



Burma Conflict Update (May 22 - 31)

Violence Against Civilians

98	Civilians Killed	165	Civilians Arrested
16	Womens Killed	514	Houses Burnt Down
12	Childrens Killed	131	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

Military air and artillery strikes in Myanmar led to the deaths of 98 civilians, including 12 children and 16 women. The Mandalay Region recorded the highest number of fatalities at 43. The Magway Region reported 29 deaths, the Sagaing Region 10, Rakhine State 7, Bago Region 4, Chin State 2, and the Karen State, Northern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region each reported 1 death.

Among the casualties, seven were due to artillery fire, and 67 resulted from air and drone strikes.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

Military troops were responsible for burning down a total of 514 homes across various regions: 406 homes in the Magway Region, 62 in the Sagaing Region, 45 in Rakhine State, and 1 in the Bago Region.

Civilian Arrest

Regarding arrests, 165 civilians were detained throughout four regions: 70 in the Magway Region, 37 in the Sagaing Region, 30 in the Bago Region, and 28 in the Mandalay Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The week saw 131 airstrikes carried out by the military in six states and six regions. These included 52 airstrikes in the Mandalay Region, 27 in the Irrawaddy Region, 14 in the Sagaing Region, 8 each in the Magway Region and Rakhine State, 7 in the Bago Region, and additional strikes in other areas, such as 4 in Northern Shan State, 3 each in Chin State, Karenni State, and Tanintharyi Region, and 1 each in Kachin State and Karen State.

Combatant Casualties

106	SAC's Soldiers Killed
13	PDF's Soldiers Killed
57	Military Engagements

Combatant Engagements

There were 57 recorded clashes in Myanmar, which included both major and minor incidents, as well as drone strikes.

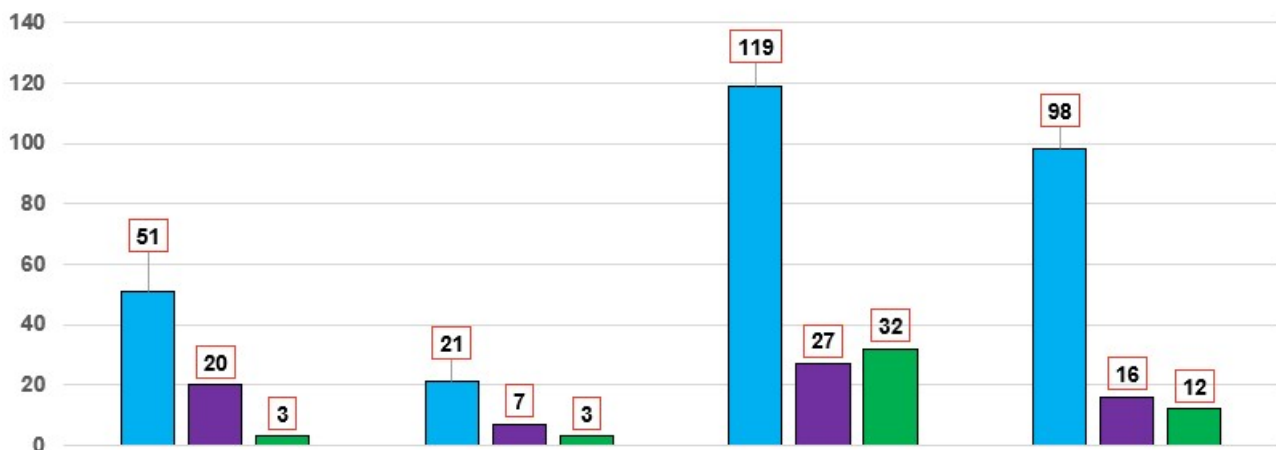
Southern Shan State experienced the highest frequency of these clashes, with 22 incidents reported. The Mandalay Region followed with 10 clashes. Other regions affected included the Bago Region with 8, Kachin State with 5, Karen State with 4, and both the Sagaing and Magway Regions with 2 each. Additionally, the Irrawaddy Region, Chin State, Rakhine State, and Tanintharyi Region each reported 1 clash, while areas such as Karenni, Mon, Northern Shan, and Yangon remained without any recorded clashes.

106 members of the Military Council were reported killed in the fighting; 13 members of the Revolutionary Joint Force were fallen.

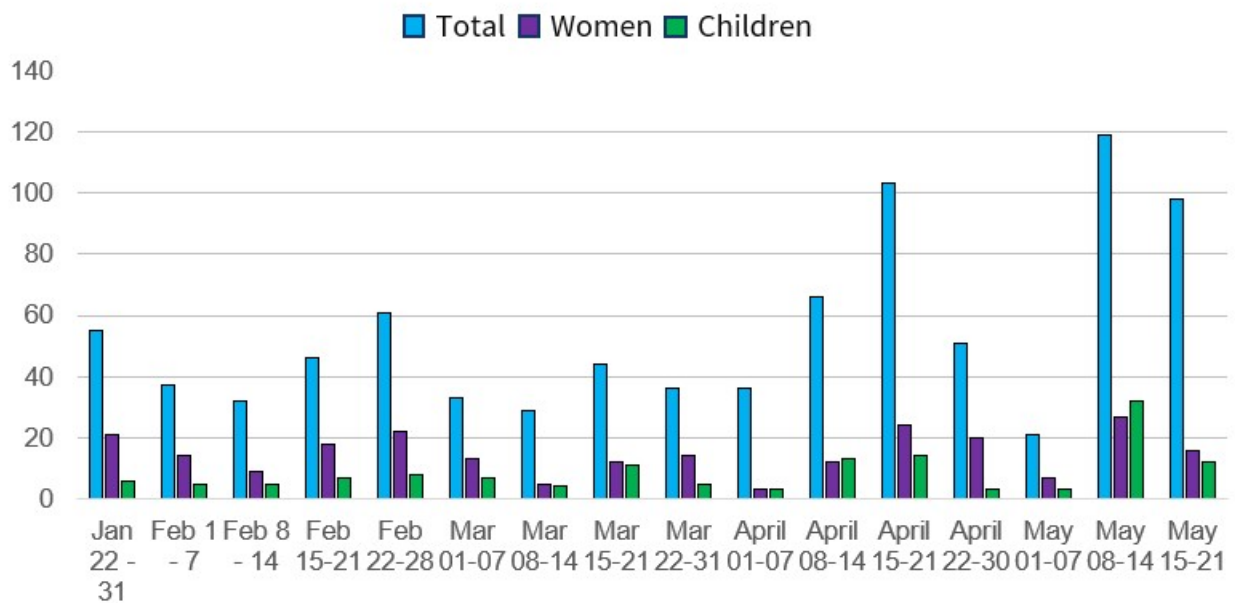
All information provided is based on local news reports published between May 15th and 21st 2025.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weekss)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Months)



Military Developments

Operation by KNLA and Joint Forces

On May 16, joint forces led by the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) successfully captured the Mawkyi Lu camp of the Military Council in Hlaing Bwe Township, Karen State.

Operation by AA and Joint Forces

On May 20, the Arakan Army (AA) successfully took control of the Mindat Taung camp held by the Military Council in Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State.

Political Developments

On March 10, a civil society official reported that 11 organizations—comprising both civil society groups and political entities—strongly condemned the collaboration between the Russian government and the Military Council regarding the Dawei project.

On May 16, the election commission of the Military Council announced that a date has been established for the upcoming elections which have not been accepted by the general public.

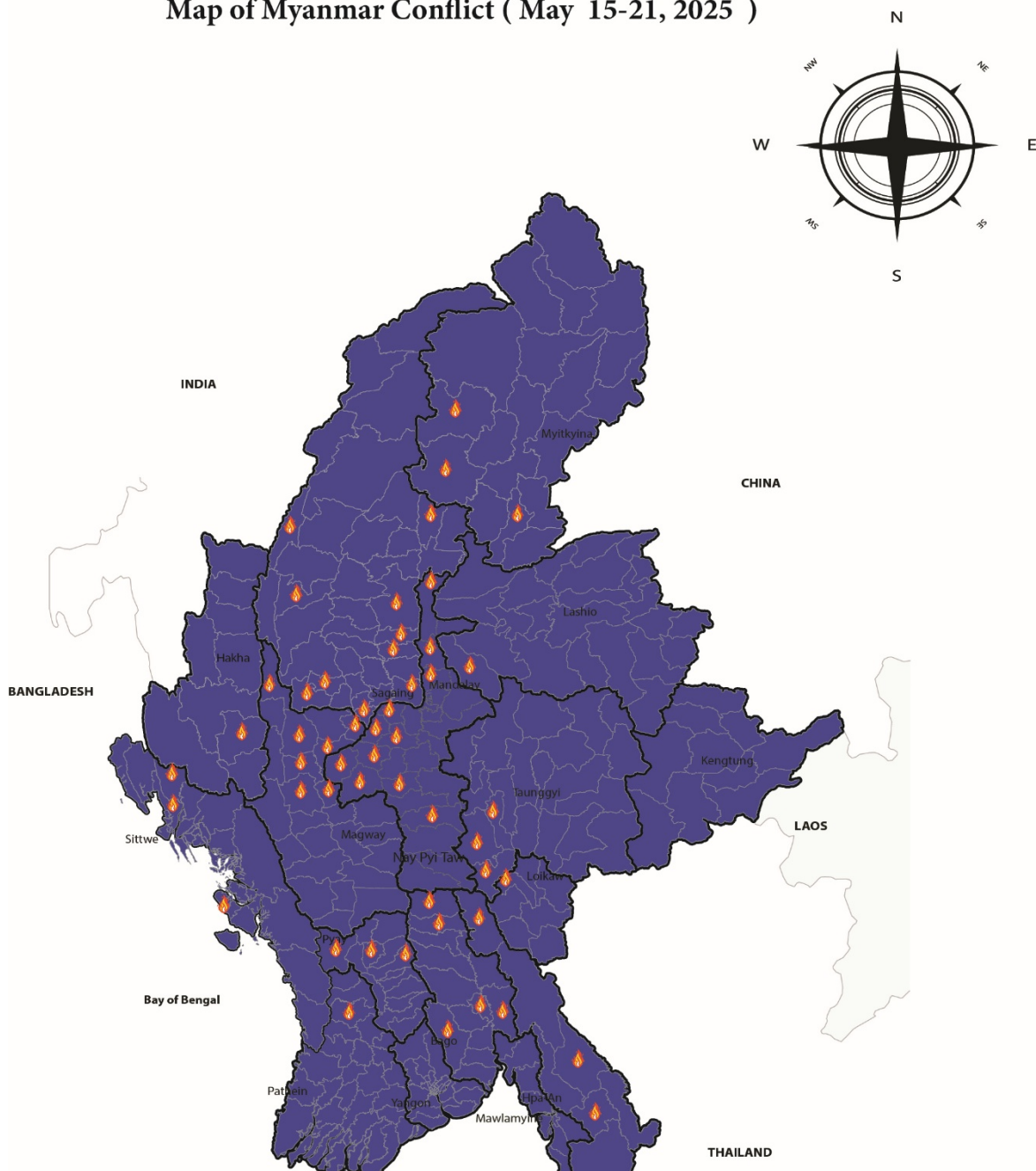
In an interview with the Russian television channel RT on May 8 in Moscow, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, the military chief, stated that Myanmar's foreign policy aims to maintain amicable relations with all countries. He emphasized that Myanmar seeks to foster strong relationships not only with China but also with the United States.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, May 2025

States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EAOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down
AYEYARWADY	1	27						
BAGO	8	7	26			4	30	1
CHIN	1	3			1	1		
KACHIN	5	1	8					
KARENNI		3						
KAYIN	4	1	9	3		1		
MAGWAY	2	8	6			29	70	406
MANDALAY	10	52	16		8	35	28	
RAKHINE	1	8				7		45
SAGAING	2	14	4	10	3	7	37	62
SHAN (N)		4				1		
SHAN (S)	22		28					
TANINTHARYI	1	3	9			1		
TOTAL	57	131	106	13	12	86	165	514

Map of Myanmar Conflict (May 15-21, 2025)



Glossary

AAPP (Assistance Association for Political Prisoners)

A human rights organization tracking political prisoners in Myanmar and releasing updates on arrests and killings since the coup.

ABSFU (All Burma Federation of Student Unions)

An organization founded by Aung San at Rangoon University advocating for academic freedom, student rights, and democracy.

ACRP (Asian Conference of Religions for Peace)

A non-governmental organization promoting peace and disarmament issues, affiliated with the UN.

AA (Arakan Army)

An ethnic armed organization based in Rakhine State and the military wing of the United League of Arakan.

ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army)

A Rohingya insurgent group active in northern Rakhine State, originally called Harakah al-Yaqin.

Aung San

The founder of Myanmar's Armed Forces, an independence hero, and the Father of the Nation of modern-day Myanmar.

Aung San Suu Kyi (ASSK)

A Nobel Laureate, democracy icon, and former leader of the National League for Democracy, currently imprisoned by the junta.

Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP)

The only legal party after the 1962 coup, dissolved in 1988, and a precursor to the National Unity Party.

CDM (Civil Disobedience Movement)

A movement initiated by healthcare workers and civil servants opposing the military regime after the 2021 coup.

CRPH (Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw)

A body created by ousted parliament members and citizens rejecting the military government's legitimacy.

Gen Z Burma

A youth-led movement campaigning against the military junta.

GSCN (General Strike Committee of Nationalities)

A coalition coordinating anti-coup protests among opposition groups and ethnic forces.

Junta

A military or political group ruling a country after seizing power by force.

MEHL (Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited)

A conglomerate owned and operated by Myanmar's military.

MEC (Myanmar Economic Corporation)

Another conglomerate owned and managed by Myanmar's military was targeted by the CDM.

Min Aung Hlaing

The military commander-in-chief was internationally condemned for his role in military attacks on ethnic minorities.

Ministry of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs

The junta-controlled ministry is responsible for restricting freedom of speech and press.

Myint Swe

A vice president who declared a state of emergency during the coup and transferred power to Min Aung Hlaing.

Myo Yan Naung Thein

A pro-democracy advocate, former NLD strategist, and ex-political prisoner.

NLD (National League for Democracy)

A liberal democratic political party was overthrown in the 2021 military coup after winning the 2020 elections.

NUG (National Unity Government)

An exiled government formed by the CRPH, composed of ousted MPs and ethnic leaders opposing the junta.

NUCC (National Unity Consultative Council)

A platform uniting forces for a federal democracy, including NLD members, CDM groups, and civil society organizations.

PDF (People's Defense Force)

The armed wing of the NUG defended civilians and was seen as a precursor to a Federal Union Army.

Rohingya

A stateless, persecuted ethnic group in Myanmar's Rakhine State, victims of genocide by the military.

SAC (State Administration Council)

The name of the military-appointed junta government.

SAC-M (Special Advisory Council for Myanmar)

An international group promoting human rights, democracy, and accountability in Myanmar.

Spring Revolution

A nationwide protest movement against the 2021 military coup.

Tatmadaw

The military forces of Myanmar, are regarded by many as a terrorist organization.

UEC (Union Election Commission)

The junta accused the government body overseeing elections of failing to prevent alleged voter fraud in 2020.

Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP)

The military's proxy political party, which lost to the NLD in 2020.

UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council)

A global organization promoting and protecting human rights worldwide.

United Nations International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The judicial organ of the UN is tasked with preventing genocidal acts against the Rohingya.

22222

The massive general strike held on February 22, 2022, showed widespread discontent against the junta.

8888 (8/8/88)

The historic uprising on August 8, 1988, was organized against the military junta, inspiring later movements like the 22222 strike.

969 Movement

A Buddhist extremist nationalist movement opposing Islam in Myanmar and supporting the military.

Sources

The Irrawaddy, RFA, Ayeyarwaddy Times, D Day News, Myanmar Pressphoto Agency, Khit Thit Media, Narinjara, Mizzima, Myanmar Now, DVB, BBC, MeKong News, ThanLwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.



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