LU TALKS



Sustainable Resources Exploration in Federal Myanmar's Marine Frontier

Biography

1985: B.Sc. (Honours) (University of Yangon)

1986-1989: Demonstrator/ Master Course (University of Yangon)

1989-1990: Manager (Geocomp Myanmar)

Deepwater Exploration, Research & Development (32 years)

1990-1991: Muglogger (Geoservices, Singapore)

Offshore Observation and Monitoring (Geology-Geophysics-Geomechanics) (30 years)

1992-1999: M.Sc.-D.Sc. (University of Tokyo/ Ocean Research Institute)

Offshore Drilling Project Management (22 years)

1999-2004: Logging Staff Scientist/ Ocean Drilling Program, Tokyo/ Columbia Universities

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ABSTRACT

Myanmar possess third largest marine territory in ASEAN and ranked 50th in the world. While Myanmar's neighbors and other ASEAN members are efficiently exploiting the marine frontier for their economic growth and investing more in research, Myanmar missed the opportunities in the last five decades. Those opportunities were limited marine science education, offshore oil and gas exploration, preparation for the extension of exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and lack of coordination and governing in marine investigations for safety. Increasing research findings from the international projects indicated both exciting new results and concerning facts on disaster risks and environmental impacts that needs immediate action to mitigate.

With the United Nations declaration on "Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development" from 2021 to 2030, the decade of ocean science will provide a 'once in a lifetime' opportunity for nations to work together to generate the global ocean science needed to support the sustainable development of our shared ocean. This is right time for Myanmar to prepare and work in that missing area unless to be left behind from neighbors and global community. Not only to catch up with the neighbors and the world in the marine science but also to prepare for the needs of larger population in fishery and food supply, energy and minerals exploration and production, safer coastal areas from disasters and cleaner and better environments. In addition, renewable energy sector will need geoscientists and engineers to reach the goal of zero emission by 2050.

With the changing political and educational reforms aiming to federal union, various activities in the marine geosciences education and research are in progress across ministries, and engineers and geoscientists will play key role in transforming the challenges and lessons from marine frontier into opportunities for prosperous Myanmar.