

عنوان مقاله:

Oil transportation Patterns in Northeast Asia

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خلاصه مقاله:

To do this, both China and Japan as the largest energy-consuming countries are considered. In this essay, we explore the reasons for the different oil transportation patterns of China and Japan with a view to understanding the explanations such as strategy and structural explanation. We compare degree of diversification between China and Japan in an effort to explore objective of energy security policy. A key finding is that China policy has allowed it to diversify its sources of imported oil more quickly than Japan's approach. Results show that Japan's overreliance on the Middle East for much of its imported oil and of 99% oil dependence, is a serious problem for Japan. Also, China's international oil and gas investments, however, are unlikely to bring China the energy security it desires as that majority of public R&D projects in Japan have failed. Tensions between China and Japan have risen in 2014, with each side accusing the other of flying military aircraft too close to its own jets in a long-running territorial dispute over a cluster of Japanese-administered islets in the East China Sea. In our view, a crisis management system for the region is crucial. China and particularly Japan should be such as a leader take action in this case to provided regional stability and energy securities of the two largest consumer.

کلمات کلیدی:

Oil Supply Infrastructure; Oil Pipeline; Oil shipment; Tanker

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