

Executive Summary

The study first summarized the existing policies in Viet Nam on energy efficiency improvement of the transport sector. The result of the survey showed that although details and degree differ, Viet Nam has implemented the same type of policies as that of Japan and Thailand. In terms of policy execution, strengthening of stakeholders' involvement is critical. It is suggested that such mechanism be implemented so that stakeholders themselves be gainfully engaged in improving traffic for improved energy efficiency, rather than simply imposing government policy.

The quantitative case study for Da Nang City evaluated effects of implementation or delay or both of long-term traffic plans. The study identified that planned bypass highway will differentiate oil consumption by 30% in 2030. While in the city centre, when assuming increasing modal shift from motorbike to automobile, 10 years' delay of development of public transport system will increase oil consumption by 5% in 2030. It appears that the existing blueprint of future traffic system is effective to reduce oil consumption, hence should be implemented immediately.

The study revealed that many challenges remain in reducing oil demand in the transport sector. When addressing these challenges, it is recommended to make active use of information and communication technology (ICT), in which development of technologies and creation of new services are rapidly progressing, for innovative approach to improve energy efficiency in the transport sector.

List of recommended policy actions for Viet Nam

Primary	1	Coordination among stakeholders or government agencies
	2	Analysis of big data on traffic
	3	Education for enhancing human resources
	4	Enhancement of financial resources
Secondary	1	Increase of public transportation
	2	Improvement of fuel economy of vehicle
	3	Fuel switch or alternative fuel: compressed natural gas (CNG) or biofuel