production and consumption statistics are provided in table 6.2.

נו טטט נט	ns oil equivalent)	The second and the		and the same transfer of the same transfer of	or a management of the control of the same	entropologica description de la company de l
Country		Oil & Products	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro & Oth
Japan	Anima and Maria and Anima	f (1997) kir ja villettiin viit viiteistaataa ja saatta ja saatta ja saatta ja saatta kan eeleestiiteen kirja k	THE AN AREA COMPANY OF THE PARTY.			and the second s
	Production	690	5770	1770	47660	8860
introduction that I was threating a go a significant	Consumption	288510	73240	40510	47550	8860
China	tak pamamananan territori terk ar Taritorian san ter	The state of the s		The second secon	angumenta or angum	
	Production	140796	529143	12494	na	9503
r	Consumption	112897	498092	12494	na	9503
Hong Ko	ng	•		The state of the s		
	Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumption	4689	5701	0	0	0
Taiwan		•				The second second second second second second
	Production	118	486	1138	7388	<i>5</i> 75
	Consumption	21377	11617	1142	7388	575
Korea						
	Production	0	9561	0	12344	395
1.	Consumption	40024	24505	2630	12344	395

6.1 Energy Policies

Japan and the NIEs examined in this Paper, despite differences in energy resources and levels of development, have developed a similar set of basic policy objectives. These are: to diversify sources of imported crude and reduce their reliance on imports from the Middle East; to develop alternative energy sources; and to enact energy conservation measures and increase the efficiency of existing power generation and distribution facilities. These policies reflect their experiences with the oil price shocks of the 1970s. The second and third objectives would also apply to China.

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