

PREFACE

Coping with increasing oil demand is one of the top policy agendas of East Asia Summit (EAS) countries since higher oil demand renders a variety of concerns for each country, such as the deterioration of oil supply security, exacerbation of fiscal balances, and worsening of air quality.

Although a number of studies were conducted to address this issue, few had focused on the interrelation between automobile traffic and energy consumption. This study is unique in its approach in that it will interconnect energy policy and city planning, and quantify the effect of traffic flow improvement on efficiency improvement. In the end, the goal of this study is to provide suggestions to policy planners in the EAS region on how they can improve energy efficiency in the transport sector.

I hope this study can bring new insights to those who are involved in this issue.

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