



## **Myanmar Weekly Conflict Update (December 15 - 21, 2025)**

### **Violence Against Civilians**

<b>43</b>	<b>Civilians Killed</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>Civilians Arrested</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Womens Killed</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>Houses Burnt Down</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Childrens Killed</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Aerial Assaults</b>

#### **Civilian Casualties**

In Myanmar, 43 civilians were killed in airstrikes and artillery attacks by the Military Commission in 1 state and 4 regions during the third week of December, including 1 child and 10 women.

#### **Civilian’s Houses Burnt Down**

In the third week of December, 393 houses were burned down by Military Commissions in four regions of Myanmar: 356 houses in Sagaing Region, 24 houses in Magway Region, 10 houses in Irrawaddy Region, and 3 houses in Mandalay Region.

#### **Civilian Arrest**

In the third week of December, 104 civilians were arrested in four regions of Myanmar: 100 in Tanintharyi Region, 2 in Sagaing Region, and 1 each in Bago Region and Mandalay Region.

### **Civilian Killed**

In Myanmar, 43 civilians were killed in the third week of December in 1 state and 4 regions. This included 28 in Sagaing Region, 7 in Mandalay Region, 4 in Irrawaddy Region, and 2 each in Magway Region and Mon State.

### **Aerial Assaults Against Civilian Targets**

The Military Commission conducted 86 airstrikes in 1 state and 5 regions in Myanmar during the third week of December. These included 71 in Sagaing Region, 7 in Magway Region, 4 in Irrawaddy Region, 2 in Mandalay Region, and 1 each in Karen State and Tanintharyi Region.

### **Combatant Casualties**

<b>148</b>	<b>SAC's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>PDF's Soldiers Killed</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>Military Engagements</b>

### **Conflicts and Casualties of Combatants**

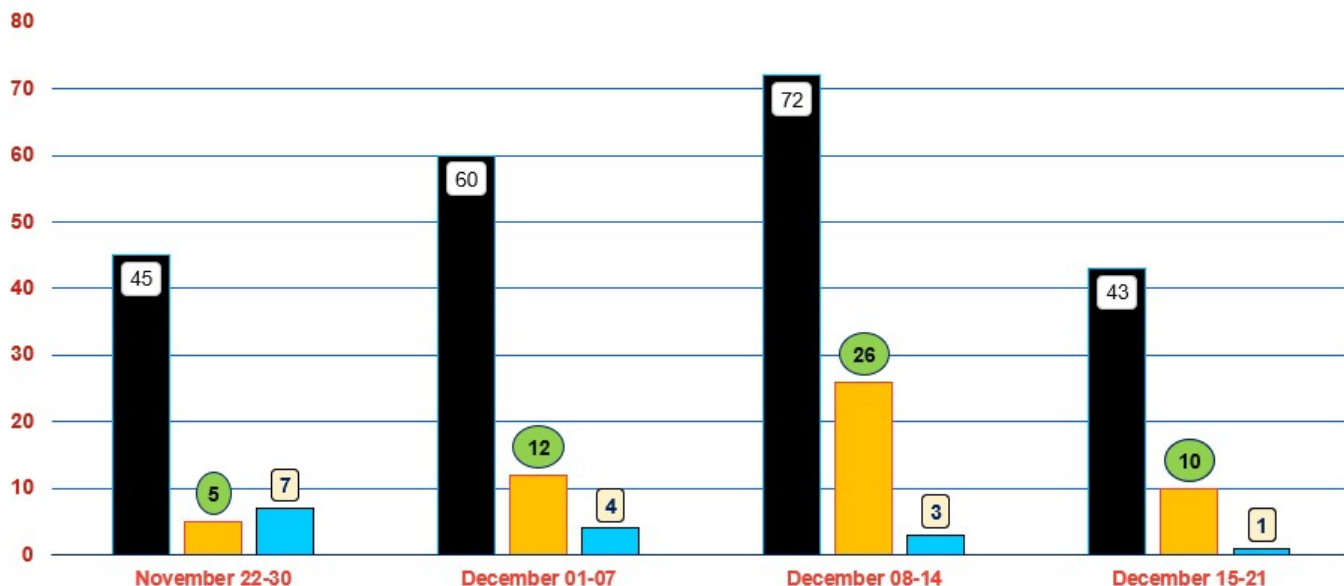
During the third week of December 2025, there were 52 major and minor clashes, including drone strikes. Sagaing Region had the highest number of clashes, with 12. Bago Region had the second highest number of clashes, with 9. Rakhine State had 8, Kachin State and Magway Region had 6 each, Irrawaddy and Mandalay Region had 4 each, Tanintharyi Region had 2, and Karen State had 1. Chin State, Mon State, Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State, and Yangon Region had no clashes.

During the third week of December, 148 soldiers of the Military Commission and 14 fighters from the Revolutionary Joint Force were killed in fighting.

**All information provided is based on local news reports published between December 15<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> 2025.**

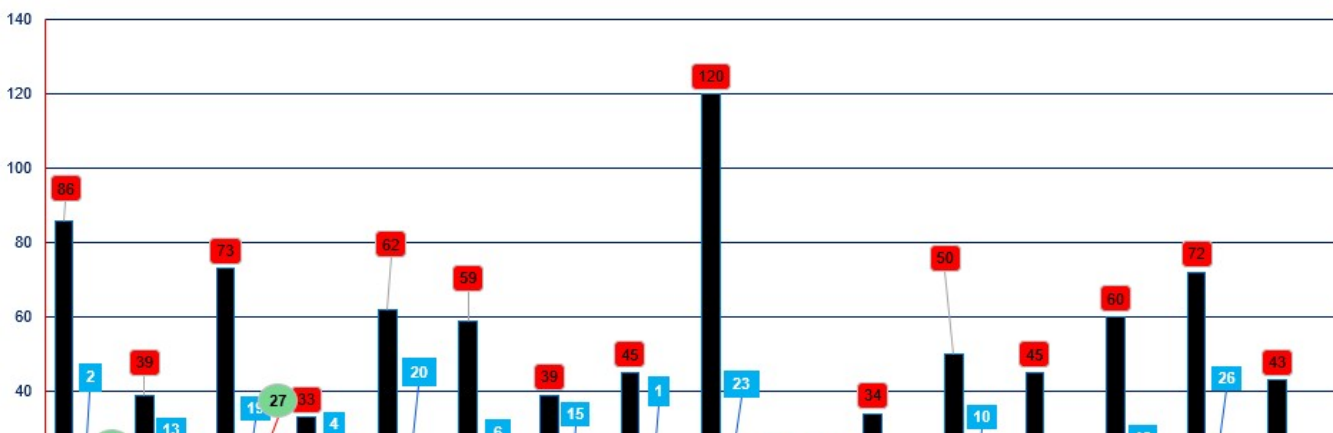
**Civilian, Women, and Children Deaths  
( Last 4 Weekss )**

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



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

■ Total ■ Women ■ Children



## **Political Developments**

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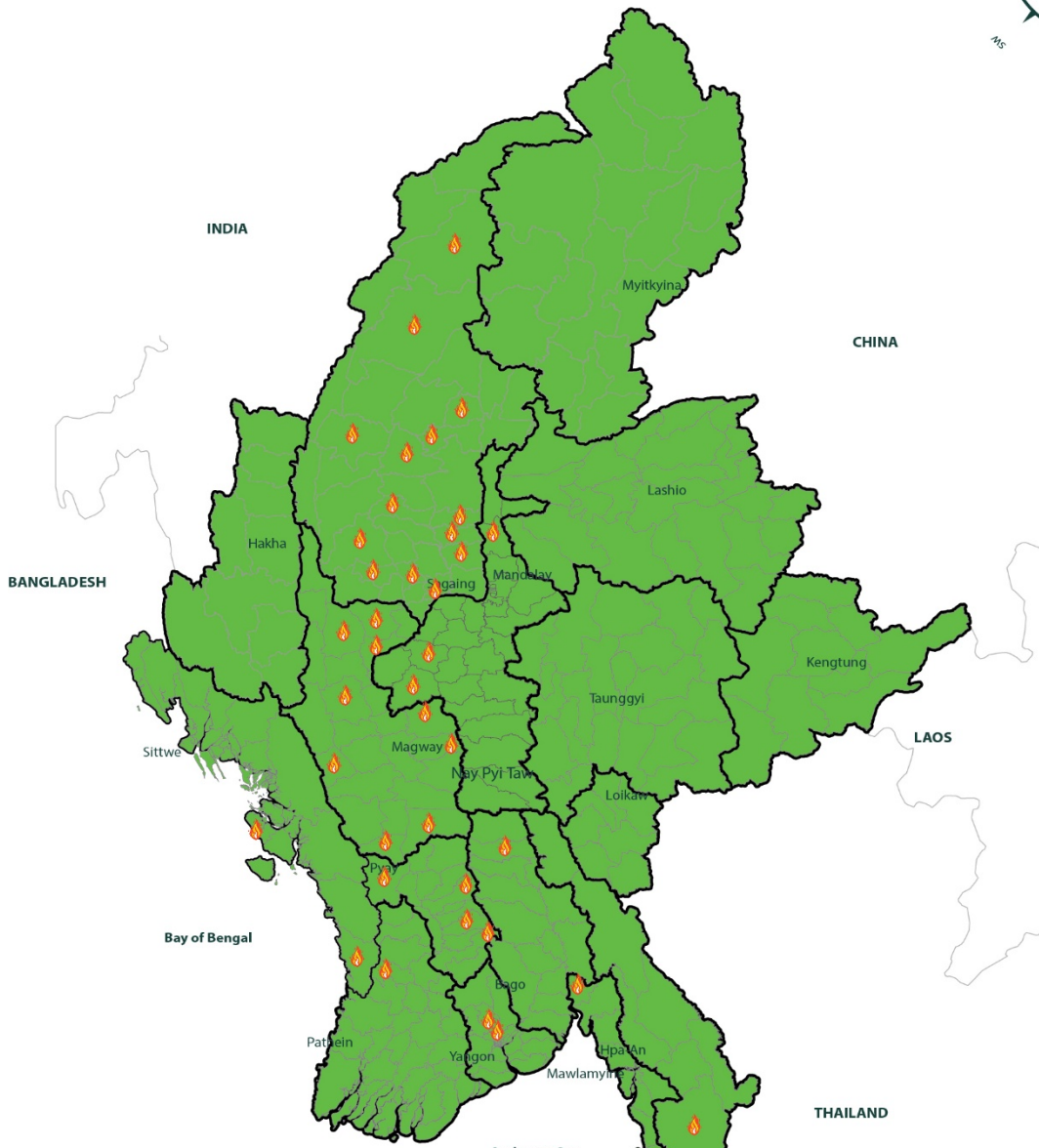
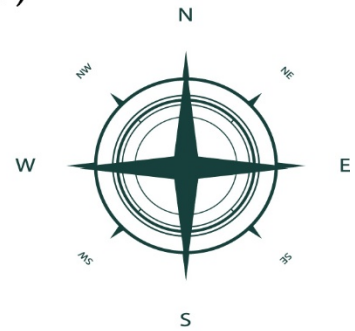
On December 15, 2025, India's Ambassador to Myanmar, Abhay Thakur, met with General Kyaw Swar Lin, Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy, Air Force) and a member of Myanmar's military junta, at the Bayintnaung Guest Hall in Nay Pyi Taw. The meeting, which included senior military officials and the Indian Defence Attaché, focused on strengthening military cooperation and friendly bilateral ties. Discussions covered a range of topics including enhanced border security, stability, the rule of law, expanded military training and exchanges, and opportunities for positive developments following Myanmar's upcoming multi-party general election. This engagement underscores India's ongoing role as a key partner for Myanmar's junta, providing support and cooperation despite international scrutiny.

The Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands in Yangon, Myanmar, is set to close following confirmation by Deputy Head of Mission Wim van Doorn in December 2025. This decision is a result of broader budget cuts by the Netherlands government, which aims to save €25 million by reducing its diplomatic footprint worldwide. Plans for these closures, including the one in Yangon, have been in place since April 2025. The embassy in Myanmar is among several slated for shutdown, with other affected locations including Bujumbura, Havana, Juba, and Tripoli.

## Conflict Data By Region

Data of Myanmar Conflict 15-21, December 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	9		42	1			1	
IRRAWADDY	4	4				4		10
KACHIN	6							
KAREN	1	1	5					
MAGWAY	6	7	7	3		2		24
MANDALAY	4	2	51	3	1	6	1	3
MON						2		
RAKHINE	8							
SAGAING	12	71	31	4		28	2	356
TANINTHARYI	2	1	12	3			100	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>393</b>

**Map of Myanmar Conflict ( December 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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