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BURMA COUP WATCH FOR THE MONTH OF SEP 2025: Junta rolls out airstrike campaign ahead of sham polls

- As of 10 Oct, there were at least 59,096 armed clashes and attacks against civilians since 1 Feb 2021. As of 6 Oct, 3,345,300 people were displaced. The junta continued its violent crimes.
- Junta tortures and burns alive seven civilians in Sagaing.
- Regime airstrike kills 22 in Arakan boarding schools.
- Junta increases airstrikes on civilians to clear polling routes.
- NUG-affiliated resistance forces murder 9 women, inc. pregnant woman.
- Junta ends CI to passport conversion, blocks nationals leaving Thailand.
- Regime charges first 40 under election law.
- Junta force IDPs in quake-hit Mandalay and Sagaing to vote in exchange for aid.
- Resistance to finalize federal transition pact before sham election.
- Czech aircraft aid to junta likely breaches EU sanctions.
- IIMM: Junta built BGP base on razed Rohingya homes during genocide.
- UNGA reveals worsening crisis for Rohingya after aid cuts.
- Junta looks to start ruby and sapphire exports to China.
- Junta partners with Chinese "Great Firewall" digital repression software.
- Sweden cuts aid to Burma.

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The Sham MAHlection

UEC further dissolves four political parties ahead of sham election

On 9 Sep, the junta's **Union Election Commission (UEC)** dissolved four political parties for allegedly failing to meet the requirements of its Political Parties Registration Law. The commission disqualified the once-prominent National Democratic Force (NDF) for an insufficient number of members. However, Sandar Min, a former NLD lawmaker and NDF vice chair, disagreed with the decision as the party had submitted a membership list of 88,000, which **far exceeded the required threshold**. The UEC also removed three other parties—the Democratic Party of National Politics (DNP), the Women's Party (Mon), and the Union Farmer-Labor Force Party—claiming they had failed to open enough offices. The NDF, DNP, and Women's Party (Mon) had registered to contest at the national level, while the Union Farmer-Labor Force Party had registered at the regional level. Although none had won seats in the 2020 election, they had hoped to benefit from the exclusion of major parties like the NLD and SNLD.¹

UEC cancels voting in 121 constituencies, amends registration law day before deadline

On 14 Sep, the UEC **cancelled voting in 121 constituencies** across 56 townships under resistance control. The commission specified 56 Pyithu Hluttaw, nine Amyotha Hluttaw, and 56 State/Regional Hluttaw constituencies under the First Past the Post (FPTP) system. The no-election zones covered three townships in Mandalay Region, three in Karenni State, four in Kachin State, four in Chin State, five in Magway Region, 10 in Sagaing Region, 10 in Arakan State, and 17 in Shan State. The UEC **cited unsuitable conditions for “free and fair elections”** in the townships, which were largely controlled by resistance groups. Analysts speculated that the exclusion of four Arakan Army (AA)-controlled townships in Arakan State signaled the junta's intent to recapture those areas before the election.²

One week later, on 21 Sep, the junta **amended its Political Parties Registration Law** to **relax key requirements** for party registration for its upcoming sham election. The change came just days after it had dissolved four parties for allegedly failing to meet election criteria. The amendment reduced the number of constituencies that national parties must contest from 417 to just 209. The last-minute change, **issued only one day** before the candidate list deadline, offered a chance to six remaining parties fielding candidates nationwide. Observers noted that the junta designed the adjustment to prevent further disqualifications, which would have undermined the sham election's credibility even further.³

UEC announces sham election details

On 11 Sep, the UEC announced it planned to conduct its sham election in **three phases**. The UEC announced that the first phase would commence on 28 Dec 2025, and that there would be a two-week interval before the second phase. They planned to announce the sham election results by 31 Jan 2026.⁴

On 15 Sep, the UEC announced that for **advance voting**, IDPs and other voters residing outside their constituencies must submit **Form 15** applications by 12 Oct. The UEC stipulated that this directive applied to students, patients, and detainees, among others. The sub-commissions would send advance ballot papers to applicants by 24 Nov, who could then cast their votes during 25-29 Nov. The UEC required voters to return their completed ballots, along with a signed Form 15 and any unused papers, by the **evening of 26 Dec**. Alternatively, the commission set a deadline of 27 Oct for voters to submit a Form 3 application if they wished to join their current township's voter list instead of voting in advance.⁵

Six serving generals prepare to contest in sham election under USDP

On 13 Sep, it was reported that around **30 military** and ex-military junta personnel, including **at least six serving generals**, would contest the junta's sham election as candidates for its proxy Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). This group **senior commanders** such as Lt. Gen. Tayza Kyaw, Commander of Bureau Special Operation 3 (BSO 3); Lt. Gen. Soe Tint Naing, Defense Services Inspector and Auditor; Defense Services Inspector General Lt. Gen. Thet Pon; as well as such as Adjutant General Lt. Gen. Phone Myat; Military Appointments General Lt. Gen. Lin Aung; and Chief of Defense Industries

¹ [Irrawaddy \(11 Sep 2025\) Regime-Aligned NDF Among Four Parties Disbanded by Myanmar Junta Ahead of Election](#)

² [Irrawaddy \(16 Sep 2025\) Myanmar Junta Rules Out Voting in 121 Constituencies in First Phase of Election](#); [Mizzima \(17 Sep 2025\) Myanmar junta's Election Commission excludes key southern Rakhine areas from no-election list ahead of December polls](#)

³ [Irrawaddy \(22 Sep 2025\) Myanmar Junta Eases Election Rules to Keep Parties in Race](#)

⁴ [Myanmar Now \(12 Sep 2025\) Myanmar's poll result due end of January: election official](#)

⁵ [UEC \(15 Sep 2025\) ပြည်တွင်းရှိ မဲစာရင်းပါရှိသည့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ မြို့နယ်ပြင်ပရောက် မဲဆန္ဒရှင်များ ကြိုတင်ဆန္ဒမဲပေးခြင်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍](#)

[အသိပေးကြေညာခြင်း](#); [Irrawaddy \(17 Sep 2025\) https://tinyurl.com/4v6sxtux](#)

Lt. Gen. Kan Myint. Former General Aung Lin Dwe, who held posts in the National Defense and Security Council (NDSC) and State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC), is also a USDP candidate.⁶

Junta forces IDPs in quake-hit Mandalay and Sagaing to vote in exchange for aid

On 27 Sep, in **Mandalay and Sagaing regions**, it was reported that the junta **forced IDPs to sign a pledge to vote** in its sham election **in exchange for humanitarian aid**. The junta held aid distribution ceremonies at pagoda compounds, but only gave IDPs MMK 60,000 in aid after they signed a pledge to vote in the sham election. Pro-junta **Pyu Saw Htee militias commanded the IDPs** to attend and reportedly guarded the events. One displaced man noted that the IDPs complied just “to survive” after the **junta warned of “consequences for not voting.”** The junta's UEC ordered voters living outside their home constituencies to submit Form 3 through local administrators at least 60 days before election day. The two regions—the **epicenter of 28 March Earthquake**—sheltered over 1.3 million IDPs, with Mandalay city alone hosting around 300,000 IDPs who had fled from Sagaing and Mandalay regions, and Shan and Kachin states.⁷

Three Karen armed groups agree to provide security for junta's election

On 28 Sep, in **Myawaddy Township** (Karen State), the three junta-aligned Karen ethnic armed groups—the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA), Border Guard Force/Karen National Army (BGF/KNA) and KNU/KNLA Peace Council (KPC) jointly announced they would provide “security” for the junta's sham election. They expressed confidence that a government elected through the junta would bring peace and development to the State and country. The groups agreed to this commitment during talks held at the BGF/KNA headquarters in Thetkatay village, near the Burma-Thailand border. A Karen political observer asserted that the junta likely coerced the groups to support its election through pressure or threats, and that the groups themselves sought an end to the fighting to **protect their economic interests**.⁸

Resistance groups pledge to block sham election and punish supporters

On 3 Sep, the NUG's PDF Special Military Region Command vowed to **block the sham election** in areas under their control in Karen and Mon states. It declared the junta would have “**absolutely no chance**” to hold elections in its territory. The Command pledged to firmly resist any military offensives launched under the pretext of elections and reaffirmed that civilian protection “remained its top priority.” Based in the Sittaung River Basin, this Command operates across Karen and Mon States while coordinating with Bago and Yangon Regional Commands.⁹ On 11 Sep, the **Karen National Union (KNU) Brigade 3** warned that it would consider anyone supporting the “one-sided and illegal” election as providing the junta with an “**official license to kill.**” The brigade vowed to **take action against any infiltrator or supporter** of the sham election under Kawthoolei (KNU) Law, within its jurisdiction of Nyaunglebin District.¹⁰ On 25 Sep, the **Chin Brotherhood (CB)** also pledged to take “decisive action” against any attempt to organize the junta's sham election within its territory. They stated that holding an election without public consent undermined the democratic system. The alliance issued this statement after the junta announced plans to hold elections in CB-controlled Matupi, Mindat, and Kanpetlet townships. The CB urged international organizations not to support or legitimize the junta's electoral plans.¹¹

Global Unions condemn sham election

On 15 Sep, on International Democracy Day, the **Global Union Federations (GUFs)**—a coalition that includes the **International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)**—issued a joint statement that condemned the junta's planned election as “illegal and illegitimate.” The GUFs characterized the junta's actions as a “**dangerous mockery of democracy and a calculated ploy to entrench military rule.**” Their statement condemned the junta's systematic campaign of terror and repression targeting journalists, activists, human rights defenders, and civilians. They asserted that these conditions prevented free or fair elections and would pave a path of bloodshed and intimidation **toward permanent authoritarianism**. The GUFs urged all governments to reject the sham elections and to deny any recognition of the illegal junta.¹²

⁶ [Irrawaddy \(13 Sep 2025\) At Least Six Serving Generals to Contest Myanmar's Poll Under Junta's USDP Banner](#)

⁷ [Irrawaddy \(2 Oct 2025\) Aid for Votes: Myanmar Junta Forcing IDPs to Participate in December Election](#)

⁸ [Irrawaddy \(30 Sep 2025\) Three Karen Armed Groups Agree to Provide Security for Myanmar Junta's Election](#)

⁹ [Mizzima \(5 Sep 2025\) PDF command vows to block junta-organised elections in resistance controlled areas of Myanmar](#)

¹⁰ [Mizzima \(13 Sep 2025\) KNU warns support for Myanmar junta's election is 'license to kill'](#)

¹¹ [Mizzima \(29 Sep 2025\) Chin brotherhood vows to block Myanmar junta's planned election](#)

¹² [Global Unions \(15 Sep 2025\) ITUC Asia Pacific, Global Union Federations Asia Pacific Regional Organisations Joint Statement on the Myanmar Military Junta's Illegal and Sham Elections](#)

UEC invites sham election observers

On 16 Sep, the junta's **UEC invited domestic and foreign observers** to monitor its sham election. The commission instructed domestic observers to apply for accreditation at local election commission offices between 16 Sep and 5 Dec 2025. For international monitors, the UEC stated it would send direct invitations to foreign governments and international organizations, while the junta's Ministry of Foreign Affairs contacted embassies, consulates, and permanent missions in Burma to observe the voting.¹³

Illegal junta's quest for control

First victims targeted under Election Law

During September, the junta charged **at least 40 people** under their new July **Election Protection Law**. They charged all individuals under **Section 23(a)** of the law, which lays down three to seven years in jail for 'election interference'.

- On 9 Sep, in **Taunggyi Township** (S. Shan State), the junta arrested one man for posting a video of a daylight armed robbery, and questioning how the junta could carry out voting if they could not control crime. They sentenced him to seven years in jail.¹⁴
- On 14 Sep, in **Loikaw Township** (Karenni State), the junta arrested and charged two men and three boys, including a 14-year-old, under Section 23(a).¹⁵
- On 16 Sep, in **Shwepyithar Township** (Yangon), the junta arrested and charged four young men for allegedly shouting a protest slogan on a motorbike.¹⁶
- On 19, in **Hlaing Tharyar Township** (Yangon), the junta arrested and charged two men for allegedly posting anti-election stickers.¹⁷
- The junta's Ministry of Home Affairs also reported that they had charged at least another 28 resistance members, including **11 KNU leaders, as well as Chinland Council (CC), AA and PDF members** under the law, in absentia.¹⁸

Junta pushes Thailand to end border trade in resistance areas

On 1 Sep, it was reported that the junta requested Thailand to **cease all border trade** at the Myawaddy-Mae Sot border crossing and redirect trade to the Kawthoung-Ranong and Tachilek-Mai Sai crossings, where they had stronger control. Resistance groups control most of the Thai-Burma border, including many smaller border crossings. On 18 Aug, the **junta closed the Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge 2** at the Myawaddy-Mae Sot border crossing with no indication of when it would reopen. The junta reportedly closed the crossing to stop trade traveling through and reaching resistance territory in Karen State, including the KNU.¹⁹ Since then, the regime tightened restrictions across the other two main border crossings, which led to **significant delays for traders and supply shortages** of vital goods. One trader stated that at Tachileik, only five trucks were able to cross daily, when it used to be 40. During Jan-Jun 2025, the total **Burma-Thai trade dropped 25%** compared to 12 months prior.²⁰

Junta ends CI to Passport conversion, blocks nationals leaving Thailand

On 25 Sep, in Thailand, junta officials began to stamp **new Passports for Job (PJ)** gained through the Certificate of Identity (CI) process as **"Passport for Thailand Only"**, rendering them useless outside Thailand. A passport office staff member stated that **all CI to PJ passports** would receive the same stamp, as well as existing PJ passports submitted for renewal. This essentially makes the PJ an expensive CI with no additional benefits. The junta did **not provide any reason or warning** of the change. The CI to PJ passports process was the only process available for previously undocumented Burmese living in Thailand to gain a valid passport.²¹ A lawyer explained that the **move was illegal under both Burmese and international law**, and was intended to punish Burmese nationals living in Thailand.²²

¹³ [MITV \(17 Sep 2025\) UEC released announcement on election observers](#)

¹⁴ [Irrawaddy \(10 Sep 2025\) First Victim Jailed Under Myanmar's New Election Protection Law](#)

¹⁵ [Kantarawaddy Times \(24 Sep 2025\) SAC Files Charges Under Election Law Against Five Residents in Loikaw, Including Three Minors](#)

¹⁶ [Kantarawaddy Times \(24 Sep 2025\) SAC Files Charges Under Election Law Against Five Residents in Loikaw, Including Three Minors](#)

¹⁷ [AAPP \(29 Sep 2025\) What's Happening in Myanmar](#)

¹⁸ [Mizzima \(27 Sep 2025\) Military charges KNU leaders and Chinland officials under election law](#)

¹⁹ [Myanmar Now \(3 Sep 2025\) Myanmar regime tells Thais to change routes for border trade](#)

²⁰ [Irrawaddy \(8 Sep 2025\) Junta's Route Closure and Crackdown Cripple Myanmar-Thailand Trade](#)

²¹ [Irrawaddy \(26 Sep 2025\) Junta Suddenly Restricts Myanmar Migrants' Passports to 'Thailand Only'](#)

²² [HURFOM \(26 Sep 2025\) Junta Restrictions on Migrant Worker Passports Spark Fears Among Myanmar Workers in Thailand](#)

CRPH, NUG & Other Democratic Forces (more at [CRPH, NUG & other Democratic forces tracker](#))

On 1 Sep, in Mae Sot (Thailand), the **KNU** announced that the **Federal Transitional Constitution** drafting committee would finalize the final document, also known as the Articles of Federal Transitional Arrangement (**AFTA**), before the junta's 28 Dec planned sham election. Upon completion and approval from the NUCC, they would present the constitution to the international community and implement it in resistance areas, including some EAO territories. They stated that the **constitution was their priority** and it would show the international community that they were prepared to move forward politically and militarily in the aftermath of the sham election, which they would not recognize.²³ In Feb 2025, nine groups announced they would draft the AFTA as a **"bottom-up federalism"** constitution to prepare for a transition to a federal union. The signed parties were KNU, Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), Chin National Front (CNF), New Mon State Party-Anti Dictatorship (NMSP-AD), Karenni State Consultative Council (KSCC), Pa-O National Federal Council (PNFC), Mon State Federal Council (MSFC), Ta'ang Political Consultative Council (TPCC), and Women's League of Burma (WLB).²⁴

On 1 Sep, NLD member Sithu Maung posted leaked documents on Facebook that appeared to show that the NLD had provisionally suspended him from the party **without due process**. The NLD had not officially announced the suspension and did not respond to enquiries. Sithu Maung was elected to represent Pabedan Township (Yangon) and is a member of the NUCC and CRPH. He claimed that the NUG had not discussed the issue with him and that the decision did not follow correct procedures. On 2 Sep, he said he still had not received official notification of his suspension or the reasons behind it.²⁵

Civil disobedience, crackdowns (more at [protests, CDM, and crackdowns tracker](#))

Political prisoner reports death in custody in Hpa-An

On 6 Sep, in Hpa-An's **Taung Kalay Prison** (Karen State), a released political prisoner reported that on 13 Jul, junta prison officials **beat to death political prisoner** Ko Nyan Min Tun. He stated that, on 14 Jun, a dormitory of political prisoners jointly demanded better food after prison guards mismanaged the inmates' allocated food budget and **failed to provide them with adequate meals**. Prison staff then beat and shackled 12 'leaders' of the 150 inmates, and locked them in a confined room. One month later, on 13 Jul, the 12 inmates were removed from the room one by one, beaten unconscious, unshackled and dumped back in the room. The following morning, prison staff discovered Ko Nyan Min Tin had **died overnight due to his injuries**. One of the other men was hospitalized for five days, while another received limited medical treatment inside the prison. Following treatment, the 11 political prisoners were put in **solitary confinement**. As of 2 Sep, they remained in solitary confinement. Ko Nyan Min Tun was imprisoned in 2023 under Section 49(a) of the Counter-Terrorism Law.²⁶

Ultrationalist monk incites violence at home and away

On 11 Sep, in Yangon, regime personnel **raided a nightclub** and arrested a DJ, music manager, club manager, and the club owner on charges of "public mischief" for allegedly **disrespecting Buddhism**. On 31 Jul, the DJ had played a remixed version of the traditional Buddhist song "Buddham Saranam Gacchami". **Ultrationalist monk Pauk Ko Taw**, a prominent trainer and leader of junta-allied Pyu Saw Htee militias, reportedly **incited the arrests**. The junta charged the four under Section 505a of the penal code, which carries a penalty of up to three years in prison.²⁷

On 8 Sep, in Thailand, ultrationalist monk **Pauk Ko Taw** met with **Thai influencer** Toon Ratchapakdi, famous for **spreading hate speech** about Burmese migrant workers. The two men agreed to force Burmese nationals back to Burma, and the monk announced he would urge the junta to further restrict people from fleeing to Thailand. A video of the meeting was then posted online. Buddhist abbot Ven. Min Thonnya stated that Pauk Ko Taw was no longer qualified to be a monk and that his hate speech "had the deliberate intent to cause more hardship and engender more threats" to the Burmese people.²⁸

²³ Mizzima (3 Sep 2025) [KNU says Federal Transition Constitution for Myanmar will be completed before junta election](#)

²⁴ MPM via BNI (12 Feb 2025) [Nine opposition groups announce drafting of laws for federal transition period](#)

²⁵ Mizzima (3 Sep 2025) [NLD member Sithu Maung says he has been provisionally suspended from party](#)

²⁶ Mizzima (6 Sep 2025) [Political prisoner dies after solitary confinement in Myanmar's Hpa-an Prison](#)

²⁷ Myanmar Now (16 Sep 2025) [DJ among five arrested for alleged religious defamation by Myanmar military](#)

²⁸ Myanmar Now (10 Sep 2025) [Ultrationalist Burmese monk meets with Thai figure known for bashing Myanmar migrants](#)

Conflict and displacement (more details at [conflict & displacement tracker](#))

National Conflict

- During 18 Aug to mid-September, the month after the junta announced its sham election date, the junta had nearly **doubled its airstrikes, killed over 100 civilians** and injured 122 others, including 27 children. Its air and ground offensives to reclaim lost territories intensified sharply. During this period, the junta **launched 27 airstrikes across 20 townships**—mostly in resistance-controlled or contested areas—compared to 19 airstrikes on 10 townships the month prior.²⁹
- During 1-30 Sep, there were **944 clashes and attacks** on civilians which **killed 268** civilians. The junta launched 201 airstrikes.³⁰

Junta partners with Chinese “Great Firewall” digital repression software: On 9 Sep 2025, Justice for Myanmar (JfM) reported that the junta had partnered with **Chinese government-linked Geedge Networks** to access a commercial version of **China’s Great Firewall software**. This allowed the junta to surveil the online activities of **33.4 million users** which would lead to increased arrests, torture and killing of civilians. Geedge worked directly with the junta and 13 local telecom operators, including main operators, ATOM, Mytel, MPT, and Ooredoo, to run advanced surveillance and censorship systems capable of tracing internet traffic to individual users and **pinpointing their exact locations** through cell data. Geedge supplied hardware, software, training, and technical support to junta personnel. JFM urged the Chinese government to immediately stop transferring arms, equipment, technology, and related support to the junta, and end its political and financial backing of junta-controlled entities and the planned sham election. They urged China to recognize the NUG as the legitimate government, and Ethnic Resistance Organisations and federal units as key stakeholders in building a federal union.³⁰

Sagaing Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Sagaing Region, there were 144 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 58 civilians. The junta launched 29 airstrikes in 14 townships.³¹

- During 6-7 Sep, in **Tigyaing Township**, junta troops accompanying a flotilla conducted airstrikes and artillery attacks on three villages along the river and **killed 11 civilians**. Those killed were from Maung Kone, Kyauk Hmaw, Bo Kone and Wea Gyi (Chun) village. After reinforcing junta troops in **Bhamo town** (Kachin State), the flotilla of around 12 vessels, including two warships, departed Bhamo town down the Irrawaddy River.³²
- On 26 Sep, in **Taze Township**, a junta **airstrike on a gas station** under construction in Kanhtuma village **killed 12 civilians**, including a pregnant woman, and injured four others. Most of the victims were construction workers working at the gas station. Locals said there was no reason for the attack, as no fighting had occurred in the area since February.³³

Junta tortures and burns alive 7 civilians in Sagaing: On 9 Sep, in **Kanbalu Township**, junta and Pyu Saw Htee forces stationed at the Bukone intersection **arrested seven civilians** returning from a gold mine in **Singu Township** (Mandalay Region). The regime forces detained them at Bukone monastery for four days, tied the men’s hands behind their backs, denied them food, and tortured them with bamboo sticks. On 12 Sep, junta soldiers **burned alive six of the detainees** with tires. A 15-year-old boy escaped.³⁴

Junta deploys anti-India resistance groups to fight against PDF: On 15 Sep, in **Kale Township**, PDF drone attacks killed **all 10 members of a junta-allied ethnic-Meitei militia unit**, and injured a junta major in Nan Han Nwet village. The Meitei forces were reportedly members of the **United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA)**, an armed group fighting for Assam’s independence from India. In August, the troops had traveled south by boat along the Chindwin River from **Homalin Township** to **Kale Township**. Earlier, on 2 Sep, the PDF captured seven prisoners of war, including a member of **ULFA**, during clashes with a junta column in Nan Saung Pu village. This column included not only junta battalions and their allied **Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA)** militias, but also Meitei and Naga resistance groups from India.

²⁹ Irrawaddy (25 Sep 2025) Junta Airstrikes Kill Over 100 Civilians Since Election Date Announcement

³⁰ Justice for Myanmar (9 Sep 2025) Silk Road of Surveillance: The role of China's Geedge Networks and Myanmar telecommunications operators in the junta's digital terror campaign

³¹ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

³² Mizzima (8 Sep 2025) တီးချိုနှင့်နယ်တွင် လေကြောင်းနှင့် လက်နက်ကြီး ပစ်ခတ်မှုကြောင့် ၂ ရက်အတွင်း ဒေသခံ ၁၁ ဦး သေဆုံး; KNG (8 Sep 2025) စစ်သင်္ဘောအုပ်စု စုန်ဆင်းလာချိန် လက်နက်ကြီးနဲ့လေကြောင်းပစ်ခတ်လို့ အရပ်သား ၁၁ ဦးသေဆုံး

³³ Myanmar Now (26 Sep 2025) Myanmar junta airstrike kills eight in Sagaing's Taze Township; Burma Human Rights Network (30 Sep 2025) <https://tinyurl.com/4t8mftm7>

³⁴ Myanmar Now (16 Sep 2025) ကန်ဘာလူတွင် အမျိုးသား ၇ ဦး အရှင်လတ်လတ်မီးရှို့သတ်ခံရ၊ ၁ ဦး လွတ်မြောက်လာ

The NUG reported that in August, the junta had transported Meitei and Naga forces from **Hkamti Township** to Kale using its flotilla. Therefore, the **junta was collaborating with groups opposing the Indian government, while maintaining a close public relationship with India.** In a related event in **Tamu Township**, the NUG had previously handed over a captured Meitei rebel to the Indian government following his capture by the PDF during the Nan Mun Tar offensive against the junta.³⁵

Resistance captures Banmauk town: On 15 Sep, in **Banmauk town**, joint PDF and resistance forces launched an **offensive against the junta-allied SNA.** Within two days, resistance fighters **seized at least six SNA outposts** east of **Banmauk town.** On 20 Sep, they **successfully captured the entire town.** Following the SNA's retreat to the west, the junta conducted retaliatory airstrikes, killed one civilian, injured two others, and **trapped thousands of civilians** inside the town. The NUG and resistance forces established a committee to protect civilian property and maintain public order. The NUG also evacuated over 2,000 residents to the east; however, many others, including non-CDM staff, fled west to SNA territory fearing airstrikes in resistance areas.³⁶

Magway Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Magway Region, there were 114 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 22 civilians. The junta launched 22 airstrikes in 6 townships.³⁷

Junta torches IDP shelters in Pakokku: On 22 Sep, in **Pakokku Township**, a junta column of 200 troops advanced from In Pin village and **torched about 150 IDP shelters** in Kun Thee Kan village. Village leaders had already evacuated over 1,000 IDPs beforehand. Local resistance forces attacked the junta troops and forced them to retreat. For almost a year, frequent junta shelling from forces stationed at Pakokku Airport had forced villagers to flee and seek refuge in the now-torched shelters.³⁸

AA seizes junta strategic air support bases: On 30 Sep, in **Ngape Township**, it was reported that the **AA seized several junta bases** near Gok Kyi and Sun Tak villages. These bases had previously provided vital defensive support for the junta's air defense unit at Nat Yay Kan hill. In response, the junta launched multiple airstrikes on the area.³⁹

Chin State

During 1-30 Sep, in Chin State, there were 5 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 2 civilians. The junta launched 3 airstrikes in Kanpetlet, Mindat, and Paletwa townships.⁴⁰

Arakan State

During 1-30 Sep, in Arakan State, there were 63 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 29 civilians. The junta launched 7 airstrikes in Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Thandwe, and Tounghup townships.⁴¹

ARSA kills 8 villagers near Bangladesh-Arakan border: On 10 Sep, in **Maungdaw Township**, the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) reportedly **abducted five civilians** from Ta Man Thar village while they were traveling to a border area for work. A local source in Bangladesh later claimed that the ARSA had **executed eight people**, including the five Ta Man Thar villagers. A month earlier on 25 Aug, the ARSA had also killed a local man. A Kha Maung Seik villager claimed that the ARSA killed anyone they encountered transporting goods or working on the farms.⁴²

ARSA attacks AA border base: In **Maungdaw Township**, it was reported that since 16 Sep, the ARSA conducted a series of attacks on an AA base near Inn Chaung and Kyauk Lone villages. The fighting forced **hundreds of residents to flee** to Taung Pyo and nearby areas. On 19 Sep, the AA accused the ARSA and the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) of infiltrating Maungdaw through the

³⁵ Myanmar Now (24 Sep 2025) [Indian rebels fighting alongside Myanmar junta troops suffer heavy losses in northern Sagaing; Myanmar Now \(12 Sep 2025\) Ethnic rebel from India among junta forces captured in northern Myanmar](#)

³⁶ Myanmar Now (22 Sep 2025) စစ်ကိုင်းတိုင်း ဗန်းမောက်မြို့ကို NUG တပ်များ သိမ်းပိုက်ရန်

³⁷ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

³⁸ DVB (24 Sep 2025) ပခုက္ကူတွင် စစ်ရှောင်စခန်းကို စစ်ကောင်စီတပ် မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီး

³⁹ Narinjara (30 Sep 2025) [AA seizes some vital military bases, including Gok Kyi camp, during conflict in eastern Arakan Roma Mountain near Arakan-Magwe border](#)

⁴⁰ ACLED (12 Sep 2025) Data Accessed 12 Sep Aug 2025

⁴¹ ACLED (12 Sep 2025) Data Accessed 12 Sep Aug 2025

⁴² DVB (23 Sep 2025) ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နယ်စပ်၌ AA နဲ့ ARSA တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်; Irrawaddy (23 Sep 2025) [AA Chief Accuses Bangladesh Officials of Inciting Rohingya Insurgent Attacks](#)

Bangladesh-Burma border to conduct the attacks. On 20 Sep, AA Commander-in-Chief Maj. Gen. Twan Mrat Naing accused some Bangladeshi border security forces of supporting the Rohingya armed groups.⁴³

AA detains female journalist for reporting on lack of school equipment: On 20 Sep, in **Maungdaw town**, the AA **arrested** Mudra, a **woman journalist** with the Arakan-based **Border News Agency (BNA)**. The AA reportedly interrogated her at its intelligence office. BNA editor-in-chief Kaung Myat Naing stated that the AA detained her for reporting on the lack of equipment, such as blackboards and desks, at an ethnic Mro village in Maungdaw Township. They urged the AA to respect international law and immediately release her. At the time of reporting, the AA had still not released her.⁴⁴

Kachin State

During 1-30 Sep, in Kachin State, there were 85 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 34 civilians. The junta launched 15 airstrikes in 6 townships.⁴⁵

- On 18 Sep, in **Hpakant Township**, junta artillery killed a nine-year-old child and injured four others in Maw Shan village.⁴⁶ On 23 Sep, a junta drone bomb on Kyauk Thway Taung village killed two men and one of their sons.⁴⁷
- On 22 Sep, in **Tsawlaw Township**, the junta bombed Lan Se village and **killed three civilians**, including a child.⁴⁸
- On 11 Sep, in **Bhamo town**, the junta recaptured Tank Battalion 5014 and Infantry Battalion (IB) 236 from the Kachin Independence Army (KIA). In Feb 2025, the KIA seized the northern Bhamo town bases, near the Bhamo airport. The KIA and junta continued to fight for control of the town.⁴⁹

Regime airstrikes kill 20 in KIA camp: On 17 Sep, in **Shwegu Township**, two junta fighter jets bombed a **KIA training camp**, killed at least 20 recruits, and wounded over 12. The casualties were likely to be considerably higher. Battalion 12 of the KIA's Brigade 11 had recently cleared up the new site for use. The KIA had reportedly begun investigating the incident due to concerns of possible junta infiltration.⁵⁰

Junta airstrikes intended to force civilians into towns for polling: On 29 Sep, in **Waingmaw Township**, a junta airstrike near a market and school in Sadung town **killed over eight civilians**, including two school children, and injured at least six others. There was no fighting in the area prior to the attack. Residents stated that the junta was **bombing areas it could not access for the sham election to force people into the towns** they controlled, "sacrificing human lives just to get votes."⁵¹

Southern Shan State

During 1-30 Sep, in S. Shan State, there were 11 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 1 civilian.⁵²

On 2 Sep, in **Nyaungshwe Township**, locals reported that **junta-allied Pa'O National Army (PNA)** troops **tortured to death a civilian** in Ma Gyi Seik village. PNA troops detained the man during travel and demanded a ransom of MMK 10 million for his release. After paying an initial MMK 1 million, his family went to retrieve him; but found him severely tortured and injured. A witness stated that PNO troops had **cut his ankle tendons, stabbed his thighs, and injured his whole body**; the motorcycle that carried him to the hospital was soaked in blood. He died soon after reaching the hospital. As the victim was from the minority Intha ethnic group, locals feared the killing could lead to ethnic tensions.⁵³

⁴³ [DVB \(23 Sep 2025\) ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နယ်စပ်၌ AA နဲ့ ARSA တိုက်ပွဲပြင်းထန်; Irrawaddy \(23 Sep 2025\) AA Chief Accuses Bangladesh Officials of Inciting Rohingya Insurgent Attacks](#)

⁴⁴ [Border News Agency \(22 Sep 2025\) Press Release on the Abduction of Female Journalist Mudra](#)

⁴⁵ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁴⁶ [Kachin News Group \(23 Sep 2025\) ဖားကန့်စစ်ရှောင်ပြည်သူတွေ အလုံဖြူထောင်ပြီး မြစ်ကြီးနားဘက် ထွက်ခွာတိမ်းရှောင်](#)

⁴⁷ [Kachin News Group \(23 Sep 2025\) ဖားကန့်စစ်ရှောင်ပြည်သူတွေ အလုံဖြူထောင်ပြီး မြစ်ကြီးနားဘက် ထွက်ခွာတိမ်းရှောင်](#)

⁴⁸ [Myanmar Now \(25 Sep 2025\) Five civilians killed by aerial, drone strikes in Kachin State](#)

⁴⁹ [Kachin News Group \(12 Sep 2025\) ဗန်းမော်မှာ တင့်ကားတပ် \(၅၀၁၄\) နဲ့ ခလရျာဇ် တပ်နှစ်ခု လက်လွှတ်လိုက်ရတယ်လို့ KIO အတည်ပြု](#)

⁵⁰ [The Irrawaddy \(19 Sep 2025\) Myanmar Junta Bombs KIA Position in Shwegu, Killing at Least 17; Myanmar Now \(22 Sep 2025\) Regime informants suspected in deadly attack on KIA camp](#)

⁵¹ [Myanmar Now \(30 Sep 2025\) Myanmar air force bombs Sadung, Kachin State, killing eight including children](#)

⁵² ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁵³ [SHAN \(12 Sep 2025\) PNO Militia Allegedly Tortures Villager to Death in Inle Lake Area](#)

Northern Shan State

During 1-30 Sep, in N. Shan State, there were 78 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 19 civilians. The junta launched 26 airstrikes in Hsipaw, and Kyaukme townships.⁵⁴

Junta intensifies attacks on Kyaukme Township: On 4 Sep, in **Kyaukme Township**, the junta shelled Kone Kaw village and killed a married couple.⁵⁵ The junta deployed **two junta columns supported by drone and air support** to seize control of Kyaukme town and wider township. On 9 Sep, the junta conducted airstrikes on Naung Pyit, Pin Tein and Loi Hkaw villages. Loi Hkaw village is located on a major transport route that connects TNLA-controlled Hsipaw and Kyaukme towns. There were reportedly no civilian casualties, as residents had already fled. On 7 Sep, regime media claimed they had seized two positions from the TNLA in the township.⁵⁶ On 23 Sep, residents reported that junta troops had recently seized a TNLA outpost in Hkaik Ton Huong village and had **reached the outskirts of Kyaukme town**. During September, the junta ramped up attacks and airstrikes to seize Kyaukme, **killed almost 30 civilians**, injured over 50 more, and displaced 86,000. Earlier on 16 Jul, the junta regained control of neighbouring Nawnghkio Township.⁵⁷

On 24 Sep, in Kyaukme Township, junta troops **shot dead a monk, a mother, and her two children** near Nar Aik Hkant village. The **soldiers raped the 16-year-old daughter before killing her**. A Tai Student Union representative stated that junta troops had forced a local man to show them the temporary hiding places of villagers, which is where they raided and murdered the family members.⁵⁸

On 29 Sep, in Kyaukme Township, it was reported that after junta troops withdrew from Naung Ping Village Tract in mid-September, residents found at least **six beheaded bodies left behind by troops**. The heads of the deceased were left in fertilizer bags. Locals stated that they were not local men and were likely TNLA prisoners of war captured during the fight for Kyaukme. Locals also stated that junta troops had **buried several bodies inside monasteries** in Naung Ping Village Tract during their occupation, and that many villagers remained missing. Since the beginning of September, the junta had barred locals who had fled the violence from returning to the village. Aid workers reported that there were about **9,000 IDPs in 40 IDP camps** in Kyaukme Township, in desperate need of food aid and medicine.⁵⁹

MNDAA publicly executes 7: On 26 Sep, in Hseni Township, the **Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) publicly executed seven men** in a market in Man Pang village. Four of the men, including a MNDAA soldier, were sentenced to death for murder, and the other three for armed robbery and kidnapping. The MNDAA had carried out public executions **previously in Apr 2025, Dec 2024, and Apr 2024**. Amidst reports that China had pressured the MNDAA to hand over Hseni town to the junta in September, a Hseni resident feared that the executions were its final show of power before handing over the town to the junta, following a similar pattern in Lashio in April.⁶⁰

Karenni State

During 1-30 Sep, in Karenni State, there were 22 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 3 civilians. The junta launched 4 airstrikes in Demoso, Hpruso, and Loikaw townships.⁶¹

- On 1 Sep, in **Demoso Township**, a junta Y-12 transport aircraft dropped two bombs on an **IDP camp** and injured three IDPs, including two children.⁶² On 11 Sep, junta artillery hit a house, **killed a mother, father and grandmother**, and injured their three children. There had reportedly been no clashes in the area since the attempted coup.⁶³
- On 11 Sep, the Karenni Interim Executive Council (IEC) reported that a surge in junta offensives along the Shan-Karenni state border had displaced over **30,000 people in 2025** alone. As the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, aid workers reported that IDPs were in urgent need

⁵⁴ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁵⁵ SHAN (10 Sep 2025) Artillery and Airstrikes Kill Civilians in Kyaukme and Hsipaw Townships

⁵⁶ Myanmar Now (9 Sep 2025) Junta airstrikes hit Kyaukme again as ground troops push through northern Shan State

⁵⁷ Myanmar Now (23 Sep 2025) Junta troops push toward Kyaukme amid heavy clashes with TNLA

⁵⁸ Myanmar Now (26 Sep 2025) Junta soldiers accused of rape, summary execution in northern Shan State village; SHAN (29 Sep 2025) Kyaukme Massacre: Monk and Family Killed, Teenage Girl Raped Amid Junta Offensive

⁵⁹ SHAN (29 Sep 2025) Six Beheaded Bodies Found in Northern Shan State

⁶⁰ SHAN (29 Sep 2025) Public Executions Carried Out by MNDAA in Hsenwi Township

⁶¹ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁶² Kantarawaddy Times (1 Sep 2025) Three, Including Children, Injured in Y-12 Aircraft Bombing at the IDP Camp

⁶³ Kantarawaddy Times (13 Sep 2025) Three Civilians Killed, Three Injured by Military Junta's Artillery in Demoso

of food aid and shelter. The IEC reported that since 2021, conflict had displaced around **250,000 people to 450 IDP camps** in the state.⁶⁴

Karen State

During 1-30 Sep, in Karen State, there were 90 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 6 civilians. The junta launched 21 airstrikes in Hlaingbwe, Kyainseikgyi, and Myawaddy townships.⁶⁵

Junta attacks on civilians cause mass displacement: On 26 Sep, in **Myawaddy Township**, the junta conducted a **drone strike on a monastery and school** near **Lay Kay Kaw town**. The next day, the junta launch another drone strike on Min Let Pan monastery. On 28 Sep, fighter jets dropped two bombs on Mae Htaw Tha and Lay Kay Kaw villages. The attacks forced IDPs and villagers to flee towards the Moei River. There was no fighting in the area prior to the attacks.⁶⁶ On 26 Sep, it was reported that during September, junta offensives forced **over 10,000 villagers** from 26 villages in **Myawaddy Township** to flee. The Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) reported that IDPs were in **urgent need of food, medicine, and drinking water**, and around **300 villagers had fled into Thailand**.⁶⁷

On 24 Sep, in **Hpa-An Township**, junta Light Infantry Battalion (LIB) 545 troops shelled two villages, injured 7 locals and destroyed the village monastery.⁶⁸ During 21 - 22 Sep, on the highway connecting **Mudon Township** (Mon State) and **Kyainseikgyi Township** (Karen State), the junta and allied Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) launched an offensive to control the highway and forced 400 villagers from six villages to flee.⁶⁹

Bago Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Bago Region, there were 85 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 32 civilians. The junta launched 16 airstrikes in 7 townships.⁷⁰

- On 26 Sep, in **Padaung Township**, it was reported that the **AA captured two junta military camps** near Hsinlan village on the Taungup-Padaung road, a key route linking Arakan State with Bago Region. In response, the junta launched aerial and artillery attacks and reinforced troops in the area.⁷¹

Tanintharyi Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Tanintharyi Region, there were 77 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 13 civilians. The junta launched 12 airstrikes in Dawei, Launglon, and Thayetchaung townships.⁷²

- On 17 Sep, in **Launglon Township**, junta Y-12 aircraft conducted an airstrike, killed two villagers and injured four.⁷³
- On 28 Sep, in **Palaw Township**, the junta torched over 10 houses of villagers who fled the clashes and took refuge in Min Pyin village.⁷⁴
- During 14 - 16 Sep, in **Dawei Township**, indiscriminate junta artillery attacks near Pa Kar Ri village **forced over 3,500 locals to flee**.⁷⁵ On 15 Sep, junta artillery attacks and airstrikes on Pa Kar Ri village injured two civilians, and destroyed a monastery and four houses.⁷⁶

Troops conduct torching rampage in Thayetchaung: In **Thayetchaung Township**, in the first week of September, a junta column of 200 troops redeployed to Yan Taung village **torched 40 houses** in Yan Taung and a nearby village. On 20 Sep, the troops **threatened to torch unoccupied houses** in the

⁶⁴ Kantarawaddy Times (11 Sep 2025) Karenni State Sees 30,000 More Displaced in 2025, Escalating Humanitarian Needs

⁶⁵ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁶⁶ KIC News (29 Sep 2025) စစ်ဆိုင်ထားခြင်းမရှိသည့် လေးကေကော်အနီး ရွာများကို စစ်တပ်ဗုံးကြဲ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း၊ စာသင်ကျောင်း များ ပျက်စီး

⁶⁷ Irrawaddy (26 Sep 2025) Over 10,000 Villagers Flee Junta Offensive in Karen State

⁶⁸ KIC News (23 Sep 2025) ကျိုပိုင်တွင် စစ်တပ်လက်နက်ကြီးကျွန် ၇ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ၊ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း ပျက်စီးသွား

⁶⁹ HURFOM (25 Sep 2025) Military advance forces villages alongside Mudon – Kyarinnseikyi Motorway flee homes

⁷⁰ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁷¹ Narinjara (29 Sep 2025) တောင်ကုတ်- ပန်းတောင်းရိုးလမ်းပေါ်ရှိ အကြမ်းဖက်စစ်စခန်းတုန်းနစ်ခဲ့ရာ AA နှင့်ပူးပေါင်းတပ်က သိမ်းပိုက်ရရှိဟုဆို

⁷² ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁷³ Dawei Watch (18 Sep 2025) လောင်းလုံးမြို့နယ်နှင့်အနီးတဝိုက်တွင် လေယာဉ်ဖြင့်ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရပြီး ဒေသခံများ ထိခိုက်သေဆုံးမှုရှိ

⁷⁴ Thanlwin Times (30 Sep 2025) နှစ်ဖက်တိုက်ပွဲအတွင်း ပုလောမင်းပြင်ရွာကို စစ်တပ်မီးတင်ရှို့

⁷⁵ Dawei Watch (16 Sep 2025) ထားဝယ် ပကာရီတိုက်ပွဲကြောင့် ဒေသခံ ၃၅၀၀ ကျော် စစ်ရှောင်နေရ

⁷⁶ Dawei Watch (16 Sep 2025) ထားဝယ်အရှေ့တော ပကာရီရွာတိုက်ပွဲတွင် ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းနှင့် နေအိမ်အချို့ ပျက်စီး၊ အရပ်သားနှစ်ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

village.⁷⁷ The KNU Brigade 4 reported that during 29 and 30 Sep, a junta column of battalions 403, 404, and 405 **torched 73 houses** in Kyauk Hlay Kar village.⁷⁸

Mon State

During 1-30 Sep, in Mon State, there were 26 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 4 civilians. The junta launched one airstrike in Kyaukmaraw township.⁷⁹

- On 25 Sep, in **Ye Township**, three junta columns of over 300 troops **abducted over 30 villagers** from two villages. Junta troops beat them and used them as human shields during offensives in seven villages.⁸⁰ The junta **extorted between MMK 500,000 to 1,000,000** from the hostages' families before releasing them on 26 Sep in Taung Sun village.⁸¹
- On 28 Sep, in **Thaton Township**, a combined junta army and police force of 50 personnel raided Kayin Lay Seik village and **arrested over 30 villagers** — around 10 women, 15 men, including 5 children aged around 13. It was reported that the junta **brought the villagers to No. 9 Training Base** in Thaton town. As of 30 Sep, they were still detained.⁸²

Ayeyarwady Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Ayeyarwady Region, there were 12 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 1 civilian. The junta launched 2 airstrikes in Yegyi township.⁸³

- On 2 Sep, in **Ngapudaw Township**, junta troops raided Nant Thar Pu and Thit Phyu villages and arrested four ethnic Rakhine IDPs from Arakan State accused of having links with the AA.⁸⁴
- On 17 Sep, in **Yegyi Township**, junta fighter jets conducted three airstrikes on three villages in the early morning and destroyed 20 houses.⁸⁵

Mandalay Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Mandalay Region, there were 108 clashes and attacks against civilians, which killed 44 civilians. The junta launched 43 airstrikes in 10 townships.⁸⁶

Junta bombs before ballots: On 27 Sep, it was reported that in **Mandalay Region**, for Phase One of their planned sham election, the junta planned to conduct voting in **eight of 28 townships** – Kyaukse, Nyaung-U, Pyin Oo Lwin, Meiktila, Pyawbwe, Yamethin, Chanayethazan, and Aungmyaythazan. The three resistance strongholds - Natogyi, Singu, and Mogoke - were declared unfit for elections. The junta listed the remaining 17 townships for voting at a later stage. In order to increase the number of townships 'fit' to hold elections in the second and third phases, during September, the junta conducted targeted offensives on civilian areas in **Madaya Township**, especially in resistance-controlled eastern Madaya and Thabeikkyin Township, to **force civilians into junta-controlled towns.**⁸⁷

Since early September, in **Madaya Township**, advancing junta troops and attacks **forced civilians from 25 villages** in eastern Madaya to flee. The junta conducted multiple **airstrikes on IDP shelters** throughout the month, forcing civilians to flee to towns where they could be forced to vote.⁸⁸ On 3 Sep, a junta Y-12 fighter jet dropped **50 bombs on Sedawgyi Hydropower Plant** in eastern Madaya town and destroyed three transformers. The plant supplies water and power to four townships in Mandalay: Madaya, Patheingyi, PDF-controlled Singu, and Thabeikkyin, which is in a state of conflict. On the same day, junta troops raided Ywar Thar village and torched houses, forcing residents to leave.⁸⁹

⁷⁷ KIC News (21 Sep 2025) သရက်ချောင်း၊ ရန်တောင်ရွာမှာ မီးရှို့သွားသည့် စစ်အုပ်စုက ဒေသခံများကိုခြိမ်းခြောက်

⁷⁸ Dawei Watch (30 Sep 2025) သရက်ချောင်း ကျောက်လှေကားရွာတွင် နေအိမ် ၇၀ကျော် မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးခံရ

⁷⁹ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁸⁰ Thanlwin Times (26 Sep 2025) ရေးမှာ စစ်ကြောင်းက ဒေသခံ ၃၀ ကျော်ကို လူသားဒိုင်းအဖြစ်ဖမ်းဆီး

⁸¹ Thanlwin Times (28 Sep 2025) ရေးမှာ စစ်ကြောင်း လူသားဒိုင်းအဖြစ် ဖမ်းဆီးထားတဲ့ ဒေသခံ ၃၀ ကျော် ပြန်လွတ်ဖို့ ငွေပေးရ

⁸² Mon News (30 Sep 2025) သထုံတွင် ကလေးအပါ အမျိုးသမီး၊ အမျိုးသား ၃၀ ဦးထက်မနည်း ဖမ်းဆီးခံရ၊ ယနေ့ထိ ပြန်မလွတ်သေး

⁸³ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁸⁴ DVB (3 Sep 2025) ငရုတ်ကောင်းတွင် ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားစစ်ဘေးရှောင် ၄ ဦးကို စစ်ကောင်စီတပ်က ဖမ်းဆီး

⁸⁵ DVB (18 Sep 2025) ရေကြည်တွင် စစ်တပ် ဗုံးကြဲမှုကြောင့် နေအိမ်များ ပျက်စီး

⁸⁶ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

⁸⁷ Irrawaddy (27 Sep 2025) မတ္တရာအရှေ့ခြမ်း ကိုးလုံးမြန်၊ တံငါရွာ စစ်တပ်ပြန်PDF ရ

⁸⁸ DVB (18 Sep 2025) မတ္တရာတွင် စစ်ရှောင်ခိုလှုံသည့်နေရာများကို စစ်တပ်က လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်

⁸⁹ DVB (4 Sep 2025) မတ္တရာ၊ ဆည်တော်ကြီးလျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားပေးစက်ရုံကို စစ်တပ်က ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်

On 15 Sep, in **Madaya Township**, a junta airstrike hit a road between Diyar and Oakkan villages and killed six civilians, including two children.⁹⁰ On 16 Sep, junta airstrikes on three different places across **Madaya Township** killed three men and injured one other.⁹¹ On 21 Sep, 500 junta troops attacked and recaptured bases in Koe Lone Pyun and Tangar villages from the Mandalay PDF.⁹² On 23 Sep, junta shelling on Yonepin village killed one woman and injured three others.⁹³

On 4 Sep, in **Thabeikkyin Township**, junta troops launched artillery attacks on IDP camps in Zayatkwinn village and killed two IDPs.⁹⁴ On 7 Sep, the junta conducted an afternoon airstrike on a house in Kyauk Hpyu village that injured six children and their teacher. That night, the junta bombed the village again and killed a 10-year-old child.⁹⁵ On 20 Sep, the junta conducted an airstrike on Lan Lel Kyit and Kyauk Hpyar villages, killed four civilians and injured 10 others.⁹⁶ The junta then intensified its attacks and airstrikes on Lan Lel Kyit village and recaptured it on 22 Sep.⁹⁷ On 25 Sep, the junta launched three airstrikes on a resistance-controlled checkpoint, injured two civilians and destroyed buildings.⁹⁸

Naypyidaw Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Naypyidaw Region, there were 2 clashes and attacks against civilians.⁹⁹

Yangon Region

During 1-30 Sep, in Yangon Region, there were 24 clashes and attacks against civilians.¹⁰⁰

- On 19 Sep, in **Dagon Myothit (East) Township**, urban guerrilla groups bombed an administration office that was assisting the junta's sham election. The number of casualties was unknown.¹⁰¹
- On 25 Sep, in **Hlegu Township**, the Yangon Army Urban Guerrilla group attacked an administration office with two handmade mines and injured four junta administrative staff. The office was involved in recruiting youths for conscription and assisting in the sham election.¹⁰²

Rohingya

UNGA reveals worsening crisis for Rohingya following aid cuts: On 30 Sep, at the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and other Minorities in Myanmar, Rohingya speakers detailed a deteriorating crisis for the Rohingya both in Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh) and Arakan State. Maung Sawyeddollah of the Rohingya Students Network accused the AA of waging a "systematic campaign" against Rohingya, and presented photographic evidence of a deadly Aug 2024 drone attack on civilians which **killed about 200 people**.

Wai Wai Nu of the Women's Peace Network stated that the AA's tactics of massacre, forced recruitment, and sexual violence mirrored the junta's own systematic oppression. UN officials highlighted the severe impact of aid cuts on 1.2 million refugees in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh's chief adviser Muhammad Yunus, cited the country's own challenges in granting "work rights"—unlike Thailand—as he called for repatriation as the only solution. However, UN Special Envoy Julie Bishop warned that the junta-AA conflict creates an "insurmountable barrier" to their return. The US and UK pledged new aid totaling over USD 96 million for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.¹⁰³

BROUK petitions Argentine Court to include AA in arrest warrant: On 3 Sep, the Burmese Rohingya Organisation UK (BROUK) **petitioned the Argentine Federal Court** in Buenos Aires to expand its

⁹⁰ DVB (18 Sep 2025) မတ္တရာတွင် စစ်ရှောင်ခိုလှုံသည့်နေရာများကို စစ်တပ်က လေကြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်

⁹¹ DVB (17 Sep 2025) မတ္တရာမြို့နယ်ကို စစ်တပ်က လေယာဉ်ဖြင့် ဗုံးကြဲ၊ အရပ်သား ၃ ဦးသေဆုံး

⁹² Irrawaddy (27 Sep 2025) မတ္တရာအရှေ့ခြမ်း ကိုးလုံးပြန်၊ တံငါရွာ စစ်တပ်ပြန်ရ

⁹³ DVB (17 Sep 2025) မတ္တရာတွင် စစ်တပ် လက်နက်ကြီးပစ်ခတ်မှုကြောင့် အမျိုးသမီး ၁ ဦး သေဆုံးပြီး ၃ ဦး ဒဏ်ရာရ

⁹⁴ DVB (12 Sep 2025) သပိတ်ကျင်းစစ်ရှောင် ထောင်ချီအတွက် စားနပ်ရိက္ခာနှင့် အခြေခံဆေးဝါး အကူအညီ လိုအပ်နေ

⁹⁵ Myanmar Now (9 Sep 2025) Myanmar junta airstrike kills, injures children in village north of Mandalay

⁹⁶ Myanmar Now (22 Sep 2025) Airstrikes north of Mandalay kill four, injure 12

⁹⁷ Myanmar Now (25 Sep 2025) Villagers told to flee as clashes intensify along Thabeikkyin-Mogoke road

⁹⁸ DVB (26 Sep 2025) သပိတ်ကျင်းက တော်လှန်ရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ စစ်ဆေးရေးဂိတ်ကို လေတပ်က ဗုံးကြဲတိုက်ခိုက်

⁹⁹ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

¹⁰⁰ ACLED (10 Oct 2025) Data Accessed 10 Oct 2025

¹⁰¹ DVB (19 Sep 2025) အရှေ့ဒဂုံမြို့နယ် ၁၂၄ ရပ်ကွက် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးရုံး လက်ပစ်ဗုံးဖြင့် ပစ်ခတ်ခံရ

¹⁰² DVB (27 Sep 2025) လှည်းကူးက ရပ်ကွက်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံး မိုင်းခွဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခံရပြီး ၄ ဦးထက်မနည်း ထိခိုက်

¹⁰³ Al Jazeera (1 Oct 2025) Rohingya ask UN 'where is the justice' amid Myanmar violence, aid cuts; AFP (1 Oct 2025) Rohingya tell UN of Myanmar bloodshed, suffering

universal jurisdiction case to **include atrocity crimes committed by the AA**. It submitted evidence and presented five witnesses ready to testify on AA atrocity crimes. They also sought arrest warrants for senior AA leaders, including Commander-in-Chief Twan Mrat Naing. BROUK President Tun Khin stated that the AA was committing the same crimes against humanity and genocide that the Myanmar military was being investigated for. BROUK president Tun Khin stated that they had initiated the case “with frustration” as a necessary step to prevent further atrocities by the AA.¹⁰⁴

IIMM finds junta built BGP base on razed Rohingya houses during 2017 genocide: On 29 Sep, the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) reported that during the 2017 Rohingya genocide, the Burma military **systematically destroyed homes** and properties of those who had fled the violence and constructed a Border Guard Police (BGP) base over the razed lands. In Myo Thu Gyi village tract, Maungdaw Township (Arakan State), Rohingya families could document generations of land ownership with evidence confirming the prior existence of over 800 houses, shops, markets, and mosques before the attacks. By 2018, the military had burned and flattened **more than 411 acres**, replacing the former villages with an extensive BGP facility. The IIMM identified **several entities that profited** from this destruction and construction: the Ministry of Home Affairs financed and directed the expansion of the BGP facilities; the BGP itself, as it occupied the confiscated Rohingya land; and corporations, including the Asia World Company, which built the new bases, roads, and security outposts.¹⁰⁵

Women remain defiant (more details at [women tracker](#))

- On 28 Aug, in **Hseni Township** (N. Shan State), an unknown perpetrator raped and murdered a Chinese school teacher in Manpan village. Locals reported that MNDAA soldiers had removed her body and claimed they were covering up the death.¹⁰⁶ However, on 26 Sep, the MNDAA publically executed an MNDAA soldier who was found guilty of raping and murdering the woman.¹⁰⁷
- On 8 Sep, the Burmese Women’s Union (BWU) reported that during August, junta attacks and airstrikes had **killed at least 73 women across Burma**. They added that 54 women were killed by airstrikes, and 27 of the fatalities were killed in the Mandalay Region.¹⁰⁸

Resistance not proactive on addressing CRSV

On 2 Sep, in **AA-controlled Paletwa Township** (Chin State), it was reported that on 5 Apr, two plain-clothed **AA soldiers raped a woman** and attempted to drown her. She managed to survive when her in-laws came looking for her and alerted others. The woman reported the incident to the AA village administrator, as she recognized the perpetrators were from the AA. She was told that the two suspects confessed during interrogation. On 25 Apr, the AA spokesperson announced that two AA soldiers had been convicted of sexual assault, that they had been drunk, and that they would be punished. However, **no information was released** on the men’s identities or their sentences. Upon questioning by Myanmar Now, the AA said that one man had been sentenced and executed; the other also received a death sentence, which was delayed for six months pending appeal. The survivor raised concern that she was not given proof of the sentences or of their implementation.¹⁰⁹

On 5 Sep, the AA **sentenced a man to 40 years in prison** for the rape of four women. The AA will try him for the rape of six more women.¹¹⁰ On 1 Aug, the AA Commander-in-Chief’s wife, Hnin Zar Phyu, shared a Facebook statement from the Arakanese Ladies of all Ages organization - of which she is the chairperson - which urged the AA to immediately provide physical and psychological support to survivors of sexual violence, and take urgent action to prevent sexual violence against women and girls.¹¹¹

On 5 Sep, in Wetlet Township (Sagaing Region), a **Lin Mywe Gyi local PDF soldier** (not under NUG command), Myo Ko, reportedly **raped an 11-year-old girl** in Ywethargyi village. However, the PDF **failed to investigate the case or punish the perpetrator**. On 9 Sep, villagers and the Wetlet All Burma

¹⁰⁴ BROUK (3 Sep 2025) Argentine court urged to include Arakan Army atrocities in Rohingya genocide case

¹⁰⁵ Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (29 Sep 2025) [The Destruction and Dispossession of Rohingya Land and Property during the 2017 Clearance Operations - Public Summary](#)

¹⁰⁶ SHAN (4 Sep 2025) MNDAA ထိန်းချုပ် သိန္နီမြို့နယ်တွင် တရုတ်ကျောင်းဆရာမတစ်ဦး မုဒိမ်းကျင့်သတ်ဖြတ်ခံရ

¹⁰⁷ SHAN (29 Sep 2025) Public Executions Carried Out by MNDAA in Hsenwi Township

¹⁰⁸ Mizzima (9 Sep 2025) BWU reports 73 women killed in August due to Myanmar junta attacks

¹⁰⁹ Myanmar Now (2 Sep 2025) ‘I’ll never return as long as they’re still there’: One woman’s ordeal in AA-controlled Paletwa Township

¹¹⁰ HI Burma (5 Sep 2025) အမျိုးသမီး ၁၁ ဦးကို မုဒိမ်းကျင့်ခဲ့သူကို ထောင်ဒဏ်နှစ် ၄၀ ချ

¹¹¹ Mrat Shaun via Facebook (1 Aug 2025) <https://tinyurl.com/y57d9reb>

Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU) marched against the PDF. They demanded that they and the NUG investigate and punish the rapist. The ABFSU stated that if the NUG failed or delayed delivering a verdict, they would use the “people’s system of justice” to deliver justice. The Wetlet Township People’s Security Force, under the command of the NUG, detained the accused rapist. The NUG spokesperson said the case would proceed in accordance with the law.¹¹²

NUG-affiliated resistance forces murder 9 women, inc. a pregnant woman

In **Salingyi Township** (Sagaing Region), residents submitted a complaint to the NUG Ministry of Defense after resistance forces **extrajudicially killed** nine women, including a pregnant woman. On the night of 2 Jul 2023, members of the People’s Defense Organization (PDO), People’s Administrative Organization (PAO), both under NUG Ministry of Defense control, and other local resistance forces ordered residents of Sarkhar village to turn off their lights. They then arrested nine women, accused them of refusing to join CDM and of working at a junta-owned clothing factory. The women were reportedly tortured, mutilated, and some were beheaded. Witnesses were too terrified to speak out. It was not until Sep 2025 that the victims’ families learned they were killed. The NUG made no response to the complaint.¹¹³

COVID-19, Health, Education (more at [COVID-19, healthcare, and education tracker](#))

- On 15 Sep, the NUG Ministry of Human Rights reported that the junta had **killed at least 507 children in massacres** since 2021. Since 2023, junta airstrikes have **killed 546 children** and injured 815 more. Furthermore, the regime had **forcibly conscripted at least 28 children as of 31 Aug 2025**. The NUG called on the international community to hold the junta accountable.¹¹⁴
- On 29 Sep, in **Myawaddy Township** (Karen State), it was reported that the junta conducted a **kamikaze drone strike on a school** in Min Let Pan village and destroyed the school building.¹¹⁵
- On 29 Sep, in **Paletwa town** (Chin State), junta **airstrikes on a public hospital killed two women** and injured 19 others, including children. There was no fighting at the time of the attack. The AA warned the public of continued attacks and urged them to be alert at all times. The AA has controlled Paletwa Township since 14 Jan 2024.¹¹⁶

Junta medical blockages lead to disease outbreaks.

On 19 Sep, in **Mindat Township** (Chin State), it was reported that since 10 August, an outbreak of **diseases killed 11 children** and infected over 600 people. The outbreak, which included influenza, pneumonia and diarrhea, forced several schools to close and residents were advised to avoid gatherings. A local health official stated that there was a severe medicine shortage and that the **junta’s blockade on food and medical supplies** to Chin State severely worsened the situation.¹¹⁷

On 30 Sep, in **Demoso Township** (Karenni State), it was reported that over 50 IDPs from “Htaye Kay Lyar” camp had suffered from an **outbreak of skin infections**. A midwife stated that lack of clean water and inadequate personal hygiene likely caused the outbreak. She added that such outbreaks kept recurring as there was a shortage of medicine to fully eradicate the infections.¹¹⁸

Regime airstrike kills 22 in Arakan boarding schools

On 12 Sep, in **Kyauktaw Township** (Arakan State), a junta airstrike on two private **boarding schools killed 22 people**, mostly schoolchildren, and injured 19 others. Around midnight, the junta conducted the airstrike on two boarding high schools, Pyinyar Pan Kin and Amyin Thit, in Thayet Ta Pin village on the Yangon-Sittwe Road. Since the war restarted in Arakan State on November 13, 2023, all public

¹¹² Chindwin News Agency via Facebook (11 Sep 2025) <https://tinyurl.com/4vvcxzkv>; Mizzima (12 Sep 2025) [Wetlet residents and ABFSU demand swift justice in child rape case involving local PDF member in Sagaing Region](#)

¹¹³ Burma VJ (18 Sep 2025) ကိုယ်ဝန်ဆောင်တစ်ဦးအပါအဝင် အမျိုးသမီး ၉ ဦးကိုဖမ်းဆီးသတ်ဖြတ်မှုနဲ့ ယင်းဗာပင်ခရိုင်တပ်ရင်း ၂ စနဲ့ ပဏာမပစ္စည်းတိုက်ခိုက်မှု

¹¹⁴ Ministry of Human Rights (15 Sep 2025) <https://tinyurl.com/5n6vdxzc>

¹¹⁵ KIC News (29 Sep 2025) မြဝတီတောင်ဘက် မင်းလက်ပုံ စာသင်ကျောင်း ကာမီကာဒီ ဒရုန်းဖြင့် တိုက်ခိုက်ခံရ

¹¹⁶ Narinjara (29 Sep 2025) Two women killed, 19 others injured in junta’s hospital airstrike in Paletwa; Narinjara (30 Sep 2025) [AA releases urgent statement on air, sea, artillery attacks](#)

¹¹⁷ Mizzima (19 Sep 2025) Infectious disease outbreak kills 11 children in Mindat, over 600 infected amid medicine shortage

¹¹⁸ BNI (30 Sep 2025) Skin Infections Persist Among Displaced Persons at “Htaye Kay Lyar” IDP Camp in Western Dee Maw Hso

schools in areas controlled by the AA have been shut down. Pro-junta social media accounts claimed that the AA was training its troops in the village. The AA has controlled Kyauktaw since Jan 2024.¹¹⁹

Business and economics (more details at [business & economic responses tracker](#))

On 11 Sep, Burmese telecommunications company **Ooredoo Myanmar** announced that it would rebrand as “U9” from 20 Sep. It assured customers and sellers that services would continue as usual.¹²⁰ In Sep 2022, **Ooredoo Myanmar**’s parent company, Qatar-based Ooredoo, **sold its operations** in Burma to **Nine Communications**, a Singapore-based firm jointly owned by Nyan Win and Link Family Office, for **USD 578 million**. It was later identified that the actual owner of Ooredoo Myanmar was junta crony **Jonathan Myo Kyaw Thaung**. Justice for Myanmar (JfM) accused his company, **KT Services & Logistics**, of supplying the junta with Eurocopter and Fokker aircraft. On 24 Jul 2025, the US lifted sanctions on him.¹²¹

Czech Republic supplied aircraft to the junta - breached EU sanctions

On 8 Sep, Myanmar Witness revealed evidence that the **Czech Let Aircraft Industries**, part of the **Omnipol Group**, may have supplied the **Myanmar Air Force (MAF)** with **three Let L410 UVP-E20 aircraft**, despite EU sanctions against the junta. Flight tracking data showed that **Let Aircraft Industries** owned a Let L410-UPV E20 Turbolet with serial number 3413, registered in the Czech Republic as OK-JMA. In late Sep 2024, the plane flew from Kunovice Airport to the Yangon area. By 24 Oct 2024, the **junta had registered** the OK-JMA (serial number 3413) aircraft as XY-AMV and added it to the MAF. The aircraft has since been **tracked flying across various locations** in Burma.¹²²

In 2025, **two additional aircraft**, OK-AMJ (serial number 3418) and OK-AMK (serial number 3419), also departed from Kunovice to Yangon on 9 Jun and 8 Jul 2025, respectively. Myanmar Witness had not independently verified their current presence in Burma but the group believed both planes were now used by the MAF. It appeared likely that the **MAF now owned three Let L410 UVP-E20 aircraft**. If confirmed, these transfers would have breached EU restrictions on arms and dual-use goods to Burma.¹²³

On 18 Sep, it was reported that the NUG representative office in Prague raised the issue with the Czech Republic’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Czech Ministry replied that the aircraft were delivered to a civil aviation company, **Myanmar Airways International (MAI)**, not to the MAF, and so it did not breach any sanctions. However, MAI’s owner, Aung Aung Zaw, is a known business associate of the junta. **MAI aircraft have transported junta leader** Min Aung Hlaing to Russia and China, and the airline reportedly **shares aircraft with the MAF** for official use.¹²⁴

Junta plans to export blood rubies and sapphires to China

On 16 Sep, it was reported that the junta was moving to **formalize ruby and sapphire exports to China** following pressure from international sanctions on the gemstone industry, which provides significant revenue to **fund the junta’s atrocities** against civilians. On 16 Sep, the junta’s Ministry of Commerce hosted “The Soul Treasure of Myanmar” event in Nanning (China) to promote Burma’s gems to Chinese traders. Representatives from the **Yangon Region Gems and Jewellery Entrepreneurs Association** and various Chinese business groups attended. At the event, the Association and the **Burma Trade Centre (Hainan) signed an MoU to jointly market** Burmese gemstones in China.¹²⁵

Burma’s rubies and sapphires primarily come from Ta’ang National Liberation Army (TNLA)-controlled **Mogoke Township** (Mandalay Region). The junta lost control over **Mogoke town** in Jul 2024. In Sep 2024, TNLA publicly allowed small-scale mining, but also allegedly granted large-scale rights to Chinese and Wa-linked parties, which caused severe environmental harm. The junta has since threatened **legal action against unauthorized mining** and **launched airstrikes on mining areas** and **civilians** in Mogoke

¹¹⁹ [Narinjara \(12 Sep 2025\) Death toll in junta airstrike on two boarding schools rises to 22 in Kyauktaw; Narinjara \(14 Sep 2025\) Air strike kills 19 school students in Rakhine; Irrawaddy \(12 Sep 2025\) 22 People, Mostly Children, Dead in Junta Airstrike on Boarding School in Rakhine](#)

¹²⁰ [DVB \(11 Sep 2025\) အိုရီဒူးမြန်မာက U9 အမည်သို့ ပြောင်းလဲမည်](#)

¹²¹ [DVB \(17 Sep 2025\) Regime plans to retake four towns in Rakhine State; Military crony to helm rebranded Ooredoo Myanmar](#)

¹²² [Myanmar Witness \(8 Sep 2025\) Tracing flights: Has a Czech company supplied aircraft to the Myanmar air force?](#)

¹²³ [Myanmar Witness \(8 Sep 2025\) Tracing flights: Has a Czech company supplied aircraft to the Myanmar air force?](#)

¹²⁴ [Irrawaddy \(22 Sep 2025\) Czech Republic Supplies Planes to Myanmar Airline Tied to Junta](#)

¹²⁵ [Irrawaddy \(18 Sep 2025\) Myanmar Junta Pushes Ruby and Sapphire Sales to China Amid Sanctions](#)

town. China is currently pressuring the TNLA to cease its offensives against the junta and is likely to support the junta's gemstone trade.¹²⁶

Rare-earth mining in Shan State triggers flooding and cross-border pollution

On 18 Sep, in junta-controlled **Mong Khark Township** (E. Shan State), the Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) reported that since late Jul 2025, about 16 ha of farmland along the Lwe River had **faced unprecedented flooding**. The area lay around **20 km downstream from rare-earth mines** in UWSA-controlled **Mong Bawk town**. On 27 Jul, heavy rain made the Lwe River burst its banks and **flood nearby fields** with up to two meters of water. After three days, the flood left 60 cm of mud over half of the farmland. Farmers tried to replant, but floods on 5 and 10 Aug **destroyed new crops** again. The farmers said this **damage was worse than ever before**.¹²⁷

SHRF linked the mud-filled floods to rapid, rare-earth mine expansion upstream. The number of mines in **Mong Bawk town** rose from **three in 2015 to 26 in 2025**, mostly operated by Chinese nationals or China-UWSA joint ventures. These mines **used acid leaching methods** that **clear forests, erode mountains, and dump untreated toxic water into rivers**.¹²⁸ A Kachin environmentalist also said that rare-earth mining **killed microorganisms** in the soil and poisoned water sources. This led to the death of aquatic life, food shortages, and frequent flooding and landslides.¹²⁹

During 19-21 Sep, the Thai Senate Committee warned of **arsenic and heavy metal contamination** in the Kok River in **Chiang Rai** (Thailand). The committee traced the pollutants to mines in Shan State and called the situation a cross-border environmental crisis. The committee recommended building sediment-trapping weirs, establishing a central water-testing lab at Mae Fah Luang University, and improving risk communication with local communities.¹³⁰

Meanwhile, on 11 Sep, **India's Ministry of Mines engaged with the KIA** to request public and private companies to collect mining samples from KIA-controlled mines in northern Burma to **measure rare-earth levels**. The KIA agreed to gather samples for testing and explore the possibility of **larger exports to India**. India also planned to **partner with Japanese and Korean firms** to build domestic rare-earth magnet production facilities.¹³¹

International responses (more details at [international responses tracker](#))

Malaysia allows visa-free short stays for Burmese

On 25 Sep, the Malaysian Embassy in Yangon announced that from 1 Oct, Burmese nationals would be eligible for **14 days visa-free entry into Malaysia**. However, the Embassy stated that final entry to Malaysia was still at the discretion of Malaysian immigration officials and visa exemption did not guarantee entry. Burmese nationals were previously required to apply for a visa, even for short visits.¹³²

US sanctions BGF and Nth. Korean arms facilitator

On 8 Sep, the **United States sanctioned** nine companies and individuals from Karen State linked to the already-sanctioned Karen National Army (KNA - formerly Karen BGF) for their involvement in the **Shwe Kokko scam centre** on the Thai-Burma border.

Those sanctioned include Chinese businessman She Zhijiang, who built the Shwe Kokko Yatai New City; Yatai International Holdings Group Limited (Yatai IHG) and Myanmar Yatai International Holding Group Co., Ltd for cybercrime and human rights abuses; KNA Col. Saw Min Min Oo, the managing director of Yatai New City; and KNA member and Yatai electricity supplier Saw Tin Win. The US also sanctioned Chit Linn Myaing Co.; Chit Linn Myaing Toyota Company Limited; Chit Linn Myaing Mining & Industry Company Limited; and Shwe Myint Thauung Yinn Industry & Manufacturing Company Limited for links to cyberscam activities.

¹²⁶ [Irrawaddy \(18 Sep 2025\) Myanmar Junta Pushes Ruby and Sapphire Sales to China Amid Sanctions](#)

¹²⁷ [Shan Human Rights Foundation \(18 Sep 2025\) Mud-laden floods destroy farmlands in Mong Khark downstream of northern UWSA rare earth mines](#)

¹²⁸ [Shan Human Rights Foundation \(18 Sep 2025\) Mud-laden floods destroy farmlands in Mong Khark downstream of northern UWSA rare earth mines](#)

¹²⁹ [Irrawaddy \(24 Sep 2025\) Rare-Earth Mines Blamed as Muddy Floods Devastate Shan State Farms](#)

¹³⁰ [Irrawaddy \(26 Sep 2025\) Toxins Rise in Thailand's Kok River: Pollution Traced to Myanmar Mines](#)

¹³¹ [DVB \(11 Sep 2025\) India explores rare-earth deal with Kachin Independence Army after Chinese curbs](#)

¹³² [Mizzima \(27 Sep 2025\) Malaysia grants 14-day visa-free entry to Myanmar passport holders](#)

On 5 May 2025, the **US Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)** added the KNA and three KNA leaders as Specially Designated Nationals (SDN), blocking their assets and assigning them as threats to US national security.¹³³

On 25 Sep, the **United States also sanctioned Royal Shune Lei Company Ltd** and its director, Kyaw Thu Myo Myint, for **facilitating arms exports from North Korea**, and for engaging in Burma's defense economy. The Burmese company, Royal Shune Lei, had brokered a deal with the North Korean government agency, Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID), to transport aerial bomb guidance kits, bombs, and air defense systems to the Burmese military. Canada, the UK, and the EU had also sanctioned the company and its director.¹³⁴

Thai farms to hire (and underpay) refugees after exodus of Cambodian workers

On 9 Sep, in Mae Sot (Thailand), it was reported that during a meeting on 30 Aug between farm owners and **Karen Refugee Committee** officials, farm owners had **agreed to employ 32,000 refugees**. The farm owners promised a minimum wage of THB 300-400 per day. The official Thai minimum wage is THB337. One camp resident stated that he currently earned THB 120 per day working illegally on nearby farms. However, the farms involved were located in **Sisaket Province** in eastern Thailand, along the Thai-Cambodia border. Over 800,000 Cambodian migrant workers returned to their home country following the July 2025 Thai-Cambodia war, leaving many employers scrambling to find workers. In August, the Thai government announced they would **allow about 80,000 official refugees** along the Thai-Burma border to leave the camps and commence official work.¹³⁵

CI applicants forced to pay additional 'token fee'

On 18 Sep, it was reported that since 8 Aug, Burmese citizens who applied to **update their Certificate of Identity (CI)** cards in Thailand were forced to pay an extra THB 1,700 on top of existing application fees. Applicants reported that they were required to pay a THB 1,000 'token fee' at the CI office just to receive a queue number, as well as a THB 500 visa transfer fee, and a THB 200 general fee. Per the Thailand Myanmar Labour Attache, the official cost of a CI renewal was THB 2,670. Fees included, customers were forced to **pay at least THB 4,400**, which is a large burden for migrant workers in Thailand, who typically hold low-paying jobs. It is **unclear which Burmese entities ran the CI offices** responsible for the extortion, as the junta has restricted access to business registry information. However, the fees and taxes generated from overseas CI card applications have proven to be a vital source of revenue for the junta. In Chiang Mai, over 800 people renew their documents at the CI center daily.¹³⁶

Sweden follows US lead, cuts aid to Burma

On 11 Sep, **Sweden announced it would phase out all development aid to Burma** by 30 Jun 2026. Swedish Minister of Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade Benjamin Dous stated that the funding would **be redirected to defense spending for Ukraine**. Swedish aid (Sida) allocated USD 18 million to Burmese development aid in 2025, and USD 15 million in 2026 per existing agreements. However, by mid-2026, all development aid will end. Sweden has been a longtime major supporter of the pro-democracy movement in Burma. Human rights groups stated that the loss would be a devastating blow to Burmese civil society. Human Rights Myanmar stated that Sweden's withdrawal would result in **a loss of approximately USD 2.4 million annually** for independent media and around USD 255,000 annually for human rights organizations. The cuts could force entire organizations to close. Sweden announced it planned to increase military spending to Ukraine to USD 4.2 billion per year from 2026-2027, and additional civil support of USD 1 billion to Ukraine. Swedish humanitarian aid to Burma would remain the same.¹³⁷

Aid cuts estimated to kill 200,000 Burmese by 2030

On 23 Sep, **Human Rights Myanmar** estimated that international aid cuts could directly **cause the death of an additional 200,000** people in Burma, including 21,300 children, by 2030. A recent global study concluded that the US's January aid cuts, which **cut over USD 1.1 billion in aid to Burma** alone, would lead to the death of 14 million people globally, including 4.5 million children, by 2030. Human Rights

¹³³ [US Department of State \(9 Sep 2025\) Imposing Sanctions on Online Scam Centers in Southeast Asia; The Irrawaddy \(9 Sep 2025\) Junta-Allied Karen Warlords Hit by US Sanctions Over Myanmar's Scam City; US Office of Foreign Assets Control \(5 May 2025\) Burma-related Designations: Transnational Criminal Organizations Designations](#)

¹³⁴ [U.S. Department of the Treasury \(25 Sep 2025\) Treasury Targets Arms Trafficking Network and Financial Facilitators for DPRK Weapons Programs](#)

¹³⁵ [DVB \(9 Sep 2025\) 'Ramanya' Mon Army rejects regime election plan; Farms in Thailand to hire 32,000 refugees from Myanmar; CNA \(9 Sep 2025\) 'Unprecedented exodus' of Cambodian workers from Thailand leaves both countries reeling](#)

¹³⁶ [Myanmar Now \(18 Sep 2025\) Extra fee imposed on Myanmar nationals in Thailand for ID renewal](#)

¹³⁷ [The Irrawaddy \(13 Sep 2025\) Sweden to Phase Out Myanmar Development Aid to Prioritize Ukraine](#)

Myanmar stated that while the US breached its funding agreements and established humanitarian norms, and was “morally and politically accountable for unleashing foreseeable mass suffering”, they could not be held criminally responsible under international or customary law. They recommended establishing a humanitarian funding treaty to hold donors accountable, so that, in cases such as the US aid cuts, reckless donors can be held accountable.¹³⁸

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¹³⁸ [Human Rights Myanmar \(24 Sep 2025\) Are 21,300 child deaths from foreign aid cuts a crime against humanity?](#)