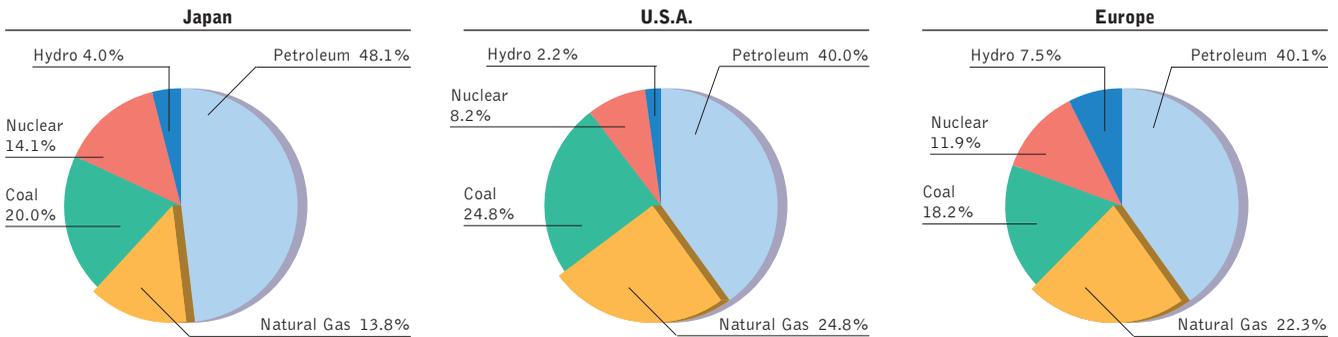


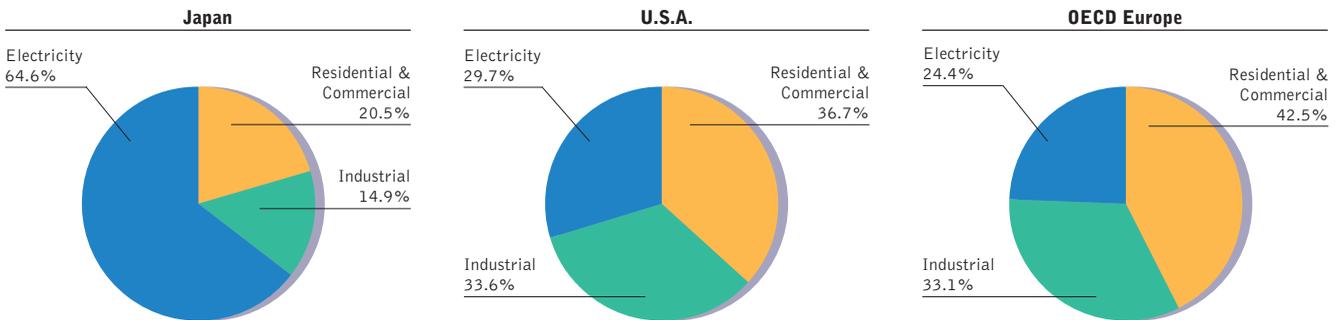
Energy Statistics

Share of Natural Gas in Total Primary Energy Supply (2001)



Source: BP Amoco Statistical Review of World Energy 2002

Use of Gas* by Sector (2000)



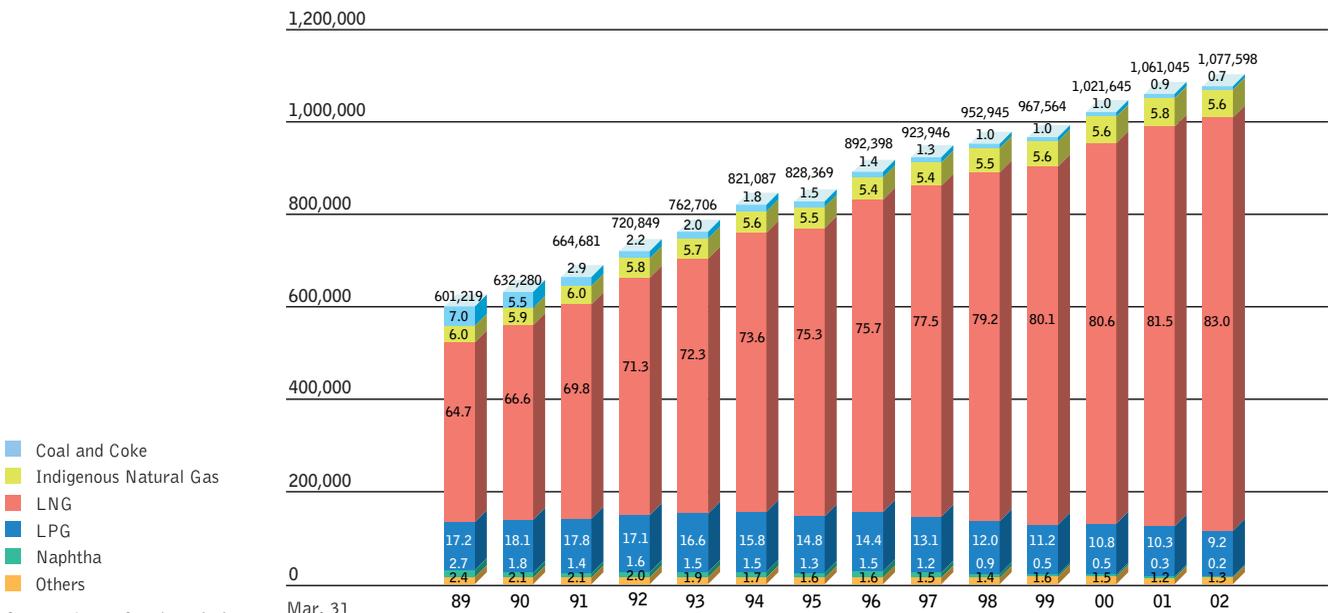
* Includes manufactured gas

Source: IEA, Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 1999-2000

Japan's City Gas Supply by Feedstock Type

Units: million MJ

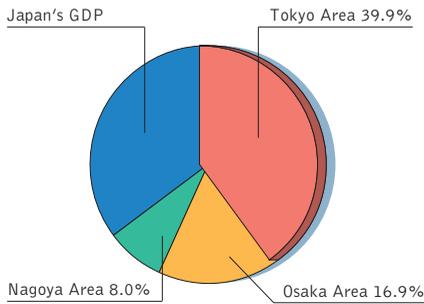
Figures in vertical bars: % of total



Source: Japan Gas Association

Share of Japan's GDP by Area

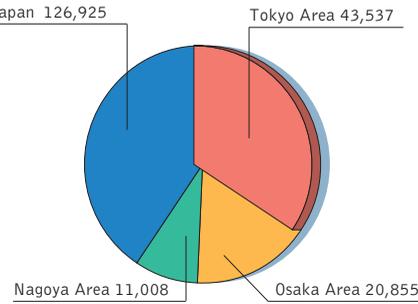
(For year ended March 31, 2000)



Source: Cabinet Office

Population of the Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya Areas

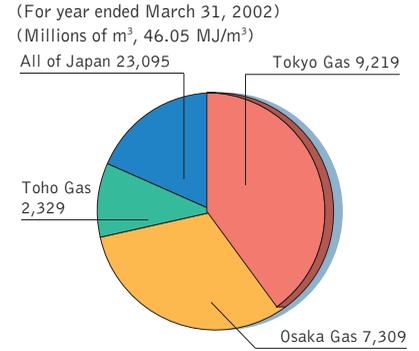
(As of October 1, 2001) (in thousands)



Source: Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

Comparison of Tokyo Gas, Osaka Gas, and Toho Gas Sales Volumes

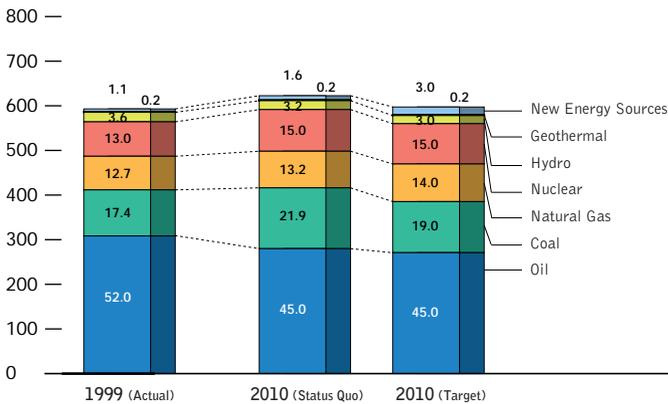
(For year ended March 31, 2002)



Notes: 1. The Tokyo Area includes Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Yamanashi and Nagano prefectures.
 The Osaka Area includes Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto, Shiga, Nara and Wakayama prefectures.
 The Nagoya Area includes Aichi, Gifu and Mie prefectures.
 2. The GDP for each of the above areas is the sum of the GDP of the prefectures listed.

METI's Long-term Energy Supply Outlook for Japan (2001)

(Unit: Million kl crude oil equivalent)



	1999 (Actual)	2010 (Status Quo)	2010 (Target)
Primary Energy Supply	593	622	602
New Energy Sources	7	10	20
Geothermal	1	1	1
Hydro	21	20	20
Nuclear	77	93	93
Natural Gas	75	82	83
Coal	103	136	114
Oil	308	280	271

Source: Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy Coordination Subcommittee / Energy Supply and Demand Subcommittee

Status Quo: Current energy policy framework.

Target: The composition of energy sources that will contribute to reduced CO₂ emissions if energy conservation measures are taken and new energy sources developed.

Imports of LNG: Japan and Tokyo Gas

(Units: thousands of tons)

