

TABLE 1

## JAPANESE ENERGY SUPPLY AND DEMAND, 1991

PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY		%
Oil/LPG		56.7
Coal		16.9
Natural Gas		10.6
Nuclear		9.8
Hydro		4.6
New Energy Sources		1.3
Geothermal		0.1
	Total	100.0
<b>FINAL ENERGY DEMAND BY SECTOR, 1991</b>		
Industrial		51.7
Residential/Commercial		24.8
Transportation		23.5
	Total	100.0

Source: Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Energy in Japan: Facts and Figures, February 1993, p. 4.

Apart from oil, Japan's energy requirements are met by a variety of other energy sources, including coal (17%); nuclear power (10%); liquefied natural gas (11%); hydro and geothermal (5%); and new and other types of energy (1%). As in the case of oil, Japan's coal and liquefied natural gas needs are met largely through imports. All told, 84% of the country's energy supply is imported.

### JAPANESE ENERGY POLICY

In Japan, the responsibility for energy policy rests with the national government, more specifically the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). The Agency of