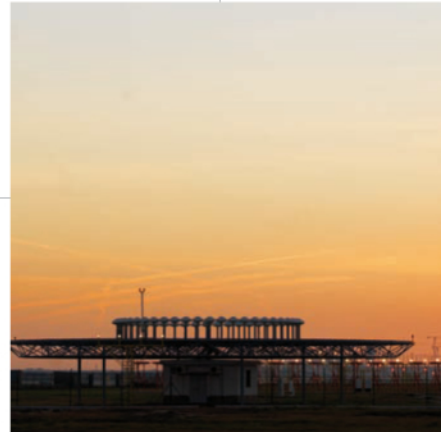


# Price Guide 2012



# GUIDE TO AIR NAVIGATION CHARGES, AENA

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*This document is issued exclusively for information purposes, with the sole objective of providing a quick reference to the charges applied on Air Navigation Services.*

*Aena should not be held responsible for the following information, which can be incomplete, not be updated or contain errors.*

*The only legislation that should be taken into account is the one published on the respective Official Gazettes.*

## INTRODUCTION

Aena (Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea) was created in 1990 as a Public Entity through Article 82, Law 4/1990, of June 29<sup>th</sup>, related to State General Budget and managed through its own Statute approved by the Royal Decree 905/1991, of June 14<sup>th</sup>.

Aena is structured as a public law entity attached to the Ministry for Development, with its own legal personality, independent from that of the State and performs its business activity within the framework of the Government's general transport policy. Aena has either public or private legal capacity to act, depending on the kind of activity or service to be provided.

The Royal Decree 13/2010, of December 3<sup>rd</sup>, has introduced important modernization measures with the objective of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Spanish airport system, among them, the separation of airport and air navigation management functions that until now had been performed by the same entity, Aena.

## 1. REGIONAL AIR NAVIGATION DIRECTORATES

Aena manages 5 Regional Air Navigation Directorates:

- East
- Canaries
- North-Centre
- Balear
- South

## 2. REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

In complying with its functions, Aena is governed by the conditions of its Statutes, approved by Royal Decree 905/1991, of 14 June, subsequently amended by Royal Decree 1993/1996 of 6 September, Royal Decree 1711/1997 of 14 November and Royal Decree 2825/1998 of 23 December.

Charges derived by the use of facilities and air navigation services are regulated by the following rules:

### **En-route charge:**

- Decree 1675/72, of June 26<sup>th</sup> related to charges for the use of en-route air navigation aids network.
- Ratification Instrument of the Multilateral Agreement about air navigation aids charges. Brussels, 1981, February 12<sup>th</sup>.
- Law 25/1998 de Modificación del Régimen Legal de las Tasas Estatales y Locales y de Reordenación de las Prestaciones Patrimoniales de Carácter Público. (1998, July 13<sup>th</sup>).
- Annual Ministry Orders, being the more recent ones:
  - Order FOM/3717/2009. (2009, December 30<sup>th</sup>)
  - Order FOM/214/2011, (2011, January 27<sup>th</sup>).

**Terminal charge:**

- Law 24/2001 de Medidas Fiscales, Administrativas y del Orden Social for year 2002. (2001, December 27<sup>th</sup>).
- Order FOM 405/2003 (2003, February 25<sup>th</sup>), about modification of airport classification.
- Law 4/2004, de Modificación de tasas y de beneficios fiscales de acontecimientos de excepcional interés público (2004, December 29<sup>th</sup>).
- Annual Budgetary Laws, being the more recent ones:
  - o Law 26/2009, State General Budget for year 2010. (2009, December 23<sup>th</sup>)
  - o Law 39/2010, State General Budget for year 2011. (2010, December 22<sup>nd</sup>)
- Law 1/2011 (2001, March 4<sup>th</sup>) establishing the State Program for Civil Aviation Safety that modifies Law 21/2003 of Air Navigation Safety (2003, July 7<sup>th</sup>).

### 3. CHARGES FOR THE USE OF AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

#### 3.1. EN-ROUTE CHARGE

Spain is member of the EUROCONTROL en-route Charges System, therefore the billing and collection of en route charges is entrusted to this Organization on behalf of Spain.

##### **Definition**

It is the payment for the costs related to the facilities and services of en-route air navigation.

The charge formula is as follows:

$$r_i = t \times N$$

Where  $r_i$  is the total charge;  $t$ , the Spanish unit rate of the charge, and  $N$  is the number of service units ( $N = d_i \times p$ , where  $d_i$  is the distance factor (great circle distance/ 100), and  $p$  is the weight factor ( $(\text{MTOW} / 50)^{0.5}$ ).

##### **Exemptions**

The following type of flights are exempted from en-route charges:

- Flights performed by aircraft of which the maximum take-off weight is less than 2 metric tons;
- Flights performed exclusively under visual flight rules (VFR) within the Flight Information Regions of the airspace dependent on the Spanish State;
- Flights terminating at the aerodrome from which the aircraft has taken off and during which no intermediate landing has been made (circular flights);
- Search and rescue flights performed under the responsibility of a competent body of Search and Rescue Service;
- Flights performed exclusively for the purpose of checking or testing equipment used or intended to be used as air navigation ground aids, excluding positioning flights by the aircraft concerned;
- Training flights performed exclusively for the purpose of obtaining a license, or a rating in the case of cockpit flight crew, where this is substantiated by an appropriate remark on the flight plan;
- Flights performed exclusively for the transport, on official mission, of the reigning Monarch and his immediate family, Heads of State, heads of Government, and Government Ministers; in all cases, the exemption must be substantiated by the appropriate status indicator or remark on the flight plan;

- Military flights from those countries having reciprocity agreements.

### Unit rates:

|                | UNIT RATE (€) |
|----------------|---------------|
| Continent      | 71,84         |
| Canary Islands | 58,52         |

## 3.2. TERMINAL CHARGE

### Definition

The terminal charge remunerates the air navigation services provided to ensure the safety and orderly flow of movements at this phase of flight.

The terminal charge is applicable to all airports and air bases opened to civil traffic. The approach and take-off operations are considered as a single service with regard to this charge. This charge is managed by Aena.

With effects from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2010, the paragraphs Five, Six and Seven of article 22 of Law 24/2001, 27 of December, de Medidas Fiscales, Administrativas y del Orden Social, that regulate this charge, have been amended. This amendment is necessary to adapt the mentioned Law to the European Commission Regulation (EC) No 1794/2006, of 6<sup>th</sup> December 2006, laying down a common charging scheme for air navigation services.

In application of the mentioned EC Regulation, the formula for the calculation of the unit rate has to change to the following established:

$$R = t \times (P/50)^{0,7},$$

although a transitional period of five years has been defined for the change of the exponent applied to the aircraft weight.

### The formula established for the year 2012 is the following:

$$R = t \times (P/50)^n$$

Being:

R = Total charge to pay per operation

t = Unit rate

P = Maximum take-off weight authorized of the aircraft (MTOW)

n = Weighting coefficient 0,9

$(P/50)^n$  = Service units

## **Exemptions**

The terminal charge will not be applied to the following types of flight:

- Flights performed by aircraft with a maximum take-off weight less than 2 metric tonnes.
- Flights performed exclusively for the transport, on official mission, of Sovereigns, Heads of State and Government, as well as Government Ministers
- Search and rescue flights authorized by a SAR body.
- Flights of Spanish military, customs and police aircraft
- Military flights from those countries having reciprocity agreements

## **Terminal Unit Rates**

**Applicable when Aena Aeropuertos S.A. effectively exercises its duties and obligations (June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2011), according to Law 1/2011 of 4 March.**

| <b>AIRPORT</b>   | <b>UNIT RATES<br/>(€)</b> |
|--|---------------------------|
| Alicante, Barcelona, Bilbao, Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, Ibiza, Lanzarote, Madrid-Barajas, Málaga, Menorca, Palma de Mallorca, Sevilla, Tenerife Norte, Tenerife Sur y Valencia   | 17,12                     |
| Almería, Asturias, Girona, F.G.L. Granada- Jaén, Jerez, A Coruña, La Palma, Reus, Santiago y Vigo  | 15,41                     |
| Santander, Zaragoza, Madrid-Cuatro Vientos, Melilla, Pamplona, San Sebastián, Vitoria, Badajoz, Murcia-San Javier, Valladolid, Salamanca, Sabadell<br>and the rest of airports in which Aena provides Terminal Air Navigation Services | 12,84                     |