

**WALA XIII – The Airport Law Conference
Paris 2023**

Keynote Address

**The New E.U.-ASEAN Comprehensive Air Transport
Agreement (CATA): Impact on International Air Transport
and an Airport Perspective**

Alan Khee-Jin Tan

Professor of Aviation Law, Faculty of Law



Europe



ASEAN: 10 member states

Population: 636 million

Aviation Hubs: Singapore, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Manila, Ho Chi Minh City

SOUTHEAST ASIA



EU: 27 member states

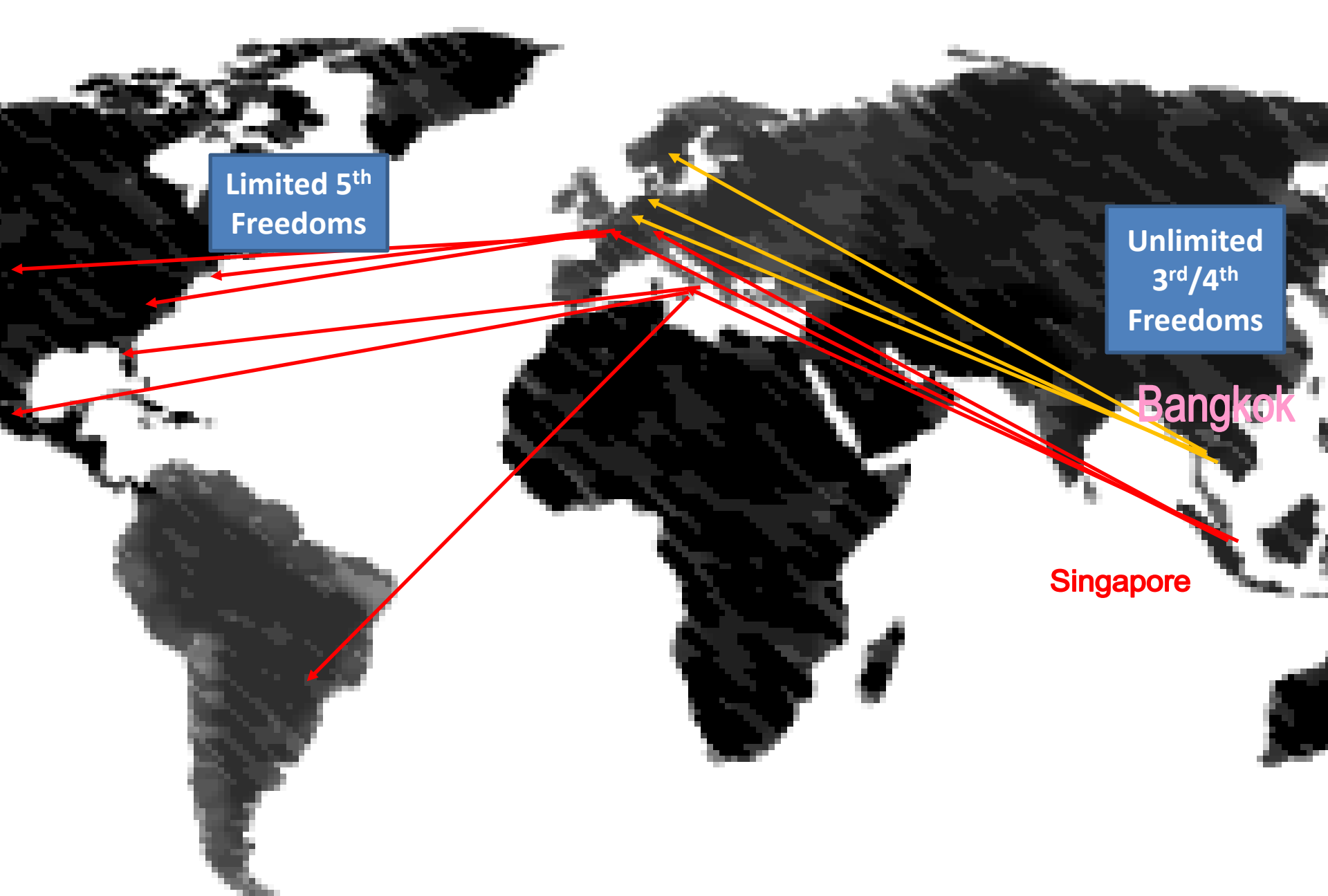
Population: 450 million

Aviation Hubs: Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Rome, Madrid, Munich, Helsinki, Zurich, Vienna (also, still London Heathrow)

E.U.-ASEAN CATA

- **Mutual benefits; expands and integrates markets; strengthens both regions' airlines vis-à-vis other players like the Gulf airlines? Strengthens both sides' airport hubs for connectivity**
- **Market Access – 3rd/4th freedoms (unlimited); limited 5th freedoms for now. Does not address slot constraints**
- **Ownership & Control – community carrier designation for EU airlines, but retains classic national SOEC for ASEAN member states' airlines**
- **Adopted in October 2022. Text at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:e8fc76ac-cd2b-11ec-a95f-01aa75ed71a1.0009.02/DOC_2&format=PDF**

[Note: Annex has further specific limitations imposed by certain ASEAN member states]



Limited 5th
Freedoms

Unlimited
3rd/4th
Freedoms

Bangkok

Singapore

Fifth Freedoms – particularly contentious

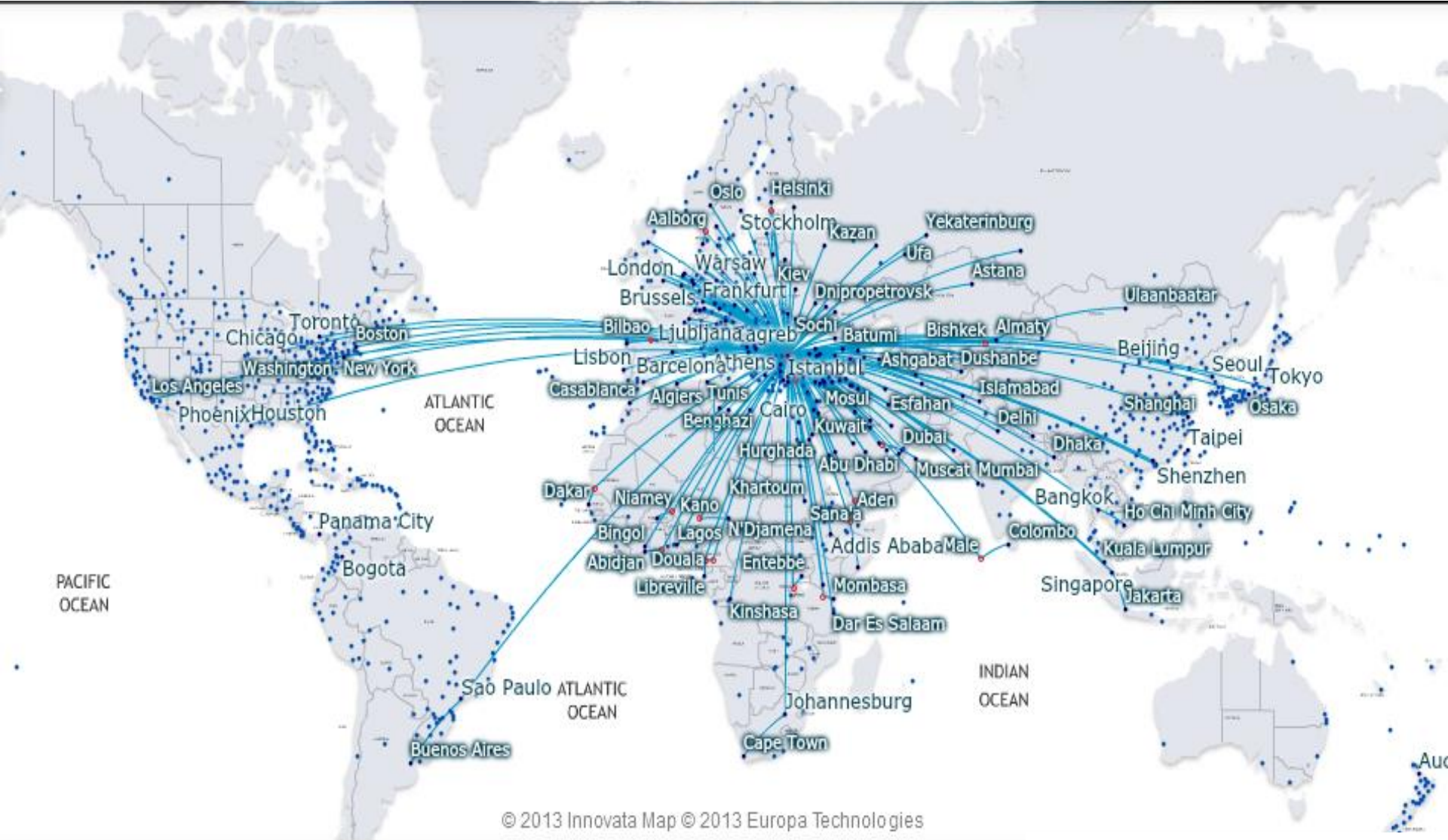
- 7 times weekly between each country pair e.g. Singapore Airlines' SIN – AMS – JFK, SIN – CDG – YUL **[the automatic first 7]**
- Within 2 years of CATA's entry into force, another 7 times weekly between each country pair but only if EU airlines (or codeshare partners) don't serve that route e.g. Singapore Airlines' SIN – CDG – CCS (Caracas, Venezuela) **[the conditional next 7]**
- Lufthansa can fly 7 times weekly FRA – CGK – SYD, and another 7 times MUC – CGK – AKL if Garuda Indonesia (or codeshare partner Air NZ) doesn't serve Auckland from Jakarta CGK

The Battle of the Hubs



QATAR
AIRWAYS القطرية

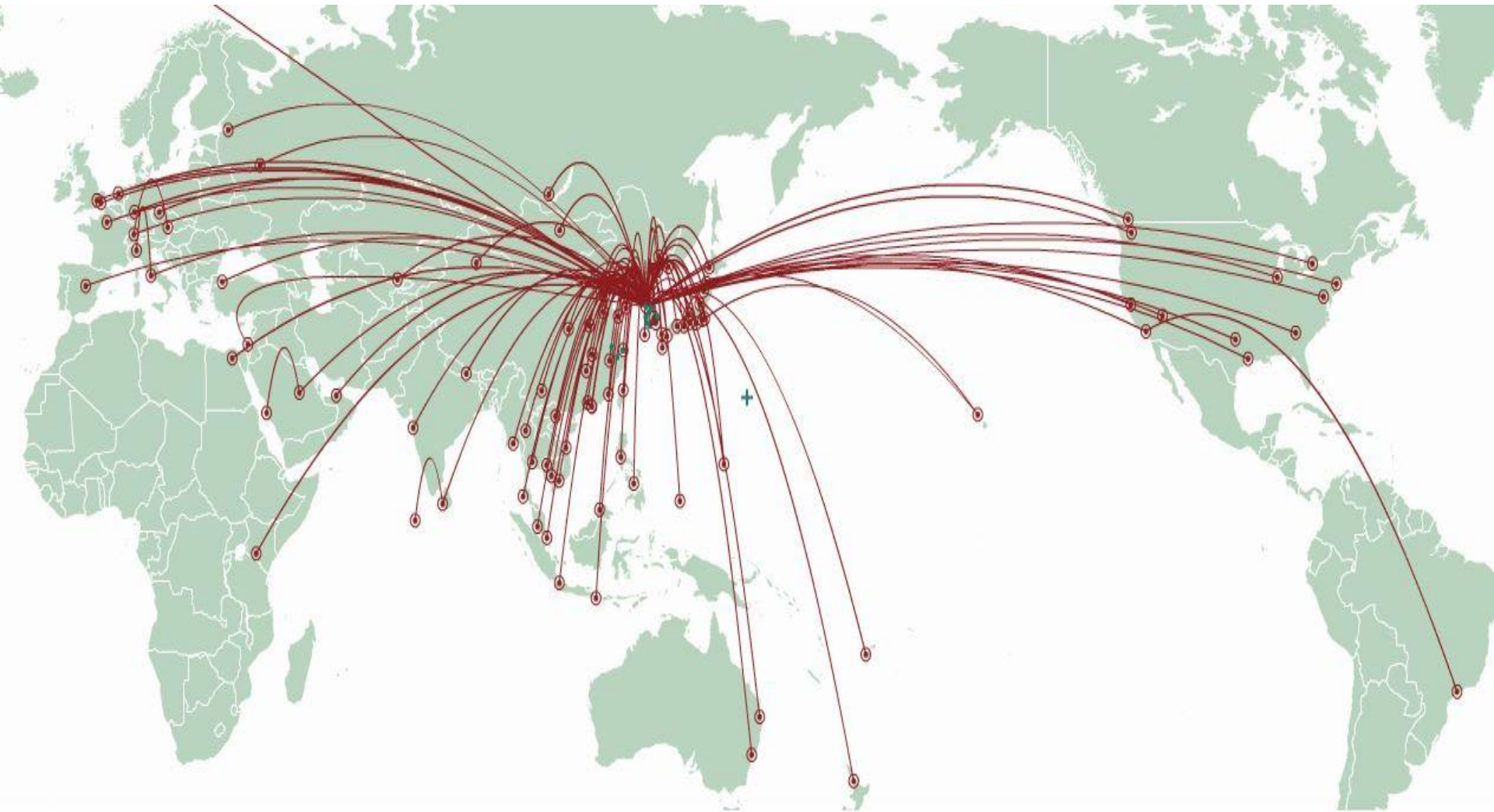
The Battle of the Hubs



STAR ALLIANCE



The Battle of the Hubs



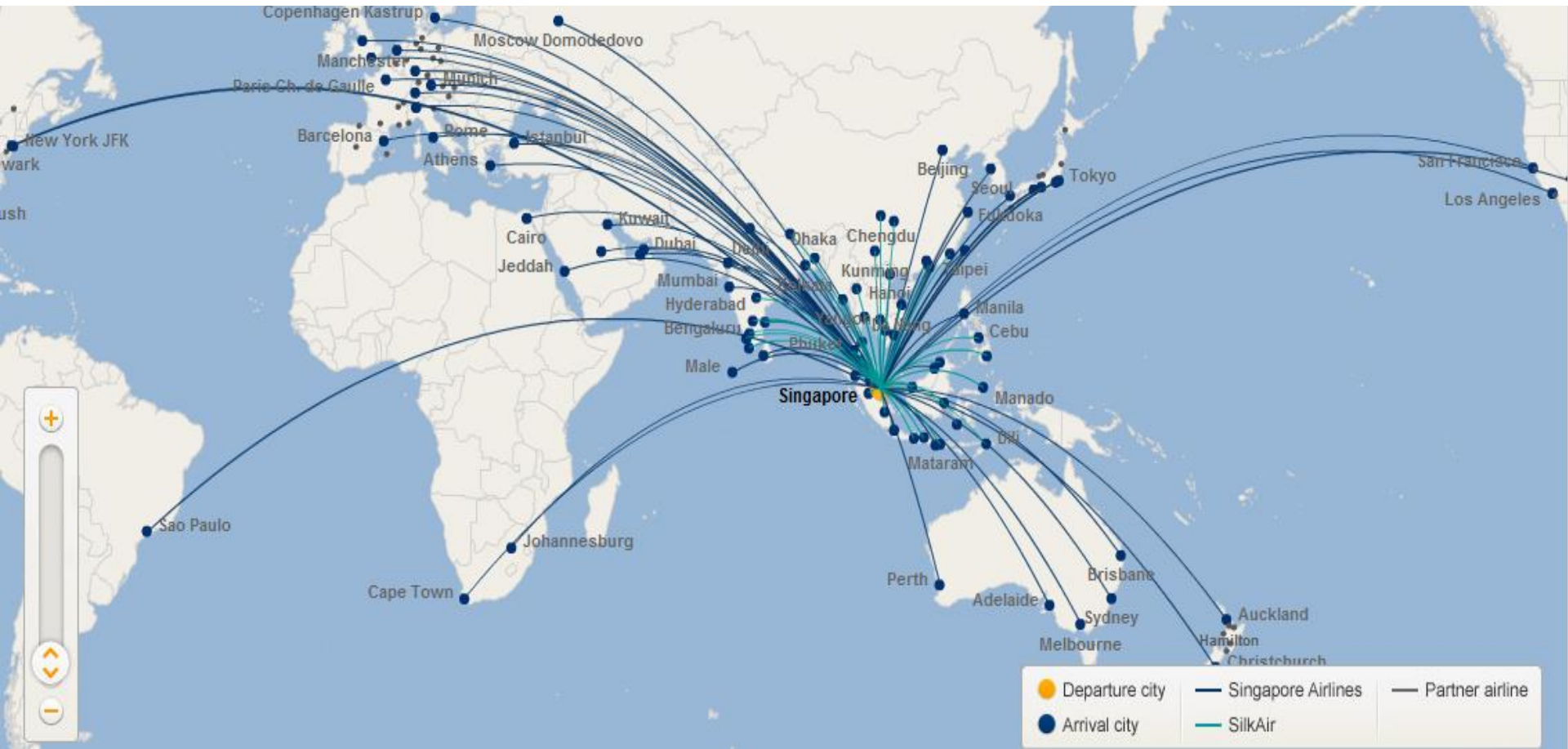
KOREAN AIR

The Battle of the Hubs



AIR CHINA
中國國際航空公司

The Battle of the Hubs



STAR ALLIANCE



SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Destinations

Emirates: 35 in E.U., 11 in ASEAN

Qatar: 32 in E.U., 10 in ASEAN

Etihad: 16 in E.U., 6 in ASEAN

Turkish: 67 in E.U. (!!), 10 in ASEAN

Singapore Airlines: 13 destinations in the E.U.

Thai Airways: 12

Vietnam Airlines: 3

Garuda Indonesia, Malaysia Airlines, Royal
Brunei: 1 each

KLM: 6 destinations in ASEAN

Finnair: 3

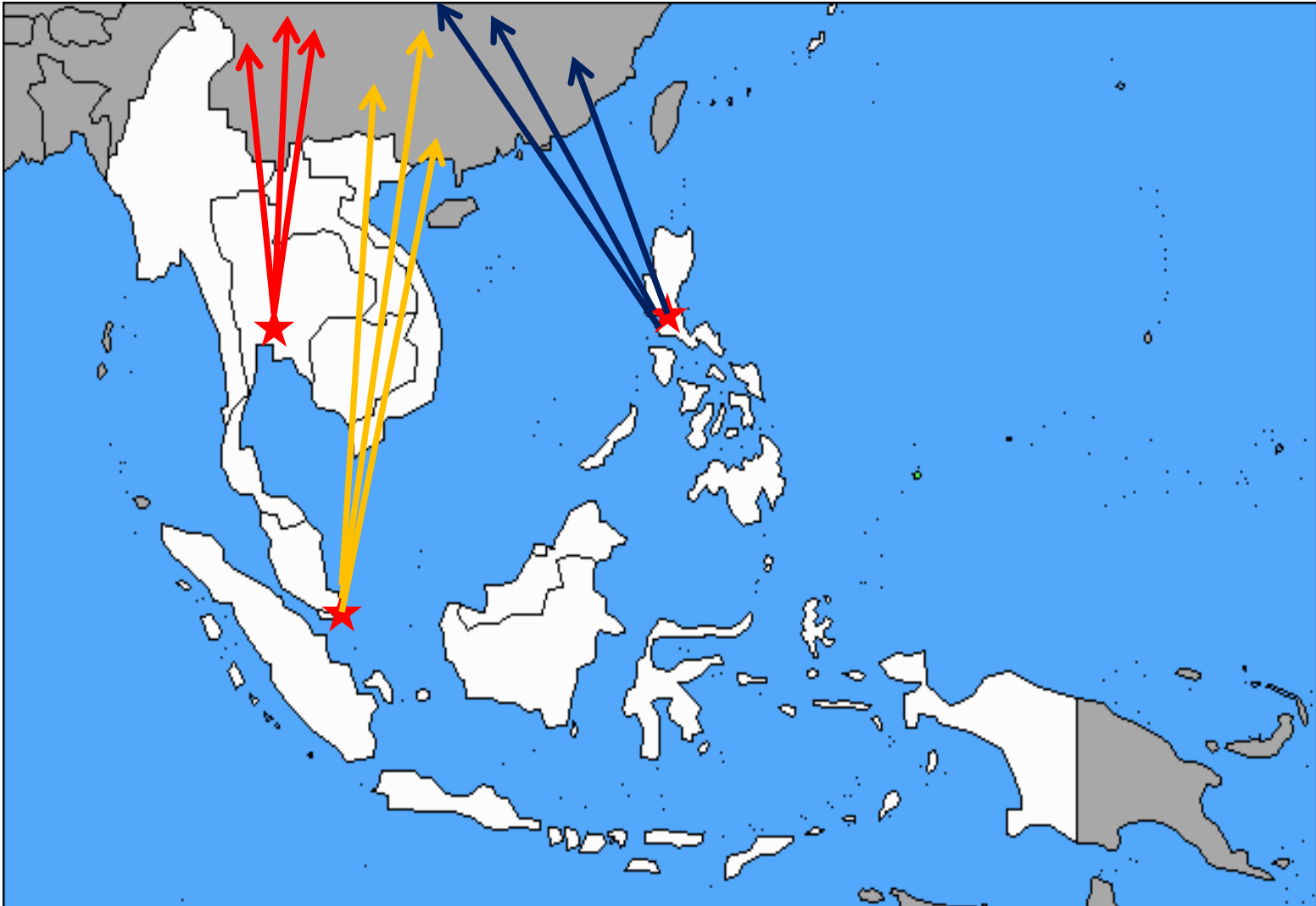
Air France: 3

Lufthansa, Swiss: 2 each

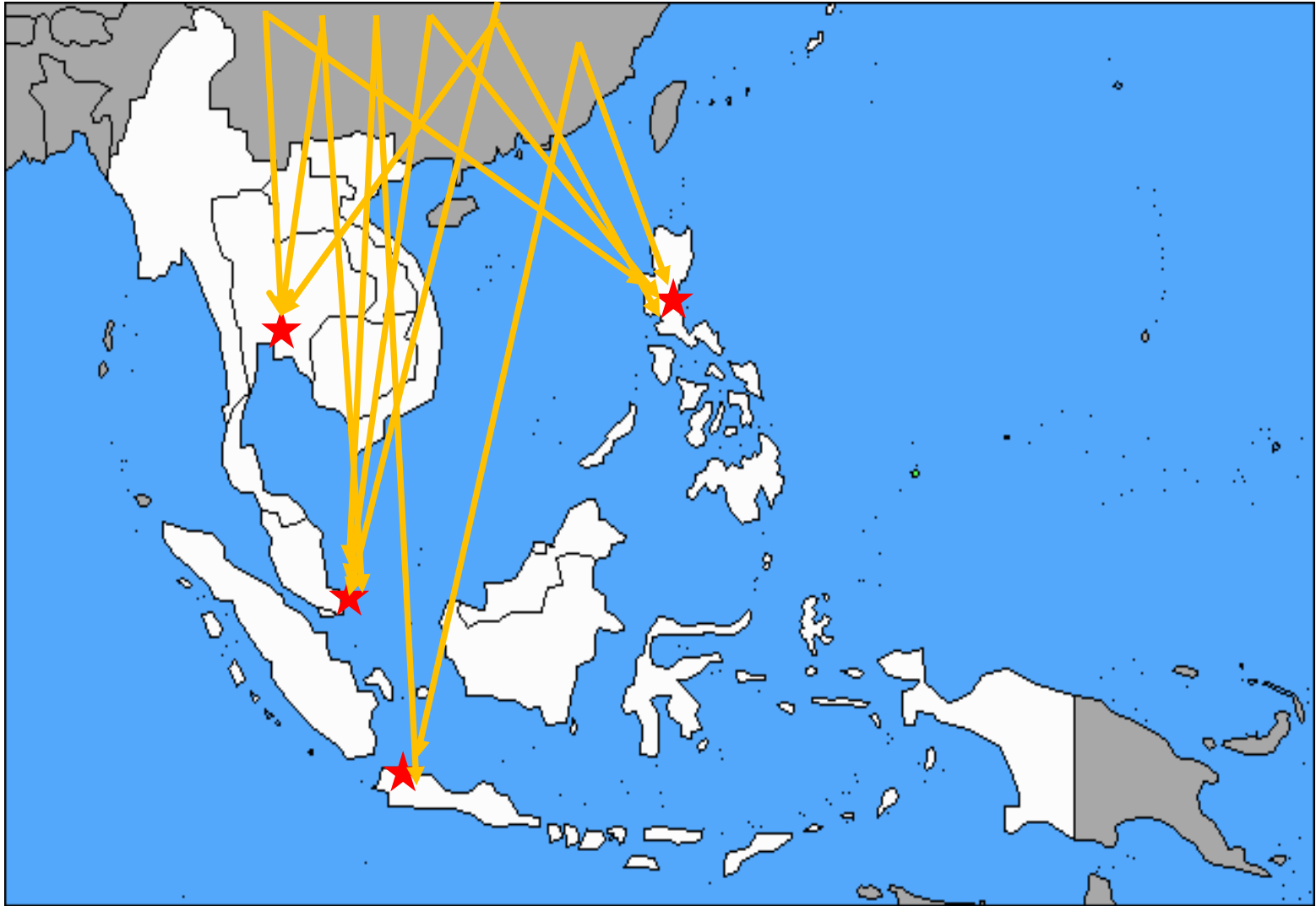
British Airways, Austrian Airlines: 1 each

ASEAN-China Air Transport Agreement (2010)

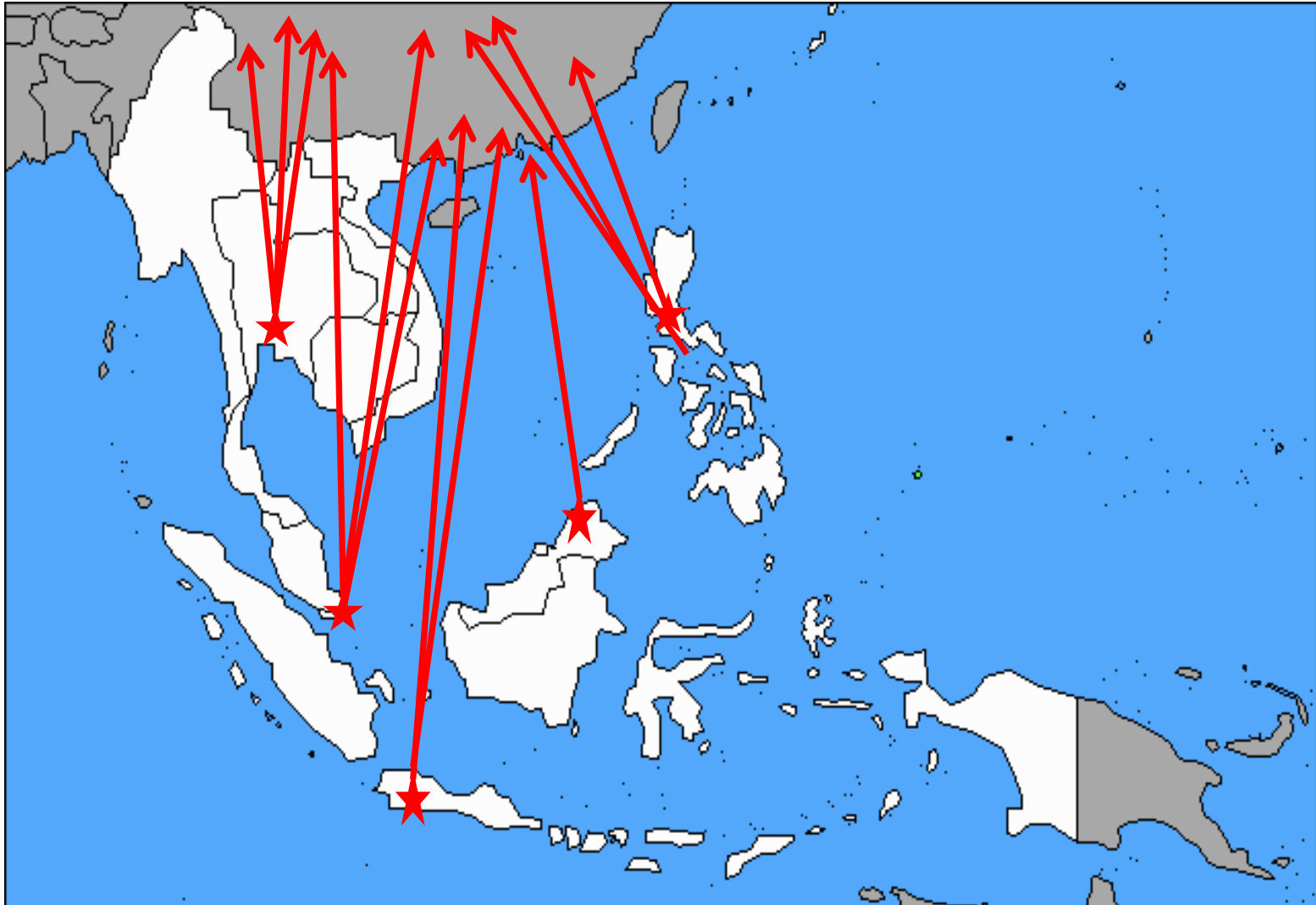
ASEAN Airlines' Network to China – Unlimited 3rd/4th



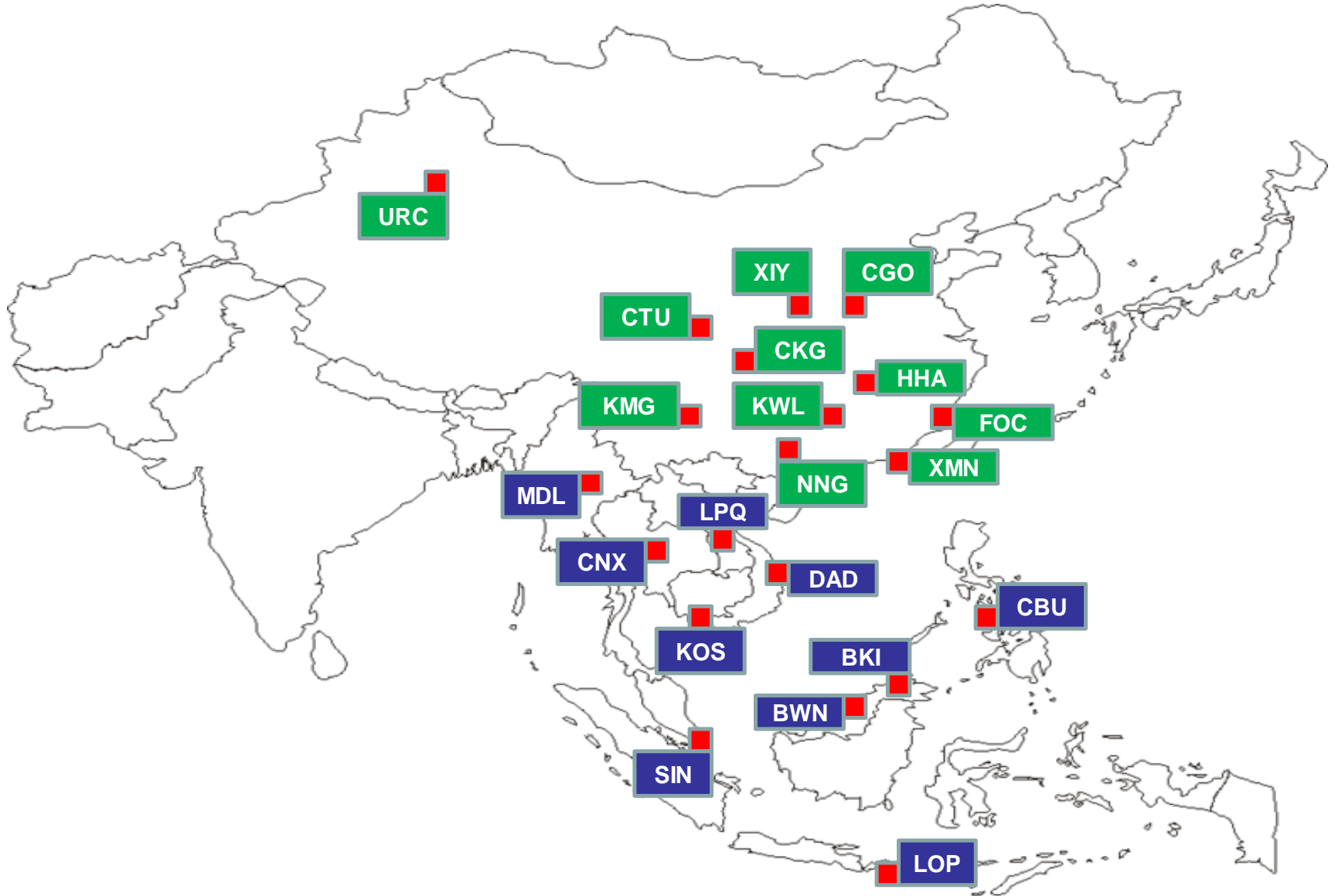
Compare: Chinese Airlines' Network to ASEAN!!



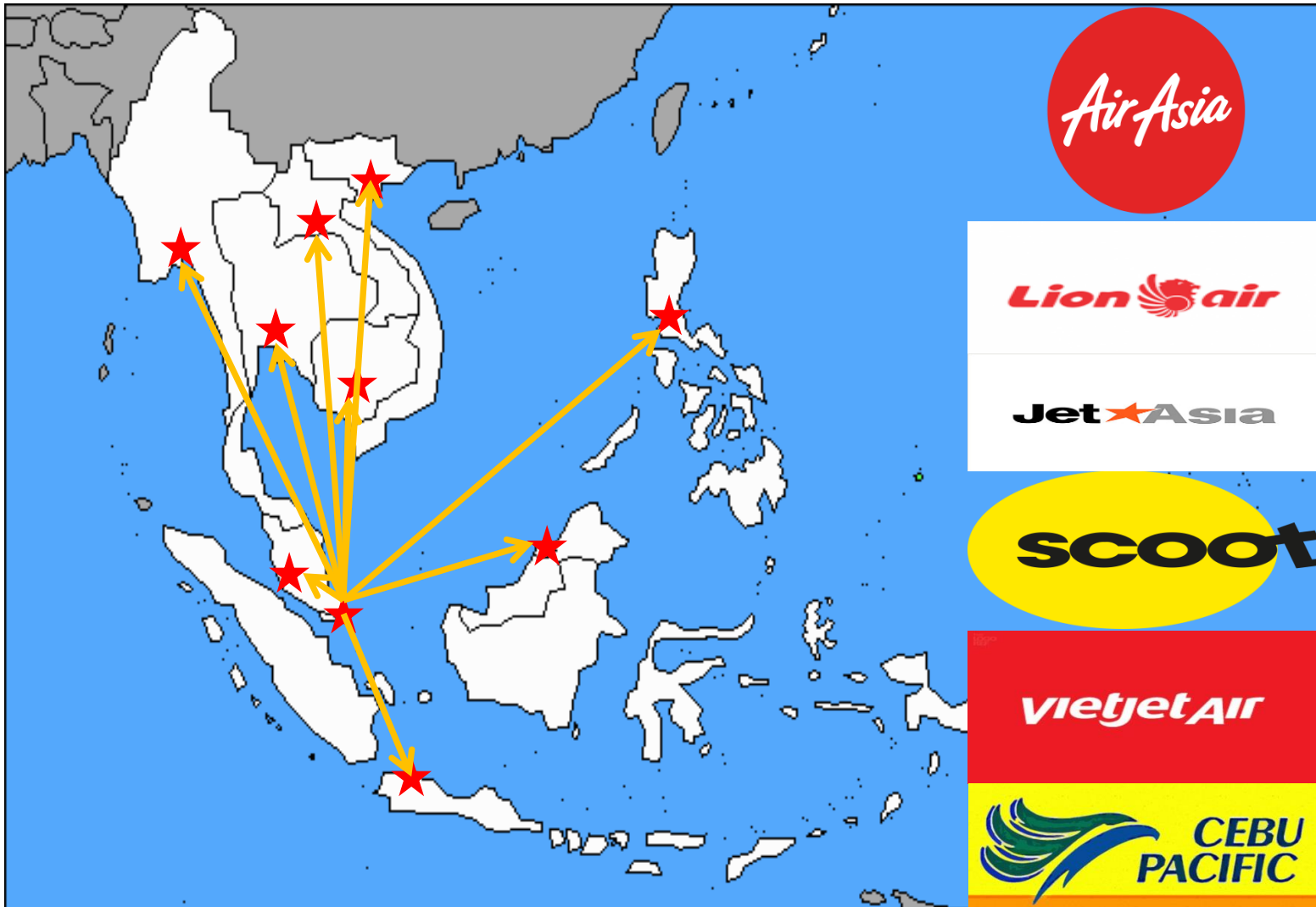
ASEAN Airlines' IDEAL Network to China with 7th Freedom



ASEAN-China Limited 5th Freedoms Meaningless with secondary cities only



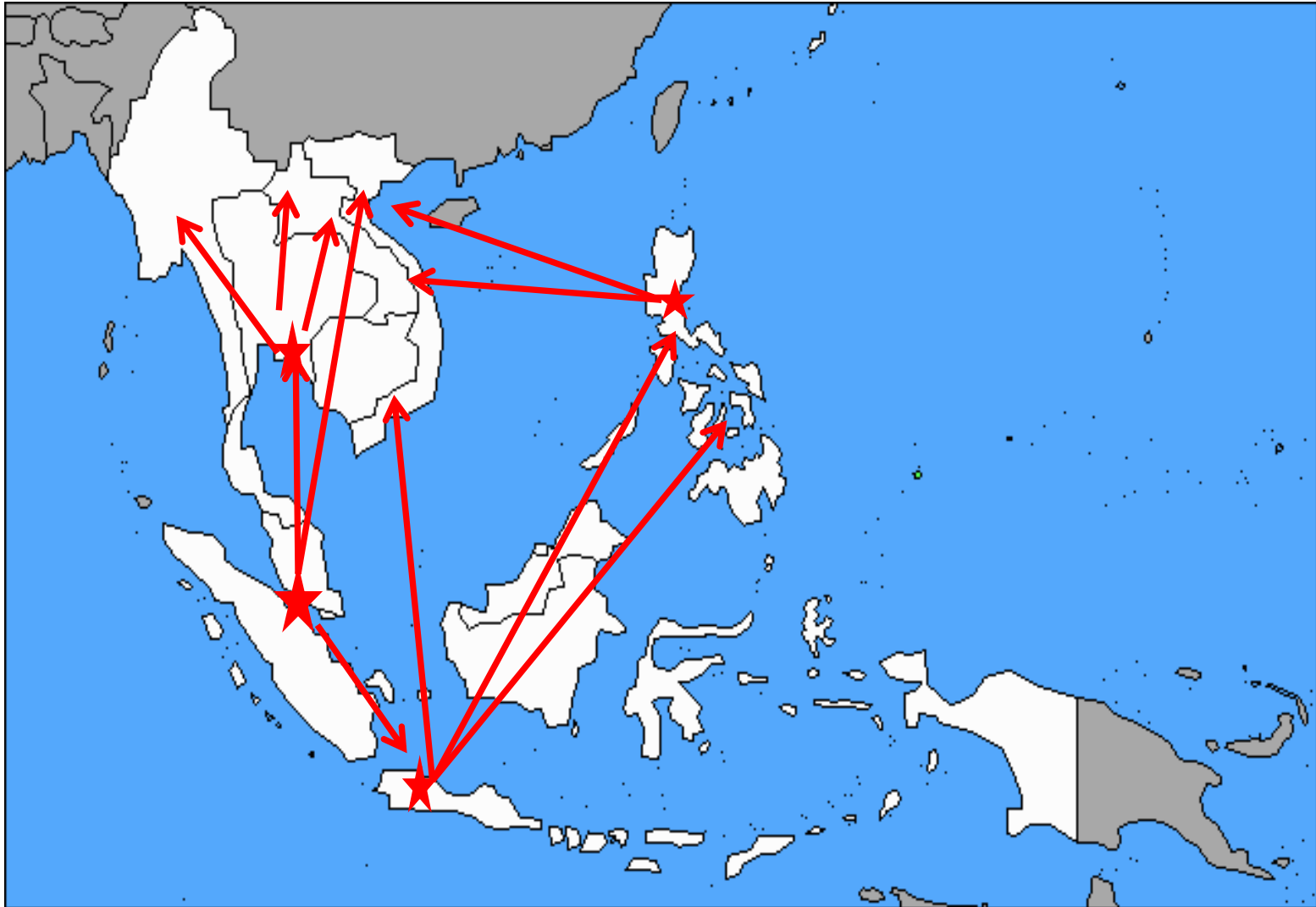
Intra-ASEAN – 3rd/4th freedoms now fully open.
But slot restrictions in Jakarta and Manila



5th Freedoms: open too. BUT what if (!)



What's NOT in ASEAN Single Market – 7th Freedom and Multiple Bases



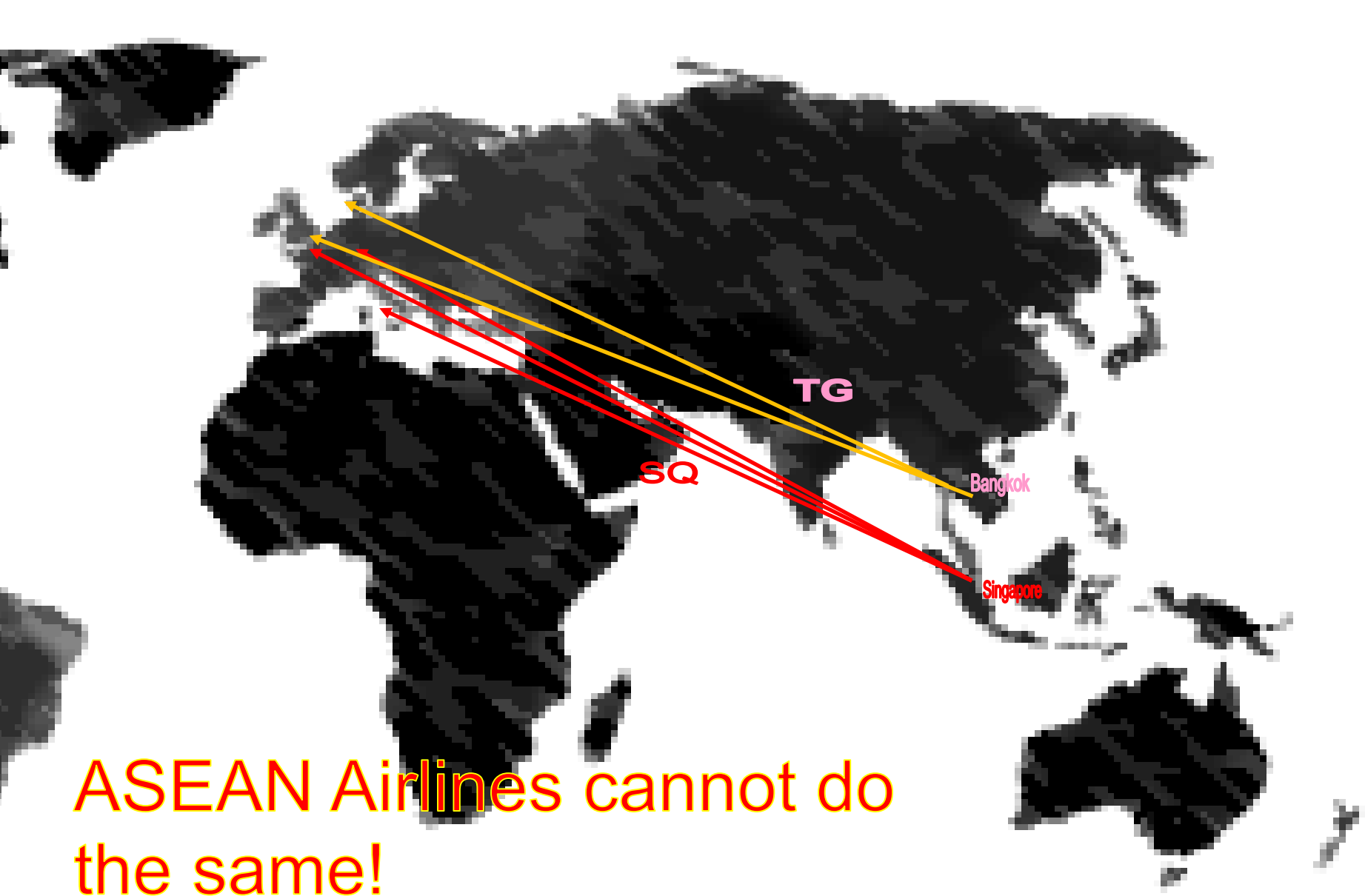


Amsterdam
Frankfurt
Paris
Rome

Manila
Bangkok
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Jakarta

The result of an EU-ASEAN Agreement:
similar to China-ASEAN

This can be just ONE airline!



ASEAN Airlines cannot do the same!

E.U.-ASEAN CATA Benefits?

- Mutual benefit; expands markets; strengthens both regions' airlines vis-à-vis other players, especially Gulf carriers.
Really?!
- **Market Access** – unlimited 3rd, 4th & (**limited 5th?!**) freedoms; also joint venture (metal neutral) operations. E.U. Community Carriers have immediate advantage in connecting all of E.U. with all of ASEAN
- **Ownership & Control** – relaxed investment opportunities for E.U. in ASEAN airlines? Unclear – Agreement provides for future talks on progressive liberalisation of ownership and control. For now, EU airlines can merge (e.g. AF-KLM, Lufthansa Group), but ASEAN airlines cannot due to SOEC
- **Specific restrictions/exceptions** imposed by certain ASEAN member states (see Annex) – need to be lifted before full liberalization can be achieved

Airport Perspectives and Interests?

- **ASEAN Single Market & secondary points** – growing prospect of secondary cities/airports being served by right-sized planes by alternative manufacturers – e.g. Embraer, ATP. Scoot just secured Embraer regional jets!
- **For EU-ASEAN:** Non-hub airports on both sides will continue to face challenges due to tyranny of distance, aircraft right-sizing, Gulf carriers' competition. But see Scoot's SIN-ATH-BER connection. Fifth freedoms (e.g. through India) may see more EU airlines operate into Bali, Phuket?
- **New airport developments in Asia** – China, India, Indonesia, some greenfield. Continue to be government-owned/led, including by provincial/state governments. Public-private partnership model growing?

Airport Perspectives and Interests?

- **Role of Airports in ASEAN negotiations** – tend to be indirectly-represented, given that most airports are government-owned (thus, represented by Ministries of Transport and/or Civil Aviation Authorities). This should change, given airlines' direct participation and influence
- **Ownership & Control** – relaxed investment opportunities for E.U. in ASEAN airlines *as well as* airports? Unclear – Agreement provides for future talks on progressive liberalisation of ownership and control. For now, EU airlines can merge (e.g. AF-KLM, Lufthansa Group), but ASEAN airlines cannot due to SOEC
- **Slot constraints** – future talks?
- **Urban Air Mobility** - ??
- **Environment, climate change, SAFs** - few details, talks?