



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (June 1- 7, 2025)

Violence Against Civilians

28	Civilians Killed	81	Civilians Arrested
2	Womens Killed	85	Houses Burnt Down
4	Childrens Killed	52	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

28 civilians, including four children and two women, lost their lives due to air and artillery strikes by the Military Council in Seven States and Regions of Myanmar.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

85 houses were reported to have been burned down by Military Council troops across two states and one region in Myanmar. This included 45 houses in the Sagaing Region, 30 in Kachin State, and 10 in southern Shan State.

Civilian Arrest

81 civilians were detained across one state and three regions in Myanmar. The breakdown of arrests includes 45 individuals in northern Shan State, 19 in Sagaing Region, 16 in Yangon Region, and 1 in Mandalay Region.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Council carried out 52 airstrikes across one state and four regions in Myanmar. This included 24 airstrikes in Mandalay Region, 17 in Sagaing Region, 7 in Karenni State, 3 in Magway Region, and 1 in Tanintharyi Region.

Combatant Casualties

195	SAC's Soldiers Killed
3	PDF's Soldiers Killed
38	Military Engagements

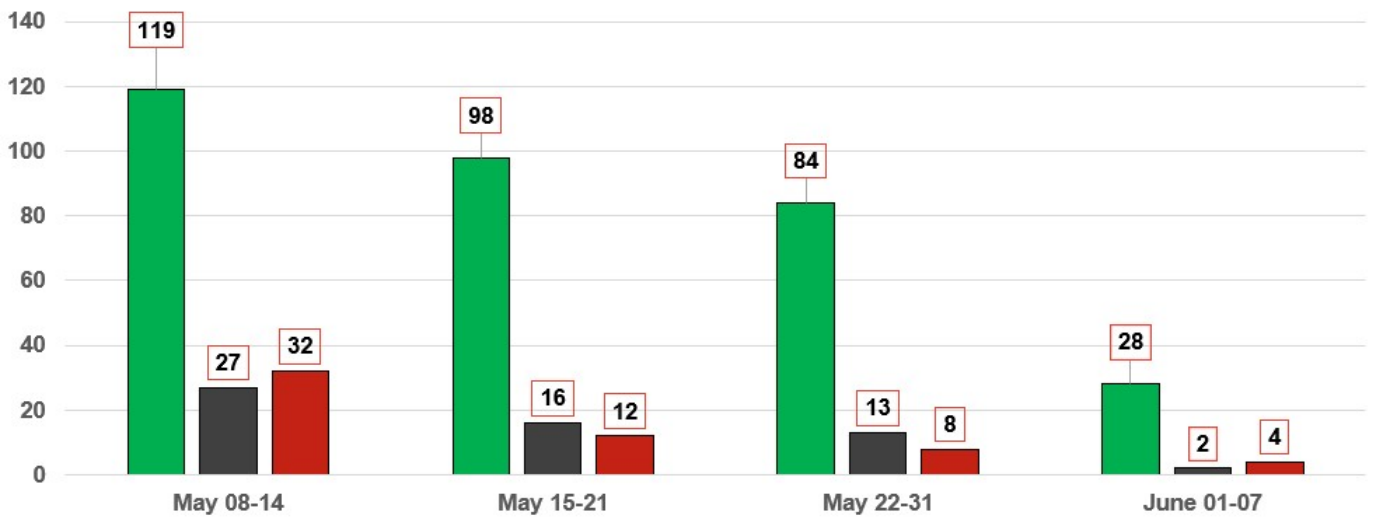
Combatant Engagements

A total of 38 clashes occurred, both major and minor, including incidents involving drone strikes. The Sagaing Region saw the highest number of clashes, with 11 incidents, followed by the Tanintharyi Region with 6 incidents. The Magway Region experienced 5 incidents, while the Bago Region had 4. Rakhine State and Mandalay Region each recorded 3 incidents. Additionally, Karenni State and Southern Shan State both had 2 incidents, and Karen State and Mon State reported 1 incident each. No fighting was reported in northern Shan State, Yangon Region, Chin State, Irrawaddy Region, or Kachin State. In these conflicts, 195 soldiers of the Military Council and 3 individuals from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between June 1st and 07th 2025.

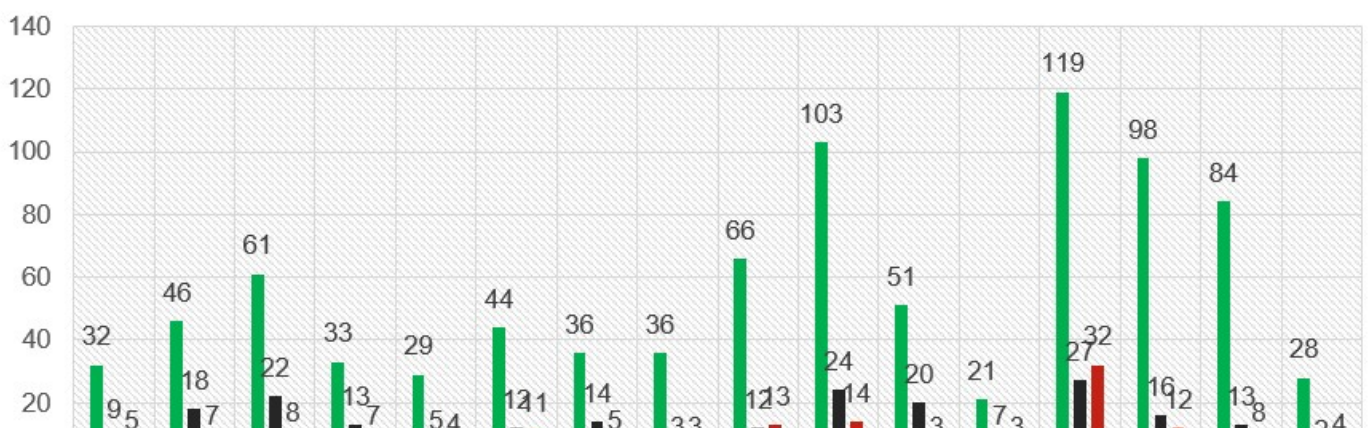
Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weekss)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Military Developments

Operation by KNLA and Joint Forces

Operation by KIA and Joint Forces On May 1, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) conducted an attack on a Military Council camp located at (SuTaungTaung)the prayer mountain in Lawa village, Phakant Township, Kachin State. The operation resulted in the discovery of 13 deceased members of the Military Council, and one individual was taken captive alive.

Operations by the KNLA and Joint Forces

On April 28, six military camps in Kyaukgyi Township, Bago Region, were targeted and captured by KNLA and joint forces. This operation resulted in the deaths of more than 20 soldiers, including the deputy battalion commander. Additionally, over 30 weapons, along with ammunition and military equipment, were confiscated.

Political Developments

In response to earthquake recovery efforts, the unilateral ceasefire has been extended from May 1 to May 31 to facilitate the clearing of debris and the continuation of humanitarian activities.

On April 28 and 29, representatives from the Palaung State Liberation Front, led by Lt. Gen. Tar Jotja, met with representatives from the Military Council, led by Lt. Gen. Ko Ko Oo, in Kunming, China, to discuss pertinent issues.

The Military Council has declared a temporary ceasefire from May 6 to May 31 to support restoration activities in earthquake-affected regions. However, reports indicate that civilian targets continued to experience bombings despite this announcement.

The U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) has designated the Karen National Army (KNA) as a transnational criminal organization. As a result, sanctions have been imposed on its leader, Saw Chit Chit, and his sons, Saw Htoo Ae Moo and another known as Saw Chit Chit. This action is due to allegations of their involvement in online scams targeting U.S. citizens, human trafficking, and cross-border smuggling activities.

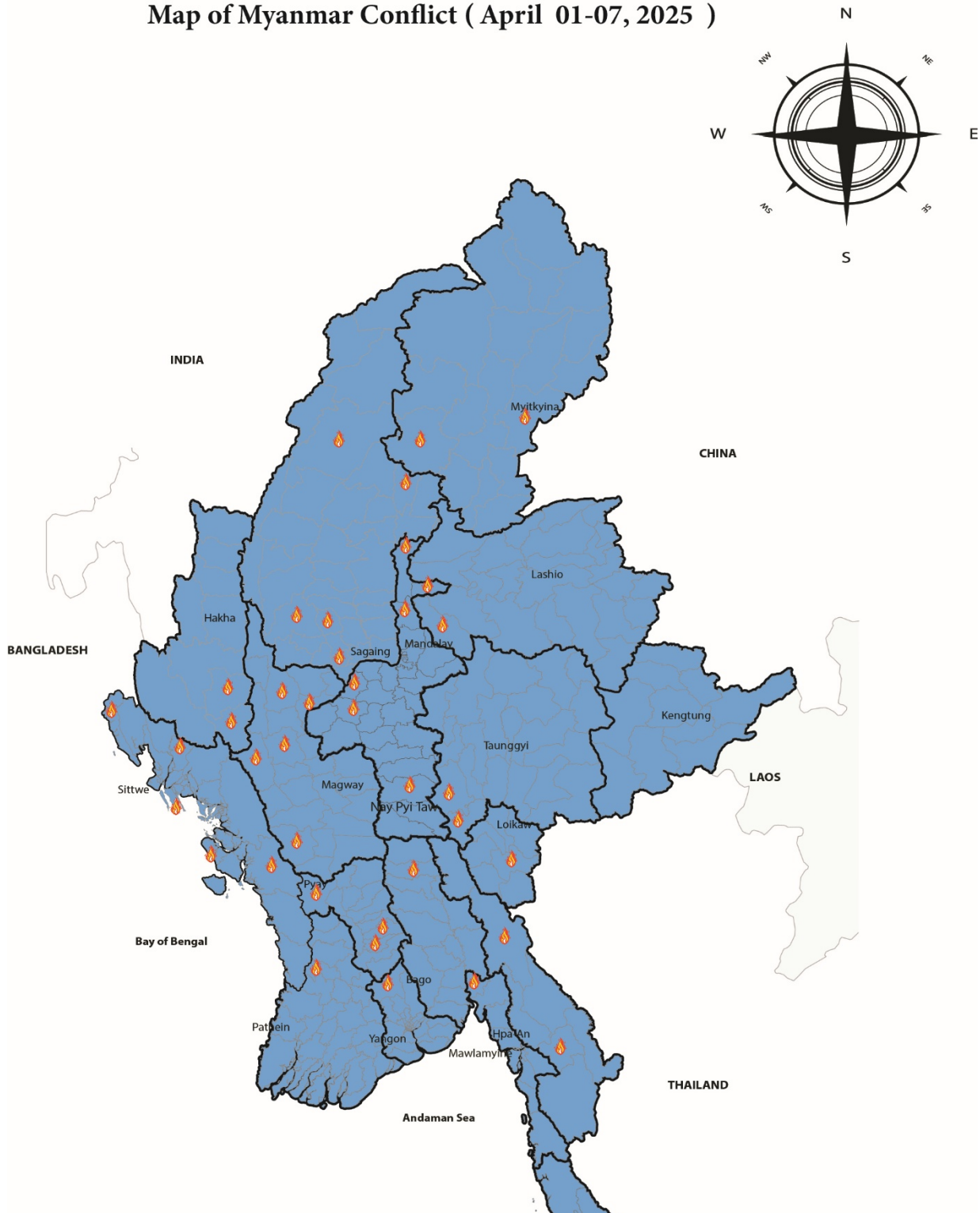
A military parade is scheduled for May 9 on Moscow's Red Square to celebrate the 80th anniversary of Russia's victory in World War II. Senior General Min Aung Hlaing of Myanmar, along with his wife, Daw Kyu Kyu Hla, departed from Nay Pyi Taw Military Airport on the morning of May 7 to attend the event, according to the Military Council.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 01-07, April 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				2		8
BAGO	18		12				4	
CHIN		6						
KACHIN	1	7				38		

KARENNI	5	1	64	4		1		
KAYIN		1			2	1		
MAGWAY	4		39	3	1	5	12	67
MANDALAY	1	9	3				7	2
MON						1		
RAKHINE	1	2	1	2		1	23	
SAGAING		22				6		
SHAN (N)	2	4						
SHAN (S)		3				5		24
TANINTHARYI		1						
YANGON	1		16					
TOTAL	33	57	135	9	3	60	46	101

Map of Myanmar Conflict (April 01-07, 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.



[BDWFG Website](#)

[Democratic Futures Project](#)

[UVA Global](#)

