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Date: 18 June 2026

PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER I

Before: Judge Iulia Antoanella Motoc, Presiding Judge
Judge Reine Adélaïde Sophie Alapini-Gansou
Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera

**SITUATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH/REPUBLIC
OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR**

Public

**Public Redacted Version of "Thirteenth Registry Report on Information and
Outreach Activities", 18 June 2025**

Source: Registry

Document to be notified in accordance with regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court* to:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ The Office of the Prosecutor | ☐ Counsel for the Defence |
| ☐ Legal Representatives of the Victims | ☐ Legal Representatives of the Applicants |
| ☐ Unrepresented Victims | ☐ Unrepresented Applicants (Participation/Reparation) |
| ☐ The Office of Public Counsel for Victims | ☐ The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence |
| ☐ States' Representatives | ☐ Amicus Curiae |

REGISTRY

- | | |
|---|--|
| Registrar
M. Zavala Giler, Osvaldo | ☐ Counsel Support Section |
| ☒ Victims and Witnesses Unit | ☐ Detention Section |
| ☒ Victims Participation and Reparations Section | ☒ Other
Public Information and Outreach Section |

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to Pre-Trial Chamber III's "Order on Information and Outreach for the Victims of the Situation" issued on 20 January 2020 ("Chamber" and "Order of 20 January 2020", respectively),¹ the Registry hereby submits its thirteenth report on the progress of its activities related to information and outreach activities in the situation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh/ Republic of the Union of Myanmar ("Situation").

II. Procedural History

2. On 20 January 2020, the Chamber ordered the Registry to: *i)* establish, as soon as practical, and in consultation and collaboration with the Office of the Prosecutor ("OTP"), a system of public information and outreach activities with the affected communities and particularly with the victims of the Situation;² *ii)* submit an initial report on its activities by 6 July 2020 and inform the Chamber about the progress of and challenges to its outreach and information activities in the Situation at least every six months thereafter;³ and *iii)* seize the Chamber immediately if there is any development that requires judicial determination, particularly to provide for the protection and privacy of victims and potential witnesses pursuant to Article 57(3)(c) of the Rome Statute.⁴

¹ Pre-Trial Chamber III, "Order on Information and Outreach for the Victims of the Situation", 20 January 2020, ICC-01/19-28.

² Order of 20 January 2020, para. 9 and page 7.

³ Order of 20 January 2020, para. 12 and page 7.

⁴ Order of 20 January 2020, para. 12.

3. Since 6 July 2020, the Registry regularly files periodic reports on the progress of its activities related to information and outreach activities in the Situation.⁵
4. On 27 November 2024, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (“ICC”) issued a statement announcing his office’s application for an arrest warrant for Senior General and Acting President Min Aung Hlaing, Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services (“Prosecutor’s Application for Arrest Warrant”).⁶ In the statement, the Prosecutor also indicated that additional applications for warrants of arrest in the Situation will follow.⁷

III. Classification

5. Pursuant to regulation 23*bis*(1) of the Regulations of the Court (“RoC”), the present report is classified as “confidential”, [Redacted]. A public redacted version of the report is filed concomitantly.

IV. Applicable Law

6. The Registry submits the present report pursuant to the Order of 20 January 2020.

⁵ See last report - Registry, “Twelfth Registry Report on Information and Outreach Activities”, 16 December 2025, ICC-01/19-80-Conf. A public redacted version was notified on the same day, ICC-01/19-80-Red.

⁶ Statement of ICC Prosecutor Karim A. A. Khan: Application for an arrest warrant in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar, 27 November 2024, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/news/statement-icc-prosecutor-karim-aa-khan-kc-application-arrest-warrant-situation-bangladesh>.

⁷ Id.

V. Submissions

A. Registry activities during the reporting period (16 December 2025 – 17 June 2026)

a. Activities conducted by PIOS

7. In [Redacted], the Public Information and Outreach Section (“PIOS”), with the support of an external partner organisation, organised a 4-day stakeholders’ visit at the seat of the Court for representatives of the Rohingya community [Redacted] (“Stakeholders’ Visit”). [Redacted].⁸ [Redacted]. The main purpose of the visit was to enable PIOS to build long-term partnerships that would facilitate more effective and tailored engagements with Rohingya communities. Throughout the visit, participants received detailed briefings on the Court’s mandate, institutional structure, and the role of victims within the justice process. As a result, they are now positioned to act as *Ambassadors of Justice* within their respective communities, sharing the information and insights obtained. The participants had extensive meetings with staff from relevant organs and sections of the ICC in order to enhance their understanding of the Court’s operations. Particular emphasis was placed on victims’ rights and the role they play before the ICC, answering questions, addressing concerns and clarifying misconceptions. The visit thus provided a comprehensive overview of how the Court works. Some key concerns voiced by the participants relate to the scope of the OTP investigation, the length of ICC proceedings, and the fatigue experienced by the victims’ communities. During the visit, the participants also had the opportunity to follow a court hearing from the public gallery.

⁸ [Redacted].

8. During the reporting period, PIOS also took advantage of the presence in The Hague of two [Redacted] delegations [Redacted], to organize, through coordination with partners, a visit at the seat of the ICC. The delegations were able to meet with representatives of relevant ICC organs and sections. The engagements offered a comprehensive overview of the Court's mandate and work and allowed for focused discussions on victims' rights, witness protection and the status of the ICC investigation.
9. Furthermore, PIOS continued engaging, both in person and online, with [Redacted] civil society and media working on the Situation to exchange information on activities and common projects, discuss questions and concerns from the affected communities and explore possible ways to address them.
10. Finally, PIOS continued coordinating with representatives of the [Redacted], especially with respect to monitoring questions, concerns, misinformation and misunderstandings raised by the [Redacted]. The ICC's communications lines are shared with [Redacted].

b. Activities conducted by the VPRS

11. During the reporting period, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section ("VPRS") continued to maintain contact with survivors and representatives of Rohingya organisations and responded to their queries about the ICC processes and victims' rights before the Court.
12. The VPRS held two dedicated sessions during the Stakeholders' Visit and also met with the delegations mentioned in paragraph 8 above. During these meetings, the VPRS explained victims' rights before the Court and explored with its interlocutors the possibility of organising future trainings and information sessions on victims' rights, including on the completion of

victim application forms for participation and reparations, and on matters relating to victims' legal representation. The participants [Redacted] expressed the following views and concerns:

- a.* The Rohingya people are losing faith in the Court, because there is no visible progress; participants stressed that it is "time that the Rohingya victims and witnesses see a tangible outcome" to show that all their efforts in sharing their stories and hopes to collaborate with and support the ICC have not been in vain;
- b.* Information about the warrant of arrest ("WoA") requested by the OTP in November 2024 should be publicised in victims' views; whilst they understood there may be reasons certain WoAs cannot be public, participants noted that victims in all jurisdictions have the right to be informed about proceedings, and that the victims felt increasingly neglected as more WoAs became public in other situations;
- c.* Public information about WoAs would serve to "give hope to the hopeless", crucial for the psychological well-being of the Rohingya community;
- d.* In the eyes of some participants, the OTP's investigation appears to be overly limited in scope, especially in light of how crimes are continuing;
- e.* The political pressures faced by the ICC create uncertainty and undermine victims' confidence in the Court's independence and impartiality;
- f.* The ICC should open a Country Office in Cox's Bazar so that the Rohingya living in refugee camps have direct access to ICC staff and to information on proceedings;

- g. In light of the critical living conditions in the camps in Cox's Bazar and the level of trauma and anxiety experienced by the Rohingya community, participants submitted that the Trust Fund for Victims needs to activate its assistance mandate in the Bangladesh/Myanmar situation and provide timely assistance; various forms of support would be needed, but the most urgent would be psycho-social programs focused on rehabilitation for the most vulnerable individuals (*e.g.* children, survivors of sexual violence);
- h. The Rohingya population that had to move from Bangladesh to Malaysia, primarily by irregular maritime routes, have been facing a severe and worsening humanitarian and legal crisis; their situation often involves prolonged immigration detention, lack of legal status, heightened risk of human trafficking and deteriorating access to basic services.⁹ Hate speech and violent threats against the Rohingya are taking place, including a social media campaign on how to distinguish a Rohingya person from a Bangladeshi;¹⁰ and
- i. Recognition of the Rohingya people's identity is essential to their pursuit of justice; reducing them to "a Muslim minority" erases their distinct ethnic identity, history and the specific group-based nature of the crimes committed against them.

13. The VPRS also remained in contact with legal representatives of victims ("LRVs"), in order to, *inter alia*, exchange information about their respective activities. On 15 June 2026, the VPRS received a written communication

⁹ See Statement by the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM), 3 June 2026, https://suhakam.org.my/2026/06/media-statement-no-31-2026_suhakam-condemns-escalating-hate-and-dehumanisation-of-the-rohingya-community/.

¹⁰ See Rohingya Refugee News, "How Do You Distinguish a Rohingya? The Dangerous Turn in Malaysia's Anti-Refugee Panic", 11 June 2026, https://www.rohingyarefugee.news/p/malaysia-anti-rohingya-panic-petition-profiling?utm_source=substack&utm_medium=email&utm_content=share.

from one LRV containing updates from her clients regarding the “catastrophic” conditions in which the Rohingya continue to live in Bangladesh,¹¹ the length of ICC proceedings and the severe impact on the Rohingya people of the absence of publicly available information regarding the status of the warrant of arrest requested by the ICC Prosecutor.¹²

B. Subsequent activities

a. PIOS

14. PIOS will ensure the follow-up to the Stakeholders’ Visit and will continue engaging with the relevant interlocutors. [Redacted].

b. VPRS

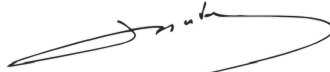
15. The VPRS will continue to engage with victims, their representatives and other relevant actors, in order to inform them about victims’ rights before the Court and assist them in exercising these rights. The VPRS is also planning a series of online information sessions and trainings on victims’ rights before the ICC, completing application forms for participation and

¹¹ [Redacted]: “The Rohingya victims continue to live in catastrophic conditions and an extremely vulnerable state in Bangladesh. The flow of refugees from Rakhine State into the camps has not stopped; publicly available figures put the number of refugees fleeing the violence perpetrated by the Arakan Army at 200,000 people, putting a further strain on extremely stretched resources in the camp. Kidnappings, trafficking, violence and abuse remain a constant fixture of camp life.”

¹² Id. “In this context, and after an investigation spanning 6 years and 7 months, the faith of the Rohingya community in the ICC bringing meaningful accountability for the 2017 events has faded. If indeed there is an arrest warrant against Min Aung Hlaing issued under seal, or if any requests for arrest warrants have been subsequently confidentially filed by the Office of the Prosecutor, victims have expressed their desire that these immediately be made public, particularly as Min Aung Hlaing’s continues to freely travel in his role as head of state, including his high-profile diplomatic visit to India in June 2026. The victims believe there is no logic to making a public request for an arrest warrant against Min Aung Hlaing, but then keeping the warrant itself confidential. Doing so, makes the Rohingya victims feel like there is absolutely no progress in their case, particularly when they have seen arrest warrants being issued in Afghanistan, Palestine, and now in May 2026 in the Philippines. These public arrest warrants in other cases further undermine their faith in the ICC, and make them believe their situation has been de-prioritised and forgotten.”

reparations and, jointly with the Counsel Support Section, on legal representation of victims before the Court.

16. PIOS and the VPRS will continue to collaborate closely together and carry out joint activities whenever possible and relevant.



Marc Dubuisson, Director, Division of Judicial Services
on behalf of Osvaldo Zavala Giler, Registrar

Dated this 18 June 2026

At The Hague, The Netherlands