

File No. AERA/20010/MYTP/AAI-Srinagar/CP-II/2016-17

Order No. 14/2017-18



Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India

**In the matter of determination of aeronautical tariffs
at Civil Enclave in respect of Srinagar International Airport
for the second Control Period (01.04.2016 – 31.03.2021).**

30th October, 2017

**AERA Building
Administrative Complex
Safdarjung Airport
New Delhi – 110 003**



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1. Introduction

1.1. Srinagar, situated in the Kashmir valley, is the summer capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Srinagar is a beautiful city especially known for its houseboats in Dal lake, Mughal gardens and pashmina shawls. These attractions have made Srinagar a major tourist destination of north India.

1.2. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains a civil enclave in the Srinagar International Airport comprising of passenger terminal building and civil apron. The traffic handled by civil enclave at Srinagar during the 1st control period is given in table below:

Table 1 - Passenger and ATM traffic during the 1st control period at civil enclave Srinagar

Year	Dom. Pax (mn)	Int. Pax (mn)	Total Pax (mn)	Dom. ATMs	Int. ATMs	Total ATMs
2012	1.63	-	1.63	12,187	0	12,187
2013	1.84	0.02	1.86	13,985	124	14,109
2014	1.99	0.02	2.00	15,158	130	15,288
2015	2.03	0.02	2.04	14,698	130	14,828
2016	2.30	0.01	2.31	16,228	40	16,268

1.3. Civil enclave at Srinagar, with a traffic of more than 1.5 mppa, is a major airport as defined in Section 2 (i) of AERA Act. Accordingly, tariff determination of aeronautical services at the airport is undertaken by AERA.

1.4. Technical and Terminal building details of civil enclave at Srinagar are provided in the table below:

Table 2 – Details of the airport facilities at civil enclave, Srinagar

Technical Details of civil enclave Srinagar	
Particulars	Details
Airport area	67.10 acres (Civil Enclave)
Runway orientation and length	13-31; 12000 ft (IAF)
No. of Taxi Tracks	2
No. of Apron Bays	9 (Civil Apron)
Aerodrome Category	C
Navigational Aids	DVOR, DME & ILS
Operational Hours	0630-1930
Terminal building Details	
Particulars	Integrated Terminal Building
Terminal Building Area	20,000 sq. m.



Immigration Counters	5
Particulars	Integrated Terminal Building
Customs Counters	2
Security Counters	Domestic – 7; International – 3
Departure Conveyor	1
Arrival Conveyor	Domestic – 2; International - 2
Peak hour passenger capacity	1250
No. of Check-in Counters (CUTE)	23
Total Area of Car Parking	4,700 sq. m.

1.5. AAI submitted the Multi Year Tariff Proposal (MYTP) for revising aeronautical charges for 2nd control period on 27.03.2017. The Authority's consideration of this proposal and its tentative views in respect of relevant issues were placed for stakeholder consultations vide Consultation Paper Number 20/2017-18 on 01.09.2017. The last date for receipt of comments was 29.09.2017.

1.6. A meeting with stakeholders for inviting responses on proposed decisions of the Authority was held on 18.09.2017.

1.7. This order of the Authority takes into account proposals of AAI, views expressed by stakeholders in the meeting, written submissions received from stakeholders and examination by the Authority with reference to its guidelines for airport operators



2. Summary of stakeholders' comments on Consultation Paper No. 20/ 2017-18

2.1. In response to Consultation Paper No. 20/2017-18, the Authority received several responses from stakeholders. The list of stakeholders, who have commented on the Consultation Paper, is presented below.

Table 3 – Summary of stakeholders' comments

Sr. No.	Stakeholder	Issues Commented
1.	Business Aircraft Operators Association (BAOA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Revenue from services other than aeronautical servicesAnnual Tariff Proposal
2.	Air Travellers Association (ATA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fair Rate of Return (FRoR)Revenue from services other than aeronautical servicesOperation and Maintenance ExpenditureAnnual Tariff Proposal
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Annual Tariff Proposal
4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Annual Tariff Proposal

2.2. The Authority has carefully considered comments made by stakeholders and has obtained response from AAI on these comments. The position of the Authority in its Consultation Paper No. 20/2017-18, issue-wise comments of the stakeholders on the Consultation Paper, response from AAI thereon, Authority's examination, and its decision are given in the relevant sections of this order.



3. Methodology for Tariff determination

3.1. The Authority, vide its Order No. 13/2010-11 dated 12.01.2011 ("Airport Order") and Direction No. 5/2010/11 dated 28.02.2011 ("Airport Guidelines"), has issued guidelines to determine tariffs at major airports based on single till mechanism. Subsequently, the Authority has amended guidelines vide its Order No. 14, 2016-17 dated 12.1.2017 to determine future tariffs using hybrid till.

3.2. The tariff determination process consists of true-up for 1st control period and determination of building blocks for 2nd control period. The Authority decides to undertake true-up of 1st control period based on actual financials and traffic data under single till (as was applicable during 1st control period) and determination of building blocks for 2nd control period under hybrid till.

3.3. The Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) under regulatory framework of Authority is calculated as under

$$ARR = \sum_{t=1}^5 (ARR_t) \text{ and}$$
$$ARR_t = (FRoR \times RAB_t) + D_t + O_t + T_t - \alpha \times NAR_t$$

Where

- 3.3.1. t is the Tariff Year in the control period;
- 3.3.2. ARR_t is the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for year t ;
- 3.3.3. $FRoR$ is the Fair Rate of Return for the control period;
- 3.3.4. RAB_t is the Aeronautical Regulatory Asset Base for year t ;
- 3.3.5. D_t is the Depreciation corresponding to the Aeronautical RAB for year t ;
- 3.3.6. O_t is the Aeronautical Operation and Maintenance Expenditure for year t , which include all expenditures incurred by the Airport Operator(s) towards aeronautical activities including expenditure incurred on statutory operating costs and other mandatory operating costs;
- 3.3.7. T_t is the Tax in year t , which includes payments by Airport Operator in respect of corporate tax on income from assets/ amenities/facilities/services taken into consideration for determination of ARR for year t ;
- 3.3.8. α is 30% cross subsidy factor for revenue from services other than aeronautical services under hybrid till for 2nd control period. α is 100% cross



subsidy factor under single till for 1st control period; and

3.3.9. NAR_t is revenue from services other than aeronautical services (Non-Aeronautical Revenues or NAR) for year t.

3.4. Based on ARR, Yield per Passenger is calculated as per formula given below:

$$\text{Yield per Passenger (Y)} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^5 PV(ARR_t)}{\sum_{t=1}^5 (VE_t)}$$

Where,

3.4.1. Present value (PV) of ARR_t for a tariff year t is calculated at the beginning of the control period and the discounting rate for calculating PV is equal to the Fair Rate of Return determined by the Authority.

3.4.2. VE_t is the Traffic volume in a tariff year t as estimated by the Authority

3.4.3. ARR_t is the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for tariff year t.

3.5. While determining building blocks and ARR for civil enclave at Srinagar, Authority decides to:

3.5.1. Allocate CHQ/ RHQ overhead expenses on revenue basis as per the approach followed by the Authority while determining tariffs for Guwahati and Lucknow airports for the first control period

3.5.2. Adopt depreciation rates consistent with Companies Act and for assets not defined in the Companies Act at 3.33%.

3.6. The Authority caps airport tariffs at a level where revenue generated through approved tariffs is equal to the permissible ARR for the Airport Operator. The Authority's approach on the above is detailed in subsequent sections.

3.7. The true-up for 1st control period and determination of building blocks for 2nd control period are detailed in subsequent sections.

3.8. It is to be noted that some of the numbers in the order are rounded off for ease in representation.



4. Multi Year Tariff Proposal for civil enclave at Srinagar

4.1. In the 1st control period, the Authority, vide its Order No. 17/2015-16 dated 11.05.2015 had decided that the tariffs for civil enclave at Srinagar would continue at the existing level on ad-hoc basis till 31.03.2016 and advised AAI to submit MYTP for the 2nd control period well in time by providing details of assets created by it and sitting in its books, the operating expenditure pertaining to such civil enclaves being incurred by AAI and details of other building blocks only pertaining to AAI. The Authority would accordingly determine the Parking and Housing charges and PSF/UDF to be levied by AAI.

4.2. Accordingly, AAI made submissions dated 01.04.2016 to the Authority for determination of tariffs for 2nd control period as per single till. Subsequent to the announcement of National Civil Aviation Policy, AAI made revised submissions under hybrid till on 27.03.2017. The Authority has adopted the model proposed by AAI on 27.03.2017 based on AERA methodology and considered subsequent submissions made by AAI for this order.

4.3. AAI collects parking, housing, fuel throughput and other aeronautical charges at civil enclave Srinagar except for landing charges. The Authority noted that landing charges at civil enclave Srinagar are collected by IAF as it is a civil enclave. Further, the Authority noted that the Air Navigation Services (ANS) at civil enclave Srinagar are provided by IAF. AAI has submitted that the tariff proposal does not consider revenues, expenditure and assets on account of ANS and runway assets. This order discusses the determination of tariffs for aeronautical services at the airport excluding ANS and landing charges.

4.4. AAI has informed that accounts of AAI are audited by C&AG of India as mandated by the AAI Act. The C&AG's resident audit party audits the financial records and statements of AAI airports, regional/ field offices. However, the C&AG issues the final audit certificate for the AAI as a whole and only trial balance is available for civil enclave at Srinagar. The Authority has utilized these documents as submitted by AAI for determination of tariffs.



5. True-up for First control period

5.1. True-up for 1st control period is calculated as difference between

5.1.1. Permissible aeronautical revenue calculated based on actual traffic and financials

5.1.2. Actual aeronautical revenue received by AAI for 1st control period

5.2. AAI has submitted opening RAB for the 1st control period under single till at ₹ 112.5 crore.

Table 4 – Opening RAB for the 1st control period as per AAI – Single till

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ crore)
1	Original Cost of Airport Assets excluding ANS related assets as on 01.04.2011	170.2
2	Accumulated Depreciation as on 01.04.2011	57.7
3	Opening RAB[(1)-(2)] as on 01.04.2011	112.5

Permissible aeronautical revenues

5.3. AAI has calculated Aggregate Revenue Requirement of ₹ 192.8 crore (PV of ARR is ₹ 151.7 crore as on 1st April 2012) for 1st control period.

Table 5 - ARR as per AAI for the 1st control period – Single till

Details (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Opening RAB	112.5	102.6	88.0	73.3	59.3
Assets capitalized during the year	6.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	9.0
Disposals/ Transfer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.9
Closing RAB	102.6	88.0	73.3	59.3	51.4
Average RAB	107.6	95.3	80.6	66.3	55.3
Return on Average RAB@14%	15.1	13.3	11.3	9.3	7.7
Operating Expenditure	14.6	15.5	15.8	18.0	20.8
Depreciation	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.9
Corporate Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less- Revenue from services other than Regulated services	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.3
ARR as per AAI	40.8	39.3	37.2	37.3	38.2
Total ARR as per AAI					192.8
Discounted ARR	40.8	34.5	28.6	25.2	22.6
PV of ARR for the control					151.7



period as on 01.04.2012

Actual aeronautical revenues

5.4. AAI has submitted that it has earned ₹ 43.6 crore during 1st control period.

Correspondingly, AAI has submitted that it has a shortfall of ₹ 259.5 crore (future value as on 01 April 2017) during the 1st control period. The aeronautical revenues for the 1st control period is shown below:

Table 6 - Aeronautical revenue earned for the 1st control period as per AAI Submission – Single till

No.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Revenues from Regulated Services					
1	Landing Charges:					
1.1	Domestic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2	International	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3	Total Landing Charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Parking and Housing Charges:	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	Total PSF (FC)	6.3	7.1	8.0	8.0	8.6
4	Fuel Throughput Charges	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	Ground Handling Services	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
6	Royalty from CUTE charges	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
7	Extension of Watch hours	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Aeronautical Revenues	7.3	7.8	9.4	9.3	9.7

Table 7 - ARR and its resultant shortfall as per AAI for 1st control period – Single till

No.	Components (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	ARR for year	40.8	39.3	37.2	37.3	38.2	192.8
2	Aeronautical Revenue	7.3	7.8	9.4	9.3	9.7	43.6
3	Shortfall (+)	33.5	31.5	27.8	28.0	28.5	149.2
4	Future Value of shortfall (+) as on 01.04.2017	73.4	60.7	46.9	41.5	37.0	259.5

Authority's Examination

5.5. The Authority had proposed adjustments on the following building blocks for calculating true-up of 1st control period

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5.5.1. Adjustment of depreciation

5.5.2. Adjustment of non-aeronautical revenues.

5.5.3. Apportionment of CHQ/RHQ costs and change in tax calculation

5.5.4. Correction of present value factor for shortfall calculation

Adjustment for Depreciation

5.6. AAI has used depreciation rates as per the accounting policy approved by AAI board.

The depreciation rates used by AAI for key assets are –

Table 8 - Depreciation rates as submitted by AAI

No.	Asset Class	As per AAI
1	Land	0.0%
2	Runways	13.0%
3	Aprons	13.0%
4	Road, Bridges & Culverts	13.0%
5	Building- Terminal	8.0%
6	Building - Temporary	100.0%
7	Building - Residential	5.0%
8	Security Fencing - Temporary	100.0%
9	Boundary Wall -Operational	8.0%
10	Other Building - Unclassified	8.0%
11	Computer & Peripherals	20.0%
12	Intangible Assets- Software	20.0%
13	Plant & Machinery	11.0%
14	Tools & Equipments	20.0%
15	Office Furniture	20.0%
16	Other Vehicles	14.0%
17	Vehicle- Cars & Jeeps	14.0%
18	Electrical Installations	11.0%
19	Other Office & Equipments	18.0%
20	Furniture & Fixtures	20.0%
21	X Ray Baggage System	11.0%
22	CFT/Fire Fighting Equipments	13.0%

5.7. The Authority had proposed the following depreciation rates

5.7.1. For asset types not defined under Companies Act (runway, taxiway and aprons): 3.33% based on useful life of 30 years

5.7.2. For asset types defined under Companies Act: rates prevalent under the Companies Act 1956 till FY 2013-14 and as per the Companies Act 2013 from FY



2014-15 onwards as the effective date of implementation of the Companies Act 2013 is 01.04.2014. The depreciation rates as submitted by AAI and as considered by the Authority are given in Table 33.

5.8. Depreciation for the 1st control period has been calculated on the basis of actual date of capitalization of assets.

5.9. The revised depreciation for the 1st control period under single till is given below:

Table 9 – The Authority's consideration on depreciation for 1st control period – Single till

No.	Details (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	As per AAI	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.9	82.5
2	As per Authority	4.9	5.0	5.0	8.6	9.1	32.6

5.10. AAI has taken the cost of land in to RAB. In respect of cost of land, the Authority noted that land is not a depreciable asset and if taken into RAB, the return over it has to be paid perpetually. Besides, if the principle of FRoR based on cost of capital is applied on cost of land the aeronautical charges may have to be fixed at exorbitantly high rates. Since the Authority has so far not come across instances where the land cost is significant part of the RAB, it is necessary to examine all the ramifications of taking the value of cost of land into RAB. The Authority realizes that unless some kind of return is given on land, future land acquisitions for airport purposes could become a major hurdle for airport development. Therefore, it is proposed to conduct a study based on which the treatment to be given to cost of land can be determined on a sound reasoning.

5.11. The cost of land at civil enclave Srinagar is nominal ₹ 1 (in FY 2011-12). In accordance with approach taken in other airports, it is proposed to exclude the existing cost of land (₹ 1.0 in FY 2011-12) as well as any additions (nil in 1st control period) from the RAB till a final decision is taken on the issue.

5.12. The change in depreciation rates and exclusion of land from RAB results in a change in average RAB of the 1st control period as shown below –



Table 10 – The Authority's consideration of average RAB for 1st control period – Single till

No	Details (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	As per AAI					
	Opening RAB	112.5	102.6	88.0	73.3	59.3
	Additions	6.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	9.0
	Disposals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Depreciation	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.9
	Closing RAB	102.6	88.0	73.3	59.3	51.4
	Average RAB	107.6	95.3	80.6	66.3	55.3
2	As per Authority					
	Opening RAB	112.5	114.3	111.2	107.8	101.3
	Additions	6.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	9.0
	Disposals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Depreciation	4.9	5.0	5.0	8.6	9.1
	Closing RAB	114.3	111.2	107.8	101.3	101.2
	Average RAB	113.4	112.7	109.5	104.5	101.3

Adjustment for Non-Aeronautical revenues

5.13. The Authority noted that AAI has considered lease rental revenues from cargo facility and supply of fuel to aircraft as non-aeronautical revenues during the 1st control period. As per the provisions of the AERA Act, the services rendered in respect of Cargo facility, Ground Handling Services and Supply of fuel to aircraft are aeronautical services.

5.14. The Authority had proposed to consider the revenues from Cargo facility, Ground Handling Services and Supply of fuel to aircraft including land lease rentals as aeronautical revenue.

Table 11 – Comparison of NAR as considered by AAI and the Authority for 1st control period

NAR (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NAR as submitted by AAI (1)	5.48	6.09	6.14	6.09	7.28
Adjustment					
<i>Revenue from Ground handling treated as aeronautical (2)</i>	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.25
NAR as per Authority (3 = 1 - 2)	5.41	6.01	6.06	5.99	7.03

Adjustment for operating expenditure (CHQ/ RHQ expenditure apportionment)

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5.15. Total CHQ/ RHQ expenses for AAI is as shown in table below. AAI has requested the apportionment of CHQ/ RHQ expenses while determining tariffs of major airports. CHQ/ RHQ expenses consist of three components – Expenditure for civil enclave Srinagar employee's retirement benefit allocated at CHQ, overheads at CHQ and overheads at RHQ. The CHQ/ RHQ expense considered for apportionment have been netted off against the income received by CHQ/ RHQ.

5.16. The retirement benefit is allocated on the basis of number of employees at civil enclave Srinagar. The Authority had proposed to allocate the CHQ/ RHQ overhead expenses for the airport services after excluding the ANS expenses on revenue basis which is consistent with the approach adopted by the Authority in MYTP of 1st Control Period for Guwahati and Lucknow airports. The Authority observes that as per the above methodology the CHQ/ RHQ overhead expenses are allocated in proportion to the capacity of the airport to absorb higher cost of CHQ/ RHQ. Under this methodology, a portion of CHQ/ RHQ expenses are allocated to Delhi and Mumbai airports based on revenue received by AAI from these airports.

Table 12 - Summary of CHQ/ RHQ Overheads as submitted by AAI for 1st control period

No.	in ₹ cr.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Apportionment of CHQ/ RHQ overheads						
1	CHQ Expenses	259.3	331.2	303.8	397.3	404.6
2	Less - CHQ Revenue	93.8	152.6	183.5	236.8	227.7
3	Net CHQ Expenses (1-2)	165.6	178.7	120.3	160.5	176.9
1	Northern Region - RHQ Expenses	89.3	116.1	124.6	167.1	155.5
2	Less – Northern Region - RHQ Revenues	7.7	16.1	16.8	11.0	15.5
3	Net Northern Region RHQ Expenses (1-2)	81.6	100.0	107.3	156.1	140.0
	Total of Net CHQ and RHQ Expenses	247.1	278.6	227.6	316.6	316.9
	CHQ/RHQ Overheads allocated to Srinagar	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.3
Apportionment of Retirement Benefits at CHQ						
	Total provision of retirement benefits at CHQ	159.7	289.4	160.0	275.2	182.9
	Provision of Retirement Benefits at CHQ for Srinagar	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.5

5.17. The Authority observed that AAI has allocated 50% of the ANS staff expense under



airport payroll costs. AAI vide their submissions dated 17.07.2017 submitted that the staff deputed at Srinagar Airport (Civil Enclave) for ANS is also working for airport activities as ANS work is performed by Defence Authorities. Hence, 50% staff related costs of ANS staff is taken as cost of airport activities. Further, the AAI vide their submissions dated 05.08.2017 submitted that the expenses of the ANS employees working exclusively for airport would be booked under airport from the FY 2017-18 onwards. The Authority had proposed to consider 50% of the ANS staff cost as the airport payroll costs since these employees have been working in airport activities for the 1st control period.

5.18. AAI vide their submission dated 17.07.2017 revised the percentage of common employee expenses of finance and HR for ANS as per actuals from 6.6% in FY 2011-12, 10.2% in FY 2012-13, 10.3% in FY 2013-14, 8.3% in FY 2014-15 and 11.3% in FY 2015-16 to 2.3% in FY 2011-12, 2.6% in FY 2012-13, 3.8% in FY 2013-14, 3.8% in FY 2014-15 and 4.7% in FY 2015-16. Accordingly, the Authority had proposed to revise the common employee expenses of finance and HR for ANS for the 1st control period.

5.19. In view of the above, the O&M expenditure for 1st control period is given in table below.

Table 13 - Summary of O&M expenditure as per the Authority for 1st control period -Single till

No.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Pay roll Expenditure of civil enclave Srinagar	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.8	8.4
2	Expenditure for civil enclave Srinagar employees' retirement benefits allocated at CHQ	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.5
A	Total Pay roll Expenditure (1+2)	5.5	6.2	6.1	7.6	9.8
3	Administrative and General Expenditure	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
4	Apportionment of administration & General expenditure of CHQ/RHQ	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.3
B	Total Administration & General Expenditure(3+4)	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.2
C	Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.9	5.7
5	Power Charges	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6
6	Water Charges	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0



No.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
D	Utility and Outsourcing Expenditure	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6
E	Other Outflows	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	14.6	15.5	15.8	18.0	21.5

Adjustment in base year for calculating present value of shortfall

5.20. The Authority noted that the present value factor considered by AAI for the shortfall in aggregate revenue collection in comparison to allowable aggregate revenue for the 1st control period (refer to Table 7) is calculated as on 01.04.2017 instead of 01.04.2016. The Authority had proposed to consider the present value of shortfall as on 01.04.2016.

Tax calculation for 1st control period

5.21. The tax calculation as submitted by AAI for 1st control period apportions actual tax liability of AAI based on the profit before tax of civil enclave Srinagar and profit before tax of AAI.

5.22. The Authority noted that the tax liability of AAI would include tax as a result of income from Delhi and Mumbai airports. Therefore, the Authority had proposed to determine tax for civil enclave Srinagar by applying provisional tax rate on the standalone profit before tax of the airport. In addition, for calculation of tax, the Authority had proposed to determine depreciation considering the depreciation rates applicable under Income Tax laws.

5.23. AAI has submitted revised tax calculations based on standalone financials of civil enclave Srinagar. The Authority had proposed to consider the tax calculation as given below.

Table 14 – Revised amount of Tax as considered by Authority for the 1st control period

Particular (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Aeronautical Revenues	7.4	7.8	9.5	9.4	9.9
Non-Aeronautical Revenues	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.0	7.0
O&M (excluding retirement benefits and CHQ/ RHQ Overheads)	10.8	11.3	12.7	13.6	17.8
Retirement benefits and CHQ/ RHQ Overheads	3.8	4.2	3.0	4.4	3.7
Depreciation as per IT Act	14.9	13.1	11.6	10.4	10.5



Particular (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
PBT	-16.7	-14.8	-11.8	-13.0	-15.0
Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Revised Aggregate Revenue Requirement

5.24. The ARR for the 1st control period has been revised based on adjustments detailed above.

5.24.1. Change in depreciation rates as per Table 33

5.24.2. Apportionment of CHQ/RHQ costs and change in tax calculation

5.24.3. Lease rentals from ground handling agencies to be treated as aeronautical revenues

5.24.4. Correction of present value factor for shortfall calculation

Table 15 - ARR as per Authority for the 1st control period – Single till

Details (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Average RAB	113.4	112.7	109.5	104.5	101.3
Return on Average RAB@14%	15.9	15.8	15.3	14.6	14.2
Operating Expenditure	14.6	15.5	15.8	18.0	21.5
Depreciation	4.9	5.0	5.0	8.6	9.1
Corporate Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less- Revenue from services other than Regulated services	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.0	7.0
ARR as per Authority	30.0	30.3	30.0	35.2	37.7
Total ARR as per Authority	163.3				
Discounted ARR	30.0	26.5	23.1	23.8	22.3
PV of ARR for the control Period as on 01.04.2012	125.8				

5.25. Correspondingly, the shortfall during the 1st control period between permissible aeronautical revenues and actual aeronautical revenues is calculated as below:

Table 16 - ARR, yield and shortfall as per Authority for 1st control period – Single till

No.	Components (₹ crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	ARR for year (refer Table 15)	30.0	30.3	30.0	35.2	37.7	
2	Aeronautical Revenue	7.4	7.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	
3	Shortfall	22.6	22.4	20.5	25.8	27.8	
4	Future Value of shortfall as	43.6	37.9	30.4	33.5	31.7	177.1



on 01.04.2016						
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Decision No. 1. True-up for the 1st control period

1.a. The Authority decides to true-up the 1st control period on the basis of single till

1.b. The Authority decides to apportion CHQ/RHQ overheads on revenue basis

1.c. The Authority decides to consider the revenues from Cargo facility, Ground Handling Services and Supply of fuel to aircraft including land lease rentals as aeronautical revenue.

1.d. The Authority decides the following depreciation rates:

a. For asset types not defined under Companies Act (runway, taxiway and aprons): 3.33% based on useful life of 30 years.

b. For asset types defined under Companies Act: rates prevalent under the Companies Act 1956 till FY 2013-14 and as per the Companies Act 2013 from FY 2014-15 onwards as the effective date of implementation of the Companies Act 2013 is 01.04.2014. The depreciation rates as submitted by AAI and as considered by the Authority are given in Table 33.

1.e. The Authority decides to consider short fall of ₹ 177.1 crores in the 1st control period to be added to ARR for the 2nd control period.



6. Traffic forecast

6.1. The traffic growth rates as submitted by AAI for 2nd control period are as follows:

Table 17 - Traffic Growth rates assumed by AAI for the 2nd control period

YEAR	Passenger			Air Traffic Movements (ATM)		
	Domestic	International	Combined	Domestic	International	Combined
2016-17	15.0%	-100.0%	15.0%	15.0%	-100.0%	15.0%
2017-18	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
2018-19	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
2019-20	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
2020-21	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%

6.2. AAI submitted that traffic growth rate for FY 2016-17 is based on the actual traffic during FY 2016-17.

Authority's Examination

6.3. The Authority observed that the actual traffic data is available for FY 2016-17 for civil enclave Srinagar. Accordingly, AAI submitted that traffic growth rate for FY 2016-17 can be revised by the Authority based on actual traffic during FY 2016-17. The Authority had proposed to revise traffic growth rates for FY 2016-17 as per Table 19.

6.4. The Authority calculated CAGR (Compounded Annual Growth Rate) for ATM and passenger traffic from FY 2010-11 to FY 2015-16 (5 year CAGR) and from FY 2005-06 to FY 2015-16 (10 year CAGR) for civil enclave Srinagar. The details have been provided in the table below:

Table 18 - CAGR for Traffic at Civil enclave Srinagar

	Growth rates as per AAI (FY18 to FY21)	10 Year CAGR (FY06 to FY16)	5 Year CAGR (FY11 to FY16)
Passenger			
Domestic	10.0%	17.6%	17.3%
International	-100.0%	-9.5%	-
ATM			
Domestic	10.0%	14.3%	12.5%
International	-100.0%	-13.7%	-

6.5. The Authority noted that the domestic passenger traffic at Srinagar Airport has seen negative growth (-9.3%) in the last financial year. Further, the Authority observes that the international passenger traffic at Srinagar airport is insignificant (6,630 in FY Order no. 14/2017-18



2015-16) and AAI had proposed no international passenger and ATM traffic from FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21. AAI vide their submissions dated 17.07.2017 clarified that the rationale for no international passenger and ATM traffic shown in projection is because of the Haj movements. The Haj movements may vary from year to year and may not take place from Srinagar also. The Airports which will cater Haj ATM movement changes every year.

6.6. After evaluation of 5 and 10 year CAGR of traffic and given the current geo-political situation in Srinagar, the Authority had proposed to adopt growth rates for passenger and ATM traffic from FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21 based on AAI traffic projections.

Table 19 - Traffic growth rates and traffic as considered by Authority for the 2nd control period

Year	Passenger			ATM		
	Domestic	International	Combined	Domestic	International	Combined
Growth Rates						
2016-17	-9.3%	94.4%	-9.0%	-4.7%	90.0%	-4.5%
2017-18	10.0%	-100.0%	9.3%	10.0%	-100.0%	9.5%
2018-19	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
2019-20	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
2020-21	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Traffic						
2016-17	2,088,871	12,891	2,101,762	15,467	76	15,543
2017-18	2,297,758	0	2,297,758	17,014	0	17,014
2018-19	2,527,534	0	2,527,534	18,715	0	18,715
2019-20	2,780,287	0	2,780,287	20,587	0	20,587
2020-21	3,058,316	0	3,058,316	22,645	0	22,645

6.7. The Authority had proposed to true-up traffic as per actual growth achieved during the current control period at the time of determination of tariff for 3rd control period as explained in earlier orders of the Authority.

Decision No. 2. Traffic Forecast

2.a. The Authority decides to consider the ATM and passenger traffic as per Table 19.

2.b. The Authority decides to true up the traffic volume (ATM and Passengers) based on actual traffic in 2nd control period while determining tariffs for the 3rd control period.



7. Allocation of Assets (Aeronautical and Non-Aeronautical)

7.1. Under hybrid till, only aeronautical assets are included as part of the Regulatory Asset Base. As a result of the shift from single till to hybrid till at the end of 1st control period, the assets need to be segregated and opening RAB for 2nd control period needs to be recalculated.

7.2. For the allocation of assets between aeronautical and non-aeronautical services, AAI had divided assets into aeronautical, non-aeronautical and common components. Common components have been further segregated into aeronautical and non-aeronautical assets by applying one of the following ratios:

- Terminal Area Ratio - ratio of aeronautical area to non-aeronautical area (applied for Terminal related assets)
- Employee Ratio - ratio of staff providing commercial services (3 employees) to total staff providing aeronautical and non-aeronautical services (60 employees)
- Quarter Ratio – ratio of residential quarters for commercial employees (1) to total number of quarters at airport (32)

7.3. The allocation of gross block of assets as on 01.04.2016 as submitted by AAI is given in the table below:

Table 20 – Allocation of gross block of assets as on 01.04.2016 between aeronautical and non-aeronautical services as submitted by AAI

Sr. No.	Assets	Aero Assets (₹ crore)	Total Assets (₹ crore)	% Aero
1	Land	0.0	0.0	100.0%
2	Runways / taxiway / Aprons	31.3	31.3	100.0%
3	Road, Bridges & Culverts	0.7	0.7	100.0%
4	Building- Terminal	72.5	83.0	87.4%
5	Building – Temporary	2.6	2.6	98.0%
6	Building – Residential	3.6	3.7	97.2%
7	Security Fencing - Temporary	0.6	0.6	100.0%
8	Boundary Wall -Operational	2.6	2.6	100.0%
9	Boundary Wall - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0%
10	Other Buildings-Unclassified	0.1	0.1	100.0%
11	Computer & Peripherals	1.4	1.4	100.0%
12	Intangible Assets- Software	0.1	0.1	100.0%
13	Plant & Machinery	11.2	11.3	99.2%
14	Tools & Equipments	2.2	2.2	100.0%



Sr. No.	Assets	Aero Assets (₹ crore)	Total Assets (₹ crore)	% Aero
15	Office Furniture	1.7	1.7	99.9%
16	Other Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0%
17	Vehicle- Cars & Jeeps	0.4	0.4	98.8%
18	Electrical Installations	32.7	32.8	99.6%
19	Other Office Equipments	0.4	0.4	99.1%
20	Furniture & Fixtures-Other than office	2.0	2.0	100.0%
21	X Ray Baggage System	14.6	14.6	100.0%
22	CFT/Fire Fighting Equipments	0.0	0.0	100.0%
	Total	180.7	191.6	94.3%

Authority's Examination

Allocation based on Terminal Area Ratio

7.4. AAI submitted the workings for the calculation of aeronautical area to non-aeronautical area ratio vide letter dated 01.04.2017.

Table 21 – Workings of Terminal Area Ratio calculation as submitted by AAI for FY 2015-16

S.No.	Category	Domestic Terminal /International Terminal (Sq.m)
1	Restaurant / Snack Bars	604.0
2	T.R. Stall	217.2
3	Duty Free Shop	0.0
4	Hoarding & Display	0.0
5	Building Non-Residential	562.4
6	Porterage	0.0
7	Admission Tickets	0.0
8	Cargo	0.0
9	Other Miscellaneous	0.0
	Total Non-aeronautical area	1383.6
	Total Terminal area	18,600.0
	TB Ratio	7.44%

7.5. The Authority observed that the percentage of non-aeronautical area is lower compared to similar airports. The Authority had proposed to use 90.0 % as aeronautical area for asset allocation of Terminal related assets to encourage growth of NAR which would cross-subsidize aeronautical charges.

7.6. Specific assets under Electrical Installations related to the Terminal Building have been
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considered as aeronautical by AAI. The Authority had proposed to allocate these assets in the ratio of 90% to 10%.

7.7. The asset allocation proposed by Authority is tabulated below:

Table 22 – Change in allocation of gross block of assets existing as on 01.04.2016 between aeronautical and non-aeronautical services proposed by the Authority

Sr. No.	Particulars	Aero Assets	Justification
1	Building - Terminal	85.2%	Total assets are ₹ 82.9 crores out of which ₹ 8.3 crores are purely aeronautical assets, ₹ 5.3 crores are purely non-aeronautical assets and ₹ 69.4 crores are common assets. Common assets have been allocated based on 90% ratio as aeronautical assets.
2	Building - Temporary	98.0%	Total assets are ₹ 2.60 crores out of which ₹ 2.55 crores are purely aeronautical assets and ₹ 0.05 crores are purely non-aeronautical assets.
3	Buildings – Residential	97.2%	Total assets are ₹ 3.7 crores out of which ₹ 0.4 crores are purely aeronautical assets and ₹ 3.3 crores are common assets. Common assets have been allocated based on quarter ratio (1/32) as non-aeronautical and remaining as aeronautical assets.
4	Plant & Machinery	99.0%	Total assets are ₹ 11.3 crores out of which ₹ 9.9 crores are purely aeronautical assets and ₹ 1.4 crores are common assets. Common assets have been allocated based on terminal building ratio and employee ratio.
5	Office Furniture	99.9%	Total assets are ₹ 1.65 crores out of which ₹ 1.61 crores are purely aeronautical assets and ₹ 0.04 crores are common assets. Common assets have been allocated based on terminal building ratio and employee ratio.
6	Vehicle – Cars & Jeep	98.4%	Total assets are ₹ 0.36 crores out of which ₹ 0.3 crores are purely aeronautical assets and ₹ 0.06 crores are common assets. Common assets have been allocated based on 90% ratio as aeronautical assets.
7	Electrical Installations	98.0%	Total assets are ₹ 32.8 crores out of which ₹ 29.1 crores are purely aeronautical assets, ₹ 0.3 cr. are purely non-aeronautical assets and ₹ 3.4 crores are common assets. Common assets have been allocated based on terminal building ratio



Sr. No.	Particulars	Aero Assets	Justification
			and employee ratio.
8	Other Office Equipments	99.0%	Total assets are ₹ 0.44 crores out of which ₹ 0.38 crores are purely aeronautical assets and ₹ 0.06 crores are common assets. Common assets have been allocated based on terminal building ratio and employee ratio.

7.8. The allocation of gross block of assets as on 01.04.2016 as considered by the Authority based on revised asset allocation is given in the table below:

Table 23 – Allocation of gross block of assets as on 01.04.2016 between aeronautical and non-aeronautical services as considered by the Authority

Sr. No.	Assets	Total Assets (₹ crore)	Aero Assets (₹ crore)	% Aero
1	Land	0.0	0.0	100.0%
2	Runways / taxiway / Aprons	31.3	31.3	100.0%
3	Road, Bridges & Culverts	0.7	0.7	100.0%
4	Building- Terminal	70.7	83.0	85.2%
5	Building – Temporary	2.6	2.6	98.0%
6	Building – Residential	3.6	3.7	97.2%
7	Security Fencing - Temporary	0.6	0.6	100.0%
8	Boundary Wall -Operational	2.6	2.6	100.0%
9	Boundary Wall - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0%
10	Other Buildings-Unclassified	0.1	0.1	100.0%
11	Computer & Peripherals	1.4	1.4	100.0%
12	Intangible Assets- Software	0.1	0.1	100.0%
13	Plant & Machinery	11.2	11.3	99.0%
14	Tools & Equipments	2.2	2.2	100.0%
15	Office Furniture	1.7	1.7	99.9%
16	Other Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0%
17	Vehicle- Cars & Jeeps	0.4	0.4	98.4%
18	Electrical Installations	32.1	32.8	98.0%
19	Other Office Equipments	0.4	0.4	99.0%
20	Furniture & Fixtures-Other than office	2.0	2.0	100.0%
21	X Ray Baggage System	14.6	14.6	100.0%
22	CFT/Fire Fighting Equipments	0.0	0.0	100.0%
	Total	178.3	191.6	93.1%



Stakeholders' comments and Authority's observations

AAI's submission

7.9. In respect of the terminal building ratio, AAI requested AERA to consider Terminal Building Ratio as 7.5% as considered in other Airports.

Authority's examination of AAI's submission

7.10. The Authority has noted the comments from AAI on review of the terminal building ratio. The Authority had noted that, in case of Srinagar Airport, the non-aeronautical area is 7.44% of the total terminal building area which is lower when compared to other airports. In order to encourage AAI to utilize more of their terminal building for non-aeronautical services, the Authority decides to consider the terminal building ratio of 90% to 10%.

Decision No. 3. Allocation of assets between Aeronautical and Non-aeronautical services

3.a. The Authority decides the allocation of assets as on 1st April 2016 between aeronautical and non-aeronautical assets as detailed in Table 23.



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8. Opening Regulatory Asset Base for the Second control period

8.1. Opening RAB for the 2nd control period under hybrid till as per AAI submission dated 01.04.2017 is ₹ 46.6 crore

Table 24 - Calculation of opening RAB as on 1st April 2016 as per AAI submission – Hybrid Till

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ crore)
1	Original Cost of Airport Aeronautical Assets excluding ANS related assets as on 01.04.2011	159.4
2	Aeronautical asset addition during the 1 st control period	21.3
3	Cost of Aeronautical Assets [(1)+(2)] as on 01.04.2016	180.7
4	Accumulated Depreciation as on 01.04.2016	134.1
5	Opening RAB[(3)-(4)] as on 01.04.2016	46.6

8.2. The Authority had proposed to adopt depreciation rates as detailed earlier in para 5.7 for calculating RAB for the 2nd control period.

8.3. The Authority had proposed the allocation of assets between aeronautical and non-aeronautical assets as detailed in Table 23.

8.4. Based on revised depreciation rates and revised asset allocation, the opening RAB for 2nd control period considered by the Authority under hybrid till is ₹ 92.3 crore.

Table 25 - Calculation of opening RAB as on 1st April 2016 as per the Authority – Hybrid Till

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ crore)
1	Original Cost of Airport Aeronautical Assets excluding ANS related assets as on 01.04.2011	157.0
2	Aeronautical asset addition during the 1 st control period	21.3
3	Cost of Aeronautical Assets [(1)+(2)] as on 01.04.2016	178.3
4	Accumulated Depreciation as on 01.04.2016	86.0
5	Opening RAB[(3)-(4)] as on 01.04.2016	92.3

Decision No. 4. Opening Regulatory Asset Base for the 2nd control period

4.a. The Authority decides to consider the opening regulatory base for the 2nd control period under hybrid till as ₹ 92.3 crore



9. Capital Expenditure for Second control period

9.1. AAI has forecasted aeronautical capital expenditure of ₹ 410.7 crore for the 2nd control period as shown below:

Table 26 – Aeronautical assets to be capitalized at civil enclave Srinagar for 2nd control period as per AAI

S.N.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Buildings - Terminal	5.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	192.1
2	Building - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Tools and Equipments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Electrical Installations	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	207.5
	Total (₹ 410.7 cr.)	7.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	399.6
	Revised capex as per AAI submission dated 17.07.2017 and 03.08.2017					
1	Buildings - Terminal	0.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	231.4
2	Building - Residential	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Tools and Equipments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Electrical Installations	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	244.8
	Total (₹ 488.6 cr.)	2.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	476.2

9.2. AAI has submitted the following details of proposed capital works to be undertaken during the second control period:

9.2.1. Construction, Modification & Expansion Existing Passenger Terminal Building

As per current traffic data, for Srinagar Airport, Annual Traffic in 2014-15 is 2 mn (2014-15). The above building capacity is saturated, therefore it is proposed to modify and extend the existing terminal building to cater to the passenger's convenience in future growth of Srinagar airport.

As per the present proposal, modification & expansion of the existing Terminal Building, and associated facilities is to be taken up. Hence, the following Scope of Work at Srinagar Airport is prepared for obtaining in principle approval from the Competent Authority for the preparation of estimates to obtain AA & ES so as to take up the developmental works –

- Modification & expansion of the existing passenger terminal building is planned to construct 33,000 sq. m. additional space so that total area will be 53,000 sq. m.



- b) After modification & expansion the existing terminal building will be able to handle 2,300 peak hour passengers with the recommended area specifications and to match the level of services B as per IATA recommendations (growth trends indicate a traffic of 5.2 mn by 2023-24)
- c) Existing structure on the proposed area of expansion block will have to be relocated to clear space for construction of new block.

Authority's Examination

9.3. The Authority requested AAI to submit the Capex to be incurred in FY 2016-17 based on current status. In response to this, AAI vide submission dated 17.07.2017 provided the revised capital expenditure to be incurred in FY 2016-17 and during 2nd control period. AAI vide their submission dated 17.07.2017 revised the capital expenditure for construction, modification and expansion of existing passenger terminal building to ₹ 494.8 cr. Out of this ₹ 494.8 cr., AAI has allocated ₹ 250 cr. for civil works and ₹ 244.8 cr. for electrical works. Further, aeronautical portion of the civil works (₹ 231.4 cr.) was determined by AAI using the terminal building ratio of 92.56%.

9.4. The Authority has issued an order on Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulations of major airports. In this regard, AAI submitted that the following details:

Table 27 – Details of cost per unit area of Terminal Building, Runway, Apron and Taxi way as per AAI for the capital expenditure in 2nd control period

Sr. No.	Asset	Capitalizati on year	Cost (₹ cr.)	Area (sq. m.)	Cost per unit area (₹ per sq. m.)
1	Construction, Modification & Expansion Existing Passenger Terminal Building	FY 2020-21	494.8	33,000	149,924

9.5. The Authority observed that the cost of terminal per square meter of terminal area is greater than the threshold limits of normative cost as per Authority's guideline/ order. The Authority had requested AAI to provide justification for such higher cost per unit area. AAI vide their response dated 17.07.2017 provided that the cost of terminal building has been assessed as per the specification adopted for the new



Integrated Passenger Terminal Building which work out to ₹ 1,05,000/- per sqm + WCT (Applicable as on the date of ball park estimate made prior to 01.07.2017), CESS, Consultancy, Remoteness etc. The civil construction cost is ₹ 65,618/- per sqm., cost for Electrical & Mechanical Installation works out to ₹ 29,046/- per sqm., cost of IT system work is ₹ 657/- per sqm., Cost of Airport system work is ₹ 9,831/- per sqm. & cost of Art work is ₹ 612/- per sqm. etc.

9.6. The Authority has noted the above justification by AAI for cost exceeding the normative benchmarks. However, the Authority is of the view that the capital expenditure of the planned works is indicative and actual capital expenditure may be different. Hence, the Authority had proposed to revise the capital expenditure for terminal building based on normative benchmarks for FY 2015-16 and increase the benchmarks by WPI of 4.2% per annum till the year of capitalization. The Authority notes that any increase in benchmark normative rate is dependent on the schedule of capital expenditure, actual increase in cost indices, site, location, design and date of capitalization. The Authority shall consider these while reviewing the actual capital expenditure for determining the amount of capital expenditure to be considered for RAB.

9.7. The total capital expenditure for these assets as proposed by the Authority have been provided in the table below:

Table 28 – Capital expenditure for terminal building, apron and PTT as proposed by the Authority in the Consultation Paper

Sr. No.	Asset	Capitalization year	Area (sq. m.)	Inflation adjusted normative benchmark cost per unit area (₹ per sq. m.)	Allowed Capex (₹ cr.)
1	Construction, Modification & Expansion Existing Passenger Terminal Building	2021	33,000	79,846	263.5

9.8. The Authority further noted that the total capital expenditure for construction of terminal building and other terminal related expenditure capitalized in FY 2016-17 (₹ 0.35 cr.), FY 2017-18 (₹ 7.7 cr.) and FY 2020-21 (revised to ₹ 133.1 cr.) have been allocated into aeronautical assets using the terminal building ratio of 92.56%. The



Authority had proposed to consider 90% as aeronautical assets for construction of terminal building and other terminal related expenditure (₹ 0.32 cr. in 2016-17, ₹ 6.9 cr. in FY 2017-18, ₹ 119.8 cr. in FY 2020-21).

9.9. The Authority further noted that total capital expenditure for electrical installations in the terminal buildings which has been capitalized in FY 2020-21 (revised to ₹ 130.4 cr.) have been considered by AAI as aeronautical capex. Further, AAI vide their submission dated 17.07.2017 submitted that 20% of capital expenditure for electrical installations may be considered for allocation into aeronautical and non-aeronautical assets using terminal building ratio and remaining 80% should be considered as 100% aeronautical capex. The Authority had proposed to allocate 90% of the capital expenditure for electrical installations (₹ 117.3 cr.) which has been capitalized FY 2020-21 as aeronautical Capex.

9.10. The Authority also had proposed to undertake a study by technical experts to estimate the allowable terminal capital expenditure for civil enclave Srinagar vis-à-vis normative benchmarks. The Authority had asked AAI for detailed information on justification for exceeding the normative benchmarks. Due to lack of detailed information and in the interest of avoiding delays in fixing tariffs, the Authority had proposed to determine capital expenditure using norms at this stage. The Authority is aware of the shortcoming of this approach and therefore, shall undertake a study on reasonableness of capital expenditure after capitalization of these assets and make appropriate adjustments while determining tariffs for third control period. Based on the outcome of study and the fairness of the tender procedures followed for selection of contractor, the Authority had proposed to true-up capital expenditure at the time of tariff determination for 3rd control period.

9.11. The other capital expenditure details have been updated based on capital expenditure status provided by AAI vide their submission dated 17.07.2017 and 03.08.2017.

Table 29 - Revised aeronautical capital expenditure for 2nd control period as considered by the Authority in the Consultation Paper

S.N.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Buildings - Terminal	0.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	119.8
2	Building - Residential	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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3	Tools and Equipments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Electrical Installations	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	117.3
	Total	2.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	237.1

9.12. The Authority had proposed to consider the total aeronautical Capex to be capitalized and added to RAB at ₹ 249.4 crore.

9.13. The Authority noted that the cost of the planned works is indicative. The Authority had proposed to consider the addition to aeronautical assets during the 2nd control period as given in Table 29 subject to true-up of RAB based on actual aeronautical asset addition, outcome of the study mentioned in para 9.10 and the actual costs as per the tender while determining tariffs for the 3rd control period.

9.14. In the 2nd control period, project works related to Construction, Modification and Extension of Existing Terminal Building inclusive of Electrical Installations are proposed to be taken up. These require user consultation as per the Guidelines. The Authority expects AAI to provide all the required project information as part of the consultation process with users. AAI has submitted vide their response dated 17.07.2017 the User Consultation for construction, modification and expansion of existing terminal building.

Stakeholders' comments and Authority's observations

ATA's comments

9.15. In respect of the capital expenditure, ATA commented that Cat III B landing facility should be provided at Srinagar Airport, as per weather conditions.

AAI's submission to ATA comments

9.16. With respect to ATA's comment on the capital expenditure for Cat III B, AAI stated that Srinagar Airport is a Civil Enclave. Air force is looking after the Landing and other Air Traffic related activity.

Authority's examination of ATA's comments and AAI's submission to ATA's comments

9.17. The Authority has noted AAI's comment on the capital expenditure for Cat III B at the civil enclave Srinagar.

AAI's submission on the asset additions in the 2nd control period

9.18. In respect of the capital expenditure for construction of terminal building, AAI



submitted that the capitalization has been worked out on the basis of Normative Approach, the same may be reconsidered while finalizing the tariff. The details submitted by AAI are provided below:

Table 30 – Details of terminal building's capital expenditure as submitted by AAI

Sr. N.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17
	Total Cost of New Terminal Building	494.80
	Components not considered in Normative Approach	
1.	Development of site, Internal Roads, Horticulture	3.45
2.	Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation System	2.90
3.	Interior Works	11.00
4.	PMC service Charges	35.58
5.	Contingency	13.52
6.	Modification in terminal building	3.00
7.	Construction of elevated Road	15.00
8.	Superior Finishes i/c Special lighting	42.01
9.	Art work	2.05
10.	For additional Height of Building	11.00
11.	ESS Building	4.88
12.	Add cost escalation for 1 year @ 6.5% / year	30.20
13.	Taxes	38.29
	Total	212.88
	Total cost of the Terminal building project less above Items (1 to 13 items)	281.87
	Cost per sqm (in ₹)	84,205

Authority's examination of AAI's submission

9.19. The Authority has noted the comments from AAI on consideration of the capital expenditure determined based on the normative approach. The Authority notes that AAI has revised the total terminal area from 33,000 sq. m. to 33,474 sq. m. The Authority decides to consider 33,474 sq. m. for the purpose of normative approach. Further, the Authority decides to exclude capital expenditure for solar photovoltaic power generation system and modification in terminal building from the normative approach. The revised capital expenditure of the terminal building is provided in the table below:



Table 31 - Revised capital expenditure of construction of new terminal building as considered by the Authority based on normative approach

Sr. No.	Asset	Year	Area (sq. m.)	Inflation adjusted normative benchmark cost per unit area (₹ per sq. m.)	Allowed Capex (₹ cr.)
1	Construction, Modification & Expansion Existing Passenger Terminal Building	2021	33,474	79,846	267.3
2	Additional items not considered in normative benchmarks				5.9
	Total capital expenditure for expansion of terminal building				273.2

9.20. The Authority decides to consider 90% as aeronautical assets for construction of terminal building and modification of terminal building (₹ 124.3 cr. in FY 2020-21). Further, the Authority decides to allocate 90% of the capital expenditure for electrical installations and solar power plant (₹ 121.6 cr.) which has been capitalized FY 2020-21 as aeronautical Capex. Further, the Authority decides to undertake a study by technical experts to estimate the allowable terminal capital expenditure for civil enclave Srinagar vis-à-vis normative benchmarks as per para 9.10. Revised capital expenditure for the 2nd control period has been provided in the table below.

Table 32 - Revised aeronautical capital expenditure for 2nd control period as considered by the Authority

S.N.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Buildings - Terminal	0.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	124.3
2	Building – Residential	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Tools and Equipments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Electrical Installations	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	121.6

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S.N.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	Total (₹ 258.1 crore)	2.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	245.9

Decision No. 5. Capital Expenditure

- 5.a. The Authority decides to consider allowable project cost of ₹ 258.1 crore and accordingly to reckon the amount of ₹ 258.1 crore as addition to total assets during the 2nd control period.
- 5.b. The Authority directs AAI to undertake user stakeholder consultation process for major Capex items as per the Guidelines.
- 5.c. The Authority decides to true-up the Opening RAB of the next control period depending on the Capex incurred and date of capitalisation of underlying assets in a given year.



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10. Depreciation

10.1. AAI has submitted that the depreciation rates used are as per AAI's approved accounting policy. The salient aspects of AAI's depreciation policy being followed are as under:

10.1.1. Method of depreciation: straight line;

10.1.2. 100% of depreciation rates of assets if assets are used in a financial year for 180 days or more. If the assets are used for less than 180 days in a year the depreciation is charged at 50% of the depreciation rates. This policy is effective from the financial year 2012-13;

10.1.3. Residual value for each asset is taken as Re.1 balance to be provided by way of depreciation as per prescribed rates.

Authority's Examination

10.2. The Authority noted that the depreciation policy of AAI is not in accordance with the depreciation rates adopted by the Authority in other private airports. AAI is a statutory body established under the AAI Act and it does not come under the Companies Act. The Board of AAI has approved the depreciation policy that has been adopted by AAI.

10.3. The Authority noted that on some of the assets the depreciation charged by AAI is not in line with the Companies Act 2013. The Authority is of the view that adoption of depreciation rates as prescribed under the Companies Act at any point of time is appropriate, considering the variation in policies adopted by the airport operators. The Authority further noted that there is no specific mention of the classes of assets viz. apron, taxiway and runway in the Companies Act 2013 or 1956 or in the Income Tax Act 1961.

10.4. In this regard, the Authority has separately commissioned a study to determine appropriate depreciation rates for regulation of airports in line with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. The Authority had proposed to consider the recommendations of the study on depreciation and finalize the depreciation rates in consultation with the stakeholders. It shall make necessary adjustments in RAB and true-up of depreciation while considering tariff determination in future.



- 10.5. In light of above, for the categories of assets (runway, taxiway and apron) where no specific depreciation rate/ useful life has been mentioned in the Companies Act, the Authority had proposed to adopt depreciation rate of 3.33%. This rate is proposed to be applied on runway, taxiway and apron assets existing as on 01.04.2011 and on these assets added during 1st and 2nd control period.
- 10.6. The Authority had proposed to adopt the depreciation rates mentioned under Companies Act for assets as per the Companies Act 1956 till FY 2013-14 and as per the Companies Act 2013 from FY 2014-15 onwards as the effective date of implementation of the Companies Act 2013 is 01.04.2014.
- 10.7. The Authority had proposed that for the new assets to be capitalized in the 2nd control period, depreciation is charged at 50% of the depreciation rates in the year of capitalization.
- 10.8. The depreciation rates as submitted by AAI and as considered by the Authority during the 1st and 2nd control period are given below:

Table 33 - Depreciation rates as submitted by AAI and as considered by the Authority

No.	Asset Class	As per AAI	As per Authority till FY 2014	As per Authority FY2015 onwards
1	Land	0.0%	0%	0%
2	Runways	13.0%	3.33%	3.33%
3	Aprons	13.0%	3.33%	3.33%
4	Road, Bridges & Culverts	13.0%	1.63%	3.33%
5	Building- Terminal	8.0%	1.63%	3.33%
6	Building – Temporary	100.0%	100%	33%
7	Building – Residential	5.0%	1.63%	3.33%
8	Security Fencing - Temporary	100.0%	100%	33%
9	Boundary Wall -Operational	8.0%	1.63%	3.33%
10	Other Building - Unclassified	8.0%	1.63%	3.33%
11	Computer & Peripherals	20.0%	16.21%	16.67%
12	Intangible Assets- Software	20.0%	20%	20%
13	Plant & Machinery	11.0%	4.75%	6.67%
14	Tools & Equipments	20.0%	4.75%	6.67%
15	Office Furniture	20.0%	6.33%	10.00%
16	Other Vehicles	14.0%	9.50%	12.50%
17	Vehicle- Cars & Jeeps	14.0%	9.50%	12.50%
18	Electrical Installations	11.0%	4.75%	10.00%
19	Other Office & Equipments	18.0%	4.75%	20.00%



No.	Asset Class	As per AAI	As per Authority till FY 2014	As per Authority FY2015 onwards
20	Furniture & Fixtures	20.0%	6.33%	10.00%
21	X Ray Baggage System	11.0%	4.75%	6.67%
22	CFT/Fire Fighting Equipments	13.0%	4.75%	6.67%

10.9. The revised depreciation for the 2nd control period as per hybrid till as proposed by the Authority is given below:

Table 34 - Authority's consideration on depreciation for the 2nd control period – Hybrid till

No.	Details (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total
1	As per AAI	15.1	11.7	7.8	6.1	42.6	83.3
2	As per Authority	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.8	14.8	48.0

Decision No. 6. Treatment of Depreciation

- 6.a. The Authority decides to adopt depreciation rates as per Table 33 and depreciation for the 2nd control period as per Table 34.
- 6.b. The Authority decides to consider the recommendations of the study on depreciation and finalize the depreciation rates in consultation with the stakeholders. It shall make necessary adjustments in RAB and true up of depreciation while considering tariff determination in future.



11. RAB for Second control period

11.1. AAI has submitted Regulatory Asset Base for 2nd control period under hybrid till as follows:

Table 35 - Summary of the RAB and Depreciation for civil enclave Srinagar (Airport Services) as per AAI for the 2nd control period

	Details (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
A	Opening Aeronautical RAB	46.6	39.1	30.9	23.2	17.1
B	Aeronautical Additional Assets capitalized during the year	7.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	399.6
C	Disposals/Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D	Depreciation	15.1	11.7	7.8	6.1	42.6
E	Closing Aeronautical RAB (A+B-C-D)	39.1	30.9	23.2	17.1	374.1
	Average RAB (A+E)/2	42.9	35.0	27.1	20.2	195.6

Authority's Examination

11.2. The Authority had proposed to adopt opening RAB for FY 2016-17 as detailed in Table 25.

11.3. The Authority had proposed to adopt depreciation as proposed in Table 34.

11.4. The Authority has decided ₹ 258.1 crore as the addition of aeronautical assets to RAB as detailed in Table 32.

11.5. The revised Regulatory Asset Base as calculated by the Authority for 2nd control period under hybrid till is as follows:

Table 36 - Summary of forecast and Roll forward RAB and Depreciation for civil enclave Srinagar (Airport Services) considered by the Authority for 2nd control period – Hybrid till

	Details (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
A	Opening Aeronautical RAB	92.3	86.0	87.5	79.1	71.3
B	Aeronautical Assets capitalized during the year	2.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	245.9
C	Disposals/Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D	Depreciation	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.8	14.8
E	Closing Aeronautical RAB (A+B-C-D)	86.0	87.5	79.1	71.3	302.4
	Average RAB (A+E)/2	89.2	86.8	83.3	75.2	186.9



11.6. The Authority had proposed to true up the RAB of 2nd control period based on actual asset addition and revised depreciation rates, at the time of determination of tariff for the 3rd control period.

Decision No. 7. RAB for 2nd control period

7.a. The Authority decides to consider RAB for 2nd control period as given in Table 36

7.b. The Authority decides to true up the RAB of 2nd control period based on actual asset addition and revised depreciation rates based on the outcome of the study commissioned by the Authority, at the time of determination of tariff for the 3rd control period.



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12. Cost of Equity, Cost of Debt, Gearing, and Fair Rate of Return (FRoR)

12.1. AAI has considered Fair Rate of Return (FRoR) as 14% at par with the decision taken by the Authority in Chennai, Kolkata Guwahati and Lucknow Airports for the 1st control period.

12.2. AAI has not taken any debt for financing the civil enclave Srinagar. FRoR is as per what has been adopted for AAI as a whole.

Authority's Examination

12.3. The Authority has recognised that AAI's capital structure may not be regarded as an efficient one in that it doesn't optimize the cost of funds from a regulatory perspective. The Authority desires that the FRoR allowed to AAI should come down over a period of time by optimizing capital gearing. The Authority may also consider a normative capital structure to determine the FRoR at a later date. It may not be reasonable to expect AAI to contract large amounts of debt over a short period of time.

12.4. The Authority noted that as per a study conducted in respect of the 'Fair Rate of Return Estimation for AAI' in July 2011 it estimated a figure of 14.96% as Fair Rate of Return for AAI. The Authority noted that it has considered FRoR at 14% for Chennai and Kolkata airport in the 1st control period considering the recommendations of another study done by NIPFP. Based on the decision for Chennai and Kolkata airport, the Authority considered FRoR at 14% for Guwahati and Lucknow airport for 1st control period.

12.5. Based on the above, the Authority had proposed to consider FRoR at the rate of 14% for civil enclave at Srinagar for the 1st and 2nd control period as submitted by AAI.

12.6. Based on the material before it and its analysis, the Authority proposed the following:

12.6.1. To consider the FRoR at 14% for civil enclave Srinagar for the 1st and 2nd control period.

12.6.2. To undertake a study to determine FRoR for major AAI airports given the low debt structure of AAI as a whole.

Comments from ATA

12.7. With respect to FRoR, ATA submitted that WACC of 14% for these airports looks very



high; attempt should be made to bring it down to a level of 10%-11%.

AAI's submission to ATA comments

12.8. AAI stated that the Return on Equity allowed by AERA in order to calculate cost of capital is 16% whereas, AERA has allowed only 14% Return on Cost of Capital for AAI's airports.

Authority's examination of ATA's comments and AAI's submission to ATA's comments

12.9. The Authority has given careful consideration to the comments from ATA on the FRoR and the response of AAI to ATA's comments. The Authority is yet to take a view on the normative capital structure. However, the Authority notes that while determining the FRoR for AAI in the 1st control period a normative capital structure has been assumed by the Authority. The Authority proposes to undertake a study to determine FRoR for major AAI airports. Further decision on the FRoR will be taken after considering the results of such study.

Decision No. 8. FRoR

- 8.a. The Authority decides to consider the FRoR at 14% for civil enclave at Srinagar for the 1st and 2nd control period.
- 8.b. The Authority decides to undertake a study to determine FRoR for major AAI airports given the low debt structure of AAI as a whole.



13. Revenue from services other than aeronautical services

13.1. AAI has forecasted revenue from services other than aeronautical services as below:

Table 37 - Revenue from Non-aeronautical Services – Projected by AAI for 2nd control period

No.	Revenue from services other than Regulated Services (₹ crore)	2015-16 (base)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Restaurants/Snack Bar	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
2	TR Stall	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2
3	Hoardings & Displays	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6
4	Money Exchange Counter	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	Land Leases	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
6	Building – (Residential)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Building – (Non-Residential)	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.5	6.9
8	Car Rentals	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
9	Car Parking	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
10	Other Income	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
	Total	7.3	8.2	10.6	11.7	12.9	16.0

13.2. The growth rates assumed by AAI for forecasting non aeronautical revenues are given below:

Table 38 – Assumption (growth rates) for Service other than Regulated Services for the 2nd Control Period as per AAI

No	Particular	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Restaurants/Snack Bar	15%	15%	15%	15%	20%
2	TR Stall	10%	10%	10%	10%	25%
3	Hoardings & Displays	10%	1180%	10%	10%	25%
4	Money Exchange Counter	10%	10%	10%	10%	25%
5	Land Leases	109.6%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
6	Building – (Residential)	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
7	Building – (Non-Residential)	10%	10%	10%	10%	25%
8	Car Rentals	10%	10%	10%	10%	25%
9	Car Parking	10%	10%	10%	10%	25%
10	Other Income	10%	10%	10%	10%	25%

13.3. AAI has provided in their submissions dated 17.07.2017 that civil enclave at Srinagar has increase in revenues from hoarding and display in FY 2017-18 because some sites were allotted on Card rate basis due to non-finalization of regular Advt. Contract. The contract for Exclusive Advt. Rights contract has been awarded on

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31.05.2017 for 10 years for area of 5305 Sq. Ft. @ ₹ 272/- per sq. Ft. and license fee for that area works out at Rs. 14,42,960/- per month.

- 13.4. AAI has provided in their submissions dated 17.07.2017 that civil enclave at Srinagar has increase in revenues from land lease in FY 2016-17 due to new contract to HPCL w.e.f. 14.08.2016. In the FY 2016-17 the amount shown under the head land lease is Rs 28.27 lacs , out of which ₹ 13.77 lacs inadvertently shown as revenue from HPCL for whole year which would be ₹ 8.17 lacs since the contract with HPCL came into effect from 14.08.2016. Accordingly, land lease revenues would be revised for the 2nd control period. The Authority had proposed to revise the land lease revenues considering AAI's submissions.

Authority's Examination

- 13.5. The Authority noted that as part of clarifications provided dated 17.07.2017, AAI has revised the growth rates for non-aeronautical revenues in the 2nd control period to 10% annual growth (from 25% as submitted earlier for FY 2020-21) except for land rent where the escalation is 7.5% as per the contractual agreements. AAI has proposed these growth rates based on the contractual agreements. AAI further stated that the terminal building is proposed to be completed by FY 2020-21. The increase in area of the commercial activity and corresponding increase in revenue would likely to be effected in 3rd control period.
- 13.6. The Authority had proposed to consider the revised growth rates as submitted by AAI dated 17.07.2017 for the determination of tariff for the 2nd control period as they are as per the contracts/ agreements.
- 13.7. The Authority had proposed that non-aeronautical revenues will be trued up if it is higher than the projected revenues. In case there is a shortfall, true-up would be undertaken only if the Authority is satisfied that there are reasonably sufficient grounds for not realizing the projected revenues. The Authority had proposed to accept the revenues from services other than regulated services as submitted by AAI except for adjustments as detailed below.

Adjustment of lease rentals

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13.8. AAI has allotted following land to supply of fuel to aircraft for their operations. AAI has considered income from such land leases as non-aeronautical revenues

Table 39 – Details of land allotted to supply of fuel to aircraft in 2nd control period

Service	Service Provider	Land Allocated (Sq.m)	Land Lease revenues (FY 2015-16) ₹ crore
Supply of Fuel to aircraft	Indian Oil	2091	0.14
Supply of Fuel to aircraft	HPCL	1550	0.00 (allotted in FY 2016-17)

13.9. As per the provisions of the AERA Act, services rendered in respect of cargo, ground handling and fuel supply are aeronautical services.

13.10. The Authority noted that AAI in their submission dated 17.07.2017 have revised the land lease revenues for supply of fuel to aircraft as per para 13.4.

13.11. The Authority had proposed to consider land lease revenues on account of the aeronautical services of supply of fuel to aircraft as aeronautical revenue.

13.12. AAI has created a wholly owned subsidiary AAI Cargo Logistics and Allied Services Company Ltd (AAICLAS) in the FY 2016-17 which will take over all the cargo operations at civil enclave Srinagar. The proposal for cargo activities will be filed separately by AAICLAS for determination of cargo tariff in the 2nd control period. As per the clarifications received from AAI dated 18.08.2017, AAI will not receive any revenue from AAICLAS for the 2nd control period for cargo operations. The cargo revenue projection has not been considered in determination of tariff of 2nd control period of civil enclave Srinagar. Further, the Authority notes that there is no clarity on the transfer of cargo assets to AAICLAS as of now. The Authority will take a view on this in the 3rd control period based on the decisions taken by the AAI.

13.13. The Authority observed that civil enclave at Srinagar has accrued ₹ 11.61 lakhs in FY 2015-16 from revenue share from cargo service provider as per the Trial Balance for FY 2015-16. AAI vide its submission dated 03.08.2017 clarified that ₹ 11.61 lakhs is the amount of Royalty from Ground Handling Agencies - Cargo Handlers. There is no revenue share from cargo services. It has been booked in Misc. Other income. It may



not be treated as a part of MYTP of 2nd control period because it is cargo ground handling. Accordingly future projections on this amount is not to be carried forward in the 2nd control period. As royalty from ground handling agencies – cargo handlers is an aeronautical service and has to be undertaken by AAICLAS, the Authority had proposed to deduct this revenue from non-aeronautical revenues and to not consider these for projections in the 2nd control period.

13.14. The Authority observes that non-aeronautical revenue at civil enclave Srinagar is low and expects AAI to utilize its resources better and maximize its non-aeronautical revenue to keep the aeronautical tariff down.

13.15. The Authority had proposed to consider non-aeronautical revenues as given below:

Table 40 – Adjustment to Revenue from Non-aeronautical Services considered by Authority for 2nd control period

Revenue from services other than Regulated Services (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Non-Aeronautical Revenues as per AAI (A)	8.2	10.6	11.7	12.9	16.0
Adjustment:					
Change in revenue from ground handling considered as aeronautical revenues and change in growth rates (B)	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.6
Non-Aeronautical Revenues as per Authority (A-B)	7.7	9.8	11.1	12.2	13.4

13.16. Based on the material before it and its analysis, the Authority proposed the following:

13.16.1. To consider the revenues accruing to AAI on account of the aeronautical services of Cargo facility, Ground Handling Services and Supply of fuel to aircraft (FTC) including building rent from these activities as aeronautical revenue.

13.16.2. To consider the Non Aeronautical Revenue as per Table 40

13.16.3. To true up non-aeronautical revenues if it is higher than the projected revenues. In case there is a shortfall, true-up would be undertaken only if the Authority is satisfied that there are reasonably sufficient grounds for not realizing the projected revenues.

Comments from ATA

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13.17. With respect to non-aeronautical revenues, ATA submitted that the non-aeronautical revenues of these airports are very low as compared to the privatized airports. Therefore, burden or such under-performance should not be passed on to the tariff and eventually to Air Travellers.

AAI's submission to ATA comments

13.18. AAI stated that the Non-Aeronautical Revenue of all these Airports is in increasing trends. AAI has further stated that AERA proposes that to true-up non-aeronautical revenues if it is higher than the projected revenues. In case there is a shortfall, true-up would be undertaken only if AERA is satisfied that there are reasonably sufficient grounds for not realizing the projected revenues.

Authority's examination of ATA's comments and AAI's submission to ATA's comments

13.19. The Authority has given careful consideration to the comments from ATA on the non-aeronautical revenues and the response of AAI to ATA's comments. The Authority has noted that non-aeronautical revenues at these airports is low and hence, the Authority proposed to true up non-aeronautical revenues if it is higher than the projected revenues. In case there is a shortfall, true-up would be undertaken only if the Authority is satisfied that there are reasonably sufficient grounds for not realizing the projected revenues. Further, the Authority has revised the terminal building ratio from 7.44% to 10.0% so as to encourage AAI to utilize more of the terminal building area for non-aeronautical services.

Decision No. 9. Non Aeronautical Revenues

- 9.a. The Authority decides to consider the revenues accruing to AAI on account of the aeronautical services of Cargo facility, Ground Handling Services and Supply of fuel to aircraft (FTC) including land lease from these activities as aeronautical revenue.
- 9.b. The Authority decides to consider the Non Aeronautical Revenue as per Table 40
- 9.c. The Authority decides that non-aeronautical revenues will be trued up if it is higher than the projected revenues. In case there is a shortfall, true-up would be undertaken only if the Authority is satisfied that there are reasonably sufficient grounds for not realizing the projected revenues.



14. Operation and Maintenance Expenditure

14.1. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenditure submitted by AAI is segregated into:

- (i) Payroll expenses; (ii) Admin and General Expenditure; (iii) Repair and Maintenance Expenditure; (iv) Utilities and Outsourcing Expenditure; and (v) Other Outflows

14.2. Summary of aeronautical expenses proposed by AAI for 2nd control period is as below:

Table 41 - Summary of Aeronautical O&M expenditure as submitted by AAI for 2nd control period on hybrid till

No.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Pay roll Expenditure of civil enclave Srinagar	8.1	10.1	11.1	12.2	13.4
2	Expenditure for civil enclave Srinagar employees' retirement benefits allocated at CHQ	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
A	Total Pay roll Expenditure (1+2-3)	9.6	12.0	13.1	14.3	15.6
3	Administrative and General Expenditure	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
4	Apportionment of administration & General expenditure of CHQ/RHQ	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
B	Total Administration & General Expenditure(4+5)	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1
C	Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure (Total)	6.1	6.7	7.3	8.1	8.9
5	Power Charges	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
6	Consumption of Stores and Spares	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
D	Utility and Outsourcing Expenditure (6+7)	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
E	Other Outflows	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	21.8	25.1	27.3	29.5	32.0

14.3. The details of the assumptions made by AAI for O&M Expenditure are given below:



Table 42 – Assumptions made by AAI for each item of O&M expenditure

No.	Particular	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Payroll Expenses					
	Salaries and Wages	10%	25%	10%	10%	10%
	PF contribution	10%	25%	10%	10%	10%
	Fringe benefits including perks & medical expenses	10%	25%	10%	10%	10%
	Overtime	5%	25%	5%	5%	5%
	Allocation of Retirement Benefit provided at CHQ in r/o civil enclave Srinagar Employees	5%	25%	5%	5%	5%
2	R&M Expenses	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3	Utility and outsourcing Expenditure					
	Power & Water charges	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Consumption of Stores and Spares	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
4	Administration and General Expenditure					
	Admin & General Expenses	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Apportionment of CHQ/RHQ Expenses	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
5	Other Outflows					
	Collection charges on PSF	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

* Higher growth rate for increase in Payroll costs in FY 2017-18 is due to 7th Pay Commission revision

14.4. AAI has segregated total O&M expenditure for the 2nd control period into aeronautical expenses, non-aeronautical expenses, and common expenses. Common expenses in turn have been allocated between aeronautical and non-aeronautical services.

14.5. Expense allocation as submitted by AAI for 2nd control period is tabulated below:

Table 43 – O&M Expense allocation as submitted by AAI

Sr. No.	Particulars	Aero Expense	Non-Aero Expense
1	Payroll Expenses - Non-CHQ	95%	5%
2	Payroll Retirement benefit expenses Apportionment – CHQ	100%	0%
3	Admin and General Expenses – Non CHQ	92%	8%
4	Admin and General overheads Expenses Apportionment – CHQ/RHQ	100%	0%
5	R&M Expenses	96%	4%
6	Utility and Outsourcing Charges	100%	0%
7	Other Outflows	100%	0%
	Total	97%	3%



Authority's Examination

14.6. The Authority considered the operating expenses and their projections submitted by AAI and noted the following.

Forecasting of payroll expenses

14.6.1. The Authority noted that payroll costs components – Salaries and Wages, Fringe Benefits, including perks & medical expenditure and PF contribution have been increased by AAI at the growth rate of 10% annually for 2nd control period except for FY 2017-18. These growth rates appear to be on a higher side. The Authority had proposed growth rate of 7% for the above payroll components.

14.6.2. The Authority noted that expenditure on apportionment of retirement benefits provided to CHQ in respect of civil enclave Srinagar employees is increased at 5% annually for 2nd control period which is different from the 7% for the above mentioned payroll components. The Authority had proposed to apply the same growth rate of 7% annually except for FY 2017-18 for expenditure on apportionment of retirement benefits provided to CHQ in respect of civil enclave Srinagar employees (as per discussion with AAI).

14.6.3. The Authority has noted that an increase of 25% has been projected in the pay roll expenditure in FY 2017-18 due to tentative increase in salary and wages on account of wage revision. The Authority noted that Public Sector Undertakings are covered under separate wage revision mechanism. Moreover, the Authority is of the view that as on date there is no actual evidence for the said outflow in FY 2017-18 and hence had proposed to true up the expenditure in the 3rd control period. In view of above, an increase of 25% is proposed for projection of the pay roll expenditure for FY 2017-18 in line with Trivandrum Order for the 2nd control period.

14.6.4. AAI has submitted apportionment of CHQ/RHQ expenses on cost basis. The Authority had proposed to adopt CHQ/RHQ overheads apportionment for the 2nd control period based on actual revenue basis data provided by AAI.

14.6.5. The Authority noted that an increase of 1% has been proposed by AAI for



CHQ/ RHQ admin expenses for FY 2020-21 which is different from 5% considered in other years in 2nd control period. AAI vide its submission dated 17.07.2017 clarified that the growth rate for CHQ/ RHQ admin expenses for FY 2020-21 should be considered as 5% instead of 1%. The Authority had proposed to increase CHQ/RHQ overheads apportionment costs (admin & general expenditure of CHQ/RHQ) by 5% per annum for the 2nd control period as submitted by AAI.

14.6.6. The Authority observed that AAI has allocated 50% of the ANS staff expense under airport payroll costs. AAI vide their submissions dated 17.07.2017 submitted that the staff deputed at Srinagar Airport (Civil Enclave) for ANS is also working for airport activities as ANS work is performed by Defence Authorities. Hence, 50% staff related costs of ANS staff is taken as cost of airport activities. Further, the AAI vide their submissions dated 05.08.2017 submitted that the expenses of the ANS employees working exclusively for airport would be booked under airport from the FY 2017-18 onwards. The projection of 50% may continue for 2nd control period and it would be trued up on the basis of actual while finalizing tariff at 3rd control period for Srinagar Airport. The Authority had proposed to consider 50% of the ANS staff cost as the airport payroll costs since these employees have been working in airport activities for the 2nd control period. The Authority had proposed to true-up the payroll costs for these ANS staff in the 3rd control period based on actuals.

14.6.7. AAI vide their submission dated 17.07.2017 revised the percentage of common employee expenses of finance and HR for ANS from 11.3% to 4.7% for the 2nd control period based on the actual percentage of common employee expenses of finance and HR for ANS in FY 2015-16. Accordingly, the Authority had proposed to revise the common employee expenses of finance and HR for ANS for the 2nd control period.

Segregation of aeronautical expenses

14.7. The Authority noted that the Payroll Costs in the operational expenditure have been allocated using percentage of employees for aeronautical services to total



employees which is 95.3%. To account for common service employees handling both aeronautical and non-aeronautical activities, the Authority had proposed to use ratio of 95% to 5% for allocation of payroll costs.

14.8. The Authority noted that apportionment of retirement benefits provided in CHQ and admin and general overheads Expenses Apportionment of CHQ/RHQ in respect of civil enclave Srinagar have been considered as 100% aeronautical expenses. The Authority had proposed to use the ratio of 90% to 10% for aeronautical and non-aeronautical allocation for apportionment of admin CHQ/RHQ expenses. The Authority had proposed to use the ratio of 95% to 5% for aeronautical and non-aeronautical allocation for retirement benefits provided at CHQ in respect of employees at civil enclave Srinagar.

14.9. Terminal Area ratio for calculation of aeronautical assets is proposed as 90%. This ratio has been applied to specific expenses in R&M – Civil, R&M – Electrical and Upkeep Expenses.

14.10. The O&M expenditure for FY 2015-16 which includes both aeronautical and non-aeronautical expense is given in the table below:

Table 44 – Total O&M expenditure (aeronautical and non-aeronautical expenses) for FY 2015-16 as proposed by the Authority

No.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2015-16
1	Pay roll Expenditure of civil enclave Srinagar	8.4
2	Expenditure for civil enclave Srinagar employees' retirement benefits allocated at CHQ	1.5
A	Total Pay roll Expenditure (1+2-3)	9.8
3	Administrative and General Expenditure	0.9
4	Apportionment of administration & General expenditure of CHQ/RHQ	2.3
B	Total Administration & General Expenditure(4+5)	3.2
C	Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure (Total)	5.7
5	Power Charges	1.6
6	Consumptions of Stores and Spares	1.0
D	Utility and Outsourcing Expenditure (6+7+8)	2.6
E	Other Outflows	0.1
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	21.5

14.11. Expense allocation proposed to be considered by the Authority after above changes



for 2nd control period is tabulated below:

Table 45 – Expense allocation between aeronautical and non-aeronautical services proposed by the Authority

Sr. No.	Particulars	Aero Expense	Non-Aero Expense
1	Payroll Expenses - Non-CHQ	95%	5%
2	Payroll Retirement benefit expenses Apportionment – CHQ	95%	5%
3	Admin and General Expenses – Non CHQ	87%	13%
4	Admin and General overheads Expenses Apportionment – CHQ/RHQ	90%	10%
5	R&M Expenses	95%	5%
6	Utility and Outsourcing Charges	100%	0%
7	Other Outflows	100%	0%
	Total	95%	5%

14.12. In view of above, the O&M expenditure is reworked for the purpose of determination of aeronautical tariffs for the 2nd control period under hybrid till and given in table below.

Table 46 - Summary of Aeronautical O&M expenditure as per the Authority for the 2nd control period as per hybrid till

No.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Pay roll Expenditure of civil enclave Srinagar	8.5	10.6	11.4	12.2	13.0
2	Expenditure for civil enclave Srinagar employees' retirement benefits allocated at CHQ	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3
A	Total Pay roll Expenditure (1+2-3)	10.0	12.5	13.3	14.3	15.3
3	Administrative and General Expenditure	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
4	Apportionment of administration & General expenditure of CHQ/RHQ	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
B	Total Administration & General Expenditure(4+5)	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9
C	Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure (Total)	6.0	6.6	7.2	8.0	8.8



No.	Particulars (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
5	Power Charges	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
6	Consumption of Stores and Spares	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
D	Utility and Outsourcing Expenditure (6+7)	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
E	Other Outflows	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	21.8	25.2	27.1	29.1	31.3

14.13. The Authority had proposed to undertake an independent study to assess the reasonableness of the operation and maintenance expenditure. The Authority would consider the results of the study to true-up the operation and maintenance expenditure while tariff determination for the 3rd control period.

14.14. The Authority noted that O&M expenditure at civil enclave Srinagar is on higher side and expects AAI to reduce the O&M expenditure.

14.15. Based on the material before it and its analysis, the Authority proposed the following:

14.15.1. To consider the operational and maintenance expenditure as given in Table 46 above, for the purpose of determination of aeronautical tariffs for the 2nd control period.

14.15.2. That AAI should endeavour to reduce O&M expenditure over a period of time.

14.15.3. To true up the O&M expenditure for 2016-17 to 2020-21 of the 2nd control period based on the actuals at the time of determination of tariffs for the 3rd control period.

14.15.4. To consider following factors for corrections while determining tariffs for the next control period:

- (i) Mandated cost incurred due to directions issued by regulatory agencies like DGCA;
- (ii) Cost of actual operating expenses including electricity;
- (iii) All statutory levies in the nature of fees, levies, taxes and other such charges by Central or State Government or local bodies, local taxes, levies directly imposed on and paid by AAI on final product/service provided by



AAI will be reviewed by the Authority for the purpose of corrections. Any additional expenditure by way of interest payments, penalties, fines and such penal levies associated with such statutory levies which AAI has to pay, for either any delay or non-compliance, the same may not be trued up.

Stakeholders' comments and Authority's observations

ATA's comments

14.16. Regarding the O&M expenditure, ATA stated that AERA has allocated the CHQ cost to these airports, on similar lines the benefit or revenue share accrued to AAI from the private airports should also be allocated to the airports. The revenue share for AAI should go in reducing the charges for the AAI airports. Otherwise the revenue share is forming part of the equity capita invested and is attracted for huge return on equity.

AAI's submission to ATA's comments

14.17. AAI stated that the cost after netting off revenues are allocated to the profit centre. CHQ expenses are first appropriated to RHQ on the basis of Revenue earned. RHQ expenses along with CHQ expenses are appropriated to all the airports under a particular RHQ on the basis of revenue earned by the Airports.

Authority's examination of ATA's comments and AAI's submission to ATA's comments

14.18. The Authority is of the view that revenue share accrued to AAI from private airports should not cross-subsidize the tariffs under the regulatory framework of AERA since Authority views each airport of AAI as a separate entity which should earn a fair return on its investments. Besides, the Authority cannot force AAI to subsidize the tariffs from surplus of other airports. However, if AAI keeps the charges at an airport at a level lower than the cap determined by the Authority then the Authority will accept the tariffs proposed by AAI.

Decision No. 10. Operation and Maintenance expenditure

10.a. The Authority decides to consider the operational and maintenance expenditure as given in Table 46 above, for the purpose of determination of aeronautical tariffs for the 2nd control period.

10.b. The Authority expects AAI to reduce O&M expenditure over a period of time.

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10.c. The Authority decides to true up the O&M expenditure for 2016-17 to 2020-21 of the 2nd control period based on the actuals at the time of determination of tariffs for the 3rd control period.

10.d. The Authority decides the following factors for corrections while determining tariffs for the next control period:

- (i) Mandated cost incurred due to directions issued by regulatory agencies like DGCA;
- (ii) Cost of actual operating expenses including electricity;
- (iii) All statutory levies in the nature of fees, levies, taxes and other such charges by Central or State Government or local bodies, local taxes, levies directly imposed on and paid by AAI on final product/service provided by AAI will be reviewed by the Authority for the purpose of corrections. Any additional expenditure by way of interest payments, penalties, fines and such penal levies associated with such statutory levies which AAI has to pay, for either any delay or non-compliance, the same may not be trued up.



15. Taxation

15.1. AAI has submitted tax calculations using provisional tax rate of 34.60 % for the 2nd control period. AAI had calculated the tax considering depreciation rates applicable under Income Tax laws.

Authority's Examination

Adjustment for 30% of non-aeronautical revenues

15.2. AAI vide their submissions dated 01.04.2017 calculated tax for aeronautical services under hybrid till taking into account 30% of revenues from services other than regulated services as part of total revenues. As per MIAL Order No. 32/2012-13 (Decision No. XV), the Authority had decided to consider corporate tax pertaining to earnings from aeronautical services under shared till. Therefore, the Authority had proposed to exclude non-aeronautical component from revenues considered while determining tax for aeronautical services.

Adjustment of aeronautical Capex

15.3. The Authority has decided to consider aeronautical Capex of ₹ 258.1 crore as given in Table 32 while calculating depreciation as per IT Act

Adjustment of O&M Expenses

15.4. The Authority had proposed to consider O&M expenses as given in Table 46.

Adjustment of aeronautical revenues on account of CGF lease and rent correction

15.5. The Authority had proposed to modify total aeronautical revenues considering lease rentals from CGF as aeronautical as mentioned in para 13.11 and 13.13.

Continuation of existing tariffs in FY 2016-17

15.6. The Authority had proposed to consider existing tariffs while calculating aeronautical revenues for FY 2016-17 as the revised tariffs as submitted by AAI are proposed to be applicable from 01.12.2017 onwards.

Revised Tax as considered by the Authority

15.7. The amount of tax as per submission of AAI and that arrived by the Authority after considering the above mentioned changes is given below:



Table 47 - Amount of Tax for aeronautical services as per AAI submission and as calculated by the Authority for the 2nd control period - Hybrid till

Income Tax (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total
As per AAI	0.0	6.5	9.8	12.7	2.9	31.9
As per Authority	0.0	0.0	4.6	6.5	3.5	14.6

15.8. The detailed calculation of tax for aeronautical service by the Authority is given in table below:

Table 48 - Amount of Tax for aeronautical services as calculated by the Authority for the 2nd control period - Hybrid till

Particular (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Aeronautical Revenues	9.5	26.2	47.8	54.6	62.4
Aeronautical O&M (excluding CHQ/ RHQ Overheads)	18.2	21.2	22.8	24.5	26.5
CHQ/ RHQ Overheads	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8
Depreciation as per IT Act	8.5	8.0	7.5	6.6	21.1
PBT	-20.8	-7.1	13.2	18.9	10.0
Tax for aeronautical services	0.0	0.0	4.6	6.5	3.5

15.9. The taxes actually paid/ apportioned in the 2nd control period are proposed to be trued up after review in the next control period.

Decision No. 11. Taxation

11.a. The Authority decides the corporate tax for aeronautical activities as per Table 48 for the 2nd control period.

11.b. The Authority decides to true up the difference between the actual/ apportioned corporate tax paid and that estimated by the Authority for the 2nd control period during determination of tariffs for the 3rd control period.



16. Aggregate Revenue Requirement for Second control period

16.1. AAI has submitted Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and the yield per passenger (YPP) for the 2nd control period as per hybrid till. AAI has shown the true-up value separately from yield calculations for 2nd control period. During discussions, AAI had requested for including true-up while calculating tariff for 2nd control period.

Table 49 - ARR and Yield as per AAI for the 2nd control period – Hybrid till

Details (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Average Aeronautical RAB	42.9	35.0	27.1	20.2	195.6
Return on Average Aeronautical RAB@14%	6.0	4.9	3.8	2.8	27.4
Aeronautical Operating Expenditure	21.8	25.1	27.3	29.5	32.0
Depreciation on aeronautical RAB	15.1	11.7	7.8	6.1	42.6
Aeronautical Corporate Tax @34.60%	0.0	6.5	9.8	12.7	2.9
Less- 30% of Non-Aeronautical Revenues	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.8
ARR as per AAI	40.5	45.1	45.1	47.2	100.1
Total ARR as per AAI	277.9				
No. of Passengers (as per Actual/Projected)	2,649,829	2,914,812	3,206,293	3,526,922	3,879,614
Discounted ARR	40.5	39.5	34.7	31.9	59.3
True up short fall in 1 st control period as on 01.04.2016	259.5				
PV of ARR (including shortfall) for the control period as on 01.04.2016	465.4				
Total Passengers during the control period	16,177,470				
Yield per passenger for the control period (PV of ARR for the control period/Total passengers during the control period)					287.7
Yield per passenger after changing FY 2016-17 traffic as per actuals					
No. of Passengers (as per Actual/Projected)	2,101,762	2,297,758	2,527,534	2,780,287	3,058,316
Total Passengers during the control period	12,765,657				
Yield per passenger for the control period (PV of ARR for the control period/Total passengers during the control period)					364.5

Authority's examination

16.2. The Authority has examined the calculations of AAI for various elements of the regulatory building blocks that contribute to the calculation of ARR.

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16.3. The Authority has estimated the following ARR and yield for the 2nd control period under hybrid till based on various submissions of AAI and proposals considered by Authority in earlier sections on the building blocks.

Table 50 - ARR and Yield as per Authority for the 2nd control period – Hybrid till

Details (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Average Aeronautical RAB	89.2	86.8	83.3	75.2	186.9
Return on Average Aeronautical RAB@14%	12.5	12.1	11.7	10.5	26.2
Aeronautical Operating Expenditure	21.8	25.2	27.1	29.1	31.3
Depreciation on aeronautical RAB	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.8	14.8
Aeronautical Corporate Tax @34.6%	0.0	0.0	4.6	6.5	3.5
Less – 30% of Non-Aeronautical Revenues	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0
True up short fall in 1st control period as on 01.04.2016	177.1				
ARR as per Authority	217.6	43.0	48.4	50.3	71.7
Total ARR as per Authority	430.9				
Discounted ARR	217.6	37.7	37.2	33.9	42.4
PV of ARR for the control period as on 01.04.2016	368.9				
No. of Passengers (as per Projected)	2,101,762	2,297,758	2,527,534	2,780,287	3,058,316
Total Passengers during the control period	12,765,657				
Yield per passenger for the control period (PV of ARR for the control period/Total passengers during the control period)	289.0				
Target yield per pax	349.0	363.6	378.9	394.7	411.3
Target Aeronautical Revenues	73.4	83.6	95.8	109.7	125.8
PV of Target Aeronautical Revenues for the control period as on 01.04.2016	368.9				



17. Annual Tariff Proposal

17.1. AAI has submitted ATP(s) for all years of the 2nd control period.

17.2. AAI has submitted the revision in tariff w.e.f. 01.04.2017 till 31.03.2021.

17.3. Accordingly AAI has submitted the ATP(s) for 2nd control period in respect of civil enclave Srinagar.

Authority's Examination

17.4. The Authority noted that landing revenues at civil enclave Srinagar is collected by IAF as it is a civil enclave. The Authority further noted that IAF has not approached the Authority for revision of landing charges at civil enclave Srinagar.

17.5. The Authority noted that the tariffs at civil enclave Srinagar had been determined in FY 2000-2001 and it has not been revised since then.

17.6. The Authority noted that AAI's proposed tariff could not be applicable from 01.04.2017.

17.7. The Authority noted that if the existing tariffs applicable at civil enclave Srinagar are not increased for the second control period, there will be shortfall of ₹ 314.0 crore vis-à-vis ARR. The shortfall can either be met by increasing various aeronautical charges such as parking & housing and fuel throughput or increasing UDF or both. Even with the increased parking & housing charges and fuel throughput charges, there is still aeronautical revenues shortfall left vis-à-vis ARR for which the UDF is proposed to reduce the gap. After considering the revised parking & housing and fuel throughput charges as proposed by AAI applicable from 01.12.2017, the resultant shortfall is ₹ 313.96 crore without the proposed UDF. To reduce the remaining shortfall, AAI has proposed the revised UDF of ₹ 350 per departing domestic passenger and ₹ 700 per departing international passenger as given in Table 51.

17.8. The Authority had proposed to merge UDF and PSF (facilitation) charges and only UDF charges to be applicable on each domestic and international embarking passenger w.e.f. 01.12.2017.

17.9. The revised tariffs as applicable from 01.12.2017 as submitted by AAI and as proposed by the Authority are given in table below:



Table 51 - Revised aeronautical tariffs as submitted by AAI and as proposed by the Authority

Particular	Existing Tariff	Revised tariff by AAI	Revised tariff proposed by Authority
Housing Charges			
Up to 40 MT	₹ 4.1 Per Hour Per MT		
Above 40 MT up to 100 MT	₹ 164 + ₹ 7.9 per MT per Hour in excess of 40 MT		
Above 100 MT	₹ 638 + ₹ 11.9 per MT per Hour in excess of 100 MT		
Up to 25 MT		₹ 6 Per Hour Per MT	₹ 6 Per Hour Per MT
Above 25 MT up to 50 MT		₹ 150 + ₹ 8 per MT per Hour in excess of 25 MT	₹ 150 + ₹ 8 per MT per Hour in excess of 25 MT
Above 50 MT up to 100		₹ 350 + ₹ 16 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT	₹ 350 + ₹ 16 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT
Above 100 MT to 200 MT		₹ 1,150 + ₹ 20 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT	₹ 1,150 + ₹ 20 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT
Above 200 MT		₹ 3,150 + ₹ 22 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT	₹ 3,150 + ₹ 22 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT
Parking Charges			
Up to 40 MT	₹ 1.8 Per Hour Per MT		
Above 40 MT up to 100 MT	₹ 72 + ₹ 3.4 per MT per Hour in excess of 40 MT		
Above 100 MT	₹ 276 + ₹ 5.2 per MT per Hour in excess of 100 MT		
Up to 25 MT		₹ 3 Per Hour Per MT	₹ 3 Per Hour Per MT
Above 25 MT up to 50 MT		₹ 75 + ₹ 4 per Hour per MT in excess of 25 MT	₹ 75 + ₹ 4 per Hour per MT in excess of 25 MT
Above 50 MT up to 100		₹ 175 + ₹ 8 per MT	₹ 175 + ₹ 8 per MT



Particular	Existing Tariff	Revised tariff by AAI	Revised tariff proposed by Authority
		per Hour in excess of 50 MT	per Hour in excess of 50 MT
Above 100 MT to 200 MT		₹ 575 + ₹ 10 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT	₹ 575 + ₹ 10 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT
Above 200 MT		₹ 1,575 + ₹ 11 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT	₹ 1,575 + ₹ 11 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT
Throughput Charges			
Rate per KL	₹ 143.1	₹ 143.1	₹ 143.1
Passenger Service Fee (PSF) – Facilitation			
Domestic Passenger (per embarking passenger)	₹ 77 per embarking passenger	₹ 350 per embarking passenger	Nil
	\$ 1.93 per embarking passenger	\$ 5.83 per embarking passenger	Nil
International Passenger (per embarking passenger)	₹ 77 per embarking passenger	₹ 700 per embarking passenger	Nil
	\$ 1.93 per embarking passenger	\$ 11.67 per embarking passenger	Nil
User Development Fee (UDF) (UDF proposed by Authority instead of PSF(FC) above)			
Domestic Passenger (per embarking passenger)	Nil	Nil	₹ 350
International Passenger (per embarking passenger)	Nil	Nil	₹ 700
Passenger Service Fee (PSF) – Security*			
Domestic Passenger (per embarking passenger)	₹ 130	₹ 130	₹ 130
	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25
International Passenger (per embarking passenger)	₹ 130	₹ 130	₹ 130
	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25

* PSF-Security is determined by MoCA and the rates as provided by MoCA from time to time shall be applicable

17.10. Additionally, from 01.04.2018, the increase in tariffs as submitted by AAI is given below. The Authority had proposed to accept the increase in tariffs for the second



control period as submitted by AAI.

17.10.1. Yearly increase of 4% per annum every subsequent year (FY 2018-19 onwards) in UDF per departing passenger

17.10.2. Yearly increase of 4% per annum every subsequent year (FY 2018-19 onwards) in parking and housing charges during the 2nd control period

17.11. The Authority noted that AAI's proposed tariff applicable from 01.12.2017 will not be able to recover the proposed ARR for the 2nd control period. Hence, the Authority had proposed to accept the revised tariffs as submitted by AAI which would be applicable from 01.12.2017. The estimated aeronautical revenues based on tariffs as proposed by AAI is indicated in Table 52.

17.12. The Authority noted that revenue from tariff as proposed by AAI would not meet aeronautical revenue permissible for the 2nd control period. The resultant shortfall as on 01.04.2016 is ₹ 230.4 crores. The Authority had proposed to consider the shortfall of ₹ 230.4 crores as on 01.04.2016 in the 2nd control period while determining tariffs for the 3rd control period.

17.13. The estimated aeronautical revenues based on tariffs as proposed by the Authority is indicated in table below.

Table 52 - Projected Revenue, Target Revenue and shortfall as per the Authority for the 2nd control period

Projected Aero Revenue based on AAI proposed tariffs (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Landing (A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parking and Housing (B)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
UDF/ PSF as per existing rates (C)	8.1	8.8	9.7	10.7	11.8
Fuel Throughput (FTP) + Into Plane (ITP) and lease rentals (D)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ground Handling Charges and lease rentals (E)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
CUTE (F)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cargo Charges (G)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land Lease from Oil Companies (H)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total Projected Revenues without increased UDF (I = A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.7	13.9



Projected Aero Revenue based on AAI proposed tariffs (₹ crore)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Target Aero Revenue	71.4	81.3	93.2	106.8	122.4
Short fall (+)/ Excess (-) in revenue, i.e. difference (Projected – Permissible)	61.8	70.8	81.6	94.1	108.4
PV value of shortfall as on 01.04.2016 with Discount rate (14.00%)	61.8	62.1	62.8	63.5	64.2
Total PV of shortfall as on 01.04.2016 for the control period	314.5				
UDF with revised rates proposed by AAI (J)	8.1	19.3	46.0	52.6	60.2
Total Projected Revenues with increased UDF (K = I-C+J)	9.5	20.9	47.8	54.6	62.4
Target Aero Revenue	73.4	83.6	95.8	109.7	125.8
Short fall (+)/ Excess (-) in revenue, i.e. difference (Projected – Permissible)	63.8	62.6	48.0	55.1	63.4
PV value of short fall (+)/ excess (-) revenue as on 01.04.2016 with Discount rate (14.00%)	63.8	54.9	36.9	37.2	37.5
Total PV of short fall (+)/ excess (-) difference as on 01.04.2016 for the control period	230.4				

17.14. The Authority noted that AAI has taken 6% inflation rate while determining the Yield per Passenger for tariff years in the 2nd control period and X factor of 0.01% from FY 2018-19 onwards. As per RBI issued Results of the Survey of Professional Forecasters on Macroeconomic Indicators – Round 45, the WPI inflation is forecasted to be 4.2% for the next 5 years. The Authority had proposed to revise WPI for the 2nd control period to 4.2%.

17.15. The Authority had proposed that any shortfall/ excess in revenues for the 2nd control period based on proposed tariffs by the Authority would be considered while determining aeronautical tariffs for the 3rd control period.

17.16. The Authority notes that ASQ rating at civil enclave Srinagar has been more than 3.75 in every quarter of 1st control period as required under Section 6.14.3 of Airport Guidelines. Details of the ASQ ratings are provided below.



Table 53 – Quarterly ASQ rating of civil enclave at Srinagar during the 1st control period

Quarter	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Q1	NA	4.09	4.18	4.75	4.72
Q2	NA	4.11	4.28	4.38	4.58
Q3	NA	4.11	4.34	4.22	4.26
Q4	NA	4.16	4.15	4.77	4.59
Average	-	4.12	4.24	4.53	4.54

17.17. Based on the material before it and its analysis, the Authority proposed the following:

17.17.1. To accept Annual Tariff Proposals as given in Table 51 (and Annexure) for determination of tariff during 2nd control period as the present value of proposed revenues (yield) by AAI is lower than the present value of ARR (yield) as per Authority.

17.17.2. To continue with waiver of landing charges for (a) aircraft with a maximum certified capacity of less than 80 seats, being operated by domestic scheduled operators (b) Helicopters of all types as approved by Govt. of India vide order no. G.17018/7/2001- AAI dated 09.02.2004 in order to encourage and promote intra-regional connectivity at civil enclave Srinagar.

17.17.3. To provide waiver of landing and other charges in line with the Order No. 20/ 2016-17 dated 31.03.2017 of the Authority

17.17.4. To merge UDF and PSF (facilitation) charges and only UDF charges to be applicable on each domestic and international embarking passenger w.e.f. 01.12.2017.

17.17.5. To consider shortfall/ excess in revenues for the 2nd control period based on proposed tariffs by AAI while determining aeronautical tariffs for the 3rd control period.

Stakeholders' comments and Authority's observations

ATA's comments

Order no. 14/2017-18



- 17.18. It was observed that the tariff is being calculated based on actuals/ projections. The efficiency of operations at various airports is not being considered at present. However, AERA has clarified that a study is being undertaken to factor this Issue. We suggest that, any revision in the projections resulting in lower tariff should be passed on to the Air Travellers on a periodical basis.
- 17.19. Charges should be optimized to make it affordable to the consumer without sacrificing the quality of the service.
- 17.20. We suggest that standard should be established, for service to be provided i.e. seating arrangement, essential services (catering, medicines, cleanliness of toilets etc.), proper & user-friendly facility in uniform pattern at all respective airports for senior citizens/ disabled air travellers - both at the ground and at the time of boarding/ de-boarding to/from the seats of a aircrafts.
- 17.21. The airports in contention are not up to the mark in terms of service qualities. The tariffs should be linked to service quality levels.
- 17.22. ATS / CNS are also a regulated service as per the AERA act. AERA should also consider determining the tariff for these services. Why the cost for these should be passed on to the airports.

AAI's submission to ATA's comments

- 17.23. With respect to ATA's comment on the facilities at the airport, AAI stated that most of the facilities are available at AAI Airports. More facilities would be added for Senior Citizen and Disabled persons.
- 17.24. With respect to ATA' comment on the service quality, AAI stated that the ASQ ratings by ACI are available at AAI Website for all these Airports. ASQ ratings are done on the basis of broad service parameters.
- 17.25. With respect to ATA's comment on the ATS/ CNS charges, AAI stated that neither cost nor revenue of ATS/ CNS are not considered while determining the tariff of major airports.

Authority's examination of ATA's comments and AAI's submission to ATA's comments

- 17.26. With respect to the lower tariffs if O&M expenditure are revised, the Authority



determines tariffs for a control period of 5 years. Hence, the Authority would consider the results of the study for reasonableness of the O&M expenditure while true-up of the O&M expenditure of 2nd control period. This would be considered in the determination of aeronautical tariffs for 3rd control period. Hence, the impact of revision in projections of O&M expenditure would be considered in tariff determination of 3rd control period.

17.27. With respect to overall benchmark for service quality levels, the Authority has proposed to undertake a pilot study to assess the service quality levels at a few select airports. The study will be objective, technology based and will focus on passenger experience as well as the views of the airlines. Based on the pilot study, the methodology will be defined and the service quality at all major airports will be assessed. The linking of tariffs to service quality can be made only after this exercise is carried out.

17.28. The Authority has noted ATA's comments on regulation of ANS charges. The Authority is currently in the process of determining the airport charges other than ANS at these airports. The Authority would separately issue guidelines and then, take up determination of ANS charges.

IOCL's comments

17.29. IOCL has submitted that AERA has proposed Fuel throughput charges 143.10 per kl applicable from 01.10.2017 to 31.03.2018 for civil enclave at Srinagar. Indian Oil has no objection in the throughput charge demanded by AAI for the said period. However, any new order may only be released on prospective basis.

HPCL's comments

17.30. HPCL has submitted that AERA has proposed Fuel throughput charges 143.10 per kl applicable from 01.10.2017 to 31.03.2018 and from 01.04.2018, yearly increase of 5% per annum every subsequent year (FY 2018-19 onwards) during the 2nd control period. We shall abide by the decision taken by AERA. However, any revision in fuel throughput charges (FTC) should be approved on prospective basis only.

AAI's submission on IOCL's comments

17.31. The fuel throughput charges proposed by AAI for Srinagar is prospective i.e.



applicable w.e.f. 01.11.2017.

Authority's examination of IOCL's and HPCL's comments and AAI's submission on IOCL's comments

17.32. With respect to IOCL's and HPCL's comment on determining FTC on prospective basis, the Authority notes that the FTC at civil enclave Srinagar and many other airports operated by AAI are subject to the commercial agreement between AAI and oil companies. In as much as, the Authority has considered FTC as an aeronautical charge and revenues arising therefrom as aeronautical revenues, such revenue in the hands of AAI would be reckoned towards aeronautical charges. Having considered all these factors, the Authority decides to accept levy of revised FTC as proposed by AAI. This rate shall be effective from 01.12.2017.

BAOA's comments

17.33. In respect of the tariff card proposed by the Authority, BAOA submitted as follows:

17.33.1. **Ground Handling (GH) Charges:** Though the income from GH charges and FTC has been considered as aeronautical revenue, the GH charges for various such services undertaken at all these five public airports have not been proposed as part of the aeronautical tariff. The issue of GH charges to be treated as aeronautical services at an airport, as defined in AERA Act, has been repeatedly discussed in MoCA in the presence of AERA's representatives. It is, therefore, requested that separate proposal for GH charges at these five airports may please be immediately sought from airport operators as part of MYTP.

17.33.2. **Housing Charges:** As brought out during discussions on 18 September 2017, all the five airport operators be asked to specify the aeronautical assets being provided for housing of the aircraft, which attracts double the tariff than parking in the open on the tarmac. This is to ensure adherence to provision of AERA Act (para 2(a)(iii) wherein housing or parking an aircraft, in the hangar, or any other ground facilities offered in connection with aircraft operations, is an aeronautical service at public airports.

17.33.3. **Fuel Throughput charges (FTC):** While FTC charges both at Goa and Pune are



Rs. 112.1 per KL, the same charges at Kolkata are Rs. 1478.94 per KL. On querying from public sector oil companies supplying ATF at these public airports, it has been learnt that these charges are not for any additional services provided by the airport operator. Therefore, FTC happens to be the illegal royalty being charged by airport operator at public airports. This is in contravention with NCAP 2016 and the recent AERA's Order 08/2017-18 (para 5b) on GH services prohibiting charging of royalty or revenue share in any form for aeronautical services.

Therefore please do not allow any FTC charges at these airports, in view of the fact that separate lease rentals are already being paid by all companies for using the premises of the airport for supplying fuel

17.33.4. Para 12b of Consultation Papers (waiving of landing and other charges to RCS flights): Please refer common provision for all airports in this regard referring AERA's Order no. 20/2016-17 dt. 31 March 2017. It is pointed out that, due to delayed development of airport facilities at many major airports, this Order becomes non-implementable by airport operators citing reasons of congestions. Therefore, it is imperative for AERA to immediately monitor timely development of aeronautical infrastructure at all major airports to ensure all public airports continue to perform as per standards and deliver quality, continuity and reliability of the service as specified by Central Government (MoCA). Development expenditure is duly considered while deciding tariff thus, necessitating close monitoring.

17.33.5. Annual review of development activities at major airports by AERA:- In order to discharge its duties, as mention in para 13(1)(d) of the Act, AERA must do annual review of approved development plans for all the major airports, post approving the MYTP. In addition to the AAI managed airports, the other PPP model airports at major metros also fall under the same provision of AERA Act. The Operations, Management, Development Agreement (OMDA) signed with the PPP model public airports, would also require AERA to critical monitor the development part of the agreement as



economic regulator. The operations and management part of OMDA would continue to be monitored by DGCA for annual review of 'airport license' for these public airports. Please ensure a mechanism is in place for monitoring the development of these airports, as per the approved master plan, to enable AERA perform its duties stated at AERA Act para 13(1)(d). This has become all the more necessary after shifting from 'single till' to 'hybrid till' to provide more non-aeronautical revenue for faster and timely development of aeronautical infrastructure at all these public airports.

It is submit that any unauthorised charge or delayed development at public airports would ultimately lead to unfair charges being levied to the fare paying public.

AAI's submission to BAOA's comments

17.34. In regards to BAOA's comments on GH Charges, AAI stated that AAI has considered GHA as Aeronautical Revenue. The charges of GHA is regulated by AERA. AERA will separately fix the charges of independent service provider.

17.35. In regards to BAOA's comments on housing charges, AAI stated that AAI has considered Hangar Charges as Non-Aeronautical Revenue. If hangars are used for rent/leases to the airlines, it is to be considered as non-aeronautical income. Whereas if hangars are used for only housing of aircraft and not let out for rent or lease then it is to be considered as aeronautical income.

17.36. In regards to BAOA's comments on FTC, AAI stated that Fuel Throughput Charges are considered as Aeronautical Charges. It reduces the revenue requirement of a particular airport.

Authority's examination of BAOA's comments and AAI's submission to BAOA's comments

17.37. The Authority has noted the comment from BAOA regarding the ground handling charges and the response of AAI to BAOA's comments. It is clarified that ground handling activities at civil enclave Srinagar are undertaken by ground handling agencies and not by airport operator. Hence, the ground handling charges are not included in the Consultation Paper of the airport operator. The Authority will separately fix the ground handling charges of independent service providers.



- 17.38. The Authority has noted the comment from BAOA regarding the housing charges and the response of AAI to BAOA's comments. The Authority clarifies that so far hangars have been considered as non-aeronautical assets by the Authority. However, if a view emerges that hangars are aeronautical facilities and should be considered as aeronautical assets then the Authority will come up with separate consultation and determine a methodology to determine the charges.
- 17.39. The Authority has noted the comment from BAOA regarding the FTC and the response of AAI to BAOA's comments. The Authority notes that FTC is an aeronautical tariff which is used to recover the ARR during the control period. In case FTC charges are not levied, as proposed, then the other aeronautical charges such as landing, parking, housing and UDF would have to be increased to recover the ARR. The Authority further notes that it determines the ARR for a control period and the tariff structure, including FTC, to recover such ARR is proposed by the airport operator. Hence, as the ARR recovery in a control period is different for each of the airport, FTC can be different at each of these airports. Further, the Authority does not find any evidence under NCAP 2016 or AERA's Order no. 08/ 2017-18 that the royalty being charged on aeronautical services by airport operator at public airports is not allowed.
- 17.40 The Authority has noted the comment from BAOA regarding waiving of landing and other charges to RCS flights. The Authority notes that certain airports may be constrained by lack of space to develop facilities required for RCS flights. Wherever land is available airport assets should be constructed to take care of RCS flights. The Authority will undertake a pilot project to assess service quality parameters at some of the airports and then will take up a regular project for service quality assessment at all major airports.

Decision No. 12. Tariff rate card

- 12.a. The Authority decides to accept Annual Tariff Proposals as given in Table 51 (and Annexure) for the 2nd control period as the present value of proposed revenues (yield) by AAI is lower than the present value of ARR (yield) as per Authority. The Authority decides to accept the increase in tariffs for subsequent years of the second



control period as below:

- (i) Increase of 4% per annum every subsequent year (FY 2018-19 onwards) in UDF per departing passenger
 - (ii) Increase of 4% per annum every subsequent year (FY 2018-19 onwards) in parking and housing charges during the 2nd control period
- 12.b. The Authority decides to continue with waiver of landing charges for (a) aircraft with a maximum certified capacity of less than 80 seats, being operated by domestic scheduled operators (b) Helicopters of all types as approved by Govt. of India vide order no. G.17018/7/2001- AAI dated 09.02.2004 in order to encourage and promote intra-regional connectivity at civil enclave Srinagar.
- 12.c. The Authority decides to provide waiver of landing and other charges in line with the Order No. 20/ 2016-17 dated 31.03.2017 of the Authority.
- 12.d. The Authority decides to merge UDF and PSF (facilitation) charges and only UDF charges to be applicable on each domestic and international embarking passenger w.e.f. 01.12.2017.
- 12.e. The Authority decides to consider shortfall/ excess in revenues for the 2nd control period based on proposed tariffs by AAI while determining aeronautical tariffs for the 3rd control period.



18. Summary of Orders

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AERA

19. Order

- 19.1. In exercise of powers conferred by Section 13 (1) (a) of the AERA Act, 2008 and based on the above decisions, the Authority hereby determines the aeronautical tariffs to be levied at civil enclave Srinagar from 01.12.2017 are placed at Annexure I. The tariffs for the subsequent tariff years (i.e. FY 2018-19, FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21) will be effective from 1st April of each Tariff Year, during the current Control Period with increase in tariffs as specified under Decision no. 12.
- 19.2. In exercise of powers conferred by Section 13 (1) (b) of the AERA Act, 2008, read with Rule 89 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Authority hereby determines the rate of UDF as indicated in the rate card at Annexure I. These rates will be effective from 01.12.2017.
- 19.3. The tariffs determined herein are ceiling rates, exclusive of taxes, if any.

By the Order of and in the Name of the Authority

सत्यमेव जयते


(Puja Jindal)
Secretary

To,

Airports Authority of India

Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan

Safdarjung Airport

New Delhi -110003

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Annexure 1 – Detailed Tariff Card as per the Authority applicable from 01.12.2017 or date of issuance of the AIC, whichever is later to 31.03.2018

I) PARKING AND HOUSING CHARGES

Weight of the Aircraft	Parking Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)	Housing Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)
Up to 25 MT	₹ 3 Per Hour Per MT	₹ 6 Per Hour Per MT
Above 25 MT up to 50 MT	₹ 75 + ₹ 4 per Hour per MT in excess of 25 MT	₹ 150 + ₹ 8 per MT per Hour in excess of 25 MT
Above 50 MT up to 100	₹ 175 + ₹ 8 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT	₹ 350 + ₹ 16 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT
Above 100 MT to 200 MT	₹ 575 + ₹ 10 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT	₹ 1,150 + ₹ 20 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT
Above 200 MT	₹ 1,575 + ₹ 11 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT	₹ 3,150 + ₹ 22 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT

Note

1)	No parking charges shall be levied for the first two hours. While calculating free parking period, standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of time taken between touch down time and actual parking time on the parking stand. Another standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of taxing time of aircraft from parking stand to take off point. These periods shall be applicable for each aircraft irrespective of actual time taken in the movement of aircraft after landing and before take-off.
2)	For calculating chargeable parking time, part of an hour shall be rounded off to the nearest hour.
3)	Charges shall be calculated on the basis of nearest MT.
4)	Charges for each parking period shall be rounded off to nearest Rupee
5)	At the in-contact stands and open stands, after free parking, for the next two hours normal parking charges shall be levied. After this period, the charges shall be double the normal parking charges.
6)	It is decided to waive off the night parking charges in principle for all domestic scheduled operators at Srinagar Airport if the State Government has brought the rate of tax (VAT) on ATF up to 5%. The above waiver of night parking charges (between 2200 hrs. to 0600 hrs) will be made applicable from the date of implementation of 5% tax on ATF by the State Govt. In the event of upward revision in the tax rate of ATF by the State Govt., the relief of free night parking charges will also be deemed to be withdrawn for all the airports within the jurisdiction of the said State.



II) THROUGHPUT CHARGES

Rate Per KL (IN ₹)
143.1

III) PASSENGER SERVICE FEE (PSF) – SECURITY*

- 1) Rs. 130/- per embarking International/ Domestic passenger.
- 2) US \$ 3.25 (US \$ Three and twenty five cents only) per passenger in respect of the tickets issued against Dollar Tariff.
- 3) Collection charges: if the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of invoice, then collection charges at ₹ 2.50% of PSF per passenger shall be paid by AAI. No collection charges shall be paid in case the airline fails to pay the PSF to AAI within the credit period of 15 days. Wherever collection charges are payable the amount shall be settled within 15 days.
- 4) No PSF (Security) will be levied for Transit Passengers.
- 5) For conversion of US \$ into ₹ the rate as on 1st day of the month for 1st fortnightly billing period and rate as on 16th of the month for the 2nd fortnightly billing period shall be adopted. If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of bills, then collection at 2.5% of PSF per passenger is payable.

* PSF-Security is determined by MoCA and the rates as provided by MoCA from time to time shall be applicable

IV) USER DEVELOPMENT FEE (UDF)

Particulars	in ₹
Domestic per embarking passenger	₹ 350
International per embarking passenger	₹ 700

Notes

1)	Collection Charge: If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of invoice then collection charges at ₹ 5 per departing passenger shall be paid by AAI. No collection charges shall be paid in case the airline fails to pay the UDF invoice to AAI within the credit period of 15 days or in case of any part payment. To be eligible to claim this collection charges, the airlines should have no overdue on any account with AAI. Wherever collection charges are payable the amount shall be settled within 15 days.
2)	No collection charges are payable to casual operator/non-scheduled operators
3)	For calculating the UDF in foreign currency, the RBI reference conversion rate as on the last day of the previous month for tickets issued in the 1 st fortnight and rate as on 15 th of the month for tickets issued in the 2 nd fortnight shall be adopted.



4)	Revised UDF charges will be applicable on tickets issued on or after 01.12.2017 or date of issuance of the AIC, whichever is later.
5)	No UDF will be levied for Transit Passengers

V) Exemption from levy and collection from UDF and PSF (SC) at the Airports

The Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India vide order no. AV.16011/002/2008-AAI dated 30.11.2011 has directed AAI to exempt the following categories of persons from levy and collection of UDF & PSF (Security).

- (a) Children (under age of 2 years),
- (b) Holders of Diplomatic Passport,
- (c) Airlines crew on duty including sky marshals & airline crew on board for the particular flight only (this would not include Dead Head Crew, or ground personnel),
- (d) Persons travelling on official duty on aircraft operated by Indian Armed Forces,
- (e) Persons traveling on official duty for United Nations Peace Keeping Missions.
- (f) Transit/transfer passengers (this exemption may be granted to all the passengers transiting up to 24 hrs. "A passenger is treated in transit only if onward travel journey is within 24 hrs. from arrival into airport and is part of the same ticket, in case 2 separate tickets are issued it would not be treated as transit passenger").
- (g) Passengers departing from the Indian airports due to involuntary re-routing i.e. technical problems or weather conditions.

VI) GENERAL CONDITION:

- a) Flight operating under Regional Connectivity Scheme will be completely exempted from charges as per Order No. 20/ 2016-17 dated 31.03.2017 of the Authority from the date the scheme is operationalized by GOI.
- b) All the above Charges are excluding of GST. GST at the applicable rates are payable in addition to above charges.



Annexure 2 – Detailed Tariff Card as per the Authority applicable from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

I) PARKING AND HOUSING CHARGES

Weight of the Aircraft	Parking Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)	Housing Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)
Up to 25 MT	₹ 3.1 Per Hour Per MT	₹ 6.2 Per Hour Per MT
Above 25 MT up to 50 MT	₹ 77.5 + ₹ 4.2 per Hour per MT in excess of 25 MT	₹ 155.0 + ₹ 8.3 per MT per Hour in excess of 25 MT
Above 50 MT up to 100	₹ 182.5 + ₹ 8.3 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT	₹ 362.5 + ₹ 16.6 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT
Above 100 MT to 200 MT	₹ 597.5 + ₹ 10.4 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT	₹ 1192.5 + ₹ 20.8 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT
Above 200 MT	₹ 1637.5 + ₹ 11.4 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT	₹ 3272.5 + ₹ 22.9 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT

Note

1)	No parking charges shall be levied for the first two hours. While calculating free parking period, standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of time taken between touch down time and actual parking time on the parking stand. Another standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of taxing time of aircraft from parking stand to take off point. These periods shall be applicable for each aircraft irrespective of actual time taken in the movement of aircraft after landing and before take-off.
2)	For calculating chargeable parking time, part of an hour shall be rounded off to the nearest hour.
3)	Charges shall be calculated on the basis of nearest MT.
4)	Charges for each parking period shall be rounded off to nearest Rupee
5)	At the in-contact stands and open stands, after free parking, for the next two hours normal parking charges shall be levied. After this period, the charges shall be double the normal parking charges.
6)	It is decided to waive off the night parking charges in principle for all domestic scheduled operators at Srinagar Airport if the State Government has brought the rate of tax (VAT) on ATF up to 5%. The above waiver of night parking charges (between 2200 hrs. to 0600 hrs) will be made applicable from the date of implementation of 5% tax on ATF by the State Govt. In the event of upward revision in the tax rate of ATF by the State Govt., the relief of free night parking charges will also be deemed to be withdrawn for all the airports within the jurisdiction of the said State.



II) THROUGHPUT CHARGES

Rate Per KL (IN ₹)
143.1

III) PASSENGER SERVICE FEE (PSF) – SECURITY*

- 1) Rs. 130/- per embarking International/ Domestic passenger.
- 2) US \$ 3.25 (US \$ Three and twenty five cents only) per passenger in respect of the tickets issued against Dollar Tariff.
- 3) Collection charges: if the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of invoice, then collection charges at ₹ 2.50% of PSF per passenger shall be paid by AAI. No collection charges shall be paid in case the airline fails to pay the PSF to AAI within the credit period of 15 days. Wherever collection charges are payable the amount shall be settled within 15 days.
- 4) No PSF (Security) will be levied for Transit Passengers.
- 5) For conversion of US \$ into ₹ the rate as on 1st day of the month for 1st fortnightly billing period and rate as on 16th of the month for the 2nd fortnightly billing period shall be adopted. If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of bills, then collection at 2.5% of PSF per passenger is payable.

* PSF-Security is determined by MoCA and the rates as provided by MoCA from time to time shall be applicable

IV) USER DEVELOPMENT FEE (UDF)

Particulars	in ₹
Domestic per embarking passenger	₹ 364
International per embarking passenger	₹ 728

Notes

1)	Collection Charge: If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of invoice then collection charges at ₹ 5 per departing passenger shall be paid by AAI. No collection charges shall be paid in case the airline fails to pay the UDF invoice to AAI within the credit period of 15 days or in case of any part payment. To be eligible to claim this collection charges, the airlines should have no overdue on any account with AAI. Wherever collection charges are payable the amount shall be settled within 15 days.
2)	No collection charges are payable to casual operator/non-scheduled operators
3)	For calculating the UDF in foreign currency, the RBI reference conversion rate as on the last day of the previous month for tickets issued in the 1 st fortnight and rate as on 15 th of the month for tickets issued in the 2 nd fortnight shall be adopted.



4)	No UDF will be levied for Transit Passengers
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V) Exemption from levy and collection from UDF and PSF (SC) at the Airports

The Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India vide order no. AV.16011/002/2008-AAI dated 30.11.2011 has directed AAI to exempt the following categories of persons from levy and collection of UDF & PSF (Security).

- (a) Children (under age of 2 years),
- (b) Holders of Diplomatic Passport,
- (c) Airlines crew on duty including sky marshals & airline crew on board for the particular flight only (this would not include Dead Head Crew, or ground personnel),
- (d) Persons travelling on official duty on aircraft operated by Indian Armed Forces,
- (e) Persons traveling on official duty for United Nations Peace Keeping Missions.
- (f) Transit/transfer passengers (this exemption may be granted to all the passengers transiting up to 24 hrs. "A passenger is treated in transit only if onward travel journey is within 24 hrs. from arrival into airport and is part of the same ticket, in case 2 separate tickets are issued it would not be treated as transit passenger").
- (g) Passengers departing from the Indian airports due to involuntary re-routing i.e. technical problems or weather conditions.

VI) GENERAL CONDITION:

- a) Flight operating under Regional Connectivity Scheme will be completely exempted from charges as per Order No. 20/ 2016-17 dated 31.03.2017 of the Authority from the date the scheme is operationalized by GOI.
- b) All the above Charges are excluding of GST. GST at the applicable rates are payable in addition to above charges.



Annexure 3 – Detailed Tariff Card as per the Authority applicable from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

I) PARKING AND HOUSING CHARGES

Weight of the Aircraft	Parking Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)	Housing Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)
Up to 25 MT	₹ 3.2 Per Hour Per MT	₹ 6.4 Per Hour Per MT
Above 25 MT up to 50 MT	₹ 80.0 + ₹ 4.4 per Hour per MT in excess of 25 MT	₹ 160.0 + ₹ 8.6 per MT per Hour in excess of 25 MT
Above 50 MT up to 100	₹ 190.0 + ₹ 8.6 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT	₹ 375.0 + ₹ 17.3 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT
Above 100 MT to 200 MT	₹ 620.0 + ₹ 10.8 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT	₹ 1240.0 + ₹ 21.6 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT
Above 200 MT	₹ 1700.0 + ₹ 11.9 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT	₹ 3400.0 + ₹ 23.8 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT

Note

1)	No parking charges shall be levied for the first two hours. While calculating free parking period, standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of time taken between touch down time and actual parking time on the parking stand. Another standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of taxing time of aircraft from parking stand to take off point. These periods shall be applicable for each aircraft irrespective of actual time taken in the movement of aircraft after landing and before take-off.
2)	For calculating chargeable parking time, part of an hour shall be rounded off to the nearest hour.
3)	Charges shall be calculated on the basis of nearest MT.
4)	Charges for each parking period shall be rounded off to nearest Rupee
5)	At the in-contact stands and open stands, after free parking, for the next two hours normal parking charges shall be levied. After this period, the charges shall be double the normal parking charges.
6)	It is decided to waive off the night parking charges in principle for all domestic scheduled operators at Srinagar Airport if the State Government has brought the rate of tax (VAT) on ATF up to 5%. The above waiver of night parking charges (between 2200 hrs. to 0600 hrs) will be made applicable from the date of implementation of 5% tax on ATF by the State Govt. In the event of upward revision in the tax rate of ATF by the State Govt., the relief of free night parking charges will also be deemed to be withdrawn for all the airports within the jurisdiction of the said State.



II) THROUGHPUT CHARGES

Rate Per KL (IN ₹)
143.1

III) PASSENGER SERVICE FEE (PSF) – SECURITY*

- 1) Rs. 130/- per embarking International/ Domestic passenger.
- 2) US \$ 3.25 (US \$ Three and twenty five cents only) per passenger in respect of the tickets issued against Dollar Tariff.
- 3) Collection charges: if the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of invoice, then collection charges at ₹ 2.50% of PSF per passenger shall be paid by AAI. No collection charges shall be paid in case the airline fails to pay the PSF to AAI within the credit period of 15 days. Wherever collection charges are payable the amount shall be settled within 15 days.
- 4) No PSF (Security) will be levied for Transit Passengers.
- 5) For conversion of US \$ into ₹ the rate as on 1st day of the month for 1st fortnightly billing period and rate as on 16th of the month for the 2nd fortnightly billing period shall be adopted. If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of bills, then collection at 2.5% of PSF per passenger is payable.

* PSF-Security is determined by MoCA and the rates as provided by MoCA from time to time shall be applicable

IV) USER DEVELOPMENT FEE (UDF)

Particulars	in ₹
Domestic per embarking passenger	₹ 379
International per embarking passenger	₹ 757

Notes

1)	Collection Charge: If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of invoice then collection charges at ₹ 5 per departing passenger shall be paid by AAI. No collection charges shall be paid in case the airline fails to pay the UDF invoice to AAI within the credit period of 15 days or in case of any part payment. To be eligible to claim this collection charges, the airlines should have no overdue on any account with AAI. Wherever collection charges are payable the amount shall be settled within 15 days.
2)	No collection charges are payable to casual operator/non-scheduled operators
3)	For calculating the UDF in foreign currency, the RBI reference conversion rate as on the last day of the previous month for tickets issued in the 1 st fortnight and rate as on 15 th of the month for tickets issued in the 2 nd fortnight shall be adopted.



4)	No UDF will be levied for Transit Passengers
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V) Exemption from levy and collection from UDF and PSF (SC) at the Airports

The Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India vide order no. AV.16011/002/2008-AAI dated 30.11.2011 has directed AAI to exempt the following categories of persons from levy and collection of UDF & PSF (Security).

- (a) Children (under age of 2 years),
- (b) Holders of Diplomatic Passport,
- (c) Airlines crew on duty including sky marshals & airline crew on board for the particular flight only (this would not include Dead Head Crew, or ground personnel),
- (d) Persons travelling on official duty on aircraft operated by Indian Armed Forces,
- (e) Persons traveling on official duty for United Nations Peace Keeping Missions.
- (f) Transit/transfer passengers (this exemption may be granted to all the passengers transiting up to 24 hrs. "A passenger is treated in transit only if onward travel journey is within 24 hrs. from arrival into airport and is part of the same ticket, in case 2 separate tickets are issued it would not be treated as transit passenger").
- (g) Passengers departing from the Indian airports due to involuntary re-routing i.e. technical problems or weather conditions.

VI) GENERAL CONDITION:

- a) Flight operating under Regional Connectivity Scheme will be completely exempted from charges as per Order No. 20/ 2016-17 dated 31.03.2017 of the Authority from the date the scheme is operationalized by GOI.
- b) All the above Charges are excluding of GST. GST at the applicable rates are payable in addition to above charges.



Annexure 4 – Detailed Tariff Card as per the Authority applicable from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021

I) PARKING AND HOUSING CHARGES

Weight of the Aircraft	Parking Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)	Housing Charges Rates per Hour (In ₹)
Up to 25 MT	₹ 3.3 Per Hour Per MT	₹ 6.7 Per Hour Per MT
Above 25 MT up to 50 MT	₹ 82.5 + ₹ 4.6 per Hour per MT in excess of 25 MT	₹ 167.5 + ₹ 8.9 per MT per Hour in excess of 25 MT
Above 50 MT up to 100	₹ 197.5 + ₹ 8.9 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT	₹ 390.0 + ₹ 18.0 per MT per Hour in excess of 50 MT
Above 100 MT to 200 MT	₹ 642.5 + ₹ 11.2 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT	₹ 1290.0 + ₹ 22.5 per MT per Hours in excess of 100 MT
Above 200 MT	₹ 1762.5 + ₹ 12.4 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT	₹ 3540.0 + ₹ 24.8 per MT per Hours in excess of 200 MT

Note

1)	No parking charges shall be levied for the first two hours. While calculating free parking period, standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of time taken between touch down time and actual parking time on the parking stand. Another standard time of 15 minutes shall be added on account of taxing time of aircraft from parking stand to take off point. These periods shall be applicable for each aircraft irrespective of actual time taken in the movement of aircraft after landing and before take-off.
2)	For calculating chargeable parking time, part of an hour shall be rounded off to the nearest hour.
3)	Charges shall be calculated on the basis of nearest MT.
4)	Charges for each parking period shall be rounded off to nearest Rupee
5)	At the in-contact stands and open stands, after free parking, for the next two hours normal parking charges shall be levied. After this period, the charges shall be double the normal parking charges.
6)	It is decided to waive off the night parking charges in principle for all domestic scheduled operators at Srinagar Airport if the State Government has brought the rate of tax (VAT) on ATF up to 5%. The above waiver of night parking charges (between 2200 hrs. to 0600 hrs) will be made applicable from the date of implementation of 5% tax on ATF by the State Govt. In the event of upward revision in the tax rate of ATF by the State Govt., the relief of free night parking charges will also be deemed to be withdrawn for all the airports within the jurisdiction of the said State.



II) THROUGHPUT CHARGES

Rate Per KL (IN ₹)
143.1

III) PASSENGER SERVICE FEE (PSF) – SECURITY*

- 1) Rs. 130/- per embarking International/ Domestic passenger.
- 2) US \$ 3.25 (US \$ Three and twenty five cents only) per passenger in respect of the tickets issued against Dollar Tariff.
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- 4) No PSF (Security) will be levied for Transit Passengers.
- 5) For conversion of US \$ into ₹ the rate as on 1st day of the month for 1st fortnightly billing period and rate as on 16th of the month for the 2nd fortnightly billing period shall be adopted. If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of bills, then collection at 2.5% of PSF per passenger is payable.

* PSF-Security is determined by MoCA and the rates as provided by MoCA from time to time shall be applicable

IV) USER DEVELOPMENT FEE (UDF)

Particulars	in ₹
Domestic per embarking passenger	₹ 394
International per embarking passenger	₹ 787

Notes

1)	Collection Charge: If the payment is made within 15 days of receipt of invoice then collection charges at ₹ 5 per departing passenger shall be paid by AAI. No collection charges shall be paid in case the airline fails to pay the UDF invoice to AAI within the credit period of 15 days or in case of any part payment. To be eligible to claim this collection charges, the airlines should have no overdue on any account with AAI. Wherever collection charges are payable the amount shall be settled within 15 days.
2)	No collection charges are payable to casual operator/non-scheduled operators
3)	For calculating the UDF in foreign currency, the RBI reference conversion rate as on the last day of the previous month for tickets issued in the 1 st fortnight and rate as on 15 th of the month for tickets issued in the 2 nd fortnight shall be adopted.



4)	No UDF will be levied for Transit Passengers
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V) Exemption from levy and collection from UDF and PSF (SC) at the Airports

The Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India vide order no. AV.16011/002/2008-AAI dated 30.11.2011 has directed AAI to exempt the following categories of persons from levy and collection of UDF & PSF (Security).

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VI) GENERAL CONDITION:

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- b) All the above Charges are excluding of GST. GST at the applicable rates are payable in addition to above charges.

