

Myanmar: Is the military junta losing to the brotherhood alliance?

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Please do read the Editorial Comments on the last page.

www.DiGiNews360.com finds that China had supported every military junta in Myanmar starting from 1962. In addition, **every ethnic minority group fighting the Myanmar army** has also been supported by China. The idea was to keep both sides of the simmering civil wars under China's control so that Myanmar could be converted to a CLIENT STATE. However, when after 75 years of civil wars, **three armed groups** joined hands with democratic forces in Myanmar, China has joined hands with the army junta to stop the establishment of a democratic regime in Myanmar.

The Three Brotherhood Alliance is an alliance between the **Arakan Army**, **Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army**, and the **Ta'ang National Liberation Army** formed in **June 2019**. The group rose to prominence in 2023 in resisting the Burmese junta in the wake of the 2021 Myanmar coup d'état. The three armed groups were silent about the coup initially but released a statement reaffirming the alliance's existence in March 2021. During the Myanmar civil war, the group fought mainly in Rakhine State and northern Shan State. On October 27, 2023, the alliance launched Operation 1027, an offensive against the junta in northern Shan state.

Notes: Please read "Biden saving Taiwan; China trying to take over Myanmar" dated November 16, 2022 at <https://diginews360.com/biden-saving-taiwan-china-trying-to-take-over-myanmar/> . Please see pages 2 and 3 for the Brotherhood Alliance.

www.DiGiNews360.com brings to you **BACKGROUNDEERS** on (i) **Kokang and Palaung Self-Administered Zones**- pages - 5 & 6; (ii) **ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF MYANMAR**- pages -6 & 7; (iii) **SCAM CENTERS** - page - 8; (iv) **ROHINGYA INSURGENCY** - pages - 8 & 9; (v) **Wa State** - page - 9 & 10; (vi) **Aung San Suu Ky** - pages - 10 & 11; (vii) **A BRIEF HISTORY after INDEPENDENCE** - pages - 12 to 14.

In contrast, the three brothers who fought back against Myanmar's army were inspired to join the fight against the military after their involvement in protests in Yangon that turned violent eventually forced them to flee at the end of March 2021. The brothers' story is a testament to the resilience of the people of Myanmar in the face of oppression and violence.

The military junta in Myanmar has been in power since the 2021 coup d'état, which ended a decade of tentative democratic reform and triggered widespread protests. The Three Brotherhood Alliance's offensive against the junta is one of the many efforts by the people of Myanmar to resist the military's rule and restore democracy in the country. It is a struggle for the dignity and rights of all people, regardless of their race, religion, or ethnicity.

In November 2023, the Chinese government had called for a ceasefire and for negotiations to end the civil war. To show its solidarity with the Military Junta, China had arranged joint exercises with the Myanmar army at the Muse crossing between China and Myanmar.



The alliance has seized more than 422 bases and seven towns since October 27, mainly in Shan state, capturing more than 100 military installations on the Chinese border and effectively cutting off 40% of cross-border trade through important border crossings.

(Reference: <https://www.globaldefensecorp.com/2023/12/22/myanmars-three-brotherhood-rebels-seized-the-largest-weapons-cache-from-fleeing-junta-forces/>)

The government of China on 28th December of 2023, the government of China has asked its citizens to leave Myanmar without any delay for their safety.

BACKGROUND on the coup d'état of February-March 2021:

The military staged a coup and overthrew the democratically elected government. The military, known as the **Tatmadaw**, detained and charged the de facto civilian

leader **Aung San Suu Kyi** with corruption and other crimes. The military also placed lawmakers from her party, the **National League for Democracy (NLD)**, and other parties, as well as many activists, under house arrest.

The coup was justified by the military alleging widespread fraud in the 2020 election, which Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy won by a landslide.

Myanmar has a long history of military rule, civil war, poor governance, and widespread poverty. The transition away from full military rule starting in 2011 spurred hopes of democratic reforms. However, the military maintained control over much of the government and began a campaign of ethnic cleansing against the *Rohingyas, who had dared attack some military camps and Buddhist villages in the NW Myanmar*. The coup in 2021 shattered hopes for democratic progress in a Southeast Asian country beset by decades of conflict and repressive regimes.

The coup has led to nationwide protests and a mass campaign of civil disobedience against the junta. The military has carried out a brutal crackdown on the protesters, As of March 29, 2023, at least 164 demonstrators had been killed, according to official figures. The opposition formed a shadow government and mobilized fighting forces across the country, leading to a civil war and humanitarian crisis that could spill over Myanmar's borders.

The economy shrank by nearly 20 percent in 2023. Additionally, the health-care system has collapsed amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Millions of people are facing hunger, and tens of thousands have fled to other parts of Myanmar or across the borders.

The situation in Myanmar remains volatile, and experts warn that violence is all but certain to escalate in 2024. The international community has condemned the coup and imposed **sanctions on the military junta**. The United Nations has called for the **release of all those detained and for the restoration of democracy in Myanmar**.