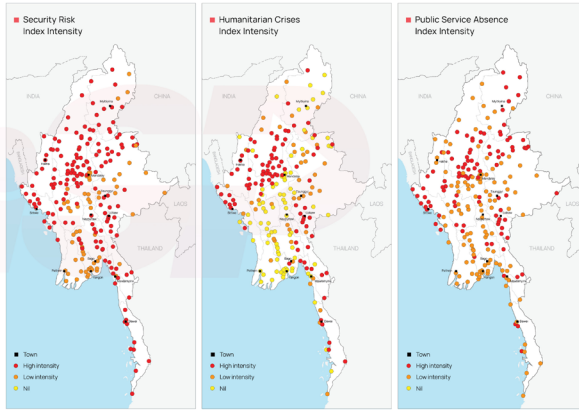


■ Conflict Township Conditions

As of May 10, 2024.

According to ISP-Myanmar's research, 233 townships (70 percent of the total nation) have experienced one or more armed clashes over the past three years of the coup. Across the country, almost 49 percent of all townships have high intensity of security risk index, 28 percent have high intensity of humanitarian crises index and 30 percent have high intensity of public service absence index.

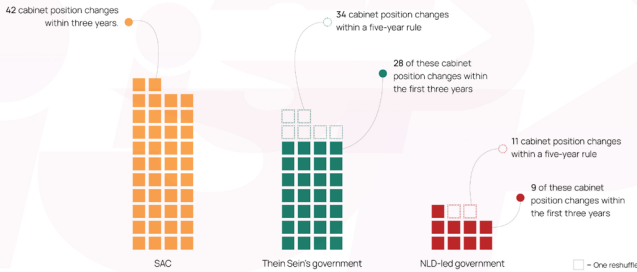
Note: The data presented here are derived from ISP-Myanmar's research and database. Discrepancies may arise due to data limitations and variations in methodology.



■ Junta Breaks Cabinet Reshuffle Record

As of April 30, 2024.

Within three years post-coup, the junta leader Sr. Gen. Min Aung Hlaing has reshuffled the cabinets six times, resulting in a total of at least 42 cabinet position changes, which involve reassignment, new appointment, dismissal, or transfer. These cabinet appointments within three years surpass the changes made during the five-year rules of the previous governments led by President Thein Sein and the National League for Democracy (NLD) party.



Note: The data presented here is based on ISP-Myanmar's research. Actual data may vary due to the limitations of data access and potential variations in methodology employed in the research.

■ 33 Distinct SAC Members in Three Years

As of April 30, 2024.

During the post-coup period, a total of 33 individuals have served in the SAC. Of these, 12 out of 18 dismissed are civilians, leaving the current membership at 18. Throughout this period, there have been 22 replacements and position transfers. This chart illustrates the 33 individuals who have served in the SAC with their respective terms.

- SAC members upon establishment
- SAC member who joined during the expansion in 2022
- SAC members who joined during its second reorganization
- SAC member who joined during its third reorganization
- SAC members who joined during its fourth reorganization

Note: The data presented here is based on ISP-Myanmar's research. Actual data may vary due to the limitations of data access and potential variations in methodology employed in the research.

