



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

Violence Against Civilians

45	Civilians Killed	131	Civilians Arrested
18	Womens Killed	89	Houses Burnt Down
5	Childrens Killed	59	Aerial Assaults

Civilian Casualties

In one state and two regions in Myanmar, 45 civilians were killed in air and artillery attacks by the Military Commission, including 5 children and 18 women.

Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down

In Myanmar, 89 houses were burned down by the Military Commission in one state and two regions. This included 50 houses in Tanintharyi Region, 29 houses in Mandalay Region, and 10 houses in Northern Shan State.

Civilian Arrest

131 civilians were arrested in two regions of Myanmar: 111 in Sagaing Region and 20 in Mandalay Region.

Civilian Killed

In Myanmar, 45 civilians were killed in one state and two regions. 22 in Mandalay Region, 12 in Sagaing Region, and 11 in Northern Shan State.

Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets

The Military Commission conducted 59 airstrikes in four states and five regions in Myanmar. These included 25 in Sagaing Region, 14 in Mandalay Region, 8 in northern Shan State, 3 in Karen State, 2 each in Bago Region, Kachin State, Mon State, and Tanintharyi Region, and 1 in Magway Region.

Combatant Casualties

119	SAC's Soldiers Killed
1	PDF's Soldiers Killed
70	Military Engagements

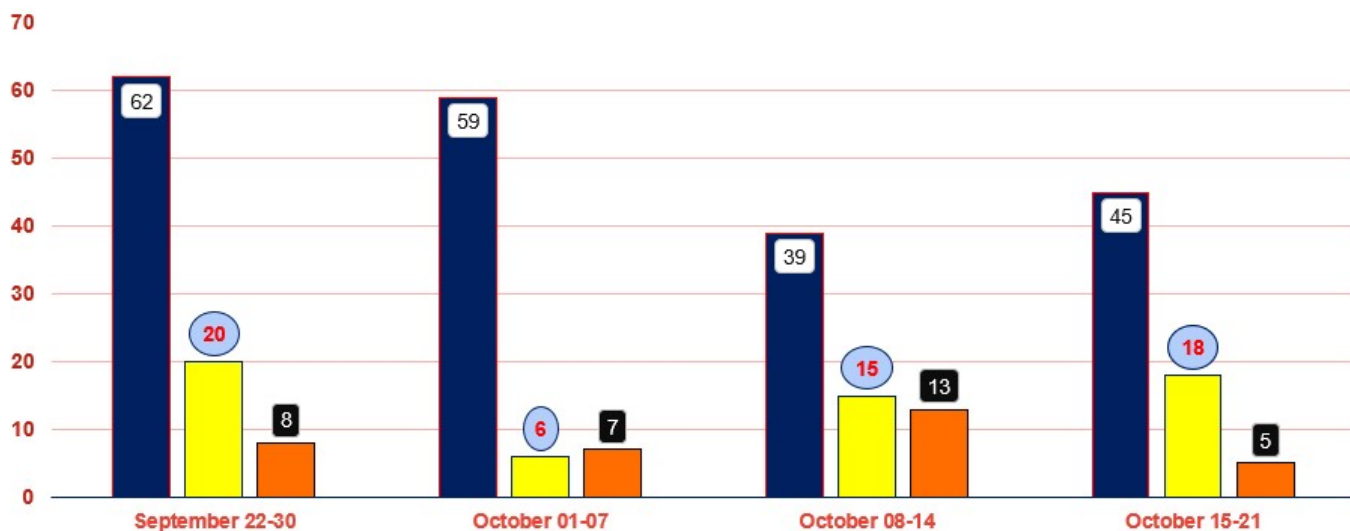
Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants

There were 70 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Karen State had the highest number of clashes, with 51. Bago and Mon States had the second highest number of clashes, with three each. Chin State, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, northern Shan State, and Tanintharyi had two each, and Kachin State had one. Irrawaddy, Karenni, Rakhine, southern Shan State, and Yangon had no clashes at all.

119 members of the Military Commission and 1 comrade from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in the fighting.

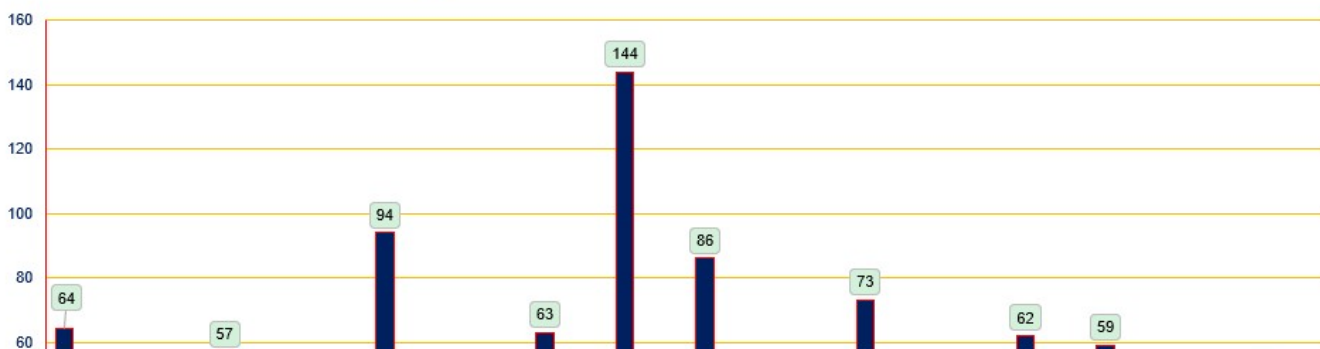
Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths (Last 4 Weekss)

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



Military Developments

Operation by AA and Joint Forces

On October 14, the AA attacked and captured Point 666 of the Military Commission Army near the south of Bagan Gwe (Pangkwe) village in Padaung Township, Bago Region.

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

Political Developments

The Union Election Commission has announced that the campaign period for political parties can begin on October 28. Campaigning is allowed until 12 midnight on December 26, and December 27 is designated as Silent Day.

The Thai state-owned Petroleum and Energy Company (PTTEP) and the Military Commission met in Nay Pyi Taw recently to discuss increasing production, drilling new wells, and developing new offshore projects, as natural gas production from Myanmar's offshore projects is currently low.

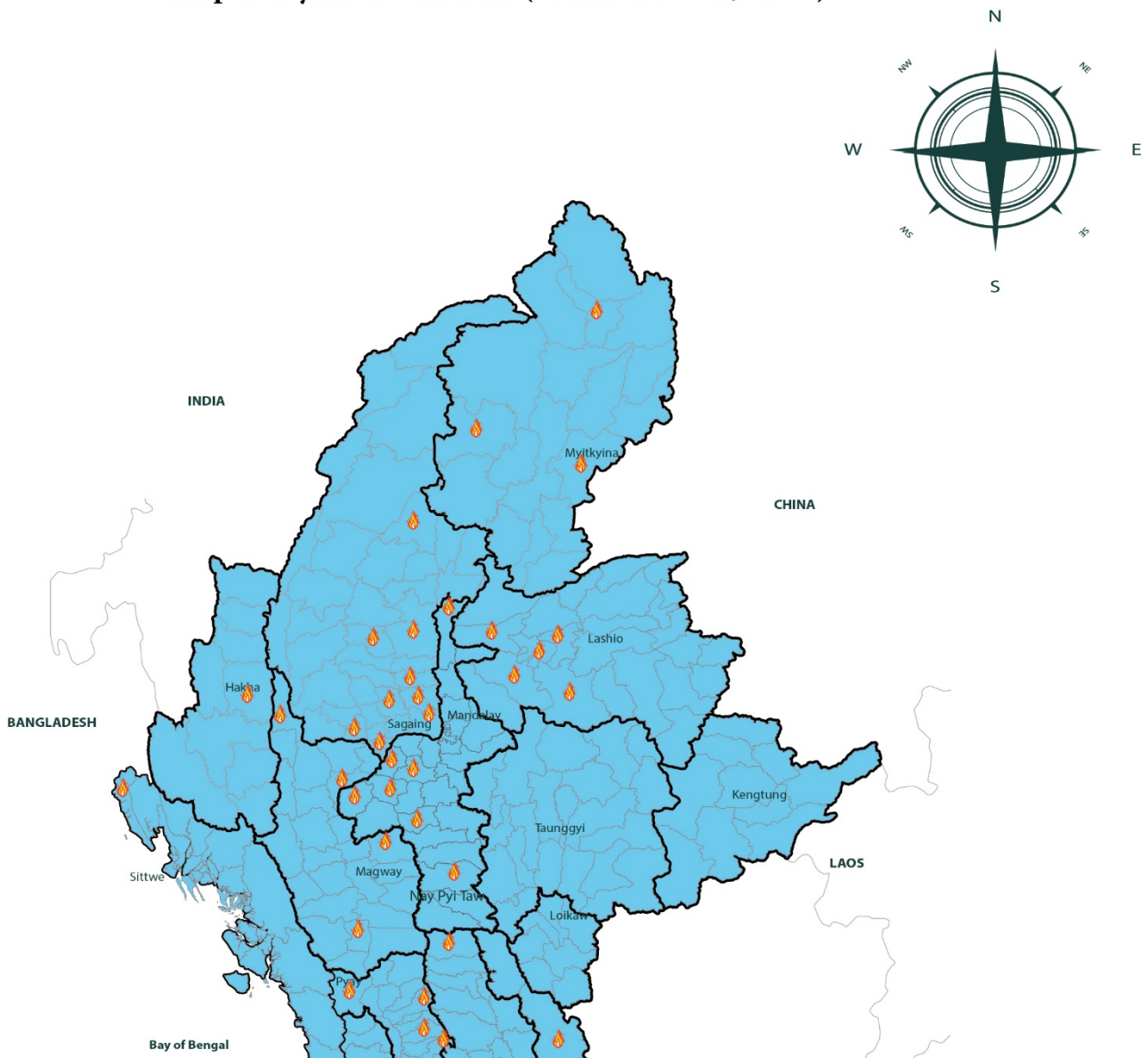
The Ministry of Energy of the Military Commission and the Russian state-owned JSC RosGeo have signed a business agreement for a pilot project to produce natural gas from thin sands using artificial intelligence (AI). The agreement was signed by Energy Minister U Ko Ko Lwin and Russian representatives on October 17, during the 8th Russian Energy Week (REW) International Forum in Moscow, Russia, as stated in a Military Commission statement.

Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, October 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
BAGO	3	2	30					
CHIN	2		6					
KACHIN	1	2						
KAREN	51	3	14					
KARENNI								
MAGWAY	2	1	18	1				
MANDALAY	2	14	21		1	21	20	29
MON	3	2	12					
RAKHINE								
SAGAING	2	25	10		2	10	111	
SHAN (N)	2	8			2	9		10
SHAN (S)								

TANINTHARYI	2	2	8					50
TOTAL	70	59	119	1	5	40	131	89

Map of Myanmar Conflict (October 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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