Area: 678528 sq.km
Coast Line: 2100 km
Border: 4000 km
NS Extend: 2200 km
EW Extend: 950 km
Population: 60 millions(appx.)
Region: 7
State: 7
Location: 10° N to 28° 30'
92° 30' E to 101° 30'
Myanmar is a country vastly rich in gold, silver, base metals, tin–tungsten, gems and hydrocarbons and is one of the last exploration frontiers remaining in the world. Tectonically Myanmar lies at the eastern end of the Himalayan Mountain Chain and over the last 50 Ma has been profoundly affected by the collision between India and Eurasia, which is still ongoing, with frequent destructive earthquakes. Recent advances have been made in understanding the results of the collision, through the study of geochronology, seismicity, stratigraphy and structure. The development of a systematic mapping programme has been restricted by problems of access, due to limited infrastructure and armed insurgencies, meaning that large areas of the country have not been explored adequately. Recent political changes and reforms, with reconciliations with various ethnic groups, however, will permit access to large areas in Kayin, Kayah, Shan and Kachin States, enabling further research and exploration in new crustal blocks and terranes. In this Memoir a group of Myanmar and international geologists have combined to include all that is currently known about the geology of Myanmar, its mineral and energy resources and its tectonic development.

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After Large (2003)

Bawdwin 6th
Rosebery 10th

1980
Bawdwin

1990
Rosebery

Khin Zaw and Burrett (1997)
Bengali vs Rohingya

- Aung San Suu Kyi
- Media
- How Australia can help
- Education, Development & Capacity building
Bengali vs Rohingya

- Bengali migrated and lived in Myanmar since Myanmar Kingdom was founded in 1044 under King Anawrahta (Bagan Dynasty)

- First Anglo-Burmese War in 1824–26, when the British annexed the coastal provinces of Rakhine (Arakan) and Tanintharyi (Tenasserim); 2nd 1852, 3rd 1885
Byatta

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Byatta (Burmese: ပေါ်သန်း, pronounced [bjə?taj]) was a senior commander in the Royal Army of King Anawrahta. He was a Muslim seaman, who joined Anawrahta's service after having shipwrecked at Thaton. He fathered two sons by a woman from Popa district. The sons Shwe Hpyin Gyi and Shwe Hpyin Nge later entered the pantheon of Burmese spirits as Shwe Hpyin Brothers.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byatta ပေါ်သန်း</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allegiance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service/branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battles/wars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹[1]
Bengali vs Rohingya

• During last military rule, many Rohingya migrated to Myanmar and conflict with native Rakhine flared up in 2012

• Myanmar is deeply against Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA): Territorial and sovereignty

Aung San Suu Kyi vs Nelson Mandela
Blame too much on ASSK
She has to deal enormously with military and perpetual peace for young democracy
Myanmar conflict: Fake photos inflame tension

By Jonathan Head
South East Asia correspondent

2 September 2017 | Asia

This photo is from Bangladesh in 1971 but is being shared on social media to describe Rohingya people in Myanmar as terrorists.

25th September 2017, second day of found out the dead bodies of Hindus, killed and buried by ARSA extremist terrorists. (at the site of 1000 M far from N.W of Yebawkya Village)

A Hindu mourning killed by Bengali militants from extremist terrorist group ARSA.
A number of Burmese who have challenged Mr Simsek for the tweet have suggested they are victims of the devastating Cyclone Nargis in May 2008.

The BBC has ascertained that the second photograph, of a woman mourning a dead man tied to a tree, was taken in Aceh, Indonesia, in June 2003, by a photographer working for Reuters.

The third photograph, of two infants crying over the body of their mother, is from Rwanda in July 1994.

Recent flooding in Nepal.
How Australia Can Help:

• Sanction vs Engagement (No sanction)

• Education, Development (infrastructure, Tourism), Capacity Building
Mrauk U (Burmese: မော်ကွင်း; MLCTS: mrauk u; Burmese pronunciation: [mjau⁶ ʃ̥ u̯mjɔ]; formerly known as Myohaung) is an archaeologically important town in northern Rakhine State, Myanmar. It is also the capital of Mrauk-U Township, a sub region of the Mrauk-U District. From 1430 until 1785, it was the capital of the Mrauk U Kingdom, the most important and powerful Rakhine (Arakanese) kingdom.
Comparable to Borobudur Temples in Java, Indonesia
Woodside Oil & Gas Discovery

Australia could play 'honest broker', expert says: the head of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at ANU, John Blaxland, said ongoing engagement was the only way Australia would be able to positively change the situation in Myanmar.

Thank You

"We must use time wisely and forever realize that the time is always ripe to do right."

~ Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela