



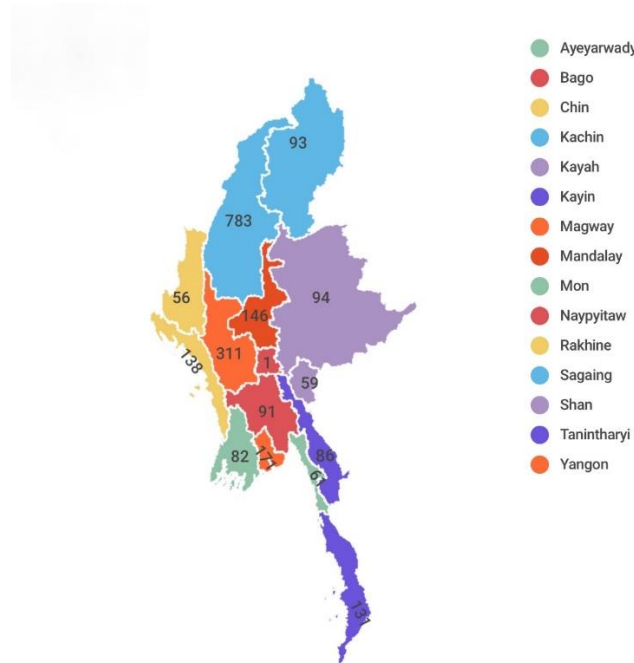
**Republic of the Union of Myanmar**  
**National Unity Government**  
**Ministry of Human Rights**



**A summary review report on the military regime's human rights violations  
during one year in 2022<sup>1</sup>**

(30 January 2023)

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.



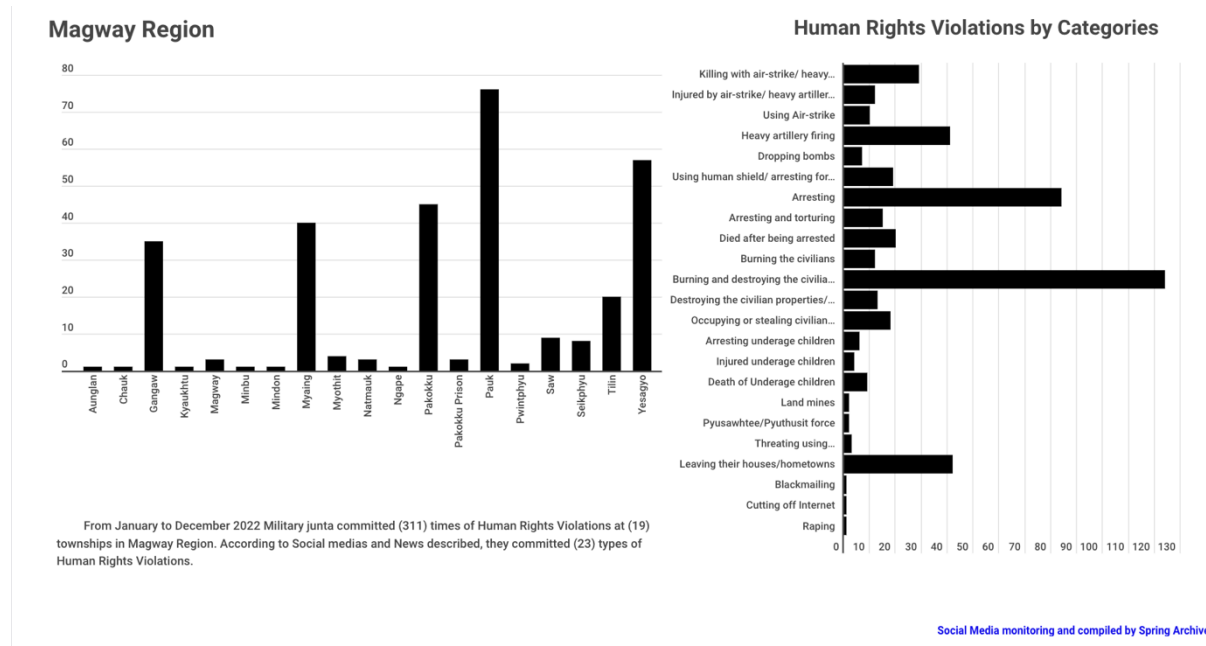
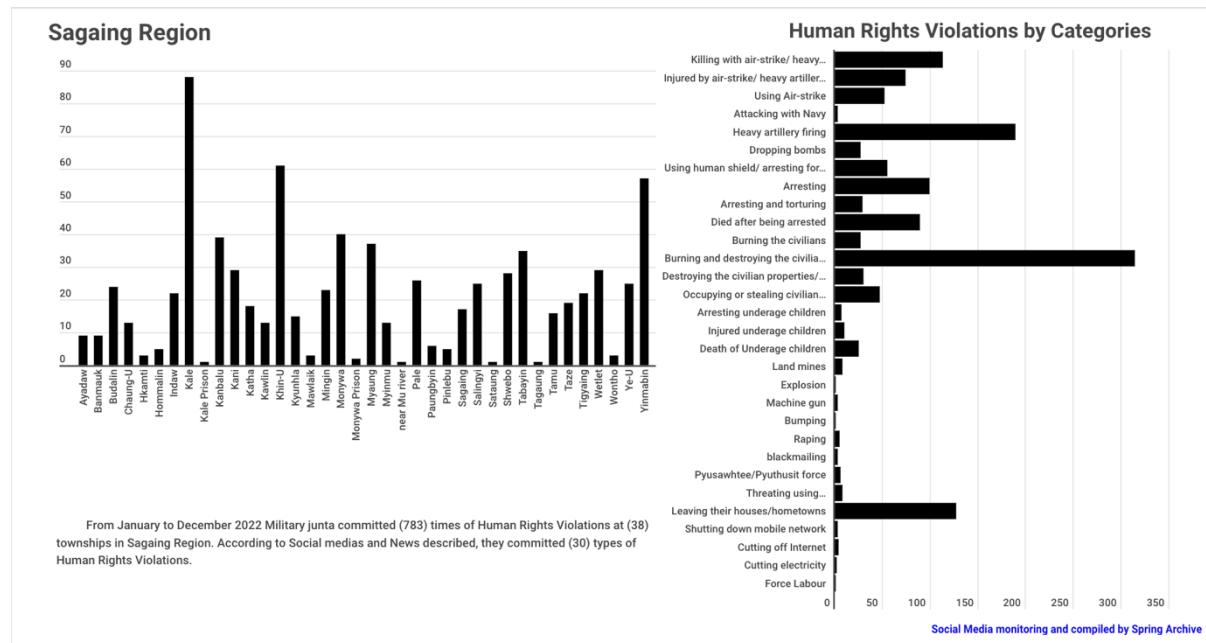
Above mentions are times of Human Rights Violations  
happened in States and Regions within 2022 January to December

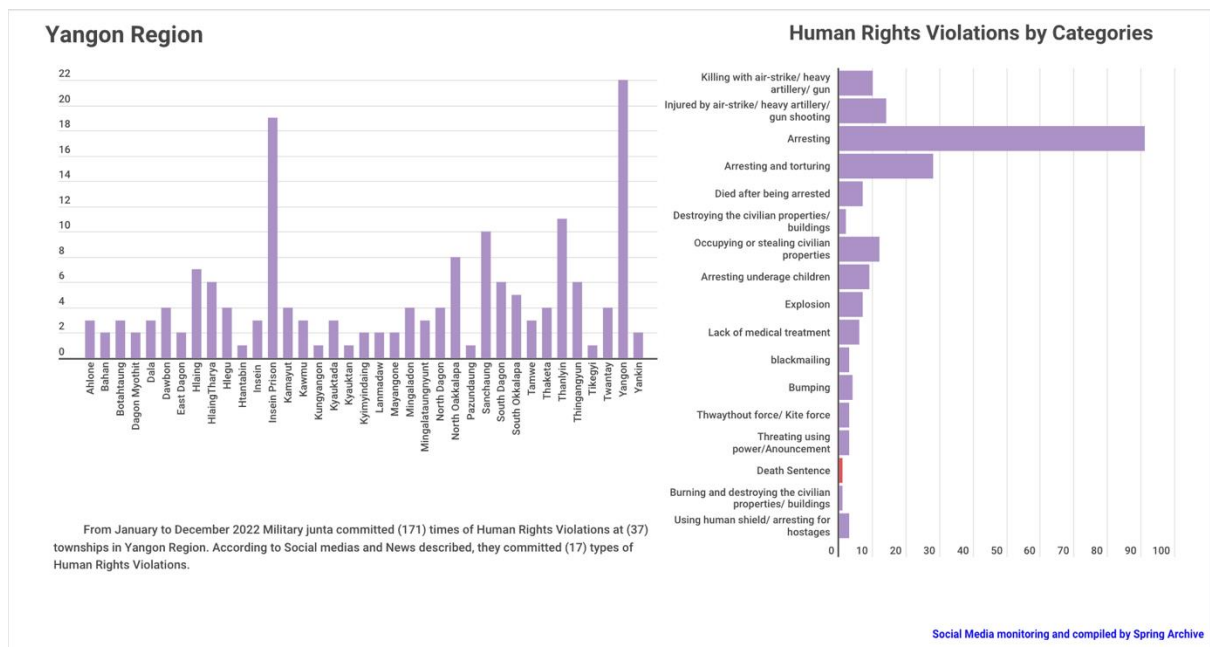
Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

<sup>1</sup> Analysis based on information from social media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive.

## Regions where most human rights violations reported

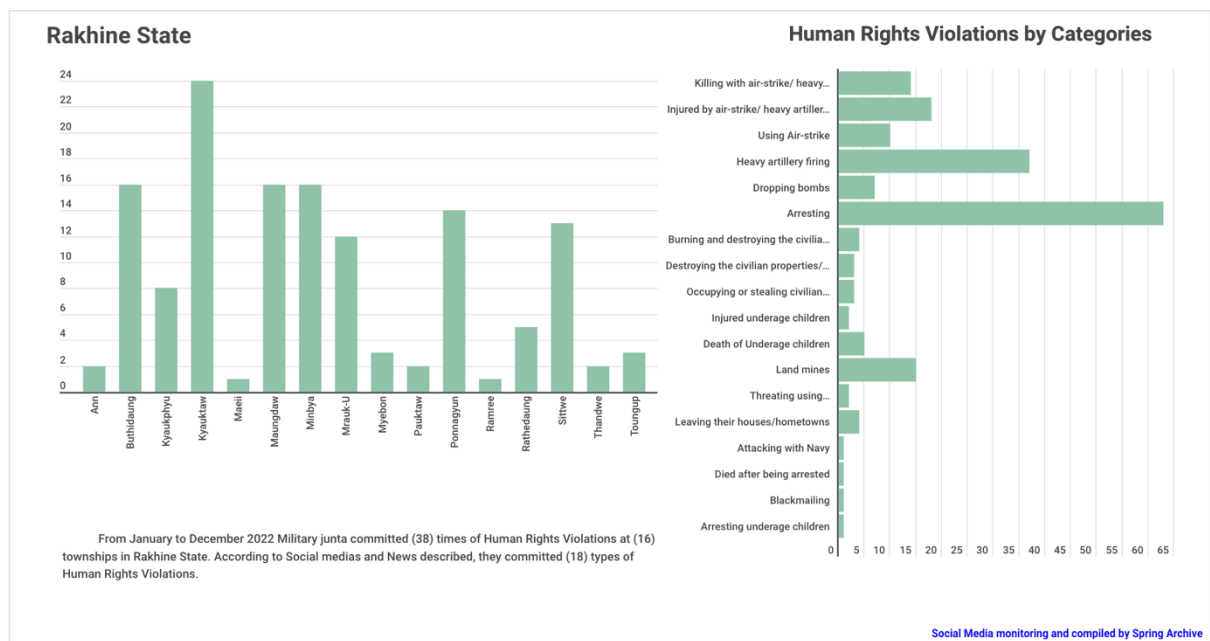
The region where the junta troops committed the most human rights violations was the Sagaing Region, with 783 cases, followed by Magway Region with 311 and Yangon Region where the country's commercial hub is located with 171.



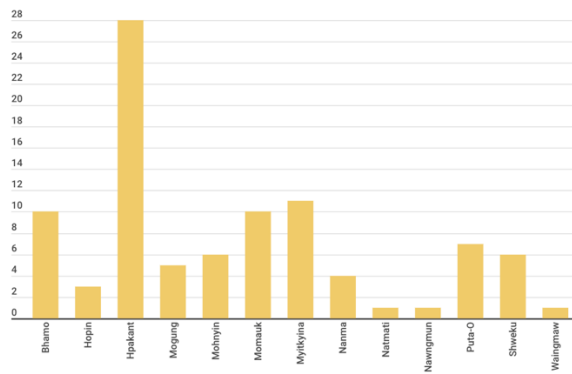


Most human rights violations were reported in Sagaing Region's Kalay, KhinU and Yinmarbin Township. 81 human rights violations were recorded in Kalay, 61 in KhinU and 57 in Yinmarbin Township. There were 30 types of human rights violations in these three townships.

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.

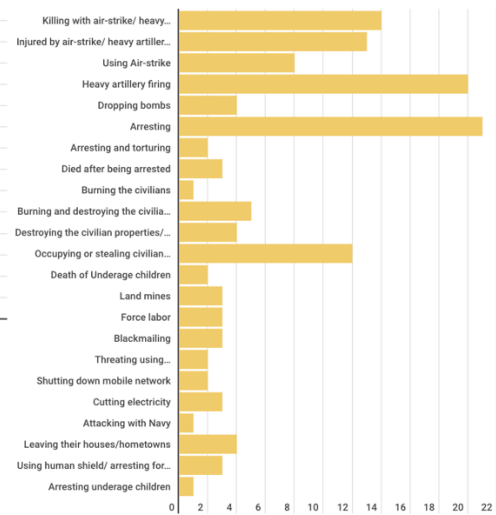


## Kachin State



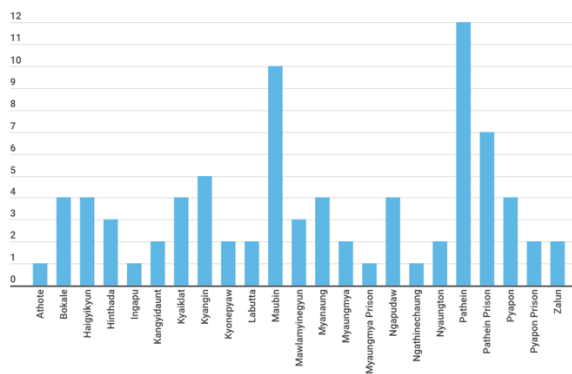
From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (93) times of Human Rights Violations at (13) townships in Kachin State. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (23) types of Human Rights Violations.

## Human Rights Violations by Categories



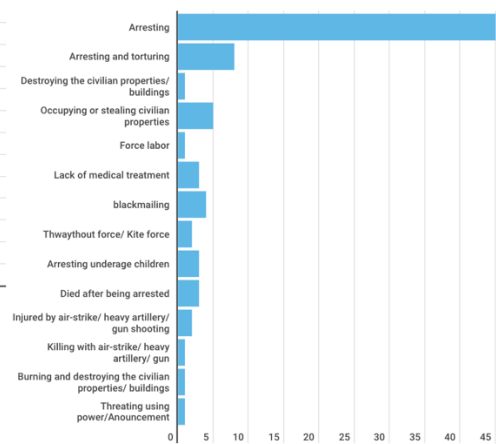
Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

## Ayeyarwaddy Region



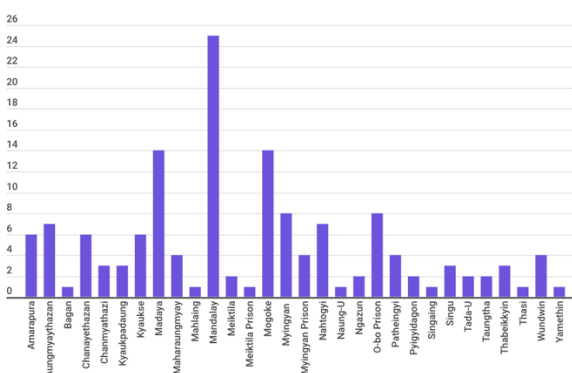
From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (82) times of Human Rights Violations at (23) townships in Ayeyarwaddy Region. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (14) types of Human Rights Violations.

## Human Rights Violations by Categories



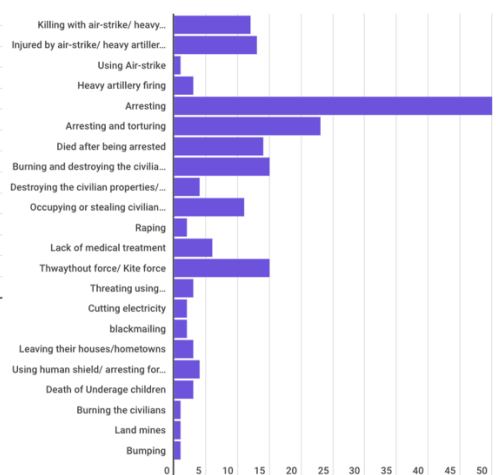
Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

## Mandalay Region



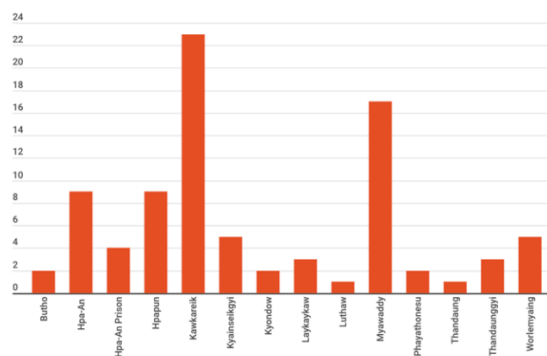
From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (146) times of Human Rights Violations at (30) townships in Mandalay Region. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (22) types of Human Rights Violations.

## Human Rights Violations by Categories



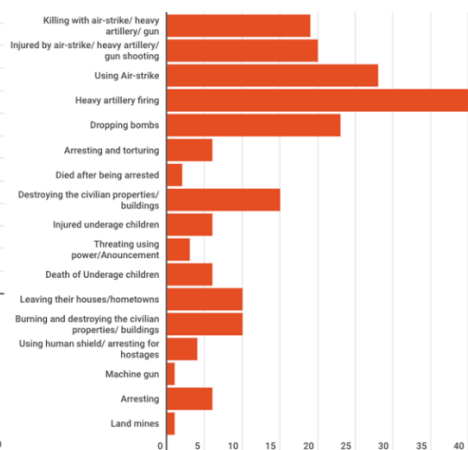
Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

## Kayin State



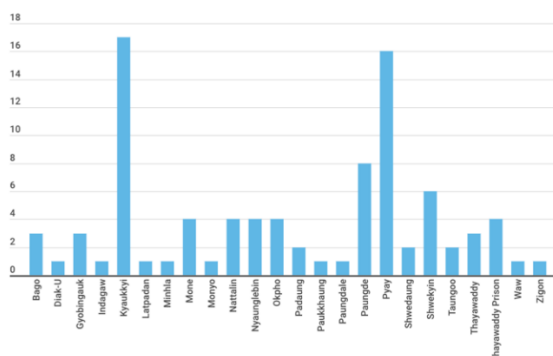
From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (86) times of Human Rights Violations at (14) townships in Kayin State. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (17) types of Human Rights Violations.

## Human Rights Violations by Categories



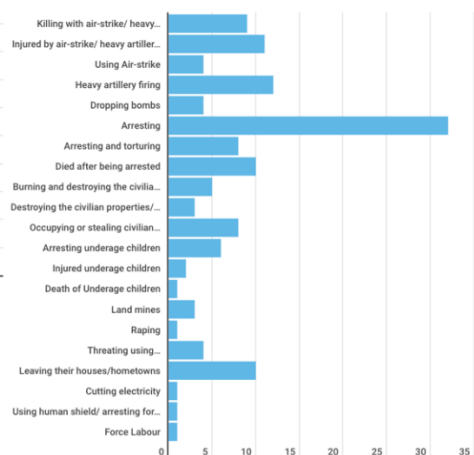
Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

## Bago Region



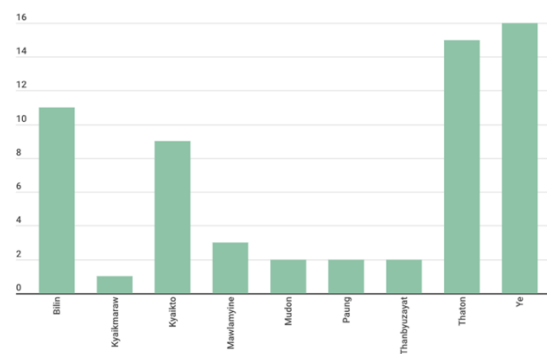
From January to December 2022 Military junta committed (91) times of Human Rights Violations at (24) townships in Bago Region. According to Social medias and News described, they committed (21) types of Human Rights Violations.

## Human Rights Violations by Categories



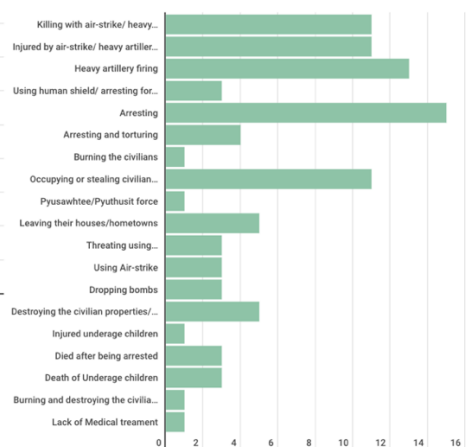
Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

## Mon State



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

## Human Rights Violations by Categories



Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

Province	Number of people
Aizhou	3.8
Anhui	0.8
Beijing	0.8
Chongqing	2.8
Guangdong	0.8
Guangxi	5.8
Guizhou	0.8
Hainan	1.8
Heilongjiang	13.8
Henan	1.8
Hubei	0.8
Hunan	1.8
Inner Mongolia	1.8
Jiangsu	0.8
Jiangxi	0.8
Jilin	3.8
Liaoning	0.8
Ningxia	0.8
Shaanxi	4.8
Shandong	4.8
Shanghai	0.8
Sichuan	8.8
Tianjin	7.8
Tibet	0.8
Xinjiang	6.8
Yunnan	0.8
Zhejiang	11.8

Violation Type	Number of Victims
Killing with air-strike/ heavy...	14
Injured by air-strike/ heavy artiller...	16
Heavy artillery firing	26
Using human shield/ arresting for...	1
Arresting	24
Arresting and torturing	9
Died after being arrested	6
Destroying the civilian properties...	7
Occupying or stealing civilian...	7
Injured underage children	2
Death of Underage children	3
Land mines	4
Poisoning	2
Threatening using...	2
Arresting underage children	2
Using Air-strike	5
Burning and destroying the civilia...	8
Leaving their houses/hometowns	3
Dropping Bombs	3
Rapeing	1
Bumping	1

Ethnic Group	Number of Respondents
Falam	11
Hakha	4.8
Kanpatlet	2.8
Matupi	4.8
Mindat	7.8
Paletwa	8.8
Tedim	9.8
Thantlang	4.8

Type of Attack	Number of Victims
Killing with air-strike/ heavy artillery/ gun	9
Injured by air-strike/ heavy artillery/ gun shooting	3
Using Air-strike	6
Heavy artillery firing	13
Dropping bombs	3
Arresting	9
Died after being arrested	4
Burning and destroying the civilian properties/ buildings	12
Death of Underage children	3
Land mines	7
Leaving their houses/hometowns	4
Destroying the civilian properties/ buildings	4
Using human shield/ arresting for hostages	2
Occupying or stealing civilian properties	3
Burning the civilians	2

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Banknote	1
Demosio	28
Hgruso	1
Kayah	1
Lokaw	23
Lollaw Prison	1
Lollile	1
Narmabon	1

Cause	Number of People
Killing with air-strike/ heavy artillery/ gun	18
Injured by air-strike/ heavy artillery/ gun shooting	18
Using Air-strike	15
Heavy artillery firing	38
Arresting	3
Burning and destroying the civilian properties/ buildings	8
Destroying the civilian properties/ buildings	15
Death of Underage children	5
Lack of medical treatment	1
Injured underage children	3
Leaving their houses/hometowns	4
Dropping bombs	10
Burning the civilians	3
Occupying or stealing civilian properties	2
Land mines	2
Died after being arrested	1

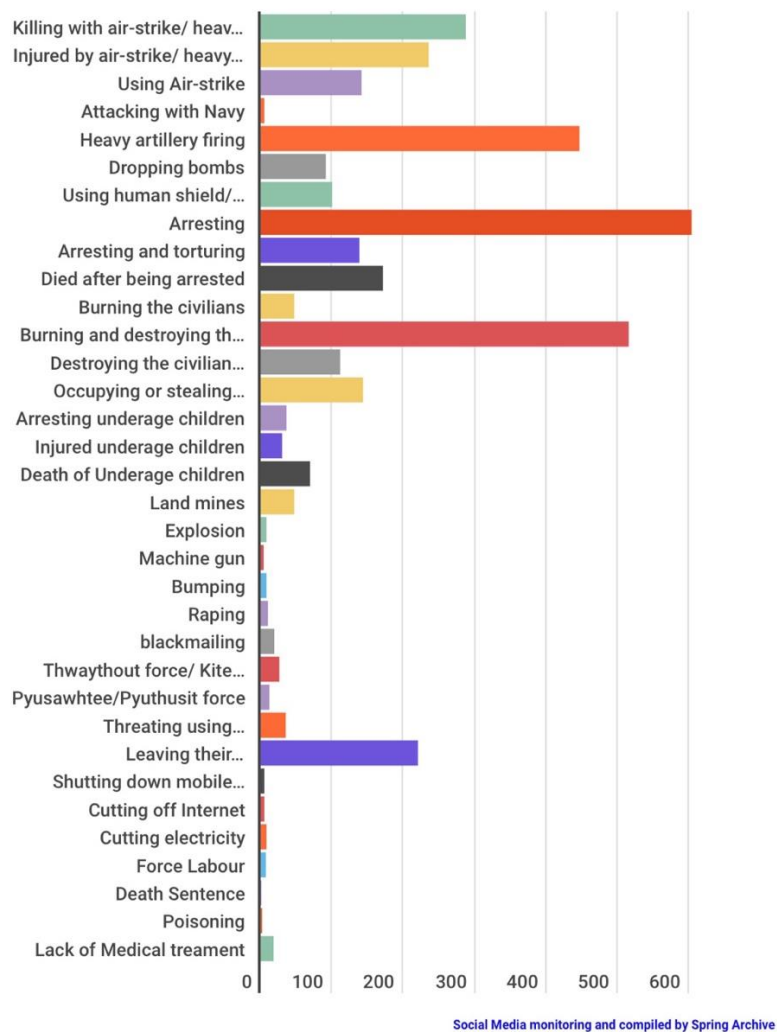
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Military tortured and killed Ko Hpone Myat, a CDM student under interrogation who was arrested at Leway township, Naypyidaw on 1st December.

Social Media monitoring and compiled by Spring Archive

## 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