

Shwe Gas Project – Fact sheet

Shwe Gas Movement

September 2009

Where?

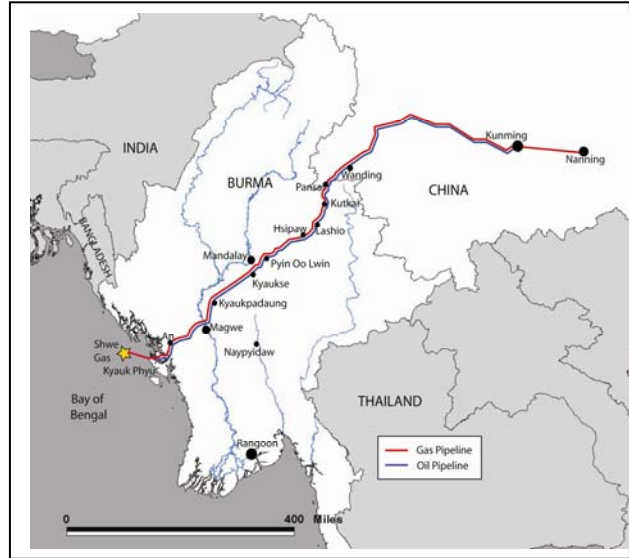
-The Shwe Gas Project includes the blocks A-1 and A-3 off the coast of Arakan State.
 -A projected pipeline for the gas will be built between Kyauk Phyu in Arakan to Kunming and onto Nanning, China.

When?

-Daewoo International signed Sharing Contracts with the Burma regime for the A-1 and A-3 blocks in August 2000 and February 2004.
 -Exploration phase: 2003-2008
 -Development Phase (construction of drill rig and pipeline): 2009-2012
 -Extraction/export phase: 2013-2032

How much?

-Proven available gas reserves: 5.4-9.1 trillion cubic feet (tfc)
 -Total value of natural gas: up to US\$ 37.5 billion (at 9.1 tfc)
 -Total revenue for Burma regime: up to US\$ 29.2 billion (at 9.1 tfc), or US\$ 970 million/year over 30 years



Who?

Shwe Gas Project stakeholders:

Daewoo International (South Korea)	51%
ONGC Videsh (India)	17%
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE) (Burma)	15%
KOGAS (South Korea)	8.5%
Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) (India)	8.5%

Exclusive purchasing rights: China National Petroleum Company (China)

Distribution rights in China: PetroChina

The Shwe Gas Movement position:

1. 45% of the Burma regime’s current export revenue derives from sales of gas to Thailand.
2. If the Shwe Gas Project goes ahead, it will provide the regime with up to US\$ 29 billion over 30 years, and would further entrench the dictatorship. The profits from the Shwe Gas Project enable the regime to continue abuses and escalate regional security threats.
3. The over 1,100 km long pipeline from Kyauk Phyu to Kunming would cut through Arakan and Shan States and densely populated areas in central Burma and lead to abuses against people and environmental degradation in the pipeline corridor.
4. Through the partnership with the Burma regime, the project stakeholders risk complicity in these human rights abuses and environmental degradation.
5. Burma’s oil and gas resources are being exported while a majority of the people has no electricity. Growing anger against unjust projects and abuses against the people has led to grassroots demonstrations and could lead to expanded conflicts between affected people, the regime and foreign corporations.
6. The Shwe Gas Project must stop until the people of Burma can exercise their human right to participate in and benefit from the extraction of natural resources.

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