

Weekly POK News Digest

(A weekly news digest on Pakistan Occupied Kashmir)

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POK
tourism
deforestation
Gilgit-Baltistan
packaging waste
Indus Water treaty
environmental degradation
Gilgit-Baltistan Order



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Political Developments

Government's New Security Measures Threaten to Undermine Hunza's Peaceful Tourism Legacy

Pamir Times, 29 April 2025

Hunza's vibrant tourism industry, nurtured over decades by its local community through self-help initiatives, now faces serious disruption. A sudden decision by the District Administration to impose rigid new security regulations—without consultation with local stakeholders or addressing basic infrastructure needs—has thrown the valley's hospitality sector into turmoil.

In a notification issued this week, the District Administration, citing National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) directives, mandated that only hotels classified as "Low-Risk" may accommodate foreign tourists, while "Medium-Risk" and "High-Risk" establishments are strictly prohibited from doing so. Out of 387 hotels and guest houses across Hunza, only 45 have been categorized as Low Risk, leaving over 88% either barred from hosting foreign visitors or still awaiting assessment.

As part of the new security framework, even small family-run guest houses must now hire licensed armed security guards, install CCTV surveillance systems, and meet a range of costly and impractical compliance requirements. Those yet to be assessed must integrate the Hotel Eye surveillance software by

5 May 2025 or risk closure. Violations will result in the immediate sealing of premises and potential legal action.

The Hunza Hotels Association, reacting strongly to the announcement, convened an emergency meeting and categorically rejected the notification. Hoteliers voiced serious concerns that these arbitrary and unrealistic demands would devastate local businesses, many of which operate with limited resources and have historically offered safe, trusted accommodation without heavy-handed security measures.

Local owners termed the administration's move "unwise and unfortunate," criticising the lack of transparency in the categorisation process and the absence of any roadmap or support for upgrading security standards. They also opposed the idea of introducing an armed security presence at their hotels, warning that it risks sending the wrong message to visitors and could severely damage Hunza's peaceful and welcoming image.

For decades, Hunza has stood as a beacon of peace and hospitality, offering breath taking landscapes, vibrant culture, and unmatched safety for travellers. Nestled at the crossroads of China, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, Hunza's peaceful borders and strong community values have helped build a soft image for Pakistan internationally, even during times when security conditions elsewhere were challenging.

Hunza's strategic location along the ancient Silk Road made it a vital stop for traders, pilgrims, and explorers. The construction of the Karakoram Highway (KKH) in the 1970s further marked a turning point, opening up the valley to the world and connecting it to global tourism circuits. This unique combination of history, culture, and accessibility has played a crucial role in positioning Hunza as an internationally recognised destination.

Tourism has been the economic lifeline for Hunza's people, developed not through government investments but through grassroots efforts. Despite facing chronic shortages of essential services such as electricity, internet connectivity, and modern tourism infrastructure, the people of Hunza have positioned their valley as a premier destination for domestic and international visitors alike.

Hunza's community-led achievements are numerous and well recognised. The private sector and local communities successfully restored and preserved historic landmarks like Altit Fort, Baltit Fort, and the Ganish settlement, transforming them into award-winning heritage sites that reflect Hunza's rich cultural legacy. Locals have also undertaken several initiatives on a self-help basis to promote the region's culture and traditional handicrafts. Notable examples of these inspiring projects include the Leif Larsen Music Center in Altit, the Bulbulik Music School in Gulmit, and the Karakoram Area Development Organization

(KADO). Villagers from Hussaini continue to manage the famous Hussaini Suspension Bridge—one of the world's most iconic pedestrian bridges—entirely through local efforts.

The devastating Attabad Lake disaster was turned into a thriving tourism opportunity by the resilience of the community, without major state intervention. Inspired by Hunza's spirit, tourists and volunteers contributed to the construction of educational institutions like Hasegawa Memorial Public School and Al-Murtaza Academy, symbolising the deep connections formed between visitors and local communities.

Hunza has also pioneered some of Pakistan's most successful community-based conservation models, like KVO and Khyber Conservancies, balancing tourism growth with environmental stewardship. The International Silk Route Festivals, initiated by local visionaries, once showcased Hunza's culture to the world until bureaucratic interference diluted their spirit and impact. Winter sports and winter tourism, now gaining popularity across the country, were first introduced and promoted through local initiatives in Hunza, setting a model that others are now trying to replicate.

The peaceful environment has increasingly attracted solo women travellers, who feel safe enough to stay for extended periods, as well as families from urban centres who now prefer to rent houses for months to immerse themselves in the valley's

serene lifestyle and cultural richness. However, the recent surge in external investments and large-scale commercialisation is causing unease among local communities, who fear that their heritage, autonomy, and hard-earned peace could be compromised.

Unfortunately, government departments have failed over the years to implement proper town management plans and enforce environmental regulations needed to preserve the valley's natural beauty and order. Unregulated construction, lack of zoning enforcement, and weak waste management policies threaten to erode the very charm that attracts visitors to Hunza.

By enforcing blanket measures without providing fundamental support, the government risks destabilising a thriving community-led model. The burden of hiring armed guards and installing expensive surveillance systems falls disproportionately on small-scale entrepreneurs, many of whom may be forced to shut down due to unaffordable compliance costs.

The administration should engage political and civil society leadership and tourism stakeholders to discuss the reasons for such steps and to find out practical, mutually agreed measures that enhance security without crippling the industry. There are also unconfirmed reports suggesting that these restrictions are being implemented as part of preparations to open Hunza more widely to Chinese

tourists. If this is indeed the case, stakeholders must be taken into confidence through a transparent dialogue process. Government seriousness towards developing Hunza as a sustainable international destination must also be demonstrated through tangible actions—particularly by providing reliable power supply, high-speed internet connectivity, effective solid waste management systems, and other essential infrastructure needed to support any such growth.

The imposition of these regulations without stakeholder dialogue, clear guidance, or financial assistance could cripple Hunza's tourism economy and diminish one of Pakistan's most compelling success stories of peace, resilience, and community-led development.

What Hunza needs is not more barriers, but greater support: improvements in public safety infrastructure, reliable energy and communications systems, and a collaborative approach that respects the valley's unique character and contributions to Pakistan's global image.

If poorly handled, these measures could undo decades of hard-earned progress—damaging not only Hunza's economy, but also Pakistan's reputation as a country that can offer peaceful, welcoming experiences to the world.

<https://pamirtimes.net/2025/04/28/governments-new-security-measures-threaten-to-undermine-hunzas-peaceful-tourism-legacy/>

GB tourism stakeholders trade blame as permit fees remain undecided

Dawn, 29 April 2025

A dispute between tour operators and the tourism department in Gilgit-Baltistan continues to impact the sector in the mountainous region, as the apex court after suspending the increase in permit fees for foreign visitors had not provided clarity on the way forward.

After the hike, the tour operators took the government to court and the judge issued a stay order, suspending the fee hike.

However, the next hearing could not be held due to a strike by lawyers, as both parties are sticking to the interpretation of the order, which would benefit their claims.

The operators have sought licences at the previous rates while the government has said that the court had not issued such instructions, particularly when the previous finance bill had already been replaced through the 2024 Finance Act that increased the fee.

Tour operators say govt reluctant to issue permits; tourism dept says only two foreigners have applied, permits not issued due to litigation

The Pakistan Association of Tour Operators (Pato) said that the uncertainty forced many trekkers to cancel their plans since they could not get the permit at the previous rates and some of them had already gone back home.

“The situation is serious; thousands of people in GB, including porters, hotel owners, transporters, shopkeepers, will be jobless,” Pato President Niaz Ahmed said.

He alleged it was the ego of the GB tourism department officials that they were not ready to issue permits at previous rates.

Naiknaam Karim, a Pato representative, claimed a fifty per cent decline in foreign adventure tourism due to a fee hike for the upcoming season. Last year, he claimed to have hosted 60 foreign mountaineers and 96 trekkers in the summer.

“This year, I have only four foreign clients,” he said. “In the winter, not a single expedition or trekking group visited GB owing to the permit issue; the situation in summer also looks bleak,” he claimed.

Pato counsel advocate Sanan Ahmed said the Gilgit-Baltistan Chief Court on February 28 had suspended the decision of the GB government to increase the trekking fee in the region.

The court also suspended the increase in the Central Karakoram National Park environmental management fee.

However, despite the court order, the tourism department was reluctant to issue trekking and mountaineering permits to foreign adventurers.

According to the GB tourism secretary, Zamir Abbas, the Chief Court suspended the increase in the mountaineering royalty and trekking

fees, but the court did not order them to issue permits at previous rates.

Mr Abbas said the tourism department could only issue permits at previous rates under the erstwhile Finance Act, which had been revoked by the GB Assembly for the Finance Act 2024.

He, however, assured that the department would implement the court order.

An official of the GB tourism department told Dawn that the process of issuing permits had been delayed owing to the petition filed by Pato and the court suspended the issuance of permits.

He held Pato responsible for the delay. The official also claimed that this year, a majority of operators sought permits according to new rates.

He said so far, 700 foreign mountaineers and trekkers have submitted applications for mountaineering and trekking visas, adding that foreign adventurers have plans to scale peaks and trek after June.

The official said that currently, the GB tourism department couldn't issue permits following the court order.

According to a statement issued by the GB tourism department on Sunday, about 25,000 foreign tourists visited Gilgit-Baltistan last year. It said 2,300 foreign mountaineers and trekkers were issued permits by the GB government after paying permit fees, but 22,000 foreign tourists visited

Gilgit-Baltistan, and many of them were allowed trekking and climbing without paying fees.

The statement said that only two tourists have submitted applications for trekking permits, but they could not be issued due to litigation in court. Trekking and mountaineering season starts in May, and if the court issues clear directions, they will be implemented, it added.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1907205/gb-tourism-stakeholders-trade-blame-as-permit-fees-remain-undecided>

President 'AJK' urges friendly countries, to play a role in reducing tensions between Pakistan and India

Daily Parliament Times, 30 April 2025

'Azad Jammu and Kashmir' President Barrister Sultan Mahmood Chaudhry has stated that India is projecting itself as a peace-loving nation globally while concealing the atrocities committed against Kashmiris in 'occupied Kashmir'. He made these remarks in an exclusive interview with Reuters at the President's Office, Kashmir House, in Islamabad.

President Chaudhry criticized India's actions following the Pahalgam incident, where India blamed Pakistan without evidence. He highlighted India's water aggression by abrogating the Indus Water Treaty and releasing water into the Jhelum River. Additionally, India cancelled visas for Kashmiri patients undergoing treatment in Indian hospitals, ordering

them to return to Pakistan. These actions, Chaudhry said, reflect Indian aggression and Hindutva ideology. The President emphasized that India's revocation of 'occupied' Kashmir's special status on August 5, 2019, and the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35-A marked the beginning of a severe era of atrocities and barbarity in occupied Kashmir.

This move has led to the displacement of Kashmiris from their land and gross human rights violations, which are clear breaches of international law and United Nations resolutions on Kashmir. President Chaudhry urged friendly countries, including the United States, Britain, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar, to play a role in reducing tensions between Pakistan and India. He stressed that the international community should recognize the gravity of the situation and work towards establishing peace in the region.

The President also accused India of engaging in terrorist acts in countries like Canada and Pakistan, portraying India as a global terrorist. He reiterated the need for the international community to acknowledge India's actions and their implications for regional and global peace.

<https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2025/04/30/president-ajk-urges-friendly-countries-to-play-a-role-in-reducing-tensions-between-pakistan-and-india/>

'AJK' reviews contingency plans amid heightened tensions

Dawn, 3 May 2025

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) of 'Azad Jammu and Kashmir' (AJK) on Friday held a high-level meeting to review preparedness measures amid escalating tensions and the possibility of Indian aggression across the Line of Control (LoC).

Chaired by Chief Secretary Khushal Khan and attended by heads and representatives of key government departments, the meeting focused on evaluating the roles and responsibilities of departments and institutions in case of war-like developments and agreed on a series of precautionary measures to manage any eventuality.

The chief secretary directed all government departments and institutions to remain on high alert and ensure that relevant machinery, equipment, and personnel were ready for immediate deployment.

The Food Department, which normally maintains one month's stock of food supplies in hard-to-reach areas including the LoC, was instructed to double the quantity of stock. The Health Department was directed to ensure uninterrupted availability of medicines and medical staff, with all ambulances kept in functional condition.

All govt depts, institutions asked to remain on high alert; all leaves previously granted cancelled. The SDMA was designated as the focal agency for coordinating emergency response. It was tasked with ensuring the availability of non-food and non-perishable items in accordance with district-level contingency plans.

The possibility of using educational institutions as temporary shelters for displaced persons was also discussed. In case of prolonged tensions, strategies to minimise academic disruption for students were considered.

The Highways Department was instructed to keep the road connecting Naran (in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) with Neelum Valley's Surgan area via Noori Top open for emergency movement and relocation.

The departments of Health, Education, Civil Defence, Communication and Works, Electricity, SDMA, and Rescue 1122 were declared essential services. All previously granted leaves for employees in these departments were cancelled with immediate effect.

The meeting learnt that around 427,000 people lived within five kilometres of the LoC in all 13 constituencies of the 'AJK' Legislative Assembly — from Neelum to the southernmost Bhimber district — and were known for their resilience.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1908132/ajk-reviews-contingency-plans-amid-heightened-tensions>

Economic Developments

Who Owns Gilgit-Baltistan's Wealth?

Pamir Times, 30 April 2025

Gilgit-Baltistan, strategically positioned at the nexus of Central and South Asia, continues to be at the center of Pakistan-India disputes over territory. Though controlled by Pakistan, Gilgit-Baltistan continues to have no permanent status within Pakistan's constitution. Rather, it continues to be ruled by executive orders, the latest being the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan Order, 2018. Pakistan-led and private sector mining activities carried out by those operating under authority from Pakistan within Gilgit-Baltistan are legally questionable. These proceedings violate the fundamental rights of the people, contravene the right to self-determination, and are inconsistent with international legal norms for the administration of the conflict zone and its natural resources.

Traditionally, Gilgit-Baltistan belonged to the princely State of Jammu and Kashmir, the status of which remains pending since British India was partitioned in 1947. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) Resolutions of 1948 and 1949 resolutely declared that the status of Jammu and Kashmir, which includes Gilgit-Baltistan, shall be ultimately settled by a free and impartial plebiscite held under the supervision of the United Nations. Notwithstanding

these resolutions, Pakistan continues to exert administrative control upon Gilgit-Baltistan without granting it full confidence equal to that of its provinces. Significantly, Pakistan has not declared Gilgit-Baltistan a province so that its stand on the Kashmir conflict would not be weakened internationally. Accordingly, Gilgit-Baltistan continues to be internationally recognized as a territory claimed by both sides and its future to be settled through a legal and democratic process involving its people.

The right to self-determination is an integral principle of international law, ratified by the United Nations Charter (Article 1(2)) and further made more specific by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The principle ensures that all peoples are entitled to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. For the case of Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan or private company mining operations without the free, prior, and informed consent of the local people are a violation of this right. By extracting natural resources without first ensuring the will and participation of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan violates their internationally recognized right to control and reap the benefits from their natural wealth.

Adding to this violation is the right of permanent sovereignty over natural

resources, provided for by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1803 (XVII). This resolution ensures that natural resources belong to the people of the area and must be developed for their use. It is accepted under international law that the management of natural resources within a disputed or occupied territory must be done exclusively for the people of that territory. Pakistan's mining agreements in Gilgit-Baltistan—specifically those made with a foreign company or signed without equitable benefit sharing agreements—are against this principle. By giving more importance to federal earnings or foreign investment than to the rights and well-being of the indigenous people, these mining operations are not only politically unjust but also legally unacceptable. Additionally, the absence of public consultation and benefit-sharing measures strengthens the case for these operations being illegal.

The 2018 Order framework of governance of Gilgit-Baltistan is constitutionally illegitimate and lacks democratic safeguards enjoyed by Pakistan's provinces. Unlike the provinces, no mention is made of Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan's Constitution, and no one to represent its people is present in the National Assembly or Senate. While the 2018 Order ensures a local Assembly and Chief Minister, fundamental powers such as the management of foreign affairs, defense, natural resources, and

large-scale economic policy are kept firmly within Islamabad's control. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has overriding authority to legislate for such important issues, and the local Assembly is heavily circumscribed. Where the effective political power for such major decisions resides outside the region, the democratic will of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan for decisions such as granting mining rights cannot be said to be being expressed. Consequently, mining licenses granted under such an administrative order—without a constitutionally valid and democratic system of accountability—are flawed at their very core and are devoid of substantive legal and moral authority.

Environmental issues also vitiate the case for conducting mining activities within Gilgit-Baltistan. Mining activity tends to result in grave environmental degradation, such as deforestation, water pollution, erosion of land, and harm to biodiversity. In a region like Gilgit-Baltistan, which is renowned for its vulnerable mountainous and glacial systems, free-flowing mining poses not only a risk to the environment but also to the very livelihood of those who are from the region. This destruction of the environment breaches both domestic law and international obligations, including the right to life and dignity within the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan Order, 2018, and international obligations such as those arising out of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Without

environmental impact assessments, free, prior, and informed consent, and local livelihood safeguards, mining activities contravene human rights and environmental law, further compromising their legal and moral validity.

According to customary international law, an administering authority of a territory that is a subject of a dispute is a temporary custodian and not an owner. It is obligated to administer the territory without an intent to make permanent alterations or use resources for purposes that would adversely affect the final status of the territory. The pertinent legal norms are the duty not to make permanent economic, political, or demographic alterations and the responsibility to use resources solely for the benefits of the local people. Under Pakistan's agreements with mining companies, particularly those granting prolonged concessions or extensive extraction rights, the economic and demographic composition of the area risks being altered. The actions would be seen as an attempt to acquire "facts on the ground," breaching the non-alteration principle of international law that applies to territories that are the subject of a dispute.

Extractive activities within Gilgit-Baltistan, by the Pakistani authorities or companies functioning under their agreements, are without solid legal support. They contravene the norms of self-determination, deny the people of Gilgit-Baltistan their permanent

sovereignty over natural resources, violate democratic participation, and endanger irreparable harm to the environment. Until the permanent political status of Gilgit-Baltistan is decided by a free and fair process, its large-scale exploitation of natural resources needs to be suspended. It is the international and moral responsibility of Pakistan to end illegal mining operations forthwith, initiate a system of free, prior, and informed consent for all activities related to resources, secure the environment and sustainable means of livelihood, and uphold the people of Gilgit-Baltistan's right to shape their future and resources themselves. Failing these actions, mining operations would continue to be legally questionable, politically illegitimate, and ethically indefensible according to contemporary international law.

<https://pamirtimes.net/2025/04/29/who-owns-gilgit-baltistans-wealth/>

Nestlé Pakistan donates compressing, baling machine to CKNP

Business Recorder, 3 May 2025

Nestlé Pakistan donated a compressing and baling machine to Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP), expanding the outreach of its Clean Gilgit-Baltistan Project to Askole – Zero Point, for managing the region's 40,000 kgs of annual plastic waste.

As part of the MoU, the machine donated by Nestlé, will compress different types of plastics and paper

waste collected in the region, into bales that will then be transported downstream for recycling in collaboration with Gilgit-Baltistan Waste Management Company (GBWMC).

Askole, almost 10,000 feet above sea level and Zero Point ahead of the K2 base camp, will now have its 40,000 kgs of annual plastic waste recycled through the assistance of the Clean Gilgit-Baltistan Project by Nestlé Pakistan.

Acknowledging Nestlé's contribution, Raja Nasir, Minister for Planning, government of Gilgit-Baltistan said, "We are delighted at Nestlé's efforts for a waste-free future, in this fragile site Askole that is close to important glaciers of Baltoro and Biafo, considered to be the gateway to some of world's highest peaks and the launch pad for mountaineering expeditions."

Highlighting Nestlé's global vision, Jason Avanceña, CEO Nestlé Pakistan said, "We are accelerating our actions to reduce the environmental impact of various kinds of packaging waste. Our vision is that none of our packaging, including plastics, ends up in landfill or in oceans, lakes and rivers. Tackling packaging waste requires a collective action of leveraging public private partnerships to find improved solutions to reduce reuse and recycle," he added.

Talking on the occasion, Sheikh Waqar Ahmad, Head of Corporate Affairs and

Sustainability, Nestlé Pakistan said, “Earlier, as part of the CGBP, Nestlé installed three compressing and baling machines, one each in Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu, along with a sorting machine in collaboration with EPA-GB and GBWMC. In the last five years, these efforts culminated into waste management facilitation of over 6,800 tons of plastic packaging in the region, making a positive environmental impact.”

Previously, the company has also installed 225 benches and over 100 waste bins made of recycled plastic at 16 tourist hotspots in the region spread across Gilgit, Hunza, Skardu, Shigar, Kharmang etc and donated 15,000 reusable bags for distribution among the communities.

Commissioner Baltistan Kamal Khan also appreciated the expansion of Nestlé’s efforts to Askole – Zero Point, and called for greater awareness to protect the natural landscape and beauty of the area. “We are thankful that Nestlé is playing a role in promoting a waste-free Gilgit-Baltistan.” Wali Ullah Fallahi, deputy commissioner Shigar and other senior government officials representing CKNP were also present on the occasion. Askole – Zero Point, a small hamlet, located in Shigar district, serves as a hub for mountaineering expeditions to K2, Gasherbrum-I, and other major mountains.

This initiative marks Nestlé Pakistan’s efforts to reduce the environmental

impact of packaging waste by improving its management and recycling, in line with UN Sustainable Development Goals 12 and 17 – Responsible Consumption and Production and Partnership for Goals.

<https://www.brecorder.com/news/40360746/nestle-pakistan-donates-compressing-baling-machine-to-cknp>

From Vernacular Urdu Media

‘Azad Kashmir’ assembly strongly condemns the ‘false flag operation’ of Pahalgam and passes a resolution

Urdu Point, 1 May 2025

A session was held under the leadership of ‘Azad Jammu and Kashmir’ assembly speaker, Chaudhary Lateef Akbar. The session was attended by leader of the assembly Chaudhry Anwar ul Haq, Khwaja Farooq Ahmed, Waqar Ahmed Noor, Sardar Mir Akbar Khan, Mian Abdul Wahid, Raja Faesal, Raja Mohd. Sidiq, among others attended the assembly. A resolution was passed by the assembly.

In the resolution it was mentioned that this assembly condemns the ‘false flag operation’ of Pahalgam by India and alleging Pakistan for it, Indian media’s role in fostering hate against Kashmiris and Muslims, arresting more than 2500 innocent civilian from Kashmir, bulldozing of homes and other actions of the Indian state. This assembly condemns the decisions of the Indian security meeting and expresses this

decision that India under the preplanned mechanism and then without any investigation intends to show Pakistan and the active movement for self-determination of 'occupied Kashmir' in a bad light.

<https://www.urdupoint.com/pakistan/news/muzaffarabad/national-news/live-news-4411317.html>

India has always linked incidents to Pakistan: Sardar Ateeq

Jammu and Kashmir Times, 27 April 2025

The President of All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference and former Prime Minister Sardar Ateeq Ahmed Khan said that the stopping of rivers by the India are mere hallow statements. Entire *qaum* is standing by our soldiers. Every time India has been attacked, it has linked that to Pakistan. Indus Water treaty is not a children's play. It took nine years to create the framework for this treaty. And India cannot easily stop our waters.

<http://jammukashmirtimes.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Resize-of-FRONT-PAGE-29.jpg>

From Social Media

WAJAHAT ALI @wajahatgilgiti

4 May 2025

The future of Gilgit-Baltistan will be decided in the Grand National Jirga, Agha Ali Rizvi

#gilgitbaltistan #qaumi #jirga #mwm

<https://x.com/wajahatgilgiti/status/1919026366684549179>

JAMIL NAGRI @jamilnagri

30 April 2025

#PahalgamTerroristAttack; Indian PM Modi's allegations made Pakistani people more united to defend their land, citizens are more prepared mentally, physically than army!

<https://x.com/jamilnagri/status/1917312433263370641>

WAJAHAT ALI @wajahatgilgiti

2 May 2025

Some people in Gilgit-Baltistan have tried to give the impression that GB is not a part of Pakistan. I want to say that we are staunch Pakistanis--Chief Minister Gulbar Khan

Link to the video:

<https://x.com/wajahatgilgiti/status/1918038352651075611>

PAMIR TIMES @pamirtimes

28 April 2025

Government's New Security Measures Threaten to Undermine Hunza's Peaceful Tourism Legacy

Link to the tweet:

<https://x.com/pamirtimes/status/1916914838414016902>

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Disclaimer

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