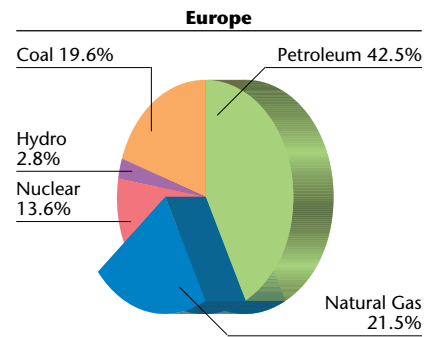
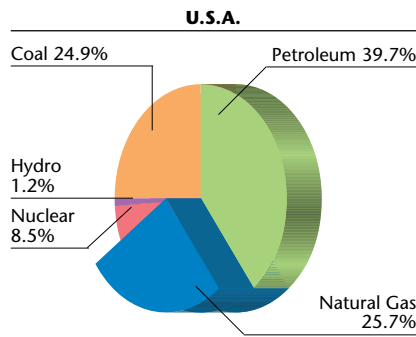
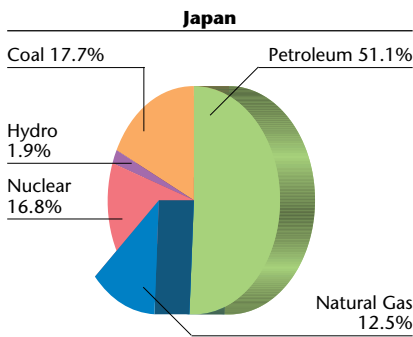
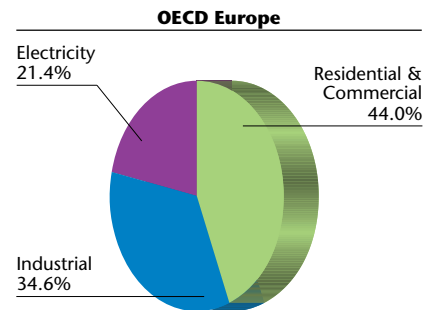
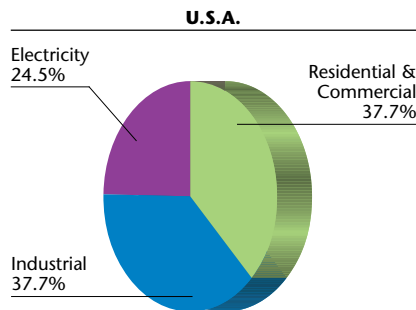
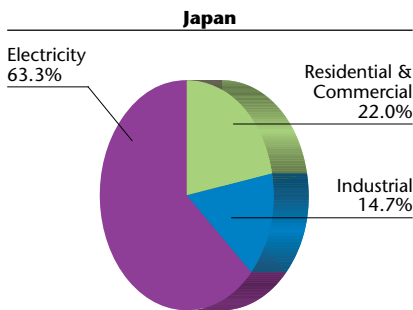


Share of Natural Gas in Total Primary Energy Supply (1998)



Source: BP Amoco Statistical Review of World Energy 1999

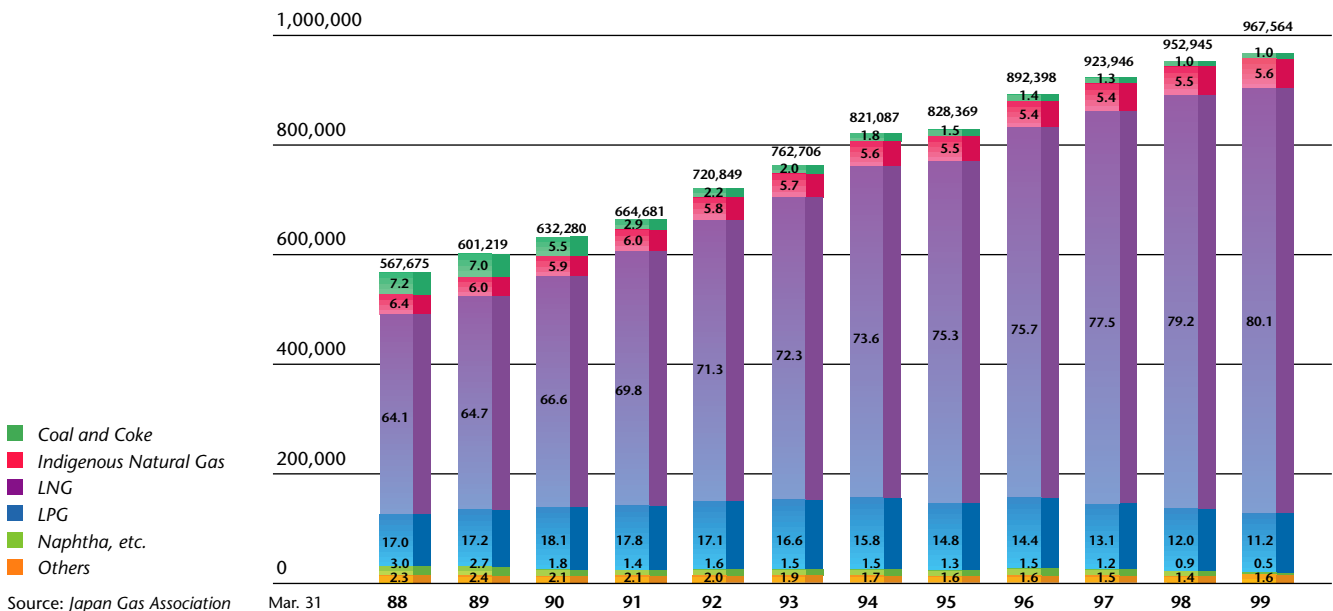
Use of Gas* by Sector (1997)



* Includes manufactured gas
Source: IEA, Energy Balances of OECD Countries, 1996-1997

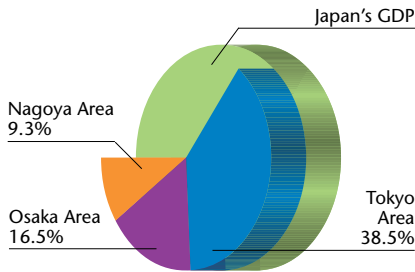
Japan's City Gas Supply by Feedstock Type

Units: million MJ
Vertical bars: % of total



Source: Japan Gas Association

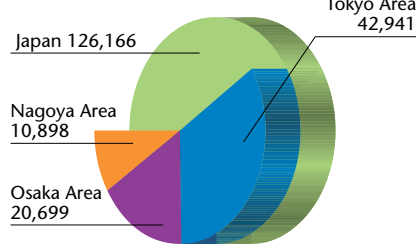
Share of Japan's GDP by Area



Source: Economic Planning Agency

Population of the Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya Areas

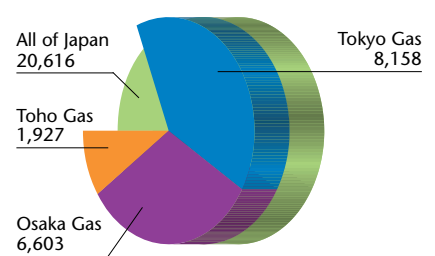
(As of Oct. 1, 1997)
(in thousands)



Source: Management and Coordination Agency

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

(For year ended March 31, 1999)
(Millions of m³, 46.047 MJ/m³)

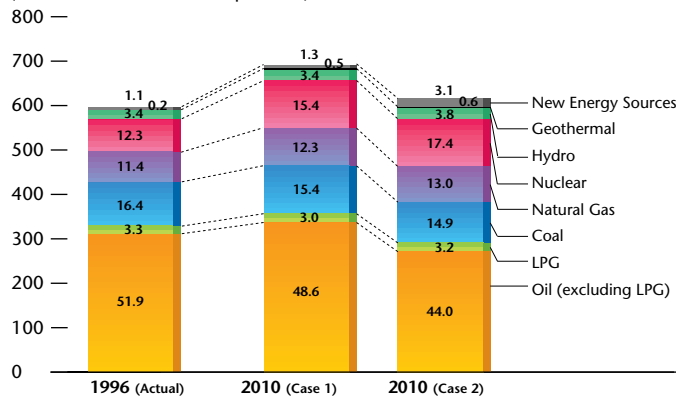


Notes: 1. The Tokyo Area includes Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Yamanashi and Nagano prefectures.
The Osaka Area includes Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto, Shiga, Nara and Wakayama prefectures.
The Nagoya Area includes Aichi, Gifu and Mie prefectures.
2. The GDP for each of the above areas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

MITI's Long-term Energy Supply Outlook for Japan (1998)

(Unit: Million kl crude oil equivalent)

(Years ended March 31)



	1996 (Actual)	2010 (Case 1)	2010 (Case 2)
Primary Energy Supply	597 million kl	693 million kl	616 million kl
New Energy Sources	6.9 million kl	9.4 million kl	19.1 million kl
Geothermal	1.2 million kl	3.8 million kl	3.8 million kl
Hydro	82 billion kWh	105 billion kWh	105 billion kWh
Nuclear	302 billion kWh	480 billion kWh	480 billion kWh
Natural Gas	48.2 million t	60.9 million t	57.1 million t
Coal	131.6 million t	145 million t	124 million t
Oil (including LPG)	329 million kl	358 million kl	291 million kl
LPG only	15.2 million t	16.1 million t	15.1 million t
Oil (excluding LPG)	310 million kl	337 million kl	271 million kl
Total	597 million kl	693 million kl	616 million kl

Notes: 1. Case 1 represents a business as usual scenario (no additional energy conservation measures are implemented).
2. Case 2 represents a scenario in which additional energy conservation measures are implemented and new sources of energy are developed.

Imports of LNG: Japan and Tokyo Gas

(Units: thousands of tons)

