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GUNFIRE HEARD AT TEKNAF BORDER AMID FRESH ROHINGYA INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS



Tensions continue to escalate in Myanmar’s Rakhine State as clashes intensify between the Arakan Army, which controls parts of the region, and rival armed groups.

The renewed fighting has left many Rohingya residents vulnerable, prompting some to attempt crossing the Naf River into Bangladesh.

Border sources reported that around 10 p.m. on Friday, heavy gunfire broke out in

several villages across the Naf River in Rakhine, opposite Teknaf’s Hnila border in Cox’s Bazar. The exchange of fire continued intermittently until 5 a.m. Saturday, and the sound was clearly audible on the Bangladesh side.

Earlier on August 19, a five-hour gun battle took place near “Narikel Bagan” in Ghumdhum, Naikhyangchhari, as armed groups attempted to seize two border outposts under Arakan Army control.

Source: thereport.live

ENSURE JUSTICE FOR ROHINGYAS

Demand 58 rights groups marking 8 years of Myanmar military atrocities

Ahead of the eighth anniversary of the atrocities of the Myanmar military against the Rohingyas, 58 rights organisations have called for urgent international action to end impunity and ensure accountability.

"Since August 2017, Myanmar's security forces have razed hundreds of Rohingya villages, killing men, women, and children and forcing more than 700,000 people to flee to Bangladesh. Yet, eight years later, not a single perpetrator has been held accountable," said the organisations.

August 25 marks eight years since the Myanmar military launched atrocities against the Rohingya in Rakhine state.

Source: thedailystar.net

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■ Myanmar's military leaders say elections will mark a return to civilian rule. But with half the country outside their control and armed resistance still raging, is this a transition or just a tactical reset?



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MYANMAR RIGHTS GROUPS DEMAND FULL RESTORATION OF ROHINGYA CITIZENSHIP AHEAD OF 8TH ANNIVERSARY OF EXODUS

Non-governmental and rights organisations in Myanmar have demanded the restoration of full citizenship of persecuted Rohingya people in the country ahead of a high-level meeting at the United Nations on minority groups, including Muslims, reports The Irrawaddy.

A group of 58 NGOs in Myanmar, including Amnesty International, have also sought representation of the Rohingya in the UN meeting scheduled for 30 September.

Alongside pressing for full restoration of Rohingya citizenship, the organisations have urged the conference to focus on economic, social, and political rights for all citizens, with an emphasis on accountability and solutions.



The demands came ahead of the 8th anniversary of the widespread atrocities against the Rohingya populace in Myanmar's Rakhine state allegedly by the country's military. On 25 August 2017, more than 7 lakh Rohingya fled their homeland for Bangladesh following a brutal crackdown by Myanmar's armed forces.

The Rohingya have continued to face ongoing dangers, oppression, and persecution in Myanmar, says The Irrawaddy report. The NGOs noted that the restrictions on movement and aid blockages by Myanmar's military have led to increased food shortages and growing concerns over the health conditions of Rohingyas, the report adds.

Source: tbsnews.net

8 YEARS ON: ACCOUNTABILITY NEEDED FOR MYANMAR ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA

August 25, 2025, marks eight years since the Myanmar military and authorities launched widespread atrocities against the Rohingya population in Myanmar's Rakhine State. Starting in August 2017, Myanmar security forces

razed several hundred Rohingya villages and killed Rohingya women, men, and children throughout northern Rakhine State, forcing at least 700,000 to flee to Bangladesh. An Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar

documented evidence of genocide and crimes against humanityopens in a new tab. The Arakan Army in recent years has committed serious abuses against the Rohingya, including extrajudicial executions, ...

Source: amnestyusa.org

WHY DO WAR-TORN MYANMAR'S GENERALS WANT ELECTIONS?

Myanmar's military leaders say elections will mark a return to civilian rule. But with half the country outside their control and armed resistance still raging, is this a transition or just a tactical reset?



Myanmar's military rulers officially ended the country's state of emergency in July, more than four years after it was imposed following the 2021 coup.

Power has been transferred to an interim civilian government, with national elections scheduled for December 28.

Junta chief Min Aung Hlaing is currently acting president and also serves as the chief of the armed forces, which has ruled the country for most of its post-independence history.

The military has been battling with resistance groups and ethnic armed organizations since the coup. A running tally of attacks, explosions and air strikes kept by London's International Institute for Strategic Studies shows there has been no letup in the fighting over the past year.

Military maneuvers questioned

The military regime's recent moves to transition to a new government are "purely symbolic," said David Mathieson, an independent Myanmar analyst based in Thailand. He argues that "none of this is real."

"It's the military basically pretending to have some kind of transition process, but ultimately, it's just going to be a continuation of military rule, just with a different disguise," he told DW.

"They think, if holding these elections actually divides the armed opposition and divides various political groupings, then that's good. "I think there is partly a strategy of, 'let's hold this ridiculous election with the stated aim of actually

unifying the country' ... but what they're hoping [for] is further division."

With the regime in control of less than half the country, and over 3.5 million people now displaced by the fighting, international monitors have slammed the announced polls as a charade.

Analysts say the election will likely see Min Aung Hlaing maintain his power over any new government, either as president, military leader or in some new office where he will consolidate control.

Military leaders under pressure

Since the coup, the generals had promised to hold elections and hand over to a civilian government, but they kept pushing the polls back.

Source: dw.com