**With Oil And Gas Pipelines, China Takes A Shortcut Through Myanmar**

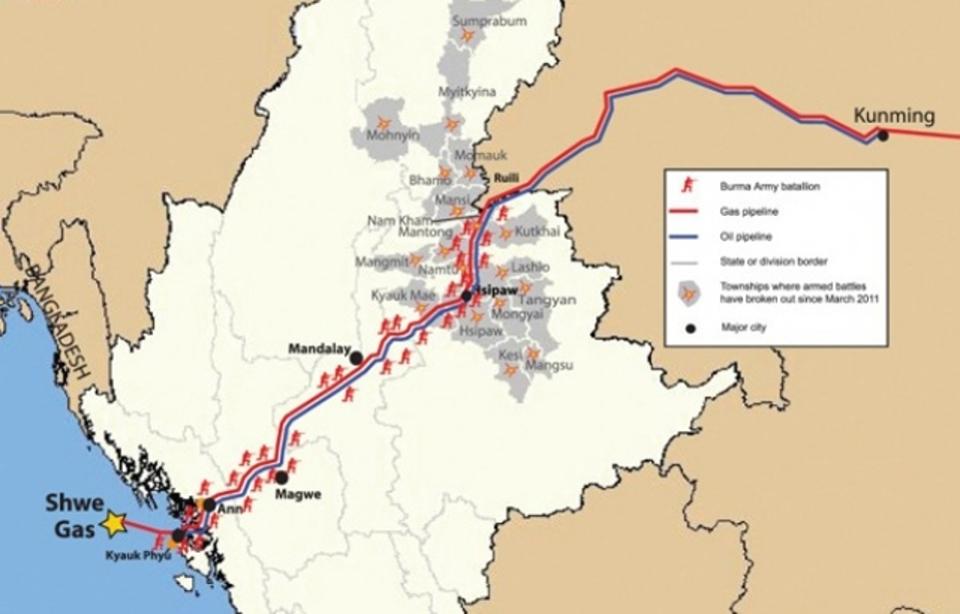
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On the 29th of January, China opened, with little fanfare, a **new oil link** through **Myanmar**. Despite its low profile, this project has clearly been a huge undertaking, both technologically and politically.  This 2,400km long **pipeline** runs through some of the most rugged areas on the planet, marked by jagged hills and ridges and dense jungle. On top of that, two stretches of the pipeline traverse two of Southeast Asia’s political hotspots, the Rakhine and Shan States, which retain semi-autonomous armies that have only just recently been nominally pacified.

The new route however, has one invaluable advantage in eyes of Chinese leaders:  it bypasses the Malacca straits, whose infamous waters are infested with pirates. A 300,000 ton super tanker recently discharged its oil at the new deepwater port located on **Maday Island**—the first time this had happened—marking the start of new pipeline’s operation.  That oil will now flow to Kunming, the capital of the southeast Chinese province of Yunnan, which borders Myanmar. The pipeline shortens the distance the oil will have to travel by sea to reach China by 700 miles.  It also cuts by 30% the time this liquid black gold will take to get to the Middle Kingdom.



(Image: Shwe Gas Movement)

Avoiding the Malacca detour had the other, even more invaluable advantage in the eyes of the Chinese leadership.  With 80% of all imported hydrocarbons to China going through the Malacca sea-route, China is vulnerable to having its overseas energy supplies blockaded by the American 6th Fleet during a Sino-U.S. geopolitical crisis.  The Burmese pipeline diminishes that risk, as the oil and natural gas will no long have to pass through the Malacca Straits chokepoint.

Parallel to the oil pipeline of Maday, another link has been functioning since October last, from the sea port of **Kyaukpyu**, which is dedicated to **methane.**  This pipeline has already transported to China four billion cubic meters of methane from both Burmese and Middle Eastern (Qatari) sources.

The $2.5 billion invested into the pipeline have been entirely covered by the giant state-owned oil company, China National Petroleum Company (CNPC), which owns this key infrastructure. But the project has not gained acceptance from all of the concerned parties.  The Burmese locals have resented what they see as inadequate compensation for the expropriation of farmers affected by the building of the pipeline.  They also resent the fact that almost all of these riches associated with the project are heading to China through their territory, depriving Myanmar of any gains from this potentially valuable development tool. Others lament the limited effort to protect the environment during the pipeline’s construction.  But all of these hard feelings disappeared once China promised to hand over a total of 53 billion dollars in royalties in 30 years to the government of Myanmar.  And the local Myanmar armed factions were pacified by $25 million in schooling and other social development projects. Some 10% of the gas is supposed to stay in Burma, but none of the oil, as the refining facility will be built in **Kunming**, at the end of the line, with a capacity of 10 million of tons of crude oil.

The project is concluded, but this does not mean that the local Burmese opinion is happy about such Chinese infrastructure building or about Myanmar’s collaboration on such undertakings with its giant neighbour?  Accusations of resource plundering are still rife. In 2011, another giant Chinese project was temporarily put on ice for now by massive social protests.  That project was the huge **Myitsone dam**, whose power output (100 billion of KW/h per year) was to go entirely **Yunnan**. Its fate is not yet entirely decided, but in a hint of things to come, up to 45.000 villagers have been relocated.

Another even bigger behemoth project is now in the works, a railway line is being discussed, which will follow the route taken by the pipelines. This project has a price tag of $20 billion dollars and would allow China to more easily import Burma’s precious wood and all sorts of other commodities, while also facilitating the flow of Chinese workers to the coast. As of now, no decision has been taken, but given Beijing’s leverage, the construction of the new railroad seems to be foregone conclusion.