



Burma Conflict Update (Monthly Summary July, 2025)

Civilian Casualties / Deaths / Losses

159	Civilians Killed	413	Civilians Arrested
32	Womens Killed	993	Houses Burnt Down
15	Childrens Killed	345	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

There were 159 civilian fatalities in air and artillery incidents across Myanmar by the Military Council. Among these were 15 children and 32 women.

The Sagaing Region reported the highest number of fatalities at 34. Bago Region had 27, Magway Region saw 24, Kachin State reported 20, and Karen State had 13. In Mandalay Region, 9 deaths occurred, Karenni State had 7, Tanintharyi Region had 6, while Mon State and Northern Shan State each reported 5 deaths. Rakhine State saw 4 deaths, Irrawaddy Region 3, and Chin State and Southern Shan State reported 1 death each.

Aerial Assaults on Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Council carried out 345 airstrikes throughout Myanmar. Sagaing Region experienced the majority, with 216 airstrikes. Mandalay Region saw 41, Magway Region encountered 38, and northern Shan State experienced 22. Karenni State had 8 airstrikes, while Bago Region and Rakhine State each endured 5. Chin State, Kachin State, Southern Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region each saw 2 airstrikes. Irrawaddy Region and Karen State each had 1 airstrike.

Civilian's Houses Burnt Down

993 homes were destroyed due to arson by Military Council troops in various states and regions of Myanmar. This included 645 homes in Sagaing Region, 128 in Magway Region, 123 in Mandalay Region, 56 in Southern Shan State, 30 in Kachin State, 9 in Bago Region, and 2 in Tanintharyi Region.

Arrest of Civilians by the Military Council

The Military Council arrested 296 civilians from eight states and regions across Myanmar. The arrests included 102 individuals in Magway Region, 48 in Bago Region, 45 in Northern Shan State, 39 in Irrawaddy Region, 34 in Sagaing Region, 24 in Yangon Region, and 2 each in Mandalay Region and Southern Shan State.

Combatant Casualties

743	SAC's Soldiers Killed
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15	PDF's Soldiers Killed
255	Military Engagements

There were 255 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. The Sagaing Region experienced the highest number of clashes, with 60 incidents. Bago Region recorded the second highest number, with 40 clashes. Northern Shan State had 25, Tanintharyi Region had 21, Karen State and Magway Region each had 19, Rakhine State had 15, Mandalay Region had 13, Chin State had 9, Kachin State had 5, Irrawaddy Region had 5, Karenni State had 4, and Yangon Region had 2.

A total of 743 soldiers from the junta were reportedly killed in these confrontations in June. The most affected area was Bago Region, where 217 soldiers from the military council lost their lives. This was followed by 120 in Sagaing, 105 in Karen State, 75 in Mandalay Region, 53 each in Kachin State and Magway Region, 44 in Tanintharyi Region, 40 in Karenni State, 15 in Chin State, 11 in Southern Shan State, 7 in Mon State, and 3 in Yangon Region.

In June, 15 revolutionary fighters were reported killed.

All information provided is based on local news reports published between June 01st and 30th 2025.

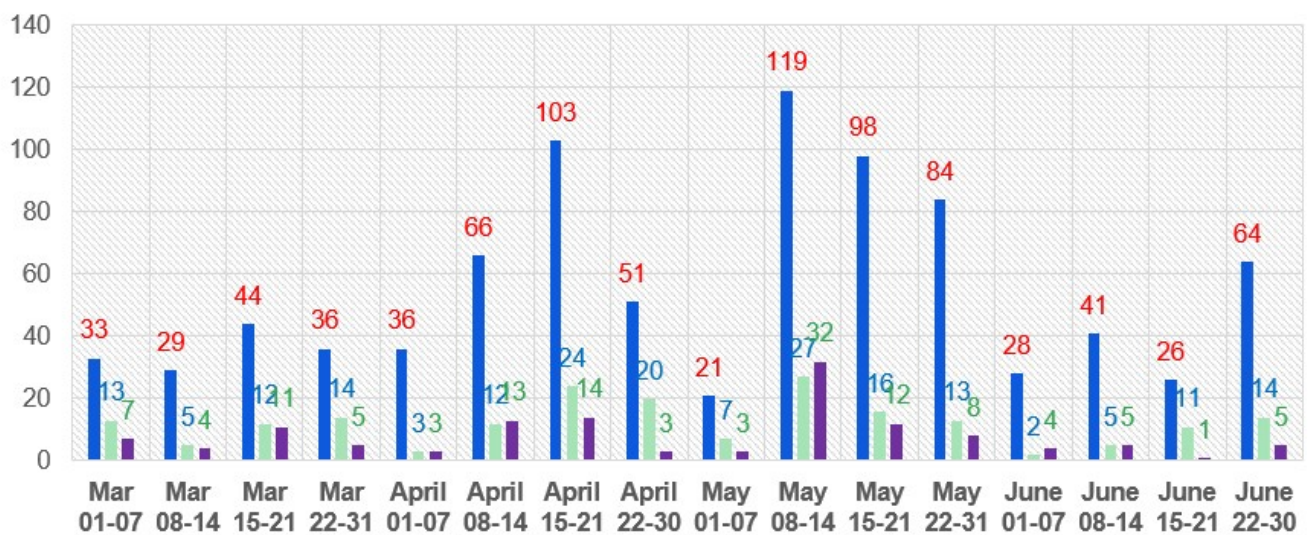
**Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths
(Last 4 Weeks)**

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children

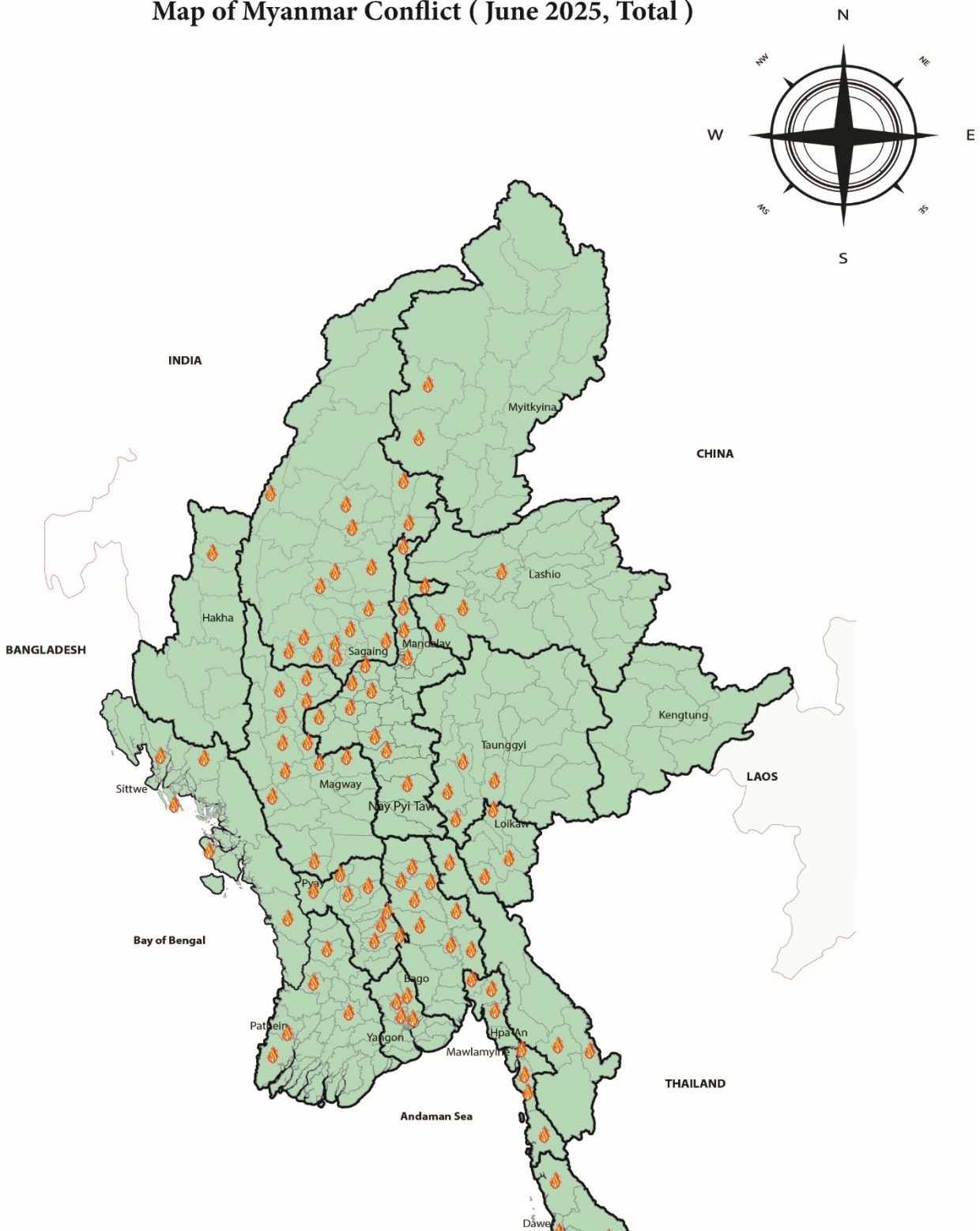


Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict June 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
BAGO	40	5	217	2	5	22	48	9
CHIN	9	2	15			1		

IRRAWADDY	5	1			1	2	39	
KACHIN	9	2	53		3	17		30
KAREN	19	1	105		5	8		
KARENNI	4	8	40	2		7		
MAGWAY	19	38	53			24	102	128
MANDALAY	13	41	75	1		9	2	123
MON	5		7	1		5		
RAKHINE	15	5				4		
SAGAING	60	216	120	5		34	34	645
SHAN (N)	25	22				5	45	
SHAN (S)	9	2	11	3		1	2	56
TANINTHARYI	21	2	44	1	1	5		2
YANGON	2		3				24	
TOTAL	255	345	743	15	15	144	296	993

Map of Myanmar Conflict (June 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, Than Lwin Times, PVTV, Khonumthung Burmese.



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