



2026

Human Rights Situation Report on Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir



JKJAAC – Human Rights Cell

Jammu Kashmir Joint Awami
Action Committee (JKJAAC)

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STOP THE VIOLENCE, RESTORE THE TRUTH

Human Rights Situation Report on Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir

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Prepared for: *UN mechanisms, parliamentary human rights committees, diplomatic missions, international media, and human rights organisations*

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1. Executive Summary

A grave human rights crisis unfolded in Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir between 5 and 12 June 2026, following the suspension of internet and mobile services, mass arrests, reported lethal use of force, criminalisation of peaceful civic mobilisation, denial of medical access, reports of missing persons, suppression of press freedom, and allegations of economic reprisals against civil-rights leaders and their families (Amnesty International, 2026; JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a; JKJAAC Human Rights Cell, 2026).

More than 60,000 peaceful Long March participants reportedly reached Rawalakot after beginning their journey from Chumb, Bhimber, on 9 June 2026. Despite arrests, roadblocks, violence and loss of life, the mobilisation has remained rooted in a basic civil-rights demand for dignity, justice, participatory governance, Haq-e-Hukamrani, Haq-e-Malkiat, and implementation of commitments already agreed with the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (JKJAAC Human Rights Cell, 2026).

Amnesty International described the crackdown as involving an internet shutdown, mass arbitrary arrests and deadly use of force, and stated that the proscription of JKJAAC under anti-terror legislation was “disproportionate, unlawful and a violation of the right to freedom of association” (Amnesty International, 2026).

2. Methodology and Limitations

This report consolidates four categories of information:

- Public reporting by international and Pakistani media, including Amnesty International, Al Jazeera, BBC (Urdu), Voicepk and Pakistan Today;
- Human rights documentation prepared by the JKJAAC Human Rights Cell and Advisory Council;
- Family-linked testimony, local journalist accounts and local resident accounts recorded in preliminary human rights documentation;
- Credible allegations requiring urgent independent verification, including missing persons, denial of medical access, removal of bodies, economic reprisals and looting in curfewed areas.

Verification steps included cross-checking public reports against local documentation, identifying whether figures were confirmed, reported or alleged, distinguishing verified public information from allegations requiring inquiry, and preserving cautious language where independent verification remains obstructed by communications restrictions, curfew-like conditions and restricted access to hospitals, detention sites and affected market areas.

Limitations: communications shutdowns, movement restrictions, curfew-like conditions, fear of reprisals, restricted hospital access, and the absence of official verified casualty and detention lists limit full verification. Figures listed as “alleged” or “reported” should be treated as urgent leads for independent investigation rather than final confirmed totals.

Witness safety: names, contact details, photographs and family testimony are withheld as per the requirements of consent and appropriate risk assessment. Sensitive material is retained in a confidential evidence file for trusted legal teams, UN mechanisms and independent investigators.

3. A Snapshot of Casualties and Impact

The table below reconciles available figures and distinguishes between minimum publicly reported figures, documented figures in JKJAAC material, and allegations requiring independent verification.

Category	Minimum publicly reported/documented	Reported or alleged higher figure	Source/status
Killed	At least 11 deaths were reported in Rawalakot-related incidents, 5-8 June; and the JKJAAC dossier also records 14 civilians killed since 5 th June. 9 killings by security forces on 6 th June during the long march, and 1 on 11 June.	Some local/community accounts allege higher numbers; independent verification required.	Al Jazeera (2026); JKJAAC Advisory Council (2026a); Voicepk.net (2026); BBC (Urdu); Pakistan Today (2026).
Injured	Over 70 injured publicly reported/documented.	Around 500 injured, according to local journalists and residents in preliminary documentation.	Al Jazeera (2026); JKJAAC Advisory Council (2026a); Shafaat (2026).
Missing / unaccounted for	No independently verified official list is publicly available in the report.	More than 300 are missing, alleged by local journalists and residents.	Shafaat (2026) — urgent official clarification required.
Detained	More than 200 reportedly detained, according to Pakistan Today; JKJAAC dossier records approximately 300 detentions.	Full number unknown due to blackout and lack of official lists.	Pakistan Today (2026); JKJAAC Advisory Council (2026a).
Communications blackout	Internet and mobile services are reportedly suspended from 5 June to 12 June.	Full humanitarian impact not yet quantified.	Amnesty International (2026); JKJAAC Advisory Council (2026a).
Businesses/livelihoods	Specific businesses reportedly sealed or targeted.	Wider looting and break-ins alleged in curfewed areas; financial impact unquantified.	JKJAAC Documentation Team (2026).

4. Timeline of Events

Date	Event	Human rights relevance
5 June 2026	JKJAAC designated as a proscribed organisation; internet and mobile services suspended; tourists/outsideers advised to leave.	Freedom of association, expression, movement and access to information engaged (Amnesty International, 2026).

5–6 June 2026	Reported shooting of Shahzaib Habib and serious injury to Umar Nazir Kashmiri near Rawalakot / Barmang Pull area.	Right to life, medical access, due process and accountability engaged (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a; Shafaat, 2026).
6–8 June 2026	Sit-in and clashes around CMH Rawalakot; reported deaths, injuries and restricted hospital access.	Right to life, medical neutrality, freedom of peaceful assembly, evidence preservation (Voicepk.net, 2026; Al Jazeera, 2026).
9 June 2026	The Long March began from Chumb, Bhimber; more than 60,000 participants reportedly reached Rawalakot despite roadblocks and arrests.	Peaceful assembly, movement and protection of civil rights mobilisation (JKJAAC Human Rights Cell, 2026).
10 June 2026	Rawalakot sit-in continued after the Core Committee paused the march to prevent further bloodshed.	Opportunity for de-escalation and dialogue; need for protection of participants (JKJAAC Human Rights Cell, 2026).
12 June 2026	Reporting period closes; allegations continue concerning missing persons, detentions, economic reprisals and looting in curfewed areas.	Need for independent inquiry, verified lists and preservation of evidence (Shafaat, 2026; JKJAAC Documentation Team, 2026).

5. What Happened

On 5 June 2026, authorities designated JKJAAC as a proscribed organisation under the AJK Anti-Terrorism Act, 2014, while suspending internet and mobile networks across the region and advising outsiders and tourists to leave. Amnesty International reported that these actions effectively sealed the region and restricted the flow of information from inside AJK (Amnesty International, 2026).

The same period saw the reported shooting of JKJAAC activist Shahzaib Habib near Rawalakot and serious injuries to Umar Nazir Kashmiri, a Core Committee member. The JKJAAC dossier states that Umar Nazir was allegedly intercepted without a warrant, shot and injured, and that Shahzaib Habib was fatally shot; Yasir Shafaat’s preliminary incident report records family and local journalist verification that Shahzaib Habib was killed by Rangers firing near Barmang Pull / Rawalakot (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a; Shafaat, 2026).

After Shahzaib Habib’s death, mourners and supporters gathered around CMH Rawalakot, where the body was reportedly held and where a sit-in began. Voicepk reported that supporters staged a sit-in outside CMH Rawalakot, while local journalist accounts cited by Voicepk described restricted access to the hospital and inability to obtain casualty figures because Rangers personnel prevented entry (Voicepk.net, 2026).

Public reporting confirms that deadly clashes followed in Rawalakot. Al Jazeera reported at least 11 people killed and more than 70 injured in Rawalakot-related clashes, citing official accounts that six protesters were killed and that law enforcement personnel and a passerby also died (Al Jazeera, 2026). Voicepk reported at least eight deaths, including civilians and police personnel, while noting

that a police source put the toll at at least ten and warned the real number could be higher (Voicepk.net, 2026). Pakistan Today reported that Rawalakot clashes left seven civilians and four law enforcement personnel dead, and that more than 200 people had been detained across the region in action against JAAC (Pakistan Today, 2026).

6. Patterns of Alleged Violations

A. Excessive and lethal use of force

The JKJAAC dossier records the use of live ammunition, rubber bullets, pellet guns and tear gas against unarmed demonstrators, and lists 11 confirmed deaths and over 70 injured, including gunshot wounds (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a). Al Jazeera independently reported at least 11 deaths and more than 70 injuries during the Rawalakot clashes (Al Jazeera, 2026).

B. Criminalisation of peaceful assembly and association

Amnesty International states that JKJAAC is a grassroots movement advocating for the economic and political rights of people in Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir, and that its proscription under anti-terror laws is unlawful and disproportionate (Amnesty International, 2026). The JKJAAC dossier further records sedition charges against senior leaders, a reported 10 million rupee bounty, raids on JKJAAC offices and approximately 300 detentions following the initial wave of arrests (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a).

C. Communications blackout and obstruction of emergency response

Amnesty International reported that internet and mobile services were suspended across Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir from 5 June until 12 June, and that tourists and outsiders were instructed to leave the region (Amnesty International, 2026). The JKJAAC dossier states that the blackout prevented families from contacting relatives, obstructed emergency communication and limited access by independent observers and journalists (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a).

D. Missing persons, removal of bodies and coercion of families

Yasir Shafaat's preliminary report records local journalist and resident accounts alleging around 500 injured persons and more than 300 missing persons, while clearly noting that these figures require immediate official clarification (Shafaat, 2026). The same report records allegations that witnesses saw bodies being loaded into trucks and removed after an operation outside CMH Rawalakot on the night of 6 June (Shafaat, 2026).

The report also records the case of Fahad Barkat, whose body was allegedly not released to his family unless his parents signed a statement describing him as a terrorist killed in a police encounter. If verified, this would amount to a grave violation of dignity, family rights and due process (Shafaat, 2026).

E. Suppression of press freedom

Amnesty International reported that journalist Sohrab Barkat was arrested under the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act for allegedly promoting or endorsing JKJAAC through his YouTube reporting (Amnesty International, 2026). The JKJAAC dossier records the same arrest and states that the

journalist faces potential imprisonment for allegedly spreading false information and promoting a banned organisation (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a).

F. Economic reprisals and collective punishment

Additional allegations indicate sealing or targeting of businesses associated with JKJAAC leaders, including National Bakery in Rawalakot, reportedly associated with Sardar Umer Nazir Kashmiri; a book shop in Muzaffarabad, reportedly associated with Shoukat Nawaz Mir; and the Watan Furniture and Crockery Store in Samahni, District Bhimber, reportedly associated with Abid Aslam. These allegations require independent verification and raise concerns of economic retaliation, collective punishment and unlawful interference with livelihood (JKJAAC Documentation Team, 2026).

There are also widespread reports of looting, break-ins and property damage in curfewed areas. Where such incidents occurred under curfew, the authorities must disclose who had access to the areas, which security units were deployed, whether CCTV and deployment logs were preserved, and whether formal complaints were registered (JKJAAC Documentation Team, 2026).

7. Applicable International Law and Alleged Violations

Pakistan is a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture, both ratified in 2010 according to OHCHR treaty-status records (OHCHR, 2026a).

Legal standard	Relevant alleged conduct	Required state response
ICCPR Article 6 — Right to life	Reported killings and use of lethal force against protesters and mourners.	Prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigation; accountability for unlawful killings.
ICCPR Article 7 / CAT Articles 2 and 16 — Torture and ill-treatment	Alleged denial of medical care, coercion of grieving families, intimidation and abuse during raids/detentions.	Prevent ill-treatment; protect victims and witnesses; investigate allegations.
ICCPR Article 9 — Liberty and security of person	Mass arrests, arbitrary detention, and failure to publish detainee lists.	Release detainees or produce them before competent courts; ensure legal counsel and family access.
ICCPR Article 14 — Fair trial and due process	Use of anti-terror labels, alleged coerced statements, and unclear legal basis for property closures.	Ensure due process, written charges, judicial review and appeal mechanisms.
ICCPR Article 19 — Freedom of expression	Communications blackout; arrest of journalist Sohrab Barkat; restrictions on reporting.	Restore communications; end criminalisation of journalism; protect media access.
ICCPR Article 21 — Peaceful assembly	Use of force, curfew-like restrictions and dispersal of protests/sit-ins.	Facilitate peaceful assembly; use force only when strictly necessary and proportionate.

Legal standard	Relevant alleged conduct	Required state response
ICCPR Article 22 — Freedom of association	Proscription of JKJAAC under anti-terror laws.	Withdraw disproportionate proscription; protect civil society organising.
CAT Article 12 — Duty to investigate	Allegations of serious abuse, coercion, ill-treatment, missing persons and body handling.	Immediate impartial investigation wherever there is reasonable ground to believe abuse occurred.

8. Victim-Centred Case Summaries

Case 1: Shahzaib / Shazaib Habib — fatal shooting near Rawalakot

Shahzaib / Shazaib Habib was reportedly fatally shot during the events near Rawalakot. The JKJAAC dossier records his killing as a triggering incident for the protests, while Yasir Shafaat’s preliminary report records family and local journalist verification that Shazaib Habib was killed by Rangers firing near Barmang Pull / Rawalakot (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a; Shafaat, 2026).

Documentation needs: post-mortem report, medico-legal certificate, ballistic evidence, witness statements, FIR, deployment logs, CCTV and hospital custody records.

Case 2: Umar Nazir Kashmiri — serious injury and medical access concerns

Umar Nazir Kashmiri, a JKJAAC Core Committee member, was reportedly intercepted without a warrant, shot and injured. The preliminary documentation records injuries and concerns about timely and proper medical treatment (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a; Shafaat, 2026).

Documentation needs: medical records, wound photographs, treating doctor statement, arrest/warrant record, vehicle route evidence and witness testimony.

Case 3: Fahad Barkat — body allegedly withheld under coercive conditions

Fahad Barkat was identified in preliminary documentation as a resident of Rehara, Rawalakot, approximately 26 years old, and employed as a school-shift driver. The report records family-linked allegations that his body was not released unless his parents signed a statement describing him as a terrorist killed in a police encounter (Shafaat, 2026).

Documentation needs: family statement, body release record, morgue register, police correspondence, post-mortem report and legal notice history.

Case 4: Economic reprisal — reported sealing / targeting of businesses

Businesses reportedly associated with JKJAAC leaders Umer Nazir Kashmiri, Shoukat Nawaz Mir, Abid Aslam— including National Bakery in Rawalakot, a book shop in Muzaffarabad and a Furniture and crockery store in Samahni — were allegedly sealed or targeted. These allegations require urgent independent verification and raise concerns of collective punishment and retaliation (JKJAAC Documentation Team, 2026).

Documentation needs: sealing order, inventory, photographs, CCTV, witness statements, employee list, estimated financial loss and legal remedy records.

9. Gendered, Child and Vulnerable-Person Impact

Curfew-like conditions, communications shutdowns, roadblocks and hospital access restrictions have likely affected women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, patients and families needing urgent medical care. These impacts require specific documentation.

- Women and families: risk of harassment during raids, inability to contact detained or missing relatives, restricted access to maternal and emergency healthcare.
- Children and students: school disruption, psychological trauma from violence, curfew and family separation, and risk to children in areas under force deployment.
- Older persons and persons with disabilities: heightened risk where medicine, mobility support, communication and hospital access are restricted.
- Families of the deceased and missing: trauma caused by delayed body release, alleged coercive conditions, uncertainty regarding missing persons and fear of reprisals.

Documentation: separate confidential interviews with affected women by Human Rights Defenders, families of detainees and missing persons, medical professionals, teachers, disability advocates, bar associations and local welfare organisations.

10. Economic Reprisals and Collective Punishment

The report should treat alleged sealing of shops, business closures and looting in curfewed areas as a distinct pattern of possible economic retaliation. For each affected business, documentation teams should record the business name, location, owner, number of employees, date and time of sealing or damage, legal order served, inventory prepared, estimated loss, CCTV availability, witnesses, FIR or complaint number, and whether any family members were threatened or harassed.

Where shops were looted under curfew-like conditions, the authorities must disclose who had access to those areas, which security units were deployed, whether deployment logs and CCTV were preserved, and whether affected owners were allowed to inspect damage and file complaints (JKJAAC Documentation Team, 2026).

11. Urgent Demands to Pakistan and AJK Authorities

1. Immediately halt all firing, raids, shelling, coercive arrests and intimidation against protesters, mourners, civil society leaders and residents.
2. Restore internet, mobile and messaging services across AJK.
3. Withdraw the proscription of JKJAAC and stop using anti-terror laws against peaceful civic mobilisation.
4. Release detainees unconditionally or produce them before competent courts with access to lawyers and families.
5. Publish verified lists of the dead, injured, detained and missing persons and disclose custody, hospital and morgue records.
6. Return all bodies to families without coercive conditions and permit dignified burial.
7. Guarantee urgent medical access for all injured persons, including independent doctors and medico-legal documentation.
8. Preserve all evidence, including CCTV footage, post-mortem records, hospital files, ammunition logs, deployment logs, communication logs and vehicle movement records.
9. Investigate economic reprisals, sealing of businesses and looting in curfewed areas, and compensate affected families and employees where unlawful action or failure to protect property is established.

10. Establish an independent, impartial and public inquiry into all deaths, injuries, disappearances, denial of medical access, body handling, arrests and use of force between 5–12 June 2026.
11. Fully implement already signed 4 agreements, notably the Muzaffarabad Agreement (3-4, October 2026) between the Government of Pakistan, the Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and JKJAAC

12. Recommendations to International Actors

A. UN Special Procedures and OHCHR

- Issue urgent communications to Pakistan concerning killings, proscription of JKJAAC, blackout, arbitrary arrests, missing persons, medical denial and reprisals.
- Request preservation of evidence, publication of detainee and casualty lists, protection for witnesses and access for independent observers.

B. UN Human Rights Committee / Treaty Body Channels

- Receive the report as civil society information relevant to Pakistan's ICCPR obligations, including Articles 6, 7, 9, 14, 19, 21 and 22.

C. UK Parliament Joint Committee on Human Rights and APPG on Kashmir

- Raise urgent questions with the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and seek consular / family communication support for British Kashmiris affected by the blackout.

D. European Parliament DROI and EEAS

- Seek an exchange of views, urgent parliamentary questions and diplomatic engagement with Pakistan regarding excessive use of force, blackout and civil society repression.

E. U.S. Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee

- Request an urgent briefing, congressional letters to the U.S. State Department and engagement through South Asia policy channels.

F. International NGOs and media

- Conduct independent verification, interview families and journalists, monitor reprisals, preserve evidence and press for an independent inquiry.

12. Urgent Appeal

The dead are entitled to dignity. The injured are entitled to treatment. The detained are entitled to due process. Families are entitled to the truth. The missing must be accounted for. A civil-rights movement must not be erased through bullets, blackouts, anti-terror labels and attacks on livelihood (Shafaat, 2026; JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a; Amnesty International, 2026; JKJAAC Documentation Team, 2026).

The immediate choice facing the authorities is stark: continue repression and risk further loss of life, or restore communications, stop the use of force, open the hospitals, release detainees or produce them before courts, return the bodies, preserve evidence, and begin credible dialogue (JKJAAC Advisory Council, 2026a; Shafaat, 2026; Amnesty International, 2026).

The time for international attention is now. The time for protection is now. The time for truth is now.

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