



# ROHINGYA PRESS

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## ICC SHOULD PROBE ARAKAN ARMY’S WAR CRIMES AGAINST ROHINGYA: FORTIFY RIGHTS



Fortify Rights on Wednesday said the International Criminal Court (ICC) should investigate war crimes, including abductions, torture, killings and beheadings of Rohingya civilians committed by the Arakan Army (AA), a powerful ethnic resistance force fighting the Myanmar military junta in Rakhine State, Myanmar.

A new investigation by Fortify Rights documents how the AA, which currently controls much of Rakhine State, has committed serious violations of the laws of war in ad-hoc

detention centres and villages under its control. “The Arakan Army is responsible for widespread abductions, brutal torture and the murder of Rohingya, some of whom were found beheaded, in blatant violation of the laws of war,” said Ejaz Min Khant, Human Rights Specialist at Fortify Rights.

It said, “The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction and should investigate and prosecute perpetrators of serious crimes in Rakhine State, including from the Arakan Army.”

From April to July 2025, Fortify Rights interviewed 39 Rohingya individuals—including eight women—who survived and witnessed AA abuses in 2024 and 2025.

Fortify Rights also viewed and analysed photographic and video evidence of AA crimes.

The Arakan Army must end its campaign of torture and killings of Rohingya in detention facilities and villages,” said Ejaz Min Khant, adding, “If the Arakan Army wants to be seen as a legitimate revolutionary armed force, it must respect international law, protect civilians, and be held accountable for the atrocities it has committed.”

**“The Arakan Army is responsible for widespread abductions, brutal torture, and the murder of Rohingya, some of whom were found beheaded, in blatant violation of the laws of war,” said Ejaz Min Khant, Human Rights Specialist at Fortify Rights. “The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction and should investigate and prosecute perpetrators of serious crimes in Rakhine State, including from the Arakan Army.”**

■ Source: [unb.com.bd](http://unb.com.bd) & [fortifyrights.org](http://fortifyrights.org)

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# STATELESS AND FORSAKEN: AN APPEAL FOR THE ROHINGYAS BEYOND POLITICS

The Rohingya in Myanmar have faced severe atrocities amounting to systematic genocide at the hands of the Myanmar Junta over decades. Especially during violent campaigns in 2017 and subsequent years, which many international observers and human rights organizations have classified as ethnic cleansing and genocide, the military's operations have involved mass killings, burnings of villages, sexual violence, and forced deportations. They have also been subjected to mass arrests and destruction of their homes and livelihoods, systematically. Recent reports indicate deliberate deprivation of food and essential supplies to Rohingyas, worsening their humanitarian crisis. Like it or not, Rohingyas today are the forgotten and utterly marginalised wretched of the earth.

Even Aung San Suu Kyi was widely criticized for her response, or lack thereof, to these atrocities. She publicly denied the severity of the violence and did little in condemning the military, or preventing or stopping the violence, leading to accusations of complicity or

neglect in addressing the genocide, which at the time even led to some voices calling for the revoking of her Nobel prize.

These acts collectively constitute a deliberate campaign to erase the Rohingya population, reflecting a pattern of systematic persecution and genocide. The truth is, in an age of instant outrage and fleeting headlines, few stories have lingered so long in the world's blind spot as that of the Rohingyas, a people unwanted in the land of their birth and unwelcome in the land where they now struggle to survive. Stranded between Myanmar's brutal exclusion and Bangladesh's overburdened hospitality, more than a million Rohingyas remain stateless, voiceless, hungry and increasingly hopeless. That they continue to languish in precarious limbo is not because the world lacks the means to help, but because it lacks the will.

The Rohingya's plight is hardly recent or new. Decades of systemic discrimination culminated in the 1982 Citizenship Law, stripping them of legal identity and branding them as illegal

immigrants from Bangladesh, despite generations in Rakhine State. Repeated waves of persecution – displacement, arson, rape, and mass killings – have forced many across the border into Bangladesh. The 2017 exodus drew global outrage but failed to prompt meaningful action. Today, Rohingya refugees live in overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar, reliant on humanitarian aid, denied work, mobility, and dignity. While Bangladesh historically showed compassion by hosting over a million Rohingyas amidst scarce resources, recent policies have shifted. Facing domestic pressures and regional influences, the current government adopts a more cautious stance, prioritizing containment and repatriation over the previous government's open hospitality, highlighting a more hesitant approach to this enduring crisis. In any case, a host country cannot shoulder the burden of history all alone. The crisis is no longer just Myanmar's shame or Bangladesh's burden; it is a test of the world's collective humanity. And on that test, the international community is failing. Utterly. And repeatedly.

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■ Source: [indiatimes.com](https://www.indiatimes.com)