

# The 1st AIRO Business Seminar Current status and future of the ASEAN aviation market

Special Report

## Overview of The Status of COVID-19 and Aviation in the ASEAN Region

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Summary

References

# Introduction:

## Outline of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

1. Established: 1967

2. Member States 10

3. Purpose of establishment

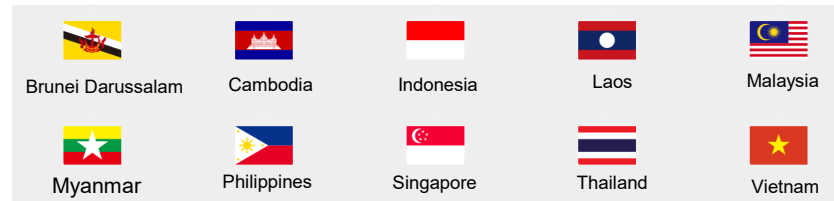
- Promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region
- Ensure political and economical stability in the region
- Resolve regional issues

4. Population

661.8 million (2020)

5. Nominal GDP

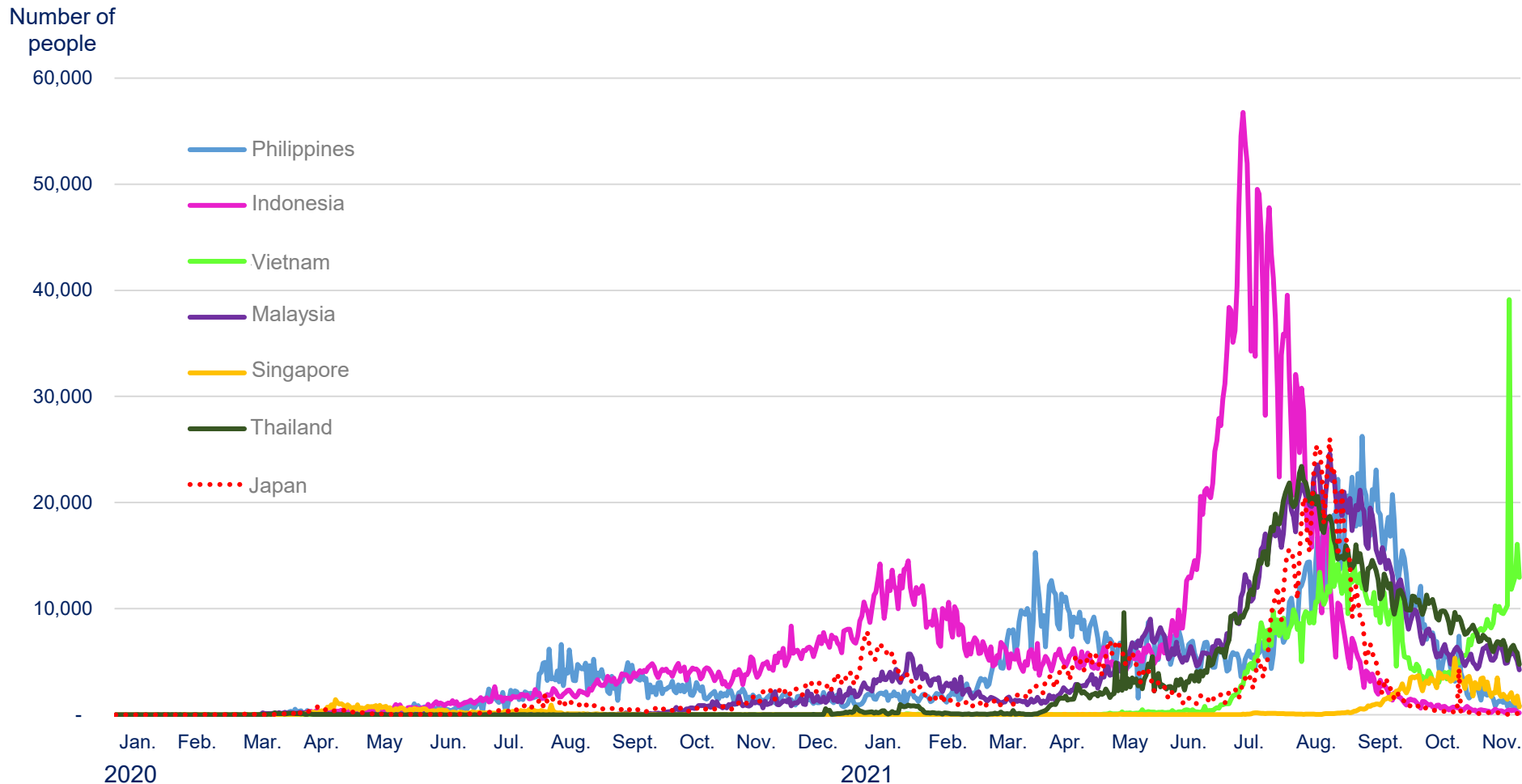
About US\$ 3 trillion (2018)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Japan website, [ASEAN \(Association of Southeast Asian Nations\) Overview \(mofa.go.jp\)](https://www.mofa.go.jp/asean/)

Source: ASEAN HP [Member States - ASEAN](https://asean.org/)

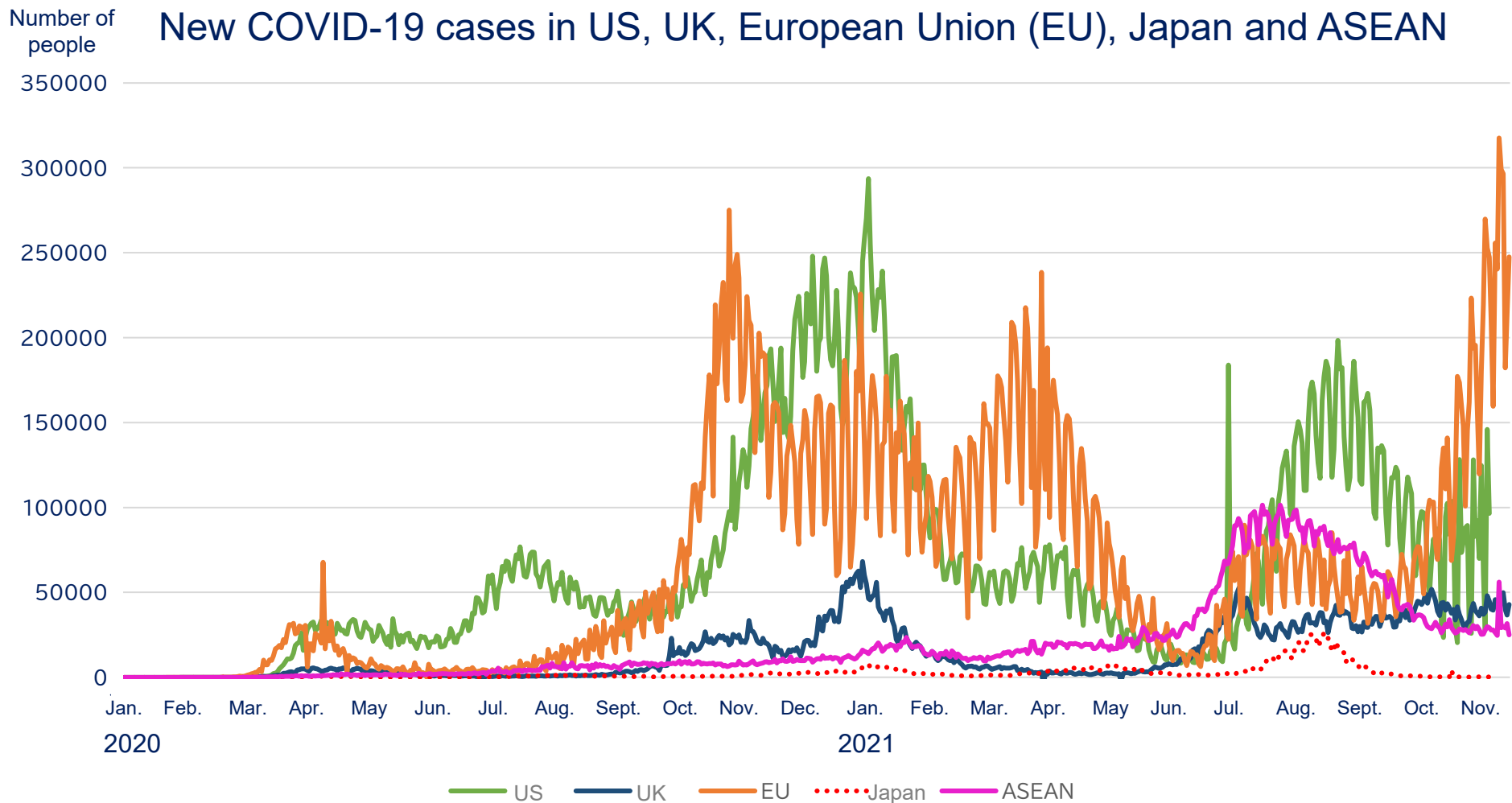
## 1. Daily New COVID-19 Cases in Six Major ASEAN Countries



Source: <https://covid19.who.int/WHO-COVID-19-global-data.csv>

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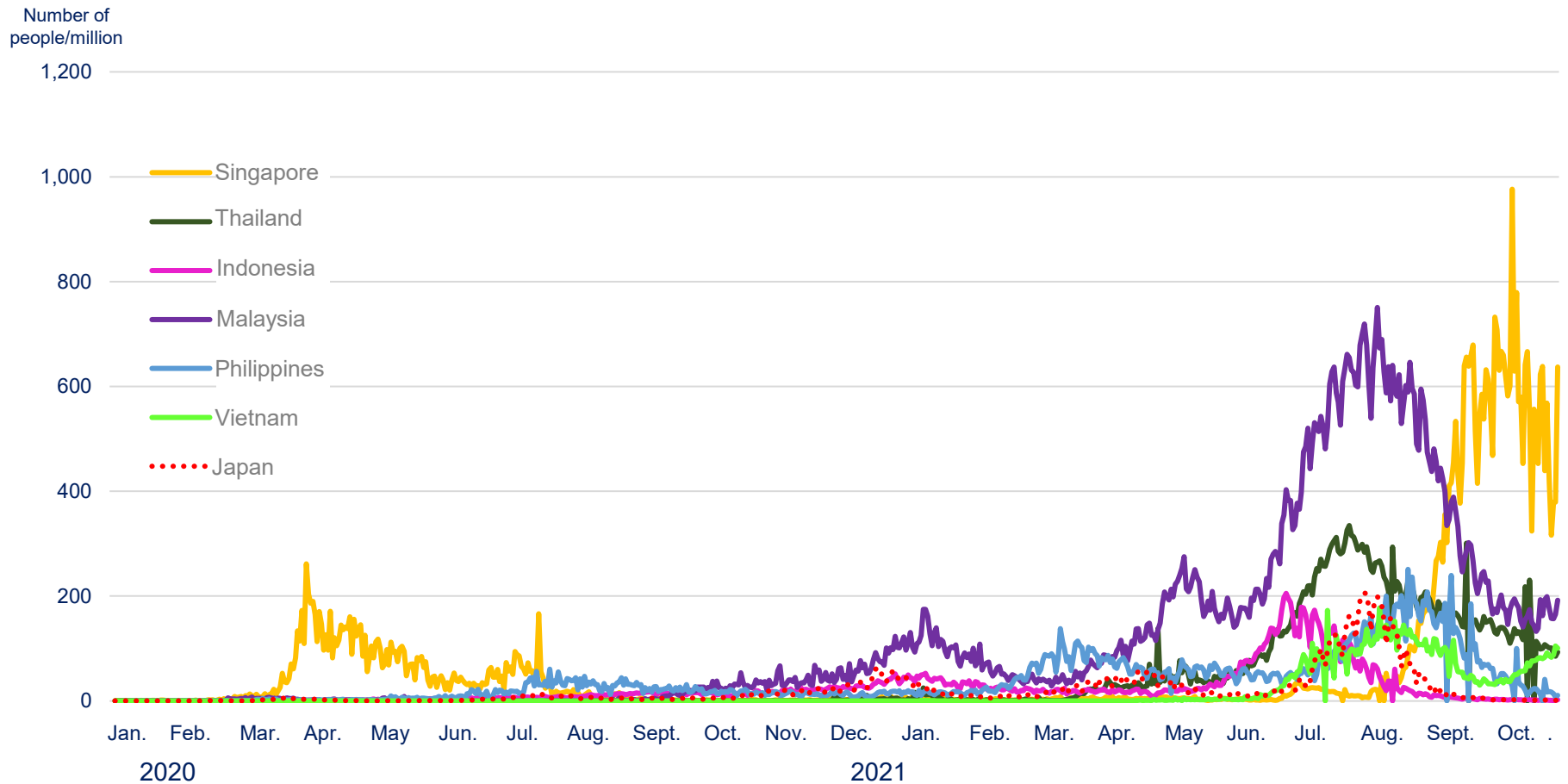
## 2. Daily New COVID-19 Cases in Major Countries and Regions



Source: <https://covid19.who.int/WHO-COVID-19-global-data.csv>  
<https://covid.ourworldindata.org/data/owid-covid-data.xlsx>

Supported by  THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

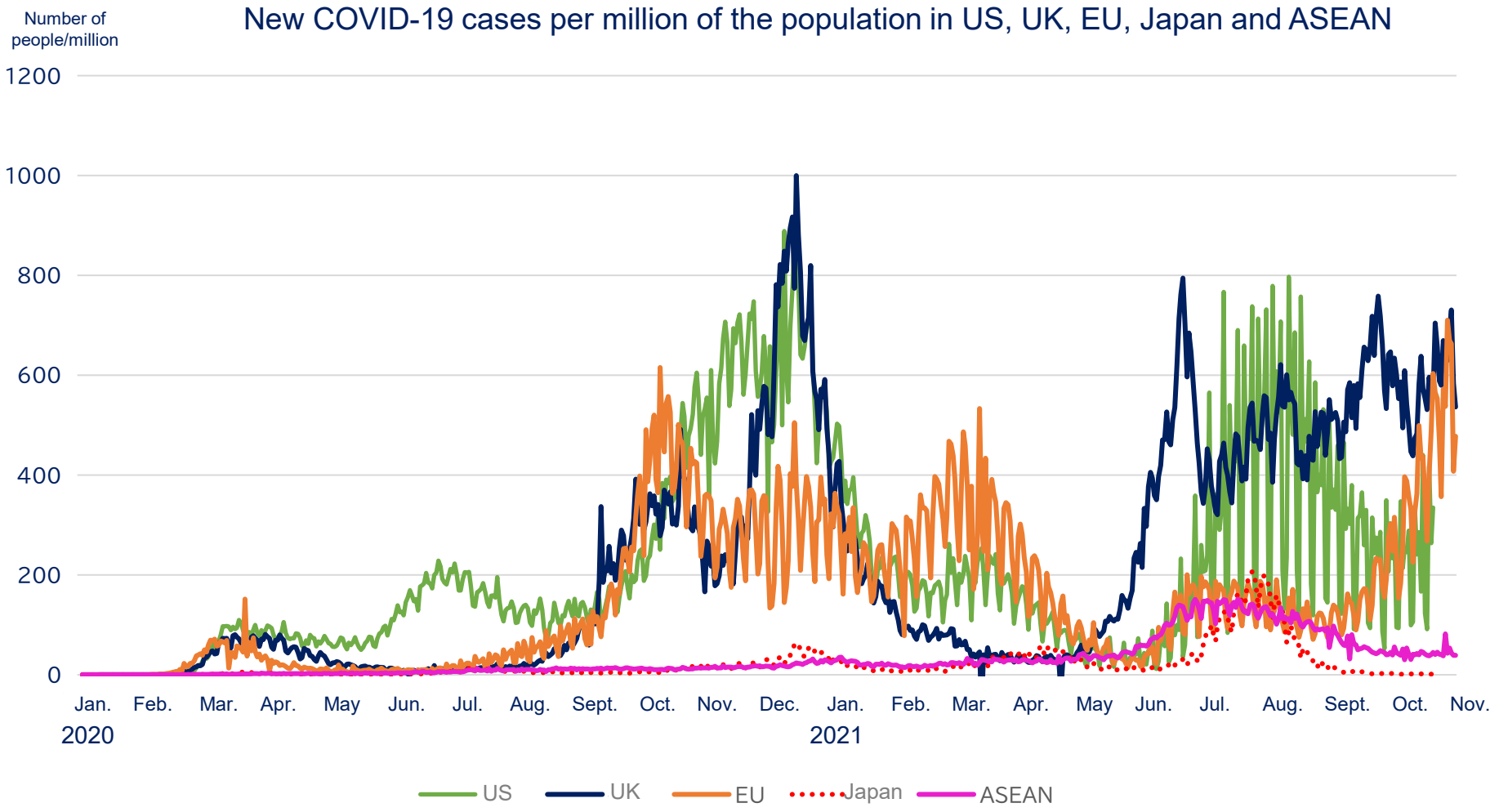
## 3. New COVID-19 Cases per Million of the Population in Six Major ASEAN Countries



Source: <https://covid.ourworldindata.org/data/owid-covid-data.xlsx>

Supported by  THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

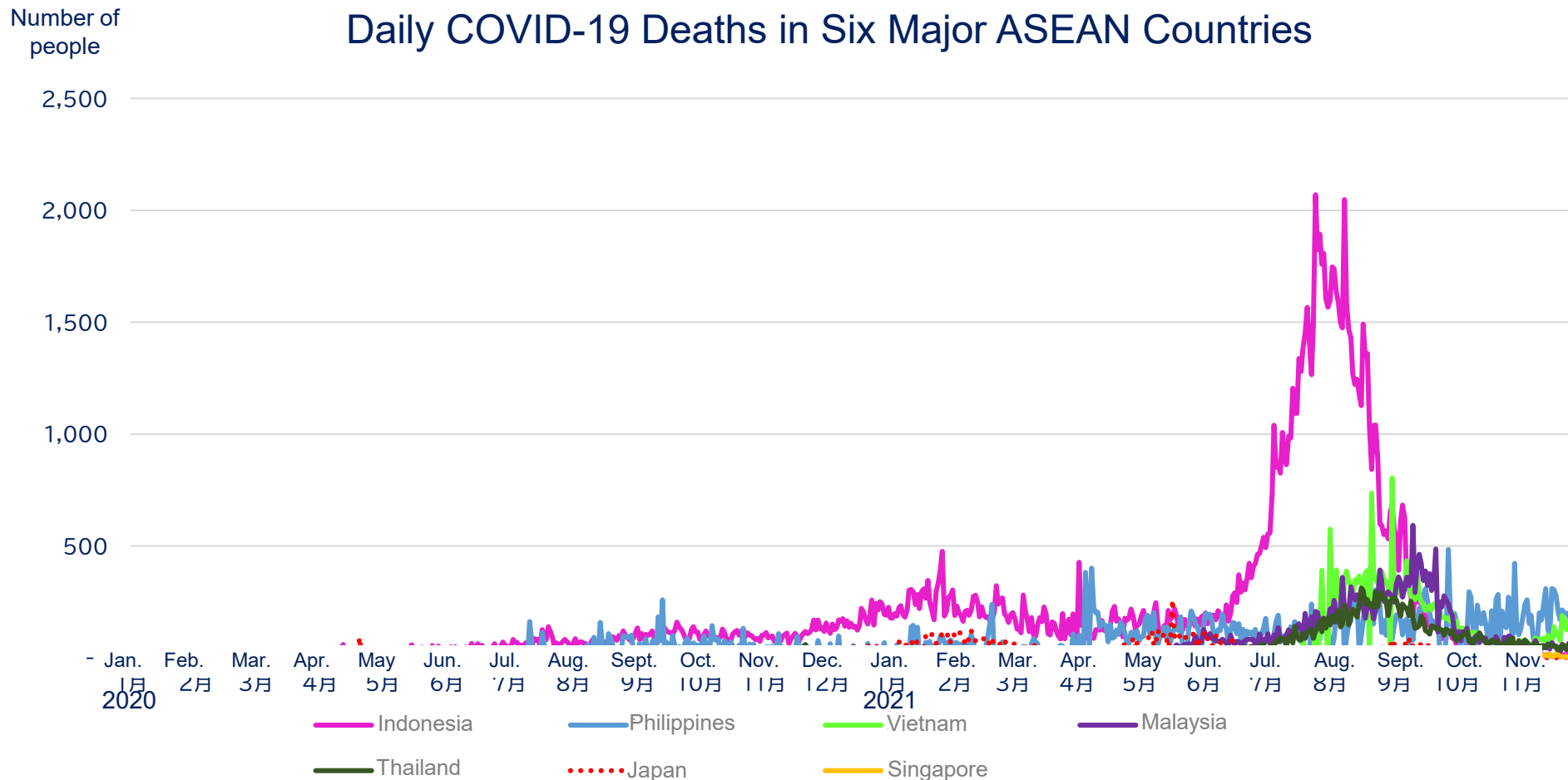
# 4. Daily New COVID-19 Cases per Million of the Population in Major Countries and Regions



Source: <https://covid.ourworldindata.org/data/owid-covid-data.xlsx>

Supported by  THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

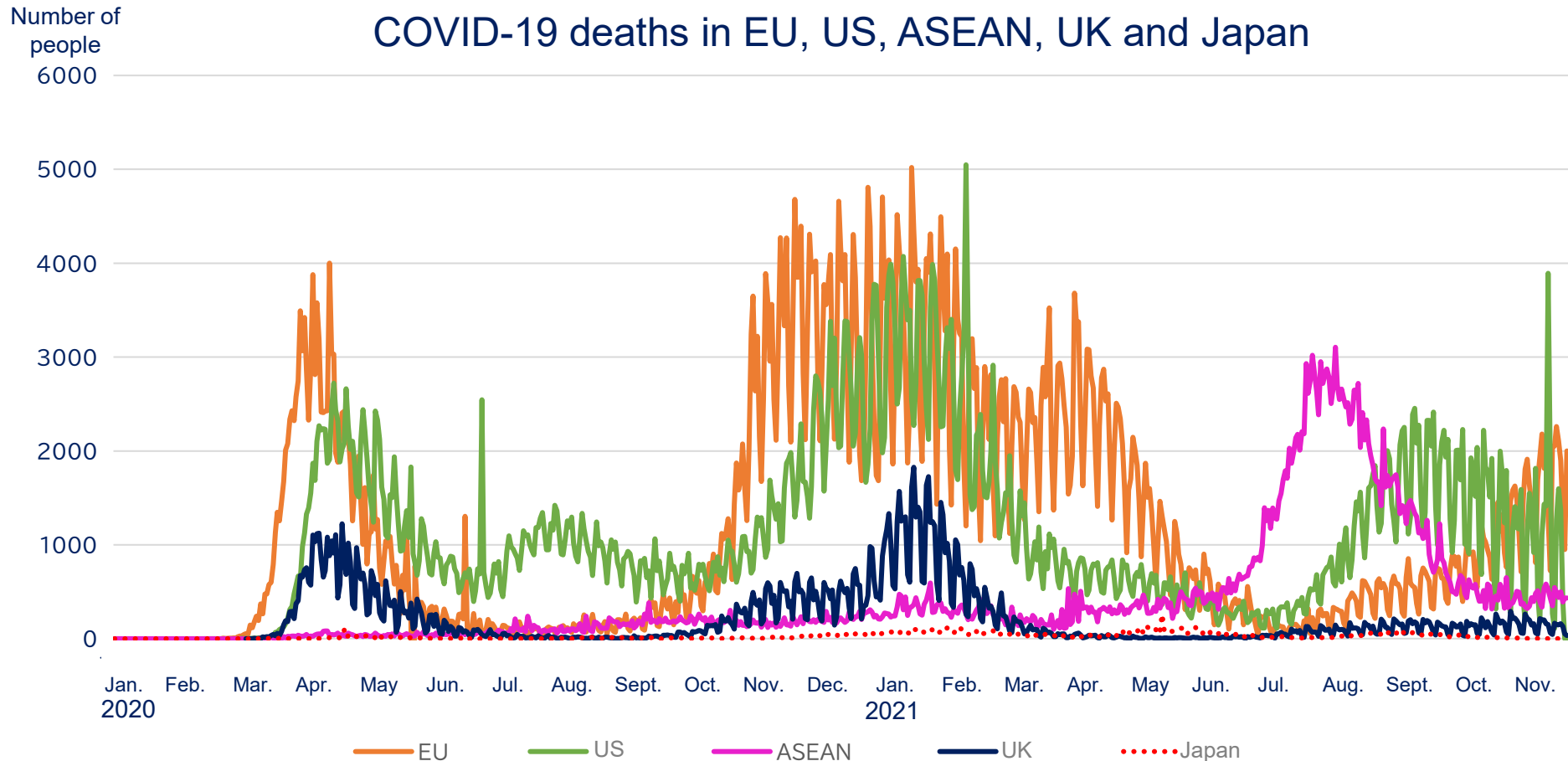
## 5. Daily COVID-19 Deaths in Six Major ASEAN Countries



Source: <https://covid19.who.int/WHO-COVID-19-global-data.csv>  
<https://covid.ourworldindata.org/data/owid-covid-data.xlsx>

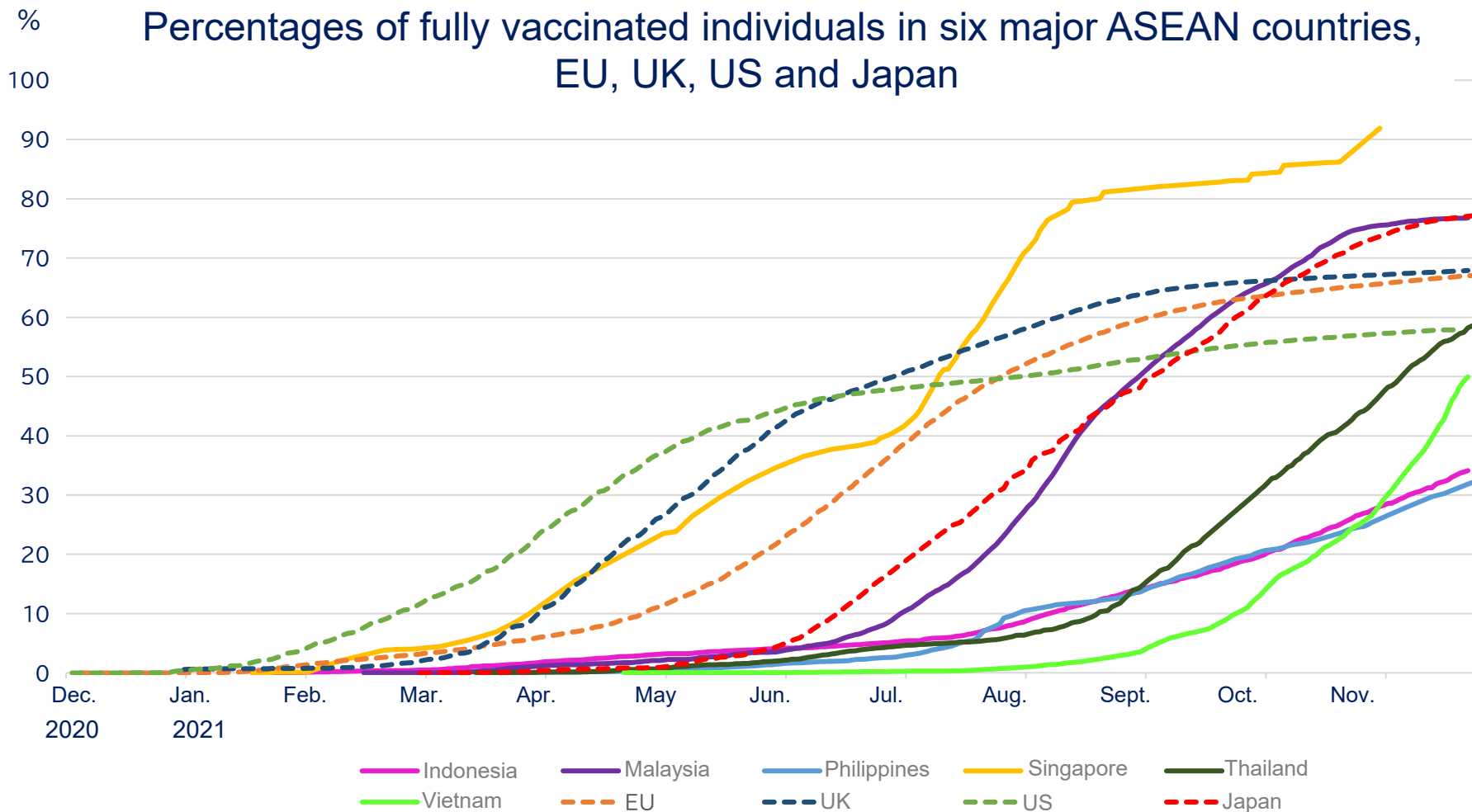


## 6. Daily COVID-19 Deaths in Major Countries and Regions



Source: <https://covid19.who.int/WHO-COVID-19-global-data.csv>  
<https://covid.ourworldindata.org/data/owid-covid-data.xlsx>

# 7. COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage in Six Major ASEAN Countries, EU and Other Countries



Source: <https://covid.ourworldindata.org/data/owid-covid-data.xlsx>

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# 8. Vaccine Types Approved in Six Major ASEAN Countries

Vaccine types	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	(Reference) WHO	(Reference) US	(Reference) Japan
Moderna (US)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Pfizer/BioNTech (US/Germany)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Johnson & Johnson (US)	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	●
AstraZeneca (UK)	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○
Covishield (India)			●	●			○	●	●
Sinopharm (China)	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	
Sinovac (China)	○	○	○	○	○		○	●	
CanSino (China)	○	○							
ZF2001 (China)	○								
Vero Cell (China)	○		○						
Sputnik V (Russia)	○		○		●	○			
Sputnik Light (Russia)			○						
Abdala (Cuba)						○			
Covaxin (India)			○	●	●	○	○	●	
Covovax (India)	○		○						

(Legends) ○: Subject to both domestic use and deregulation/exemption at the time of entry

●: Subject only to deregulation/exemption at the time of entry

(Source) Websites of WHO, each government, each embassy in Japan, Japanese Embassies in each countries

(Data shows the situation before Omicron variant confirmed)

## 1. Outline of Recent Entry Restrictions on Foreign Nationals in ASEAN Countries (1)

Country	Quarantine measures for vaccinated people	Quarantine measures for unvaccinated people	Required documents for entry
Thailand	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 1 day	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 10 days	(1) Reservation confirmation for quarantine facility (2) Health insurance certificate (3) Thailand Pass (4) Negative PCR test certificate
Malaysia	Facilities: Government-designated hotels (Home quarantine permitted if conditions are met) Period: 7 days	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 10 days	(1) Vaccination certificate (2) Negative PCR test certificate (3) Entry permit
Brunei	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 2-14 days	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 14 days	(1) Vaccination certificate (2) Negative PCR test certificate (3) Prior permission from the Brunei Prime Minister's Office (4) Brunei Entry Travel Pass for Foreigners
Cambodia	Facilities: Government-designated or approved hotels Period: Exempted (If the test result on the arrival date is negative, no quarantine required)	Facilities: Government-designated or approved hotels Period: 14 days	(1) Visa acquisition (2) Vaccination certificate (3) Certificate on guarantee or invitation (4) Negative PCR test certificate (5) Reservation confirmation for quarantine hotel (6) COVID-19 health insurance
Vietnam	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 7 days (health observation for subsequent 7 days)	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 14 days (health observation for subsequent 14 days)	(1) Arrangement for quarantine facility (hotel) and flights (2) Application for and acquisition of entry permit (3) Visa acquisition (4) Confirmation of insurance coverage (5) Negative PCR test certificate (6) Health declaration
Philippines	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: At least 6 days and 5 nights (after that, home quarantine for subsequent 14 days)	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: At least 8 days and 7 nights (after that, home quarantine for subsequent 14 days)	(1) Vaccination certificate (2) Negative PCR test certificate (3) Quarantine hotel reservation slip

Note: This is an outline of entry restrictions assuming entry from Japan in early December 2021, and is not detailed.

Reference: NNA <https://www.nna.jp/news/result/2265927#%E5%85%A5%E5%9B%BD%E8%A6%8F%E5%88%B6>  
Nihombashi Yumeya <https://www.tokutenryoko.com/news/passage/6755>

# Chapter 2 : Status of Entry Restrictions on COVID-19

## 2. Outline of Recent Entry Restrictions on Foreign Nationals in ASEAN Countries (2)

Country	Quarantine measures for vaccinated people	Quarantine measures for unvaccinated people	Required documents for entry
Singapore	Facilities: Government-designated hotels or home Period: 7 days	Entry not permitted	(1) Vaccination certificate (2) Negative PCR test certificate (3) Long-Term Visit Pass
Indonesia	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 10 days (Quarantine at hotel or home recommended for subsequent 14 days)	Entry not permitted	(1) Vaccination certificate (2) Negative PCR test certificate
Loa PDR	Entry not permitted	Entry not permitted	-
Myanmar	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 10 days (Permission for travel to Myanmar is given only to passengers on relief flights for Myanmar citizens returning home.)	Facilities: Government-designated hotels Period: 10 days (Permission for travel to Myanmar is given only to passengers on relief flights for Myanmar citizens returning home.)	(1) Negative PCR test certificate
(Reference)	Quarantine measures for vaccinated people	Quarantine measures for unvaccinated people	Required documents for entry
Japan	New entry of foreign nationals banned in principle for a month from Nov. 30	New entry of foreign nationals banned in principle for a month from Nov. 30	-
US	Exemption of quarantine (testing and health observation within 3-5 days after entry recommended)	Entry not permitted	(1) Vaccination certificate (2) Negative PCR test certificate

Note: This is an outline of entry restrictions assuming entry from Japan in early December 2021 and is not detailed.

Reference: NNA <https://www.nna.jp/news/result/2265927#%E5%85%A5%E5%9B%BD%E8%A6%8F%E5%88%B6>

Nihombashiyumeya <https://www.tokutenryoko.com/news/passage/6755>

## 3. Examples of Countries Taking a Positive Stance toward Relaxing Entry Restrictions on Foreign Nationals

(As of December 7, 2021)

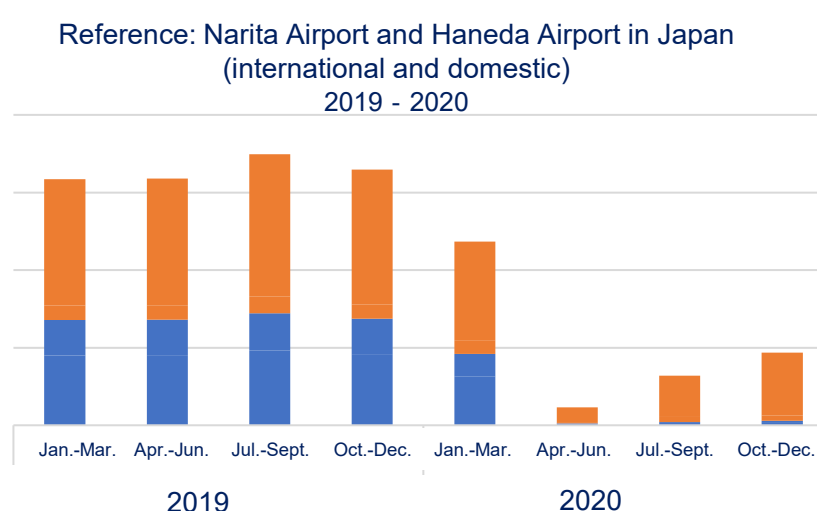
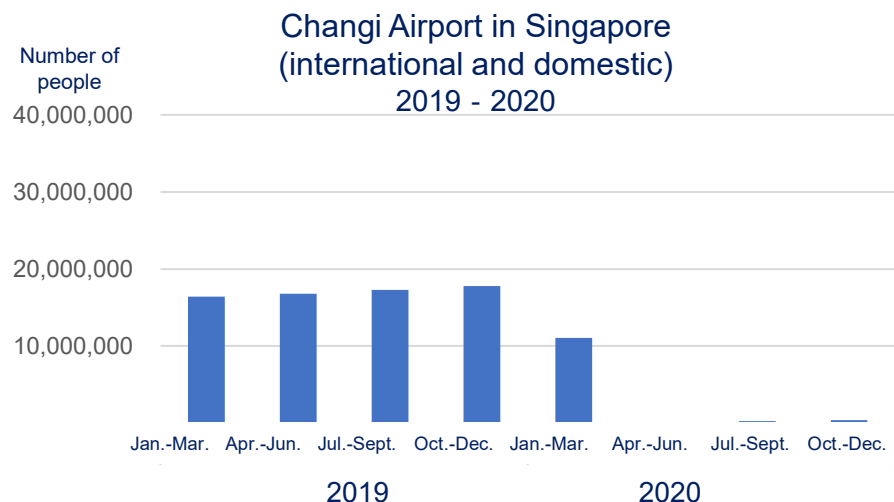
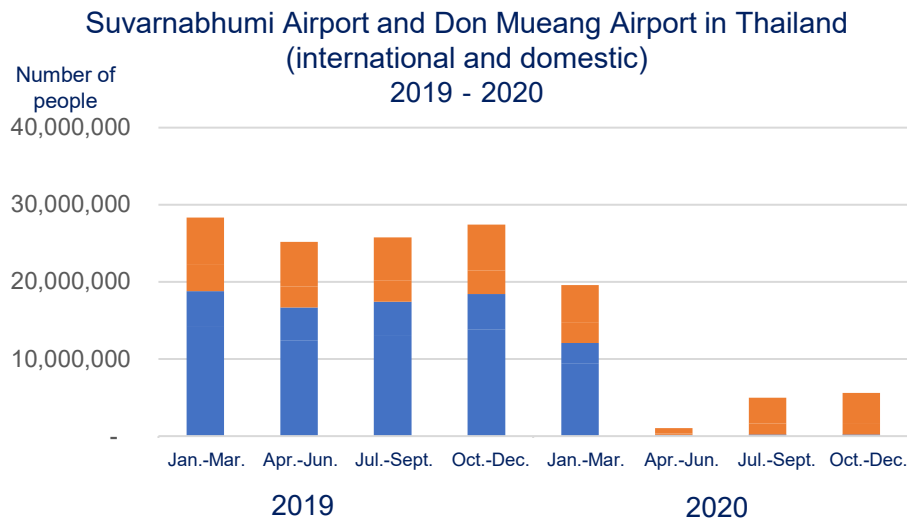
Country	Entry restrictions	Reference
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- System name: Test &amp; Go</li> <li>- Eligible persons: <b>Vaccinated persons from 63 countries</b></li> <li>- Outline: Required to <b>stay for one day</b> at government-designated hotels and <b>testing negative with PCR test</b> to be <b>freed from travel restrictions</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PCR tests were <b>planned to be shifted to antigen tests</b>, which required a shorter time to get test results as compared to PCR tests, but it was <b>postponed</b> due to the Omicron variant.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- System name: Sand Box</li> <li>- Eligible persons: <b>Vaccinated persons from countries other than 63 countries</b></li> <li>- Outline: Required to <b>stay for 7 days</b> at government-designated hotels in Bangkok and other specified areas, during which time <b>free activities within a specified certain range are allowed</b>, after that, testing negative with PCR test to be freed from travel restrictions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarantine at government-designated hotel was planned to be <b>shortened</b> from 7 days to <b>5 days</b>, but it was <b>postponed</b> due to the Omicron variant.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eligible persons: Unvaccinated persons from all countries except eight countries including South Africa</li> <li>- Outline: Required to be <b>quarantined for 11 days and 10 nights at government-designated hotels</b> and testing negative twice with PCR tests to be freed from travel restrictions.</li> </ul>	
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- System name: <b>Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL)</b></li> <li>- Eligible persons: Vaccinated persons from 18 countries including Australia, US and Canada</li> <li>- Outline: Required to receive the required number of vaccinations and <b>testing negative with PCR test at the time of entry</b> to be <b>freed from travel restrictions</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After being freed, <b>ART self-testing is required</b> on the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th days after being freed, and on the 3rd and 7th days at government-designated hotels.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Cases not applicable to VTL (assuming vaccinated travelers)</b></li> <li>Different conditions set for Categories I to IV</li> <li>For example, in the case of Category I,                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eligible countries: Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan</li> <li>- Outline: Category for short-term stay travelers. Required to testing negative with PCR test at the time of entry to be <b>freed from travel restrictions</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>For example, in the case of Category IV,                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eligible persons: Those from countries other than specified in Categories I to III</li> <li>- Outline: Required to be <b>quarantined for 10 days</b> at government-designated hotels and testing negative with PCR test to be <b>freed from travel restrictions</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reportedly, entry of foreign nationals from three African countries, Ghana, Malawi and Nigeria, is suspended from midnight on December 4, 2021.</li> <li>- Unvaccinated travelers are banned from entering Singapore.</li> </ul>

## 4. Examples of Countries Taking a Passive Stance toward Relaxing Entry Restrictions on Foreign Nationals

(As of December 7, 2021)

Country	Entry restrictions	Reference
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In principle, persons <b>other than</b> holders of visa, APEC Business Travel Card, or limited stay permit (ITAS) /permanent stay permit (ITAP) (<b>who present a negative PCR test certificate/vaccination certificate</b>) are <b>banned from entering Indonesia</b>.</li> <li>- After entering, <b>7-day quarantine at government-designated hotel</b> is required. When arriving at the airport and on the 6th day, PCR testing at his/her expense is required. After the 7-day quarantine, <b>7-day voluntary isolation</b> is recommended.</li> </ul>	
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Although foreign diplomats, experts, investors, high-skilled workers and students studying in Vietnam are permitted to enter Vietnam, <b>tourists are not permitted to enter</b>.</li> </ul>	<b>Visa exemption for Japanese nationals has been suspended since March 21,</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Vaccinated persons: Required to stay for 7 days at government-designated hotels and testing negative with PCR test to be freed from travel restrictions. Even after that, 7-day health observation is required.</b></li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Unvaccinated persons: Required to stay for 14 days at government-designated hotels and testing negative with PCR test to be freed from travel restrictions. Even after that, 7-day health observation is required.</b></li> </ul>	
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>In principle, foreign nationals are banned from entering Japan:</b> After January 14, 2021, new entry of foreign nationals will be suspended in principle, and <b>new entry will be permitted only if there are special circumstances</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Review of the new system for new entry of foreign nationals and the behavioral restrictions from the 4th day after entry on vaccination certificate holders</b> (implemented on November 8, 2021): Acceptance of applications from responsible persons for accepting foreign nationals to ministries having jurisdiction over the business and prior examination by ministries having jurisdiction over the business concerned before returning home or entering Japan will be <b>suspended until December 31, 2021</b>.</li> <li>- Relaxation of the <b>period of self-quarantine at home or accommodation</b> for those entering Japan from certain countries/regions (reduced from 14 days to a maximum of 10 days) and <b>measures to relax quarantine of entrants at facilities</b> (relaxation of mandatory quarantine, etc. for persons concerned) will be <b>suspended until December 31, 2021</b>.</li> </ul>	

## 1. Performance of Air Passengers at Major Airports in ASEAN Countries

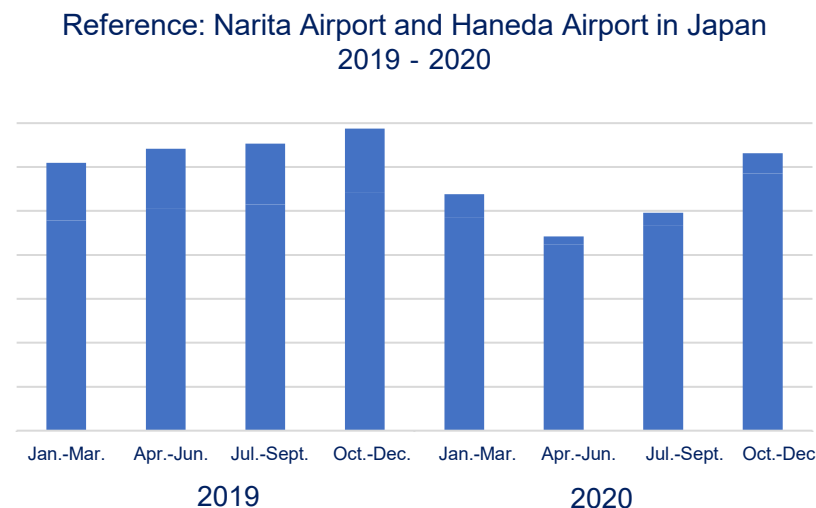
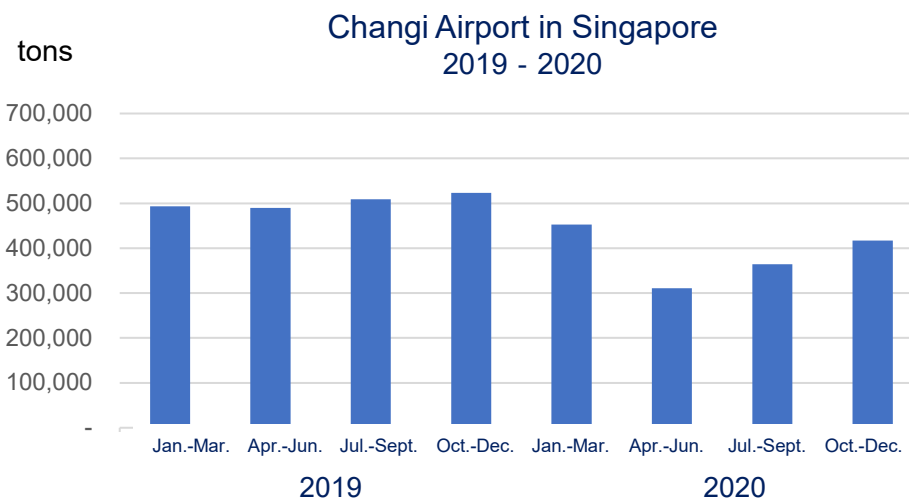
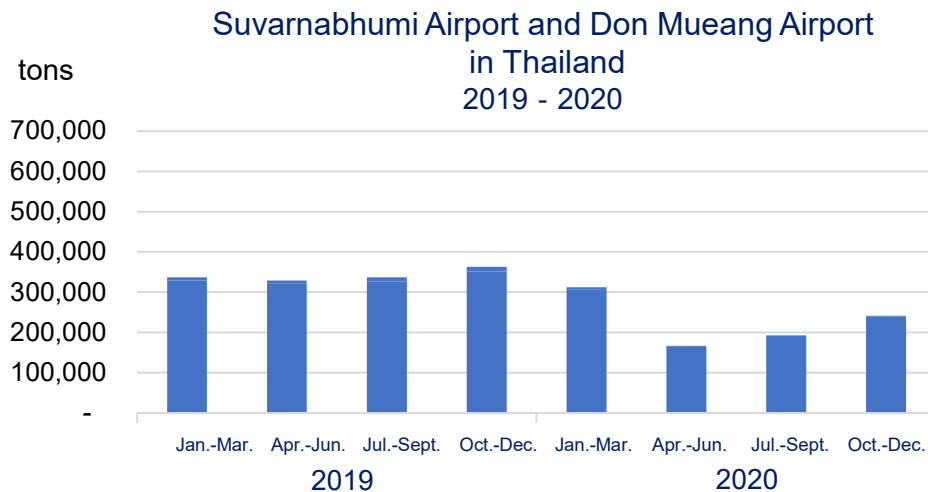


Source: <http://investor.airportthai.co.th/transport.html>

<https://www.miaa.gov.ph/index.php/reports/operational-statistics>



## 2. Performance of International Air Cargo at Major Airports in ASEAN Countries



Source: <http://investor.airportthai.co.th/transport.html>

: <https://www.miaa.gov.ph/index.php/reports/operational-statistics>

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# Chapter 4 : Recent Media Reports Example on Aviation in ASEAN (1)

- Garuda Indonesia: Expanded cargo transportation to Europe and US with 16 hubs (Oct. 11)
- AirAsia: Group subsidiary's cargo division introducing Boeing 737 (Nov. 8)
- Thai Airways: Borrowing 87 billion yen for cargo flight operations (Nov. 15)

- Thai Lion Air: Increasing aircrafts in anticipation of resumption of international flights (Oct. 11)
- Bamboo Airways: To be designated as an airline to operate regular flights to/from US (Oct. 15)
  - : Establishing Hanoi-London direct flights (Nov. 2)
- Singapore Airlines: Code-sharing with United Airlines (US) (Nov. 2)
- Philippines: Local airlines increase flights to recover tourism following relaxation of restrictions on outings (Nov. 8)
- Singapore Airlines: Normalization of operations underway (Nov. 17)
- Malaysia Airlines and Singapore Airlines: Code-sharing resuming on Nov. 29 (Nov. 19)
- Super Air Jet: Launched new LCC flights to/from Bali and Lombok, Mr. Faik, president of the airports operating company in Indonesia, Angkasa Pura I, said he was grateful for the new flights under the COVID-19 pandemic and hoped it would lead to recovery in tourism economy. (Nov. 23)
- Vietnam Airlines: Operated the first direct flight to US (Nov. 30)
- Vietjet: Direct flights to Moscow to be operated in 2022 (Dec. 6)

(Note: The date is the date of media coverage.)

# Chapter 4 : Recent Media Reports Example on Aviation in ASEAN (2)

- AirAsia Group: Entered meal delivery business in Thailand (Aug. 19)  
     Launched ride-hailing service in Kuala Lumpur (Aug. 23)  
     Entered meal delivery business in three regional cities in Malaysia (Aug. 23)
- Malaysia Airlines Group: Launched ride-hailing service in Penang (Nov. 2)
- AirAsia Group: Launched parcel delivery service using app in major seven cities in Malaysia (Nov. 25)

- Malaysia: Began to relax restrictions on entry into/from neighboring countries, Europe and US, a step forward toward normalization of traffic (Nov. 10)
- Thailand: H.E. Mr. Arkhom, Minister of Finance : Open the country to increase foreign travelers and create jobs in the tourism industry in order to restore Thai economy (Nov. 30)
- Thailand: H.E. Mr. Phiphat, Minister of Tourism and Sports : Omicron variant is unknown, but no change in the policy of opening the country (Dec. 1)
- Cambodia: On Nov. 29, State Secretariat of Civil Aviation began accepting applications from 6 foreign airlines for approval to resume flights to and from Cambodia from December onward (Dec. 2)
- Thailand: H.E. Mr. Prayut, Prime Minister : Omicron variant has been confirmed, but Thailand has not yet closed the border and will keep a balance between economy and safety (Dec. 7)

(Note: The date is the date of media coverage.)

# Summary

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- The number of daily new COVID-19 cases in ASEAN countries is generally low compared to that in the US and European countries, but the timing of outbreaks varies slightly from country to country.
- When comparing the number of daily new COVID-19 cases per million of population, the situation is different. It is more serious in Singapore and Brunei than in Indonesia and Vietnam, where the number of new COVID-19 cases is larger.
- Singapore and Malaysia, which have high vaccination coverage, have newer COVID-19 cases per million of population than other countries with low vaccination coverage. However, the number of deaths is kept low among ASEAN countries.
- While the performance of air passengers has fallen significantly since the outbreak of COVID-19, cargo movement has been steady though the performance of international air cargo has fallen. According to media reports, ASEAN airlines have been strengthening their air cargo operations, and their group companies have also been entering non-aviation businesses.

## Reference 1. Issues and Measures Concerned with the Introduction of “Vaccine Passports” in Japan [Excerpts from Document for Recommendations on Jul. 12, 2021] and Summary of Progress Verification Results [Supplementary Recommendations on Nov. 22, 2021]

### Issue 1)

#### Early digitization of “Vaccine Passports” (related to recommendation 1)

- Measure required in the recommendation: Early digitization of “Vaccine Passports” (certificate of vaccination and test results)  
⇒[Progress verification] ○: Progress is generally in line with the direction of the recommendation, but further improvements, such as deepening of some measures, are desired.

### Issue 2)

#### Introduction of “Digital Vaccine Passports” to outbound (related to recommendation 2)

- Measure required in the recommendation: Early introduction of “Digital Vaccine Passports” to outbound usage  
⇒[Progress verification] ◎: Steadily progressing in line with the direction of the recommendation

<Website of supplementary recommendations version>  
[https://www.jttri.or.jp/research/digital\\_vaccine\\_passport\\_r.html](https://www.jttri.or.jp/research/digital_vaccine_passport_r.html)

### Issue 3)

#### Development and introduction process of “Digital Vaccine Passports” (related to recommendation 3)

- Measure required in the recommendation: Development and introduction be left to the private sector, while the government support the creation of standards, standardization, and ensuring compatibility.
- Measure required in the recommendation: Personal data management be a public entity, and the use of companies and related organizations during transportation be kept to a minimum.  
⇒[Progress verification] ○: Progress is generally in line with the direction of the recommendation, but further improvements, such as deepening of some measures, are desired.

### Issue 4)

#### Quarantine measures at the time of entry into Japan, etc. (related to recommendation 4)

- Measure required in the recommendation: Harmonization of systems with major countries (for the time being, the US, and Europe, which have a high degree of uniformity) as much as possible  
⇒[Progress verification] △ - ×: Some progress has been made in line with the direction of the recommendation, but there are still big issues remained and it is expected further improvements.
  - 1) In addition to the US and Europe, as some Asian countries do not require “effectively vaccinated persons” to be quarantined after entry, Japan’s quarantine measures may be regarded as overregulation.
    - \* Tourists continue to be quarantined for 10 days. Quarantine for business travelers was eased to 3 days on condition of government approval (from Nov. 8, 2021), but there are many behavioral restrictions (e.g., ban on the use of commuter trains and busses) and procedures for obtaining approval are also complicated (e.g., daily activities must be applied for in advance, and applications must be made three weeks in advance).
  - 2) In Japan, business travelers (foreign nationals) are obliged to obtain visas and there is still a unique restriction on the upper limit for entrants (3,500 per day including Japanese ⇒ 5,000 from Nov. 26). In addition, according to the overseas travel safety information published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Japan is issuing recommendation to avoid all travel to 160 countries including the US and Europe.
  - 3) The range of vaccines subject to relaxation is narrower than that of WHO (World Health Organization), the US and some Asian countries, and thus a significant portion of inbound visitors (such as those vaccinated with Chinese vaccines) may be out of relaxation coverage.  
Other issues include doctors’ obligation to sign vaccination certificates and obligation to specify the test method on negative test certificates.

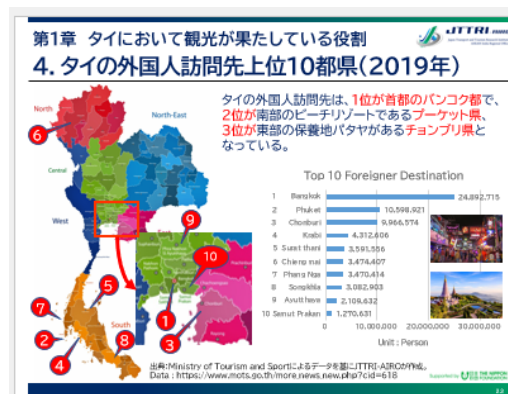
## Reference 2: Introduction of the Transport Policy Colloquium held on October 15, 2021

### 144th Transport Policy Colloquium Bangkok Report - Startup Series Part 1 -

## Current Status of Tourism in Thailand under COVID-19 Pandemic and Suggestions for Revival of Inbound Tourism in Japan

- Breaking National Isolation under COVID-19 and Opening the Country again -

From “Chapter 1 : Roles of Tourism in Thailand”



From “Chapter 3 : Thoughts in Thailand for Revival of Tourism”

第3章 まとめ～再開国に向けた提言～

項目	提言
入国手続	① 心理的ハードルを低くするため、簡素な仕組みを目指すべき ② 言語、デジタル等のバリアを乗り越えるため、多言語化、代理申請等の方策を講じる ③ 非感染証明に代え、ワクチンパスポートの導入を
隔離政策	① 被隔離者の選択と隔離施設間の競争が生じる仕組みの構築 ② 観光資源を活かした隔離施設の導入 ③ ワクチン接種完了者に対する隔離期間の短縮(隔離なしが理想) ④ 隔離期間短縮(免除)を認める接種ワクチンの種類は、自国の承認に拘ることなくWHOの承認を基準とすべき
旅行者への安心の付与	① 全国一律の基準で業界横断的な公衆衛生基準の認証制度の導入 ② 事業者の側に取得するインセンティブが働く仕組みの構築
インバウンド観光の復活	① 段階的に受入地域を拡大していくことも選択肢 ② 範囲を限定してできる地域からの海外旅行者受入れを(例:島しょ部など)管理のしやすいところ) ③ 工程表を示すことが、業界・旅行者・自国民へのメッセージとなる



## Reference 3: Introduction of Transport Policy Colloquium held on November 26, 2021

### 146th Transport Policy Colloquium Bangkok Report - Startup Series Part 2 -

# Aviation NOW seen from ASEAN! - World of Future Sky Beyond COVID-19 Pandemic -

#### From “Chapter 2 : Trends of the Development of Airports in Thailand and Other Countries”

Chapter 2 : Trends of the Development of Airports in Thailand and Other Countries  
2. Development of Major Airports through the Thai Ministry of Transport Infrastructure Development Plan

##### Thai Transport Infrastructure Development Plan (2015 - 2022) Airport development listed in the attached list

Airport	Overview of development
1 Mae Sot Airport	Airport Expansion Project
2 Bangkok Airport	Airport Development Project
3 Sriracha International Airport	Airport Development Project Runway Development Construction of a Second Terminal Building
4 Don Mueang International Airport	Expansion of the Airport Building Airport improvement Project
5 Phuket International Airport	Passenger Response project Public Service Response Project Airport Improvement Project
6 U-Tapao International Airport	Construction of the Airport Building New Apron development Project



Created by AIRQ based on the Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning (OTTP) brochure of the Thai Ministry of Transport.

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#### From “Chapter 4 : Trends Relating to Aviation in the ASEAN Community”

Chapter 4 : Trends Relating to Aviation in the ASEAN Community  
2. ASEAN Transportation Strategy Plan

The ASEAN Community's aviation initiatives are based on the ASEAN Transport Strategy Plan.



ASEAN Transport Strategy Plan 2016-2025  
(Kuala Lumpur Transport Strategic Plan : KLTSP)

Strategic Objectives

- Air traffic:
  - AT-1 Work towards a more efficient and competitive air transport market and strengthen engagement with Dialogue Partners, thereby contributing to the economic growth, competitiveness and shared prosperity of ASEAN, while maintaining ASEAN Centrality
  - AT-2 Advance safe skies in ASEAN
  - AT-3 Enhance Aviation Security in ASEAN in accordance to ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SRPs)
  - AT-4 Enhance air traffic management efficiency and capacity through a seamless ASEAN sky
  - AT-5 Strengthen ASEAN Search and Rescue (SAR) cooperation to ensure effective and coordinated aeronautical and maritime SAR operations in the region
- Land traffic:
- Maritime traffic:
- Sustainable traffic:
- Smoother traffic:

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