

ABSTRAK

Kudeta militer Myanmar pada Februari tahun 2021 menyebabkan eskalasi konflik antara Tatmadaw dan Aliansi Persaudaraan di utara Negara Bagian Shan yang kemudian mendorong keterlibatan Cina sebagai aktor eksternal dalam upaya penyelesaian konflik. Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan alasan keterlibatan Cina dalam konflik etnis Shan periode 2021–2023 dengan menggunakan teori *Regional Security Complex* (RSCT). Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterlibatan Cina didorong oleh tiga faktor utama, yaitu melindungi kepentingan strategisnya di Myanmar, menjaga stabilitas regional di wilayah perbatasan yang berdampak langsung terhadap keamanan nasional Cina, serta mempertahankan pengaruhnya sebagai kekuatan besar di kawasan. Melalui perspektif RSCT, konflik etnis Shan tidak hanya menjadi persoalan domestik Myanmar, tetapi juga bagian dari dinamika keamanan regional yang memengaruhi kepentingan dan keamanan perbatasan Cina. Oleh karena itu, keterlibatan Cina mencerminkan upayanya untuk mengelola ketidakstabilan regional sambil melindungi kepentingan politik, ekonomi, dan keamanannya di Myanmar.

Kata Kunci: Cina, konflik etnis Shan, Myanmar, kudeta militer 2021, *Regional Security Complex Theory* (RSCT), keamanan regional.

ABSTRACT

The military coup in Myanmar in February 2021 intensified armed conflict between the Tatmadaw and the Brotherhood Alliance in Northern Shan State. This escalation prompted China's active involvement in conflict management and peace initiatives. This study aims to analyze the reasons behind China's involvement in the Shan ethnic conflict during the period of 2021–2023 by employing Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT). Using a qualitative descriptive method and library research, the study examines China's role through the dimensions of geographical proximity, security interdependence, and great power influence. The findings reveal that China's involvement was driven by three primary considerations: safeguarding its strategic interests in Myanmar, maintaining regional stability due to the direct impact of border insecurity on China's national security, and preserving its influence as a major regional power. From the perspective of RSCT, the Shan ethnic conflict constitutes not merely a domestic issue for Myanmar but a regional security concern closely linked to China's strategic interests and border security. Therefore, China's involvement reflects its efforts to manage regional instability while protecting its political, economic, and security interests in Myanmar.

Keywords: China, Shan ethnic conflict, Myanmar, 2021 military coup, Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT), regional security.