



**Burma Conflict Update**  
**(Monthly Summary June, 2025)**

**Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses**

<b>286</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>62</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

**Civilian Casualties**

In May 2025, a total of 286 civilians, including 55 children and 62 women, lost their lives due to air and artillery attacks by the Military Council across Myanmar. The Sagaing Region experienced the highest number of fatalities, with 80 reported deaths. In other regions, Mandalay recorded 60 deaths, Magway 47 deaths, Bago 25 deaths, and Kachin 23 deaths. Rakhine State reported 21 deaths, while Northern Shan State had 13. The Chin State recorded 5 deaths, Mon State 4, Tanintharyi Region 3, Karenni State 2, Southern Shan State 2, and Karen State 1.

### **Civilian's Houses Burnt Down**

During May, the Military Council burnt down 1,425 homes across two states and five regions in Myanmar. This included 766 homes in Bago Region, 445 in Magway Region, 80 in Sagaing Region, 57 in Mandalay Region, 45 in Rakhine State, 25 in Mon State, and 7 in Irrawaddy Region.

### **Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council**

In May 2025, the Military Council arrested 323 individuals across eight states and regions in Myanmar. Of these arrests, 98 were in Sagaing Region, 83 in Magway Region, and 76 in Mandalay Region. Additionally, 30 people were arrested in Bago Region, 21 in Irrawaddy Region, 6 in Rakhine State, 5 in Yangon Region, and 4 in Tanintharyi Region.

### **Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council**

In May, the military council carried out a total of 327 airstrikes throughout Myanmar. These included 98 airstrikes in the Mandalay Region, 55 in the Magway Region, and 43 in the Sagaing Region. Additionally, the Irrawaddy Region saw 36 airstrikes, the Northern Shan State 29, and Karen State 13. Both Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Region experienced 11 airstrikes each, while Bago Region had 9, Karenni State 8, and Chin State 7. Kachin State was subject to 3 airstrikes, and Mon State and Southern Shan State each experienced 2 airstrikes.

### **Combatant Casualties**

<b>658</b>	<b>SAC's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b>

<b>230</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>
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### Combatant Engagements

In the same month, Myanmar experienced 230 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Bago Region recorded the highest number of clashes, with 36 incidents. Southern Shan State followed with 35 clashes, and Karen State reported 33. Magway Region experienced 29 clashes, while Mandalay Region had 24. Tanintharyi Region reported 21 clashes, and Kachin State had 16. Sagaing Region saw 14 clashes, Rakhine State 6, and Northern Shan State 5. Chin State recorded 4 clashes, Karenni State 3, and both Irrawaddy Region and Mon State had 2 each. There were no clashes reported in Yangon Region.

A total of 658 junta soldiers lost their lives in these clashes . The Bago Region reported the highest casualty count, with 157 soldiers killed. Other regions included Magway Region with 122 fatalities, Rakhine State with 105, and Mandalay Region with 71. Additionally, 65 soldiers were killed in Karen State, 46 in Tanintharyi Region, 33 in Sagaing Region, 28 in Southern Shan State, 21 in Kachin State, 5 in Mon State, 4 in Karenni State, and 1 in Yangon Region.

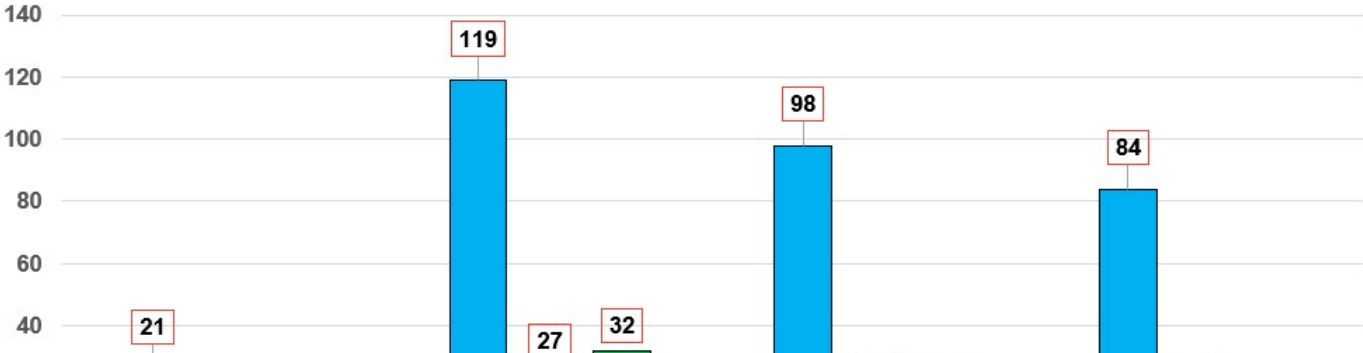
53 members of the revolutionary coalition forces were reported killed.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between June 01<sup>st</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> 2025.**

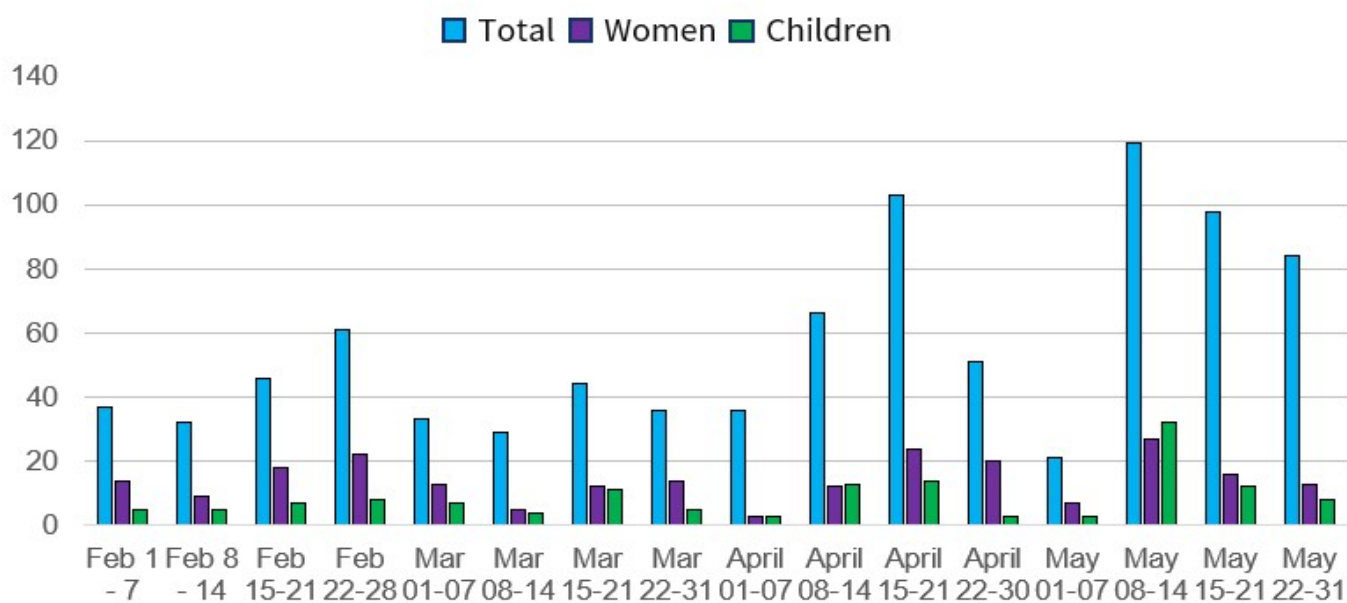
### Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

( Last 4 Weekss )

■ Total 
 ■ Women 
 ■ Children



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

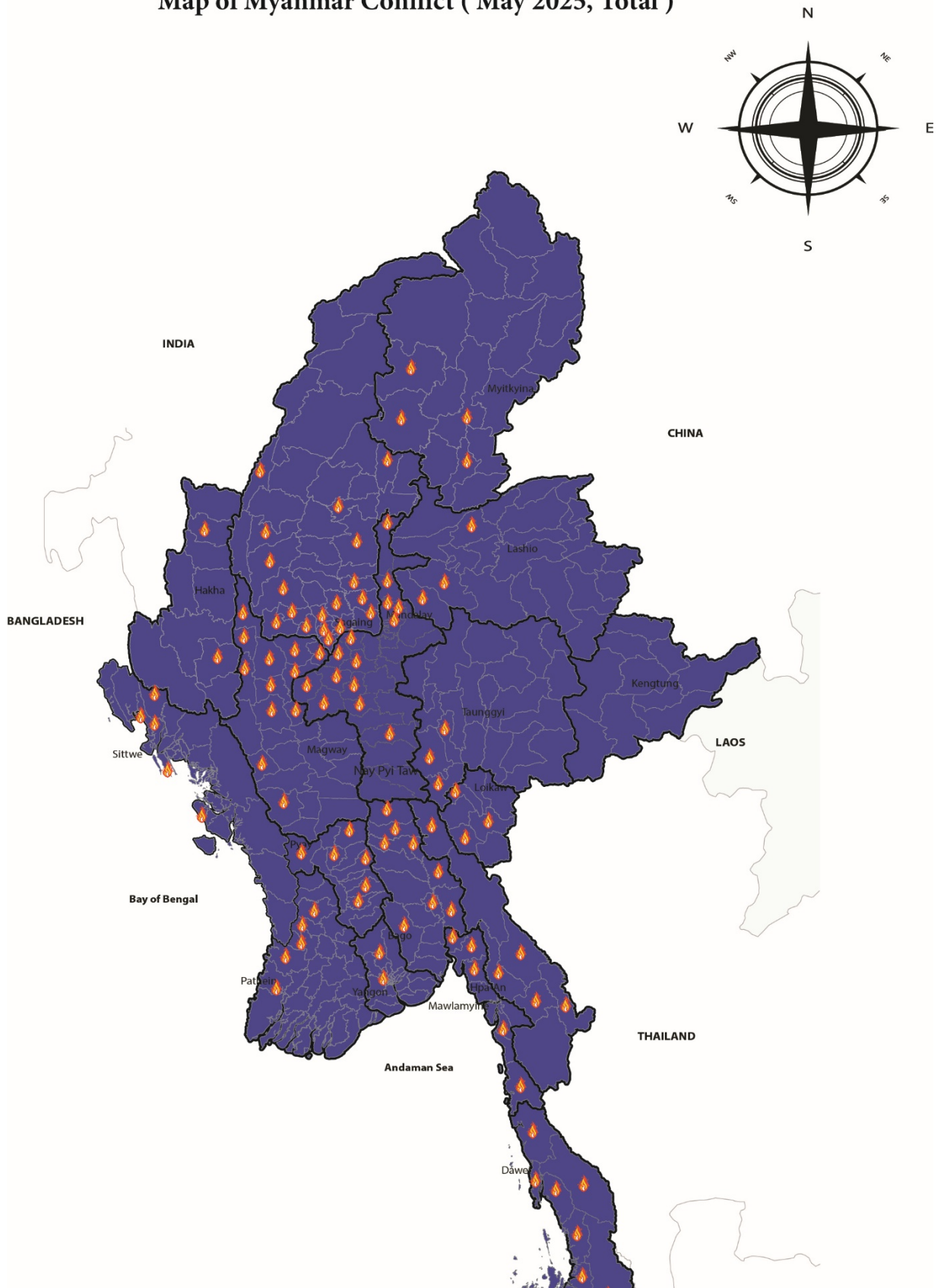


## Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict May 2025 Total								
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EAOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down
IRRAWADDY	2	36					21	7
BAGO	36	9	157	7	3	22	30	766
CHIN	4	7			1	4		
KACHIN	16	3	21		2	21		
KARENNI	3	8	4	6		2		
KAREN	33	13	65	3		1		

<b>MAGWAY</b>	29	55	122	10	5	42	83	445
<b>MANDALAY</b>	24	98	71		8	52	76	57
<b>MON</b>	2	2	5			4		25
<b>RAKHINE</b>	6	11	105		1	20	6	45
<b>SAGAING</b>	14	43	33	14	34	46	98	80
<b>SHAN ( N )</b>	5	29			1	12		
<b>SHAN ( S )</b>	35	2	28	3		2		
<b>TANINTHARYI</b>	21	11	46	10		3	4	
<b>YANGON</b>			1				5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1425</b>

**Map of Myanmar Conflict ( May 2025, Total )**



## 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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