

From: Griffier <griffier@eerstekamer.nl>
Date: Monday, August 31, 2026, 9:09 AM
To: EK-postbus <postbus@eerstekamer.nl>
Subject: FW: Urgent International Humanitarian and Human Rights Appeal – Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) London

Attachments:

International Appeal from Pakistan Tehreek E Insaaf (PTI) London 29 August 2026.pdf
International Media Press Release from Pakistan Tehreek E Insaaf (PTI) London 29 August 2026.pdf
Press Statement by Amir Naviwala from President Pakistan Tehreek E Insaaf (PTI) London 29 August 2026.pdf
Source and Evidence Appendix from Pakistan Tehreek E Insaaf (PTI) London 29 August 2026.pdf

Van: Amir Naviwala <5.1.2.e@equalhumans.com>

Verzonden: maandag 31 augustus 2026 03:26

Aan: Griffier <griffier@eerstekamer.nl>

Onderwerp: Urgent International Humanitarian and Human Rights Appeal – Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) London

U ontvangt niet vaak e-mail van 5.1.2.e@equalhumans.com. [Ontdek waarom dit belangrijk is](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing on behalf of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) London to respectfully bring to your urgent attention a humanitarian and human-rights appeal concerning Pakistan.

This communication is being sent to governments, parliamentarians, diplomatic missions, international institutions, human-rights organisations and major media organisations around the world.

Our principal request is simple:

Please use your lawful diplomatic, parliamentary, institutional or journalistic influence now, before 27 September 2026, to help prevent avoidable loss of life in Pakistan.

A major political mobilisation has been announced for 27 September 2026. Pakistan has previously experienced serious and sometimes deadly confrontations between protesters and security forces specifically since 2024 i.e. after the general elections. We are therefore asking the international community to encourage all sides to exercise restraint, protect peaceful assembly, prevent unlawful use of lethal force, preserve access for journalists and medical personnel, and ensure independent investigation of any death, injury, detention or disappearance.

We also respectfully ask you to raise the continuing humanitarian concerns surrounding former Prime Minister Imran Khan, particularly his medical treatment, access to doctors of his choice or genuinely independent physicians, meaningful family contact and transparent implementation of lawful judicial directions concerning his healthcare.

These concerns have increasingly attracted voices beyond Pakistani politics. More than twenty former international cricket captains have publicly appealed on humanitarian grounds regarding Mr Khan's medical treatment and welfare, and Australian captain Pat Cummins has also expressed support for appropriate medical care and dignified treatment. The concerns of Mr Khan's sons

have additionally received international attention through their recent Sky Sports interview with former England captain Michael Atherton.

This campaign does NOT ask your country or organisation:

- to interfere militarily in Pakistan;
- to determine who should govern Pakistan;
- to endorse PTI or any other political party;
- to accept every allegation contained in the material as established fact; or
- to take action against the Pakistani population.

We ask instead for peaceful preventive diplomacy, independent observation, medical transparency, protection of fundamental human rights and accountability under law.

Attached to this email are four documents:

1. Urgent International Humanitarian and Human Rights Appeal
2. Statement by Amir Naviwala, President, PTI London
3. International Media Press Release
4. Source and Evidence Appendix

The Source and Evidence Appendix is particularly important. It distinguishes between independently documented facts, findings by recognised institutions, allegations made by political or family representatives, official government responses and matters that remain disputed or require independent investigation.

For accessibility, we are providing the documents both in English and, where appropriate, in a translation into a major language used in your country.

Political disagreement must never make human life expendable.

There is still time for diplomacy, monitoring, dialogue, independent medical care and public scrutiny to reduce the risk of another tragedy.

We respectfully ask you not to wait until lives have been lost before acting.

Thank you for taking the time to read this appeal and the accompanying evidence.

With respect,

Amir Naviwala

President

Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) London

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URGENT INTERNATIONAL APPEAL TO PREVENT FURTHER BLOODSHED IN PAKISTAN

To:

Heads of State and Heads of Government
Ministers of Foreign Affairs
Ministers responsible for Home Affairs and the Interior
Members of Parliament and national legislatures
Ambassadors and diplomatic missions
United Nations institutions and special mechanisms
International, regional and national human-rights organisations

Subject: Immediate international action required to protect peaceful assembly, prevent unlawful loss of life on 27 September 2026, safeguard Imran Khan's health and uphold the rule of law in Pakistan

Date: 29 August 2026

Excellency / Honourable Member of Parliament / Ambassador / Distinguished Human Rights Defender,

I write to you in my capacity as President of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf PTI London, but first and foremost I write as one human being addressing another.

This letter concerns something greater than a political party, an election, a government or an individual leader.

It concerns the value of human life.

It concerns whether the principles of human rights are genuinely universal or whether they are invoked selectively, according to geography, economic interest and political convenience.

It concerns whether the world will act before another anticipated tragedy, or merely issue statements after people have been killed.

Human beings must come before political and economic systems

Every political, economic, constitutional and administrative system is a human creation. These systems exist to serve human beings; human beings do not exist to serve systems.

The earth, its land, water, minerals and natural wealth existed before the monetary arrangements through which humanity now assigns financial value to them. Governments should hold national resources in trust for the welfare of their populations. Economic activity should provide dignity, security and opportunity rather than concentrating immeasurable wealth in a few hands while billions struggle to secure food, housing, healthcare and education.

A worker extracting minerals from the earth, a labourer constructing a city, an office employee servicing debt, and a highly qualified professional working to repay a mortgage are all participants in the same human system. Some may enjoy greater comfort, but many remain trapped by financial insecurity, fear of unemployment and obligations attached to money that human institutions themselves created.

We do not ask you through this letter to subscribe to one economic doctrine.

We ask you to recognise one moral truth:

No economic or political system is legitimate when it treats human beings as expendable.

The authority of an elected representative carries a particular responsibility. People did not elect you merely to administer institutions. They entrusted you with a voice so that you could protect human dignity, prevent injustice and act when people without influence are unable to make themselves heard.

Silence in the face of credible evidence of unlawful killings, arbitrary detention, political persecution or denial of medical care is not neutrality. When silence protects valuable commercial, military or geopolitical relationships, it can become a form of complicity.

The immediate purpose of this appeal

A political mobilisation and long march to Islamabad have been announced for 27 September 2026 by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province Chief Minister Sohail Afridi. On 23 August 2026, he publicly reaffirmed that the date was firm and that he intended to lead the march personally. ([Dawn](#))

Pakistan has experienced several deadly confrontations between protesters and security forces. There is therefore a serious and foreseeable risk that the mobilisation of 27 September could result in unlawful killings, serious injuries, mass arrests, enforced disappearances, communication restrictions and the suppression of independent reporting.

The international community has sufficient time to act preventively.

This appeal does not request:

- military intervention in Pakistan;
- violence, sabotage or armed resistance;
- collective sanctions against the Pakistani population;
- unquestioning acceptance of every allegation made by PTI;
- immunity for any person who commits a genuine criminal offence; or
- interference with Pakistan's legitimate sovereignty.

It requests peaceful, lawful and transparent diplomatic action to protect human life, uphold fundamental rights and prevent another avoidable confrontation.

Pakistan's continuing political and constitutional crisis

Former Prime Minister Imran Khan was removed from office through a parliamentary vote of no confidence in April 2022. Mr Khan and PTI have alleged that former Army Chief General Qamar Javed Bajwa, other members of Pakistan's establishment and external pressure played a role in his removal. The United States has repeatedly denied participating in his removal.

This appeal does not present the disputed allegation of direct United States involvement as an established fact. It asks recipients to examine the subsequent, independently documented deterioration of democratic freedoms and human rights in Pakistan. ([U.S. Department of State](#))

Pakistan's current Chief of Army Staff and Chief of Defence Forces is Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir. His current titles and concurrent appointment have been confirmed by the Presidency of Pakistan and recent official government reporting. Concerns regarding military influence over civilian and political affairs must be addressed through evidence, constitutional accountability and independent investigation rather than unsupported assertions. ([President of Pakistan](#))

The events of 9 May 2023 and the subsequent crackdown

Imran Khan was arrested on 9 May 2023, provoking nationwide demonstrations.

Some participants committed serious acts of violence, including attacks on police, ambulances, government property, military buildings and residences. Those responsible for identifiable acts of violence should be investigated and tried individually before independent civilian courts in proceedings that satisfy international fair-trial standards.

However, the wrongdoing of some individuals did not justify arbitrary arrests, collective punishment or the persecution of peaceful political supporters. Thousands of PTI members and supporters were arrested. Human Rights Watch reported arbitrary detention of opposition activists and peaceful protesters, while Amnesty International condemned the use of military courts to try civilians. ([Human Rights Watch](#))

The UN Human Rights Committee has made clear that isolated violence by particular participants must not automatically be attributed to other participants, organisers or an entire assembly. ([Bangkok OHCHR](#))

This distinction is essential:

Individual violence requires individual accountability. It does not transform every person in a crowd into a lawful target.

Imran Khan's continuing detention

Imran Khan has remained detained since 5 August 2023.

In Opinion No. 22/2024, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concluded that his deprivation of liberty was arbitrary and contrary to international human-rights law. Amnesty International has also characterised his imprisonment as unlawful and politically motivated and has raised continuing concerns over his conditions, medical treatment and family access. ([United Nations Digital Library](#))

The international community does not have to support Imran Khan politically to insist that he be treated humanely, receive an independent and fair legal process, have appropriate medical care and enjoy regular access to his lawyers and family.

Human rights are not rewards for political agreement.

The February 2024 election and the denial of a level political field

During Pakistan's general election of 8 February 2024, candidates associated with PTI were prevented from contesting under the party's electoral symbol. PTI supporters and candidates faced arrests and harassment, mobile telephone services were suspended on election day, and the announcement of results was delayed.

PTI-backed independent candidates won the largest number of National Assembly seats, although they did not obtain an outright parliamentary majority as the results were manipulated. Human Rights Watch called for an independent investigation into alleged election irregularities and described the restrictions on PTI as undermining a fair and level electoral process. ([Human Rights Watch](#))

The proper international demand is therefore not that foreign governments accept one political party's entire account without examination.

The demand is that election records, polling-station forms and result-transmission evidence be preserved and independently examined, and that the political will of Pakistani citizens be respected.

Judicial independence

The International Commission of Jurists warned that Pakistan's 26th Constitutional Amendment introduced an extraordinary degree of political influence over judicial appointments and the administration of constitutional cases.

Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists subsequently concluded that the 27th Constitutional Amendment posed an even more serious threat to judicial independence, judicial tenure, constitutional accountability and the rule of law. ([International Commission of Jurists](#))

These concerns are especially grave when courts are required to decide politically sensitive cases involving opposition leaders, military institutions, elections, detention conditions and alleged executive non-compliance with judicial orders.

The November 2024 Islamabad crackdown

On 26 and 27 November 2024, security forces confronted PTI protesters in Islamabad amid road closures, mass pre-emptive arrests, a communications blackout and severe restrictions on independent reporting.

Amnesty International documented credible allegations of unlawful use of lethal ammunition and called for a prompt, thorough, impartial and transparent investigation. It stated that restrictions on reporting made it difficult to verify the exact casualty figure. Initial reporting cited at least six deaths, including four security personnel; Amnesty later referred to approximately a dozen deaths resulting from unlawful force. ([Amnesty International](#))

PTI supporters have alleged a significantly higher death toll, the removal of bodies and suppression of evidence. These serious claims remain contested and require investigation through an independent mechanism with access to hospital records, burial records, video evidence, telephone data, operational logs and the families of missing persons. No CCTV footage has been offered by the government to prove its innocence.

No state institution accused of causing deaths should be the sole investigator of its own conduct.

The Muridke killings of 13 October 2025

This appeal also draws urgent attention to the deadly law-enforcement operation against workers and supporters of Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan in Muridke on 13 October 2025.

Many TLP supporters and petitioners have described the incident as the Muridke massacre.

Associated Press reported at least five deaths: three protesters, one passer-by and a police officer. TLP alleged that the number of dead and injured among its supporters was much higher. Punjab Police alleged that protesters used firearms and that a police officer and other personnel were shot. ([AP News](#))

A local hospital official reportedly stated that approximately 150 injured people were brought to Muridke's hospital with gunshot wounds. Petitions subsequently filed before the Lahore High Court sought the return of bodies allegedly withheld after the operation and treatment for injured workers. Those petitions alleged casualties on a far greater scale, although the alleged figures have not been independently verified. ([Pakistan Today](#))

The wide discrepancy between the official account, hospital reporting, witness accounts and TLP's allegations is precisely why an independent investigation is required.

The international community should demand:

- disclosure of the identities of every person killed or injured;
- disclosure of all hospitals and detention facilities to which people were taken;
- return of bodies to families where any remain withheld;
- preservation of post-mortem and medical evidence;
- forensic examination of weapons, ammunition and ballistic evidence;
- disclosure of operational orders and ammunition records;
- investigation of alleged protester violence as well as alleged unlawful state force; and
- protection of witnesses, doctors, journalists and families.

Reports that some participants may have used firearms do not authorise collective punishment. Even where some individuals become violent, law enforcement must distinguish them from peaceful participants and may direct force only against those who present a specific threat.

Muridke must not disappear from the international human-rights record merely because its victims belonged to a political or religious organisation different from PTI.

The right to life belongs equally to PTI workers, TLP workers, Baloch protesters, Kashmiri protesters, police officers, soldiers and every other human being.

Deadly unrest in Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir

During June, July and August 2026, protests and elections in Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir were accompanied by deadly clashes, mass arrests, communication restrictions and widely disputed casualty figures.

Reuters reported that nine people were killed in clashes on 14 July and that approximately 30 people had died in related unrest since June according to conservative local estimates. Civil-society organisations and residents have reported higher figures, while communications restrictions have made independent verification difficult. Amnesty International previously documented deaths of protesters and police officers and called for independent investigations into both alleged unlawful killings and attacks on officials. ([The Business Standard](#))

These incidents demonstrate that political confrontations in Pakistan can escalate rapidly when the state relies on force, information blackouts and mass detention rather than dialogue and independent monitoring.

The Supreme Court's order concerning Imran Khan's medical treatment

On Tuesday, 18 August 2026, a three-member bench of Pakistan's Supreme Court ordered that Imran Khan be transferred within two days to Shifa International

Hospital in Islamabad for examination and treatment by a multidisciplinary medical board.

The reported directions included the participation of his personal physician, 5.1.2.e the association of his sister Dr Uzma Khan with the medical process, weekly family meetings and telephone contact with his sons. ([AP News](#))

During the night of 20–21 August, extensive security arrangements appeared to have been made at Shifa International Hospital. However, Imran Khan was instead taken to the government-operated Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, or PIMS.

The government stated that the hospital was changed because of security concerns associated with people gathering near Shifa. It said that PIMS specialists and two doctors from Shifa examined him, that Dr Uzma was present and that he was declared medically fit. 5.1.2.e reportedly remained at Shifa and did not personally examine Mr Khan at PIMS. (5.1.2.e)

Dr Uzma Khan and PTI subsequently filed a contempt petition alleging that the Supreme Court's central directions had not been implemented because:

1. Imran Khan was not transferred to Shifa International Hospital;
2. the medical board specified by the Court was not constituted as directed;
3. 5.1.2.e did not participate in the examination; and
4. Mr Khan was returned to Adiala Jail after a limited examination at PIMS.

The government has filed a review petition challenging the Supreme Court's original directions. As of 30 August 2026, the Court has not yet determined the contempt allegations but not admitted the government's review application.

The international community should not prejudge the contempt proceedings. It should nevertheless insist that final and binding judicial directions be implemented transparently, promptly and in good faith.

The rule of law cannot survive if an executive authority treats a court order as optional.

Imran Khan's reported message and his comparison with Mohamed Morsi

Following the PIMS visit, 5.1.2.e publicly reported that her brother complained of prolonged isolation, lack of normal human interaction, anxiety and mental suffering.

According to Dr Uzma, Imran Khan said that he feared dying in isolation in circumstances he compared with the treatment of former Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi. She also reported that he had asked Chief Minister Sohail Afridi to accelerate and intensify the peaceful political movement for his release. ([Dawn](#))

Mohamed Morsi died in custody in 2019. Amnesty International reported that he had been held in prolonged solitary confinement, had extremely limited family contact

and was prevented from regular access to his lawyers and a doctor. Amnesty called for an impartial investigation into whether his detention conditions and lack of medical care contributed to his death. ([Amnesty International](#))

This letter does not assert that Imran Khan's circumstances are identical to those of Mohamed Morsi. It asserts that a detainee's expressed fear of dying in isolation must not be ignored.

International cricket community appeal and Sky Sports interview at Lord's, update of 28 August 2026

On 23 August 2026, 21 former international cricket captains from several cricketing nations wrote to Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif, renewing a humanitarian appeal concerning Imran Khan's medical treatment and welfare. The signatories included

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They asked that the medical board directed by Pakistan's Supreme Court, including Mr Khan's own physicians, be allowed to complete a full and independent assessment, particularly of the reported loss of vision in his right eye; that weekly family visits be honoured without interruption; and that any treatment recommended by the assessment be provided without delay. They stated that they were not seeking to adjudicate Pakistan's domestic legal processes but regarded completion of a court-ordered medical process as a basic matter of decency. (The Times of India; Khaleej Times)

On 28 August 2026, current Australian cricket captain Pat Cummins publicly added his support, calling for the court-ordered medical assessment to be completed, family visits to continue and Imran Khan to be treated with dignity. His intervention is significant because the humanitarian appeal has now been supported not only by former captains who played with or against Imran Khan, but also by one of the world's most prominent serving international captains. (NDTV)

On 27 August 2026, during the lunch interval on the opening day of the second Test between England and Pakistan at Lord's, Sky Sports broadcast an approximately 18-minute interview conducted by former England captain 5.1.2.e with Imran Khan's sons, 5.1.2.e and 5.1.2.e. The Pakistan Cricket Board objected to the broadcast and reportedly considered keeping Pakistan's players off the field after lunch, but the team returned and play continued. The interview was not shown in Pakistan by the domestic rights-holder, PTV. (The Guardian; ESPNcricinfo reporting)

In that interview, the brothers said that they had not seen their father since November 2022 and had last spoken to him in March 2026. They described him as spending more than 23 hours a day alone in a very small cell, without proper air conditioning and without access to new books and said that his isolation and

conditions had recently worsened. They raised concerns about his reported loss of around 80 per cent of the vision in one eye, increasing blood pressure, psychological strain, severely restricted family contact and personal safety. They also criticised what they regarded as the failure to complete the independent medical process directed by the Supreme Court. Separate public statements attributed to Mr Khan and his family have also alleged restrictions on newspapers and other reading material. These statements are allegations and family accounts that require independent verification. (The Times; India Today; The Guardian)

Pakistan's government rejects allegations of mistreatment. In a response reported alongside the interview, it said that Mr Khan is held in a seven-cell compound with exercise facilities and access to home-cooked food, books and television; that he has received more than 900 visits from family members, lawyers and doctors since August 2023; and that he was returned to prison after doctors found him medically fit. The sharp conflict between the family's account and the government's account is itself a compelling reason for independent medical examination, documented and regular family access, and transparent verification of his conditions. (Associated Press response reported by India Today and Yahoo News)

The intervention of 21 former captains, the support of Pat Cummins and the international Sky Sports broadcast demonstrate that the demand for neutral medical care has become a humanitarian concern extending beyond Pakistani party politics. We respectfully ask every recipient of this appeal to add an independent public voice: call for the court-directed medical assessment to be completed; for treatment by doctors of Mr Khan's choice or by a genuinely neutral medical panel; for regular and meaningful family access; and for transparent, independently verifiable reporting on his health and detention conditions.

Serious fears of poisoning or deliberate medical harm

Imran Khan's family and supporters have expressed serious fears that he could be subjected to deliberate medical harm, including the possibility of slow poisoning.

At present, no independently verified public evidence establishes that Imran Khan has been poisoned. This appeal therefore does not present poisoning as a proven fact.

However, suspicion has been intensified by:

- restrictions on examination by physicians of his own choosing;
- limited access to complete and continuous medical records;
- uncertainty surrounding his eye condition and previous loss of vision;
- repeated disputes over family and physician access;
- the decision to take him to PIMS rather than the hospital named by the Supreme Court; and

- the exclusion of his personal physician from the most recent examination.

The government rejects allegations of medical neglect and says that Mr Khan has undergone numerous examinations, receives appropriate facilities and is medically fit. 5.1.2.e also reported that his blood pressure was normal and that his eyesight had improved, although she continued to raise grave concerns about isolation and mental suffering. ([AP News](#))

The proper answer to the poisoning concern is therefore neither political accusation nor government reassurance alone.

The answer is independent medical evidence.

We respectfully ask the international community to demand:

1. an immediate, court-supervised examination at Shifa International Hospital or another genuinely independent tertiary hospital agreed by the Court and Mr Khan's medical representatives;
2. participation by 5.1.2.e and any appropriately qualified independent specialists chosen by Mr Khan;
3. release of his complete, unaltered medical record to the Court, his authorised doctors and his family, subject to medical confidentiality;
4. comprehensive blood, urine and other diagnostic testing;
5. toxicological testing where independent physicians consider it medically appropriate;
6. collection and sealing of specimens under a documented chain-of-custody procedure witnessed by representatives of the Court, the hospital, the government and Mr Khan's authorised medical team;
7. independent repeat testing at a second accredited laboratory where necessary;
8. continuing monitoring rather than a single short examination;
9. regular and confidential access to his family, lawyers and doctors;
10. an independent assessment of the psychological and physical effects of prolonged isolation; and
11. a public certificate confirming procedural compliance without unlawfully disclosing confidential medical information.

We do not ask the world to declare that poisoning has occurred.

We ask the world to ensure that the possibility can be examined independently and either established or authoritatively excluded.

The foreseeable danger on 27 September 2026

The events of November 2024, Muridke in October 2025 and Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir in 2026 demonstrate a recurring danger:

1. a political or protest movement announces a march;
2. authorities block routes and restrict communications;
3. large numbers of police, Rangers or military personnel are deployed;
4. confrontation develops;
5. lethal force is alleged;
6. the casualty figure is disputed;
7. information and medical evidence become difficult to obtain; and
8. effective accountability does not follow.

That sequence must not be repeated on 27 September 2026.

Prevention is possible.

Diplomacy is possible.

Monitoring is possible.

Written rules governing the use of force are possible.

Safe protest routes are possible.

Negotiation is possible.

Independent medical and media access is possible.

The international community must not wait until after deaths occur to discover that it had the ability to act beforehand.

A DIRECT APPEAL TO PAKISTAN'S POLICE, RANGERS, ARMED FORCES AND COMMANDERS

This section is respectfully addressed to every police officer, Ranger, soldier, intelligence official, operational commander and civilian authority who may be involved in security arrangements for 27 September.

The uniform you wear does not remove your humanity.

The person standing before you in a peaceful crowd is not your enemy merely because he or she opposes the government, supports Imran Khan or participates in a demonstration.

Your first professional responsibility is to preserve life.

Pakistan's Constitution requires members of the armed forces to uphold the Constitution, which embodies the will of the people, and to serve Pakistan as required by and under the law. Article 245 states that action in aid of civil power remains "subject to law." ([Pakistani](#))

This is not a call for mutiny, indiscipline or disobedience to lawful orders.

It is a reminder that no professional oath requires obedience to a manifestly unlawful order to fire indiscriminately upon unarmed people.

International standards provide that:

- force should be avoided when dispersing a non-violent assembly;
 - where force is unavoidable, only the minimum necessary force may be used;
 - firearms may not be used merely to disperse a crowd;
 - firearms may be directed only at a specific person posing an imminent threat of death or serious injury;
 - officers who lawfully refuse a manifestly unlawful order to use force should not be punished;
 - following superior orders is not a defence where an officer knew an order involving lethal or seriously injurious force was manifestly unlawful and had a reasonable opportunity to refuse it; and
 - responsibility also rests upon superiors who issue unlawful orders or knowingly fail to prevent unlawful force by those under their command.
- (uhr.humanrights.go.kr)

The fact that a senior commander does not personally fire a weapon does not automatically remove responsibility for orders, policies, deployment decisions or failures to prevent abuses.

Similarly, the existence of a command structure does not remove the individual responsibility of a person who unlawfully fires upon an unarmed human being.

An independent investigation into any future shooting must examine the entire chain of command, including:

- who authorised the operation;
- who drafted and approved the operational plan;
- who issued deployment and engagement instructions;
- who authorised live ammunition;
- who deployed armed marksmen;
- what instructions were communicated by radio or telephone;

- whether commanders knew unlawful firing was occurring;
- what steps were taken to stop it;
- which weapons and ammunition were issued and returned; and
- which individual officers discharged their weapons.

Before 27 September, commanders should issue clear written instructions that:

1. live ammunition will not be used to disperse a gathering;
2. peaceful participants will not be treated as responsible for isolated violence by others;
3. any person presenting an imminent lethal threat will be dealt with individually and proportionately;
4. warnings, time, safe exits and de-escalation will precede any lawful dispersal;
5. journalists, doctors, lawyers and human-rights monitors will be protected;
6. ambulances and medical corridors will remain unobstructed;
7. arrested persons will be registered immediately and their families informed;
8. body-camera, CCTV, radio and operational records will be preserved;
9. ammunition issue and discharge records will be maintained; and
10. any officer receiving a manifestly unlawful order will have a protected means of reporting and refusing it.

We also appeal unequivocally to PTI, its leadership, organisers and every participant:

- attend peacefully and unarmed;
- do not carry firearms, incendiary materials or offensive weapons;
- do not attack police, soldiers, public buildings or private property;
- identify and isolate anyone advocating violence;
- appoint trained peaceful marshals;
- cooperate with independent observers;
- maintain open routes for ambulances and civilians; and
- document events without provoking confrontation.

Protection of peaceful assembly imposes responsibilities on the state, but peaceful discipline also protects protesters and strengthens the legitimacy of their cause.

ACTION REQUESTED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

We respectfully request that every recipient of this letter take the following steps.

1. Make an immediate diplomatic approach

Contact Pakistan's Prime Minister, Foreign Ministry, Interior Ministry, relevant provincial authorities and military leadership before 27 September.

Communicate clearly that the world is monitoring the situation and that unlawful lethal force against peaceful protesters will not be treated as an internal administrative matter.

2. Issue a public preventive statement

Do not rely only on private diplomacy.

Issue a public statement calling for:

- protection of peaceful assembly;
- restraint by all parties;
- no use of live ammunition for crowd dispersal;
- protection of journalists and medical personnel;
- continued telephone and internet access;
- lawful treatment of detainees; and
- independent investigation of any death or serious injury.

A public warning issued before an event can deter abuse more effectively than condemnation issued afterwards.

3. Obtain assurances from Pakistan

Request written assurances that:

- no indiscriminate or collective force will be used;
- live ammunition will not be used merely to disperse protesters;
- security operations will comply with necessity and proportionality;
- no enforced disappearance or secret detention will occur;
- detainee registers will be maintained;
- independent observers will be permitted;
- hospitals will not be prevented from treating or documenting casualties; and
- all operational evidence will be preserved.

4. Arrange independent observation

Embassies, United Nations offices, international human-rights organisations and other qualified institutions should send accredited observers to relevant locations before, during and after the mobilisation.

Where physical observation is not possible, remote monitoring, direct contact with hospitals, lawyers, families, journalists and civil-society organisations should be arranged.

5. Demand implementation of binding court orders

Call upon Pakistan's executive authorities to implement final and binding judicial directions concerning Imran Khan's medical care, family access and physician access.

Any dispute over the Supreme Court's 18 August order should be resolved by the Supreme Court itself, not through unilateral executive substitution.

6. Request an independent medical and toxicological process

Ask for the court-supervised medical safeguards described in this letter.

This should include toxicological testing if independent doctors consider it clinically justified, with proper chain-of-custody protection.

7. Protect Imran Khan and all other detainees

Seek regular confirmation of:

- location;
- physical condition;
- access to doctors;
- access to lawyers;
- access to family;
- detention conditions; and
- protection from prolonged isolation, torture or other ill-treatment.

The same protections should apply to ^{5.1.2.e} the wife of Imran Khan and every other political or non-political detainee.

8. Act upon the UN arbitrary-detention finding

Ask Pakistan to provide a substantive response to Opinion No. 22/2024 of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and to implement an effective remedy consistent with Pakistan's international obligations.

9. Demand investigations into previous incidents

Support independent investigations into:

- the aftermath of 9 May 2023;
- the November 2024 Islamabad crackdown;
- the Muridke killings of 13 October 2025;
- the recent deaths in Pakistan-administered Jammu and Kashmir;
- allegations of extrajudicial killing and enforced disappearance in other regions; and
- any future loss of life on 27 September 2026.

10. Require preservation of evidence

Call for preservation of:

- CCTV and drone footage;
- police and military operational recordings;
- radio and telephone communications;
- deployment and ammunition records;
- hospital, ambulance and mortuary registers;
- post-mortem reports;
- detention registers;
- mobile-network records;
- photographs and journalists' material; and
- evidence submitted by victims and witnesses.

11. Oppose military trials of civilians

Call upon Pakistan to try any civilian accused of violence before an independent, impartial civilian court with full due-process protections.

Political affiliation must not become evidence of criminal guilt.

12. Defend judicial independence

Raise the concerns identified by international legal and human-rights organisations regarding the 26th and 27th Constitutional Amendments.

Judges must be able to determine politically sensitive cases without executive, parliamentary or military pressure.

13. Protect journalists and communications

Request guarantees that:

- journalists will be permitted to report;
- internet and mobile services will remain available;
- broadcasters will not be prevented from showing peaceful events or documented abuses;
- medical staff will be free to record injuries accurately; and
- witnesses will not be threatened for speaking to the media or investigators.

14. Prepare a response if violations occur

Foreign governments should establish in advance what lawful diplomatic or accountability measures they will consider if security forces unlawfully kill peaceful protesters, conceal casualties, obstruct medical care or disregard judicial orders.

Any measures should be targeted at responsible decision-makers rather than the Pakistani population.

15. Raise the matter in national parliaments

Members of Parliament should:

- submit written and oral parliamentary questions;
- request an urgent ministerial statement;
- table motions and resolutions;
- request hearings before foreign-affairs and human-rights committees;
- contact Pakistan's ambassador;
- seek a formal response from their own foreign ministry; and
- continue following the matter until a substantive answer is provided.

16. Publicise every action taken

Once your government, parliament, diplomatic mission or organisation has acted, please make the action public.

Issue a press release stating:

- the date on which Pakistan was contacted;
- the Pakistani institution or official contacted;
- the concerns raised;
- the assurances requested;
- any response received;
- whether observers will be deployed;

- whether Imran Khan's medical access was raised;
- whether the use of live ammunition was discussed; and
- the date of the next follow-up.

Distribute that press release through domestic and international media, official websites and verified social-media accounts.

Private diplomacy can be valuable, but public transparency creates accountability.

A request to the international media

We respectfully ask editors, journalists and broadcasters receiving this appeal not merely to report that the letter has been sent.

Please investigate what your own government does in response.

Ask your Foreign Ministry, Home or Interior Ministry, elected representatives and diplomatic mission:

1. Have you contacted the Government of Pakistan?
2. Have you contacted Pakistan's military leadership?
3. What assurances have you requested concerning 27 September?
4. What response have you received?
5. Will your embassy or an international organisation monitor the demonstrations?
6. Have you raised the Supreme Court order concerning Imran Khan's medical care?
7. Will you support an independent investigation if protesters or security personnel are killed?
8. What action will you take if live ammunition is unlawfully used?
9. Will you publish your government's response?
10. When will you follow up?

Where a government refuses to answer, that refusal should itself be reported.

Please continue this scrutiny before, during and after 27 September. A single article followed by silence will not provide meaningful accountability.

A FINAL APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE

Excellency, Honourable Member, Ambassador or Human Rights Defender:

You may never meet the Pakistani citizen who intends to march on 27 September.

You may never meet the mother waiting for her detained child.

You may never enter Adiala Jail.

You may never meet a TLP family searching for a relative after Muridke.

You may never speak to a Kashmiri family mourning a protester.

You may never meet the police officer ordered to stand before an enormous crowd or the young soldier uncertain whether an instruction is lawful.

But each of them is a human being.

A border does not reduce the value of a life.

Political disagreement does not remove the right to medical care.

A uniform does not remove moral and legal responsibility.

A protest banner does not turn a citizen into an enemy.

And sovereignty does not provide permission for unlawful killing.

We ask you to act before 27 September, not afterwards.

Use diplomacy before confrontation.

Use observation before secrecy.

Use medical evidence before speculation.

Use dialogue before force.

Use law before arbitrary power.

Use humanity before politics.

Please help ensure that every peaceful Pakistani who leaves home to exercise a political right can return home alive.

With respect,

Amir Naviwala

President, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf PTI London

5.1.2.e @equalhumans.com

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Distribution: This appeal is intended for individual circulation to governments, foreign ministries, home/interior ministries, members of parliament, diplomatic missions, United Nations institutions, human-rights organisations and major media

organisations internationally, excluding India & Israel in accordance with the campaign's distribution plan.

International Media Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GLOBAL APPEAL CALLS FOR ACTION TO PROTECT IMRAN KHAN'S HEALTH AND PREVENT BLOODSHED IN PAKISTAN ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2026

More than 20 former international cricket captains and Australia captain Pat Cummins add humanitarian support, while Sky Sports broadcasts the concerns of Imran Khan's sons at Lord's

London — 29 August 2026

Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) London today announced the continued international circulation of an urgent human-rights appeal to governments, foreign and home/interior ministries, national parliaments, individual legislators, diplomatic missions, United Nations institutions and human-rights organisations.

The appeal seeks immediate preventive action before the political mobilisation announced for 27 September 2026 by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chief Minister Sohail Afridi, who has described the date as firm and non-negotiable. [S36-S37]

It also calls for full and verifiable implementation of the Supreme Court of Pakistan's 18 August 2026 order directing that imprisoned former Prime Minister Imran Khan be transferred within two days to Shifa International Hospital for examination and treatment by a multidisciplinary medical board involving his personal physician and sister. [S12-S14]

Hospital transfer controversy intensifies concern

During the night of 20–21 August, the government took Mr Khan to PIMS rather than Shifa International Hospital. Ministers said the destination was changed for security reasons, that doctors associated with Shifa participated, that Mr Khan's sister ^{5.1.2.e} was present and that he was found medically fit or stable. The government rejects allegations of mistreatment or medical neglect. [S16-S18]

PTI and Mr Khan's family allege that the Supreme Court order was not complied with because he was not admitted to the named hospital and his personal physician did not examine him. Dr Uzma Khan filed a contempt petition in the Supreme Court on 22 August seeking implementation of the order. [S16-S19]

Following the PIMS visit, ^{5.1.2.e} relayed a statement attributed to Mr Khan in which he compared the effects of prolonged isolation and stress to the detention of former Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi and asked ^{5.1.2.e} to intensify the political movement. [S20]

PTI London emphasises that allegations or fears of slow poisoning or deliberate medical harm are not independently proven. The appeal asks the international community not to present them as fact, but to insist upon the responsible evidential response: independent doctors, complete medical records, appropriate diagnostic and toxicological testing where clinically indicated, secure chain of custody and continuing judicial supervision.

International cricket figures add a humanitarian voice

On 23–24 August 2026, an international group of more than 20 former national cricket captains renewed an appeal to Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif concerning Imran Khan's medical care and welfare. The group included prominent former captains from England, Australia, India, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and the West Indies. Their requests were limited and humanitarian: completion of the Supreme Court-directed independent medical assessment, including participation by Mr Khan's own doctors; uninterrupted weekly family visits; and prompt provision of any treatment recommended by the assessment. [S43-S44]

On 28 August 2026, Australia's serving Test and one-day international captain Pat Cummins publicly added his support. He called for the court-ordered assessment to be allowed to run its course, for family visits to continue and for Imran Khan to be treated "with the dignity anyone deserves." [S45]

On 27 August 2026, during the lunch interval on the opening day of the second Test between England and Pakistan at Lord's, Sky Sports broadcast an approximately 18-minute interview conducted by former England captain ^{5.1.2.e} with Imran Khan's sons, ^{5.1.2.e} and ^{5.1.2.e}. The Pakistan Cricket Board objected to the broadcast. Pakistan nevertheless returned to the field after lunch and play continued. [S46-S50]

In the interview, the brothers alleged that their father spends more than 23 hours each day alone in a small cell, has severely restricted family contact and access to new reading material, and is suffering worsening eyesight, rising blood pressure and psychological strain. They also criticised what they regarded as the failure to complete the independent medical process directed by the Supreme Court. These are family allegations requiring independent verification. The Pakistani government disputes them and says Mr Khan has appropriate facilities, access to books and television, and extensive visits from relatives, lawyers, doctors and political representatives. [S18; S46-S48]

"When former rivals from different cricketing nations, and a serving international captain, set aside sporting and national differences to speak on humanitarian grounds, governments and elected representatives should be encouraged to show the same moral clarity. This is not a request for political endorsement. It is a request for neutral medical verification, meaningful family contact and treatment consistent with law and human dignity." PTI London President Amir Naviwala

Muridke added to the international appeal

The revised appeal expressly includes the deadly operation involving Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan workers and police at Muridke on 13 October 2025.

Associated Press reported at least five deaths, one police officer, three protesters and one passerby, while TLP alleged a much higher toll. Police alleged that protesters used firearms; TLP and other critics alleged a state massacre. Local reporting documented many gunshot injuries and substantial unanswered questions. The full casualty figure and sequence remain disputed. [S31-S34]

PTI London is asking for an independent judicial and forensic investigation rather than treating either official denials or unverified mass-casualty claims as established fact.

"Human rights do not belong only to PTI. They belong to a TLP worker, a PTI supporter, a journalist, a police officer, a soldier, a political prisoner and every other Pakistani. We may disagree with one another, but the state may not treat any human life as disposable." PTI London President Amir Naviwala

A direct message to police, Rangers, soldiers and commanders

The appeal asks foreign governments and international institutions to communicate a direct life-saving message to every force that may be deployed on 27 September:

- do not fire live ammunition merely to disperse or punish a crowd;
- do not fire at anyone who poses no imminent threat of death or serious injury;
- distinguish peaceful participants from individuals committing violence;
- use non-violent and less dangerous means wherever possible;
- protect protesters, officers, journalists, lawyers and medical workers alike;
- preserve evidence and report every discharge of a firearm; and
- refuse any manifestly unlawful order to shoot.

The UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms state that intentional lethal force is permissible only when strictly unavoidable to protect life. They further provide that officials should not be punished for refusing an order contrary to those principles and that superior orders are no defence where an official knew an order causing death or serious injury was manifestly unlawful and had a

reasonable opportunity to refuse it. Responsibility also rests with commanders who give unlawful orders or fail to prevent unlawful force. [S38-S40]

Pakistan's constitutional oath requires members of the Armed Forces to uphold the Constitution, refrain from political activity and serve Pakistan as required by and under the law. When the Armed Forces act in aid of civil power, Article 245 states that they do so subject to law. [S41-S42]

International action requested before 27 September

The appeal calls upon governments and elected representatives to:

- issue a public statement protecting peaceful assembly and human life;
- deliver an urgent diplomatic demarche to Pakistan's federal government and relevant security authorities;
- seek written operational safeguards and strict controls on firearms;
- support diplomatic or human-rights observation of the march;
- oppose internet shutdowns and obstruction of journalists or medical services;
- demand transparent casualty, detention and missing-person records;
- support independent inquiries into 9 May 2023, November 2024, 5.1.2.e and 5.1.2.e and 5.1.2.e;
- demand independent medical access for Imran Khan and restoration of family and legal contact;
- take account of the humanitarian appeal made by international cricket figures and add an independent public voice;
- seek an evidence-based response to poisoning fears through independent clinical assessment rather than political assertion;
- oppose military trials of civilians and defend judicial independence; and
- encourage urgent political dialogue and de-escalation.

Governments are asked to publish what they do

The appeal asks each recipient government, parliament and diplomatic mission not only to act privately, but to issue a domestic and international press release identifying the steps it has taken, the authorities it contacted, the safeguards it requested, whether its mission will monitor the march, and what follow-up mechanism it has established.

"A private diplomatic conversation may help, but a public record creates deterrence and accountability. People in Pakistan and voters in the recipient country should be able to see whether their government acted before a foreseeable tragedy." PTI London President Amir Naviwala

A request to journalists: follow the response, not only the appeal

PTI London asks editors, correspondents and broadcasters receiving this release to contact their own foreign ministry, home/interior ministry, parliamentary foreign-affairs and human-rights committees, and diplomatic mission in Pakistan.

Journalists are asked to put the following questions on the record:

1. Has the government raised the risk of unlawful bloodshed on 27 September with Pakistan?
2. Has it requested an operational commitment that live fire will not be used against people who pose no imminent threat to life?
3. Will its embassy or high commission monitor the march and maintain contact with hospitals, lawyers and human-rights organisations?
4. Has it requested full implementation of the Supreme Court's 18 August medical order?
5. Has it asked for access by Imran Khan's personal physician and independent specialists?
6. Has it supported clinically appropriate independent testing to resolve fears about poisoning or concealed medical deterioration?

7. Has it taken account of the humanitarian appeal made by more than 20 former cricket captains and Pat Cummins?
8. Has it called for investigations into November 2024 and Muridke?
9. Will it issue a public statement or press release describing its action?
10. When will it report back, and what will it do if Pakistan provides no adequate answer?

Media organisations are urged to continue following these questions until governments provide concrete answers and actions, rather than treating the sending of the letter or the prominence of one television interview as the end of the story.

The appeal rejects violence and unlawful intervention

The campaign does not ask foreign states to invade, destabilise or dictate Pakistan's political future. It asks for preventive diplomacy, independent monitoring, lawful accountability, medical transparency and public defence of universal rights.

"We are not asking another country to fight Pakistan. We are asking the world to help Pakistan avoid fighting itself. We are asking for diplomacy before bloodshed, medical evidence before reassurance, and humanity before power." PTI London President Amir Naviwala

About the campaign

The complete campaign package contains the master international letter, this updated media release and a source/evidence appendix distinguishing independently documented facts from allegations, official denials and disputed casualty figures.

It is intended for international circulation to governments, ministries, national legislatures, individual parliamentarians, diplomatic missions, United Nations mechanisms, human-rights organisations and major media organisations, excluding India and Israel in accordance with the campaign distribution plan.

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X: © 5.1.2.e

ENDS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PRESS STATEMENT BY AMIR NAVIWALA**President, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) London** | London, 29 August 2026

Today, in my capacity as President of PTI London, I am asking governments, parliamentarians, diplomats, human-rights organisations and journalists across the world to act well-before 27 September 2026, not after another avoidable tragedy.

PTI London's international appeal is not a request for foreign governments to choose Pakistan's leaders, interfere militarily, or accept every political allegation without examination. It is a request for peaceful and lawful preventive action: contact Pakistan's civilian and military authorities; seek written assurances that live ammunition will not be used merely to disperse peaceful and unarmed citizens; support independent observation; protect journalists, hospitals and communications; and ensure that every death, injury, arrest or disappearance is documented and independently investigated.

Our appeal is equally clear about the responsibility of protesters. Political mobilisation must remain peaceful and unarmed. Anyone who commits violence should be dealt with individually through lawful civilian proceedings. But no peaceful citizen should become a target because of party, religion, region or political opinion. The right to life belongs equally to PTI supporters, TLP workers, Baloch and Kashmiri protesters, police officers, soldiers, journalists, prisoners and every other Pakistani.

Imran Khan's health and treatment are an urgent humanitarian concern. The Supreme Court directed an independent medical process involving his own physician and family. The government and Mr Khan's family give sharply conflicting accounts of his health, detention conditions and medical access. There is a straightforward and lawful answer: implement the Court's directions transparently, permit independent doctors to examine him, provide access to complete medical records and clinically appropriate testing, and restore regular, meaningful contact with his family and lawyers. We are not asking the world to treat unproven allegations as fact. We are asking it to insist on evidence, medical independence and verifiable compliance.

The humanitarian appeal by more than 20 former international cricket captains, followed by the public support of Australia captain Pat Cummins, shows that this concern extends far beyond Pakistani party politics. The Sky Sports interview with ^{5.1.2.e} and ^{5.1.2.e} also brought their father's alleged isolation, restricted contact and health concerns before an international audience. When sporting figures from different nations and generations can set aside rivalry and speak for human dignity, elected leaders and public institutions should be able to do the same.

I also address Pakistan's police, Rangers, soldiers and commanders with respect: your uniform represents a duty to protect the people. Lawful orders must be obeyed, but no oath requires anyone to fire indiscriminately upon unarmed citizens or to carry out a manifestly unlawful order. Every officer and commander should preserve life, use restraint and ensure that evidence is protected.

I ask every government and institution receiving our appeal to state publicly what it has done, whom it has contacted, what assurances it has sought and how it will follow up. I ask journalists not merely to report the sending of this appeal, but to question their own governments until substantive answers are given.

History will not only ask who caused harm. It will ask who saw a foreseeable danger, had the means to reduce it, and yet remained silent. We still have time to prevent bloodshed.

**“Use diplomacy before confrontation. Use observation before secrecy.
Use medical evidence before political reassurance. Use humanity before power.”**

Please help ensure that every peaceful Pakistani who leaves home on 27 September can return home alive.

Amir Naviwala, President, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) London

^{5.1.2.e} @equalhumans.com

^{5.1.2.e}

Source and Evidence Appendix

Updated through 29 August 2026

How to read this appendix

This campaign deliberately distinguishes among:

- facts documented by primary or established independent sources;
- findings or assessments by recognised human-rights bodies;
- allegations made by PTI, TLP, family members or other political actors;
- official explanations or denials; and
- casualty figures or narratives that remain disputed.

That discipline protects the credibility of the campaign. An allegation can justify an independent investigation without being stated as proven fact.

International human-rights framework

[S1] United Nations - Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Rights to life, liberty, security, fair hearing, expression and peaceful assembly.

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

[S2] Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Treaty provisions including the rights to life, liberty, fair trial, expression and peaceful assembly.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

Political background and current military office

[S3] Associated Press - Imran Khan and the disputed cypher/conspiracy allegation

Reports Mr Khan's allegation of a US-backed conspiracy and the denials by Washington, Pakistan's military and political opponents.

<https://apnews.com/article/78b83ec482e2dbc647cec49ca1584828>

[S4] Dawn - National Security Committee said it found no foreign conspiracy

Records the official Pakistani position contesting the allegation.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1686267/no-foreign-conspiracy-to-oust-imran-govt-nsc>

[S5] President of Pakistan - appointment of Field Marshal ^{5.1.2.e} as Chief of Army Staff concurrently with Chief of Defence Forces

Official statement dated 4 December 2025.

<https://president.gov.pk/president-approves-appointment-of-cdf-and-extension-of-chief-of-air-staff-2>

9 May 2023, arrests and military trials

[S6] Human Rights Watch - Pakistan: Mass Arrests Target Political Opposition

Documents more than 4,000 arrests and raises concerns about arbitrary detention following the May 2023 protests.

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/05/20/pakistan-mass-arrests-target-political-opposition>

[S7] Human Rights Watch - Pakistan: Do Not Try Civilians in Military Courts

Explains fair-trial and civilian-court concerns.

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/05/31/pakistan-dont-try-civilians-military-courts>

[S8] Amnesty International - Authorities must end ongoing injustice of civilian trials by military courts

Updated May 2026 assessment of military trials and lack of meaningful appeal.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2026/05/pakistan-authorities-must-end-ongoing-injustice-of-civilian-trials-by-military-courts/>

Imran Khan's detention and rights

[S9] UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention - Opinion No. 22/2024 concerning Imran Ahmad Khan Niazi

Primary UN opinion concluding that Mr Khan's detention was arbitrary.

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4064719?v=pdf>

[S10] Amnesty International - Authorities Must Immediately Release Imran Khan From Arbitrary Detention

September 2024 analysis of fair-trial violations and alleged weaponisation of the legal system.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa33/8507/2024/en/>

[S11] Amnesty International - Authorities must restore Imran Khan's rights as detention reaches third anniversary

4 August 2026 statement concerning prolonged solitary confinement, medical care, family visits, legal access and planned protests.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2026/08/pakistan-authorities-must-restore-imran-khans-rights-as-detention-reaches-third-anniversary/>

Supreme Court medical order and the PIMS/Shifa dispute

[S12] Associated Press - Pakistan's top court orders Imran Khan taken to hospital and allows family visits

Reports the Supreme Court's 18 August 2026 order for Shifa International Hospital, a multidisciplinary board and participation by 5.1.2.e

<https://apnews.com/article/043c3cbb38df2f26ebd77244c5a4eac5>

[S13] Pakistan Today - Supreme Court orders Imran Khan's transfer to Shifa Hospital and weekly family meetings

Detailed report of the interim directions, medical board and family access.

<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2026/08/18/sc-orders-imran-khans-transfer-to-shifa-hospital-weekly-family-meetings>

[S14] Dawn - Supreme Court order and conditions concerning medical examination

Reports the two-day timeframe, participation of 5.1.2.e and 5.1.2.e and the medical confidentiality direction.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/2023885>

[S15] Dawn - Supreme Court returns government's first review plea

Reports that the review petition was returned on 20 August for incomplete paper books.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/2024115>

[S16] Dawn - Imran taken to PIMS rather than Shifa

Reports the overnight diversion, government's security explanation, 5.1.2.e's presence and 5.1.2.e waiting at Shifa.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/2024522/imran-whisked-back-to-jail-after-pims-switcheroo>

[S17] Dawn - Government account of PIMS examination

Records the government's statement that specialists examined Mr Khan, doctors from Shifa were present and he was declared medically fit.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/2024149/imran-taken-back-to-jail-after-brief-visit-to-islamabads-shifa-international-hospital-amid-tight-security>

[S18] Associated Press - Government rejects allegations of medical neglect and mistreatment

Presents the government's denial and its account of medical examinations, family/legal access and prison conditions.

<https://apnews.com/article/36e106ed2aaeca8ab4fd7f96aa5a3b2d>

[S19] Dawn - Dr 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e files contempt petition over alleged violation of Supreme Court order

Reports the petition filed on 22 August 2026 and the relief sought.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/2024559/imrans-sister-files-contempt-plea-over-alleged-violation-of-sc-order-on-pti-founders-hospital-transfer>

[S20] Dawn - 5.1.2.e 5.1.2.e relays Imran Khan's statements after PIMS visit

Reports her account of isolation and health complaints, the Mohamed Morsi comparison and the message to 5.1.2.e to intensify the movement.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/2024325/imrans-sister-says-pti-founder-complained-of-health-complications-from-solitary-confinement>

Mohamed Morsi and solitary confinement standards

[S21] Amnesty International - Egypt must investigate Mohamed Morsi's death

Calls for an independent investigation and describes years of solitary confinement and restricted access to doctors, lawyers and family.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2019/06/egypt-must-investigate-mohamed-morsi-death/>

[S22] UN human-rights experts - detention conditions may have directly led to Mohamed Morsi's death

Mirror of the UN experts' statement concerning detention conditions and possible arbitrary killing.

<https://www.ecoi.net/en/document/2019946.html>

[S23] OHCHR - United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules)

Rules 43-45 prohibit indefinite and prolonged solitary confinement and define prolonged solitary confinement as more than 15 consecutive days.

<https://cambodia.ohchr.org/en/content/united-nations-standard-minimum-rules-treatment-prisoners-nelson-mandela-rules>

2024 election and political restrictions

[S24] Human Rights Watch - Pakistan: Ensure Fair, Peaceful Transition of Power

Documents restrictions on PTI, the election-day shutdown and allegations of irregularities.

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/02/12/pakistan-ensure-fair-peaceful-transition-power>

[S25] Amnesty International - Pakistan election-day internet shutdown

Documents restrictions on communications during the 8 February 2024 election.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa33/7834/2024/en/>

Judicial independence

[S26] UN Special Procedures - communication concerning Pakistan's 26th Constitutional Amendment

Raises concerns regarding judicial independence and related fair-trial protections.

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/RelCom?code=PAK+5%2F2024>

[S27] Amnesty International - Pakistan's 27th Constitutional Amendment

Assessment of implications for judicial independence and the rule of law.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa33/0591/2026/en/>

[S28] UN Special Procedures - communication concerning the 27th Constitutional Amendment

Raises concerns regarding judicial review, appointments and access to independent courts.

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/LatestReports/SummaryPrint?id=30571>

November 2024 Islamabad protest

[S29] Amnesty International - urgent and transparent investigation needed into deadly crackdown

Reports deaths, mass detentions, allegations of unlawful force and uncertainty caused by information restrictions.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/11/urgent-and-transparent-investigation-needed-into-deadly-crackdown-on-opposition-protesters/>

[S30] Human Rights Commission of Pakistan - independent inquiry into PTI's November protest

Fact-finding findings concerning deaths among protesters and security personnel, alleged weapons among some participants and disproportionate state force.

<https://hrcp-web.org/hrcpweb/hrcp-calls-for-independent-inquiry-into-pti-november-protest/>

Muridke, October 2025

[S31] Associated Press - police officer among five killed during TLP march

Reports one police officer, three protesters and one passerby killed, police allegations of protester gunfire and TLP's higher casualty claims.

<https://apnews.com/article/ee75789a8664bb3f99129ea55f7df5ab>

[S32] Dawn - What went down in Muridke?

Ground reporting based on residents, traders and local correspondents; documents physical evidence and unanswered questions.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1950953>

[S33] Pakistan Today - hospital official reports extensive gunshot injuries

Reports around 150 injured people brought to the local hospital and records disputed claims concerning deaths and bodies.

<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2025/10/13/saad-rizvi-shot-and-injured-muridke-sho-martyred-as-tlp-protests-rage-nationwide>

[S34] Dawn - official account and disputed casualty figures after Muridke

Reports the Punjab government's later account of civilian and police casualties and injuries.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1950373>

Azad Jammu and Kashmir**[S35] Amnesty International - protect peaceful protest and lift communications blackout amid Jammu and Kashmir protests**

Reports at least nine deaths - six protesters and three police officers - and hundreds injured in October 2025.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/10/pakistan-authorities-must-protect-the-right-to-peaceful-protest-and-lift-communications-blackout-amid-jammu-kashmir-protests/>

Planned 27 September 2026 march**[S36] Dawn - No turning back on 27 September long march, says ^{5.1.2.e}**

Current report dated 23 August 2026 describing the date as firm and non-negotiable.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/2024642/no-turning-back-on-sept-27-long-march-says-kp-cm-afriqi>

[S37] Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - official information statement concerning the movement

Official provincial communication associated with the announced political movement.

<https://dgipr.kp.gov.pk/information-21-8-26-2/>

Use of force, unlawful orders and command responsibility**[S38] United Nations - Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials**

Core international standards on non-violent means, necessity, proportionality, imminent threats to life, assemblies, reporting and accountability.

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/blog/document/basic-principles-on-the-use-of-force-and-firearms-by-law-enforcement-officials/>

[S39] University of Minnesota Human Rights Library - full text of the UN Basic Principles

Accessible text of Principles 9, 13, 14 and related safeguards.

<https://hrlibrary.umn.edu/instrree/i2bpuff.htm>

[S40] Lawphil - full text including Principles 25 and 26

States that officials should not be sanctioned for refusing unlawful force orders and that manifestly unlawful superior orders are no defence.

<https://lawphil.net/international/treaties/bpuffleo.html>

Pakistan's constitutional oath and armed-forces role**[S41] National Assembly of Pakistan - Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

Articles 244 and 245: oath of Armed Forces and action in aid of civil power subject to law.

<https://na.gov.pk/en/downloads.php>

[S42] Third Schedule - oath of members of the Armed Forces

Text of the oath to uphold the Constitution, refrain from political activity and serve Pakistan as required by and under the law.

<https://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/schedules/schedule3.html>

International cricket appeal and Sky Sports interview at Lord's**[S43] Associated Press - Cricket captains renew appeal for Imran Khan's medical treatment**

Reports that an international group of former national captains renewed its appeal to Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif for completion of the court-directed medical process, family access and treatment. Associated Press counted 22 former captains and also recorded the Pakistani government's response.

<https://apnews.com/article/ef31563b0a9122c6752c09b9b6b73782>

[S44] Sky News - Former captains urge humane treatment and proper medical care

Reports the renewed captains' letter and its three principal requests: a full and independent assessment involving Mr Khan's own doctors, uninterrupted weekly family visits and treatment without delay.

<https://news.sky.com/story/imran-khan-must-get-humane-treatment-and-proper-medical-care-in-prison-ex-cricket-captains-urge-pakistan-13576496>

[S45] India Today - Pat Cummins publicly supports the humanitarian medical appeal

Reports the 28 August 2026 statement by Australia's serving Test and ODI captain supporting completion of the court-ordered assessment, continued family visits and treatment with dignity.

<https://www.indiatoday.in/sports/cricket/story/imran-khan-health-pat-cummins-backs-medical-care-family-access-2981916-2026-08-28>

[S46] The Guardian - Pakistan Cricket Board objects to Sky Sports interview with Imran Khan's sons

Reports that Sky Sports broadcast 5.1.2.e's interview with 5.1.2.e and 5.1.2.e during the Lord's Test, and describes the PCB's objection and the reported dispute over the post-lunch resumption.

<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2026/aug/27/england-pakistan-second-test-imran-khan-sons-sky>

[S47] The Times - Detailed reporting on the Lord's interview and competing accounts

Reports the sons' allegations concerning more than 23 hours a day in isolation, lack of new books, eyesight and blood-pressure concerns, together with the Pakistani government's contrary account of prison conditions and visits.

<https://www.thetimes.com/sport/cricket/article/imran-khan-sons-pakistan-government-trying-to-kill-him-stxqfp0zz>

[S48] The Week - Sulaiman and 5.1.2.e describe isolation, family-access and health concerns

Provides an open-access account of the Sky Sports interview, including the sons' claims concerning prolonged daily isolation, restrictions on visits and visas, worsening eyesight, rising blood pressure and the disputed hospital process.

<https://www.theweek.in/news/world/2026/08/28/our-visas-are-blocked-imran-khans-sons-claim-pakistan-govt-is-isolating-him-from-family.html>

[S49] NDTV - Pakistan head coach says players did not know of a threatened refusal to resume play

Records 5.1.2.e's statement that the Pakistan team was preparing to return after lunch and had no knowledge of the interview or an alleged boycott threat. This qualifies reports about what the team itself intended.

<https://sports.ndtv.com/cricket/no-no-no-pakistan-coach-sarfraz-ahmed-ends-silence-on-row-over-imran-khans-sons-interview-11973262>

[S50] Sky News - Court order, proposed review and access to Imran Khan's own physician

Summarises the Supreme Court order for Shifa International Hospital, access to Mr Khan's personal physician and twice-weekly calls with his sons, and links to Sky's interview material.

<https://news.sky.com/story/pakistan-to-challenge-order-to-move-jailed-former-prime-minister-imran-khan-to-private-hospital-13574596>

Evidentiary cautions for recipients and media organisations

1. Muridke: The incident occurred on 13 October 2025. Deaths and many injuries are documented, but claims that hundreds were killed have not been independently verified. Official accounts and TLP accounts conflict.
2. November 2024: Credible sources report deaths among protesters and security personnel. The total toll and allegations of removed or concealed bodies remain disputed and require investigation.
3. Poisoning: There is no publicly available independent evidence proving that Imran Khan has been poisoned. The appropriate demand is independent medical access and clinically indicated testing, not presentation of suspicion as fact.
4. Supreme Court medical order: The order named Shifa International Hospital. The government took Mr Khan to PIMS and says security needs justified the change and appropriate doctors examined him. PTI and his family allege non-compliance and have sought contempt proceedings. The Supreme Court should determine that dispute promptly.
5. Mohamed Morsi: It is established that he died after collapsing in court and that international experts raised serious concerns about his detention conditions. It is not established by a final judicial finding that he was deliberately murdered.
6. Use of force: Reports concerning violence by some participants do not justify indiscriminate force against a crowd. International standards require individualised necessity, proportionality and protection of life.
7. 2022 removal of Imran Khan: Allegations of US and military involvement are disputed and denied. They should be described as allegations unless and until established through a competent independent process.
8. Former-captain count: Associated Press reported 22 former international captains, while several other publications described the renewed group as 21. Unless the final signed original is available for inspection, the safest public wording is 'more than 20 former international captains'.
9. Sons' account: Claims concerning more than 23 hours a day in isolation, restrictions on books or reading material, family contact, eyesight, blood pressure and psychological strain are accounts attributed to 5.1.2.e and 5.1.2.e. The Pakistani government disputes significant parts of that account. Independent access and documentation are needed.

10. Lord's broadcast dispute: The PCB's objection to the Sky Sports interview is widely reported. Reports that Pakistan might not return to the field after lunch were later qualified by head coach 5.1.2.e who said the players had no knowledge of such a threat. The press release therefore states only that the PCB objected and that Pakistan resumed play.

Central campaign formulation

You do not have to support Imran Khan, PTI or TLP to demand that every Pakistani be protected from unlawful killing, arbitrary detention, medical neglect, collective punishment and denial of due process.

The immediate objective is practical and preventive: protect life, secure credible medical care, preserve evidence, prevent unlawful orders, monitor 27 September 2026 and establish accountability for any abuse.