

16. Gas imports

This lever allows the user to control the ratio of domestic natural gas production to gas imports (such as LNG). This lever is focused on energy security scenarios.

The last decade

At present, Bangladesh produces most of its domestic natural gas needs. Growth in demand has outstripped growth in production. To supplement domestic production, a shipping terminal for LNG imports from Qatar was under construction. The recently settled marine EEZ case is expected to result in a new round of domestic gas and oil exploitation.

Assumptions of model

The model assumes that a consistent policy is followed to 2050. It does not allow for a change in policy over time. The model assumes demand for gas will always be met, firstly from upgraded biofuels and then from domestic and imported gas at a user chosen ratio. This means it assumes domestic gas production can always be expanded to meet the required value. There is a strong risk that under the current demand growth curve and current gas reserves, Bangladesh will run out of domestic gas within the time period of the model.

Levels

Level 1

In Level 1 there are zero imports.

Level 2

In Level 2, biofuels supply some gas. One third of the remaining gaseous hydrocarbon demand is imported.

Level 3

In Level 3, biofuels supply some gas. Two thirds of the remaining gaseous hydrocarbon demand is imported.

Level 4

In Level 4, biofuels supply some gas. All of the remaining gaseous hydrocarbon demand is imported.

Interaction with other levers

Biofuels are always used (if available). If enough biogas is produced to meet the entire modeled demand, then this lever has no effect since no extra fuel is needed.

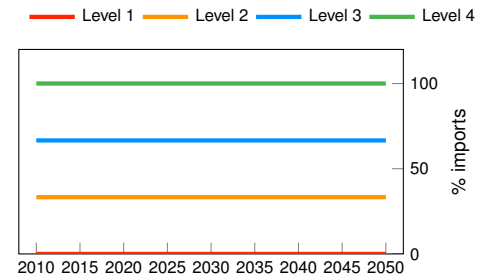


Figure 16.1: Imports of gas by scenario



Figure 16.2: A Liquefied Natural Gas carrier