



The

Shwe Gas

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Shwe Gas Movement Urges Bangladeshis to Stem Shwe Pipeline Project

Sep 10, 2005 (SGB)

The Shwe Gas Movement urged the people of Bangladesh at a round-table meeting to protest against the proposed tri-nation Shwe gas pipeline project and to refrain from doing business with the Burmese military regime.

The round-table was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on September 10 and was jointly organized by the Shwe Gas Movement's All Arakan Students Youth Congress (AASYC) and Bangladesh's Student and Youth Movement Against Plundering Oil and Gas. The purpose of the meeting was to share information between the Shwe gas movement and those in Bangladesh who are concerned with the Shwe gas project and its impact on Burma's western Arakan (Rakhine) state.

The meeting was attended by Bangladeshi political parties and social organizations representing university students, teachers and exiled Arakanese organizations.

Soe lunn, a spokesperson for the Shwe gas movement in Bangladesh, said that there are no benefits for the local people in the proposed plan for the construction of the pipeline. He explained that people along the pipeline route are going to face human rights abuses such as forced labor, land confiscation, forced relocation and destruction of historical monuments.

The project will also entail negative environmental impacts and will result in increased militarization of Arakan



Photo: AASYC

The Shwe gas movement urged bangladeshi to stem the tri-nation pipeline project and not to do business with the Burmese regime in the round table talk on Sep-10, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

state, as most of the funds and foreign investment received from the pipeline will be used by the Burmese junta for military supplies, he added.

As security analyst William Ashton noted in Irrawaddy last year, the Burmese military regime has been on an accelerated arms-buying spree since 2002 from China, Russia, Ukraine, Serbia and North Korea. It happened to roughly coincide with Rangoon taking delivery of gas revenues from Yadana.

Cooperating with the Burmese military regime on the project are Daewoo International, the primary stakeholder, as well as the Korean Gas Corporation and two Indian companies: the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Videsh and Gas Authority of India Limited. They will be responsible for

the perpetuation of severe and widespread human rights and environmental abuses.

"The extraction of Arakan natural gas must be stopped until the people

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Editorial

Cozy Relationship with Burmese Military Regime

US President George W. Bush and Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra expressed concern over military-ruled Burma's refusal to restore democracy in their meeting early this month. Bush and Thaksin called for the immediate release of Burma's democracy icon Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other jailed political activists in their joint statement released after the meeting.

Despite this show of support for democracy, Thailand is one of the main supporters of the Burmese junta through large investments in the oil and gas sector and by importing gas from Burma. The Burmese military junta gains US \$300 to 400 million annually from the Yadana and Yetagun gas sold to Thailand.

Currently Thailand's PTT plc, a 60% state owned company is looking for a 15% stake in the Shwe gas field located in west Burma's Arakan state. It is one of the largest offshore gas fields in Southeast Asia. Thailand is also under negotiation with the junta to import Shwe gas through an undersea pipeline. The Burmese military junta will get a profit of at least US \$ 1 billion annually from the Shwe project. South Korea and India, both democratic countries, also have companies involved in the Shwe gas project. India and Burma have agreed to bring gas from the Shwe fields to India by pipeline.

"We want to see Thailand emerge as a bastion of freedom and democracy, not as a ... partner with the Burmese dictatorship," said Chris Smith, Representative from New Jersey and head of a human rights panel in the House of Representatives, in the meeting.

During the meeting a group of US lawmakers had also asked Bush in a letter to take Thaksin to task publicly for his "cozy relationship" with the military dictatorship in Myanmar.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has requested that foreign countries not invest in Burma, stating: "Until we have a system that guarantees rules of law and basic democratic institutions, no amount of aid or investment will benefit our people."

However, foreign investment in Burma increased by more than 34 percent in 2004, even though the US and the European Union have imposed sanctions against military-ruled Burma. Most of the invested companies are from ASEAN, China and India.

Investment rose to US \$ 128.09 million last year from \$95.32 million in 2003. Among the invested companies, the Burmese oil and gas sector is a primary source of income for the regime. China and Thailand have invested \$112.25 million as part of seven oil and gas contracts with the remainder going to manufacturing, mining, transport and the hotel sector.

Increasing investment in Burma is no different from increasing militarization in the country. Over 50 million people have suffered under the dictatorship of Burma since 1962. Under the Than Shwe regime Burma has become one of the worst abusers of human rights in the world. Cooperating with the brutal regime is the same as abusing Burma's 50 million people and impeding democratization in the country.

Confiscation of Private Land Continues in Arakan State

Narinjara News
9/27/2005

The Burmese military authority continues to confiscate private land from the Arakanese farmers. The land confiscation has been occurring since 2000.

As part of the programme which claims farm land for the SPDC, the military authority in Pone Nar Gyan Township, near Bae Ngar Rar Hill is confiscating land without any compensation.

"This year, it is from Yaw Ngu village. All the gardens and farms near the Yaw Ngu have been bulldozed. Unclaimed land is almost non-existent. Most of the land here is privately-owned. But to meet the government project's aim, private land in the Bae Ngar Rar Hill has been confiscated" says a farmer from the region.

In the Bae Ngar Rar Hill region, much of the land from Aung Phyu Pyin, Kyan Ta Lin, Kran Kroan, Pan Nee Lar, Aung Site and Kha Mong Dark has already been confiscated, one piece after another.

If they wanted the land, they just took it. No one can say anything against it. There was a riot between Kyan Ta Lin villagers and the army. Kyan Ta Lin is a Khahmee village, so their elected MP of the 1990 election U San Tha Aung came to solve the problem. But he could not also do anything about the confiscation.

Confiscated land included not only farms, which generally work on an annual basis, but also the orchards that have been looked after for many years.

There are about 60 battalions of the military forces here, and as part of their drive to get some extra funding, there has been land grabbing from the private owners through out Arakan State. #

**Please sign the petition on
the www.shwe.org website.**

Arakan and Chin Suffer Forced Labor under Shwe Gas Pipeline Project

Sep 21, 2005

Burma, India and Bangladesh's tri-nation gas pipeline agreement will be finalized before next year. If the project goes ahead, the three countries will be benefit significantly. However, local Chin and Arakanese people along the proposed pipeline route have already been abused by Burmese military expansions in the area in preparation for the construction of the pipeline.

According to a survey on human rights abuses along the Shwe gas pipeline route conducted by an Arakanese man, villagers from 22 villages in the Paletwa Township, located western in Burma's Chin state, were forced to work for 6 days. They constructed the four mile long road linking Paletwa and Ah Bound Thar

village between February 25 and March 2. The road is a part of the northeast India and Burma road construction that will be used in the development of the proposed Shwe gas pipeline.

"Each village had to work on over 4,000 feet of road, using their own equipment and supplying their own food, under pressure by U Thein Tun, chairman of the Paletwa City Corporation," found the survey. "The villages are 18 miles from the road construction and the villagers had to walk to the site in order to provide slave labor, without



Forced labor is still being used in military-ruled Burma

receiving any pay or supplies. In the past, local Burmese authorities paid a small amount to road construction workers".

The Burmese military government has officially announced a nation-wide ban on forced labor. However, Burmese soldiers continue to use forced labor, while also practicing other human rights abuses.

According to EarthRights International, forced labor and other human rights abuses were committed in the Yadana gas pipeline construction, whose primary investors are Total of France and Unocal, now owned by Chevron. Both parties received substantial criticism over their investments after locals and rights groups made

allegations of forced labor and other human rights abuses by the Burmese military during the pipeline's construction. Total and Unocal have denied the charges, although this year, the latter reached an out-of-court settlement - thought to be around US \$20 million -with the plaintiffs.

The extent of forced labor in Burma has not significantly changed and its worst forms continue, the ILO reported recently. It also expressed particular alarm at the government's stated intention to prosecute those it accuses of making false forced labor complaints.

(SGB)

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of Arakan, through a democratically elected government, can decide on the use of their natural resources," said the Shwe Gas Movement in a statement that came out of the meeting.

The Shwe Gas Movement urged the people of Bangladesh and all organizations to cooperate with them to stop the tri-nation gas pipeline project in favor of the local

people, who will face many hardships during the construction of the pipeline.

Bangladeshis are skeptical as to whether India will agree with the Bangladesh's condition to provide a free trade corridor to Nepal, and has concerns about potential security threats facing the country if the project is implemented.

The tri-nation pipeline is currently under negotiation between India and Bangladesh and plans may be finalized this November.

India Looks East for Gas

By Siddharth Srivastava

With the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline caught in the US crossfire over Iran, India's quest for energy security continues in other fronts, with progress being made in the proposed Myanmar-Bangladesh-India (MBI) gas pipeline project.

As US interests in these regions is low at the moment, India has been talking in earnest with the two nations to iron out differences on the project. Some analysts predict an early breakthrough, with the project possibly moving onto the implementation stage quicker than expected.

India's zealous Petroleum Minister Mani Shankar Aiyer has been shuttling between Iran, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Myanmar and Central Asian countries. Earlier this month, a fractured leg did not prevent Aiyer from proceeding to Dhaka from London (where he was on a visit) for talks on MBI. Aiyer said there has been positive development on the US\$1 billion tri-nation pipeline project. "My impression is that things are moving forward," he said after a one-hour meeting with Bangladesh Foreign Minister M Morshed Khan.

With the IPI in a logjam, deepened by India voting for the possible UN Security Council referral of Iran at the International Atomic Energy Agency meeting at Vienna, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh is believed to have prodded Aiyer as well as Foreign Minister Natwar Singh on the MBI.

The high-level meeting with the prime minister cleared Aiyer's visit to Dhaka for talks to thrash out the details of a trilateral memorandum of understanding with Bangladesh and Myanmar that has been delayed over inclusion of bilateral issues, which India feels should be dealt with independently.

Though Bangladesh stands to earn substantial transit fees of \$125 million per year, it has set conditions that include creation of corridors through India to carry out trade with other neighbors such as Nepal and Bhutan as well as steps to reduce its \$2.5 billion trade deficit with India.

In January, India had reached an agreement in principle with Myanmar and Bangladesh on the pipeline that will bring natural gas from Myanmar's Shwe gas fields to India via Bangladesh. Under the agreement, Dhaka can decide whether to supply its own gas into the Myanmar pipeline without any fear of depending too much on its giant neighbor, India.

Apart from energy security for India, the deal can improve relations between India and Bangladesh, which have dipped sharply in the last few years due to India's suspicions that Dhaka is ignoring the rise of Islamic extremism and militancy.

Aiyer had said in January: "When you look at a map you may accuse me of dreaming, but as a minister I am

paid to dream. We have the Bangladesh-Burma [Myanmar] pipeline, we are looking at a pipeline from Iran that would cross Pakistan, and we want a pipeline from Turkmenistan that would cross Afghanistan and Pakistan."

India has been trying hard to push the Turkmenistan-Pakistan-Afghanistan pipeline. During his visit to Kabul in August, Manmohan said India would prefer to have gas pipelines from both Iran and Turkmenistan. Analysts are, however, skeptical about the natural exportable gas reserves from Turkmenistan.

Aiyer's latest visit to Dhaka assumes significance as New Delhi and Yangon have begun exploring alternatives for importing gas from offshore Myanmar due to failure of progress with Bangladesh. Aiyer has talked of the possibility of constructing the pipeline from Myanmar into Mizoram and onwards to Assam (both in northeast India) and culminating in West Bengal, a total distance of 1,400 kilometers.

This route is approximately twice the length the pipeline would travel if it were to pass through Bangladesh. As a further hardening of its stance, Bangladesh was not invited to the third meeting on the project in New Delhi. However, given the economic advantages as well as higher feasibility, India opened another window for negotiations with Bangladesh. Foreign Minister Natwar Singh visited Dhaka in August and said the tri-nation project would not proceed without Bangladesh's involvement.

Some analysts see India's renewed vigor in MBI due to a possible delay in the IPI project because of US reservations about Iran's nuclear program. With India siding with the US and Europe at the IAEA, it is now apparent that New Delhi does not want to jeopardize its growing relations with the US. In early June, Aiyer made a 10-day trip to Uzbekistan, Pakistan, and Iran to secure long-term oil and gas contracts for energy-starved India. He struck deals everywhere, but caught the attention of US when he arrived in Tehran to announce that India was ready to proceed with the \$7 billion IPI gas pipeline. The US at once denounced the project.

As was apparent during Manmohan's recent four-day visit to New York for the UN General Assembly meetings, the US will make it difficult for India to pursue the IPI, with Pakistan also indicating that it might withdraw from the project if the US meets some of its strategic demands. There is thus immense political pressure on New Delhi to show results on the energy front.

India is happy that Dhaka seems to have turned a new leaf, given the economic benefits that can flow and the pressure from India and Myanmar. Briefing newsmen after the talks with Aiyer, Bangladeshi energy advisor Mahmudur

Rahman said: “The Indian minister visited Dhaka to understand our stand on the pipeline issue and we tried to let India understand that economic development of Bangladesh would also benefit India.” He said Aiyer did not have any objection in principle against Dhaka’s conditions but thought that those should not be tagged with the pipeline issue.

India’s quest for energy sources is also rooted in the huge supply gaps that need to be plugged. India imports nearly 70% of its energy needs, with estimates suggesting that by 2020 the country will be importing 85% of its energy requirements. India has to tap into international resources for crude oil or natural gas.

India produces about 90 million standard cubic meters of natural gas per day as against its daily demand of 120 million standard cubic meters that is likely to go further in the coming years. The projected demand of natural gas in India by 2020 stands at a huge 400 million standard cubic meters a day which cannot be met domestically.

In the past few years, India’s public sector oil companies such as the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India have made successful bids in oil exploration and production deals in Libya, Iran and Central Asia. Experts say the switch to natural gas and the construction of the three pipelines provides three huge resources of energy from three different directions. This will give India a jump of 20 years to implement other alternative energy like hydrogen fuel.

In an interview, Aiyer said: “Our primary focus is now to convert these in-principle [pipeline] deals into firm techno-commercial agreements. If these can become a reality, it would herald a new beginning in the Asian oil economy ... If these pipelines can bring together countries that have been separated from each other, we can build the biggest geopolitical pact of the 21st century.”

Siddharth Srivastava is a New Delhi-based journalist.
[www.atimes.com (Sep-28, 2005)]

Thai Plan Undersea Pipe for Shwe Gas

Sep 15, 2005

PTT Plc (Petroleum Authority of Thailand) company is seeking a 15% stake in the Burmese offshore oil block A1, located in the Burma western Arakan State, the Bangkok Post reported last month.

Block A1 is currently being developed by its primary stakeholder, the Daewoo group.

In exchange for the gas purchases, PTT wants to obtain at least a 15% stake in the operation of the field.

Test drillings on the gas reserve were completed last month and confirmed the existence of a huge mine that may contain more than 10 trillion cubic feet of gas, according to Daewoo International news.

The gas from the block will be piped into Thailand once a deal with PTT is reached and the development stage has begun, PTT Plc official said.

A 1,000 kilometre undersea pipeline will be built from Block A1 to connect with Yadana and Yetagun fields, then with Burmese offshore fields at Andaman Sea and at that point will enter Thailand. PTT holds a 25.5% stake in Yadana field and a 19.3% in Yetagun field.

The undersea pipeline will be implemented after 2010, coinciding with PTT’s plan to import liquefied natural gas from Iran and Australia.



Burmese gas from Yadana currently fulfills 15 to 20% of Thailand’s demand. The country’s economic growth has fueled a rapid rise in demand for electricity, which is increasing by 6 to 7% per year. Approximately 70% of power generation in Thailand is gas-fired, using local gas resources supplemented by gas from Burma’s Yadana and Yetagun fields.

As Burma’s neighbor, Thailand is one of the largest investors in Burma after China and India, according to the United Nations.

(SGB)

*Daewoo out
of Burma*

(The Shwe Gas Movement)

Over 10,000 Giant Sea Perch Dead, Hilsa Deformed: Daewoo & Shwe Block A1 Gas Exploration

by Dale (Sep 25, 2005)

According to the Korea Times, the Korean gas corporation Daewoo International “has completed test drillings on the gas reserve it found earlier in the sea off Myanmar [Burma] and confirmed the existence of a huge mine that may contain more than 10 trillion cubic feet of gases.” These exploratory drillings or “surveys” were performed around the Shwe Block A1 Site, 13 miles from Burma’s western Arakan state in the Bay of Bengal. According to officials, the test drillings started in early 2004.

On shore, 50 miles away, fisherman and local peoples along the Kaladan River have experienced an unprecedented phenomenon. According to an Arakense man, who wishes to remain anonymous, “all giant cacadis (giant sea perch), about 10,000, between Sittwe and Pannagyun Township and near Pouktow Townhsip, in the Kaladan River, have died during the summer season.” Also, another fish, ngathalout or hilsa (a shad-like fish), have been caught with deformed intestines. Both fish-related events began in April.

During his visit to Pannagyun Township he heard that a woman in Natsait Village had a dead cacadis weighing roughly 20 kg and at a length of about five feet. In Natsait Village he met the woman who explained, “Many cacadis big fish died and are flowing in the Kaladan River. Some of the cacadis can be 40 kg and full of fish eggs. Some fish eggs weigh about 3 kg.” When questioned as to why this occurred the woman stated, “It can’t be disease’ they are dying because of separated vertebrae.” The woman and other local people claim that when fish are diseased they are able to diagnosis it as the fish’s skin reveals symptoms.

In Sittwe, the capital of Arakan, he met with a fishmonger who reported that ngathlout are being caught with very small or no intestines due to toxic water. The fishmonger continued to voice that his fish are not selling because they are too expensive, and that they are expensive because the supply “of fish and everything is scarce in the Kaladan River.”

Fisherman and mongers around Sittwe expressed that they feel the fish populations have been altered this year due to Daewoo’s arrival. One fisherman went as far as to suggest that “the [Daewoo] gas drilling place [has been] clouding up the sky with smoke. So, the very hot and rainy season is late this year. The season has changed this year.”

According to environmentalists, several variables exist in determining what caused the death of the 10,000 giant sea perch and deformation of the hilsa; it may be linked to global warming, the tsunami, agricultural practices of the Arakanese, or degradation of the mangrove forests for prawn farming. Along the many rivers and coastlines in Arakan state which flow into the Bengal only those close to the Shwe Block A1 Site are experiencing the problem of decreased fish populations and fish deformations. Therefore the local people do not believe the problem to be related to

global warming or the tsunami, because the entire coastline would be affected. Similarly, mangrove forests exist from as far north as Sittwe to as far south as Ondaw, and are used for prawn farming in many different areas, degrading the natural protection barrier and increasing salinity, yet again only the fish near the exploration site have differed. Lastly, agricultural practices involving chemicals and machinery that could damage topsoil or alter the water



Some Sea Perch in the market of Sittwe City, Capital of Arakan.

quality are not used by Arkanese farmers, as they are too poor to attain them, according to gas activists.

Stanislov Patin, author of “Environmental Impact of the Offshore Oil and Gas Industry,” explains that accidents of all degrees occur in attaining gas during the exploration, development, production, and exportation stages. For example, while drilling during the exploratory stage (the stage Daewoo has recently finished and termed as “surveys”). Patin claims that, “regular, routine episodes of hydrocarbon spills and blowouts [occur] during drilling operations.” Essentially, these spills are so small that they are not noticed on a large scale, however frequent enough that “their ecological hazard and associated environmental risk can be rather considerable, ultimately, to chronic impacts on the marine environment.”

“Analysts forecast that Daewoo may earn at least \$100 million in net profit annually for 20 years from 2010 once gas production begins,” according to the Korea Times. The Burmese Military Junta and the corporations working with the Junta to develop the Shwe Block A1 Site, including Daewoo, GAIL, ONGC Videsh, KOGAS and MOGE, did not conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on the potential environmental and social costs of the their gas investments, according to gas activists.

News Diary



1. HIV/AIDS and TB continue to be a severe problem for Burma and Burmese refugees. Burma has the second highest HIV/AIDS problem in Southeast Asia. (Sep 5, IPS)
2. Arrest of political activists without evidence and cause continues along the Bangladeshi-Burma border. Both Bangladesh and Burma have used their recent bombings in Bangladesh as a tool to make false accusations. (Sep 7, News from Bangladesh)
3. The Indian petroleum ministry is hopeful of signing the much-delayed trilateral memorandum of understanding (MoU) on the transnational gas pipeline project from Burma to India via Bangladesh by November-end. (Sep 7, Financial Express)
4. Amnesty's latest report on Burma states Burma's military has forced tens of thousands of ethnic minority people into labor, confiscated their land, destroyed their homes and beaten them. (Sep 8, AFP)
5. UNICEF in Burma has underlined the urgent need for a greater international support to improve and protect Myanmar's children and women against malnutrition – particularly anemia. (Sep 8, Asia Tribune)
6. Pro-democracy Burmese activists in the USA on a long march for the freedom of Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi and Burma, marched from Washington, DC to New York City and have begun a 17-day long hunger strike. (Sep 7, DVB)
7. Min Ko Naing, the second most respected opposition leader, called for the international community to continue to aid the people of Burma. (Sep 9, IPS)
8. The Vancouver-based Fraser Institute, an organization that measures economic freedom recently released its findings and stated that Burma has continued to experience significant losses in economic freedom since 1985 under the military junta. (Sep 12, Financial Express)
9. A child in three in Burma suffers from malnutrition, this according to the United Nations World Food Programme's executive director James Morris. (Sep 13, Asia News)
10. Ex-Czech President Vaclav Havel and retired South African archbishop Desmond Tutu called for an urgent initiative at the UN Security Council to bring reforms to military-ruled Burma. The two pointed out that the situation in Burma is far worse than in other countries where the Security Council has intervened. (Sept. 19, AFP)
11. More than 40,000 exiled Burmese nationals have signed a petition demanding the UN Security Council to take action on Burma. (Sept. 20, DVB)
12. Arakan State in Burma is facing severe shortages of medication to treat the rising numbers of children suffering with dengue fever. Many parents are not able to pay the high hospital fees and activists are calling for the government and international community to address this problem. (September 22, Narinjara)
13. Brad Adams, director of Human Rights Watch, states that, "There appears to be a direct correlation between forced labor and military activities in ethnic areas", and Burma's military junta respects few to no human rights. (September 22, Irrawaddy)

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Contributions of pictures, articles, news, or research papers are welcome. Any suggestions or advice to improve the quality of news and information sharing from you are most valuable to us.

India, Bangladesh Agree on Tri-nation Gas Pipeline

Sep 6, 2005. (Source- Reuter)

India and Bangladesh early this month agreed in principle on a tri-nation gas pipeline project that would allow India to import natural gas from Burma, and also allow Bangladesh to increase trade with landlocked Bhutan and Nepal.

The initial agreement was made at a meeting between Indian Petroleum Minister Mani Aiyar and Bangladeshi Energy Adviser Mahmudur Rahman on September 5.

Rahman told reporters after the meeting, "I am satisfied as the Indian petroleum minister was very much positive about all issues came up during our discussion. Bangladesh has also proposed a corridor (through India) to transport goods to Nepal as well as to bring in hydro electricity from Nepal and Bhutan".

The agreement would include the transmission of power generated at hydro plants in Bhutan and Nepal across India's grid to Bangladesh, but it needs further review before being sealed, Rahman added.

Aiyar said that the discussion was very constructive and that they tried to reach agreement. Further discussion is set to continue.

According to official records, the agreement would allow India to build



Photo:IB

The initial agreement on tri-nation pipeline was made at a meeting between Indian Petroleum Minister Mani Aiyar and Bangladeshi Energy Adviser Mahmudur Rahman on September 5.

a 290 kilometer pipeline through Bangladesh from the offshore Block A1 (Shwe fields) into Indian states.

The proposed pipeline will start from Block A1, situated in the western Burmese state of Arakan (Rakhine) and enter the northeast Indian states of Mizoram and Tripura. It will penetrate Bangladesh through its border Brahmanbaria area and travel to Rajshahi border and ultimately reach Kolkata in India.

On February 25 Burma, India and Bangladesh agreed to finalize the details of the gas pipeline project within a few months. However, work on the project has been delayed due to

conflicting positions on the specific conditions of the agreement.

Bangladesh has demanded that India allow it to export its goods to Nepal and Bhutan through Indian territory and allow the import of electricity from Nepal and Bhutan.

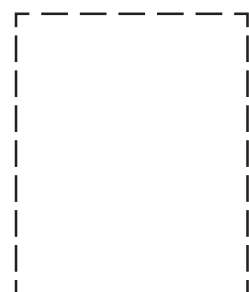
The project would cost more than USD\$1 billion to implement. If it is realized, about USD\$350 million will be invested in Bangladesh and an energy official indicated that the country will get nearly USD\$100 million in carrier fees per year. He also said that Bangladesh will receive another USD\$25 million each year for sharing in the management of the project.

Arakan Gas Research Team

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Monthly Bulletin



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