



Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (June 15 - 21, 2025)

Violence Against Civilians

26	Civilians Killed	7	Civilians Arrested
11	Womens Killed	128	Houses Burnt Down
1	Childrens Killed	199	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualtie

In the third week of June, 26 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks conducted by the Military Council across one state and four regions in Myanmar, including one child and 11 women.

Civilians' Houses Burnt Down

Military Council troops burned down a total of 128 houses in Bago Region, Magway Region, and Southern Shan State. Specifically, 113 houses were destroyed in Magway Region, 9 in Bago Region, and 6 in Southern Shan State.

Civilians Killed

Across one state and four regions in Myanmar, 26 civilians lost their lives during the third week of June. This included 12 in Magway Region, 9 in Bago Region, 3 in Sagaing Region, and 1 each in Mandalay Region and Mon State.

Civilian Arrest

In Irrawaddy Region and Southern Shan State, seven civilians were arrested during the third week of June, with five apprehended in Irrawaddy Region and two in Southern Shan State.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Council conducted 199 airstrikes across eight states and regions in Myanmar. This total included 181 airstrikes in Sagaing Region, 5 in Mandalay Region, 4 in northern Shan State, 3 in Magway Region, 2 each in Rakhine State and southern Shan State, and one each in Irrawaddy Region and Kachin State.

Combatant Casualties

236	SAC's Soldiers Killed
5	PDF's Soldiers Killed
60	Military Engagements

Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

In the third week of June 2025, there were a total of 60 clashes, both major and minor, including incidents involving drone strikes. The Sagaing Region reported the highest number of clashes, with 17 recorded. Northern Shan State followed with 12 clashes, while Bago Region had 11. Magway Region experienced 5 clashes, and Kachin State, Karen State, and Tanintharyi Region each had 4. Mandalay Region recorded 2 clashes, and Rakhine State had 1. Irrawaddy Region, Chin State, Karenni State, Mon State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region did not report any clashes during this

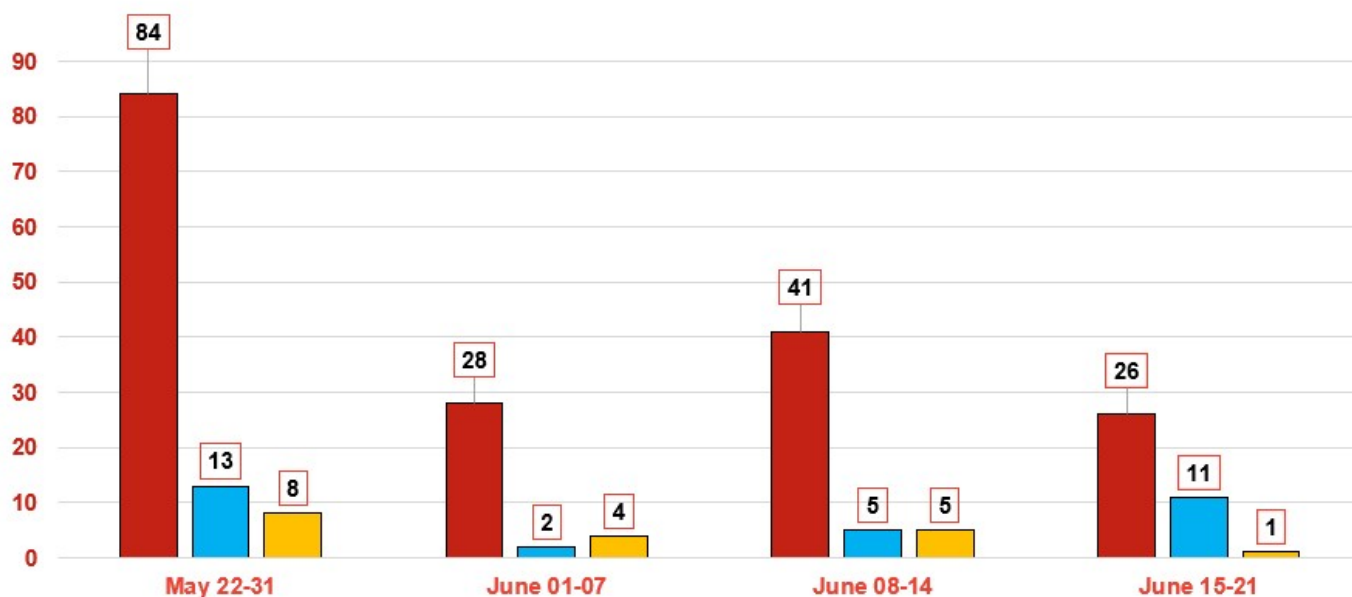
period. These confrontations resulted in the deaths of 95 members of the Military Council; two members of the Revolutionary Joint Force lost their lives in these clashes.

During the same week, fighting resulted in the deaths of 236 members of the Military Council and 5 members of the Revolutionary Joint Force.

Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Weekss)

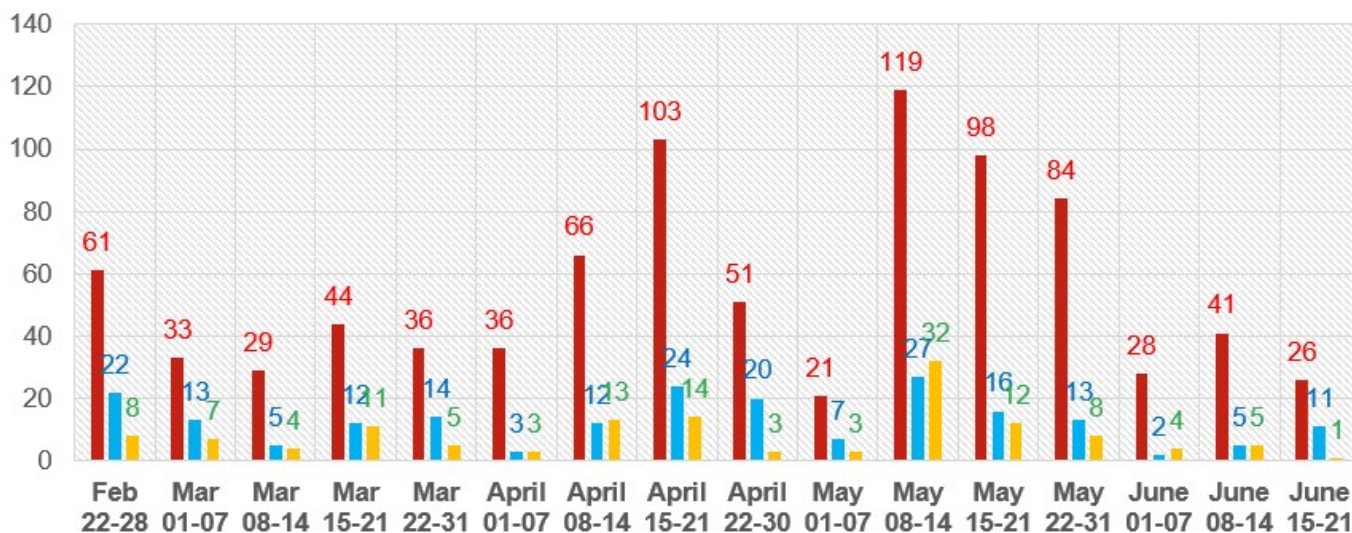
■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths

(Last 4 Months)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

Political Developments

On June 13, the Union Parliament's Representative Committee enacted the Civil Service Law related to the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM). This law, which pertains to non-violent civil disobedience, enables the dismissal of employees not participating in the CDM and establishes a legal framework for related actions.

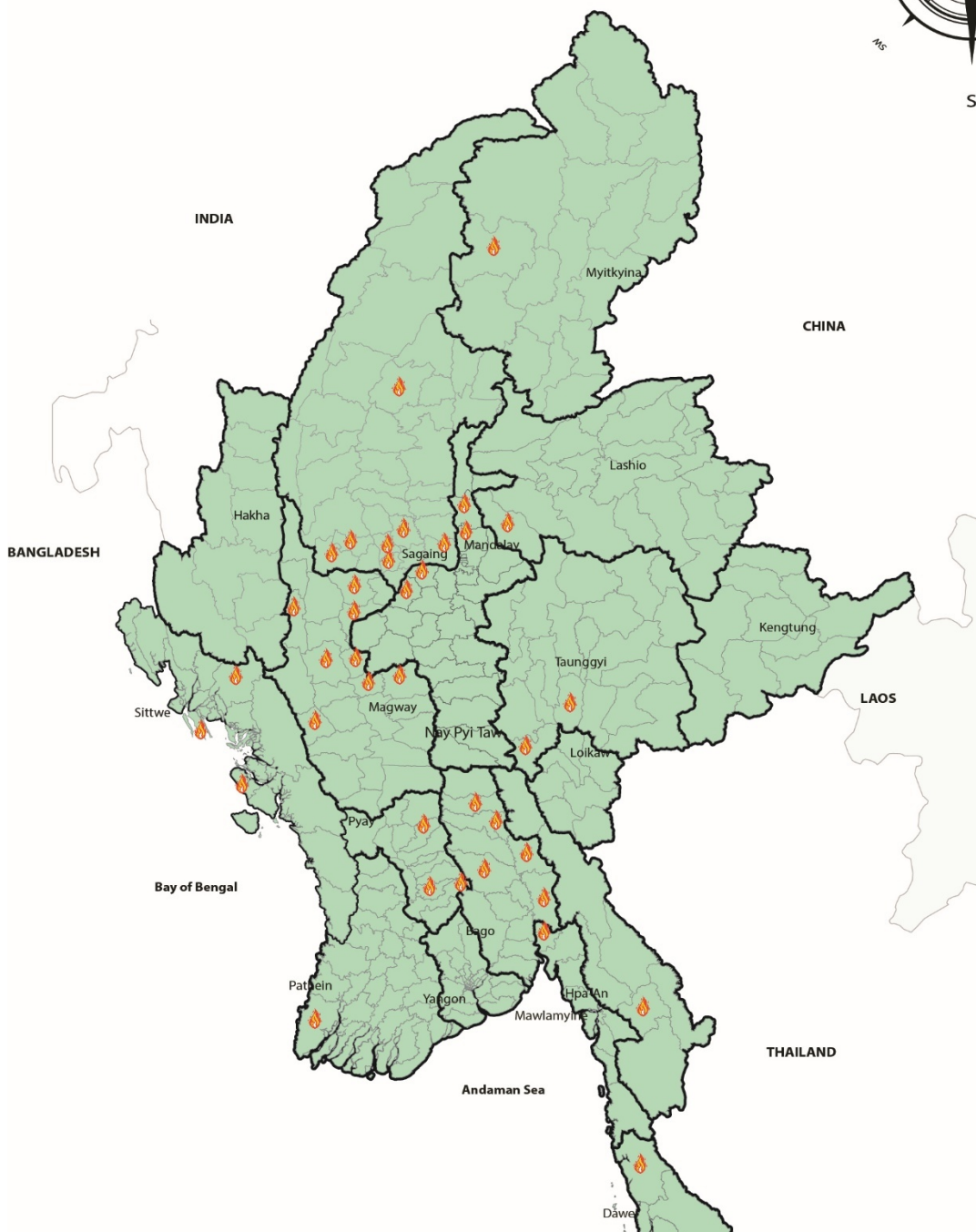
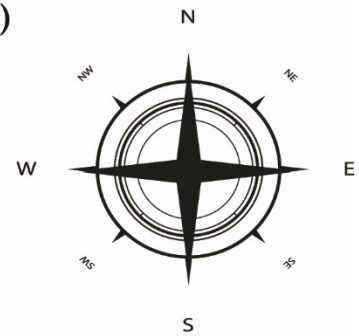
On June 19, the Military Council announced its agreement to appoint a new North Korean ambassador-at-large to Myanmar, who will be based in Yangon, according to the Military Council-controlled Kye Mon newspaper.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, June 2025								
States	Clashes between SAC and PDF/EOs	Air Strike	SAC's soldiers killed	PDF killed	Children killed	Civilians killed	Civilians arrested	Houses burned down
BAGO	11		67		1	8		9
IRRAWADDY		1					5	
KACHIN	4	1	33					
KAREN	4		60					

MAGWAY	5	3	8			12		113
MANDALAY	2	5	6			1		
MON						1		
RAKHINE	1	2						
SAGAING	17	181	53	5		3		
SHAN (N)	12	4						
SHAN (S)		2					2	6
TANINTHARYI	4		9					
TOTAL	60	199	236	5	1	25	7	128

Map of Myanmar Conflict (June 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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