

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ICAO's Policies on Charges (DOC 9082)









Objective and Outline

Performance:

describe the purpose and scope of ICAO's policies on charges and related guidance material on airport economics

Outline:

- About ICAO's policies: context, scope, status
- How policies are developed
- Where they are found (documents)
- How they apply



ICAO's Policies – Airport Charges







Foundation for Policies on Charges

Article 44:

Ensure the safe and orderly growth of civil aviation

Article 37:

ICAO to adopt and amend **SARPs**

Article 15:

Airport and similar charges









Article 15 - Airport and similar charges

- Three basic principles:
 - Apply uniform conditions for using airports and air navigation facilities/services
 - No discrimination in charges
 - No charge solely for the right to overfly, enter or exit



Convention neither defines "charge" nor states charges should reflect the costs of services





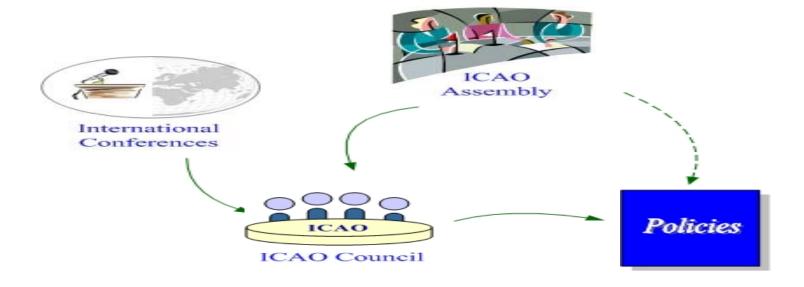


Why are Economic Policies Important?

- In the past, policies were used to encourage States to establish financially independent entities to operate airports
- More recently (and currently), need for some consensus on how to establish and levy airport charges
- Subject is generating increased interest and discussion







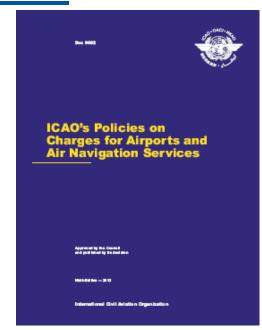




Sources of Information

 Chicago Convention, Article 15 (Doc 7300)

 ICAO's Policies on Charges (Doc 9082) and on Taxes (Doc 8632)



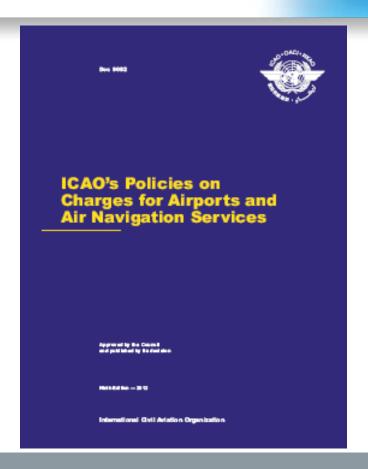


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ICAO's Policies on Charges for Airports are in Doc 9082





Charging Policy





Charges vs. taxes [Foreword para 3]

As considered by the ICAO Council:

- A charge is a levy that is designed and applied specifically to recover the costs of providing facilities and services for civil aviation
- A tax is a levy that is designed to raise national or local government revenues, which are generally not applied to civil aviation in their entirety or on a cost-specific basis.





4 key charging principles [Foreword para 1]

- Non-discrimination
- Cost relatedness
- Transparency
- Consultation with users





Scope & proliferation of charges [Section 1 §2-3]

- Paragraph 2:
 - Only allow charges for services and functions provided for civil aviation operations
 - Refrain from charges discriminating against international civil aviation compared to other modes of international transport
- Paragraph 3:
 - consider how the imposition of charges in one jurisdiction can lead to charges in another





Autonomy and privatization [Section | §4-7]

- ICAO recommends establishing autonomous entities where best for providers and users (§ 4-5)
- State ultimately responsible for safety, security and economic oversight of airport operations (§ 6)
- Autonomous entities must comply with the Chicago Convention and Annexes, and observe ICAO's Policies on Charges (§ 7)







Economic Oversight [Section | §12-15]

Main features:

- Separation between oversight and provision/operation
- Achieve a balance between the interests of airports and ANSPs and public policy objectives
- Prevent anti-competitive practices and abuse of dominant position
- Ensure non-discrimination and transparency in charges
- Ascertain that investments meet demand
- Protect the interests of passengers and other end-users
- Ensure that consultations with users are taking place and that performance management systems are in place







Performance systems & Best practices

- Performance Parameters [Section I §16]
 - Define performance objectives
 - Select and report at least one indicator for each KPAs
 - Evaluate and improve performance objectives
 - Undertake consultations with all parties concerned

- Best Practices [Section I §9-10]
 - Entities' objectives and responsibilities
 - Shareholders' rights
 - **Board Responsibilities**
 - Management's role and accountability
 - Relationship with interested parties
 - Disclosure of information







Consultation with Users [Section | §17-22]

- Airports should consult users before making changes
- Purpose: inform the users and listen to their views
- Best to agree when possible BUT airports can impose charges without agreement (with right of appeal for users)
- In the consultation process, it is recommended to:
 - Notify of intent to change at least 4 months in advance
 - Be transparent and provide relevant information
 - Give users advance notice of final decisions
 - Carefully assess potential effects on parties concerned







Balance of interests & cooperation [Foreword §7-8]

- ICAO Council recognizes that airports may need to periodically increase charges
- Important to consider potential effects on users
- Important to balance interests of airports and air carriers, especially in difficult economic times





Cost basis for airport charges [Section || §1-2]

- Paragraph 1
 - Users bear full and fair share of costs involved
 - Airports to maintain adequate accounts
- Paragraph 2
 - Share full cost (airport and ancillary services)
 - Only charge for facilities provided under regional air navigation plans, and those used by international air services
 - Possibility to develop aggregated cost bases
 - Allocate costs equitably
 - Identify costs for approach and aerodrome control separately
 - Reasonable return
 - Full/partial recovery
 - Costs related to oversight functions may be included







Airport charging systems [Section II §3]

- Simple and suitable for general application
- Don't discourage use of facilities necessary for safety
- Reflect sound accounting and other economic principles
- No discrimination between foreign and national users
- Transparency and fairness for differential charges
- **Gradual** increases
- Consolidation of charges
- Maintain flexibility to allow introducing improvements
- Charges for general/business aviation to be reasonably assessed





Project Pre-funding [Section 1 § 23]

- In specific circumstances involving large-scale investments
- Safeguards required:
 - economic oversight
 - transparent accounting
 - consultations with users
 - limited period of time







Landing/parking charges [Section 11 §4-5]

- Paragraph 4 (Landing):
 - Landing based on weight formula using MTOW
 - Approach and aerodrome control
 - No differentiation for stage length
 - Apply single charge as much as possible
 - Include lighting and special radio aids where required
- Paragraph 5 (Parking):
 - Parking based on weight/dimensions/length of stay
 - Free parking time locally determined







Passenger service charges [Section II §6]

- Avoid facilitation problems (e.g. long queues)
- Airlines collect from passengers on behalf of the airport
- Usually charged to departing passengers only, some airports also apply transfer charges







Aviation Security Charges [Section 11 §7]

- Consultation in advance
- Recovery in a fair and equitable manner
- Direct relation to costs incurred
- No charging for general security
- No discrimination between users
- Cost-recovery method discretionary
- Charges can be added to other charges or be separate, but must be explained/justified

Airports may charge additional costs for extra levels of security







Noise-related charges [Section II §8]

- To be levied only at airports experiencing noise problems
- To recover alleviation/prevention costs
- To be associated with landing charges
- Non-discrimination between users or certain types of aircraft







Emission-related charges [Section II §9]

- Currently:
 - applied to local air quality only
 - imposed at few European airports
- ICAO's Guidance on Aircraft Emissions Charges Related to Local Air Quality (Doc 9884)
- Extension to GHG emissions at a later stage?







Developing non-aeronautical revenues [Section II §10-11]

- Encourage full development of revenues from concessions, rental of premises and "free zones"
- Except for concessions directly linked with air transport services (e.g. fuel, in-flight catering, ground handling)
- Must also keep prices moderate
- Simply stated: use sound commercial practices



ICAO's Policies – Air Navigation Services Charges







Cost basis for ANS charges

- The costs of air navigation services provided during the en-route, approach and aerodrome phases of aircraft operations should be identified separately
- Costs directly related to oversight functions (safety, security and economic oversight) for air navigation services may be included in the ANSP's cost basis, at the State's discretion.





Charging system - ANS charges

- Charges should not be imposed in such a way as to discourage the use of facilities and services necessary for safety or the introduction of new aids and techniques.
- States should refrain from segmenting Flight Information Regions (FIRs) solely for the purpose of generating revenue unrelated to the costs of service provision.







Charging system - ANS charges

- Approach and aerodrome control charges
- Route air navigation services charges
- Charges for air navigation services used by aircraft when not over the provider State



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ESTIMATION

Scheme of Charges

Results Estimation

Contact: wfu@icao.int or skocnim@icao.int



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BENCHMARK

Results Benchmark

Contact: wfu@icao.int or skocnim@icao.int



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AIR NAVIGATION

GIS Map

Scheme of Charges

Results Air Nav

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