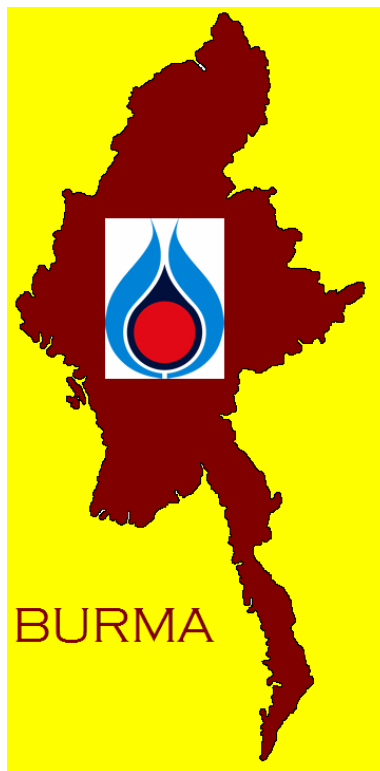


IMPACTS OF THAI ENERGY INVESTMENTS IN BURMA



FACTS & FIGURES

1. Burma's TOTAL TRADE Volume: US\$ 8.7 billion:
 - a. Total Imports: cost US\$ 2.8 billion; 20 percent from Thailand;
 - b. Total Exports: US\$ 5.9 billion (45% of this is gas sold to Thailand – US\$2.7 billion to PTT in 2007);
 - c. Surplus: US\$ 3.1 billion.
2. FDI in Burma:
 - a. In 2005-2006, FDI was US \$14.4 billion, with 408 projects from 29 countries. *Most in oil, gas, and hydropower. Thailand is Burma's largest investor;*
 - i. Includes US\$6 billion investment in the Tasang Dam on the Salween River by Thai company MDX.
3. PTT and PTT Exploration and Production Public Company (PTTEP) are public companies based in Thailand; the Thai government is the major shareholder. PTTEP investments in Burma include:



- a. YADANA Gas Project; in production since 1999 (pipeline) - PTTEP ownership 25.5%;
- b. YETAGUN Gas Project; in production since 2000 (pipeline) - PTTEP ownership 19.31%;
 - i. PTTEP holds stakes in both Yadana and Yetagun, and PTT is also the sole foreign purchaser of the gas, which is transported to Thailand where it feeds 2 power plants.

- c. BLOCK M11 (Offshore in Burma's Andaman Sea); in exploration since 2005;
- d. BLOCKS M7 and M9 (Offshore in Burma's Andaman Sea); in exploration since 2003;
 - i. In 2007, PTTEP discovered 8 trillion cubic feet of gas in Block M9;
 - ii. Pledged US\$ 1 billion investment to develop the deposit;
 - iii. Proposed a new 65 km pipeline to Thailand to transport the gas.

IMPACTS of PTTEP in BURMA: MILITARIZATION and HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES:

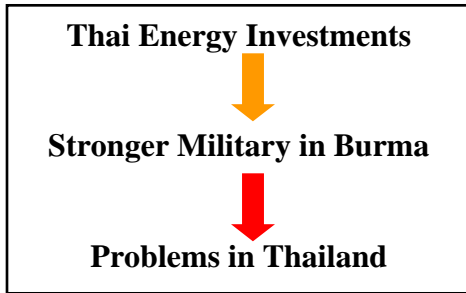
1. Increased Militarization in Burma;
 - a. New military presence in project areas;
 - b. Economic stress on local people, who are expected to provide food, accommodation, and money to soldiers who provide security for the pipeline;
 - c. Military discrimination against ethnic nationalities who are suspected of being dissidents.



In 1998, when PTT's projects were just coming online, Burma's military comprised 120,000 soldiers. In 2002, after 4 years of huge profits from Yadana and Yetagun, it was 444,000 soldiers.

Gov't spending in Burma reveals intent of the regime. Other impacts: Repression, human rights abuses, neglecting welfare of people.

2. Widespread Human Rights Abuses – *continuing to date, since the early 1990s:*
 - a. No public participation;
 - b. Forced Displacement;
 - c. Forced Labor;
 - d. Rape, Torture, Killings.
3. Indirect Impacts – Military state-building:
 - a. Government Spending in Burma – neglect of social services;
 - i. 1.2-1.5% of budget on public health;
 - ii. 4-5% on education;
 - iii. **40% on the military.**
 - b. Political repression - September 2007 mass protests;
 - c. Obstruction of aid to victims of Nargis.



- Violent conflict in border regions between Burma's armed opposition and the military regime; Thais evacuated.
- 2 million undocumented people in Thailand; 10 refugee camps in Thailand, home to over 150,000 refugees.
- Cross-border public health concerns:
 - Drug-resistant malaria; Tuberculosis; HIV; and rare diseases coming into Thailand;
 - Stress on Thailand's hospitals and health care system.