## The ASEAN – German Technical Cooperation Programme "Cities, Environment and Transport"

**Transport and Climate Change** 

### Fuel Efficiency Policy for the Transport Sector in Vietnam and the ASEAN Region

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## **Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector – Transport and Climate Change**

#### **Project objective:**

Develop, implement and monitor strategies and action plans towards the improvement of energy efficiency and GHG emissions

#### **Partner countries:**

Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia

#### **ASEAN Bodies**:

Relevant working groups such as Land Transport and Climate Change

Focus areas:

ASEAN regional policies

National action plans

Guidelines for national policies

Improvement of MRV system







### TCC's works on fuel efficiency policies

#### **Motivation and approaches:**

- Fuel consumption from passenger cars and motorcycles is main source of local air pollution and GHG emissions in land transport sector, but also key opportunity for savings for individuals and on a national level.
- As specified in the ASEAN Transport Strategic Plan (2016-2025), fuel economy policies and standards are a priority in the sustainable transport chapter.
- By transferring technical experience from international experts and through the exchange of knowledge among regional experts, TCC supports the increasing energy efficiency for the land transport sector through fuel efficiency policies and measures, including raising consumer awareness.

#### **Activities**

- Fuel economy reports studying current situation of FE policies/measures by stocktaking of data and existing policies/measures in Thailand and Vietnam
- Supports fuel economy work of the KLTSP on a regional level, including regional expert exchanges on e.g. labeling







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#### TCC I Impacts and achievements

#### Development of national action plans and improvement of MRV system

t-NAMAs developed/supported in TH, VN, PH and MY

Developed stocktaking reports for TH, VN (MY, PH near completion)

Strengthened CC in FYP 2016-2020 for MOT Indonesia

Strengthened domestic funding mechanism in PH for pollution control through improved guidelines and capacity building

Developed technical guidelines for baseline and emission reduction calculations in Indonesia

### Development of ASEAN regional strategy and common guidelines and templates

Helped to design sustainable transport goals for ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan 2016-2025

Regional green freight conference put topic on agenda of policymakers and triggered support request at national level (ID; VN)

Advanced regional understanding of fuel economy policies, expert group to develop regional roadmap

National Level

Regional Level

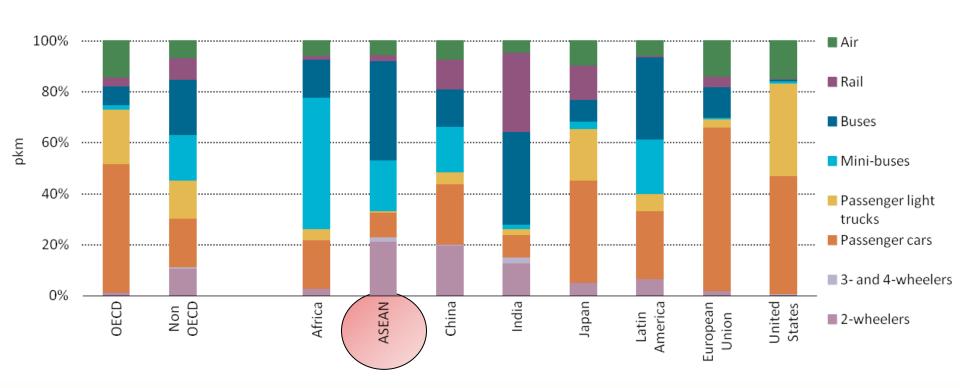






### World's mobility habits are diverse

Most regions and countries increasingly relying on energy intensive transportation modes -> <u>Avoid/Shift/Improve</u> strategy needed



Source: IEA 2012





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Sections Section 1

### Main challenges and opportunities

In EE&CC in the land transport sector in ASEAN

- Regional differences: development (factor of 50), environmental considerations, political diversity
- Process of integration (ASEAN Economic Community) with transport/connectivity as key topic
- Increasing awareness of environmental issues
- No energy-efficiency standards in the land transport sector
- Wide-spread use of two-wheelers







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### Fuel efficiency policies and measures

- Fuel economy standards considered in four out of five TCC countries (not Malaysia)
  - In Vietnam they are also considered for motorcycles
- Car labelling is in place in Vietnam and Thailand, though not with average comparative value
- CO<sub>2</sub>-based taxation is coming online in Thailand, but there are exemptions for pick-up trucks, which skew overall effect
- No policies in place nor considered for low-rolling resistance tyres







### Institutional challenges

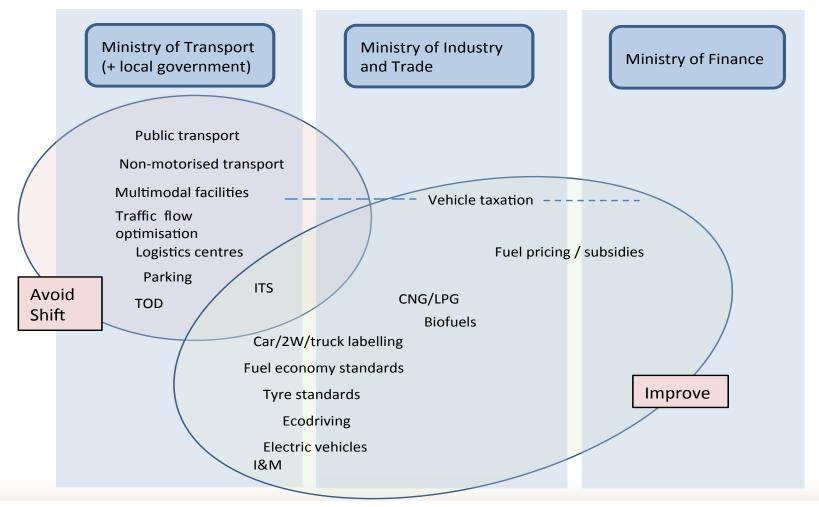
- Avoid/Shift policies often with Ministry of Transport, 'Improve' with Ministry of Energy
  - Exception: Vietnam
- Important roles for Ministries of Trade, Industry, Finance, Environment
- Conflicting policy objectives (industry versus transport/environment) complicate decisionmaking
- Ministries of Transport do not always possess a mandate for policy design, but sometimes function as an implementing and licensing body.
- Scattered responsibilities and insufficient inter-ministerial coordination







# Overview of responsibilities for transport policymaking in Vietnam









### Policy table for transport policymaking in Vietnam

Fuel Economy Baseline Calculations	Fuel Economy Standards	Type of Vehicles Covered	Fuel Quality and Vehicle Emissions Standards	Fuel Economy Vehicle Labeling	Fiscal incentives and/or other Tax Instruments	Public Informatio n programs
TCVN issue Ministry of So Technolog consumptio (I/100km) of p cars (Aug 20 for 2-wheele 2014	cience and gy: fuel on limits passenger 013) and ers (Sep	Light-duty vehicles 2- wheelers	Fuel quality Gasoline: Sulfur Euro 2 max 500mg/kg; Euro 3 max 150 mg/kg; Euro 4 max 50 mg/kg. Diesel: Sulfur Euro 2 max 500mg/kg; Euro 3 max 350 mg/kg; Euro 4 max 50 mg/kg.  Euro 4 for manufactured, assembled and imported cars mandatory from 1 Jan 2017  Euro 3 for manufactured, assembled and imported Motorcycles mandatory from 1 Jan 2017	Voluntary from 1 Jan 2014 and mand atory from 1 Jan 2015		







### Roles and responsibilities for FE

	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Indonesia	Malaysia
Taking the lead on FE	DoEnergy	DEDE	MoT		
Convener					
ASEAN link	DoTC	MoT	MoT	MoT	MoT
Labolina	Bureau of Product Standards	OIE	MoT		
Labeling	Standards	OIE			
Standards			MoST		
Modeling and scenarios		EPPO	MoT		
Data collection			VR (MoT)		
		Excise Tax	` ,		
Fiscal policies		Department	MoF	MoF	
Implementation			MoT		
Enforcement			MoT		
Type approval		Thailand Automotive Institute, <b>PCD</b>	VR (MoT)		
Fuel quality			MoIT	MoEnv	