



ASEAN CONNECTIVITY – KEY FACTS

PHYSICAL CONNECTIVITY

Physical connectivity encompasses transport, information communications technology (ICT) and energy infrastructure as well as the regulatory framework and the software necessary to deliver associated services and utilities. It plays a crucial role in achieving a more economically and socio-culturally integrated ASEAN region, through trade and investment facilitating infrastructure, reductions in trade related costs, and by facilitating people-to-people contact.

Progress with Key Physical Connectivity Projects

Roads and the ASEAN Highway Network (AHN)

The AHN is an extension of the Trans-Asian highway network within the ASEAN region, with 23 designated routes spanning 38,400 kilometers. Across ASEAN in general, a total of 120,000 kilometers of roads have been laid and improved.

The Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL)

The rail link covers several routes connecting Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Kunming in China as well as spur (or branch) lines between Thailand and Myanmar and between Thailand and Laos, aiming to bridge the 4,069 kilometers of missing lines or lines that need upgrading.

Maritime Transport and Inland Waterways

ASEAN has around 51,000 kilometers of navigable inland waterways where route networks and upgrades to river transportation and ports are taking place. Across ASEAN, 47 ports have been designated to upgrade ship and cargo capacity, working to improve shipping across the region and bring down logistics costs. The Roll-on/Roll-off maritime network will reduce costs as by as much as 30-40 per cent in some ASEAN areas, boosting intra-ASEAN shipping and regional trade.

Air Transport

ASEAN member states are upgrading airports across the region and improving runways to facilitate greater use of air travel and air cargo in the decade ahead. Since 2004, a further 10 international airports have been built across the region to increase capacity.

Energy

The Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline (TAGP) is part of the development of a regional gas grid by 2020 which will connect existing and planned gas pipelines of member states in order to provide greater energy security and transport gas across ASEAN borders. So far around 3,020 kilometers of pipelines have been put in place. Alongside this, the ASEAN Power Grid (APG) aims to help ASEAN Member States meet their increasing demand for electricity and improve access by improving trade in electricity across borders, optimizing energy generation, and developing and encouraging possible reserve sharing schemes.

ICT Infrastructure and the ASEAN Broadband Corridor

Improved ICT and digital communication will be vital for ASEAN in the decades ahead. Mobile, satellite and internet lines are being upgraded to enhance communication networks. The ASEAN Broadband Corridor works to promote seamless broadband quality across member states.