Chapter 4

Additional LNG Demand Distribution in ASEAN and India in 2030

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4.1 Introduction

The distribution by type of demand is illustrated on the map to visualize and capture the projected additional future LNG demand in Part I.

4.2 Methodology

For Part II, the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) allotted additional LNG demand at the provincial level using population and the gross domestic product. In terms of new thermal power plants and converted thermal power plants, only the name of the plants and the volume of demand were assigned for the projected demand by IEEJ. So, the Nomura Research Institute manually checked the locations and coordinates from the map. Those power plant projects do not necessarily reflect national plans. Note, for example, that the Lao PDR will not have any LNG demand based on the assumption by the IEEJ. This is because the energy consumption level in the Lao PDR is still very low and other energy sources like hydropower are rich enough to satisfy its domestic energy demand.

The QGIS³, an open source desktop geographic information system (GIS) application, was used to visualize the distribution of additional LNG demands. The country boundary data was downloaded from the DIVA-GIS website⁴. The demand points' data was fed as a commaseparated values (CSV) file. The map is shown in Figure 12.

4.3 Results

India and Indonesia are the two countries in ASEAN and India with the biggest LNG demand. In these countries, the demand for thermal power plants as well as the demand for industrial and household uses are huge. On the other hand, Thailand, Cambodia, and the Philippines have many small demand centres represented by the circles because the area size of the province is smaller than other countries and the number of provinces is huge.

² http://ggis.org/en/site/

³ http://www.diva-gis.org/Data

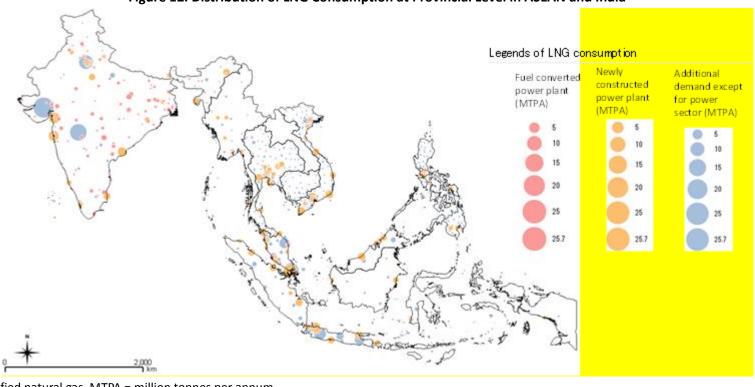


Figure 12. Distribution of LNG Consumption at Provincial Level in ASEAN and India

LNG = liquefied natural gas, MTPA = million tonnes per annum. Source: LNG demand projection data was provided by the IEEJ.