

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 and traffic policies, and quantify the effect of traffic flow improvement on energy efficiency improvement.

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

I hope this study can bring valuable insights for those involved in this issue.

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