From January to December 2022, the junta troops violated numerous human rights abuses and committed international crimes such as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in various parts of Myanmar. National Unity Government, Ministry of Human Rights collaborated with Network for Human Rights Documentation (Burma) – ND-Burma, Equality Myanmar and Spring Archive to provide summary review on the military regime’s human rights violations.
Regions where most human rights violations reported

The region where the junta troops committed the most human rights violations was the Sagaing Region, with 783 cases, followed by Magway Region with 311 and Yangon Region where the country’s commercial hub is located with 171.
Most human rights violations were reported in Sagaing Region’s Kalay, KhinU and Yinmarbin Township. 81 human rights violations were recorded in Kalay, 61 in KhinU and 57 in Yinmarbin Township. There were 30 types of human rights violations in these three townships.

Among the states, Rakhine State has the highest number of human rights violations with 138 cases. Kyauktaw Township has the highest number of human rights abuses with 24 cases. Junta soldiers have committed 18 types of human rights violations in Rakhine State.
Kachin State

From January to December 2023, Military junta committed (90) times of Human Rights Violations at (13) townships in Kachin State. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (25) types of Human Rights Violations.

Ayeyawaddy Region

From January to December 2023, Military junta committed (32) times of Human Rights Violations at (23) townships in Ayeyawaddy Region. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (10) types of Human Rights Violations.

Mandalay Region

From January to December 2023, Military junta committed (146) times of Human Rights Violations at (26) townships in Mandalay Region. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (22) types of Human Rights Violations.
Kayin State

Human Rights Violations by Categories

From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (86) times of Human Rights Violations at (14) townships in Kayin State. According to Social media and news described, they committed (17) types of Human Rights Violations.

Bago Region

Human Rights Violations by Categories

From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (60) times of Human Rights Violations at (24) townships in Bago Region. According to Social media and News described, they committed (20) types of Human Rights Violations.

Mon State

Human Rights Violations by Categories

From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (61) times of Human Rights Violations at (9) townships in Mon State. According to Social media and News described, they committed (19) types of Human Rights Violations.

Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive
From January to December 2022, the Military junta committed 946 times of Human Rights Violations at 25 townships in Shan State. According to Social media and News described, they committed 21 types of Human Rights Violations.

Chin State

From January to December 2022, the Military junta committed 356 times of Human Rights Violations at 8 townships in Chin State. According to Social media and News described, they committed 15 types of Human Rights Violations.

Karenni State

From January to December 2022, the Military junta committed 856 times of Human Rights Violations at 8 townships in Karenni State. According to Social media and News described, they committed 14 types of Human Rights Violations.
The most common forms of human rights violations

Arbitrary arrest and arbitrary arrest are the most common violations of human rights, followed by the burning of public housing and property. Firing heavy weapons into civilian areas is the third most common violation committed by the junta troops.

One of the most serious human rights violations by the military regime is the execution of anti-authoritarian activists, students, and civil servants who joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM). The second human rights violation is the extrajudicial killing of detainees in the military's notorious interrogation centers, and the third is the inhumane dismemberment and dumping of bodies in rural areas.
General review

The military regime had not been able to suppress the people’s resistance against the military coup by ground force alone in 2022. Junta troops launched attacks on anti-regime forces’ camps across the country with the support of aerial bombings and artillery strikes. The junta troops have repeatedly fired at villages, homes and schools that are not military targets.

With the aim of destroying the local people’s strong support for the People’s Defence Forces, the regime armed the pro-regime militias called “Pyu Saw Htee” through the military proxy Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) members and extreme Buddhist nationalists. Pyu Saw Htee members have targeted killings of local people and National League for Democracy party members, and the military columns have repeatedly raided and torched villages where the anti-dictatorship revolutionary movement is strong, systematically and extensively.

Ministry of Human Rights
National Unity Government

Network for Human Rights Documentation (Burma)
ND- Burma

Spring Archive
Equality Myanmar