

# Foreword

To cope with increasing oil demand is one of the top policy agenda in East Asia Summit (EAS) countries since it causes a variety of concerns for the countries, such as deteriorating security of oil supply, exacerbating fiscal balances, and worsening air quality.

Although a number of studies were conducted to address this issue, few were focused on an interrelation between car traffic and energy consumption. This study is unique in its approach as it will interconnect energy policy and city planning, and quantify the effects of traffic flow improvement with efficiency improvement.

The study aims to provide suggestions for policy planners in the EAS region on possible ways to improve energy efficiency in the transport sector.

I hope this study could bring new insights for those involved in this issue.

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June 2014