

production and consumption statistics are provided in table 6.2.

Table 6.2						
North Asia-1990 Energy Production and Consumption by Country						
(1,000 tons oil equivalent)						
Country		Oil & Products	Coal	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro & Other
Japan	Production	690	5770	1770	47660	8860
	Consumption	288510	73240	40510	47550	8860
China	Production	140796	529143	12494	na	9503
	Consumption	112897	498092	12494	na	9503
Hong Kong	Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumption	4689	5701	0	0	0
Taiwan	Production	118	486	1138	7388	575
	Consumption	21377	11617	1142	7388	575
Korea	Production	0	9561	0	12344	395
	Consumption	40024	24505	2630	12344	395

Source: OECD, "Energy Balances of OECD Countries", and "Energy Balances for Non-OECD Countries".

## 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.