In June 2001, Burma's long-ruling military regime began to intensify its on-again, off-again talks with the leader of the country's largest democratic opposition party, 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi. Observers have split over the meaning of this move. Some see the renewed dialogue as potentially the most important opening in a decade, while others dismiss it as little more than a ruse to forestall further sanctions and perhaps to get some of the current sanctions lifted. At the request of the Burmese democratic opposition, we ... International Non-Government Organization in Burma. Jan 2001. Tegenfeldt. People across Myanmar are taking to the streets after a military coup that saw its leaders detained. Â Elected leader Aung San Suu Kyi and members of her National League for Democracy (NLD) party are among those detained. Dozens of protesters have been killed. Where is Myanmar? Myanmar, also known as Burma, is in South East Asia. It neighbours Thailand, Laos, Bangladesh, China and India. It has a population of about 54 million, most of whom are Burmese speakers, although other languages are also spoken. Burma/Myanmar seems to be a perfect ground for transitional justice with both long-failed transitions to democracy that seemed to succeed in 2015 finally and smouldering civil war taking place there since 1948 (since the 1990s limited to Borderlands). Unfortunately, the political realities in Burma/Myanmar make it unlikely, if not impossible, for transitional justice to be applicable in Burma/Myanmar. Myanmar’s divided and uneven society was ill-suited for such a task, and so the country has reverted back to the old status quo. As a result, it is likely that the Biden administration will move quickly to reimpose unilateral sanctions on Myanmar in an attempt to force it back on to the “right path”. US foreign policy makers hoped that a successful democratic experiment in the country would ultimately help steer it away from China. But that transition was put on ice as the Rohingya crisis developed, and now, with the coup, it has been ended completely. Â Yet this is not so much a grand strategic plan from either side, as it is the consequence of a country that has struggled to find basic stability since its modern existence.