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Insight!

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MPRL E&P
Becomes A Signatory Of
UNGC

Interview **With**
MPRL E&P
Country Manager

A New Wave Sweeping Myanmar:
Women's Empowerment



MPRL E&P Becomes A Signatory Of UNGC

The United Nations Global Compact or UNGC is the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative which was launched in 2000 with a call to businesses to align their strategies and operations with its ten universal principles on human rights, labor standards, environment and anti-corruption.

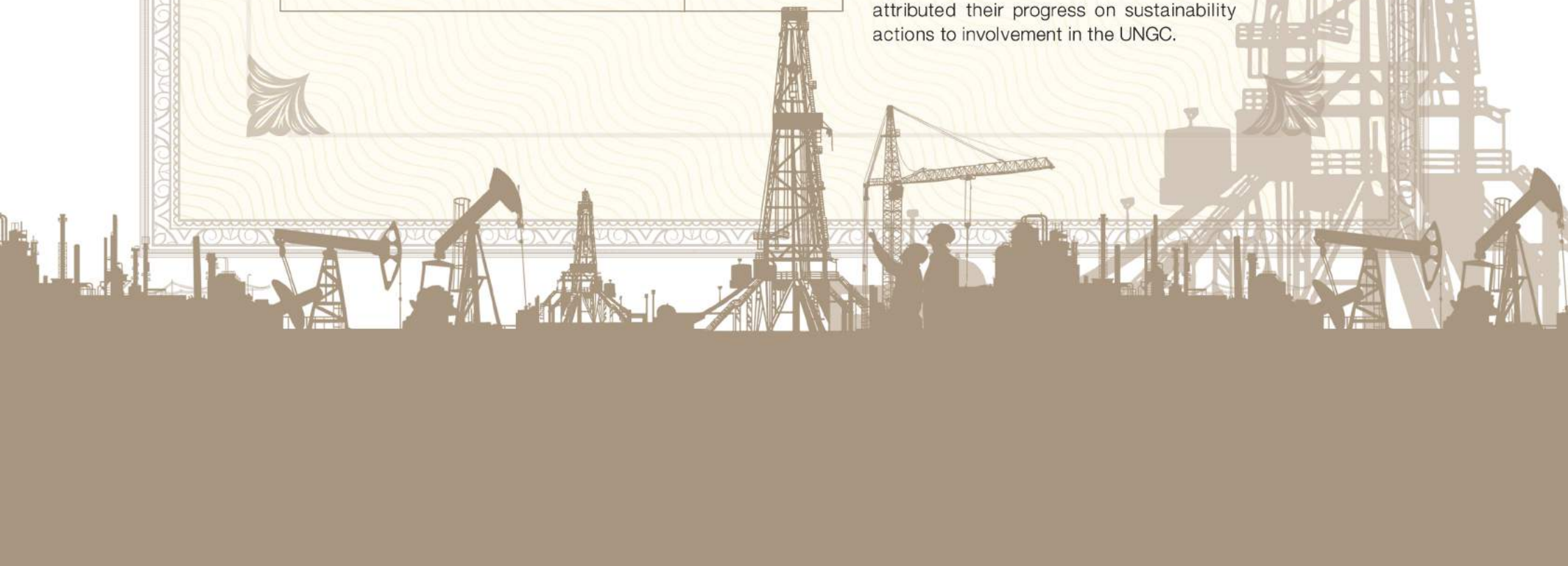
The UNGC is not a regulatory instrument but is a forum for governments, companies, labor organizations and civil society organizations to come together, network and open dialogues as it provides a universal language on corporate responsibility and a framework which guides businesses of all sizes and locations. It facilitates and encourages businesses around the world to adopt sustainable and responsible policies and practices, to assess and communicate on their implementation. MPRL E&P has become a signatory of the UNGC in February 2016, becoming one of its more than 12,000 participating businesses and non-business organizations which include well-known companies such as Starbucks, L'Oréal, and Coca-Cola.

As a result, MPRL E&P will integrate the principles within its business operations, incorporate them in decision-making and engagement as well as advance the UNGC through advocacy and outreach and publish an annual Communication on Progress (COP) to ensure its commitment. In addition, being a



Progress updates	Timeline
Membership	Feb, 2016
Disclosed Commitment Statement for UNGC from Executive Management (Website)	June, 2016
Revision of Corporate Policies	June, 2016
Data Collection for annual COP	Aug, Oct, Dec, 2016
Annual COP Submission	Feb, 2017

signatory of the UNGC and adopting the principles in all four core areas will ensure MPRL E&P achieve highest performance in these areas, increase trust and promote sustainability commitment within the company as well as partners and other stakeholders at large. It will also help the company maintain a position with competitive advantage and better opportunities in the industry. According to the UNGC Annual Implementation Survey, 81 % of participating companies are reported to have attributed their progress on sustainability actions to involvement in the UNGC.



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Editor's Note

Hi everyone,

I am honored to welcome you all to our first issue of the newsletter with a new look in its third year. Our intention is to bring a fresh perspective to what we do. At the same we want to reflect the changes currently happening in and out of organization. Your feedback is essential in how we move forward as the newsletter is a product of the organizational culture at MPRL E&P. A short survey will be initiated this month to ensure we hear your thoughts and opinions.

In this issue, we have included a Q&A article on petroleum geology and an English language lesson along with other editorial touches. Another article you should not miss to read is the interview with our new country manager, U Sithu Moe Myint, providing you with a reflection on the company's performance, organizational changes, as well as expectations for the year.

Thank you to those who have contributed their time to the publication. We encourage you to submit suggestions and stories and look forward to your feedback.



CEO ဦးစိုးမြင့် မိသားစု
MPRL E&P Group of Companies
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MPRL E&P GoC Activity Update

MPRL E&P Group of Companies held a tree-planting and cash/in-kind donation event at Ywar Thar Gyi Mental Health Hospital in Yangon on 18 June 2016 for the first time. A total of 108 trees were planted by the management personnel and employees in the hospital compound.





M&A's Employee Blood Drive

Employees from Myint & Associates Company Limited initiated their first blood drive in September 2015 at the National Blood Centre in Yangon. The second and third donations were held in January and May 2016 respectively. It is usually organized by the Admin Department on a quarterly basis as part of many other voluntary social welfare initiatives initiated by the staff members. In these blood drives, around 50 to 60 employees participate regularly. There is no registration needed and anyone can join the days just by contacting the Admin Department. In order to donate healthy blood, one has to have plenty of sleep before the day of the donation and they also need to avoid taking antibiotics, alcoholic beverages and narcotic substances. As a regular blood donor, one has to keep their blood pure and healthy by avoiding harmful acts in order to be able to save lives, a participant said.



Relocation and Resettlement of Htone Magyi Village Due To Erosion

Htone Magyi is a village constituted in Mangyo Village Tract in Minbu (Saku) Township, Magwe Region. The village had to relocate due to the erosion of the Ayeyarwady River bank. The relocation work began in July 2015 after floods and 185 households had to move into temporary dwellings. As the location of the temporary dwellings was liable to floods in rainy season, a safer land for the village was sighted and bought through negotiations with its owners. Up to now, plots for households, monasteries, schools, administration offices, and public places have been designated and allocated by drawing lots. The resettlement of people and properties have been coordinated through collaboration of Tatmadaw personnel, members of parliament, departmental officials, Township Administration, Township Development Committees in April 2016. MPRL E&P and MOGE, along with other local authorities and private individuals and organizations, have supported the resettlement by donating machinery, developing access road, food, clothes, water and money. MPRL E&P is planning to build a kindergarten school too. Currently, there are about 20 children under the age of 8 who are confined to their homes and have not been to school for three months. Recently, there has been a flooding in the area.



Interview **With** **MPRL E&P** Country Manager

U Sithu Moe Myint



Please tell us a little bit about yourself regarding your background in the oil and gas industry.

I obtained Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Petroleum Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in 2006 and commenced my career with Chevron in the United States in 2007.

My first position was as Reservoir Engineer working in the San Joaquin Valley Business Unit (Bakersfield, California) as part of the Kern River Asset Development Team. In 2008, I was transferred to Chevron's Australia Business Unit (Perth, Australia) where I joined the Gorgon and Jansz-10 Sub-surface Development Team and also held the role of Reservoir Engineer.

In 2011, within the Australia Business Unit, I assumed the role of Reservoir Management Champion. I left Chevron in 2012 because I had decided that I wanted to return to Myanmar and commence my career at MPRL E&P and joined the company as Deputy Technical Manager. I currently hold the role of Country Manager for the company.

What are your primary responsibilities at MPRL E&P as Country Manager?

As Country Manager, together with Senior Management, I am involved in developing our corporate strategy and also hold direct responsibility to provide oversight to our functional and business support teams to ensure that our short term and long term objectives are met.

This fiscal year, I am responsible for ensuring that the company achieves a positive return on investment for the fiscal year, to continue to build organizational capability by further developing our workforce, and to ensure that the company adheres to business practices that enable long term sustainable operations in all our assets.

When was the company's performance review complete and what were the significant results you would like to share?

The 2015-2016 fiscal year was the first year in our history that MPRL E&P realized a net loss which amounted to over US\$6 million. This was mainly



“ I believe that we are now in a position where we must have clear focus on what is important and what may not be as important whereby decision quality becomes more critical than ever. ”

on account of the oil price dropping from over US\$100 per barrel down to less than US\$30 per barrel by January 2016.

Thus our financial performance was very much below our expectations and targets which is why a significant organizational change was planned for and executed immediately prior to the start of the 2016-2017 fiscal year. However, in terms of operational performance, there were no lost time accidents (LTAs) in all our assets during the 2015-2016 fiscal year and our social performance was and continues to be at the forefront of the industry. In fact, last year, we received further local and international recognition of our operational grievance mechanism process implemented in Mann field.

Please explain about recent changes in the organization.

On account of the oil price environment and more importantly, the outlook of low oil prices to be sustained for the years to come, new business opportunities such as IOR-4/IOR-6 had to be deferred or relinquished.

Furthermore, new pilot activities such as hydraulic fracturing in Mann field also had to be deferred simply because from an economic point of view, implementing such activities were no longer commercially viable in an oil price environment of less than US\$50 per barrel. With the reduction in planned operations and new ventures, the company had to undertake a redundancy exercise.

I am aware of the fact that this was extremely difficult for all of us within the organization since this was the first time we had ever undertaken such an exercise. However, resilience and adaptability are key components of being successful long term in the oil & gas industry, thus undertaking the redundancy exercise was essential to ensure the company's survival and continued success in the future.

What are the company's expectations and hopes for the new fiscal year?

I maintain a conviction that the low oil price environment is actually an opportunity for MPRL E&P to test its ability to be resilient and to adapt. There are going to be many upstream companies, small and large independents alike, that will not survive the current downturn in the industry and the 'rebalancing' of supply and demand. I know that MPRL E&P will not be one of these companies.

I believe that we are now in a position where we must have clear focus on what is important and what may not be as important whereby decision quality becomes more critical than ever. Thus, improved and more effective internal engagement within our functional and business support teams is essential towards the organization being able to deliver on our objectives for the current fiscal year.

On that note, I encourage all heads of departments to liaise and work with one another in a 'can-do' spirit and as a cohesive team. I also encourage all heads of departments to engage in two-way dialogue with respective staff, answering any questions staff may have about the state of the company and what we are collectively working towards. I would also like to encourage my staff to ask constructive questions, whether it is about a new policy, process, or result, and provide feedback openly in regular, weekly team meetings at the department level.

This fiscal year, my office will implement initiatives for Senior Management to directly engage with staff in town hall-style Q&A sessions during which I strongly encourage all staff to take up the offer of dialogue directly with our company leadership.

Our objectives for the current fiscal year are certainly not easy to achieve, however I remain confident that, particularly with our improved integrated approach, we have the ability to achieve them.

What would you like to say about the company's current ESG activities?

I am pleased with the company's ESG activities and achievements to date. Since the ESG regulatory environment is still in its early stages in Myanmar, I am proud that MPRL E&P have always strived to adhere to international industry best practices and standards without being bound or required to do so.

In terms of safety performance, I regret to inform you that in May, in the week leading up to reaching 2 years without an LTA, one of our colleagues from MOGE was very seriously injured during a workover operation. We have identified that process improvements within areas such as non-destructive testing (NDT), job safety analysis (JSA)/job hazards analysis (JHA) and preventative maintenance are required going forward to mitigate the risk of such accidents occurring again. We are now doing everything we can to assist with his rehabilitation process. This reminds us that all accidents are preventable and no job is so important that it cannot be done safely. It is imperative that safety processes such as CARE card usage simply do not become statistics but are continued to be used to capture two-way safety conversations between all our people.

Regarding environmental performance, managing produced water in an environmentally acceptable and sustainable manner is always a key challenge in mature oil fields. In Mann field, the planning, environmental, and operations teams have developed a produced water disposal process that involves disposing water back into the formation through existing wells. At the moment, 87% of our produced water is disposed of back into the formation and we intend to achieve 90% during this present fiscal year.

In terms of social performance, we have seen a notable reduction in the number of grievances raised in the communities surrounding Mann field. During the 2014-2015 fiscal year, there were 36 total grievances lodged, which was then reduced to a total of 16 grievances during the 2015-2016 fiscal year. Between April and now, there has only been 1 grievance lodged in Mann field.

We also maintain a high satisfaction rate (greater than 90%) regarding how grievances are addressed. I am also very pleased to see more and more constructive engagement and alignment between MPRL E&P and MOGE Mann field operations teams with regarding to coordinating health, safety, environment, and social performance activities.

With the new government, I expect there to be many changes implemented regarding legislature both within our industry and at a corporate level as well. We have further built more capability into our compliance team in order to effectively and timely address such changes and to further improve our compliance capacity going forward.

What is your view on the current low oil price environment as an oil and gas company?

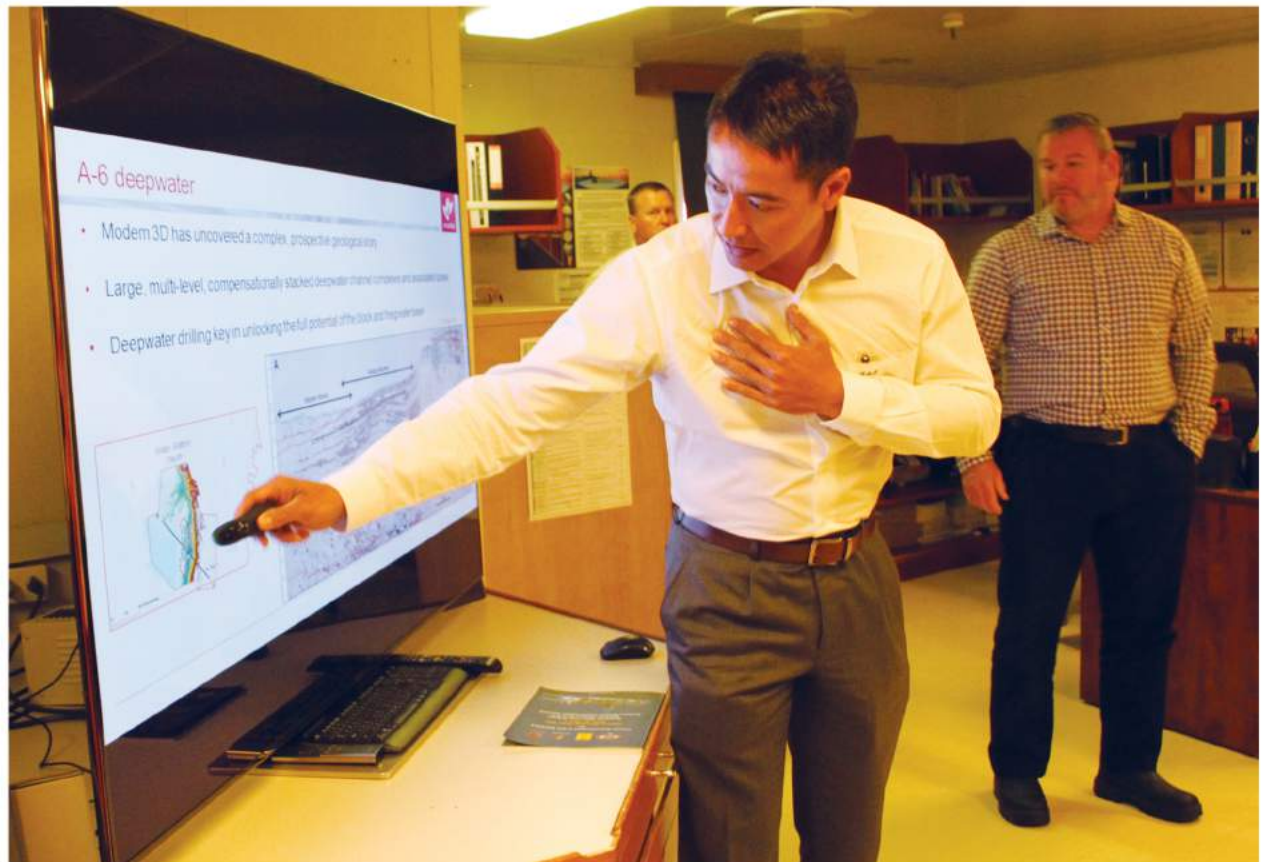
I believe what is important to understand is where the oil price is at today and what we expect it to be up to the next 2-3 years. First of all, I would not say that oil prices of US\$40-60 per barrel are low and in fact, believe this is reasonable and sustainable. I certainly believe that the days where oil price is in excess of US\$100 per barrel are over and will not be returning any time soon.

Currently, the global demand for oil is about 94 million barrels a day whereby the global supply is about 96 million barrels a day, which indicates that there is still more room for further rebalancing (I attribute the rise of oil price during the past month to unplanned supply disruptions such as wildfires in Canada and militant attacks of platforms in Nigeria).

Thus, I expect oil prices to remain in the US\$35-50 per barrel range during this fiscal year and by the next fiscal year, trend in the US\$40 - 55 per barrel range. What is a key issue is the volatility that we are going to see with periods of rapid price fluctuation across a large range.

How are you maintaining the local talent and employment in MPRL E&P?

Even during the oil price downturn, we continue to source and recruit local



talent. After the completion of on the job training for about 40 new graduate engineers, 11 graduates have been brought on board with full time positions in various planning and operational type roles.

We continue to focus on our internal mentoring and coaching programs to further develop capabilities and have also been able to leverage our partnerships (through participation at Joint Venture Technical Committee Meetings) to further facilitate knowledge transfer.

We remain a company that consists of over 98% local employees whereby I am even further pleased to announce that the role of Technical Manager, a highly quintessential role for the business, is now occupied by a Myanmar employee as well.

What are the company's long-term visions?

I intend for MPRL E&P to continue to play a key role in the energy sector in Myanmar. Energy is one of the key facets necessary for our nation to grow and develop and nothing gives me more satisfaction than being at the fore-front of unlocking this resource through the work that we do as an organization. We will continue to realize value in our legacy asset, Mann field, up until the contract expires in 2024.

Furthermore, going forward, I am convinced that gas is going to continue to be a key part of our nation's energy mix and will continue to be heavily relied upon for electrical generation as well as to build up foreign exchange reserves through gas exports to our neighboring countries.

Block A-6 is soon going to undergo a very aggressive appraisal program during which we will continue to maintain our role as Operator of the PSC as well as Joint Operator responsible for government engagement. During this process, we will leverage the Joint Venture to build our internal capabilities with regard to offshore appraisal, development, and production of gas assets.

Similarly, we are also involved in non-operated partnerships in offshore Blocks A-4 and A-7 as well as in onshore Blocks RSF-5 and PSC-K which are all in the early stages of exploration. There is excellent potential to further discover large volumes of resources and to move them up the value chain whereby increasing our reserves portfolio. In the onshore arena, we may offer operatorship or joint operatorship to our partners as and when assets reach late appraisal to development phases (leveraging our 20 years successful track record in Mann field).

In conclusion, we will continue to adhere to work practices that enable long term sustainable operations whereby always being mindful of the environment, the communities in the areas we operate, and all external and internal stakeholders associated with our projects.



Who's Who at MPRL E&P?

HSE Department

At MPRL E&P health and safety of our people is critical to the success and sustainability of our business. Our HSE performance is closely tied with our growth potentials as no such potentials can be achieved unless health and safety of our people, our assets and the environment is maintained and guaranteed. MPRL E&P's comprehensive Health and Safety strategy focuses on prevention, accountability, communications and incident control to ensure a safe, healthy and productive work environment for all employees.

The HSE Department and its working groups ensure commitment to our fundamental goals of zero accidents, no harm to people and managing environmental impacts, as well as systematic management of HSE performance, and safe working practices for incident control.

The HSE Department is responsible for its own administration and developing a company-wide HSE management system which includes formulating HSE procedures and standards as well as conducting internal and external HSE training to stakeholders as a mixed method approach to provide knowledge and prevent workplace injuries.

The HSE Department ensures the implementation, reporting, updating, auditing and reviewing of the HSE systems in place. At the same time, it monitors effective implementation of the HSE procedures. It also coordinates with other departments and stakeholders in their dealings with issues regarding health, safety and environment in the workplace. Safety audits and inspection, risk assessment and accident/incident investigations are regularly carried out to ensure compliance with international standards. In addition, it is also responsible for provision of medical and safety support in health care and emergency as well as legal assurance.

Introduction to the Staff Members

1. U Nay Myo Aung (HSE Manager)
2. U Sithu Zeya (Assistant HSE Manager)
3. Daw Myo Myat Myat Thein (Departmental Assistant)
4. Dr. Tin Ko Lwin (Site HSE Officer)
5. U Aung Ko Ko Oo (Site HSE Officer)
6. U Ye Win Htut (Site HSE Officer)
7. Daw Tin Nwe Wint (Environmental Officer)



HSE Manager

U Nay Myo Aung graduated with B.E (Petroleum Engineering) from Yangon Institute of Technology and has over ten years' experience working for MPRL E&P Pte Ltd., where he started as a Field Production Engineer and later became Field Manager. He then joined Asia Drilling Pte Ltd. as an Operations Manager for drilling rigs AD-1 & AD-2. He is currently the HSE Manager.



HSE Department's CARE Card System

All colleagues from MPRL E&P can share their HSE concerns by completing quality CARE Cards.

The Waste Management Compound

In Mann Field

MPRL E&P has always endeavored to strive to international practices. In Mann field, MPRL E&P produces oil, gas, water and waste. In an oil field, the range of waste is vast and applies to discarded material of various degrees of nuisance and toxicity. This affects how waste must be handled with minimal impact on the environment.

1. What kind of waste do we produce?

The following table summarizes how waste, produced monthly by 400 workers, is managed.

What kind of waste?	Where does it come from?	How much is produced in a month?	How is it sorted?	Where does it end up?
Food Waste	Kitchen	600 litres	Green Bin	Compost
Dry Waste (Bottles, Plastic)	Kitchen, Camp	200 kgs	Yellow Bin	Recycled
Paper & Cardboard Waste	Office, Workshops, Warehouse	300 kgs	Blue Bin	Compost or wood recycled on the spot or incinerated
General Waste (Leaves, Grass, Wood)	Warehouse, Workshops, GOCSs	600 kgs	Green Bin	Handed over to specialized contractor for recycling into new lubricants
Used Lubricating Oil	Vehicles	150 litres	Designated Barrel	Incinerated ashes to be mixed with sludge to make paving material (in progress)
Rag / Dirty Cloth	Cleaning Petroleum Equipment	30 kgs	Black Bin	Incinerated ashes to be mixed with cement and sludge to make paving material (in progress)
Oil and Grease Contaminated Waste	GOCSs	160 litres	Designated Barrel	Incinerated ashes to be mixed with cement and sludge to make paving material (in progress)
Waste Water	Steaming Cleaning of Petroleum Equipment	4 000 litres	Pumped from GOCSs	Re-injected in underground depleted oil reservoir rock
Sludges from cleaning the GOCSs (Gas and Oil Collecting Stations)	From All GOCSs	10 cubic metres	Stored in safe retention pits	Dried in the sun to mix with cement ashes and sludge for making paving material (in progress)
Drilling Mud (3.5% KCl)	Well Deepening	50 cubic metres	Trucked to retention pond	Dried in the sun to mix with cement ashes and sludge for making paving material (in progress)
Drill Cuttings	Well Deepening	3 cubic metres = about 6 metric tons	Stored in safe retention pits	Dried in the sun to mix with cement ashes and sludge for making paving material (in progress)

Just to give you an idea of volumes and weights : The size of your Department Manager's office: about 80 cubic metres
The weight of your ferry minibus: 2 metric tons

Sources of waste

Every workplace has a sorting center, clearly set apart from the location of activity, whereby the workers sort in bins of various colors the corresponding waste produced by their activity. These bins are consistently colored according to international standards:

- Red bins for hazardous liquids,
- Yellow bins for recycled material that can be readily processed and commercialized in new raw materials (such as PET water bottles, or metal scraps and cans),
- Green bins contain compostable material,
- Blue bins for paper and cardboard, also a recyclable material, and
- Black bins for other non-hazardous material.

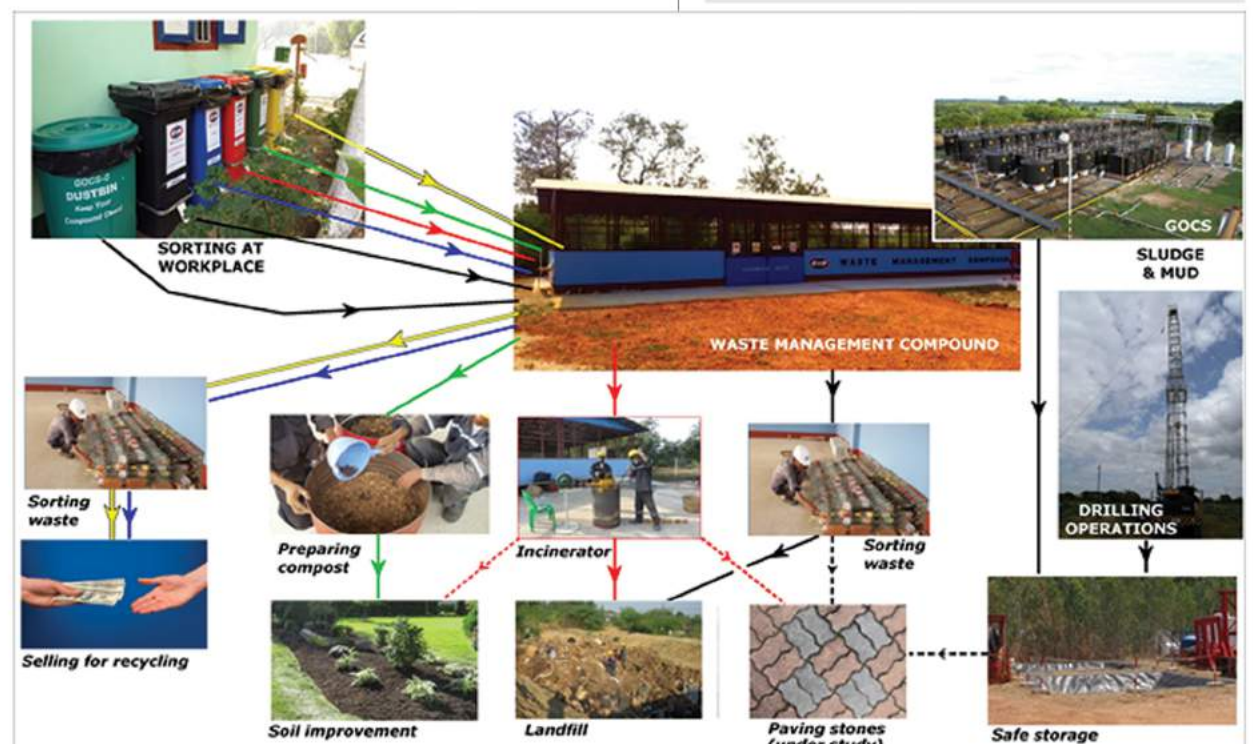
In summary, in a month when we do not drill, we produce just less than 20 metric tons of waste. More than half of this waste is coming from cleaning the gas and oil collecting stations ("GOCS"), and is therefore quite toxic to the environment.

2. What do we do with all this waste?

MPRL E&P has created a waste management system that includes the following steps.

Processing of waste

The waste is then transported to a well-organized 60m² Waste Management Compound (WMC) in order to centralize the processing and monitor the



The waste management system in Mann field

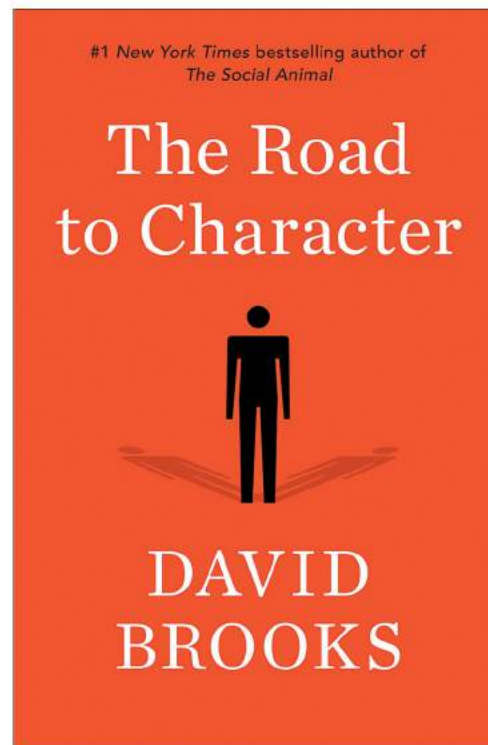
The Road to Character by David Brooks

'A powerful, haunting book that works its way beneath your skin' OLIVER BURKEMAN, GUARDIAN

Published in April 2015 by Random House, the insightful book of the New York Times columnist David Brooks looks into the contrasting values of two different characters that we humans adopt in pursuit of external success or internal peace. Having received positive reviews from the New York Times Book Review, The Guardian, Washingtonian, Booklist and Publisher Weekly, his fourth book was of the self-help personal transformation category, main theme being humility. The book elaborates on two contradictory human natures, the resume virtues which is the external, career-driven, want-to-conquer-the-world type that leaves us always worrying and wanting more, and the eulogy virtues which is the internal, quiet, renounce-worldly-success type that makes us experience life as a moral drama.

These two types of human traits, the resume virtues with an economic logic and the eulogy virtues with a moral logic, always meet in confrontation. Whereby the writer argues that our society – our education system and public conversation – encourages us to

Whereby the writer argues that our society – our education system and public conversation – encourages us to think about how to have a great career but leaves many of us inarticulate about how to cultivate the inner life. As a result, Brooks says the book is about the eulogy virtues; it is about how some people have cultivated strong characters, how character is not innate or automatic and how the resume virtues ultimately depends upon the eulogy virtues.



The book has 2190 pages and 10 chapters, devoted to biographical descriptions of Frances Perkins, Dorothy Day, George Marshall, A. Philip Randolph, and some others and how they overcame their self-centeredness and obeyed a calling to serve the world. The writer continues to explain that we are not becoming more selfish or venal than people in other times and generations, but we have lost the understanding of how character is built.

To me, the portrait of a historical figure Dwight D. Eisenhower was especially enlightening – how he struggled, in his years of career in the US military during and after the World Wars, in particular, during his years in the Philippines to prepare for its independence under General Douglas MacArthur, whom he detested for the way he put himself above the institution, by taking small steps towards greater dignity, not to change his outer life or fate, just to reinforce his own disciplines and inner values, self-repression and moderation, which he inherited from his mother. In my opinion, he accomplished being a man who chose neither paths persuaded by outer forces and concentrated on maintaining his deeper calling to serve

the wider world from wherever he was according to time and circumstances. It is not something easy to do – to organize a life around self-restraint, not self-expression.

The writer is an American conservative cultural and political writer for the New York Times. He wrote the book 'to save his own soul!'

From Page 10 ▶ HSE Article



circulation of waste; the main mission of the WMC is to maximize recycling and minimize disposing into locations that are not within the boundaries of the field. The compound is assigned two employees, who spend a majority of their time transporting, sorting and monitoring different kinds of wastes.

End use of waste

Whenever such waste can be recycled, it is handed over to a local contractor which MPRL E&P monitors to review their environmental performance. Compost is handed over to farmers to assist with improving soil used for crop cultivation. At present 90% is recycled and 10% is safely stored for further use.

3. Conclusion

The Environmental team is working hard at improving MPRL E&P's green performance. One example is the reuse of the sludge created by the cleaning of the GOCS's, to which the team would like to add rock cuttings produced by drilling operations, the ashes from the incinerator, and the low grade plastic that riddles the landscape around Mann field. The Environmental team is now thinking of centrifuging this sludge, using the same kind of machines used on the drilling sites to clean the drilling mud, and mixing all stabilized waste with concrete to produce paving material to upgrade Mann field road system and the villages' streets to avoid dust or mud.

A New Wave Sweeping Myanmar: Women's Empowerment



In recent weeks and months in Yangon, there is a growing public conversation on a topic that has never been discussed in a democratic manner – women's empowerment in Myanmar. Myanmar is a country that is going through unprecedented and swift changes – its economy, its politics and its WOMEN!

The reasons are clear: 70% of Myanmar women have schooling; Myanmar society which practices Buddhism gives its women an equal status as men do; and out of the total population 52 million, 51.8% are women. Based on these sound merits, it should be assumed that Myanmar's women are endowed with a good foundation to advance in society.

However, despite the teachings of Buddhism which never discriminate against women and the competency of Myanmar women, women in Myanmar's society face a range of layers of ambiguity and unequal treatments, which could be considered as purely coming out of institutional arrangements.

An environment
that meets
the needs of women
and provide room
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their potential
at the same time.

People have to be highly aware if women's career and economic potentials are not fulfilled, given the fact that their participation in the labor market reportedly being the highest in the world, there would be no real economic, political and social development whatsoever in the long run.

Myanmar's reintegrated economy, according to the ADB's prediction, will be the fastest growing in Asia for 2016 and 2017. As a result, Myanmar businesses have to critically review how they treat their female employees in order to ensure the inclusion of their talents, skills, experiences and energies, especially if the businesses are those with disproportionately low level of women's employment, such as engineering, technology and science. Today a woman has a lot of responsibilities to fulfill as an employee, wife and mother. As they spend more than half of their time in a day at work, much of the responsibility to provide a flexible and enabling environment lies with the businesses. An environment that meets the needs of women and provide room to grow to meet their potential at the same time.

In addition, empowering women at all levels and spaces of businesses and economy to serve as leaders, managers and professionals is critical to build a strong economy and society in that women's voices are equally heard in making decisions that affect their lives. They should be able to set their own agendas, acquire skills and knowledge, increase self-confidence, solve problems and foster independence, both as a process and an outcome.

And there is considerable interest and energy focusing on this particular issue in terms of policy development and advocacy from both governmental and non-governmental sectors within the country. The changes should be institutional ones in a sense recurring patterns of behaviors reinforcing hollow values will be justly taken over by more sound, stable and democratic ones.

On the other side, Myanmar women have to 'lean in' – they have to rein in their tendency to hold themselves back and come forward with their own strategies and lessons learnt to advance to the boards. In other words, they should change talking about what they cannot do to what they can do. And propitiously, the conversations have started.

Global Energy Consumption Forecast To Rise 48% by 2040 – EIA

The world's hunger for energy is insatiable and is expected to rise by about 48% between 2012 and 2040 – an increase of about 14% a year, as global economies grow and populations expand. The US-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies on Wednesday published its updated projections of world energy supply and demand through to 2040, with the release of the International Energy Outlook 2016. The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) stated that energy consumption was expected to rise from 548-quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) in 2012, to 815-quadrillion Btu by 2040.

EIA administrator Adam Sieminski stated during a webcast event on Wednesday in which Mining Weekly Online participated, that more than half (65%) of this demand growth was expected to come from nonmember countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Asia, including China and India. OECD countries were only expected to account for 35% of total demand.

The industrial sector continued to account for the largest share of delivered energy consumption, as the world's industrial sector still consumed more than half of the global delivered energy by 2040.

Renewable energy was the world's fastest growing energy source, increasing by 2.6% a year, while nuclear energy growth was pegged at 2.3% a year, from 4% of the global total in 2012 to 6% in 2040.

In the EIA's base case scenario, fossil fuels would continue to supply more than three-quarters of world energy use in 2040.

Sieminski noted, however, that there were many risk factors to take into account for the 25-year projections, such as real economic growth in critical economies such as China, Brazil and Russia; the implementation and strength of climate policies; technology improvement; output by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and future nuclear generation capacity.

Energy Demand Growth

Economic activity and population growth were expected to drive increases in energy use. Meanwhile, energy intensity as measured against gross domestic product (GDP) growth was expected to decline.

The EIA expected that renewable sources of energy would continue to grow rapidly, while the use of coal would flatten, and natural gas demand would outstrip coal by 2030. Oil would maintain its leading share as any other form of energy had a hard time competing against oil owing to its energy density, Sieminski stated.

The report found that economic growth typically drove electricity demand but, in 2040, electricity use was expected to grow at a faster rate than other sources of delivered energy, yet slower than GDP, the EIA advised.

On the positive side, the expected carbon intensity of energy use was forecast to decline through 2040 in both OECD and non-OECD countries, mainly thanks to improving and more efficient technologies.

The EIA expected that liquid fuel supplies from both Opec and non-Opec producers would rise to about 53-million barrels a day by 2040, from about 43-million barrels a day in 2012, boosted by output rising mainly from the Middle East.

Meanwhile, by 2040, the EIA predicted that non-OECD nations would account for 76% of the growth in natural gas consumption, while non-OECD Asia, Middle East and OECD Americas were expected to account for the largest increases in natural gas output. Shale gas, tight gas and coalbed methane would become increasingly important to gas supplies, not only in the US, but also in China and Canada, the EIA advised.

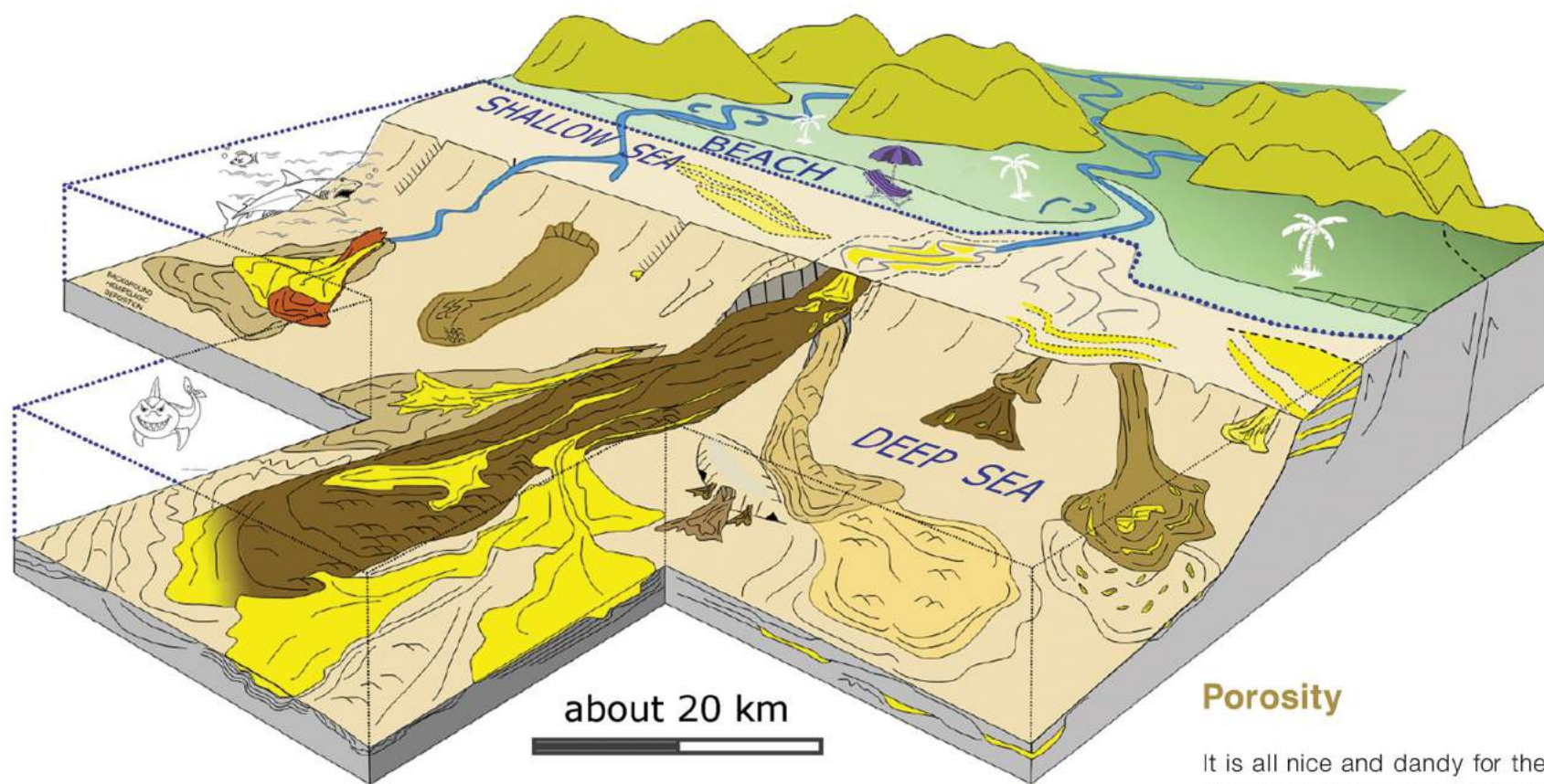
Non-OECD Asia was expected to account for about 60% of the global increase in energy-related carbon dioxide emissions. According to Sieminski, virtually all of the growth in nuclear power would occur in non-OECD regions, with China accounting for about 61% of the world nuclear capacity growth. ■

Source:
<http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/global-energy-consumption-forecast-to-rise-48-by-2040-eia-2016-05-11>

What Do Petroleum Techies Call A "Reservoir"?

Dr Rock

A reservoir (etymology: from French "réservoir" being a storehouse) is a storage space for fluids. These fluids may be water, oil or gas. A reservoir may be man-made behind a dam to retain water for hydro-electric power or irrigation. In our case, a reservoir consists of layers of sands mostly deposited by rivers or seas in the distant past. When looking at reservoir rocks, petroleum geologists and engineers examine four characters: environment of deposition, porosity, permeability and pressure.



Environment

This has to do with landscape: let's take the sands discovered in Shwe Yee Htun-1: they were deposited by a sub-marine branch - yes, rivers continue to flow below the sea surface and dig channels and lay deltas just as they do above sea level - of the Ayeyarwaddy River that flowed across the Rakhine-Yoma ranges through the shores of Chaung Thar and Ngwe Saung some 3 to 1 million years ago (for a geologist, this is barely earlier than this morning). The mightier the river, the more sands it will deposit when the current reaches the flat areas of the deep sea. Geologists will look for thick sands spread over a wide area. Other landscapes that commonly produce reservoir rocks are reefs (where the reservoir would be made of limestones rather than sands) and beaches. A reservoir must be sealed by an impermeable rock, usually very thinly grained "shales", i.e. clays hardened by the time and weight of rocks above them.

Porosity

Mother Nature does not usually store petroleum in subterranean caves like in the comics, but in the interstices, the pores, between grains of sands. The porosity is measured as the percentage between the volumes of these pores, provided they are connected with each other, and the total volume of the rock that contains the pores.

This picture shows the landscape when the reservoir of Shwe Yee Htun-1 was deposited.

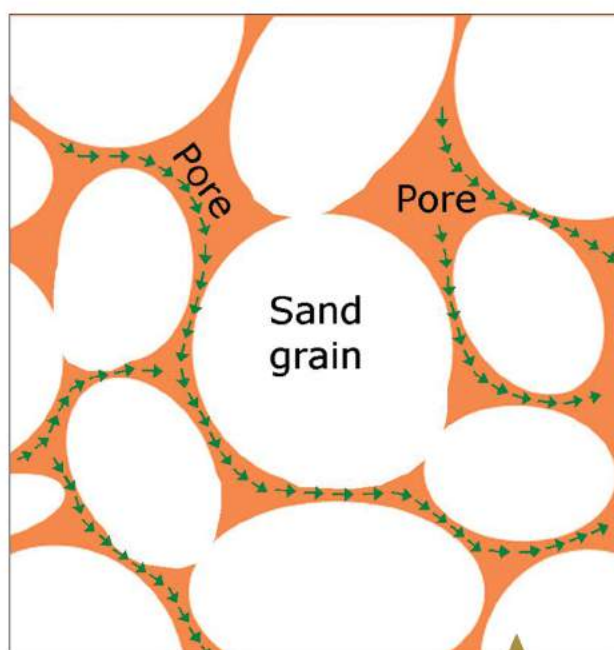


Fig. 2 : A schematic image of porous and permeable sand

Porosity

It is all nice and dandy for the pores to hold the petroleum, but in order for this petroleum to flow to a well drilled through the reservoir, these pores must be connected to each other, so as to form a network of channels. The permeability is measured in darcy - from the name of the French waterworks engineer Henry Darcy, who measured in 1855 the relation between the viscosity of a liquid and the flow rate of this liquid depending on the pressure and the material this liquid has to flow through, for instance petroleum through a sandstone. When permeability is not enough to flow petroleum, engineers enhance it by creating an artificial network to connect the pores, by hydro-fracturing, such as the one successfully performed in Mann field in 2014.

Pressure

By contrast with the three above characters, pressure is a dynamic factor: it decreases as oil and gas are produced, but could be increased again if water is injected to push the oil towards the producing well for instance.

Petroleum reservoirs get progressively damaged, and just as human installations, need care and maintenance if we would like them to last long and produce efficiently. The damages come for instance from the petroleum that flows through the pores and leaves wax that plugs these pores. In this case, engineers "wash" the sandy reservoir by injecting various products that dissolve or digest the wax.

That's all on reservoirs, folks! More questions? Don't hesitate to quiz your favourite geo-nuts and engineering nerds, they'll be most happy to answer! ■



Weekend Mandalay City

Are you tired and exhausted from working all week? Do you fancy a trip to a place where you can visit famous attractions at your own pace and enjoy a wide range of local delights? If so, I would like to shed light on how you can spend your weekends in Mandalay, the second largest city and former Kingdom of Myanmar's last dynasty. Unlike Yangon, Mandalay will give you an enriching experience of tourist attractions, environment and food.



Mandalay Hill

I regard this as my first priority to set my foot on in this trip. It is located in the northeast of the city, 79 feet high and there is a mountain road for both cars and walkers. It was about 8 o'clock and there were many young people doing exercises along the way up. Grown on the hill are the gold mohar trees in full blossom producing a sharp, enchanting contrast between the greenery and its bright red flowers. View of the city at the summit was worth the climb. In the distance were Taung Tha Man Inn, Sedona Hotel, Mandalay Royal Palace and many green cultivation fields.

Sandar Muni Pagoda

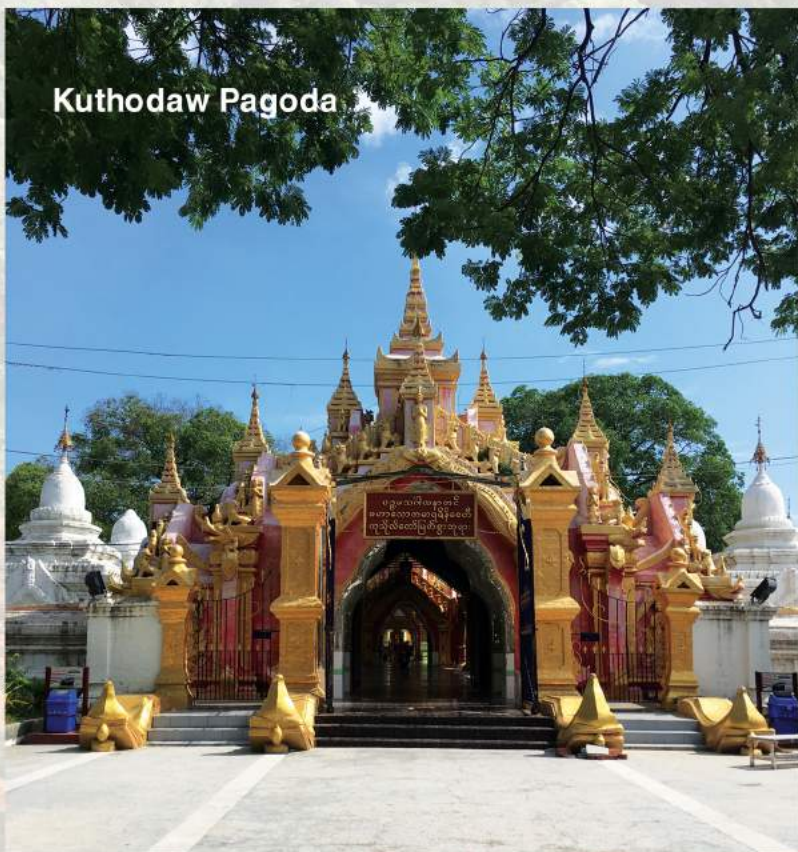
The Sandar Muni Pagoda was built in 1874 by King Bodawpaya of Konbaung Dynasty prior to the establishment of Mandalay City. Located at the foot of the Mandalay Hill, like the nearby Kuthodaw Pagoda, it has 758 slender white ancillary stupas housing 1774 marble slabs on which Commentaries and Sub-Commentaries on the Tipitaka are inscribed.



Sandar Muni Pagoda

Kuthodaw Pagoda

Kuthodaw Pagoda, titled Mahalawka Marazein, is a Buddha stupa having the world's largest book, consisting of 730 marble stone tablets on which Buddhist teachings were inscribed. It was King Mindon who directed the work in 1860 and it took eight years to complete it. It is located to the east of the Mandalay Royal Palace in the north of the city. Nearby are Sandar Muni Pagoda, Atumashi Monastery and Shwe Nan Daw Monastery.



Kuthodaw Pagoda

In addition, Mandalay is a city famous for locally-made foods such as noodles of many sorts and sweets. You can find some of them only in Mandalay. I have seen the transportation access becomes much easier as there are local taxis and car rental services available at your fingertips. All you need is to look around or browse the Internet. I would like to recommend the following websites to book a hotel or transportation.

- (1) www.booking.com (2) www.agoda.com (3) www.tripadvisor.com



U Bein Bridge

U Bein Bridge & Taung Thaman Inn

Built by clerk U Bein in 1849, it is the world's longest teak bridge. The bridge is currently under renovation – replacing some of the wooden tiles due to decay. Nearby are food courts where you can enjoy freshly caught and cooked fish, Myanmar tempura and thirst-quenching coconut juice. When your stomach is full, you can hire one of the row boats locally called 'Bird' to enjoy a ride around the bridge. When the boat owner cares enough, he will deliver you to famous spots for photographing. In and around the Inn, you will see fishermen who are catching fish in various ways, some using a hook and others standing in the water. About 4 o'clock is a good time as it is no longer too hot and breathing in the breeze, watching the view in the distance and the people make you feel amazing. How nature can heal us!



Taung Thaman Inn

12 Easy Ways

To Be More

Productive

At Work



There are thousands of productivity apps and tools on the market promising to help you increase your performance, but sometimes all it takes to improve your focus is a few quick changes to your work habits and your environment. Want to get more accomplished at the office? Here are 12 simple, low-tech tips for boosting your productivity at work.

1. Streamline Your Space

Before you do anything else, take a few moments at the start of each day to organize and de-clutter your workspace. Having a clutter-free environment helps you think more clearly and produce better results, said Kristoph Matthews, founder of on-demand storage company Boxbee. By cleaning up and organizing your space, you will greatly increase your productivity and limit the time you spend searching for items.

2. Add Pops of Color or Live Plants

Color can have a major effect on your mood and productivity throughout the day, said Jenny Gauld, an interior designer for office furniture and accessory retailer turnstone. Blue creates the feeling of calmness and helps you focus, while red is great for work that requires accuracy and attention to detail. Plants can also help people focus: A study from Washington State University found that workers who were exposed to plants in a windowless workspace were less stressed, more productive, and felt more attentive.

3. Decorate Your Work Space

In addition to color and plant life, a few personal knickknacks in your workspace can make you feel more comfortable and relaxed, which can ultimately boost your productivity. Gauld suggested adding meaningful career memorabilia, such as diplomas and awards, and other decorative items that make you feel successful, appreciated and driven.

4. Get Your Most Dreaded Task Out of The Way

Everyone has at least one task on the to-do list that keeps getting pushed back, simply because the thought of actually doing it seems so awful. That task is actually the one you should try to complete first, Matthews told Business News Daily. Instead of waiting until the last minute to finish a task, get it off your plate as soon as possible. Your other tasks will seem less daunting by comparison, and you'll stop stressing about that one task all day, making you more productive overall.

5. Prioritize and delegate your other tasks

Your focus should go to the most important tasks first, so think about everything that you do and just how pivotal or trivial each thing really is. If you can, set aside the low-priority items and come up with a plan to delegate or outsource them so that you can spend more time on the things that add more value to your position

and the company, Kathleen Kobel, a productivity business coach and founder of Smart Business Mom, said.

6. Turn Off Your Email Notifications

Instead of reading every email as it lands in your inbox, try turning off your notifications and checking messages only at set intervals. Why? Constant email alerts popping up on your phone or desktop can really break your focus. It takes 64 seconds for a person to recover from being interrupted by an email notification, according to Alex Moore, CEO of email productivity solution Boomerang. You can send and receive the same amount of emails in 20 percent less time by checking your email less frequently, Moore said.

7. Take short breaks

Whether it's a walk around the block, a run to the nearby coffee shop, reading a magazine or visiting with a colleague, taking short breaks that are unrelated to your work can make a huge difference in your performance. Your productivity diminishes the longer you go without a break, Kobel told Business News Daily. Kobel explained that this is why it's recommended that people don't work more than 8 to 10 hours per day — at a certain point, your body and mind simply cannot produce anymore, she said.

8. Move Around

Exercise isn't just good for your body — it can help have a positive impact on your work performance, too. Physical exercise has been shown to affect mental health and focus, McIntire said. A great way to feel sharper and more productive? Try going for a run in the morning or starting your day with a workout, McIntire said. It can't hurt to try to sneak in some exercise on your breaks, either.

9. Listen to Music

Wearing headphones doesn't always mean you're antisocial. When working, listening to your favorite tunes can help you get into the zone and knock out your to-do list, Gauld said. It also sends a subtle signal to your co-workers that you'd prefer not to be disturbed.

10. Switch Locations

If your employer allows it, take some time during the week to work in a different environment. Meghan Khaitan, founder of seat belt device MyBuckleMate said that a change of scenery can be a big help in boosting productivity. Head to the library or a local park (weather permitting), or find a place that's quiet and full of natural light. This can help spur new ideas or shed new light on an old problem, Khaitan said.

11. Write Down Your Daily Goals

It's not always easy to keep track of everything you need to do, so start each morning by writing down your goals for the day. When your focus is broken or you find yourself procrastinating, you can use this list to keep you on track, Sam McIntire, founder of Deskbright, an online learn platform dedicated to helping entrepreneurs and employees, told Business News Daily. Write your list down on a Post-it or something that's clearly visible from your desk, then return to it when you need a reminder of what you should be working on, McIntire said.

12. Stop Trying to Multitask

Doing more than one thing at a time may seem like the best way to get all of your tasks done, but it can hurt your productivity more than it helps. Multitasking simply doesn't work, and when you do, you end up wasting time, Kobel said. ■

Business News Daily

If you have suggestions for our newsletter, please contact:

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English Language Tips!



Look for patterns

In the Education Tips series, education experts in the United States give you tips about how you can improve your English skills. This week, Eli Hinkel, a professor at Seattle Pacific University, talks about patterns in the English language.

These patterns, she says, are actually **Phrases** – terms or expressions that relate to speaking and writing.

Examples of patterns

So, what exactly are these phrases?

Here is a real-life example. The author of this story sent an email requesting a time to speak with Hinkel.

The email was similar to this one:

"Hi, Dr. Hinkel,

"My name is John Russell, and I work for the Learning English Division of Voice of America ... Are you available for an interview sometime in the next two weeks? We're looking for advice from education experts, and your input would be greatly appreciated. "

Hinkel gave examples of important phrases in the email:

"Hi! My name is something and something. I work for VOA. Are you available ...? We're looking for"

"You did not come and say 'Hey! I saw you speak ... Give me an interview."

The important pattern-like phrases that she spoke about are the phrases

"Hi! My name is...," "I work for...,"

"Are you available ...?" and "We're looking for..."

The important pattern-like phrases that she spoke about are the phrases "Hi! My name is...," "I work for...," "Are you available ...?" and "We're looking for ..."

These expressions are considered polite ways, in American English, to introduce yourself or to ask another person for something.

These phrases are socially acceptable and grammatically correct.

Building a large set of socially acceptable and grammatically correct phrases can make the language learning process easier, says Hinkel.

Anna Uhl Chamot also has studied learning strategies. She advises learners to look for patterns as they learn a language. Chamot calls this strategy "Finding and Applying Patterns."

Three steps to improving your writing

One common problem for English learners is that they often do their writing assignments without a clear goal in mind.

For example, Hinkel says, when learners write personal narratives they may choose their subject with little planning.

"So, they (English learners) just simply say 'Alright, I'm going to write about my memory from childhood. And it was about my greatest grandfather in the world. And I love him, and he has been long dead.' "

She adds that English learners can improve their writing by planning what they want to write:

"So, my first and first and first and second and third and fourth tip: Whatever it is that learners are writing – personal memory, scientific article, or a write-up of an interview like this one – follow the pattern..."

"So, that requires three things:

"First, identify similar genre.

"Second, analyze the stinking thing to death, until you can identify this pattern. And then follow the yellow brick road."

In other words, learners should choose stories, identify patterns in the stories, and then use the patterns that they find in their own writing.

Try looking for patterns

So, try to find patterns the next time you read a story on our website, learningenglish.voanews.com. Then try to use the patterns that you find in your writing or speaking. ■

Source:

<http://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/3313410.html>



MPRL E&P Group of Companies Occupied In Their New Offices



MPRL E&P Group of Companies has completed their move into a new office space located at Vantage Tower, a recipient of three awards from the 2015 Myanmar Property Awards. The prestigious building, located on the intersection of Yangon's major thoroughfares Pyay Road and Inya Road, is the most technologically advanced business building in Myanmar. An office relocation can involve major shift in business operations and MPRL E&P has made sure the move was swift with little to no disruption to employees. The move signifies more than just a change in address, but it is the beginning of a new chapter for the MPRL E&P Group marking its journey towards change.



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