

## PREFACE

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

Although several studies have been conducted to address this issue, few have focused on the interrelationship between oil consumption and automobile traffic. This study is unique in that its approach will interconnect energy policy and traffic policy, and quantify the effect of traffic flow improvement on energy efficiency improvement.

The goal of the study is to provide suggestions for policy planners in the EAS region on how to improve energy efficiency in the transport sector.

I hope this study can bring valuable insight for those who are involved in this issue.

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