flagrantly violated international law, norms, conventions and treaties in the course of implementation and its unlawful occupation, with the criminal intention of colonizing and annexing Kashmir;
- That the Indian state is aggressively pursuing a fascist agenda in occupied Kashmir and has been perpetrating the war crimes, crime against humanity and crime of aggression and doing so with total impunity and zero accountability;
- India which is an electoral autocracy has been cynically deceiving the world by adhering to the empty forms of democracy, peace and justice without any intention of acting in conformity with these ideals, it has done this to hoodwink international community into believing that the fate of Kashmir is subject to India's legitimate authority which in reality is manipulated by its fake constitutionalism;



- That India in continuation of its colonial project has deprived the Kashmiri people of the mirage of limited safeguards that were derived from United Nation Security Council resolutions (UNSC);
- That India had long been brutally repressing the movement for exercise of Kashmiris' human rights, above all the inalienable Right to Self-determination; India has relied on intense coercion ever since 1947, these policies were intensified by the decrees put into effect by India in August 2019;
- We reject India's aggression, illegal occupation, coercion and denial of the sacred right of self-determination in all forms:
- That we implore the international community finally to act in accord with the principle of 'Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere'.
- That we, the Kashmiris, victims of India's aggression are duty bound to protect our land, people, culture and freedoms and uphold rights as guaranteed by international law.
- That the indigenous population is under threat and has every right and duty to resist oppression and uphold the rights of self-defense against the perpetrators of 'Crimes against humanity', 'War crimes' & 'Crimes of aggression';
- That the failure of international community and its institutions in occupied Kashmir are discrediting the UN, drawing into question its very existence and validity;
- That India disregards and undermines the international justice system which is encouraging fascists, autocrats and aggressors throughout the world, likewise to oppress freedoms and violate International human rights, international humanitarian laws and International criminal law.

- That the UN Charter which describes and mandates intervention in case of violation of international peace and security should abandon double standards and discriminatory enforcements and it is long overdue that the Charter be implemented in occupied Kashmir to the full extent of the law.
- That in Kashmir's rightful and long struggle for self-determination we appeal and advocate unconditional solidarity by the International community and urge an immediate end in aiding and abetting India's atrocities, crimes and Human rights violations and act in accordance with its moral and legal responsibilities, not only for the sake of the long-suffering people of Kashmir, but for the benefit of all peoples throughout the world that seek a just world order based on the observance of the rule of Law and respect for the rights of all.

Three days international Kashmir Congress was held in Ankara Turkey.

*I have the honor of releasing the **"ANKARA DECLARATION"** to the press as the chairman of congress as well as the Executive Director of Legal Forum for Kashmir.*

Advocate Nasir Qadri

PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PRESS COVERAGE

Turkey Posts English

"International Kashmir Congress" held in Ankara

Sunday 11th December 2022 10:23 AM



ANKARA Haberleri

ANKARA (AA) – Experts and academics working on Kashmir and Palestine issues said that the Kashmir issue did not come to the international agenda as much as the Palestinian issue and that the violations experienced were not handled with the same sensitivity.

The second day sessions of the "International Kashmir Congress" organized by the Center for Economic and Social Research (ESAM) with the title

INDEPENDENT Türkiye

Eski BM Raportörü Richard Falk: Washington, Erdoğan'ı tanıyor ve ne bekleyeceklerini biliyorlar

Princeton Üniversitesi emeritus profesörü, uluslararası hukuk uzmanı Richard Falk, Türkiye'nin seçim sürecinde Washington'ın nasıl tavır alabileceğini ve Türkiye'nin Ortadoğu'daki ülkelerle yakınlaşmasını Independent Türkiye'ye değerlendirdi.

Gökçen Tuncer | @tuncergokcen | Perşembe 15 Aralık 2022 10:11

Ankara, Ekonomik ve Sosyal Araştırmalar Merkezi (ESAM) ve Legal Forum of Kashmir (LFK) (Keşmir Yasal Forumu) öncülüğünde düzenlenen "Uluslararası Keşmir Kongresi"nin 9-12 Aralık tarihleri arasında ev sahibiydi.

"Uluslararası Hukukun İşgal ve Faaliyet Alanlarının Anlatısı: İşgal Altındaki Keşmir'in Özetlemesi" başlıklı konferansın odak noktası Keşmir, Müslümanların çoğunlukta olduğu hem Hindistan hem Pakistan'ın yıllardır üzerinde hak iddia ettiği bir bölge.

Birleşik Krallık sömürge olarak yönettiği Hindistan'dan 1947'de çekilirken o dönemde prenslik olan Keşmir bağımsızlıklarını yeni

SABAH صباح

PAKISTAN FLOODS 0800 44448

ominent artists Dr. Arshed Maqbool, Jamal Shah inaugu-

KASHMIR

Two-days 'Int'l Kashmir Congress' being organized by LFK in collaboration with ESAM held in Ankara

December 11, 2022 15:03

ANKARA, Dec 11 (SABAH): The two-days "International Kashmir Congress", is being organized by the Legal Forum for Kashmir – LFK in collaboration with Center for Economic and Social Research (ESAM) under the title of "The Narrative of Occupation and Scope of International Law: A Preview of Occupied

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From Kashmir to Palestine – Occupation is a Crime" jointly organized by TeK UK & Palestine Solidarity Campaign

By Daily Parliament Times • December 12, 2022

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DECLARATION: THREE DAYS INTERNATIONAL KASHMIR CONGRESS HELD IN TURKEY

Ankara Declaration: Three Days International Kashmir Congress Held In Turkey

BY ONLINE EDITOR on 12TH DECEMBER 2022 • (0)

Ankara Declaration: International Kashmir Congress

By Our Special Correspondent



"International Kashmir Congress" is something that we should be very proud to have been associated with. Hopefully, we can look back on this conference as a turning point in the struggle for Kashmiri liberation. It became clear in the course of the many excellent presentations that International Law and the

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Ankara'da "Uluslararası Keşmir Kongresi" düzenlendi (1)

10.12.2022 23:10

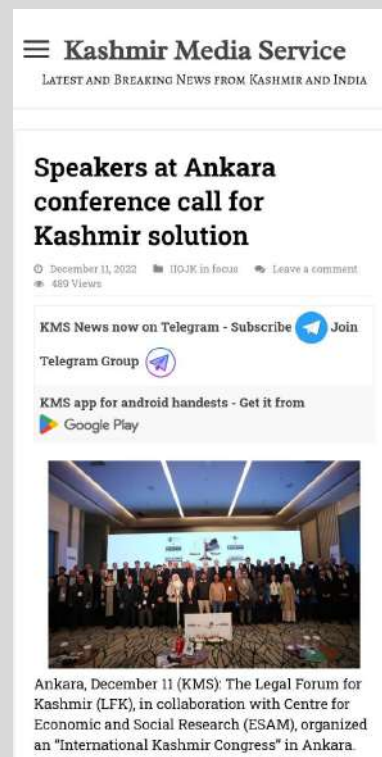
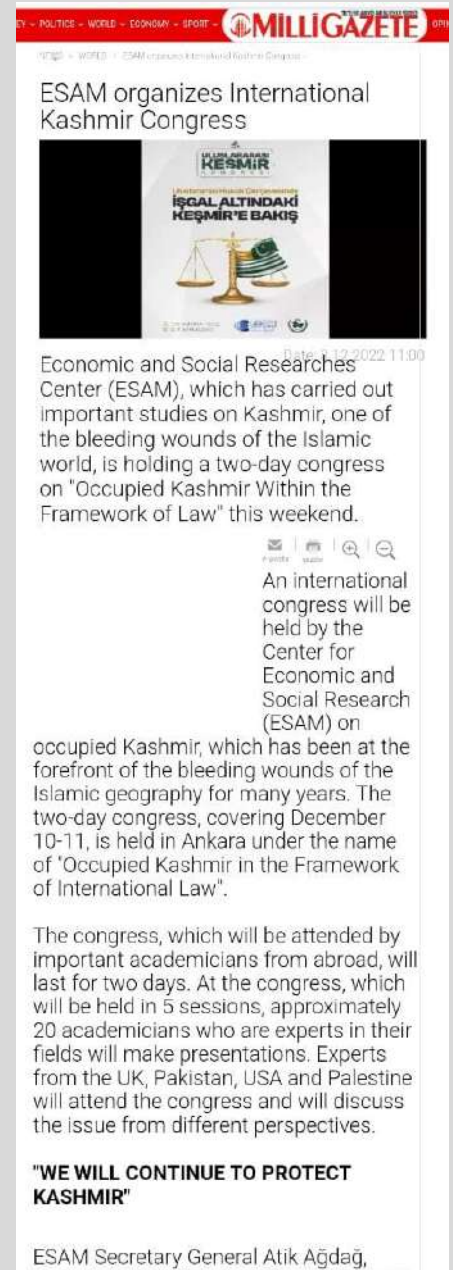


Ankara'da "Uluslararası Keşmir Kongresi" düzenlendi (1)

Princeton Üniversitesi Uluslararası Hukuk Fahri Profesörü Richard Falk, Keşmir'de uzun süredir mağduriyetin yaşandığını belirterek, "Bu işgal, hem hukuka aykırı hem de meşrulaştırılmayan bir işgal. Tarihteki en uzun süren işgallerden bir tanesi." dedi.



PRESS COVERAGE



Dec 16th, 2022

IKC Review

On Justice for Kashmir

Prof. Dr. Richard Falk

Among the self-determination struggles of our time, Kashmir is at risk of being forgotten by most of the world (except for Pakistan), while its people continue to endure the harsh crimes of India's intensifying military occupation that has already lasted 75 years. In 2019, the Hindu nationalist government of the BJP, headed by the notorious autocrat, Narendra Modi, unilaterally and arbitrarily abrogated the special status arrangements for the governance of Kashmir that had been incorporated in Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, and although often violated in spirit and substance, at least gave the people of Kashmir some measure of protection.

1947 was a momentous year for South Asia as British colonial rule came to an end, followed by a partition of India that resulted in much bloodshed throughout the process of establishing the Muslim state of Pakistan alongside the secular Hindu majority state of India. At this time, Kashmir was one of 560 'princely states' in India, governed by a Hindu Maharajah while having a population that was 77% Muslim. The partition agreement reached by India and Pakistan gave the peoples of these 'states' a partial right of self-determination in the form of a free choice as to whether to remain a part of India or join their destiny with that of Pakistan, and in either event retaining considerable independence by way of self-rule. It was widely assumed that these choices would favor India if their population was Hindu and to Pakistan if Muslim. In a confused and complicated set of circumstances that involved Kashmiris and others contesting the Maharaja's leadership of Kashmir, India engaged in a variety of maneuvers including a large-scale military intervention to avoid the timely holding of the promised internationally supervised referendum, and by stages coercively treated Kashmir more and more as an integral part of India. This Indian betrayal of the partition settlement agreement gave rise to the first of several wars with Pakistan, and it resulted in a division of Kashmir in 1948 that was explicitly not an international boundary, but was described as a temporary 'line-of-control' created to implement a ceasefire by separating the opposed armed forces. It has ever since given rise to acute tensions erupting in recurrent warfare between the two countries, and even 75 years later no internationally recognized boundary exists between divided Kashmir. The leadership of Pakistan has consistently supposed that Kashmir was a natural projection of itself, treating India's behavior as occupying power as totally unacceptable 'aggression,' and illegitimate as have the majority of Kashmiris.

The essence of India's betrayal of the partition arrangement was to deny the people of Kashmir the agreed opportunity to express their preference for accession to India or Pakistan, presumably correctly believing that it would lose out if a proper referendum were held. Back in 1947 the Indian secular, liberal leadership did itself make strong pledges to the effect that Kashmir would be allowed to determine its future affiliation in an internationally supervised referendum or plebiscite as soon as Kashmiri public order could be restored. The two governments even agreed to submit the issue to the UN, and the Security Council reaffirmed the right of Kashmir to the agreed process of self-determination, but India gradually took a series of steps designed to prevent this internationally supervised resolution of Kashmir's future from ever happening. It appears that India originally sought control of Kashmir primarily for strategic and nationalist reasons associated especially with managing Kashmir's unstable borders with China and Pakistan, and in doing so converted Kashmir into a buffer state of India, giving it the security that supposedly accompanies strategic depth of a 'Great Power.' Unsurprisingly, Pakistan reacted belligerently to India's failure to live up to its commitments, and the result for Kashmir has been a second level of partition between India occupied Kashmir and a smaller Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir. In effect, India's unilateralism with respect to Kashmir poisoned relations between these two countries, later to become possessors of nuclear weapons. Beyond this, India's failure to live up to its commitments toward the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir produced a Kashmiri population that felt deprived of its fundamental rights. This underlying deprivation led to accompanying atrocities (including torture, forced disappearances, sexual violence, extrajudicial killing, excessive force, collective punishment, the panoply of counterinsurgency crimes), which amount to Crimes Against Humanity. This pattern of abuse has increasingly resembled the deprivations associated with Israel's occupation of Palestine and Morocco's occupation Western Sahara.

Part of the blame for this Kashmiri prolonged tragedy reflects the legacy of colonialism, which characteristically left behind its colonies as shattered and factionalized political realities, a distinctive consequence of British reliance on a divide and rule strategy in its execution of colonialist policies of control and exploitation. Such a strategy aggravated the internal relations of diverse ethnic, tribal, and religious communities. This Indian story is repeated in a variety of British decolonizing experiences of such diverse countries as Ireland, Cyprus, Malaysia, Rhodesia, and South Africa as well as its quasi-colonial mandate in Palestine, which Britain administered in this manner between the two world wars. In these cases, ethnic the demographics of diversity were manipulated by Britain to manage the overall subjugation of a colonized peoples. Divide and rule was rationalized as minimizing administrative challenges in the colonies, which was becoming increasingly troublesome in the face surging national independence movements in the 20th century.

Adding to the misery of the colonial aftermath, these cleavages were left behind as open wounds by Britain during the decolonization process, which can be best grasped as a crude display of irresponsibility toward the wellbeing of the previously dominated native populations. This unfortunate aftermath of British colonialism was dramatized by a series of unresolvable political conflicts that resulted in prolonged strife, producing severe suffering for the population that continues to occur many decades later.

These adverse results were only avoided, ironically enough, in the few 'success' stories of settler colonialism—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States. These successes, ironically so described, were achieved through often ruthless reliance on genocidal tactics by settlers that overcame native resistance by eliminating or totally marginalized hostile indigenous populations. South Africa is a notable instance of the eventual failure of a settler colonial enterprise and Israel/Palestine remains the sole important instance of an ambiguous, ongoing struggle that has not reached closure, but is now at a seemingly climactic stage.

Kashmir's status, despite the denial of self-determination, had given the beleaguered country substantial autonomy rights, and despite many encroachments by India during the 75 years of occupation, chief of which was blocking the Kashmiri people from exercising their internationally endorsed right of self-determination. Nevertheless, what Modi did on August 5, 2019 definitely made matters worse for the Muslim majority living in Kashmir. It ended Kashmir's special status in the Indian Constitution and placed the territory under harsh direct Indian rule, accompanied by various religious cleansing policies and practices expressive of Hindu expansionist ambitions. Counterinsurgency pretexts obscured Modi's efforts to impose Hindu supremacy on Kashmir by establishing an undisguised framework of domination, discrimination, highlighted by altered residence and land ownership laws in a pattern favoring the Hindu settlement and minority control.

After taking journalistic notice of these events in a surprisingly non-judgmental fashion, the world, especially in the West, has fallen silent despite the continuation of crimes against the people of Kashmir that are reported by human rights defenders daily. Such crimes include branding of all forms of Kashmiri opposition to Indian behavior as 'terrorism' giving the incredibly large occupying Indian forces of 700,000 or more a green light to use excessive force without a formal advance assurance of non-accountability, as well as the mission of imposing repressive conditions by way of collective punishment on the entire population.

This outcome in Kashmir should not cause much perplexity among those familiar with how the world works. International reactions to human rights abuses rarely reflect their severity, but rather exhibit the play of geopolitics. Washington sheds many tears about alleged violations of human rights in Cuba or Venezuela while giving Egypt and Saudi Arabia a free pass.

More reflective of the international politics governing the inter-governmental and UN discourse on human rights is the insulation of Israel's apartheid regime from any kind of punitive response at the international level while screaming for action in the same institutional settings against China's far milder, but still regrettable, abuse of the rights of the Uyghur people in Xinjiang. India like Israel is too valuable a strategic partner of the West to alienate the Modi leadership by objecting to its behavior however extreme and criminally unlawful. It is unfortunate that the best human rights activists can hope for in such cases as Kashmir is silence.

India is a large country with a huge population and nuclear weapons. Under the best of circumstances, India is hard to challenge with regard to policies that seem almost normalized by the passage of time and fall within the domain of its territorial sovereignty, given the state-centric allocation of legal authority in the post-colonial world. Many important countries have 'captive nations' within their borders and are united in opposing internal self-determination claims. The harshness and cruelty of India's policies has over time have given rise to an insurgent mood and movement on the part of Kashmiris who now seem themselves somewhat divided as between aspiring for accession to Palestine and independent statehood. Despite the long period since partition, such a choice, however improperly delayed for decades, should be made available to the people of Kashmir if only the UN was in a position to implement its long-ignored responsibility to organize and administer a referendum. It seems fanciful to take seriously the possibility a peaceful transition in Kashmir at present, but without it unsustainable arrangements will continue to provoke resistance. Nevertheless, it does not seem presently feasible given India's recent ideological militancy as expressed by recent further encroachments on Kashmir's normal development, to envision either a peaceful or just future for entrapped nation. Yet one never knows.

The situation in Kashmir is not as hopeless as it seems. The rights of the Kashmiris are as well established in law and morality as are the wrongs of India's increasingly apartheid structure of domination, exploitation, and subjugation. The Kashmir struggle for justice enjoys the high ground when it comes to the legitimacy of its claims and struggles of a similar sort since 1945 have shown that political outcomes are more likely to reflect the nationalist and insurgent goals of legitimate struggle than the imperial goals of foreign encroachment. In effect, anti-imperial struggles should be thought of as Legitimacy Wars in which the resistance of a repressed people backed by global solidarity initiatives are in the end more decisive and effective than weaponry or battlefield superiority. It is worth reflecting upon the startling fact that the major anti-colonial wars since 1945 were won by the weaker side militarily.

At this preliminary stage, a liberation strategy for Kashmir needs to concentrate on raising global awareness of the criminal features of India's ongoing treatment of the Kashmiri people. To achieve such awareness, it might even be helpful to grasp how Gandhi mobilized international public opinion in support of India's own struggle for independence; as well, studying Vietnam's brilliant tactics in mobilizing global solidarity with its nationalist struggle and sacrifice that proved so helpful in neutralizing the weight of the U.S. massive military intervention might yield insights useful in the Kashmiri struggle.

Prof. Dr. Richard Falk

*Former UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in the Occupied
Palestinian Territories*

SIDE-LINE MEETINGS

- On the side line of IKC LFK director met Zaid Shuabi executive member of world's renowned Legal organization on Palestine AL Haq . The meeting ended with the positive note of working in collaboration on the legal dossiers and academic work.
- Event with AK Parti think tank in collaboration. The event was organized to mobilize the Turkish youth and academia about the advocay of Kashmir cause.
- Meeting with Istanbul University Dean. Istanbul university arranged a lecture on Kashmir conflict and it's implications on south Asia



SIDE-LINE MEETINGS

- **Bahariye Mevlevihanesi (Social organization of AK Parti)**
- A closed door meeting was held with the Baharaiya chairman who is political advisor of President Erdogan by Abdul Rashid Turabi ,Ghulam Muhammad Safi , Sheikh Mateen and Nasir Qadri.
- The Baharaiya head welcomed the endeavours of LFK on filing the lawsuit in UK and he further assured to arrange a meeting next month with the legal team of Erdogan to file the cases against government of India in turkey. He also assured to assist LFK in buliding up the narrative on Hypothetical war crime tribunal in Istanbul in collaboration with Istanbul Bar Association. Ghulam Muhammad Safi and others thanked the members for their time and promising assistance on legal front.



Legal Forum for Kashmir - LFK

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