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'COX'S BAZAR IS A CAGE, NOT A REFUGE': THE ROHINGYA DESERVE MORE THAN SURVIVAL

Cox's Bazar, once seen as a refuge, now holds over million Rohingya Muslims harsh. conditions. restrictive Deprived of education, work, and safety, their suffering is met with indifference. global Sanam Sutirath Wazir asks: What does it truly mean to live without dignity?

At first glance, Cox's Bazar is stunning — hills rolling into the sea, skies stretching endlessly above the world's longest beach. But tucked behind this deceptive beauty lies one of the most pressing human rights and climate emergencies of our time: the forgotten crisis of the Rohingya Muslims.

Walk through the camps, and you will find uniformity — not of peace, but of pain. Every shelter, every face, every gaze carries the same shadow of



fear. Each family fled with stories identical in horror: homes torched, loved ones lost, and freedom ripped from their lives in Myanmar. But what the world seems to forget is that the persecution did not end at the border.

Cox's Bazar was supposed to be a refuge. Instead, it became another open-air prison

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Source: thequint.com

More News:

Malaysian Foreign Minister, who will be accompanied by his counterparts from Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia for the trip on Sept. 19, wanted clarity on whether Myanmar would hold a comprehensive election



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WHY IS THE US DISCREETLY EASING PRESSURE ON MYANMAR'S JUNTA?

The US announced on July 24 that it was lifting sanctions against several allies of Myanmar's ruling military junta and their businesses. Human rights activists called the move "shameful" and a "catastrophic message" at a time when the junta is seeking international recognition.

The US Treasury said in a brief statement on July 24 that several individuals and companies allied to the ruling military junta in Myanmar had been removed from the US sanctions list imposed since the 2021 coup.

Specifically, sanctions were lifted against three companies and four individuals. Among them were KT Services and Logistics and its chief executive, Jonathan Myo Kyaw Thaung, whose affiliated companies have long been under scrutiny for having close links to the junta.

Also removed from the US sanctions list were Myanmar Chemical Machinery and Company and Suntac Technologies companies that manufacture weapons and their owners. A third Myanmar national, Tin Latt whom the US had Min, described as the owner of



"various companies closely linked to the regime", was also taken off the sanctions list.

'Shocking' to ease sanctions

"It's a shame," says Anna Roberts, executive director of the NGO Burma Campaign UK, which has been compiling a blacklist of companies accused of collaborating with the Tatmadaw – the armed forces of Myanmar – since 2018.

"Sanctions should be strengthened against the junta and its supporters as long as it continues to commit atrocities against the population," Roberts says. "It's even more shocking that sanctions would be lifted on companies that facilitate the

supply of weapons to the military."

The military junta led by General Min Aung Hlaing seized power in Myanmar in February 2021, overthrowing the elected government of Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi.

Since the coup, the country has been embroiled in a civil war between the military and a pro-democracy movement made up of several ethnic minority groups. As fighting rages in several parts of the country, NGOs regularly report human rights violations. In its latest report on Myanmar, Amnesty International notes that the internal armed conflict has escalated.

Source: france24.com





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