



Regional Connectivity Scheme
(RCS or the Scheme)
Ministry of Civil Aviation,
Government of India

Version 5.4 – August 2024

Contents

1	Scheme Objectives and Guiding Principles	5
1.1	Background.....	5
1.2	Scheme Objective	7
1.3	Guiding Principles of the Scheme	7
1.4	Definitions	8
2	Features of the Scheme	13
2.1	Key Constructs	13
2.2	Airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads to be covered under the Scheme	18
2.3	Airfare Caps.....	18
2.4	Aircraft Categories.....	20
2.5	VGF Cap.....	20
2.6	RCF Allocation	22
2.7	ASKMs on RCS Flight.....	23
2.8	Exclusivity of operations.....	24
2.9	Miscellaneous.....	25
3	Operating Mechanism of the Scheme	26
3.1	Introduction	26
3.2	Eligibility Criteria for Proposals	26
3.3	Minimum Performance Specifications for an RCS Flight.....	28
3.4	Submission of Initial Proposals	29
3.5	Network Proposal.....	30
3.6	Proposal submission requirements	30
3.7	Identification of RCS Routes as part of Initial Proposal(s)	32
3.8	Selection of proposals for counter bidding.....	33
3.9	Invitation of Counter Proposals.....	34
3.10	Evaluation of proposals and Applicant selection.....	35
3.11	Evaluation of Financial Proposal for an Individual Route Proposal.....	36
3.12	Evaluation of Financial Proposals for a Network Proposals	37
3.13	Evaluation of Financial Proposals for Simultaneous Proposals	38
3.14	Right to Match.....	41
3.15	Performance Guarantee	42
3.16	Change in deployed capacity	43
3.17	Prioritisation Framework	46

3.18	Exit from the Scheme	47
3.19	Reporting Obligations for a Selected Airline Operator.....	48
3.20	Disbursement of Funds.....	48
	Annexure – 1A: List of Underserved Airports / Airstrips in the country	50
	Annexure – 1B: List of Unserved Airports / Airstrips in the country	52
	Annexure – 1C: List of Water Aerodromes.....	59
	Annexure – 1D: List of Heliports	60
	Annexure – 2: Airfare Cap under RCS.....	70
	Annexure – 3: VGF Cap under RCS.....	72
	Annexure – 4: Airfare Cap Indexation Formula.....	75
	Annexure – 5: VGF Cap Indexation Formula.....	78
	Annexure – 6: List of airports under prioritization framework	79

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List of Abbreviations

i.	AAI:	Airports Authority of India
ii.	AOP:	Air Operator Permit
iii.	ASF:	Aviation Security Fee
iv.	ATF:	Aviation Turbine Fuel
v.	CPI:	Consumer Price Index
vi.	DF:	Development Fee
vii.	DGCA:	Directorate General of Civil Aviation
viii.	GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
ix.	GST	Goods and Service Tax
x.	ICAO:	International Civil Aviation Organization
xi.	INR:	Indian Rupees
xii.	IT:	Information Technology
xiii.	MoCA:	Ministry of Civil Aviation
xiv.	NCAP:	National Civil Aviation Policy
xv.	PLF:	Passenger Load Factor
xvi.	PSU:	Public Sector Undertaking
xvii.	RCF:	Regional Connectivity Fund
xviii.	RCS:	Regional Connectivity Scheme
xix.	RDG:	Route Dispersal Guidelines
xx.	RNFC:	Route Navigation Facility Charges
xxi.	RTM:	Right To Match
xxii.	TNLC:	Terminal Navigation Landing Charges
xxiii.	UDF:	User Development Fee
xxiv.	VAT:	Value Added Tax
xxv.	VGF:	Viability Gap Funding
xxvi.	SAO	Selected Airline Operator
xxvii.	CAR.....	Civil Aviation Requirement
xxviii.	NEC.....	North Eastern Council

1 Scheme Objectives and Guiding Principles¹

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Government of India released the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 (NCAP 2016). One of the objectives of NCAP 2016 is to “enhance regional connectivity through fiscal support and infrastructure development”.
- 1.1.2 As per an ICAO study - “Economic benefits of civil aviation: ripples of prosperity”, the output and employment multipliers of aviation are 3.25 and 6.10 respectively. This implies that every 100 Rupees spent on air transport contributes to 325 Rupees worth of benefits, and every 100 direct jobs in air transport result in 610 jobs in the economy as a whole. In fact, the study attributes over 4.5% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to civil air transport.
- 1.1.3 As the Indian economy grows, consumption-led growth in populated metros is expected to spill over to hinterland areas. This is also expected to be on account of factors of production (land, labor, etc.) becoming costlier in the densely populated metro cities. In this scenario, air connectivity can provide required impetus to the economic growth of regional centers (towns / cities).
- 1.1.4 In this context, one of the key objectives of NCAP 2016 is to “establish an integrated eco-system which will lead to significant growth of civil aviation sector, which in turn would promote tourism, increase employment and lead to a balanced regional growth”.
- 1.1.5 NCAP 2016 sustain and nurture a competitive market environment in the civil aviation sector. While it would be best for growth in the sector and establishment of regional air connectivity to materialize through open market mechanisms in terms of airlines assessing demand on various routes, developing networks through deployment of appropriate capacities & technologies, infrastructure developing in sync with demand, etc. it was felt that facilitating / stimulating regional air connectivity would be desirable from a public policy perspective and may need financial support, at least in the initial period, to trigger participation of players. It is in this context that NCAP 2016 provides for a Regional Air Connectivity Scheme (RCS or the Scheme).
- 1.1.6 The operation of the Scheme is proposed to be through a market mechanism where operators will assess demand on routes; submit proposals for operating / providing connectivity on such route(s); seek VGF, if any, while committing to certain minimum operating conditions; and the same shall be finalized in interaction with other market participants as provided for in this Scheme.

¹ This document is not a contract and does not create any enforceable rights and obligations. Terms and conditions of operations under the scheme would be contained in a suitable contract to be signed between the Implementing Agency and the Selected Airline Operator.

1.1.7 MoCA acknowledges that different / same aircraft operated by different operators for the same stage lengths can have different cost of operations because of differences in inherent economics of aircraft types for various stage lengths, cost of operations specific to operators in terms of various business parameters such as business models, fleet utilization, scale of operations, etc. Specification of (normative) VGF Caps upfront has, therefore been considered important to ensure transparent operation of a market based mechanism under this Scheme rather than through determination subsequent to receipt of varied proposals.

1.1.8 While, it is the intent and focus of the Scheme that operation of a market based mechanism facilitates discovery of the optimum VGF requirements within specified VGF Caps, MoCA recognizes that in certain cases it is possible that a market based discovery of optimum VGF requirements may not happen due to lack of competition / uncertainty in market conditions and ex-post, the specified (normative) VGF Caps may end up seeming to be higher than the actual VGF requirement in future on account of factors like higher airfares for Non-RCS Seats, higher load factors, etc. Given that the focus of the Scheme is to provide air connectivity where it does not exist, the quantum or probability of such eventualities / outcomes in future cannot be ascertained by MoCA and potentially even the market ex-ante on account of the multiplicity of unascertainable factors. Further, the Scheme is premised on and continuing to encourage an open market mechanism where operators will be assessing demand on routes, developing networks through deployment of appropriate capacities & technologies, and take risks on account of factors like marketing of capacities, realizable demand, effect of ATF prices on costs / fares for Non-RCS Seats, etc. Accordingly, in consultation with stakeholders, MoCA recognizes that the risks retained with the operators have to be seen in their entirety.

1.1.9 MoCA had earlier released four versions of the Scheme, in December 2016 (“Version 1.0”), in September 2017 (“Version 2.0”), in October 2018 (“Version 3.0”), in November 2019 (“Version 4.0”) and in March 2022 (“Small Aircraft Sub-Scheme”). Subsequently, MoCA and AAI conducted bidding processes and awarded a number of RCS Routes to the Selected Airline Operators. It is hereby clarified that the provisions contained under this Scheme document shall be applicable to:

1.1.9.1 any bidding process which may be conducted by MoCA, the Implementing Agency or the RCS Trust, as the case may be; and

1.1.9.2 any Selected Airline Operator Agreement and any other agreement(s) which may be entered into by the Implementing Agency or the RCS Trust, as the case may be, with any Selected Airline Operator,

1.1.9.3 on or after the date of notification of this Scheme for awarding the concessions/support provided in this Scheme.

For the avoidance of any doubt, the bidding processes conducted, and the Selected Airline Operator Agreements and any other agreements/documents executed, pursuant to the Scheme Version 1.0, Scheme Version 2.0, Scheme Version 3.0, Scheme Version 4.0 or Small Aircraft Sub-Scheme shall continue to be governed under and in accordance with the provisions of the such Scheme Version 1.0, Scheme Version 2.0, Scheme Version 3.0, Scheme Version 4.0 or Small Aircraft Sub-Scheme and any other document(s) issued by MoCA and/or the Implementing Agency pursuant to the Scheme Version 1.0 or Scheme Version 2.0 or Scheme Version 3.0 or Scheme Version 4.0 or Small Aircraft Sub-Scheme.

1.2 Scheme Objective

1.2.1 The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable.

1.2.1.1 Promoting affordability of regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (1) concessions by Central Government, State Governments (reference deemed to include Union Territories as well, unless explicitly specified otherwise) and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes / other support measures and (2) financial (viability gap funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes.

1.3 Guiding Principles of the Scheme

1.3.1 Given the focus and objectives of NCAP 2016, the key guiding principles for RCS would be:

1.3.1.1 **State Governments' buy-in and support to determine eligibility:** In view of the fact that (1) NCAP 2016 is seeking to make regional air connectivity affordable and (2) limited financial (VGF) support is being generated from within the sector, it is important that cost of operations are minimized for air transport operators to the extent possible through concessions from State Governments - especially in view of economic benefits (regional development as well as output & employment related) to the local catchments / economies through provision of such air transport services.

1.3.1.2 RCS is accordingly to be made operational only in States and at airports/ Water Aerodromes / Helipads (irrespective of ownership by AAI / State Governments / private entities / Ministry of Defence, Government of India) which demonstrate their commitment and support to regional air transport operations by providing concessions / support as required under the Scheme.

- 1.3.1.3 **Rationale of Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF):** RCS is one of the key elements of NCAP 2016, which envisions domestic ticketing of 30 crores by 2022 and 50 crores by 2027. RCS as well as NCAP 2016 would eventually promote growth of the entire civil aviation sector.
- 1.3.1.4 RCS would lead to creation of regional air connectivity / services that would have spin-off benefits within the sector in terms of passengers taking other flights (not under RCS) and using airports / airport services that are not at concessional rates under RCS. Accordingly, the Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) is to be funded through application of a levy on scheduled flights being operated within India or through any other sources, as per notifications issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation from time to time. The RCF would thus channel funds generated from the sector to stimulate further growth and development of the sector and the operators (/ passengers) providing (/ using) services on domestic routes where such fee per departure is levied would be eligible to avail benefits under the Scheme for providing (/ using) services pursuant to this Scheme.
- 1.3.1.5 **Demand driven mechanism:** The MoCA would like to see airlines operating in a competitive environment and accordingly development of regional air connectivity routes is proposed to be left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS.
- 1.3.1.6 **Sustainability of operations:** A key guiding principle would be to encourage sustainability of operations under RCS in the long term – such that the connectivity established is not dependent on VGF in perpetuity. Accordingly, under RCS, VGF is proposed to be provided for a limited period to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity to un-served / under-served areas. However, it is recognized that for select Priority Areas, funding may need to be provided for longer periods of time to support provision of air transport services to such areas.
- 1.3.1.7 Periodic review of RCS: Acknowledging the fact that market dynamics will change over time, MoCA may amend various Scheme provisions from time to time as and when necessary for efficacy in accomplishment of objectives and undertake a review at least once every 3 years.

1.4 Definitions

- 1.4.1 In line with NCAP 2016 and in order to operationalize the Scheme, unless the context requires otherwise, following terms under the Scheme shall have the meanings ascribed below:

- 1.4.1.1 **‘Airfare Cap’** shall mean the maximum permissible airfare for an RCS Seat as specified under the Section 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 of the Scheme and as published / updated on AAI / MoCA website from time to time.
- 1.4.1.2 **‘Financial Quarter’** shall mean a continuous period of three (3) calendar months ending on 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March, as the case may be.
- 1.4.1.3 **‘Helipad’** shall mean a designated area for landing and take-off of helicopter(s) where scheduled and/or non-scheduled commercial helicopter operations can be permitted as per DGCA regulations.
- 1.4.1.4 **‘Implementing Agency’** shall be as defined under Section 2.1.1.
- 1.4.1.5 **‘Minimum Performance Specifications’** shall mean the service conditions mentioned in Section 3.3 which must be met by a Selected Airline Operator for operation of RCS Flights.
- 1.4.1.6 **‘Non-RCS Route’** shall mean a route, which is not an RCS Route.
- 1.4.1.7 **‘Non-RCS Seat(s)’** shall mean revenue passenger seat(s) on an RCS Flight, which are not RCS Seats within the RCS Flight Capacity. Further, such seats can be offered/ deployed as per the commercial operations of the Selected Airline Operator.
- 1.4.1.8 Deleted
- 1.4.1.9 **‘Performance Guarantee’** shall mean performance security in the form of an unconditional and irrevocable bank guarantee to be submitted by a Selected Airline Operator to the Implementing Agency pursuant to Section 3.15.2, within a period that is earlier of, 3 months from the issuance of Letter of Award or 1 week before the commencement of operations to such Selected Airline Operator or as extended from time to time by the Implementing Agency.
- 1.4.1.10 **‘Priority Area(s)’** shall mean the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand, North Eastern Region of India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.
- 1.4.1.11 **‘Priority RCS Route’** shall mean an RCS Route in which, at least one of the origin and destination airport is an RCS Concession Airport located in Priority Area(s), provided that in case of connection between two airports, at least one of the RCS Concession Airport should satisfy the definition of Underserved Airport or Unserved Airport.
- 1.4.1.12 **‘Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF)’** shall mean the fund / corpus created through application of a levy on scheduled flights being operated within India or through any other sources, as per the notifications issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation from time to time.

- 1.4.1.13 **‘RCS Airport’** shall mean any airport licensed / approved by DGCA or Water Aerodrome or Helipad, as the case may be (whether under the ownership of the AAI, State Governments, private entities or the Ministry of Defence, Government of India), as notified by MoCA from time to time.
- 1.4.1.14 **‘RCS Concession Airport’** shall mean an RCS Airport, for which the State Government and airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad owner / operator have extended concessions / support measures as specified under NCAP 2016 and presented under Section 2.1.2 of this Scheme.
- 1.4.1.15 **‘RCS Flight’** shall mean a domestic flight using a fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes) or a helicopter, operated by a Selected Airline Operator pursuant to this Scheme on an RCS Route and satisfying the conditions specified in Section 3.3.
- 1.4.1.16 **‘RCS Flight Capacity’** shall mean the maximum number of passenger seats per RCS Flight offered on an RCS Route, provided that such number of passenger seats offered cannot be less than 70% of aircraft’s passenger seating capacity, i.e., the total number of passenger seats onboard for an aircraft. The remaining seats, i.e., aircraft passenger seating capacity other than RCS Flight Capacity, if any, can be offered/ deployed as per the commercial operations of the Selected Airline Operator.
- 1.4.1.17 **‘RCS Route’** shall mean:
- a) a non-stop air service connection (also referred to as a ‘route’) between an identified pair of origin and destination airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads within India proposed / operated pursuant to the Scheme, satisfying all of the following conditions:
 1. at least one of the origin or destination points is an RCS Concession Airport. Provided that in case of a non-stop air service connection between two airports, at least one of the RCS Concession Airport should satisfy the definition of Underserved Airport or Unserved Airport, on the Scheme release date (Scheme Version 5.4), in which an application is made pursuant to this Scheme.
 2. for fixed wing aircraft (excluding sea planes) there have been no scheduled commercial flights on such a route for the last two (2) flight schedules (Winter Schedule 2023 & Summer Schedule 2023) as published by the DGCA on its website, OR in case of operations through seaplanes / helicopter, there have not been more than 50 commercial operations, whether scheduled or otherwise, on such a route for the last 1 year as certified by the Airports Authority of India as provider of the Air Navigation Services – such time periods to be reckoned with respect to the Scheme release date (Scheme Version 5.4) in which an application is made pursuant to this Scheme.

3. Provided that, for route(s) which have been awarded under the Scheme as RCS Routes as part of an Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal where (i) the Selected Airline Operator has not yet commenced operations and / or (ii) where the Letter of Award issued to the Selected Airline Operator or the Selected Airline Operator Agreement for such route(s) is in force, shall not be considered for bidding under the Scheme.
 4. for a route where the condition specified in Sub-Section 2 is satisfied on the Scheme release date (Scheme Version 5.4) and subsequently at any stage during the bidding process, up to the date of signing of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, an airline / seaplane operator / helicopter operator commences operation on such route without any support/concession under the Scheme, such route shall be treated as per the provisions of Section 3.2.2;
- b) any State RCS Routes, defined in 1.4.1.21
 - c) any Tourism RCS Route, defined in 1.4.1.22 or Tourism-RCS Route, defined in 1.4.1.23
 - d) any route provided in Annexure 7

“Provided that State RCS Routes, Tourism RCS Routes, Tourism-RCS Routes or routes from Annexure 7, as the case may be shall also be considered as RCS Routes even if they do not satisfy the conditions listed at a) 1, 2 and 3 above.

- 1.4.1.18 **‘RCS Seat(s)’** shall mean the number of passenger seats to be sold at or below the applicable Airfare Cap by the Selected Airline Operator within the RCS Flight Capacity and shall be subject to Section 3.3 of the Scheme.
- 1.4.1.19 **‘Selected Airline Operator’ or “SAO”** shall mean a fixed wing aircraft or seaplane or helicopter operator selected pursuant to the mechanism specified under the Scheme for providing air connectivity on an RCS Route.
- 1.4.1.20 **‘Served Airport’** shall mean any airport, which is not an Unserved Airport or an Underserved Airport.
- 1.4.1.21 **‘State RCS Routes’ or ‘SRCS’** shall mean the unconnected routes connecting two Served Airports, suggested by the respective State Governments.
- 1.4.1.22 **Tourism RCS Routes’ or ‘TRCS’** shall mean the unconnected routes connecting two Served Airports, suggested by the Ministry of Tourism.
- 1.4.1.23 **Tourism-RCS Routes’ or ‘T-RCS’** shall mean the unconnected routes connecting at least one Unserved or Underserved Airport, suggested by the Ministry of Tourism.

1.4.1.24 **‘Underserved Airport’** shall mean any airport which is not an Unserved Airport and at which, there are no more than seven (7) scheduled commercial flight actual departures per week as per the last flight schedule (Winter Schedule 2023) published by the DGCA on its website.

Provided that, for airports in Priority Area(s), the above definition shall read as:

‘Underserved Airport’ shall mean any airport which is not an Unserved Airport and at which, there are no more than fourteen (14) scheduled commercial actual flight departures per week as per the last flight schedule (Winter Schedule 2023) published by the DGCA on its website.

1.4.1.25 **‘Unserved Airport’** shall mean any airport at which, there have been no scheduled commercial flights during the last two (2) flight schedules (Winter Schedule 2023 & Summer Schedule 2023) published by the DGCA on its website.

1.4.1.26 **‘Viability Gap Funding or VGF’** shall mean the financial support provided to the Selected Airline Operator for operation of RCS Flight(s) from the Regional Connectivity Fund pursuant to this Scheme.

1.4.1.27 **‘Tenure of VGF Support’** shall have the meaning as ascribed in Section 2.1.5 of this Scheme.

1.4.1.28 **‘Water Aerodrome’** shall mean a designated area for landing and take-off of seaplane(s) where scheduled and/or non-scheduled commercial seaplane operations can be permitted as per DGCA regulations and applicable law.

2 Features of the Scheme

2.1 Key Constructs

2.1.1 Designation of Implementing Agency and its responsibilities

2.1.1.1 The Ministry of Civil Aviation may designate any entity as the Implementing Agency under this Scheme and such entity shall be responsible for undertaking tasks and activities for implementation of the Scheme. As provided in NCAP 2016, the Implementation Agency shall be provided appropriate administrative charges for implementing the Scheme, as may be determined by MoCA from time to time. The Implementing Agency has been permitted to form a trust for performing its responsibilities under the Scheme (hereinafter referred to as “Regional Air Connectivity Fund (RACF) Trust”).

2.1.1.2 Responsibilities of the Implementing Agency shall include inter alia:

- a) Receiving proposals submitted by the Applicants and taking necessary administrative actions for identification of Selected Airline Operator pursuant to the Scheme;
- b) Acting for and on behalf of MoCA for collection and disbursement of funds - In order to facilitate the collection and disbursement of funds under the Scheme, a bank account shall be established for this purpose with an identified bank. The Implementing Agency through the RACF Trust shall be authorized to deposit funds into, and withdraw funds from, the bank account for disbursement of VGF to Selected Airline Operators in accordance with this Scheme;
- c) As provided in NCAP 2016, payment of VGF will be made to the Selected Airline Operator from the RCF and the State Governments will be asked to reimburse the applicable share (20% for states other than for North-Eastern States and Union Territories of India, where the share will be 10%) towards VGF for respective RCS Routes. However, for the routes classified as State RCS Routes and Tourism RCS Routes or Tourism-RCS Routes, as the case may be, the State Governments and Ministry of Tourism respectively, shall be responsible for reimbursing 100% of the VGF amount for such routes which are awarded pursuant to the bidding process under the Scheme. The Implementing Agency shall be responsible for managing accounts / statements with respect to RCF collections, payments to Selected Airline Operators and reimbursements from State Governments including, inter alia, any required communications seeking payments, reimbursements, reconciliation of accounts, etc.;

- d) The Implementing Agency shall be responsible to compute and notify revision of Airfare Caps and VGF Caps as well as approved airfare and VGF as part of various Selected Airline Operator Agreements in accordance with the Scheme on quarterly basis; and
- e) Any other tasks and activities required for implementation of the Scheme.

2.1.1.3 The Airports Authority of India (AAI) is being designated as the Implementing Agency under this Scheme.

2.1.2 Mechanism for Provision of Financial Support

2.1.2.1 Under this Scheme, support shall be provided to Selected Airline Operator(s) in the form of VGF and other concessions / support offered by the Central Government, State Governments and airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators as detailed below.

2.1.2.2 Concessions offered by the Central Government are as follows:

- a) Excise Duty at the rate of 2% shall be levied on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), as per the notification 07/2019 Central Excise dated 22nd August, 2019 Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. Upon transition to GST, rates will be applicable as determined under GST and exemptions/ concessions shall be given as permissible so that such a reduced level of taxation could ideally be continued.
- b) Selected Airline Operators will have the freedom to enter into code sharing arrangements with domestic as well as international airlines pursuant to applicable regulations and prevailing air service agreements. For avoidance of doubt, the concessions and VGF under the Scheme shall be available only to the Selected Airline Operator for the RCS Route and shall continue as finalized pursuant to the mechanism outlined under the Scheme.

2.1.2.3 Concessions / support offered by the respective State Governments at RCS Concession Airports within their States are as follows:

- a) Reduction of VAT to 1% or less on ATF at RCS Concession Airports located within the State for a period of ten (10) years from the date of notification of this Scheme. Upon transition to GST, rates will be applicable as determined under GST and exemptions/ concessions shall be given as permissible so that such a reduced level of taxation could ideally be continued.
- b) Coordinating with oil marketing companies for provision of fueling infrastructure on best effort basis.
- c) Provision of minimum land, if required, free of cost and free from all encumbrances for development of RCS Concession

Airports and also provide multi-modal hinterland connectivity (road, rail, metro, waterways, etc.) as required;

- d) Provision of security and fire services free of cost at RCS Concession Airports through appropriately trained personnel and appropriate equipment as per applicable standards and guidelines by relevant agencies;
- e) Provision of, directly or through appropriate means, electricity, water and other utility services at substantially concessional rates at RCS Concession Airports; and
- f) Provision of a 20% share towards VGF for respective RCS Routes pertaining to the State, provided the share of States in the North-Eastern region of India and Union Territories would be 10%. Similarly, provision of 100% share towards VGF for respective State RCS Routes as proposed by the State Government and awarded under the Scheme.

The notification and MOUs with the State Governments are available at <https://www.aai.aero/en/rcs-udan>

2.1.2.4 State Governments, at their discretion, may consider extending any additional support (such as marketing support) for promotion of RCS Flights.

2.1.2.5 Concessions offered by the airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators are as follows:

- a) Airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators (whether under the ownership of the AAI, State Governments, private entities or the Ministry of Defence, Government of India) shall not levy Landing Charges and Parking Charges or any other charge subsuming a charge for such aspects in future on RCS Flights including ASF / UDF charges among others.
- b) Selected Airline Operators shall be allowed to undertake ground handling for their RCS Flights at all airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipad.
- c) AAI shall not levy any Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC) on RCS Flights.
- d) Route Navigation and Facilitation Charges (RNFC) will be levied by AAI on a discounted basis @ 42.50% of Normal Rates on RCS Flights. Normal Rates refer to applicable rates specified by the AAI on its website from time to time without any discounts or concessions.
- e) Airfare for all passenger seats on an RCS Flight will not be subject to any levies or charges imposed by the airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators (whether under the ownership of the AAI, State Governments, private entities or the Ministry

of Defence, Government of India) including charges such as ASF, DF and UDF.

Provided that the concessions offered by the airport operator, State Government, and Central Government shall not be available for RCS Flights operating on State RCS Routes or Tourism RCS Routes, as the case may be, providing connectivity to areas other than Priority Area(s).

2.1.3 Incentives for Cargo Operations under this Scheme shall be as follows:

2.1.3.1 As provided for in NCAP 2016, air freighter operations at RCS Airports are entitled to the following concession under the Scheme for a period of up to 10 years from the date of notification of the Scheme Version 1.0:

- a) Excise Duty at the rate of 2% shall be levied on ATF drawn for air freighter operations at RCS Airports as per the notification 07/2019 Central Excise dated 22nd August, 2019 Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. Upon transition to GST, rates will be applicable as determined under GST and exemptions/ concessions shall be given as permissible so that such a reduced level of taxation could ideally be continued.
- b) Airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators (whether under the ownership of the AAI, State Governments, private entities or the Ministry of Defence, Government of India) shall not levy Landing Charges and Parking Charges or any other charge subsuming a charge for such aspects in future;
- c) AAI shall not levy any Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC);
- d) Route Navigation and Facilitation Charges (RNFC) will be levied by AAI on a discounted basis @ 42.50% of Normal Rates. Normal Rates refer to applicable rates specified by the AAI on its website from time to time without any discounts or concessions.

2.1.3.2 Under this Scheme, VGF support shall not be provided for cargo operations.

2.1.4 Tenure of the Scheme

2.1.4.1 In line with NCAP 2016, the Scheme will be applicable, subject to periodic review, for a period of 10 years from the date of notification of Scheme Version 1.0 by the MoCA.

2.1.4.2 Consistent with the objectives of the Scheme, it is the intent of the MoCA and the Implementing Agency to continue with the Scheme for the period specified in 2.1.4.1 above unless unforeseen or exceptional circumstances - such as a court order or other factors

beyond the control of the MoCA, constrain the ability of the MoCA and/or the Implementing Agency to continue with the Scheme. In the aforesaid circumstances, the Implementing Agency shall endeavor to honor agreements already entered into with Selected Airline Operators for the remaining term of such agreements.

2.1.4.3 If however, the MoCA and / or the Implementing Agency is required to immediately withdraw the Scheme and / or suspend or cancel agreements entered into pursuant to the Scheme, in such an event, notwithstanding anything mentioned in this Scheme, the MoCA, the Implementing Agency, concerned State Governments, concerned airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators, or any other agency supporting any of these entities shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Selected Airline Operator, save and except for the obligation of the Implementing Agency to disburse the applicable VGF amount for RCS Flight operations already undertaken prior to withdrawal / discontinuation of the Scheme.

2.1.5 Tenure of VGF Support

2.1.5.1 Subject to Section 2.1.4.2 above, VGF on any RCS Route will be provided for RCS Flights for a period of three (3) years from the date of commencement of RCS Flight operations on that RCS Route as provided in the Selected Airline Operator Agreement (Tenure of VGF Support).

2.1.5.2 Even if during such period of three (3) years, an RCS Route ceases to satisfy any of the conditions for an RCS Route as specified under this Scheme, payment of VGF, exclusivity of operations (as mentioned in Section 2.8) and other concessions, as mentioned in Section 2.1.2.2, Section 2.1.2.3 and Section 2.1.2.5 respectively, to the Selected Airline Operator under an existing agreement shall continue to be provided till the expiry of such period of three (3) years. Subsequent to the completion of such period of three (3) years, such benefits to the Selected Airline Operator shall be discontinued.

2.1.6 Specific routes promoted under the Scheme

2.1.6.1 Given the availability of infrastructure, strategic considerations as well as to ensure social and economic cohesion of certain regions in the country, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India may intend to enhance air connectivity to specific regions in the country.

2.1.6.2 Deleted

2.1.6.3 During the bidding process, such routes may be given a priority as per the prioritization framework provided later in the Scheme.

2.2 Airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads to be covered under the Scheme

- 2.2.1 The Scheme will be applicable with respect to RCS Concession Airports.
- 2.2.2 The list of RCS Concession Airports as finalized in consultation with the State Governments, will be published for information of stakeholders from time to time.
- 2.2.3 In case any airline operator wishes to connect an airport / Water Aerodrome / heliport that is not an RCS Concession Airport, it may approach the Implementing Agency and submit an expression of interest based on which the Implementing Agency will coordinate with the concerned agencies for extending the relevant concessions specified under the Scheme. In case any such airport is a defence airport, approval from the Ministry of Defence, Government of India will need to be obtained for permitting joint use / civil operations under the Scheme.
- 2.2.4 In case any rehabilitation / upgradation of infrastructure is required at airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipad to make them operational / suitable for proposed RCS Flight operations, the same can be undertaken by AAI upon payment of appropriate costs of such rehabilitation / upgradation works from respective State Government/airport/Water Aerodrome/Helipad operator. In such cases, the ownership and operatorship of such airport(s) / Water Aerodrome(s) / Helipad(s) will continue with the State Government / existing airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operator. Such airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipad shall be operationalized subject to extant laws and after obtaining any No Objection Certificate, if required, from existing airport operators pursuant to existing contracts awarded by Central Government / State Government / PSUs or any other stipulations in this regard.
- 2.2.5 An indicative list of Underserved Airports and Unserved Airports in India is placed at Annexure – 1A and Annexure – 1B respectively. An indicative list of Water Aerodromes and Heliports in India is provided at Annexure – 1C and Annexure – 1D respectively.

2.3 Airfare Caps

- 2.3.1 In line with NCAP 2016, Airfare Caps will be applicable for operations under the Scheme.
- 2.3.2 The Selected Airline Operator shall not be allowed to charge airfare more than Maximum Airfare, except for GST as specified in Section 2.3.3 below. It is hereby clarified that airfare for all passenger seats on an RCS Flight will not be subject to any levies or charges imposed by the airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators (whether under the ownership of the AAI, State Governments, private entities or the Ministry of Defence, Government of India) including charges such as ASF, DF and UDF. However, for TRCS and SRCS Routes providing connectivity to areas other the Priority Areas(s), the

SAO shall be permitted to levy charges of ASF, DF and UDF as may be levied by the respective airport / Water Aerodrome / heliport operators, over and above the applicable Maximum Airfare for such route.

- 2.3.3 The Airfare Caps specified for various stage lengths / flight duration in this Scheme, as may be indexed pursuant to provisions herein, would be considered exclusive of applicable GST (both CGST and SGST) and the SAO shall be permitted to charge applicable GST over and above the Maximum Airfare.
- 2.3.4 Considering that operating costs for a flight vary with stage length / flight duration, Airfare Caps have been specified for various stage lengths / flight duration for fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes) and helicopter and placed at Annexure-2 to this Scheme. As mentioned above, Airfare Caps specified for various stage lengths / flight duration are exclusive of applicable GST.
- 2.3.5 MoCA recognizes that changes in ATF prices, inflation, and exchange rate of INR vis-à-vis United States Dollar, have a bearing on cost of operations of airlines and in a market-based pricing scenario airlines can vary airfares in response to changes in these parameters. In the context of RCS and specification of Airfare Cap, it was considered important to the operation of RCS that changes to Airfare Caps as well as Maximum Airfare in future are also specified. Hence, the Airfare Caps as well as Maximum Airfare will be indexed to inflation i.e., Consumer Price Index – Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), ATF prices and exchange rate of INR vis-à-vis United States Dollar.
- 2.3.6 The indexation of Airfare Cap and Maximum Airfare to inflation, ATF prices and exchange rate of INR vis-à-vis United States Dollar will be based on the formula specified in Annexure - 4 and determined for every Financial Quarter. The proportions in the formula have been determined with reference to a broad representative data set / typical cost of operations for airline operators.
- 2.3.7 MoCA also recognizes that airlines will need advance notice for effecting changes in their systems for revision in fares and has considered a two (2) month notice period for revision of Airfare Caps and Maximum Airfare(s) approved under the Scheme. The Airfare Caps and Maximum Airfare(s) applicable for a Financial Quarter will be published by the Implementing Agency two (2) months in advance (i.e. on 01st February for the Financial Quarter starting 1st April).
- 2.3.8 It may be noted that currently CPI-IW data is released by the Government of India with a lag of one (1) month (e.g. CPI-IW for the month of October is released on 30th November), it being recognized that such lag period may vary over time. Considering the notice period of two (2) months mentioned above and lag of 1 month in publishing of CPI-IW data currently, it may be noted that the three (3) month period for which CPI-IW data will be considered for review of indexation will not correspond to the three (3) months of that Financial Quarter. However, on account of the review being

undertaken every quarter, CPI-IW data for almost all months will eventually get considered. Such revision will be applicable prospectively and no adjustments will be made for the past period.

To illustrate, Airfare Cap for the Financial Quarter from 1st April to 30th June will be announced on 1st February. CPI-IW data, exchange rate data, and ATF data to be considered for reviewing indexation of Airfare Cap will be the CPI-IW, exchange rate, and ATF data for the months of August, September and October.

- 2.3.9 Indexation of Airfare Cap(s) and Maximum Airfare(s) will be based on the formula provided at Annexure – 4.
- 2.3.10 Airfare Cap(s) and Maximum Airfare(s) shall not include charges for optional/unbundled services as listed by DGCA² from time to time.

2.4 Aircraft Categories

- 2.4.1 Different fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes), based on their seating capacity, have been classified into the following four (4) categories for the purpose of this Scheme,

S.No.	Category	Passenger Seating Capacity
1.	Category-1A	<9
2.	Category-1	9 – 20
3.	Category-2	21 – 80
4.	Category-3	> 80

2.5 VGF Cap

- 2.5.1 The MoCA acknowledges that different / same aircraft operated by different operators for the same stage lengths can have different cost of operations on account of differences in inherent economics of aircraft types for stage lengths, cost of operations specific to operators in terms of various business parameters such as business models, fleet utilization, scale of operations, etc. Specification of (normative) VGF Caps upfront has therefore been considered important to ensure transparent operation of a market based mechanism under this Scheme rather than through determination subsequent to receipt of varied proposals.
- 2.5.2 Specifying VGF Caps that satisfy all players would inevitably end up being high and therefore uneconomical from the perspective of Scheme outcome. Accordingly, VGF Caps have been specified with reference to a broad representative data set / typical cost of operations and estimated revenue potential for operations on a typical RCS Route for a particular stage length.
- 2.5.3 VGF to be provided for each RCS Seat under the Scheme will be capped for different stage lengths for fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes) and different flight duration for helicopters operation.

² http://dgca.nic.in/circular/ATC2_2015.pdf

- 2.5.4 The applicable VGF caps for operations through Category-1A, Category-1, Category-2 and Category-3 fixed wing aircraft for a particular stage length (“VGF Cap”), and VGF Cap for helicopter operation for different flight duration, have been specified at Annexure - 3 to this Scheme. For operations through a Category-1 and Category-1A fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes), the stage length for an RCS Route shall be limited to 500 km.
- 2.5.5 Airline operators must refer to VGF Cap(s) before submitting proposals, as support requirement in excess of such cap for a particular stage length will not be considered under the Scheme. Any proposal not complying with this aspect will be disqualified.
- 2.5.6 As mentioned earlier, VGF is proposed to be provided for a limited period to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity to un-served / under-served areas such that the connectivity established is not dependent on VGF in perpetuity.
- 2.5.7 It is expected that competition between players and differences in expectations on business parameters like airfares on Non-RCS Seats, load factors, etc. could lead to variations in proposals by different players. While, it is the intent and focus of the Scheme that operation of a market based mechanism facilitates discovery of the optimum VGF requirements within specified VGF Caps, MoCA recognizes that in certain cases it is possible that a market based discovery of optimum VGF requirements may not happen due to lack of competition / uncertainty in market conditions and ex-post, the specified (normative) VGF Caps may end up seeming to be higher than the actual VGF requirement in future on account of factors like higher airfares for Non-RCS Seats, higher load factors etc. Given that the focus of the Scheme is to provide air connectivity where it does not exist, the quantum or probability of such eventualities / outcomes in future cannot be ascertained by MoCA and potentially even the market ex-ante on account of the multiplicity of unascertainable factors. Further, the Scheme is premised on and continuing to encourage an open market mechanism where operators will be assessing demand on routes, developing networks through deployment of appropriate capacities & technologies, and take risks on account of factors like marketing of capacities, realizable demand, effect of ATF prices on costs / fares for Non-RCS Seats, etc. Accordingly, in consultation with stakeholders, MoCA recognizes that the risks retained with the operators have to be seen in their entirety
- 2.5.8 MoCA also recognizes that Selected Airline Operators may sometimes choose to sell tickets for Non-RCS Seats at prices below the Airfare Caps applicable for RCS Seats on account of a number of business considerations like marketing / promotion of a route, responding to demand in certain lean periods of the year, as a strategy to recover a small proportion of fixed costs (as opposed to operating idle capacity), etc. Provision of VGF may facilitate / promote such outturns, and in such a scenario, the VGF amount for specified number of RCS Seats shall be deemed to have been applied or distributed over

all such passenger seats (including non-RCS Seats) for which airfares were at or below the Airfare Caps.

- 2.5.9 Moreover, as per NCAP 2016 and considering various factors that impact the cost of operations of an airline, the VGF Caps as well as approved VGF amounts payable to the Selected Airline Operator(s), determined for specific stage lengths / RCS Routes will be indexed to inflation, ATF prices and exchange rate of INR vis-à-vis United States Dollar to offset changes in uncontrollable cost of operations of players in future. Such revision will be applicable prospectively and no adjustments will be made for the past period.
- 2.5.10 The indexation of VGF to inflation, ATF prices and exchange rate of INR vis-à-vis United States Dollar will be based on the formula specified in Annexure – 5: VGF Cap Indexation Formula and determined for every Financial Quarter. The proportions in the formula have been determined with reference to a broad representative data set / typical cost of operations for airline operators.
- 2.5.11 The VGF Caps specified for various stage lengths / flight duration in this Scheme as well as approved VGF amounts payable to the Selected Airline Operator(s), as may be indexed pursuant to provisions herein, would be considered exclusive of applicable GST, provided that the GST component on VGF amounts paid to the Selected Airline Operator, if any, will be reimbursed to the Selected Airline Operator at actuals from the RCF, upon submission of appropriate evidence of payment of such GST³.

2.6 RCF Allocation

- 2.6.1 Regions-wise allocation of RCF
- 2.6.1.1 It is proposed that RCF allocation to regions will be made in a manner that promotes balanced growth / regional connectivity in different parts of the country in line with the objective and provisions of NCAP 2016.
- 2.6.1.2 Accordingly, to have an equitable distribution of RCF and enhanced air connectivity across the country, the country will be divided into five (5) regions based on Flight Information Regions (Regions) as currently defined by the DGCA.
- 2.6.1.3 From the date of notification of the Scheme, proposals in a particular Region can be approved such that up to 50% of the estimated annual outflows for that bidding round can be committed to such proposals. MoCA may consider revising such limit from time to time as may be required.
- 2.6.1.4 Where a particular RCS Route connects airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads in two (2) different Regions, the VGF for

³ The airlines may have reference to the latest version of Notification No. 12/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June 2017 for applicability of GST on VGF

such RCS Route will be divided equally between the two (2) Regions for the purpose of the above determination.

2.6.2 RCF Allocation for Underserved Airports

2.6.2.1 To promote connectivity to Underserved Airports, proposals connecting Underserved Airports will be approved such that only up to 50% of the estimated annual outflows for that bidding round can be committed to such proposals. For the purpose of the above determination, a proposal for an RCS Route connecting an Underserved Airport to an Underserved Airport shall be considered as a proposal connecting Underserved Airports, and a proposal for an RCS Route connecting an Underserved Airport to another Underserved Airport or any other airport, which is not an Underserved Airport, shall be considered as a proposal connecting Underserved Airports.

2.6.2.2 MoCA may consider revising such limit from time to time as may be required based on the assessment undertaken by MoCA / Implementing Agency.

2.6.3 RCF Allocation Cap for Airline operators

2.6.3.1 To limit large systemic exposure to any single airline operator, the total VGF approved for a particular airline operator under the Scheme will be capped to an annual limit.

2.6.3.2 Accordingly, the total VGF approved for a particular airline operator under the Scheme will be capped to an annual limit corresponding to 40% of the estimated annual outflows for that bidding round, provided further that the VGF approved to such airline operator in any given Region does not exceed 60% of the allocation cap for such Region (refer Section 2.6.1.3 above). MoCA may consider revising such limit from time to time as may be required based on the assessment undertaken by MoCA / Implementing Agency.

2.6.4 RCF Allocation Cap for helicopter and sea plane operations

2.6.4.1 If relevant, in order to encourage operations through helicopters and sea plane under the Scheme, up to 10% of the estimated annual outflows for that bidding round shall be earmarked for operations through helicopters and up to 5% of the estimated annual outflows for that bidding round shall be earmarked for operations through seaplanes. MoCA may consider revising such limit from time to time as may be required based on the assessment undertaken by MoCA / Implementing Agency.

2.7 ASKMs on RCS Flight

2.7.1 The Selected Airline Operators shall be permitted to set-off / trade their Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs) generated on Non-RCS Seats under RDG guidelines as per the existing DGCA rules. For avoidance of doubt,

Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs) generated on RCS Seats will not be allowed for set-off / trading under RDG guidelines.

2.8 Exclusivity of operations

2.8.1 As mentioned earlier, sustainability of operations is one of the key guiding principles for RCS. The MoCA recognizes that traffic demand on RCS Route(s) will be uncertain, and with most of such routes being untested/non-operational, the market risk for Selected Airline Operator(s) could be significant. Such market risk would tend to be accentuated on account of possible competition from other airline operators – especially in the early stages of route development. Such competition in the early stages of development of such routes, especially given the demand uncertainty, could ultimately impact achievement of Scheme objectives.

2.8.2 Accordingly, to encourage development of such routes by airline operators, Selected Airline Operators shall, subject to Section 3.13, be granted exclusivity for operating air transport services / flights on an RCS Route (hereinafter referred to as “Exclusivity Period”) under the Scheme. Such Exclusivity Period shall commence from the date of the Letter of Award and end on the earliest to occur of: (a) the expiry or lapse of the time period (including any extension thereof) specified in the Letter of Award for execution of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement and such agreement not having been executed by the Selected Airline Operator within the specified or extended period, (b) expiry of three (3) years from the date of commencement of RCS Flight operations on any RCS Route forming part of an Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal, (c) termination of the relevant Selected Airline Operator Agreement and (d) the provisions as per 2.8.5.

Provided that such exclusivity shall not be available for air transport services / flights on State RCS Routes and Tourism RCS Routes, as the case may be.

2.8.3 The exclusivity of operations shall be granted to a Selected Airline Operator only for the specific RCS Route as part of Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal for which the bidding has been undertaken and such operator has been identified as the Selected Airline Operator. For instance, if an airline operator has been designated as the Selected Airline Operator for an RCS Route connecting point A to point B and another RCS Route connecting point B to point C, the exclusivity of operations shall be granted to such Selected Airline Operator only on RCS Routes A-B and B-C and not for a direct (non-stop) route connecting point A to point C.

2.8.4 During such Exclusivity Period, if any other airline operator(s) intends to operate flights on an RCS Route forming part of Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal, it shall be required to obtain a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Selected Airline Operator,

Provided that, such NOC shall only be issued after a period of 180 days from the date of commencement of RCS Flight operations on any RCS Route by

the Selected Airline Operator and shall be subject to no default in performance of obligations of the Selected Airline Operator subsisting under the respective Selected Airline Operator Agreement;

Provided further that such NOC shall only be valid as long as the Selected Airline Operator Agreement is valid and subsisting for such RCS Route. The Selected Airline Operator shall be required to incorporate such condition as part of the NOC being issued.

Provided further that such airline operator(s), which have obtained a NOC from the Selected Airline Operator for an RCS Route, shall not be provided any benefits or concessions under the Scheme on such RCS Route.

- 2.8.5 If at any time after the commencement date for an RCS Route, the average quarterly passenger load factor for the RCS Route for four continuous quarters exceeds eighty-five percent (85%), the Implementing Agency reserves the right to conclude the Exclusivity Period prior to the expiry of three (3) years from the date of commencement of RCS Flight operations. For the avoidance of doubt, the quarterly passenger load factor shall be calculated by dividing the number of passengers flown with the total number of seats offered in the quarter.
- 2.8.6 Subsequent to completion of the Exclusivity Period, any airline operator may operate flights on that route subject to the prevailing applicable law, including but not limited to civil aviation rules and regulations.

2.9 Miscellaneous

- 2.9.1 MoCA has the authority to issue such directions from time to time, as may be necessary for smooth implementation of the Scheme.
- 2.9.2 The details of bidding process shall be notified by the Implementing Agency through Notice Inviting Proposal for Selection of Airline Operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme from time to time.

3 Operating Mechanism of the Scheme

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Scheme envisages a market based mechanism for selection of an airline operator to operate on an RCS Route or a network, wherein the Initial Proposal and counter proposal(s) will be evaluated as per the mechanism presented herein. Pursuant to such evaluation of proposals, a Selected Airline Operator will be identified and the Implementing Agency will enter into a three (3) year agreement with the Selected Airline Operator for operations on the RCS Route (“Selected Airline Operator Agreement”).

3.2 Eligibility Criteria for Proposals

3.2.1 In order to be eligible for support under this Scheme:

3.2.1.1 A proposal shall either be for an individual RCS Route (“Individual Route Proposal”) or for a set of connected routes (“Network Proposal”);

3.2.1.2 Operations under the Scheme will be permitted through fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes), and helicopters

provided further that operations through helicopters will be permitted where there is at least one heliport as origin or destination in the Priority Areas and operations through seaplanes will be permitted only if there is at least one (1) Water Aerodrome as origin or destination for every route proposed in the Individual Route Proposal or Network Proposal.

3.2.1.3 Bidding under the Scheme shall be permitted only by the airline operators having:

- a) A valid Scheduled Operator’s Permit (SOP) or a Scheduled Commuter Operator (SCO) permit for scheduled air transport service (passenger) issued by the DGCA, or
- b) A valid Non-Scheduled Operator’s Permit (NSOP) for non-scheduled air transport service (passenger) issued by the DGCA, or
- c) A valid air operator permit (AOP) or equivalent permit issued by the competent civil aviation regulatory authority of any foreign country, or
- d) Entities which do not have a valid AOP at the time of bidding under the Scheme, but which have applied for an initial No Objection Certificate (NOC) from MoCA, as per applicable regulations, for obtaining Air Operator Certificate (AOC) for Scheduled Passenger Air Transport Service or Scheduled Commuter Air Transport Services before the last date of

Submission of Initial Proposals of the respective bidding cycle.

3.2.1.4 Deleted.

3.2.1.5 In the event that any of the Applicant eligible under Section 3.2.1.3.b), 3.2.1.3.c), and 3.2.1.3.d) above is identified as the Selected Airline Operator, such Applicant must obtain a valid AOC for Scheduled Passenger Air Transport Service or Scheduled Commuter Air Transport Services from DGCA before commencement of operations under RCS. Provided that, for operations through sea planes and helicopters at an unlicensed Water Aerodrome(s) or Helipad(s), the SAO shall be permitted to commence operations under RCS through a valid NSOP as an interim measure till such Water Aerodrome(s) or Helipad(s) is licensed. The Selected Airline Operator shall be required to obtain a valid SCO / SOP permit during such interim period. MoCA may examine, from time to time, the abovementioned eligibility conditions and may issue appropriate guidelines/ directions/ clarifications in this regard.

3.2.1.6 The Selected Airline Operator shall be obligated to commence RCS Flight operations on an RCS Route, as part of Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal within a period of 4 months from the issuance of Letter of Award for such Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency.

3.2.1.7 Failure by a Selected Airline Operator (SAO) to commence flights within four (4) months from the date of issuance of Letter of Award (LOA) or any extension as granted by the Implementing Agency, would be an event of default which entitles the Implementing Agency to terminate the Selected Airline Operator Agreement (SAOA). In such an event, the Implementing Agency may consider identifying Selected Airline Operator(s) for such routes through a separate process, which shall be notified later by MoCA.

3.2.1.8 DGCA may also examine, from time to time, permitting operations under the Scheme using foreign registered aircraft and may issue appropriate guidelines / directions in this regard.

3.2.2 In the event that an RCS Route is proposed for bidding under the Scheme such that it satisfies the condition as provided in Section 1.4.1.17 b) on the Scheme release date (Scheme Version 5.4) in which an application is made and subsequently at any stage during the bidding process, up to the date of issuance of Letter of Award, an airline / seaplane / helicopter operator commences operation on such route without availing any support/concession under the Scheme, such route shall not be considered for award under the RCS.

3.3 Minimum Performance Specifications for an RCS Flight

- 3.3.1 Under the Scheme, a Selected Airline Operator will be required to meet the following Minimum Performance Specifications with respect to its RCS Flight operations.
- 3.3.1.1 For Category-1A aircraft (including seaplanes), a Selected Airline Operator shall be required to provide hundred percent (100%) of RCS Flight Capacity as RCS Seats such that the Selected Airline Operator provides at least twenty (20) RCS Seats per week.
- 3.3.1.2 For Category 1, Category 2 and Category 3 fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes), a Selected Airline Operator shall be required to provide fifty percent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity as RCS Seats, provided that where fifty percent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity exceeds forty (40) passenger seats, the RCS Seats shall be capped at forty (40) passenger seats, provided further that where fifty percent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity is less than nine (9) passenger seats, the minimum number of RCS Seats shall not be less than nine (9). For avoidance of doubt, an airline operator can operate an RCS Flight with a fixed wing aircraft with 9 passenger seats only when all passenger seats of the aircraft are proposed as RCS Seats;
- 3.3.1.3 For helicopters with a passenger seating capacity of less than or equal to 13 seats, a Selected Airline Operator shall be required to provide hundred percent (100%) of RCS Flight Capacity as RCS Seats.
- 3.3.1.4 For helicopters with a passenger seating capacity of more than 13 seats, the number of RCS Seats in an RCS Flight shall be capped at thirteen (13) passenger seats
- 3.3.2 In addition to the above, a Selected Airline Operator will be required to meet the following Minimum Performance Specifications with respect to the number of RCS Flight operations per week.
- 3.3.2.1 For RCS Routes providing connectivity to Priority Area(s), the number of RCS Flights to be operated in a week with VGF shall be a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of fourteen (14) departures per week from the same RCS Concession Airport such that the RCS Flights are operated on at least three (3) days of the week.
- 3.3.2.2 For RCS Routes providing connectivity to other than Priority Area(s), the number of RCS Flights to be operated in a week with VGF shall be a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of seven (7) departures per week from the same RCS Concession Airport such that the RCS Flights are operated on at least three (3) days of the week.

- 3.3.3 An Applicant may submit an Initial Proposal for either one-way connectivity (a route) or to-and-fro connectivity (two routes) between two airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads.

By way of an illustration, an RCS Flight operating from point A (say an RCS Concession Airport) to point B and returning to point A (to-and-fro operation) shall be considered as one departure from an RCS Concession Airport but two routes for the purpose of VGF provision such that for both the routes (i.e. from point A to point B and from point B to point A), the Selected Airline Operator shall be required to satisfy the conditions provided in Section 3.3.1 and be eligible for payment of corresponding VGF.

3.4 Submission of Initial Proposals

- 3.4.1 An airline / seaplane / helicopter operator (hereinafter called an “Applicant”) can submit proposals satisfying the eligibility conditions and minimum performance specifications provided in Section 3.2 and Section 3.3 respectively (“Initial Proposal”) to the Implementing Agency in the form and manner specified in Section 3.6 hereto and would need to have reference to specified Airfare Caps and VGF Caps.
- 3.4.2 Upon notification of the Scheme by MoCA, prospective Applicant(s) can submit Initial Proposals as per the timelines indicated by the Implementing Agency from time to time.
- 3.4.3 Applicants are advised to undertake their own due diligence including assessment of watch hours, availability of slots, night parking, pay load restrictions at various airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads, market assessment, investigations and analyses including the suitability of the airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads for RCS Flight operations being proposed by them and would bear full responsibility for the accuracy, adequacy, correctness, reliability and completeness of the assumptions, data & information considered by them. The MoCA, Implementing Agency, concerned State Governments, concerned airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad operators, or any other agency supporting any of these entities shall not bear any responsibility for any inaccuracy or lack of data / information for the proposed RCS Flight operations by the Applicants.
- 3.4.4 Applicants alone shall bear all costs associated with or relating to the preparation and submission of their proposals or any other costs incurred in connection with or relating to their proposals. All such costs and expenses will remain with the Applicants and the MoCA and/or the Implementing Agency or any other agency shall not be liable in any manner whatsoever to bear or reimburse any costs or other expenses incurred by the Applicants in preparation or submission of proposals, regardless of the conduct or outcome of the selection process specified under the Scheme.
- 3.4.5 Initial Proposals received till the respective specified deadlines shall be considered by the Implementing Agency for proceeding with further steps.

- 3.4.6 After receiving Initial Proposal(s), the Implementing Agency with reference to the mechanism specified in Section 3.8, shall release RCS Route(s) as part of Initial Proposals, and will invite counter proposals from other airline operators against such Initial Proposal(s) (“Counter Proposals”) with reference to a prioritization framework specified in Section 3.17.

3.5 Network Proposal

- 3.5.1 An Applicant may submit an Initial Proposal which is a Network Proposal wherein it proposes to connect a minimum of three (3) and up to a maximum of seven (7) distinct airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads in a single day, through a network, as part of the same proposal.

- 3.5.2 A Network Proposal shall have multiple routes and can be a combination of RCS Routes and Non-RCS Routes such that there are at least two RCS Routes connecting distinct set of airports / Water Aerodromes / Helipads.

By way of an illustration, a proposal with A-B-C and A-B-C-A routes where, A-B and B-C are two RCS Routes connecting distinct set of airports (A, B and C) and C-A is a Non-RCS Route, shall be considered as Network Proposals. However, a proposal with A-B-A-C routes where A-B and B-A are RCS Routes and A-C is a Non-RCS Route shall not be considered as a Network Proposal.

- 3.5.3 The Applicants shall be required to ensure that all RCS Routes in a Network Proposal are connected using the same aircraft type through the same number of flights per week.

- 3.5.4 In case of a Network Proposal, all benefits and conditions under the Scheme such as VGF support, exclusivity of operations, Airfare Cap etc. shall be applicable only on the RCS Routes forming part of the Network Proposal.

- 3.5.5 For further clarity, a Selected Airline Operator for a particular Network Proposal will not get any exclusivity of operations or VGF support or other benefits for the Non-RCS Route(s) proposed in its network and its operations on such Non-RCS Routes will not be subject to any Airfare Caps. The Airfare Cap for every RCS Route in a Network Proposal shall be based on the respective stage length / flight duration of such RCS Route and Airfare Caps specified under this Scheme. Further VGF per RCS Seat for each RCS Route in a Network Proposal shall be based on the respective stage length / flight duration of such RCS Route & corresponding VGF Caps specified under this Scheme for a particular aircraft category and the VGF per RCS Seat bid / quoted by the Selected Airline Operator.

- 3.5.6 After receiving the Initial Proposal(s), the Implementing Agency with reference to the mechanism specified in Section 3.8, shall release RCS Route(s) to be connected as part of a Network Proposal, for inviting Counter Proposals.

3.6 Proposal submission requirements

- 3.6.1 As part of the proposal submission, an Applicant shall be required to submit information under following categories, as may be specified in detail from time to time:
 - 3.6.1.1 Information about the Applicant
 - 3.6.1.2 Technical Proposal
 - 3.6.1.3 Financial Proposal
- 3.6.2 **Applicant Information** - An Applicant shall provide the following information:
 - 3.6.2.1 Registered name of the Applicant
 - 3.6.2.2 Name of the airline
 - 3.6.2.3 Date of incorporation
 - 3.6.2.4 Certificate of incorporation
 - 3.6.2.5 Copy of a valid Scheduled Operator's Permit or Scheduled Commuter Operator Permit or Non Scheduled Operator's Permit, as the case may be, issued by the DGCA or equivalent permit issued by the competent civil aviation regulatory authority of any foreign country or a copy of initial No Objection Certificate (NOC) from MoCA for obtaining Air Operator Certificate (AOC) for Scheduled Passenger Air Transport Service or Scheduled Commuter Air Transport Services.
- 3.6.3 **Technical Proposal** - As part of the technical proposal, an Applicant shall submit the following information about a proposed RCS Route:
 - 3.6.3.1 Proposal Security as indicated by the Implementing Agency from time to time
 - 3.6.3.2 Proposed RCS Route on which the Applicant would want to operate i.e. the origin and destination airports / Water Aerodrome proposed to be connected through the RCS Route. In case of operations through helicopters, the Applicant shall submit the coordinates of Helipads proposed to be connected, if not listed in GSR 751E
 - 3.6.3.3 Proposed aircraft / seaplane category / helicopter type to be deployed on the RCS route.
 - 3.6.3.4 Seating capacity of the proposed aircraft/ seaplane/ helicopter
 - 3.6.3.5 RCS Flight Capacity proposed to be deployed on the RCS Route with breakdown of number of RCS Seats per RCS Flight and number of Non-RCS Seats per RCS Flight
 - 3.6.3.6 Number of RCS Flights per week.

- 3.6.4 The stage length / flight duration for a particular RCS Route shall be based on the determination undertaken by the Airports Authority of India.
- 3.6.5 In case of a Network Proposal, the Applicant shall submit the above information for each of the proposed RCS Routes in the Network Proposal along with the proposed network path.

Additional information requirement for Initial Proposals with no VGF requirement

- 3.6.6 In the event that an Applicant does not require any VGF support under the Scheme for undertaking RCS Flight operations as part of its Individual Route Proposal or Network Proposal (i.e. for all RCS Routes proposed under the network), such an Applicant will be required to mention the same as part of its Technical Proposal.

For avoidance of doubt, the Technical Proposal as part of an Initial Proposal would otherwise not be required to share any details on the VGF amount requested (which is to be submitted as part of the Financial Proposal). Only in cases where there is no VGF requirement, the same should be mentioned as part of the Technical Proposal by the Applicant.

Financial Proposal Information

- 3.6.7 As part of the Financial Proposal when VGF is sought, the Applicant shall submit the following information.

- 3.6.7.1 VGF per RCS Seat sought under the Scheme for RCS Flight;

- 3.6.7.2 Maximum airfare pursuant to Section 2.3 for an RCS Seat that the operator, if selected under RCS, will charge for RCS Seats on an RCS Flight (“Maximum Airfare”).

- 3.6.8 As part of the Financial Proposal when no VGF is sought, the Applicant shall submit the following information.

- 3.6.8.1 Maximum airfare pursuant to Section 2.3 for an RCS Seat that the operator, if selected under RCS, will charge for RCS Seats on an RCS Flight (“Maximum Airfare”);

such that in Section 3.6.7 and Section 3.6.8, the VGF per RCS Seat or maximum airfare proposed by an Applicant is not more than the VGF Cap and the Airfare Cap respectively, as indicated in the Scheme for the applicable stage length / flight duration of the proposed RCS Route.

- 3.6.9 In case of a Network Proposal, the Applicant shall submit the above information for each of the proposed RCS Route(s) in the Network Proposal.

3.7 Identification of RCS Routes as part of Initial Proposal(s)

- 3.7.1 The Implementing Agency shall acknowledge or cause to acknowledge the receipt of Initial Proposal(s) after the deadline for submission of Initial Proposal(s).

- 3.7.2 The Implementing Agency shall identify the RCS Routes proposed as part of an Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal. The technical details of the Individual Route Proposal or the Network Proposal such as name of applicant, aircraft type, RCS Flight Capacity, etc. shall not be opened at this stage.
- 3.7.3 The Implementing Agency shall finalize and declare the list of RCS Route(s) as part of Individual Route Proposal(s) or Network Proposal(s) against which Counter Proposals shall be invited. Such assessment shall be based on various parameters such as the availability of funds, readiness of the airport, priority of routes etc. Decision of the Implementing Agency in this regard shall be final and binding on all parties. At the time of inviting Counter Proposals, the Implementing Agency shall consider an airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad proposed as part of Initial Proposal as RCS Concession Airport even if the respective State Government has not extended the concessions required under the Scheme, provided such airport / Water Aerodrome / Helipad satisfies all other requirements under the Scheme to be qualified as an RCS Concession Airport. Based on the Initial Proposal, MoCA shall approach the respective State Government for providing benefits/concessions specified under the Scheme. In the event that the respective State Government does not notify the benefits/ concessions specified under the Scheme, the proposed RCS Route shall not be considered for further stages of bidding process.

3.8 Selection of proposals for counter bidding

3.8.1 Individual Route Proposals

- 3.8.1.1 All Individual Route Proposals, identified in Section 3.7, shall be put up for inviting Counter Proposals along with the details mentioned in Section 3.8.3 below.

3.8.2 Network Proposals

- 3.8.2.1 MoCA notes that there can be instances, where in a particular bidding cycle, the Initial Proposals pertaining to Network Proposals are received such that:
- a) Only one Network Proposal is received for a particular set and sequence of RCS Routes such that there is no overlap of any of the RCS Routes with any other Initial Proposal.
 - b) More than one Network Proposals are received having exactly the same set and sequence of RCS Routes in their networks and there is no partial overlap of RCS Routes with any other Initial Proposal. Such Network Proposals shall be considered identical (“Identical Networks”) and such set and sequence of RCS Routes shall be bid out as one network.
 - c) More than one Network Proposals are received which have one or more but not all common RCS Route(s). Such Network proposals shall be considered non-identical (“Non-Identical

Networks”) and all such networks shall be bid out as separate proposals.

3.8.2.2 As mentioned in Section 3.5, a Network Proposal may be a combination of both RCS Routes as well as Non-RCS Routes. For the purpose of inviting Counter Proposals, the Implementing Agency shall only consider the RCS Routes proposed to be connected as part of the network and their proposed sequence / network path. The Non-RCS Route(s) in a Network Proposal shall not be considered by the Implementing Agency for the purpose of bidding. A Counter Proposal to such Network Proposal shall have the same RCS Routes for its network as are there in the Initial Proposal and published by the Implementing Agency. However, there shall be no restriction on the Non-RCS Routes as part of such Counter Proposal.

By way of an illustration, for a network proposed as A-B-C-D-E (where A,B,C,D and E are airports), having B-C and C-D as Non-RCS Routes and A-B and D-E as RCS Routes, the Implementing Agency will consider the RCS Routes A-B and D-E for the purpose of inviting Counter Proposals and publish the same. The counter-bids to such Network Proposal shall have only A-B and D-E as RCS Routes in the network, but will be allowed to have any set and sequence of Non-RCS Routes. For instance, a bidder can submit a Counter Proposal as a network of A-B-F-G-D-E, where B-F, F-G and G-D are Non-RCS Routes. Provided that, once A-B-F-G-D-E is proposed as the network, the conditions of aircraft type and number of RCS Flights per week as provided in Section 3.5 shall apply only to the RCS Routes i.e. (A-B & D-E).

3.8.3 In publishing the list of Individual Route Proposals / Network Proposals for which Counter Proposals would be invited, the Implementing Agency will publish details such as the following:

Sl. No.	Individual Route / Network	Details	VGf Requested	Applicable Airfare Caps	Applicable VGf Caps	Stage length (in km) / flight duration (in mins) of flying path declared by AAI.
1	Individual Route	RCS Route A - B	Yes / No			
2	Network	RCS Routes in the following sequence A – B, C – D and so on..	Yes / No			
...			

3.9 Invitation of Counter Proposals

- 3.9.1 The procedure defined in Section 3.8, shall be followed for selecting Initial Proposals for inviting Counter Proposals. No changes shall be proposed to the routes offered as part of the Initial Proposal.
- 3.9.2 From the date of release of invitation for Counter Proposals, the Implementing Agency will provide a defined period (to be specified separately) to all other interested airline operators to submit Counter Proposals against an Initial Proposal provided that after receiving Initial Proposal(s), the Implementing Agency may, for administrative exigencies, provide a separate schedule for invitation of Counter Proposals.
- 3.9.3 All Counter Proposals shall include information as required under Section 3.6 and shall be subject to the Minimum Performance Specifications as specified in Section 3.3.
- 3.9.4 VGF Cap and Airfare Cap to be considered for submission of Counter Proposals should be the same as that applicable during the Financial Quarter in which the Initial Proposal was submitted.
- 3.9.5 For inviting Counter Proposals against a Network Proposal received as an Initial Proposal, the Implementing Agency shall only release the set and sequence of RCS Routes proposed as part of the Initial Proposal, as mentioned in Section 3.8.3 and Applicants shall be required to submit their Counter Proposals for such network of RCS Routes subject to the following conditions:
- 3.9.5.1 Any Counter Proposal (Network Proposal) shall not be allowed to add/ delete/ propose any new RCS Route(s) other than the RCS Route(s) proposed as part of the Initial Proposal and released by the Implementing Agency;
- 3.9.5.2 Any Counter Proposal (Network Proposal) must connect exactly the same set of RCS Routes in the same sequence proposed as part of the Initial Proposal and released by the Implementing Agency and shall satisfy conditions mentioned under Section 3.5.

3.10 Evaluation of proposals and Applicant selection

- 3.10.1 After the receipt of Counter Proposal(s) against the Initial Proposals, the Implementing Agency shall undertake assessment of information mentioned under Section 3.6.2 and Section 3.6.3 in terms of compliance with Section 3.2 and Section 3.3 and other conditions specified herein for both Initial Proposals as well as Counter Proposals and advise the Applicant(s) whether the proposal is complete or incomplete. The Financial Proposals as part of the Initial Proposal(s) or the Counter Proposal(s) shall not be opened at this stage. For the purpose of smooth implementation of the Scheme, the Implementing Agency may from time to time, issue such directions as may be necessary in consultation with MoCA.

- 3.10.2 In an event the information provided by the Applicant(s) is incomplete, the Implementing Agency may seek clarifications from the Applicant(s) indicating the incorrect / missing information. In an event any of the Initial Proposal is found to be invalid at this stage, the Implementing Agency shall not consider such Initial Proposal as well as Counter Proposal(s), if any, against such Initial Proposal for further stages of bidding process. The decision of the Implementing Agency in this regard shall be final and binding on all parties.
- 3.10.3 In the event that there is no Counter Proposal against a valid Initial Proposal, the Implementing Agency shall open the Financial Proposal submitted as part of the Initial Proposal.
- 3.10.3.1 In such an event, if the Financial Proposal of an Applicant satisfies the conditions as specified in Section 3.6.7 and Section 3.6.8, the Applicant who has submitted the Initial Proposal shall be identified as the “Selected Airline Operator”. In case of more than one Initial Proposal for the same RCS Route, the procedure specified in Section 3.11 shall be followed to evaluate such Initial Proposals.
- 3.10.3.2 In case of a Network Proposal, the conditions as specified in Section 3.5.5 shall need to be satisfied for each of the RCS Routes in the Network.
- 3.10.4 In the event, the Implementing Agency receives one or more than one Counter Proposals against an Initial Proposal, the Implementing Agency shall, for all eligible Counter Proposals and the corresponding Initial Proposal, undertake opening of the Financial Proposal at a pre-specified date in the presence of Applicants who choose to be present, and for all Financial Proposal(s) that satisfy the conditions as specified in Section 3.6.7 and Section 3.6.8 or Section 3.5.5 as may be applicable, the preferred applicant shall be determined based on the mechanism specified in Section 3.11 and Section 3.12.

3.11 Evaluation of Financial Proposal for an Individual Route Proposal

- 3.11.1 For Initial Proposals where the Applicant(s) have not requested any VGF as part of the bid, the evaluation of a Counter Proposal vis-à-vis the Initial Proposal shall be done on the basis of number of RCS Seats per week quoted by the Applicants. The Applicant quoting the maximum number of RCS Seats per week shall be declared as the “Preferred Individual Route Applicant”.
- 3.11.1.1 In the event that two or more Applicants are determined as the Preferred Individual Route Applicants, (the “**Tied Preferred Route Applicants**”), the evaluation of Tied Preferred Route Applicants shall be done on the basis of lowest Maximum Airfare for each RCS Seat to be quoted by the Applicants. The Applicant quoting the lowest Maximum Airfare for each RCS Seat shall be declared as the “Preferred Individual Route Applicant”.

- 3.11.1.2 In the event that such Tied Preferred Route Applicants have quoted the same Maximum Airfare, the Implementing Agency shall specify a separate procedure for breaking the tie at that stage.
- 3.11.2 For Initial Proposals, where the Applicant(s) have requested VGF, the evaluation will be done on the basis of VGF per RCS Seat (“hereinafter referred to as Bidding Parameter”) such that the Applicant who has quoted the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for the proposed RCS Route shall be selected as the “Preferred Individual Route Applicant” for such RCS Route.
- 3.11.2.1 In the event that two or more Applicants are determined as the Preferred Individual Route Applicants, (the “**Tied Preferred Route Applicants**”), identification of the Preferred Individual Route Applicant will be as per the process mentioned in Section 3.11.1.1.
- 3.11.3 The Applicant submitting the Initial Proposal for a particular RCS Route shall have the option of Right to Match (RTM) as per Section 3.14. Provided that in the event of Tied Preferred Route Applicants as explained above, the Applicant who has submitted the Initial Proposal for a particular RCS Route shall be given the RTM option through participation in the tie breaker process if its proposal is within a range of 10% of the financial proposal submitted by such Tied Preferred Route Applicants. During the tie-breaker process, the Applicant which submits the best proposal at end of the process, shall be identified as the Preferred Individual Route Applicant. For avoidance of doubt, in the event of Tied Preferred Route Applicants, no further RTM Option shall be available to the Applicant who has submitted the Initial Proposal for a particular RCS Route after the commencement of tie breaker process.

3.12 Evaluation of Financial Proposals for a Network Proposals

- 3.12.1 For Initial Proposals pertaining to Network Proposals where the Applicant(s) (or at least one of the Applicant in case of Identical Networks) have not requested any VGF as part of the bid, the evaluation of a Counter Proposal vis-à-vis the Initial Proposal shall be done using the process specified in Section 3.11.1 above based on the total number of RCS Seats per week across all RCS Routes in the network or the lowest total of Maximum Airfares for all RCS Routes as quoted by the Applicant, as the case may be. The identified preferred applicant based on such process shall be declared as the “Preferred Network Applicant”.
- 3.12.2 For Initial Proposals pertaining to Network Proposals satisfying the conditions given in Section 3.8.2.1.a) and Section 3.8.2.1.b), where the Applicant(s) have requested VGF, the evaluation of Counter Proposal(s) vis-à-vis the initial Network Proposal shall be done on the basis of total of VGF per RCS Seat for all RCS Routes proposed in the network such that the Applicant who has quoted the lowest total of VGF per RCS Seat for all RCS Routes proposed in the network shall be selected as the “Preferred Network Applicant” for such Network Proposal.

3.12.2.1 In the event that two or more Applicants are determined as the Preferred Network Applicants, (the “**Tied Preferred Network Applicants**”), identification of the Preferred Network Applicant will be as per the process mentioned in Section 3.11.1.1.

3.12.2.2 The Applicant submitting the Initial Proposal pertaining to such Network Proposal will have the option of RTM as per Section 3.14. Provided that in the event of Tied Preferred Network Applicants as explained above, the Applicant who has submitted the Initial Proposal pertaining to such Network Proposal shall be given the RTM option through participation in the tie breaker process if its proposal is within a range of 10% of the financial proposal submitted by such Tied Preferred Network Applicants. During the tie-breaker process, the Applicant which submits the best proposal at end of the process, shall be identified as the Preferred Network Applicant. For avoidance of doubt, in the event of Tied Preferred Network Applicants, no further RTM Option shall be available to the Applicant who has submitted the Initial Proposal pertaining to such Network Proposal after the commencement of tie breaker process.

3.12.3 The total of VGF per RCS Seat for all RCS Routes proposed in the network for an Applicant shall be calculated as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m V_i$$

Where:

m is the number of RCS Routes in the Network Proposal of the Applicant

V_i is the VGF per RCS Seat quoted by the Applicant for RCS Route i

3.13 Evaluation of Financial Proposals for Simultaneous Proposals

3.13.1 In case of Initial Proposals which are Non-Identical Proposals as defined in Section 3.8.2.1.c) or where an RCS Route proposed as part of an Individual Route Proposal is common with an RCS Route proposed as part of a Network Proposal (such proposals being hereafter referred as “Simultaneous Proposals”), the evaluation of financial proposals shall be undertaken in the manner as specified below.

3.13.2 The Implementing Agency shall evaluate respective Counter Proposals vis-à-vis the Initial Proposals for such Simultaneous Proposals as per the process specified in Section 3.11 and Section 3.12 above and shall identify Preferred Individual Route Applicant and Preferred Network Applicant for such Simultaneous Proposals, as the case may be.

- 3.13.3 Subsequent to the identification of the Preferred Individual Route Applicant (if any) and Preferred Network Applicant(s), their respective proposals shall be compared to identify the Applicant(s) with lowest VGF per RCS Seat for such common RCS Route(s).
- 3.13.4 In the event that a Preferred Individual Route Applicant (if any) has submitted the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for a common RCS Route, all other identified Preferred Network Applicant(s) shall be provided the opportunity to match the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for such common RCS Route.
- 3.13.5 However, in the event that a Preferred Network Applicant has submitted the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for a common RCS Route, only the other identified Preferred Network Applicant(s) shall be provided the opportunity to match the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for such common RCS Route. In such an event, if there is a Preferred Individual Route Applicant for such common RCS Route, its proposal shall not be considered further for award.
- 3.13.6 In case of 3.13.4, if Preferred Network Applicant(s) decides to match the lowest VGF per RCS Seat of the Preferred Individual Route Applicant for a common RCS Route, the proposal of Preferred Individual Route Applicant shall not be considered further for award, and all the Preferred Network Applicant(s) who chose to match the lowest VGF per RCS Seat would be selected to operate such common RCS route(s). In case of 3.13.5, all Preferred Network Applicant(s) who match the lowest VGF per RCS Seat shall be selected for operating such common RCS Routes(s) and shall be identified as the Selected Airline Operator for their respective Network Proposal(s). Proposals of Applicants who decide not to match the VGF per RCS Seat for such common RCS Routes(s) shall not be considered further for award. For avoidance of doubt, all such Applicants who match the lowest VGF per Seat for such common RCS Route shall have the right to undertake operations on that common RCS Route and will be provided VGF on such common RCS Route. In case a single Applicant has included a common RCS Route across multiple Network Proposals, it is clarified that the Applicant would not receive multiple awards for the common RCS Route and it would have to select a single Network Proposal that the RCS Route would remain a part of, following which, the common RCS Route would be dropped from the other Network Proposal(s) and only the remaining truncated Network Proposal(s) would be considered for award.

By way of an illustration, say the Implementing Agency receives Initial Proposals (Simultaneous Proposals) for the following Individual Route Proposal / Network Proposals: A-B, A-B-C-D and A-B-E-F, where all the proposed routes are RCS Routes. The following steps will be undertaken by the Implementing Agency for evaluation of such proposals:

Step 1 – RCS Routes as part of all Initial Proposals shall be identified.

Step 2 - After identification of RCS Routes proposed under Initial Proposals, Counter Proposals shall be invited against the proposed Individual Route

Proposal for A-B and Networks Proposals for A-B-C-D and A-B-E-F respectively.

Step 3 – All Initial Proposals and Counter Proposals shall be scrutinized as per the eligibility conditions and minimum performance specifications provided in Section 3.2 and Section 3.3 respectively. In an event any of the Initial Proposal is found to be invalid at this stage, the Implementing Agency shall drop such proposal from the prevailing bidding round under the Scheme and likewise, not consider the Counter Proposal(s) received against such an Initial Proposal.

Step 4 – On the basis of procedure mentioned in Section 3.11 and Section 3.12 above, the Preferred Individual Route Applicant for the route A-B and the Preferred Network Applicants for the networks A-B-C-D and A-B-E-F shall be selected. It is to be noted that while making this selection, the RTM Option as per Section 3.14 shall be provided to the bidders who have submitted respective Initial Proposals for A-B, A-B-C-D and A-B-E-F.

Step 5 - Subsequently, the Applicant with the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for the common RCS Route, i.e., A-B shall be identified.

Step 6 – Assuming the Preferred Individual Route Applicant (i.e. the Applicant with Individual Route Proposal for A-B) has quoted the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for A-B, the Preferred Network Applicants for the networks A-B-C-D and A-B-E-F shall be asked to match the VGF per Seat quoted by the Preferred Individual Route Applicant.

Step 7 – Assuming the Preferred Network Applicant for the network A-B-C-D decides to match the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for A-B and the Preferred Network Applicant for the network A-B-E-F decides not to match the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for A-B, the Preferred Individual Route Applicant would not be considered further for award and the Preferred Network Applicant for the network A-B-C-D shall be identified as the Selected Airline Operators for the route A-B and the network A-B-C-D. The proposal for network A-B-E-F shall not be considered further.

In the above illustration, the Selected Airline Operator for the network A-B-C-D shall have the exclusivity of operations on the network A-B-C-D for the RCS Route including A-B.

In the above illustration, if say the Preferred Network Applicant for the networks A-B-C-D has quoted the lowest VGF per RCS Seat for A-B, only the Preferred Network Applicant for the networks A-B-E-F shall be asked to match the lowest VGF per Seat for A-B. The proposal submitted by the Preferred Individual Route Applicant shall not be considered further.

3.13.7 MoCA recognizes that such award of Simultaneous Proposals to more than one bidder will result in loss of exclusivity of operations on the common RCS Routes for an individual operator. However, the Selected Airline Operators

will jointly have exclusivity of operations for a period of three (3) years in accordance with the Scheme vis-à-vis any other operator.

- 3.13.8 For the purposes of this Section 3.13.8, in the event an Applicant has submitted an Individual Route Proposal for an RCS Route with only a one-way connectivity proposed between two airports/Water Aerodromes and there is another Individual Route Proposal for the same RCS Route with a to-and-fro connectivity proposed between such airports/Water Aerodromes such that the two proposals are Simultaneous Proposals, for the purpose of evaluation, the Individual Route Proposal providing a to-and-fro connectivity shall be treated as a Network Proposal.

3.14 Right to Match

- 3.14.1 MoCA recognizes that given the present lack of adequate regional connectivity and uncertainty in market conditions, incentivizing operators to invest efforts & resources in exploring the market potential on various routes, undertaking associated due diligence and submitting Initial Proposals for RCS Routes may be necessary to encourage market participation. In this context, a RTM is proposed to be provided to the Applicant submitting an Initial Proposal if its proposal is within a certain range of the preferred proposal. Such a mechanism would continue to incentivize the operators to quote an optimal value even as part of their Initial Proposals since if their value is beyond the specified range of the preferred proposal, they will not be able to exercise such a right and not be able to derive benefits for their initial efforts.
- 3.14.2 The Applicant submitting an Initial Proposal shall be given a RTM against the respective Preferred Individual Route Applicant or Preferred Network Applicant, as the case may be. In the event that the Applicant which submitted an Initial Proposal is not the Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant, but whose financial proposal is within a range of 10% of the financial proposal submitted by such Preferred Individual Route Applicant or Preferred Network Applicant, as the case may be, the Applicant will have the option of matching such preferred applicant in terms of its financial proposal (RTM Option). If the Applicant exercises its RTM Option, it will be declared as the Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant, as the case may be.
- 3.14.3 In the event that the Applicant that submitted the Initial Proposal does not exercise its RTM Option, the Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant shall continue to be declared as the Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant as the case may be.
- 3.14.4 In case of more than one Initial Proposal for the same RCS Route or a Network Proposal, the Applicant which has submitted the best financial proposal amongst such Initial Proposals and whose financial proposal is within a range of 10% of the financial proposal submitted by a preferred applicant will have the RTM Option. If such Applicant does not exercise its RTM Option, the Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant shall

continue to be declared as the Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant as the case may be.

- 3.14.5 For Initial Proposals pertaining to an individual RCS Route or Network Proposals satisfying the conditions given in Section 3.8.2.1.a) and Section 3.8.2.1.b), the Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant identified above shall be declared as the Selected Airline Operator.
- 3.14.6 In case of Simultaneous Proposals, subsequent to the identification of Preferred Individual Route Applicant / Preferred Network Applicant after the above mentioned process, the Selected Airline Operator shall be identified through the process specified in Section 3.13.
- 3.14.7 After identification of a Selected Airline Operator for an RCS Route/ Network Proposal, the Implementing Agency will aim to provide/ publish details such as the following in respect of each identified Selected Airline Operator.

Sl. No.	Composition of Route / Network	Selected Operator	RCS Seats to be deployed per flight	RCS flights to be operated per week	Airfare Cap for RCS Seats
1					
2					
..					

3.15 Performance Guarantee

- 3.15.1 As mentioned earlier, the Selected Airline Operator will enter into a Selected Airline Operator Agreement with the Implementing Agency for operating RCS Flights under this Scheme, within a period that is earlier of, three (3) months from the issuance of Letter of Award or one (1) week before the commencement of operations. The Selected Airline Operator will then be given an additional one (1) month to replenish the Proposal Security and submit the Performance Guarantee and/or enter into the SAOA, as the case may be, barring which, Letter of Award will stand terminated after four (4) months of issuance. The Selected Airline Operator shall be required to comply with all applicable regulations for such operations under this Scheme including of the DGCA.
- 3.15.2 At the time of signing the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, the Selected Airline Operator will be required to submit the Implementing Agency four separate Performance Guarantees for each RCS Route equivalent to 25% of the total Performance Guarantee required for that RCS Route. The total Performance Guarantee for each RCS Route shall be equivalent to five percent (5%) of the total VGF amount to be provided to such Selected Airline Operator in the first year of its operations, subject to a minimum of Rs. Five lakhs (Rs. 5,00,000/-), where the airports in the RCS Route/ Network are operational or ready for operations. In case there are airports in the RCS Route/ Network which are not ready for operations due to ongoing works or licensing etc., the SAO would not be required to submit the Performance Guarantee for the RCS Routes connecting such airports, till the airport is ready for operations. For the avoidance of doubt, the SAO would be required to

extend its Proposal Security for such RCS Routes till the readiness of the airport and the submission of the Performance Guarantee, failing which, the Letter of Award shall be withdrawn by the Implementing Agency and the Proposal Security shall be forfeited. Upon the readiness of the airport, the Selected Airline Operator shall, within two (2) months of notification by the Implementing Agency, submit four separate Performance Guarantees for each such remaining RCS Route awarded to the SAO which is equivalent to 25% of the total Performance Guarantee required for that RCS Route. The total Performance Guarantee for each RCS Route to five percent (5%) of the total VGF amount to be provided to such Selected Airline Operator in the first year of its operations, subject to a minimum of Rs. Five lakhs (Rs. 5,00,000/-).

3.15.3 The decision to undertake rehabilitation/ upgradation of airport/ Water Aerodrome infrastructure shall be at the discretion of the respective airport/ Water Aerodrome owner/ operator and the Implementing Agency may not consider any Initial Proposal which proposes to provide connectivity to an Unserved or Underserved Airport such that the rehabilitation / upgradation of airport/ Water Aerodrome infrastructure may require more than one (1) year as determined by the Implementing Agency.

3.15.4 In addition to the provisions mentioned under Section 3.18, the Performance Guarantee will be dealt with by the Implementing Agency as follows:

3.15.4.1 Performance Guarantee submitted by the Selected Airline Operator shall be liable for partial or full forfeiture as per the terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, if the Selected Airline Operator fails to:

- a) Ensure integrity of the scheduled flights on routes proposed under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, i.e. it fails to operate at least 70% of the scheduled flights on routes proposed under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement in a specified period; or
- b) Adhere to any other terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.
- c) Upon such forfeiture, the Selected Airline Operator will be required to replenish the Performance Guarantee within a specified period, failing which the Implementing Agency will be entitled to terminate the Selected Airline Operator Agreement and proceed as per provisions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.

3.15.4.2 Performance Guarantee will be returned by the Implementing Agency to the Selected Airline Operator upon completion of one (1) year from date of commencement of RCS Flight operations on any RCS Route as per the terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.

3.16 Change in deployed capacity

- 3.16.1 A Selected Airline Operator for an RCS Route may decide to change the capacity deployed on an RCS Route.
- 3.16.2 In the event that a Selected Airline Operator for an RCS Route intends to increase the capacity deployed on an RCS Route, it shall be required to inform the Implementing Agency in this regard such that:
- 3.16.2.1 The Selected Airline Operator shall be allowed to (a) change the aircraft type (size) operating on an RCS Route (applicable both for an individual RCS Route or an RCS Route as part of a network) under the Scheme or (b) to increase or decrease the number of flights on such RCS Route to any number such that the number of RCS Flights shall not be less than three (3) per week and can be a maximum of fourteen (14) departures per week for routes providing connectivity to Priority Area(s) and a maximum of seven (7) departures per week for RCS Routes connecting other than Priority Area(s)
 - 3.16.2.2 In case of an increase in capacity deployed by the Selected Airline Operator, the total VGF per year (i.e. a product of number of RCS Seats per RCS Flight, VGF per RCS Seat and number of RCS Flights in a year, as provided by the SAO as part of its Initial / Counter Proposal) as available to the Selected Airline Operator shall remain the same as permitted at the time of executing the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.
 - 3.16.2.3 The Implementing Agency shall undertake a reconciliation of total RCS Flights operated by the SAO in a given Financial Quarter as compared to the proposed number of RCS Flights submitted as part of its Technical Proposal. The Implementing Agency shall also require the SAO to submit its plans for RCS Flight operations for remaining Financial Quarters in any given year. The number of RCS Flights for which VGF could be disbursed in the remaining Financial Quarters (depending upon the performance of the SAO) shall be limited in a manner that under no circumstances, the total VGF disbursed per year shall be more than the total VGF per year as permitted at the time of executing the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.
 - 3.16.2.4 In order to avoid inconvenience to passengers, the airline will have to follow relevant DGCA rules of informing the passengers about changes in the schedule of flight operation, in advance. For avoidance of doubt, the Selected Airline Operator shall not be provided any benefits or concessions under the Scheme on any additional flights operated by the Selected Airline Operator on an RCS Route, beyond fourteen (14) departures per week for RCS Routes providing connectivity to Priority Area(s) and seven (7) departures per week for RCS Routes connecting other than Priority Area(s).

- 3.16.2.5 In the event that a Selected Airline Operator changes the aircraft type (size) operating on an RCS Route under the Scheme, the number of RCS Seats to be provided shall have reference to Section 3.3.1.
- 3.16.2.6 The total VGF per flight shall be equally spread over the increased number of RCS Seats in a flight. The VGF per RCS Seat shall be adjusted accordingly to arrive at the same total VGF per flight.
- 3.16.3 In the event that a Selected Airline Operator for an RCS Route intends to decrease the capacity deployed on an RCS Route, it shall be required to inform the same to the Implementing Agency. Such decrease in capacity deployed on an RCS Route shall only be permitted if (a) such reduction is on account of change in aircraft type and (b) all minimum conditions (such as number of RCS Seats per RCS Flight) as submitted by such Selected Airline Operator at the time of its selection are continued to be met. No reduction in the number of RCS Seats per RCS Flight shall be considered by the Implementing Agency save and except if change in RCS seats per RCS Flight is due to the provisions of section 3.16.3.2 provided herein.
- 3.16.3.1 In an event where due to any orders/guidelines issued by the DGCA, the actual deployed capacity in an RCS Flight by the Selected Airline Operator is less than the RCS Flight Capacity offered, the RCS Flight Capacity for the purposes of calculation of RCS Seats, disbursement of VGF and compliance with the terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, shall be considered as the actual deployed capacity on such RCS Flight based on DGCA orders/guidelines
- 3.16.3.2 The Selected Airline Operator shall be allowed to decrease the number of RCS seats deployed in an aircraft after one year from the date of commencement of RCS Flight operation with prior approval of Implementing Agency i.e. AAI. The number of RCS seats may be reduced to any number such that the number of RCS seats deployed in an aircraft cannot be less than 50% of the RCS seats deployed at the time of execution of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement. The number of deployed RCS Seats shall not be less than nine (9). The VGF per RCS Seat for the revised number of RCS seats shall remain as permitted at the time of execution of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, as indexed in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme
- 3.16.4 Change in deployed capacity due to operational reasons
- 3.16.4.1 In an event where due to temporary operational reasons such as availability of the aircraft etc., the actual deployed capacity on a particular RCS Flight is different from the RCS Flight Capacity required under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, the Selected Airline Operator shall be permitted such change if the actual deployed capacity is at least 90% of the RCS Flight Capacity

as per the Selected Airline Operator Agreement and is not more than 110% of the RCS Flight Capacity as per the Selected Airline Operator Agreement. Provided that, in such an event, the number of RCS Seats per RCS Flight shall remain the same as provided in the Selected Airline Operator Agreement. In the event that the actual deployed capacity is less than 90% of the RCS Flight Capacity as per the Selected Airline Operator Agreement or is more than 110% of the RCS Flight Capacity as per the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, it shall be considered as default under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement and the Performance Guarantee of the Selected Airline Operator shall be liable to be partially or fully forfeited as per the terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.

3.16.5 The Selected Airline Operator shall be allowed to operate charter flights as per the regulations of DGCA, provided that the proposed schedule and service levels or any other conditions under the Scheme are not impacted.

3.16.6 Change in sequence of routes due to operational reasons

3.16.6.1 In an event where due to operational reasons (including but not restricted to slot availability, etc.), the Selected Airline Operator intends to change the sequence of routes as per the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, the Selected Airline Operator (SAO) shall intimate the Implementing Agency in writing before undertaking any such change in sequence of routes.

Provided that, any such change is permitted only for modifying the sequence of RCS Routes in a network but not the direction of routes. For instance, if a network A-B-C-A has A-B and C-A as RCS Routes, a change in sequence to C-A and A-B is permitted. However, a change in direction of routes such as B-A or A-C is not permitted.

3.17 Prioritisation Framework

3.17.1 The Implementing Agency shall have reference to the Scheme objectives at all points of time and prioritize proposals for being supported under the Scheme.

3.17.2 For award of proposals under the Scheme, the Implementing Agency would consider a prioritization framework in the following manner (in the decreasing order of priority).

3.17.2.1 Network or Individual Route Proposal comprising airports provided as part of Annexure – 6 would be given the highest priority. Amongst such proposals, the proposals comprising airports in Priority Area(s) shall be given a higher priority.

- 3.17.2.2 Pursuant to considerations of proposals under Section 3.17.2.1, proposals comprising airports that are not part of Annexure – 6 but located in Priority Area(s) would be given the next higher priority. Amongst such proposals, highest priority would be given to proposals comprising routes connecting Unserved Airports, Underserved Airports and Served Airports in that order.
- 3.17.2.3 Pursuant to considerations of proposals under Section 3.17.2.2, proposals comprising airports that are not part of Annexure – 6 and located in areas other than Priority Area(s) would be considered. Amongst such proposals, highest priority would be given to proposals comprising routes connecting Unserved Airports, Underserved Airports and Served Airports in that order.
- 3.17.3 Network Proposal(s) would generally be given a higher priority against an Individual Route Proposal.
- 3.17.4 At any point of time, in case there are multiple proposals received for a particular Underserved Airport or Unserved Airport, given the scarcity of resources, the Implementing Agency at its discretion, may consider such proposals in a manner that if such Underserved Airport or Unserved Airport becomes Served Airport after awarding certain proposals, no additional proposals may be considered. The Implementing Agency shall also have reference to the VGF requirement while considering such proposals.

3.18 Exit from the Scheme

- 3.18.1 A Selected Airline Operator may cease RCS Flight operations for any reason any time after one (1) year from the date of commencement of RCS Flight operations on any RCS Route. In the event of such cessation of RCS Flight operations, provided there is no default by the Selected Airline Operator under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, the Performance Guarantee shall be returned to the Selected Airline Operator.
- 3.18.2 If however, a Selected Airline Operator ceases RCS Flight operations before completion of one (1) year from the date of commencement of such RCS Flight operations on any RCS Route, the Performance Guarantee shall be liable to be partially or fully forfeited as per the terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.
- 3.18.3 If, pursuant to Section 2.1.4.2 of this Scheme, the Scheme is withdrawn at any time, the Performance Guarantee shall be returned to the Selected Airline Operator.
- 3.18.4 Notwithstanding other provisions under this Scheme, a Selected Airline Operator shall be permitted, as per terms and conditions to be specified under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, to assign its rights under the Scheme to another airline operator having a valid AOP for a similar type of aircraft as required under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, provided the Selected Airline Operator has completed at least six (6) months of

operations from the date of commencement of RCS Flight operations on any RCS Route. However, the Implementing Agency may also choose to permit a Selected Airline Operator to assign its rights under the Scheme or corresponding Selected Airline Operator Agreement, on a case-by-case basis, as per terms and conditions to be specified under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, to another airline operator having a valid AOP for a similar type of aircraft as required under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, at any point of time after the execution of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement based on the Implementing Agency's assessment of the factors justifying such assignment, as submitted by the assignor. The assignee would be required to begin its operations on the RCS Route or RCS Routes as the case may be, within a period of 2 months from the execution of the assignment agreement. The Implementing Agency may also choose to allow the assignee an extension to this time period based on an assessment of the situation.

3.19 Reporting Obligations for a Selected Airline Operator

- 3.19.1 The VGF payment will be made to the Selected Airline Operator from the Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) on the completion of every month.
- 3.19.2 Additionally, this fund will be used to provide appropriate administrative charges to the Implementing Agency for implementing the Scheme.
- 3.19.3 For the sanction of monthly VGF payment, the Selected Airline Operator on an RCS Route will be required to submit information on specified parameters, which will be used by the Implementing Agency to monitor adherence to the agreed terms and conditions of Selected Airline Operator Agreement.
 - 3.19.3.1 Operational Details as per Schedule 'B' of Selected Airline Operator Agreement.
 - 3.19.3.2 In addition to this, the Selected Airline Operator will need to submit RCS specific information as specified under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.

3.20 Disbursement of Funds

- 3.20.1 The VGF shall be disbursed to the Selected Airline Operator only for RCS Seats pertaining to the RCS Flights that have been operated in a month. In an event, GST is applicable on the VGF disbursed to the Selected Airline Operator, the GST component shall be payable from the RCF.
- 3.20.2 The Selected Airline Operator(s) will be required to submit to the Implementing Agency, all information pertaining to RCS Flights operated during a month as required in Section 3.19.
- 3.20.3 The Implementing Agency will scrutinize the information received from the Selected Airline Operator(s) for compliance with the conditions of Selected Airline Operator Agreement.

- 3.20.4 The VGF shall be disbursed by the Implementing Agency to the Selected Airline Operator for all deployed RCS Seats, irrespective of the occupancy, for every RCS Flight operated on the RCS Route during the reporting period, after adjustments for any defaults by the Selected Airline Operator under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.
- 3.20.5 The incentives / support provided under the Scheme is based on the premise that a Selected Airline Operator shall sell RCS Seats first before selling any other passenger seats on an RCS Flight (including Non-RCS Seats). Provided that, such restriction shall not be applicable on “business class” seats (or any other term as may be used by the Selected Airline Operator to identify seats which are different from other available seats by design, form, factor and/or arrangement, and having a clear well-defined separate section within the aircraft cabin seating arrangement). Provided that, the passengers at all times have an option to choose between RCS Seat(s) and such “business class” seat(s) and shall not be forced to buy such “business class” seats when RCS Seats are available in the RCS Flight.
- 3.20.6 The Implementing Agency may undertake a review/ audit of the performance of a Selected Airline Operator including *inter alia* on this aspect from time to time through independent auditors. The penalties for breach of such principle shall be specified in the Selected Airline Operator Agreement between the Implementing Agency and the Selected Airline Operator. A Selected Airline Operator shall be required to maintain relevant records for a period of at least 3 years after the expiry of its Selected Airline Operator Agreement to facilitate such monitoring.
- 3.20.6.1 MoCA recognizes that cancellation of tickets is a normal business phenomenon in aviation industry and certain passengers may cancel their RCS Seats before the flight departure which may not provide sufficient time to a Selected Airline Operator to resell such RCS Seats. In such an event any RCS Seat, which does not get sold due to cancellation by a passenger, shall be considered as sold for the purpose of Sections 3.20.5 above. However, the obligation of proving such cancellation in terms of relevant details (passenger identification, etc.) shall be on the Selected Airline Operator.

Annexure – 1A: List of Underserved Airports / Airstrips in the country

Presented below is a tentative list of Underserved Airports. Applicants are advised to check the updates in this regard on AAI / MoCA website from time to time. Further, Applicants are expected to undertake their own due diligence vis-à-vis suitability, including but not limited to assessment of watch hours, availability of slots, night parking, of these airports for their proposals.

In case any such airport is a defence airport, the approval from Ministry of Defence, Government of India will need to be obtained for permitting joint use / civil operations under the Scheme.

It may be noted that this list does not include RCS Heliports. Applicants interested to submit proposals for helicopter operations will be required to ascertain eligible RCS Heliports from DGCA.

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
AIRPORTS IN PRIORITY AREA			
1.	Hollongi	Arunachal Pradesh	
2.	Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	
4.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
5.	Jorhat	Assam	4C
6.	Rupsi	Assam	3C
7.	Tezpur	Assam	
8.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	
9.	Agatti	Lakshadweep Island	3C
10.	Pakyong	Sikkim	
AIRPORTS IN AREA OTHER THAN PRIORITY AREA			
11.	Diu	Daman and Diu	
12.	Keshod	Gujarat	
13.	Mundra	Gujarat	
14.	Porbandar	Gujarat	
15.	Nanded	Maharashtra	
16.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	<20 seats
17.	Bidar	Karnataka	
18.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	
19.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	3C
20.	Rourkela	Odisha	<20 seats
21.	Ludhiana	Punjab	3C
22.	Pathankot	Punjab	4C
23.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	
24.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan	
25.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	3C
26.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	<20 seats
STATE PROPOSED AIRPORTS			
27.	Jubberhatti, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	
28.	Kullu Manali Airport	Himachal Pradesh	

Note: Applicant/Bidder is suggested that to do his due diligence to assess the suitability of Aircrafts for the airports listed in Annexure-1A.

FINAL

Annexure – 1B: List of Unserved Airports / Airstrips in the country

Presented below is a tentative list of Unserved Airports. Applicants are advised to check the updates in this regard on AAI / MoCA website from time to time. Further, Applicants are expected to undertake their own due diligence vis-à-vis suitability, including but not limited to assessment of watch hours, availability of slots, night parking, of these airports for their proposals.

In case any such airport is a defence airport, the approval from Ministry of Defence, Government of India will need to be obtained for permitting joint use/ civil operations under the Scheme.

It may be noted that this list does not include RCS Heliports. Applicants interested to submit proposals for helicopter operations will be required to ascertain eligible RCS Heliports from DGCA.

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
AIRPORTS IN PRIORITY AREA			
1.	Campbell Bay	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	<20 seats
2.	Car Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	4C
3.	Shibpur	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	<20 seats
4.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
5.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
6.	Daparizo*	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
7.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
8.	Tuting*	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
9.	Vijaynagar	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
10.	Walong*	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
11.	Yinghiong*	Arunachal Pradesh	<9
12.	Chabua	Assam	4C
13.	Darrang	Assam	<20 seats
14.	Dinjan	Assam	<20 seats
15.	Ledo	Assam	<20 seats
16.	Misa Mari	Assam	<20 seats
17.	Nazira	Assam	<20 seats
18.	Sadiya	Assam	<20 seats
19.	Sorbhog	Assam	<20 seats
20.	Sukerating (Dum Duma)	Assam	<20 seats
21.	Akhnur	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
22.	Chamb	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
23.	Chushal	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
24.	Fukche	Jammu and Kashmir	4C
25.	Gurex	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
26.	Jhangar	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
27.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
28.	Miran Sahib	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
29.	Panzgam	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
30.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats
31.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	<20 seats

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
32.	Thoise	Jammu and Kashmir	4C
33.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	4C
34.	Dwara	Meghalaya	<9
35.	Shella	Meghalaya	<20 seats
36.	Tura	Meghalaya	<20 seats
37.	Kailashahar	Tripura	<20 seats
38.	Kamalpur	Tripura	3B
39.	Khowai	Tripura	<20 seats
40.	Chinyalisaur*	Uttarakhand	<9
41.	Gaucher*	Uttarakhand	<9
42.	AIRPORTS IN AREA OTHER THAN PRIORITY AREA		
43.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh	<20 seats
44.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh	<20 seats
45.	Ellore	Andhra Pradesh	<20 seats
46.	Arrah	Bihar	No runway
47.	Begusarai	Bihar	2A
48.	Bettiah	Bihar	<9
49.	Bhabua (Kaimoor)	Bihar	No runway
50.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	<20 seats
51.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar	No runway
52.	Bihita	Bihar	4C
53.	Birpur	Bihar	2A
54.	Buxur	Bihar	No runway
55.	Chhapra	Bihar	<20 seats
56.	Dehri on sonn	Bihar	No runway
57.	Farbisganj	Bihar	<20 seats
58.	Hathwa	Bihar	<20 seats
59.	Jehanabad	Bihar	<20 seats
60.	Jogbani	Bihar	<20 seats
61.	Katihar	Bihar	<20 seats
62.	Kishanganj	Bihar	2A
63.	Madhubani	Bihar	<20 seats
64.	Monghyr	Bihar	<9
65.	Motihari	Bihar	No runway
66.	Munger	Bihar	<9
67.	Muzzafarpur	Bihar	<20 seats
68.	Naria	Bihar	2A
69.	Panchanpur	Bihar	<20 seats
70.	Raxaul	Bihar	<20 seats
71.	Saharsa	Bihar	<20 seats
72.	Valmiki Nagar	Bihar	<20 seats
73.	Ambikapur	Chattisgarh	<20 seats
74.	Amreli (Amroli)	Gujarat	3B
75.	Chela	Gujarat	<20 seats
76.	Chhand Bet	Gujarat	<20 seats
77.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat	<20 seats
78.	Mandvi	Gujarat	<20 seats
79.	Mehsana	Gujarat	<20 seats

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
80.	Mundra	Gujarat	<20 seats
81.	Mundra	Gujarat	<20 seats
82.	Naliya	Gujarat	<20 seats
83.	Ambala	Haryana	
84.	Bhiwani	Haryana	2A
85.	Hissar	Haryana	2A
86.	Karnal	Haryana	2A
87.	Narnaul	Haryana	2A
88.	Sirsa	Haryana	4C
89.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	No runway
90.	Chakulia	Jharkhand	3C
91.	Dalbhumdarh	Jharkhand	No runway
92.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	<20 seats
93.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	2A
94.	Dumka	Jharkhand	<20 seats
95.	Giridhi	Jharkhand	No runway
96.	Sindri	Jharkhand	<20 seats
97.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	3C
98.	Bellary	Karnataka	<20 seats
99.	Karwar	Karnataka	<20 seats
100.	Kolar	Karnataka	3C
101.	Kushalnagar	Karnataka	<20 seats
102.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	
103.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
104.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
105.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
106.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
107.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
108.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
109.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
110.	Mandla (Kanha)	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
111.	Mandsaur (Sitamau)	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
112.	Nagda (Ujjain)	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
113.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
114.	Pachmarhi Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
115.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
116.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
117.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
118.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
119.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
120.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
121.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
122.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
123.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
124.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	<20 seats
125.	Akola	Maharashtra	<20 seats
126.	Amravati	Maharashtra	3C
127.	Baramati	Maharashtra	<20 seats

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
128.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	<20 seats
129.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra	<20 seats
130.	Deolali	Maharashtra	<20 seats
131.	Dhulia	Maharashtra	<20 seats
132.	Jath	Maharashtra	<20 seats
133.	Karad	Maharashtra	<20 seats
134.	Kawalpur	Maharashtra	<20 seats
135.	Kudal	Maharashtra	<20 seats
136.	Latur (MADC)	Maharashtra	<20 seats
137.	LonavalaAmby Valley	Maharashtra	<20 seats
138.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	<20 seats
139.	Phaltan	Maharashtra	<20 seats
140.	Shirpur	Maharashtra	<20 seats
141.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	
142.	Waluj	Maharashtra	<20 seats
143.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	3C
144.	Amarda Road	Orissa	<20 seats
145.	Angul	Orissa	<20 seats
146.	Barbil	Orissa	2A
147.	Birasal	Orissa	No runway
148.	Gudari	Orissa	3B
149.	Hirakund	Orissa	3B
150.	Jayakpur	Orissa	<20 seats
151.	Lanjigarh	Orissa	2B
152.	Nawapara	Orissa	2A
153.	Padampur	Orissa	2A
154.	Rairangpur	Orissa	2A
155.	Raisuan	Orissa	2A
156.	Rangeilunda	Orissa	2A
157.	Sukinda	Orissa	2A
158.	Theruboli	Orissa	2A
159.	Tushra	Orissa	2A
160.	Utkela	Orissa	<20 seats
161.	Adampur	Punjab	
162.	Beas	Punjab	4C
163.	Bhatinda	Punjab	
164.	Patiala	Punjab	2A
165.	Abu Road	Rajasthan	2A
166.	Alwar	Rajasthan	2A
167.	Banasthali	Rajasthan	2A
168.	Banswara (Tilwara)	Rajasthan	4B
169.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	<20 seats
170.	Dholpur	Rajasthan	<20 seats
171.	Gadra Road	Rajasthan	<20 seats
172.	Hamirgarh	Rajasthan	3A
173.	Isarda	Rajasthan	2B
174.	Jhalawar (Brijnagar)	Rajasthan	3B
175.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	3B

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
176.	Kankoroli	Rajasthan	3A
177.	Lalgarh (Sri Ganganagar)	Rajasthan	3A
178.	Malapura	Rajasthan	<20 seats
179.	Mathania	Rajasthan	<20 seats
180.	Merta Road	Rajasthan	<20 seats
181.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	3A
182.	Pilani	Rajasthan	2A
183.	Salawas	Rajasthan	2B
184.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	<20 seats
185.	Shahpur	Rajasthan	<20 seats
186.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	3B
187.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	<20 seats
188.	Uterlai	Rajasthan	4C
189.	Arkonam	Tamil Nadu	<20 seats
190.	Chetnad	Tamil Nadu	3C
191.	Cholavaram	Tamil Nadu	<20 seats
192.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	<20 seats
193.	Ramnad	Tamil Nadu	<20 seats
194.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu	<20 seats
195.	Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu	<20 seats
196.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	<20 seats
197.	Adilabad	Telangana	<20 seats
198.	Aleru	Telangana	<20 seats
199.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Telangana	No runway
200.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	3A
201.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
202.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
203.	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
204.	Etawah (Safai)	Uttar Pradesh	4C
205.	Faizabad (Ayodhya)	Uttar Pradesh	3C
206.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
207.	Fursatganj (Igrua)	Uttar Pradesh	3C
208.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	
209.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	3C
210.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
211.	Muirpur	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
212.	Muirpur	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
213.	Palia	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
214.	Rasoolabad	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
215.	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Uttar Pradesh	4C
216.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh	<20 seats
217.	Sultanpur (Amhai)	Uttar Pradesh	3B
218.	Ambari	West Bengal	<20 seats
219.	Asansol	West Bengal	<20 seats
220.	Balurghat	West Bengal	<20 seats
221.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	<20 seats
222.	Behrampur	West Bengal	Helipad
223.	Bhatpara	West Bengal	<20 seats

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
224.	Bishnupur	West Bengal	<20 seats
225.	Burnpur	West Bengal	<20 seats
226.	Dhubalia	West Bengal	<20 seats
227.	Digri	West Bengal	<20 seats
228.	Dudhkundi	West Bengal	<20 seats
229.	Guskhara	West Bengal	<20 seats
230.	Hashimara	West Bengal	4C
231.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal	
232.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal	<20 seats
233.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	<20 seats
234.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal	<20 seats
235.	Malda	West Bengal	<20 seats
236.	New lands	West Bengal	No runway
237.	Panagarh	West Bengal	<20 seats
238.	Pandaveswar	West Bengal	<20 seats
239.	Piardora	West Bengal	<20 seats
240.	Rampurhat	West Bengal	<20 seats
241.	Sal Bani	West Bengal	<20 seats

AIRPORTS PROPOSED BY STATE GOVERNMENT

242.	Karbi Anglong	Assam	
243.	Sabeya (Gopalganj)	Bihar	
244.	Purnia	Bihar	
245.	Pinjore	Haryana	
246.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir	
247.	Dhalbhumgarh	Jharkhand	
248.	Tuirial	Mizoram	
249.	Vuakmual	Mizoram	
250.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	
251.	ChakChainpura	Rajasthan	
252.	Dowra	Rajasthan	
253.	Kolana	Rajasthan	
254.	Kumher	Rajasthan	
255.	Noon	Rajasthan	
256.	Parihara (Ratangarh)	Rajasthan	
257.	Phalodi	Rajasthan	
258.	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	
259.	Sikar	Rajasthan	
260.	Sojat	Rajasthan	
261.	Tarpura	Rajasthan	
262.	Thanagazi	Rajasthan	
263.	Vishnoda	Rajasthan	
264.	Gangotri Dham, Chamoli	Uttarakhand	
265.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	

AIRPORTS IN PROXIMITY OF WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

266.	Panneri	Assam	
267.	Dhana	Madhya Pradesh	
268.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	

AIRPORTS IN PROXIMITY OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS

269.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	
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S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)	Reference Code as per Planning Calendar
270.	Raichur	Karnataka	
271.	Kohima	Nagaland	
272.	Malkangiri	Orissa	
273.	Lalgarh-Jhattan	Rajasthan	
274.	Basant Nagar	Telangana	
275.	Jhingura	Uttar Pradesh	
AIRPORTS IN PROXIMITY OF RELIGIOUS PLACES			
276.	Mantalai	Jammu & Kashmir	
277.	Hassan	Karnataka	
278.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	
279.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	
280.	Baripada	Orissa	
281.	Konark	Orissa	

Note: (*) Helicopter routes have not been considered.

Applicant/Bidder is suggested that to do his due diligence to assess the suitability of Aircrafts for the airports listed in Annexure-1B.

Annexure – 1C: List of Water Aerodromes

Presented below is a tentative list of Water Aerodromes. Applicants are expected to undertake their own due diligence vis-à-vis suitability of these Water Aerodromes for their proposals.

S.No.	Name of Water Aerodrome	State / UT (where the Water Aerodrome is located)
Water Aerodromes currently being developed		
1.	Prakasam Barrage	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Mayabunder (W)	Andaman & Nicobar
3.	Portblair	Andaman & Nicobar
4.	Kaziranga	Assam
5.	North Goa	Goa
6.	South Goa	Goa
7.	Dwarka (W)	Gujarat
8.	Dalhousie (W)	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Agatti	Lakshadweep
10.	Bangaram (W)	Lakshadweep
11.	Bitra (W)	Lakshadweep
12.	Kadmat (W)	Lakshadweep
13.	Kalpeni (W)	Lakshadweep
14.	Kiltan (W)	Lakshadweep
15.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Telangana
Water Aerodromes proposed by States		
16.	Byndoor (Udupi)	Karnataka
17.	Kali River estuary (Karwar)	Karnataka
18.	Malpe (Udupi)	Karnataka
19.	Mangaluru (Dakshina Kannada)	Karnataka
20.	Haripur	Uttarakhand
21.	Nanak Matta	Uttarakhand
22.	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand
23.	Tumria	Uttarakhand

Annexure – 1D: List of Heliports

Presented below is a tentative list of Heliports. Applicants are expected to undertake their own due diligence, including but not limited to assessment of watch hours, availability of slots, night parking, vis-à-vis suitability of these Heliports for their proposals.

S.No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State/ UT (where the Airport/ Airstrip is located)
List of Heliports currently being developed		
1.	Daparizo	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Geleki	Assam
8.	Nagaon	Assam
9.	Baddi (Kasauli)	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Manali	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh
13.	Shimla (Sanjoli)	Himachal Pradesh
14.	Dawki	Meghalaya
15.	Sohra	Meghalaya
16.	Tura	Meghalaya
17.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya
18.	Jowai (H)	Meghalaya
19.	Khliehrat (H)	Meghalaya
20.	Nongstoin (H)	Meghalaya
21.	Shella (H)	Meghalaya
22.	Jiribam	Manipur
23.	Moreh	Manipur
24.	Parbung	Manipur
25.	Tamenglong	Manipur
26.	Thanlon	Manipur
27.	Almora	Uttarakhand
28.	ChinyaliSaur	Uttarakhand
29.	Dharchula	Uttarakhand
30.	Gaucher	Uttarakhand
31.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
32.	Haridwar(Dehradun)	Uttarakhand
33.	Joshimath	Uttarakhand
34.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand
35.	Nainital	Uttarakhand
36.	NewTehri	Uttarakhand
37.	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand
38.	Sahastradhara	Uttarakhand
39.	Srinagar Garhwal	Uttarakhand
List of Heliports proposed by States		

40.	10thBn ITBP Ground	Arunachal Pradesh
41.	ALG Along	Arunachal Pradesh
42.	Balemu	Arunachal Pradesh
43.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh
44.	Bichom	Arunachal Pradesh
45.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh
46.	Bomgleng	Arunachal Pradesh
47.	Bomja	Arunachal Pradesh
48.	Buragaon	Arunachal Pradesh
49.	Chaglagam	Arunachal Pradesh
50.	Chubam	Arunachal Pradesh
51.	Dambuk	Arunachal Pradesh
52.	Dirang	Arunachal Pradesh
53.	Dirang(near SSB)	Arunachal Pradesh
54.	Diyun	Arunachal Pradesh
55.	Gandhigram	Arunachal Pradesh
56.	Gensi Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
57.	Goiliang	Arunachal Pradesh
58.	Gyamgdong	Arunachal Pradesh
59.	Hawai	Arunachal Pradesh
60.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh
61.	Hunli	Arunachal Pradesh
62.	JANG	Arunachal Pradesh
63.	Jangda	Arunachal Pradesh
64.	Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh
65.	Kamhua Noknu	Arunachal Pradesh
66.	Kamhua Noksa	Arunachal Pradesh
67.	Kanubari	Arunachal Pradesh
68.	Khasa	Arunachal Pradesh
69.	Khet	Arunachal Pradesh
70.	Kibithoo	Arunachal Pradesh
71.	Kimmi	Arunachal Pradesh
72.	Konnu	Arunachal Pradesh
73.	Kullung Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
74.	Lawnu	Arunachal Pradesh
75.	Leporiang Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
76.	Liromoba	Arunachal Pradesh
77.	Longding	Arunachal Pradesh
78.	Luguthang	Arunachal Pradesh
79.	Mago	Arunachal Pradesh
80.	Mahadevpur Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
81.	Manchal	Arunachal Pradesh
82.	Mebo Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
83.	Mengio Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
84.	Miao	Arunachal Pradesh
85.	Mukto	Arunachal Pradesh
86.	Nafra	Arunachal Pradesh
87.	Naharlagun Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
88.	Nalung Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
89.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh
90.	Namsai Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
91.	Nari Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
92.	Nginu (Longchan)	Arunachal Pradesh

93.	Paglam	Arunachal Pradesh
94.	Pangsupass	Arunachal Pradesh
95.	Pasighat ALG	Arunachal Pradesh
96.	Pasuram Kund	Arunachal Pradesh
97.	Pill Putu Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
98.	Pilla Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
99.	Pongchau	Arunachal Pradesh
100.	Pumao	Arunachal Pradesh
101.	Rajbhawan Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
102.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh
103.	Sangdupota	Arunachal Pradesh
104.	Shergaon	Arunachal Pradesh
105.	Silsango Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
106.	Singchung	Arunachal Pradesh
107.	Taraso	Arunachal Pradesh
108.	Tezu Airport	Arunachal Pradesh
109.	Thingbu	Arunachal Pradesh
110.	Thrizino	Arunachal Pradesh
111.	Toru Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
112.	UrgyenSangpoHeiport (Changporong), Tawang Helipad	Arunachal Pradesh
113.	Vijaynagar	Arunachal Pradesh
114.	Wakka	Arunachal Pradesh
115.	Wakro	Arunachal Pradesh
116.	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh
117.	Yeliang General Ground	Arunachal Pradesh
118.	Haflong	Assam
119.	Additional Anaj Mandi On Kaithal Cheeka Road, Cheeka	Haryana
120.	Agroha Medical College	Haryana
121.	Bhagat Phool Singh Mahlia University, Khanpur, Kalan, Sonipat Helipad No. 1 (South Side)	Haryana
122.	Bhagat Phool Singh Mahlia University, Khanpur, Kalan, Sonipat Helipad No. 2(North Side)	Haryana
123.	Cantonment Area	Haryana
124.	Ch. Surender Singh Cricket Stadium In Ch. Devi Lal Stadium, Sector 38- Gurugram	Haryana
125.	Ch. Devi Lal Stadium, Sohna	Haryana
126.	Deen Bandhu Sir Chhotu Ram University Science & Technology, Murthal (Play Ground Back Side Kalpna Chawla Girls Hostel)	Haryana
127.	Giri Centre Ground, Hau, Hisar	Haryana
128.	Global City, Gurugram (Feasibility Study By M/S Pawan Hans)	Haryana
129.	Hisar Airport	Haryana
130.	International Vegetable Market At Ganani In Sonipat District	Haryana
131.	Jindal Stainless Club, Op Jindal Marg, Hisar	Haryana
132.	Leisure Valley Ground, Sector-29, Gurugram	Haryana
133.	New Anaj Mandi, Sonipat	Haryana
134.	Police Line Kaithal	Haryana

135.	Police Line Sirsa	Haryana
136.	Police Line, Sonipat	Haryana
137.	R-4 Hudda Ground, Cheeka.	Haryana
138.	Rksd College	Haryana
139.	Sant Nirankari College, Sohna	Haryana
140.	AADI HIMANI CHAMUNDA	Himachal Pradesh
141.	Akal academy Baru Sahib	Himachal Pradesh
142.	Ambota	Himachal Pradesh
143.	Amtar Ground at Nadaun	Himachal Pradesh
144.	Annadale	Himachal Pradesh
145.	Army Helipad Mcleodganj	Himachal Pradesh
146.	Army Helipad Nahan	Himachal Pradesh
147.	Baddi	Himachal Pradesh
148.	BAIJNATH	Himachal Pradesh
149.	Balera (Arki constituency)	Himachal Pradesh
150.	Bania Devi, Kunihar	Himachal Pradesh
151.	BARA-BHANGAL	Himachal Pradesh
152.	Baridhar Gram Panchayat (Arki)	Himachal Pradesh
153.	Barmana	Himachal Pradesh
154.	Barring	Himachal Pradesh
155.	Basal helipad in Solan	Himachal Pradesh
156.	BBMB Ground at Nine Mile Near Pandoh	Himachal Pradesh
157.	Bechar Ka Bag	Himachal Pradesh
158.	Behar Jaswan Play Ground	Himachal Pradesh
159.	Bhangrotu Ground	Himachal Pradesh
160.	Bhanjraroo	Himachal Pradesh
161.	Bharmour	Himachal Pradesh
162.	Bhatludhar Forest Land	Himachal Pradesh
163.	Biar (Barsar) Ground	Himachal Pradesh
164.	Boning Saring at Sangla	Himachal Pradesh
165.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
166.	Chango	Himachal Pradesh
167.	Chhachgalu	Himachal Pradesh
168.	Chhatri	Himachal Pradesh
169.	Chokhang	Himachal Pradesh
170.	Chopal	Himachal Pradesh
171.	Degree College Drang Narla at village Junder	Himachal Pradesh
172.	Deha (Shimla)	Himachal Pradesh
173.	DHALIARA	Himachal Pradesh
174.	Dhangoo Ground	Himachal Pradesh
175.	Dhankhar	Himachal Pradesh
176.	DHARAMSALA Police Ground	Himachal Pradesh
177.	Dharwas	Himachal Pradesh
178.	Dodrakawar	Himachal Pradesh
179.	Dohag (Jogindernagar)	Himachal Pradesh
180.	GAGGAL	Himachal Pradesh
181.	Ghasigaon	Himachal Pradesh
182.	Giri River Bank Dadahu (Renukaji)	Himachal Pradesh
183.	Gondhla	Himachal Pradesh
184.	Govt. Degree College Barchhwar, Sarkaghat	Himachal Pradesh
185.	Govt. Degree College Ground Bassa	Himachal Pradesh
186.	Govt. Degree College Ground, Dharampur	Himachal Pradesh
187.	Govt. Degree College Hamirpur at Anu	Himachal Pradesh

188.	Govt. PG College Ground, Nalagarh	Himachal Pradesh
189.	Govt. Poly Technical College, Baru	Himachal Pradesh
190.	GSSS Ambota	Himachal Pradesh
191.	GSSS Barotiwala (Doon)	Himachal Pradesh
192.	GSSS BHODA (BHAWARNA)	Himachal Pradesh
193.	GSSS Chururu Ground	Himachal Pradesh
194.	GSSS Dulehar	Himachal Pradesh
195.	GSSS Gondpur Banehra	Himachal Pradesh
196.	GSSS Guglehar	Himachal Pradesh
197.	GSSS Kangar	Himachal Pradesh
198.	GSSS Kunihar (Arki)	Himachal Pradesh
199.	GSSS Mamligh Ground (Solan)	Himachal Pradesh
200.	GSSS Mandli, Una	Himachal Pradesh
201.	GSSS Saloh	Himachal Pradesh
202.	GSSS Solan	Himachal Pradesh
203.	GSSS Thanakalan	Himachal Pradesh
204.	GSSS(Boys) Taruwala , Paonta	Himachal Pradesh
205.	Gue	Himachal Pradesh
206.	Gurudwara Ground Paonta Sahib	Himachal Pradesh
207.	Hallan	Himachal Pradesh
208.	Hansa	Himachal Pradesh
209.	Haripurdhar	Himachal Pradesh
210.	Helipad (Near Prashar Rest House)	Himachal Pradesh
211.	Helipad (Near Prashar Temple)	Himachal Pradesh
212.	Helipad at Jhakri	Himachal Pradesh
213.	Heliport at Kangnidhar, Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
214.	Holi	Himachal Pradesh
215.	Hull	Himachal Pradesh
216.	ITBP Bonda Campus area (SARAHAN)	Himachal Pradesh
217.	Jahu	Himachal Pradesh
218.	JAISINGPUR	Himachal Pradesh
219.	Jaitak Nahan	Himachal Pradesh
220.	Jangal Beri Ground near Bridge & PHC	Himachal Pradesh
221.	Jangi Khas	Himachal Pradesh
222.	Jaung	Himachal Pradesh
223.	Jhakri	Himachal Pradesh
224.	Jispa	Himachal Pradesh
225.	Jubbal	Himachal Pradesh
226.	Kadaun	Himachal Pradesh
227.	Kaffota Helipad	Himachal Pradesh
228.	Kalyani (Retreat)	Himachal Pradesh
229.	Kanda	Himachal Pradesh
230.	Kangnidhar Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
231.	Kangoo at Sundernagar	Himachal Pradesh
232.	Kanjyan Ground	Himachal Pradesh
233.	Kansa Ground	Himachal Pradesh
234.	Karcham	Himachal Pradesh
235.	Kaza	Himachal Pradesh
236.	Kee	Himachal Pradesh
237.	Killar	Himachal Pradesh
238.	Kumarsain	Himachal Pradesh
239.	Kunhoo, Tehsil Karsog	Himachal Pradesh
240.	Kuppa	Himachal Pradesh

241.	Kupvi	Himachal Pradesh
242.	Kwagdhar (Sarahan)	Himachal Pradesh
243.	LARJI	Himachal Pradesh
244.	Lossar	Himachal Pradesh
245.	Mahasu Ban Kuffer	Himachal Pradesh
246.	Maina Bag	Himachal Pradesh
247.	Majhol	Himachal Pradesh
248.	Malangan	Himachal Pradesh
249.	MANALI	Himachal Pradesh
250.	Military School Chail Ground	Himachal Pradesh
251.	NAGAR	Himachal Pradesh
252.	Nahan (Juda)	Himachal Pradesh
253.	Nako	Himachal Pradesh
254.	Nauni Helipad	Himachal Pradesh
255.	Naya Helipad Shillai	Himachal Pradesh
256.	Nerva	Himachal Pradesh
257.	New helipad at Sagnam	Himachal Pradesh
258.	New Helipad Ramshahar (Nalagarh)	Himachal Pradesh
259.	NIT Ground Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
260.	NURPUR	Himachal Pradesh
261.	Old helipad at Sangam	Himachal Pradesh
262.	Paddal Ground Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
263.	PALAMPUR (AR)	Himachal Pradesh
264.	PALAMPUR (UN)	Himachal Pradesh
265.	PALCHAN	Himachal Pradesh
266.	Paonta (Ranbaxy)	Himachal Pradesh
267.	Pashupati Mills Helipad, Kala Amb, Nahan	Himachal Pradesh
268.	Police Ground Jhalera	Himachal Pradesh
269.	Polytechnic College, Sundernagar	Himachal Pradesh
270.	PONG DAM	Himachal Pradesh
271.	Pooh	Himachal Pradesh
272.	Radha Swami Hospital Ground, Bhota	Himachal Pradesh
273.	Raili Jajri Helipad	Himachal Pradesh
274.	Raingalu	Himachal Pradesh
275.	Rakkar Helipad, Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
276.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh
277.	Rampurghat (Himachal Institute of Technology) Paonta Sahib	Himachal Pradesh
278.	Rawa	Himachal Pradesh
279.	Reckong Peo	Himachal Pradesh
280.	REHAN	Himachal Pradesh
281.	Rohru	Himachal Pradesh
282.	SAI GROUND Dharamahsla	Himachal Pradesh
283.	Samirpur Ground	Himachal Pradesh
284.	Sangrah (Jogadhar Helipad)	Himachal Pradesh
285.	Sanjauli	Himachal Pradesh
286.	SAPRI	Himachal Pradesh
287.	Sarahan	Himachal Pradesh
288.	Saraswati Nagar	Himachal Pradesh
289.	SASE Helipad, Manali	Himachal Pradesh
290.	Satrundi	Himachal Pradesh
291.	Serdhar near Janjehli	Himachal Pradesh

292.	SHAHID BHUVNESH DOGRA GROUND DEHRA	Himachal Pradesh
293.	Shalaghat (Arki)	Himachal Pradesh
294.	Shalkhar	Himachal Pradesh
295.	Shallana helipad at Rajgarh	Himachal Pradesh
296.	Shetadhar	Himachal Pradesh
297.	Shikari	Himachal Pradesh
298.	Shillaroo Sports	Himachal Pradesh
299.	Shingla Rampur	Himachal Pradesh
300.	Sholtu	Himachal Pradesh
301.	Sissu	Himachal Pradesh
302.	Sports Complex Luhnoo, Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh
303.	SPORTS GROUND DHALPUR	Himachal Pradesh
304.	Sr. Sec. School (Boys) Ground Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
305.	SSB Helipad (KUMARSAN)	Himachal Pradesh
306.	Stingri	Himachal Pradesh
307.	Sujanpur Tihra Ground	Himachal Pradesh
308.	Sumdo	Himachal Pradesh
309.	Sundli	Himachal Pradesh
310.	Sunhani	Himachal Pradesh
311.	Sunni	Himachal Pradesh
312.	Swarghat	Himachal Pradesh
313.	Tabo	Himachal Pradesh
314.	Talai	Himachal Pradesh
315.	Tandi(DIET)	Himachal Pradesh
316.	Tharu mankhari	Himachal Pradesh
317.	Theog	Himachal Pradesh
318.	Tikkari at Ghumarwin	Himachal Pradesh
319.	Tindi	Himachal Pradesh
320.	Tingrit	Himachal Pradesh
321.	Udaipur	Himachal Pradesh
322.	YOL	Himachal Pradesh
323.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand
324.	Chatra	Jharkhand
325.	Godda	Jharkhand
326.	Gurnla	Jharkhand
327.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
328.	Jamtara	Jharkhand
329.	Khunti	Jharkhand
330.	Kodarma	Jharkhand
331.	Latehar	Jharkhand
332.	Lohardagga	Jharkhand
333.	Pakur	Jharkhand
334.	Ramgarh	Jharkhand
335.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
336.	Sahebganj	Jharkhand
337.	Saraikela-Kharsawan	Jharkhand
338.	Simdega	Jharkhand
339.	Chingavanam	Kerala
340.	Erattupetta	Kerala
341.	Erumeli	Kerala
342.	Ettumanoor	Kerala
343.	Gandhinagar	Kerala

344.	Govt. Medical College Ground, Palakkad	Kerala
345.	IndiraGandhi Municipal Stadium, Palakkad	Kerala
346.	Kaduthuruthi	Kerala
347.	Kanjirappalli	Kerala
348.	Kidangoor	Kerala
349.	Kottayam East	Kerala
350.	Kottayam West	Kerala
351.	Kumarakom	Kerala
352.	Manarcad	Kerala
353.	Manimala	Kerala
354.	Maragattupalli	Kerala
355.	Mundakkayam	Kerala
356.	Pala	Kerala
357.	Pallickathaod	Kerala
358.	Pampady	Kerala
359.	Ponkunnam	Kerala
360.	Ramapuram	Kerala
361.	Thalayolaparambu	Kerala
362.	Thidanadu	Kerala
363.	Vaikom	Kerala
364.	Velloor	Kerala
365.	Bangaram	Lakshadweep Island
366.	Kadmat	Lakshadweep Island
367.	Kalpeni	Lakshadweep Island
368.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep Island
369.	Minicoy	Lakshadweep Island
370.	Henglep	Manipur
371.	Jessami	Manipur
372.	Kamjong	Manipur
373.	Khengjoi	Manipur
374.	Khouphum	Manipur
375.	Mao	Manipur
376.	Noney DHQ	Manipur
377.	Senapati DHQ	Manipur
378.	Singhat	Manipur
379.	Ukhrul DHQ	Manipur
380.	Baktawng	Mizoram
381.	Champhai	Mizoram
382.	Chawngte	Mizoram
383.	Farkawn	Mizoram
384.	Hnahthial	Mizoram
385.	Kawmzawl	Mizoram
386.	Khawzawl	Mizoram
387.	Kolasib	Mizoram
388.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram
389.	Mamit	Mizoram
390.	Mimbung	Mizoram
391.	Mualpui	Mizoram
392.	Ngentiang	Mizoram
393.	Parva	Mizoram
394.	Saiha	Mizoram
395.	Saitual	Mizoram
396.	Sakawrdai	Mizoram

397.	Sangau	Mizoram
398.	Serchhip	Mizoram
399.	Sialhawk/Khawhai	Mizoram
400.	Thenzawl	Mizoram
401.	Tlabung	Mizoram
402.	Vairengte	Mizoram
403.	Zawlnuam	Mizoram
404.	Zochachhuah	Mizoram
405.	Zokhawthar	Mizoram
406.	Badapada Malkangiri	Orissa
407.	Banamalipur Heliport Nayagarh	Orissa
408.	BSF helipad, Koraput	Orissa
409.	chitrakonda PS Malkangiri	Orissa
410.	Cobra Helipad, Semiliguda Koraput	Orissa
411.	Dhamara Port Bhadrak	Orissa
412.	HAL Helipad Sunabeda Koraput	Orissa
413.	J.K. Pur Paper Mill Rayagada	Orissa
414.	Konark Helipad, Konark Puri	Orissa
415.	MCL Helipad, Jagannath Area, Dera, Talcher Angul	Orissa
416.	MV-3, BSF Helipad Malkangiri	Orissa
417.	NTPC, Kaniha Heliport Angul	Orissa
418.	Talabania Helipad Puri	Orissa
419.	Dausa	Rajasthan
420.	18 Assam Rifle Camp, Dhajanagar, Udaipur, Gomati District	Tripura
421.	29 BN Assam Rifles, Radhanagar, Fatikroy, Kumarghat	Tripura
422.	Amarpur	Tripura
423.	Ambassa	Tripura
424.	Bagbasa in South Ganganagar, Dharmanagar Sub-Division, North Tripura	Tripura
425.	Bahadur BOP, Brinjay para L.T. Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
426.	Bhim BOP, Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
427.	Dharmanagar	Tripura
428.	Dopatacherra, Kanchanpur Sub-Division	Tripura
429.	Dumboornagar (Narikel Kunja)	Tripura
430.	Gandacharra Fishery Complex, sarma, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
431.	Garjanpassa BOP, Tarna Kumar Roaja L.T. Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
432.	Gobindabari BOP, L.T, Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
433.	Hariyamani para BOP, Gobindabari, L.T.Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
434.	Jalaya, BSF, BOP, Camp, Gomati District	Tripura
435.	Jawharnagar, Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
436.	Jenraipara BOP, Ambassa, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
437.	Khantiang, Kawnpui, Jampui Hill RD Block, North Tripura	Tripura
438.	Khasiamangal, Telaimura, Khowai District	Tripura
439.	Khowai Airport at Ganki	Tripura
440.	Maicherra, South Tripura	Tripura

441.	Matabari, Udaipur	Tripura
442.	Mohan BOP, Guraram para L.T. Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
443.	OTPC, Palatana, Udiapur, Gomati District	Tripura
444.	Purba Jalefa, Near MMD Collage, Sabroom, South Tripura	Tripura
445.	Ratiapara BOP, Gobindabari, L.T.Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
446.	Rupaichari RD Block, Manubankul T.K, South Tripura	Tripura
447.	Saikaar TSR camp, Anandabazar, Dasda	Tripura
448.	Satchand RD Block, Bhuratail, Sabroom sub-division, South Tripura	Tripura
449.	Sher BOP, Nisharampara L.T. Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
450.	TGBPS, NEEPCO Ltd, Monachora, Sonamura, Sepahijala, Tripura	Tripura
451.	Tulpaikari BOP, Gasiram Para L.T. Valley, Dhalai Tripura	Tripura
452.	Vangmun	Tripura
453.	Abott Mount, Champawat	Uttarakhand
454.	Auli, Chamoli	Uttarakhand
455.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
456.	Baijnath, Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
457.	Barkot Helipad, Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand
458.	Binsar, Almora	Uttarakhand
459.	Chakrata, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
460.	Champawat	Uttarakhand
461.	Chaukori - Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
462.	Chopta, Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand
463.	Dwarahat	Uttarakhand
464.	Gaja Narendra Nagar, Tehri	Uttarakhand
465.	Ghangaria Helipad, Chamoli	Uttarakhand
466.	Gunji - Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
467.	Harshil Helipad	Uttarakhand
468.	Jageshwar Dham	Uttarakhand
469.	Kausani, Almora	Uttarakhand
470.	Kharsali	Uttarakhand
471.	Khela - Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
472.	Kuti - Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
473.	Lansdown, Pauri Garhwal	Uttarakhand
474.	Mukteshwar	Uttarakhand
475.	Munsyari - Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
476.	Narayan Nagar - Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand
477.	Natin Helipad, Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand
478.	Pangot, Nainital	Uttarakhand
479.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand
480.	Sem Mukhem, Sodakhal Tehri	Uttarakhand
481.	Shri Badrinath ji Helipad, Chamoli	Uttarakhand
482.	Triyuginarayan, Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand

Note: Applicant/Bidder is suggested that to do his due diligence to assess the suitability of Aircraft for the heliports listed in Annexure-1D.

Annexure – 2: Airfare Cap under RCS

Airfare Cap to be considered for respective stage lengths / flight duration are as follows (Refer Section 2.3 above):

Airfare Cap for Fixed-wing aircraft

S.No.	Stage Length (in km)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	1 – 50	2,266
2.	51 – 75	2,266
3.	76 – 100	2,266
4.	101 – 125	2,266
5.	126 – 150	2,266
6.	151 – 175	2,266
7.	176 – 200	2,394
8.	201 – 225	2,523
9.	226 – 250	2,666
10.	251 – 275	2,794
11.	276 – 300	2,921
12.	301 – 325	3,064
13.	326 – 350	3,192
14.	351 – 375	3,320
15.	376 – 400	3,464
16.	401 – 425	3,592
17.	426 – 450	3,719
18.	451 – 475	3,862
19.	476 – 500	3,991
20.	501 – 525	3,991
21.	526 – 550	4,133
22.	551 – 575	4,278
23.	576 – 600	4,421
24.	601 – 625	4,565
25.	626 – 650	4,709
26.	651 – 675	4,869
27.	676 – 700	5,012
28.	701 – 725	5,155
29.	726 – 750	5,299
30.	751 – 775	5,443
31.	776 – 800	5,586
32.	>800	5,586

Airfare cap for helicopters

S.No.	Flight Duration (in minutes)	Airfare Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	00 – 30	2,606
2.	31 – 35	3,028
3.	36 – 40	3,489
4.	41 – 45	3,911
5.	46 – 50	4,331
6.	51 – 55	4,804
7.	56 – 60	5,224
8.	> 60	5,224

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Annexure – 3: VGF Cap under RCS

VGF Cap to be considered for respective stage lengths / flight duration are as follows (Refer Section 2.5 above).

VGF cap for different type of aircraft for operation in Priority Area(s), include Priority RCS Routes and State RCS Routes in Priority Area(s)

Stage length	Cat 1/1A	Cat 2/3
1-50	2,362	3,151
51-75	4,216	3,565
76-100	5,452	3,837
101-125	6,713	4,109
126-150	7,949	4,382
151-175	9,185	4,654
176-200	10,274	4,797
201-225	11,365	4,941
226-250	12,438	5,070
251-275	13,526	5,298
276-300	14,618	5,687
301-325	15,690	6,061
326-350	16,781	6,449
351-375	17,870	6,838
376-400	18,943	7,211
401-425	18,943	7,600
426-450	18,943	7,989
451-475	18,943	8,363
476-500	18,943	8,752
501-525		9,268
526-550		9,641
551-575		10,013
576-600		10,387
>600		10,387

VGF Cap for operations of RCS Routes / State RCS Routes in area other than Priority Area(s)

Stage length	Cat 1/1A	Cat 2/3
1-50	2,362	911
51-75	4,216	1,677
76-100	5,452	2,204
101-125	6,713	2,731
126-150	7,949	3,241
151-175	9,185	3,752
176-200	10,274	4,151
201-225	11,365	4,534
226-250	12,438	4,902
251-275	13,526	5,220
276-300	14,618	5,365
301-325	15,690	5,493
326-350	16,781	5,636
351-375	17,870	5,779
376-400	18,943	5,908
401-425	18,943	6,050
426-450	18,943	6,195
451-475	18,943	6,323
476-500	18,943	6,466
501-525		6,738
526-550		6,866
551-575		6,992
576-600		7,121
>600		7,121

VGF cap for helicopter operation:

VGF cap for helicopter operation – twin-engine helicopter:

S.No.	Flight Duration (in minutes)	VGF Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	00 – 10	386
2.	11 – 15	2,675
3.	16 – 20	5,135
4.	21 – 25	7,595
5.	26 – 30	10,040
6.	31 – 35	11,938
7.	36 – 40	13,783
8.	41 – 45	15,681
9.	46 – 50	15,743
10.	51 – 55	15,813
11.	56 – 60	15,876
12.	> 60	15,876

VGF cap for helicopter operation – single-engine helicopter*:

S.No.	Flight Duration (in minutes)	VGF Cap per RCS Seat (in INR)
1.	00 – 10	1,033
2.	11 – 15	1,551
3.	16 – 20	3,561
4.	21 – 25	5,570
5.	26 – 30	7,581
6.	31 – 35	9,030
7.	36 – 40	10,425
8.	41 – 45	11,873
9.	46 – 50	12,040
10.	51 – 55	12,228
11.	56 – 60	12,393
12.	> 60	12,393

Annexure – 4: Airfare Cap Indexation Formula

Indexation of Airfare Cap(s) and Maximum Airfare(s) for fixed wing and helicopter operations will be based on the following formula based on methodology provided in Sections 2.3.6 and 2.3.7:

$$\text{Airfare Cap}(Q2) = \text{Airfare Cap}(Q1) * [1 + \Delta CPI * 50\% + \Delta ATF * 25\% + \Delta XCH * 25\%]$$

Where,

Airfare Cap (Q2) is the Airfare Cap or the Maximum Airfare under a Selected Airline Operator Agreement for the present Financial Quarter

Airfare Cap (Q1) is the Airfare Cap or the Maximum Airfare under a Selected Airline Operator Agreement for the Base Financial Quarter

ΔCPI is the change in Consumer Price Index – Industrial Workers (in percentage) based on figures published by the Government of India to be considered for determination of Airfare Cap for the present Financial Quarter. It will be calculated as follows:

$$\Delta CPI \text{ (in \%)} = \left[\frac{\left\{ \left\{ \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 (CPI - IW)_i}{3} \right) \right\} - \left\{ \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^3 (CPI - IW)_j}{3} \right) \right\} \right\}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^3 (CPI - IW)_j}{3} \right) \right\}} \right] \times 100$$

Where,

$(CPI - IW)_i$ is the CPI-IW published by Government of India for month i of the present Financial Quarter

$i = 3$ for the third latest month for which CPI-IW has been published by Government of India at the time of review of indexation

$i = 2$ for the fourth latest month for which CPI-IW has been published by Government of India at the time of review of indexation and so on..

Where,

$(CPI - IW)_j$ is the CPI-IW published by Government of India for month j of the Base Financial Quarter

$j = 3$ for the third latest month for which CPI-IW was published by Government of India in the first month of the Base Financial Quarter, i.e., January 2024

$j = 2$ for the fourth latest month for which CPI-IW was published by Government of India in the first month of the Base Financial Quarter, i.e., December 2023

and so on.

ΔATF is the change (in percentage) in aviation turbine fuel prices measured as per the formula below:

$$\Delta ATF (\text{in } \%) = \frac{\left[\left\{ \left(\sum_{x=1}^m ATF_x \right) / m \right\} - \left\{ \left(\sum_{y=1}^n ATF_y \right) / n \right\} \right]}{\left\{ \left(\sum_{y=1}^n ATF_y \right) / n \right\}} \times 100$$

Where,

m = No. of days in the period of three months corresponding to months $i = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

ATF_x = ATF price for the x^{th} day in the period of three months corresponding to months $i = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

n = No. of days in the period of three months corresponding to months $j = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

ATF_y = ATF price for the y^{th} day in the period of three months corresponding to months $j = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

For the purpose of above estimation, ATF prices (for domestic operations) prevailing across four stations (Delhi (T3 terminal), Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai) of oil marketing company – HPCL - as published on its website⁴ will be considered. In case the ATF price for a particular date is not available on the website of oil marketing company, the ATF price for the previous available date shall be considered.

ΔXCH is the change (in percentage) in the exchange rate between Indian Rupees and United States Dollar, as per the formula below:

$$\Delta XCH (\text{in } \%) = \frac{\left[\left\{ \left(\sum_{b=1}^m XCH_b \right) / m \right\} - \left\{ \left(\sum_{a=1}^n XCH_a \right) / n \right\} \right]}{\left\{ \left(\sum_{a=1}^n XCH_a \right) / n \right\}} \times 100$$

Where,

XCH = Exchange rate at which 1 USD can be converted into INR, i.e., XCH = Number of INR in 1 USD

m = No. of days in the period of three months corresponding to months $i = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

XCH_b = XCH for the b^{th} day in the period of three months corresponding to months $i = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

n = No. of days in the period of three months corresponding to months $j = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

XCH_a = XCH for the a^{th} day in the period of three months corresponding to months $j = 3, 2,$ and 1 in the formula for ΔCPI given above

For the purpose of above estimation, Exchange Rates as published by Financial Benchmark India Pvt. Ltd. (FBIL) shall be taken into account. In case the exchange rate for a particular

⁴ HPCL - <http://www.hindustanpetroleum.com/hp-aviation-ATF-pricing-india-type2>
 FBIL - <https://fbil.org.in/securities?op=referencerate&mq=o/>

date is not available on the FBIL website, the exchange rate for the previous available date shall be considered.

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Annexure – 5: VGF Cap Indexation Formula

Indexation of VGF Cap(s) will be based on the following:

For Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters;

$$\begin{aligned} VGF(Q2) = & [VGF(Q1) + Airfare Cap(Q1)] \\ & * [1 + \Delta CPI * 50\% + \Delta ATF * 25\% + \Delta XCH * 25\%] \\ & - Airfare Cap(Q2) \end{aligned}$$

Where,

- *VGF (Q2) is the VGF Cap or VGF amount, as the case may be, applicable for the present Financial Quarter*
- *VGF (Q1) is the VGF Cap or VGF amount, as the case may be, applicable for the Base Financial Quarter*
- *Airfare Cap (Q2) is the Airfare Cap or the Maximum Airfare under a Selected Airline Operator Agreement for the present Financial Quarter*
- *Airfare Cap (Q1) is the Airfare Cap or the Maximum Airfare under a Selected Airline Operator Agreement for the Base Financial Quarter*
- *ΔCPI is the change in Consumer Price Index – Industrial Workers (in percentage) based on figures published by the Government of India to be considered for determination of VGF Cap for the present Financial Quarter, calculated based on the formula provided in Section 2.3.8. For avoidance of doubt, ΔCPI to be considered for determination of VGF Cap for a Financial Quarter will be same as ΔCPI to be considered for determination of Airfare Cap for that Financial Quarter.*
- *ΔATF is the change (in percentage) in aviation turbine fuel prices measured as per the formula mentioned above for the calculation of Airfare Cap*
- *ΔXCH is the change (in percentage) in the exchange rate between Indian Rupees and United States Dollar, as per the formula mentioned above for the calculation of Airfare Cap.*

Annexure – 6: List of airports under prioritization framework

Not Used.

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Annexure – 7: List of routes proposed for bidding from previous UDAN rounds

Not Used.

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