

Consultation Paper No.: 12/2013



TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA



Consultation Paper

on

**Migration of FM Radio Broadcasters from
Phase-II to Phase-III**

3rd December, 2013

Mahanagar Doorsanchar Bhawan

Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg

New Delhi-110002

Website: www.trai.gov.in

Written comments on the consultation paper are invited from the stakeholders by 17th December 2013. Counter comments, if any, may be submitted by 24th December 2013. The comments and counter comments may be sent, preferably in electronic form to Mr. Sunil Kumar Singhal, Advisor (B & CS), Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, on the e-mail: sksinghal@traigov.in or traicable@yahoo.co.in. For any clarification/information, Mr. Sunil Kumar Singhal, Advisor (B & CS) may be contacted at Tel. No.: +91-11-23221509, Fax: +91-11-23232476. Comments and counter comments will be posted on TRAI's website www.traigov.in.

Contents

Introduction	1
Chapter I: Issues related to migration from Phase-II to Phase-III	5
Chapter II: Summary of issues for Consultation	18
List of Acronyms	19
Annexure I: Licence Fees in Phase-I	20
Annexure II: Performance of Phase-I FM Radio Licences	21
Annexure-III: Reference from MIB	22
Annexure-IV: TRAI Letter dated 10th July 2013 to MIB	24
Annexure-V: MIB letter dated 29th August 2013	26
Annexure-VI: MIB letter dated 5th November 2013	27
Annexure-VII: MIB notice dated 19th November 2013	28
Annexure-VIII: Number of FM channels - City-wise	29
Annexure-IX: City-wise highest bid in Phase-II	32
Annexure-X: Migration fee paid for migration from Phase-I to Phase-II	34

Introduction

1. Radio is one of the most popular and affordable means for mass communication, largely owing to its wide coverage, terminal portability, low set up costs and affordability. In India, radio coverage is available in Amplitude Modulation (AM) mode (Short Wave /Medium Wave) and Frequency Modulation (FM) mode.
2. On account of its versatility, FM Radio broadcasting is considered one of the popular mediums to provide entertainment, information and education. Because of this, the Government of India, during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), adopted a policy for improving variety of content and quality of radio broadcasting that allowed fully owned Indian companies to set up private FM radio stations.
3. The first phase of FM radio broadcasting (Phase-I) was launched by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) in 1999. The objective behind the scheme was to attract private agencies to supplement the efforts of All India Radio (AIR) by operationalising FM radio stations that provide programs of relevance with special emphasis on local content, increase content generation and improve the quality of fidelity in reception.
4. During the Phase-I auction, a total of 108 channels in 40 cities were offered to private agencies in the FM spectrum band (87 – 108 MHz). A multiple round auction mechanism was followed to award these permissions. The permission for operation of the channel was awarded for a period of 10 years. Out of 108 channels, bid amount was paid only for 37 channels. Of these 37 channels, 22 channels became operational, of which one channel has closed down subsequently. The annual license fees were increased at 15% per annum on the base of the first year licence fee paid for award of the licence (**Annexure-I**). The outcome of Phase-I was not very encouraging as only about 20% of the licenses became operational (**Annexure-II**).

5. The Government announced the policy for Phase-II of FM Radio Broadcasting on 13th July 2005. The major change in the Phase-II policy was that the fixed annual licence fee in Phase-I, which increased 15% per annum over the licence fee paid in the preceding year, was replaced with a revenue share mechanism. In Phase-II, a two stage bidding process i.e. eligibility and financial bidding was followed. A total of 337 channels were put on bid across 91 cities having population equal to or more than 3 lakhs. Of 337 channels, 284 were successfully bid and, after scrutiny, permission was given for operationalisation of 245 channels spanning 87 cities. Presently, of these 245 channels, 221 channels are operational.
6. The private FM Radio industry under Phase-I reported losses largely because of the high amount bid at the time of auction. Phase-I FM operators sought relief by way of migration to a revenue share regime in Phase-II. Government accepted the proposal and allowed all 21 operational channels of Phase-I to migrate to Phase-II after payment of a migration fee.
7. As on date, there are total 37 firms operating 242 FM channels in 85 cities, which include 21 channels migrated from Phase-I to Phase-II, as indicated in the table below:

Table: Major FM Radio Broadcasters

S. No.	Name of the Company	Channel name	Number of Operational channels
1.	Reliance Broadcast Network Ltd.	Big FM	45
2.	Entertainment Network India Ltd.	Radio Mirchi	32
3.	South Asia FM Ltd.	S FM	22
4.	Kal Radio Pvt. Ltd	S FM	18
5.	Music Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.	Radio City	20
6.	D.B. Corp Ltd.	My FM	17
7.	BAG information P. Ltd	Radio Dhamaal	10
8.	Others (30 companies)		78
	Total		242

Source: Based on data from Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

8. In order to further extend the reach of FM radio broadcasting, the Government has decided to expand the operation of private FM channels to all cities with a population of more than 1 lakh and issued the guidelines for Phase-III of FM Radio Broadcasting on 25th July, 2011¹. In this Phase, an additional 839 channels across 294 cities have been made available for auction. The entry fee for each channel in the city in Phase III is to be arrived on the basis of price discovered through ascending e-auction of channels made available for auction. All the existing FM Radio operators, who are operational under Phase-II regime, are permitted to migrate to Phase-III regime after signing of migration Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA).
9. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) received a reference dated 9th April, 2013 from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) (**Annexure-III**) seeking TRAI's recommendations under Section 11 (1) (a) (viii) of TRAI Act on the amount of migration fee to be charged from existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III of FM Radio Broadcasting. Through this reference, the MIB also conveyed the decision of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to charge migration fee from the existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III and that the amount of migration fee is to be decided after consultation with TRAI. Clarifications on a number of issues were required before TRAI could proceed with the consultation process.
10. The fee to be charged from existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III of FM Radio Broadcasting would depend on the period available to these permission holders for availing additional facilities of Phase-III. This period would further depend on the date of migration to Phase-III and the date of expiry of permission. The policy guidelines for Phase-III provide that the date of migration to Phase-III would be 25th July 2011. However, the additional benefits of Phase-III cannot be availed retrospectively from 25th July 2011. Therefore, a clarification vide letter dated 10th July, 2013 (**Annexure-IV**) was sought from MIB regarding the

¹ http://www.mib.nic.in/WriteReadData/documents/PolicyGuidelines_FMPhaseIII.pdf

date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III. MIB vide its letter dated 29th August 2013 (**Annexure-V**) informed that TRAI may also recommend the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III.

11. Further, TRAI, vide its letter dated 12th September, 2013 sought clarifications regarding the Cabinet's approval of EGoM's decision to charge migration fee from the existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, duration of licence on migration to Phase-III, and bringing in public domain the decision regarding payment of migration fee. Subsequently, through its letter dated 5th November, 2013 (**Annexure VI**) MIB informed TRAI that the Cabinet was apprised of the decisions of the EGoM and the Cabinet noted the contents thereof. Further, the MIB, through its notice dated 19th November, 2013 (**Annexure VII**) communicated to all FM Radio (Phase-II) operators about the decision of EGoM dated 6th March, 2013 regarding charging of migration fee.
12. Accordingly, this Consultation Paper has been prepared to seek the comments/views of the stakeholders on (a) the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III; (b) duration of permission after migration from Phase-II to Phase-III; and, (c) the amount of migration fee to be charged from existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III of FM Radio Broadcasting. Chapter I discuss policy guidelines for Phase-II and Phase-III of FM Radio Broadcasting and issues related to migration of Phase-II operators to Phase-III. A summary of issues for consultation is provided in Chapter II.

Chapter I

Issues related to migration from Phase-II to Phase-III

Phase-II of FM Radio Broadcasting

- 1.1 The salient features of the Phase-II policy for FM Radio broadcast are as follows:
- a. All the cities considered were having population equal to or more than 3 lakhs. These cities were divided into five categories, i.e. A+, A, B, C and D, based on the population.
 - b. Two stage bidding process was followed. Eligibility and financial bidding were the two parts of this phase.
 - c. Permission was granted on the basis of One Time Entry Fees (OTEF) quoted by the bidders.
 - d. Reserve OTEF for a city was kept at 25% of the highest valid bid received in that city and all bids with the amount below reserve OTEF were rejected
 - e. Every applicant, and its related entities, was allowed to bid for only one channel per city provided that the total number of channels allocated to an applicant and its related entities would not exceed the overall limit of 15% of the total Channels allocated in India.
 - f. The Permission Holder shall pay an Annual Fee @ 4% of Gross Revenue for each year or 10% of the reserve one time entry fee (OTEF), whichever is higher.
 - g. The validity period of license was 10 years.
 - h. The Permission shall be for free to air broadcasts of audio on main carrier and data on sub-carriers, both excluding News and Current Affairs.
 - i. The Permission Holder shall comply with the audio and transmission standards for FM sound broadcasting at each center conforming to the ITU-R (International Telecommunication Union) Recommendations.

- j. A Permission Holder was permitted to network its channels in C & D category cities within a region only. No two Permission Holders shall be permitted to network any of their channels in any category of cities.
- k. It has been made mandatory for all Phase II operators to co-locate transmission facilities in all the cities except where new towers shall be got constructed by the Ministry. Pending creation of co-location facility, the successful bidders in these cities were permitted to operationalise their Channels on individual basis for a period of two years or till the co-location facility is commissioned, whichever is later, at the end of which they shall shift their operations to the new facilities.

Phase-III of FM Radio Broadcasting

1.2 In this phase about 839 additional channels in about 294 cities across the country are being offered for auction. Details of additional channels made available for auction in 85 Phase-II cities are indicated in **Annexure-VIII**. In other cities, 710 channels are being made available for auction. The salient features of the Phase-III policy² for FM Radio broadcast are as follows:

- Permission for the channels shall be granted on the basis of Non-Refundable One Time Entry Fee (NOTEF).
- NOTEF shall be arrived at through an ascending e-auction process, on the lines followed by DoT in the auction of 3G and BWA spectrum in the year 2010.
- Reserve Price will be decided in the following manner:
 - For new channels in existing FM Phase-II cities, the highest bid price received for that city in Phase-II (refer **Annexure-IX**) .
 - For new cities, the highest bid price received during FM Phase-II for that category of cities in that region.

² http://www.mib.nic.in/WriteReadData/documents/PolicyGuidelines_FMPhaseIII.pdf

- In case the benchmark from Phase-II for a particular region is not available, then the lowest of the highest bid received in other regions for that category of cities.
- For new cities in border areas with a population less than One lakh the reserve price shall be Rs. 5 lakh.
- Validity of license is 15 years from the date of operationalisation of the Channel.
- Annual Licence Fee will be charged as follows:
 - @ 4% of Gross Revenue of its FM radio channel for the financial year or @ 2.5% of NOTEF for the concerned city, whichever is higher.
 - For the permission holders in the States of North East, J&K and island territories (i.e. Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep) - @ 2% of Gross Revenue for each year or 1.25% of NOTEF for the concerned city, whichever is higher, for an initial period of three years from the date from which the annual license fee becomes payable and the permission period of 15 years begins.
- GR would be the gross inflow of cash, receivables or other consideration arising in the course of ordinary activities of the FM Radio Broadcasting enterprise from rendering of services and from the use by others of the enterprise resources yielding rent, interest, dividend, royalties, commissions etc.
- Gross Revenue will be calculated, without deduction of taxes and agency commission, on the basis of billing rates, net of discounts to advertisers.
- Each applicant will be allowed to own more than one channel but not more than 40% of the total channels in a city subject to a minimum of three different operators in the city.
- No entity will be permitted to hold more than 15% of all channels allotted in the country excluding channels located in Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and island territories.
- FDI limit of 26% permitted in a private FM radio broadcasting company.

- Networking of channels will be permissible within a private FM broadcaster's own network across the country subject to 20% of the total broadcast in a day is in the local language of the city and promotes local content.
- The permission holder will be permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format (unaltered) on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati,
- No other news and current affairs programs will be permitted under the Policy.
- Following categories will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will be permissible:
 - (a) Information pertaining to sporting events excluding live coverage. However live commentaries of sporting events of local nature may be permissible;
 - (b) Information pertaining to Traffic and Weather;
 - (c) Information pertaining to and coverage of cultural events, festivals;
 - (d) Topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counseling;
 - (e) Availability of employment opportunities;
 - (f) Public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration;
 - (g) Such other categories not permitted at present that may subsequently be specifically permitted by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time.
- The permission holder is required to follow the Programme and Advertisement Code as followed by All India Radio as amended from time to time or any other applicable code, which the Central Government may prescribe from time to time.

Migration from Phase-II to Phase-III

- 1.3 Phase-III guidelines has following provisions for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III of FM radio broadcasting:

“31. Migration to Phase-III

31.1 The provisions of these Guidelines will be applicable to the existing permission holders subject to the provisions contained herein and subject to payment of all outstanding dues pertaining to the Government, Prasar Bharati and BECIL in relation to existing FM radio permissions/operations. The existing permission holders will be required to sign a fresh grant of permission agreement on the prescribed format within a given time frame. In case any existing permission holder does not execute the fresh Agreement within the given time frame it shall be construed to mean that he does not want to migrate to the FM Phase III regime, and therefore shall continue to be governed by the FM Phase II policy provisions.

31.2 In the event of any existing permission holder of Phase II declining to opt for automatic migration, it shall continue to be governed by the terms and conditions of its original license under FM Phase II Policy regime, as modified from time to time.

31.3 The period of permission of existing FM Phase-II broadcasters/permission holders shall be governed by the provisions contained in FM Phase-II Policy.

31.4 Subject to the provisions of para 6.1 (b), annual fee payable by existing permission holders of Phase-II shall continue to be determined as 4% of Gross Revenue or 10% of Reserve OTEF for the city determined for the city during Phase-II bidding.

31.5 The date of issuance of these guidelines should be taken as the cut off date for automatic migration to Phase-III.”

1.4 It can be seen that in Phase-III of FM Radio, several additional features viz. enhanced limit for an entity on number of channels in a city, networking of channels across the country, permission to carry news bulletin of AIR in unaltered format and enhanced FDI limit have been offered(Table 1.1). In order to make these facilities available to operators who are already providing services under Phase-II regime, policy guidelines for Phase-III permit these operators to migrate their channels to Phase-III regime.

Table 1.1: Additional features in Phase-III

	Phase-II	Phase-III
Validity period of permission	10 years	15 years
Limit on no. of channels for an entity	1 channel per city subject to 15% national limit on total no. of channels	40% of total channels in a city subject to minimum 3 operators in a city and 15% national limit on total numbers of channels
Networking	An entity is permitted to network its channels in 'C' & 'D' category cities.	An entity is permitted to network its channels across the country subject to 20% of the total broadcast in a day is in the local language of the city and promotes local content.
News & current affairs programs	Not permitted	Permitted to carry news bulletin of AIR in unaltered format. Current affairs of local nature.
FDI	20%	26% *

* TRAI in its recommendations dated 22nd August 2013, has recommended enhancement of FDI limit to 49% for FM Radio services with prior approval of the FIPB.

1.5 It is pertinent to mention here that the Phase-I FM radio operators were allowed to migrate to Phase-II policy regime. Accordingly, before discussing the issues involved in migration from Phase-II to Phase-III policy regime, it

would be appropriate to review the options made available to Phase-I operators for migration to Phase-II policy regime.

- 1.6 Government allowed Phase-I operational channels to migrate to Phase-II after payment of a migration fee. For migration from Phase-I to Phase-II, the following options were given:
 - i. Automatic migration to Phase-II Policy Regime from a pre-fixed date
 - ii. Continue under Phase-I
 - iii. Surrender their licenses with one month's notice
- 1.7 The cut-off date for automatic migration to Phase-II was 1st April, 2005. Automatic migration was considered for permission holders of Phase-I, provided they had paid all their dues up to the cut-off date, and were not in default of any other license conditions till the date of migration to Phase-II.
- 1.8 Each operational permission holder of Phase-I, who opted for automatic migration, was required to pay OTEF as migration fee. This migration fee for each city was decided to be equal to the average of all successful bids received under Phase-II in that particular city (**Annexure-X**). In the event of no successful bid in the city, such OTEF amount was to be calculated by taking the average of all successful bids received in that category of cities in that region. In the event of no successful bid in any metro city, such OTEF amount was calculated by taking the average of all successful bids received in four metro cities.
- 1.9 On exercising its option to automatically migrate to Phase-II, and payment of the migration fee within the prescribed period, each eligible operational permission holder of Phase-I was issued a fresh permission with the same terms and conditions as applicable for successful bidders of Phase-II. The duration of the permission after migration to Phase-II was also kept as 10 years from the date of migration. All 21 channels operational under Phase-I migrated to Phase-II and a total of Rs. 249.83 Crore were received as migration fee by the Government.

1.10 Now, for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, the pertinent issues are: the **date of migration, the amount of migration fee**, and post-migration, the **duration of the permission to operate in Phase-III** policy regime.

A. Date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III policy regime

1.11 The policy guidelines for Phase-III of FM Radio broadcast state that the date of issuance of the guidelines should be taken as the cutoff date for automatic migration to Phase-III, i.e. 25th July 2011. This is reflected in the GOPA for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III in the following clause related to date of migration:

*“WHEREAS pursuant to exercise of option by _____ to migrate to Phase –III policy regime and fulfillment of obligations prescribed **in the Phase-III policy and Clause 31.1 of the Phase-III policy**, the Grantor has agreed to allow migration to FM Phase-III to the Permission Holder, w.e.f. 25.7.2011 subject to due performance of and compliance with all the terms & conditions appearing hereinafter to maintain and operate FM radio broadcasting channel at _____ (“Channel”) falling in category for the remaining period of permissions and the Permission Holder has agreed to accept the same.”*

1.12 The MIB, vide its letter dated 5th November 2013 (**Annexure-VI**), has clarified that the Phase-II operators were allowed to migrate to Phase-III regime, for the remaining part of the license period, without paying any migration fee. However, no FM broadcaster has migrated to Phase-III as per policy issued on 25th July, 2013, i.e. without paying the migration fee (refer **Annexure-V**).

1.13 On 6th March, 2013, subsequent to the Cabinet’s approval of Phase-III guidelines, the EGoM decided that migration fee is to be charged for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III. The same has been communicated to all FM Radio (Phase-II) operators by the MIB vide its notice dated 19th November 2013(**Annexure-VII**).

- 1.14 It is obvious that the additional features of Phase-III cannot be availed retrospectively from 25th July 2011. What is more, now the existing Phase-II operators will be permitted to avail these facilities only after migration to Phase-III after payment of migration fee and signing the migration GOPA. This is the outcome of the EGoM decision of 6th March, 2013.
- 1.15 One option could be that the Phase-II operators migrate to Phase-III from the same date as the new operators in Phase-III. However, the date of starting of operations by Phase-III operators may vary as it would also depend upon the clearance from WPC. So, the MIB may specify the date of migration after completion of the Phase-III auction process. All the FM Radio Phase-II operators, who want to migrate to Phase-III regime and found eligible, will be required to pay the requisite migration fee and sign the migration GOPA before the specified date.

Q 1. What should be the date of migration for FM Radio operators to migrate from Phase-II to Phase-III?

Please elaborate your response with justification.

B. Duration of permission after migration from Phase-II to Phase-III

- 1.16 In Phase-II the duration of license is 10 years, whereas in Phase-III duration of license will be 15 years. Phase-II policy came into existence in the year 2005 and all the operators in Phase-I migrated to Phase-II on 1.4.2005. The operators who were issued new permission for Phase-II made their channels operational between 2006 and 2008, barring few channels which became operational in 2009. Therefore, Phase-II permissions will start expiring from 2015 and all permissions of Phase-II will expire by 2019.
- 1.17 As per the policy guidelines for Phase-II, the permission for operating channels will be only 10 years and cannot be extended. The relevant para is reproduced below:

*“5.8 Every permission under Phase 2 shall be valid for a period of ten years from the date of operationalisation of the channel. **There shall be no provision for its extension and it shall automatically lapse at the end of the period and the permission holder shall have no rights whatsoever to continue to operate the channel after the date of expiry.** Government at the appropriate time shall determine procedure for issue of fresh permissions and no concessional treatment shall be afforded to the permission holders in the allotment of channels thereafter.”* (emphasis provided)

- 1.18 There may be operators, who do not want to migrate to Phase-III and thus would stop operations after expiry of period of Phase-II permission. **The channel (frequency), which will become available, should be auctioned afresh and no concessional treatment should be afforded to the existing permission holders in the auction process and all participants in that auction should be treated alike.**
- 1.19 As per Phase-II policy for FM radio, an operator and its related entities were allowed to operate only one channel per city provided that the total number of channels allocated to an operator and its related entities should not exceed the overall limit of 15% of the total channels allocated in India. As per Phase-III policy for FM radio, each applicant will be allowed to own more than one channel per city subject to the two conditions i.e. (a) it does not own more than 40% of the total channels in the city; and (b) there would be minimum three different operators in the city.
- 1.20 In case an existing Phase-II operator wants to bid for additional channels in a city, it will have to compulsorily migrate to Phase-III, because as per Phase-II conditions, an operator, and its related entities, are not permitted to operate more than one channel per city.
- 1.21 In view of the EGoM decision to charge a migration fee from the existing operators for their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, the option of

migration of existing Phase-II operators to Phase-III, for only the balance period of their Phase-II permission appears a non-starter. Since Phase-II permissions would start expiring from the year 2015 onwards and these permission holders have no rights whatsoever to continue to operate the channel after the date of expiry, why would such an operator (Phase-II) pay a migration fee?

1.22 In view of above, one approach could be to migrate Phase-II operators to Phase-III regime for a fresh period of 15 years from the specified date as was done in case of Phase-I to Phase-II migration. The MIB may specify the date of migration after completion of the Phase-III auction process. This will address the issue of migration of existing Phase-II operators to Phase-III regime as well as enable them to seek fresh permission to operate for 15 years from the date of migration.

1.23 In summary, there could be following options for the existing Phase-II operators for migration :

- (i) Migrate to Phase-III for 15 years from the specified date.
- (ii) Do not migrate and continue in Phase-II for the balance period of license and stop operations thereafter.

Q 2. Do you agree that period of permission of the existing Phase-II operators, on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, should be 15 years from the date of migration? In case the answer is in the negative, please suggest the alternative period of permission? Please elaborate your response with justifications.

C. Migration fee for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III

1.24 The question of migration fee does not arise if an operator chooses not to migrate to Phase-III. For option (i), one approach to determine the migration fee could be to ascribe a value for the additional facilities permitted in Phase-

III (Table-1.1). This value can then be charged from the Phase-II operators for the period they are allowed to operate in Phase-III regime. Since the benefits of these new facilities will accrue in future, the value of these benefits can only be estimated as of now and will vary depending upon the assumptions made for each city. In such circumstances it will be difficult to arrive at an accurate value for additional facilities.

- 1.25 Another approach could be to determine this value based on price discovered through the market mechanism. As mentioned earlier, a new entrant to Phase-III will have to pay a NOTEF for each channel in a city as arrived through an auction process. The price discovered through auction could be used as a base to calculate the migration fee.
- 1.26 For migration, a migration fee equivalent to NOTEF, as arrived through auction, can be charged to maintain a level playing field. However, as Phase-II operators have already paid an OTEF for operating the licence for 10 years in Phase-II, the residual value of the OTEF for the remaining period could be adjusted from the NOTEF. Residual value could be calculated by amortizing the OTEF over a period of 10 years using straight line method. The Phase-II operator will pay the migration fee as NOTEF minus the Residual value of Phase-II licence. As an example the migration fee for option (i) based on auction discovered price can be worked out is given in table 1.2 below:

Table 1.2: Calculation of migration fee if an operator migrates to Phase-III in 2014 with fresh permission for 15 years

	Date of operationalisation of Channel	Expiry of Phase-II license	Period of Phase-II license left beyond 01.04.2014 (in years) (X)	OTEF (One Time Entry Fee) paid for Phase-II (A) (Rs.)	NOTEF (Non Refundable One Time Entry Fee) as Y % (e.g. 30%) above reserve price for Phase-III (B) (Rs.)	Residual Value of Phase-II license for X years {C= (A/10)*X} (Rs.)	Total payout for 15 years based on NOTEF for Phase-III (D=B) (Rs.)	Migration fee to be paid (E=D-C) (Rs.)
Delhi (A+), Reserve Price for Phase-III = Rs. 31,42,00,000								
Operator 1	01.04.2007	31.03.2017	3	10,26,00,000	40,84,60,000	3,07,80,000	40,84,60,000	37,76,80,000
Operator 2	01.04.2006	31.03.2016	2	31,42,00,000	40,84,60,000	6,28,40,000	40,84,60,000	34,56,20,000

Q 3. Do you agree with the methodology of charging migration fee, as NOTEF minus the residual value of Phase-II licence, from the existing Phase-II operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III? In case the answer is in the negative, please suggest the alternate methodology to charge the migration fee.

Please elaborate your response with justifications.

Other Issues

Q 4. Stakeholders may also provide their comments on any other issue relevant to the present consultation.

Chapter II

Summary of issues for Consultation

Q 1. What should be the date of migration for FM Radio operators to migrate from Phase-II to Phase-III?

Please elaborate your response with justification.

Q 2. Do you agree that period of permission of the existing Phase-II operators, on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, should be 15 years from the date of migration? In case the answer is in the negative, please suggest the alternative period of permission?

Please elaborate your response with justifications.

Q 3. Do you agree with the methodology of charging migration fee, as NOTEF minus the residual value of Phase-II licence, from the existing Phase-II operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III? In case the answer is in the negative, please suggest the alternate methodology to charge the migration fee.

Please elaborate your response with justifications.

Q 4. Stakeholders may also provide their comments on any other issue relevant to the present consultation.

List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Description
3G	3 rd Generation
AIR	All India Radio
AM	Amplitude Modulation
BWA	Broadband Wireless Access
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
DD	Doordarshan
DoT	Department of Telecommunication
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FM	Frequency Modulation
GOPA	Grant of Permission Agreement
MW	Medium Wave
NOTEF	Non-refundable One Time Entry Fee
OTEF	One Time Entry Fee
MIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
NPV	Net Present Value
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

Annexure I

Licence Fees in Phase-I

License Fees in Phase I												
S.No	Center	No. of Channels	License fee in Rs Lakhs (Rounded off to nearest hundred)									
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
1	Agra	1	80.000	92.000	105.800	121.670	139.921	160.909	185.045	212.802	244.722	281.430
2	Ahmedabad	1	56.000	64.400	74.060	85.169	97.944	112.636	129.531	148.961	171.305	197.001
3	Allahebad	2	255.000	293.250	337.238	387.823	445.997	512.896	589.830	678.305	780.051	897.058
4	Aurangabad	1	66.000	75.900	87.285	100.378	115.434	132.750	152.662	175.561	201.896	232.180
5	Bangalore	5	680.000	782.000	899.300	1034.195	1189.324	1367.723	1572.881	1808.814	2080.136	2392.156
6	Bhopal	2	50.000	57.500	66.125	76.044	87.450	100.568	115.653	133.001	152.951	175.894
7	Bhubaneshwar	1	24.000	27.600	31.740	36.501	41.976	48.273	55.513	63.840	73.417	84.429
8	Calcutta	10	100.000	115.000	132.250	152.088	174.901	201.136	231.306	266.002	305.902	351.788
9	Chandigarh	1	665.000	764.750	879.463	1011.382	1163.089	1337.553	1538.185	1768.913	2034.250	2339.388
10	Chennai	11	330.000	379.500	436.425	501.889	577.172	663.748	763.310	877.807	1009.478	1160.899
11	Cochin	1	225.000	258.750	297.563	342.197	393.526	452.555	520.439	598.504	688.280	791.522
12	Coimbatore	1	335.000	385.250	443.038	509.493	585.917	673.805	774.875	891.107	1024.773	1178.489
13	Cuttack	1	22.000	25.300	29.095	33.459	38.478	44.250	50.887	58.520	67.299	77.393
14	Delhi	11	712.000	818.800	941.620	1082.863	1245.292	1432.086	1646.899	1893.934	2178.024	2504.728
15	Guwahati	2	126.000	144.900	166.635	191.630	220.375	253.431	291.446	335.163	385.437	443.252
16	Hyderabad	3	772.000	887.800	1020.970	1174.116	1350.233	1552.768	1785.683	2053.535	2361.566	2715.800
17	Indore	4	90.000	103.500	119.025	136.879	157.411	181.022	208.175	239.402	275.312	316.609
18	Jabalpur	1	22.000	25.300	29.095	33.459	38.478	44.250	50.887	58.520	67.299	77.393
19	Jaipur	1	365.000	419.750	482.713	555.119	638.387	734.145	844.267	970.907	1116.543	1284.025
20	Jalandhar	1	325.000	373.750	429.813	494.284	568.427	653.691	751.745	864.506	994.182	1143.310
21	Jamnagar	1	160.000	184.000	211.600	243.340	279.841	321.817	370.090	425.603	489.444	562.860
22	Kanpur	1	330.000	379.500	436.425	501.889	577.172	663.748	763.310	877.807	1009.478	1160.899
23	Lucknow	3	555.000	638.250	733.988	844.086	970.698	1116.303	1283.749	1476.311	1697.758	1952.421
24	Ludhiana	1	500.000	575.000	661.250	760.438	874.503	1005.679	1156.530	1330.010	1529.511	1758.938
25	Madurai	1	555.000	638.250	733.988	844.086	970.698	1116.303	1283.749	1476.311	1697.758	1952.421
26	Mumbai	10	975.000	1121.250	1289.438	1482.853	1705.281	1961.073	2255.234	2593.519	2982.547	3429.929
27	Mysore	1	152.000	174.800	201.020	231.173	265.849	305.726	351.585	404.323	464.971	534.717
28	Nagpur	1	740.000	851.000	978.650	1125.448	1294.265	1488.404	1711.665	1968.415	2263.677	2603.228
29	Panaji	2	415.000	477.250	548.838	631.163	725.838	834.713	959.920	1103.908	1269.494	1459.919
30	Patna	2	475.000	546.250	628.188	722.416	830.778	955.395	1098.704	1263.509	1453.036	1670.991
31	Pune	6	530.000	609.500	700.925	806.064	926.973	1066.019	1225.922	1409.811	1621.282	1864.474
32	Raipur	1	22.000	25.300	29.095	33.459	38.478	44.250	50.887	58.520	67.299	77.393
33	Rajkot	1	400.000	460.000	529.000	608.350	699.603	804.543	925.224	1064.008	1223.609	1407.151
34	Shillong	1	22.000	25.300	29.095	33.459	38.478	44.250	50.887	58.520	67.299	77.393
35	Srinagar	1	50.000	57.500	66.125	76.044	87.450	100.568	115.653	133.001	152.951	175.894
36	Tinunelveli	1	510.000	586.500	674.475	775.646	891.993	1025.792	1179.661	1356.610	1560.102	1794.117
37	Tiruchy	1	322.000	370.300	425.845	489.722	563.180	647.657	744.806	856.526	985.005	1132.756
38	Trivandrum	1	305.000	350.750	403.363	463.867	533.447	613.464	705.484	811.306	933.002	1072.952
39	Varanasi	1	318.000	365.700	420.555	483.638	556.184	639.612	735.553	845.886	972.769	1118.685
40	Vishakhapatnam	3	50.000	57.500	66.125	76.044	87.450	100.568	115.653	133.001	152.951	175.894

Annexure II

Performance of Phase-I FM Radio Licenses

S. No	Name of the City	Total Channels bid in Phase-I	Operationalized	Deemed Operationalized	License Revoked	Initially operational and now non-operational	Stations for which license issued but did not apply for WPC clearance	Stations for which LOI issued but LA not executed	Stations for which LOI was not issued due to withdrawal or non-clearance from MHA
1	Agra	1						1	
2	Ahmedabad	1	1					1	
3	Allahabad	2						1	
4	Aurangabad	1						1	
5	Bangalore	5	1					3	1
6	Bhopal	2					1	1	
7	Bhubaneswar	1		1					
8	Kolkata	10	4				1	4	1
9	Chandigarh	1						1	
10	Chennai	11	2				2	5	2
11	Cochin	1						1	
12	Coimbatore	1	1						
13	Cuttack	1			1				
14	Delhi	11	3				2	5	1
15	Guwahati	2						2	
16	Hyderabad	3					1	1	1
17	Indore	4	1				1	2	
18	Jabalpur	1		1					
19	Jaipur	1							1
20	Jalandhar	1						1	
21	Jamnagar	1						1	
22	Kanpur	1						1	
23	Lucknow	3	1				1	1	
24	Ludhiana	1						1	
25	Madurai	1						1	
26	Mumbai	10	4			1		4	1
27	Mysore	1						1	
28	Nagpur	1					1		
29	Panaji	2						2	
30	Patna	2					1	1	
31	Pune	6	1					4	1
32	Raipur	1						1	
33	Rajkot	1						1	
34	Shilong	1						1	
35	Srinagar	1						1	
36	Tinunelveli	1	1						
37	Trichy	1						1	
38	Trivandrum	1						1	
39	Varanasi	1						1	
40	Vishakhapatnam	3	1				1	1	
	All Cities	101	21	2	1	1	12	55	9

Reference from MIB

उदय कुमार वर्मा
सचिव
UDAY KUMAR VARMA
SECRETARY
Tel : 011-23382639
Fax : 011-23383513



भारत सरकार
सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING
SHASTRI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI - 110001

D.o.No.N-38011/1/2013-FM/463

9th April , 2013

Dear Dr. Khullar,

As you may be aware, FM Phase-III guidelines for expansion of private FM channels to all one lakh + cities were approved by the Cabinet on 7.7.2011 and issued on 25.7.2011. A copy of the same is attached. However, these do not deal with the issue of migration fee, if any, to be charged from those FM Phase-II operators who choose to migrate to the Phase-III licensing regime. Earlier, the FM Radio Phase-II guidelines had provided for migration of FM radio operators from the Phase-I to the Phase-II regime on the basis of a One Time Entry Fee (OTEF) for a city which was fixed as the average of all successful bids received under Phase-II in that city. In the event of no successful bid in the city, such OTEF amount was to be equal to average of all successful bids received in that category of cities in that region. In the event of no successful bid in any metro city, such OTEF amount was to be equal to the average of all successful bids received in all the 4 metro cities. The OTEF thus received from then existing operators for migration to Phase-II was termed as migration fee. As a result, 21 channels of Phase-I migrated to Phase-II and a total of Rs.250 crore was received as migration fee.

2. The Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM) in its meeting held on 6.3.2013, has decided that the formula for migration fee to be charged from Phase-II operators on their migration to Phase-III regime would be decided after consultations with TRAI. A copy of revised Agenda Note dated 6.2.2013 for EGoM regarding amendments in the policy guidelines for extension of FM radio broadcasters services through private agencies (Phase-III) and a copy of the minutes of the meeting of EGoM held on 6.3.2013 are enclosed.

3. On migration to Phase-III from FM Phase-II, the operators gain by way of increased limit of FDI+FII (from 20% to 26%) and substantial cost reduction due to networking of channels. Permission to carry news bulletins and current affair programmes may also add listeners and revenue. Phase-II operators also stands to gain through permission to transmit live commentaries of sporting events of local nature, information pertaining to coverage of cultural events, festivals and other information. In view of the additional benefits, there may be a case for charging migration fee of Phase-II operators who opt to shift to the Phase-III regime.

4. The issues relating to charging of migration fee were discussed in the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) meeting held on 9th January, 2013 and IMC recommended that if migration fee is decided to be charged, TRAI may be authorized to give recommendations on the same after hearing all stake-holders, and subject to the final approval of EGoM. As mentioned in para 2, EGoM in its meeting on 6.3.2013 has decided "to charge migration fee from existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III and the amount of fee be decided in consultation with TRAI".

5. In view of the decision of the EGoM, as mentioned in para 2 of this letter, TRAI is requested to give its recommendations as per Section 11 (1)(a)(VIII) of TRAI Act, 1997.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Uday Kumar Varma)

Dr. Rahul Khullar,
Chairman
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Mahanagar Doorsanchar Bhawan
(next to Zakir Hussain College)
Jawaharlal Nehru Marg (Old Minto Road)
New Delhi: 110 002

TRAI Letter dated 10th July 2013 to MIB



सत्यमेव जयते

राजीव अग्रवाल, भा.दू.से.

RAJEEV AGRAWAL, I.T.S.

सचिव /Secretary

भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण

महानगर दूरसंचार भवन, जवाहर लाल नेहरू मार्ग,
(पुराना मिंटो रोड), नई दिल्ली-110002

TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Mahanagar Doorsanchar Bhawan, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg,
(Old Minto Road), New Delhi-110002

Tel. : 91-11-23237448, Fax : 91-11-23222816

E-mail : secretary@traigov.in

DO No. : 7-1/2013-B&CS

10th July, 2013

Dear *Swi Julka,*

Please refer to the D.O. No.-38011/1/2013-FM/463 dated 9th April, 2013, wherein TRAI has been requested to give its recommendations on the amount of migration fee to be charged from existing FM operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III.

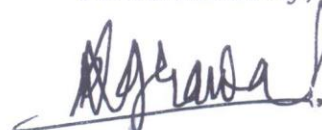
2. As you are aware, TRAI has to follow its established consultative process before giving its recommendations. While preparing the consultation paper on this issue, it has come to our notice that the policy guidelines for Phase-III of FM Radio issued by the MIB on 25th July 2011 mention that the date of issuance of the guidelines should be taken as the cutoff date for automatic migration to Phase-III, i.e. 25th July 2011. Further, the Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III also indicates the date of migration as 25th July, 2011. However, the additional benefits of Phase-III, as mentioned in your letter, cannot be availed retrospectively from 25th July 2011 and existing Phase-II operators will be authorized to avail these facilities only after signing the GOPA for migration.

3. In view of the above, you are requested to provide a clarification regarding the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III. If a decision has already been taken on migration, it is not clear what precisely the

Ministry would like TRAI to do. You would appreciate that TRAI will be able to proceed with the preparation of the consultation paper only after receipt of this clarification

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Rajeev Agrawal)

Shri Bimal Julka,
Secretary,
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110001

10/5/13

MIB letter dated 29th August 2013



सत्यमेव जयते

अपर सचिव

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY

Jitendra Shankar Mathur

Tele: 23387558

23387617(fax)

D.O. No.N-38011/01/2013 –FM / 911

Dear Shri Agarwal,

भारत सरकार

सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली-110001

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

NEW DELHI - 110001

Date 29th August.2013.

Please refer to your D.O. 7-1/2013-B&CS dated 10.07.2013 and reminder dated 1.8.2013 addressed to Shri Bimla Julka, Secretary, I&B seeking clarification on date of migration from FM Phase-II to FM Phase-III.

2. As per Para 31.5 of the FM Radio Phase-III Guidelines, the date of issuance of the Guidelines has been taken as the cut-off date for automatic migration to Phase- III, i.e. 25th July, 2011. This deadline is already over and no broadcaster has migrated to Phase-III. The Government has in the meanwhile, taken a decision, with the approval of EgoM, to charge a migration fee from the existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, with the amount of migration fee to be decided in consultation with TRAI.

3. Since TRAI has to give its recommendations regarding charging of migration fee from existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, it is requested that TRAI may also recommend the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III as both these matters are inter-connected.

Yours Sincerely,

(Jitendra Shankar Mathur)

Shri Rajeev Agarwal,
Secretary,
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India,
Mahanagar Door Sanchar Bhawan,
Jawaharal Nehru Marg, (old Minto Road)
New Delhi-110002

MIB letter dated 5th November 2013

जितेन्द्र शंकर माथुर, आइ.ए.एस.
JITENDRA SHANKAR MATHUR, IAS

अपर सचिव

ADDL. SECRETARY
T. No. : 23387558
FAX : 23387617



भारत सरकार
सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION & BROADCASTING
SHASTRI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI - 110001

May Kindly see for information at
dak stage please.

6/11/13
Secretary

D.O.No.N-38011/1/2013-FM /1144.

Chairpers

Dated the 5th November, 2013.

Dear *Shri Agarwal*

Please refer to D.O. No.7-1/2013B&CS dated 12th September, 2013 addressed to Secretary, I&B raising certain issues including reflection of changed decisions in FM Phase-III policy document, need for approval of Cabinet on EGoM's decisions and duration of the license on migration to Phase-III. I would like to clarify that FM Phase-III policy was approved by the Cabinet in July, 2011. As per the Cabinet decision the Phase-II operators were allowed to migrate to Phase-III regime, for the remaining part of the license period, without paying any migration fee. The EGoM has subsequently decided that migration fee is to be charged for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III. The Cabinet was apprised of the decisions of the EGoM vide this Ministry's Cabinet Note dated 8.4.2013 and the Cabinet noted the contents thereof.

2. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is in the process of issuing a notice stating that the Empowered Group of Ministers' (EGoM) in its meeting held on 6.3.2013 has decided to charge migration fee from the existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III and directed that the amount of migration fee be decided after consultation with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). Shortly, this notice will be uploaded on the web-site of the Ministry.

3. I am to further add that migration to Phase-III is not possible until the amount of migration fee and the date of migration are decided in consultation with your office.

4. On the issue of renewal of permission of the existing operators (FM Phase-II), it has been mentioned in the Cabinet Note dated 24th June, 2011 that "since the existing permissions will start lapsing only after 2015, the Ministry some time to work out the terms and conditions for renewal which balances the industry requirements vis-a-vis the interests of the Government. A view is accordingly proposed to be taken subsequently and the Policy for renewal notified separately after seeking approval of Cabinet. No commitment for providing for a renewal is therefore being given in the proposed guidelines".

5. In view of the above, I would request TRAI to expedite its recommendations on amount of migration fee and date of migration of those licensees who would migrate to Phase-III.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ma
(JITENDRA SHANKAR MATHUR)

Shri Rajeev Agarwal,
Secretary,
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India,
Mahanagar Door Sanchar Bhawan,
Jawaharlal Nehru Marg (Old Minto Road),
New Delhi-110 002.

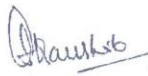
MIB notice dated 19th November 2013

F.No.101/4/2012-FM / 1157-1161
Government of India
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
(FM Cell)

'A' Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi, the 19th November, 2013

NOTICE

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 6.3.2013 has decided to charge migration fee from the existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III and directed that the amount of migration fee be decided after consultation with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).


(C.S.Kaushik)
Deputy Secretary(FM)

To

All FM Radio (Phase-II) Operators

Copy to:

1. Shri Uday Chawla, General Secretary, AROI
2. Shri K.Subramanian, CMD, BECIL
3. CEO, Prasar Bharati
4. Director General, AIR
5. Shri R.K.Saxena, Chief Engineer, AIR Resources.

*ved letter
with P.B.M. — 1
19/11/13*

o/c

Number of FM channels - City-wise

S.No.	City	Phase-II (Operational)	Phase-III (To be auctioned)	Total
1	Delhi	8	1	9
2	Mumbai	7	2	9
3	Kolkata	9	0	9
4	Chennai	8	1	9
5	Agartala	1	2	3
6	Agra	2	2	4
7	Ahmedabad	5	1	6
8	Ahmednagar	2	2	4
9	Ajmer	2	2	4
10	Akola	1	3	4
11	Aligarh	1	3	4
12	Allahabad	2	2	4
13	Amritsar	3	1	4
14	Asansol	2	2	4
15	Aurangabad	2	2	4
16	Bangaluru	7	1	8
17	Bareilly	2	2	4
18	Bhopal	4	0	4
19	Bhubaneshwar	3	1	4
20	Bikaner	1	3	4
21	Bilaspur	1	3	4
22	Chandigarh	2	2	4
23	Coimbtore	4	0	4
24	Dhule	1	3	4
25	Gangtok	3	0	3
26	Gorakhpur	1	3	4
27	Gulbarga	1	3	4
28	Guwahati	4	0	4
29	Gwalior	4	0	4
30	Hissar	3	1	4

31	Hyderabad	4	4	8
32	Indore	4	0	4
33	Itanagar	1	2	3
34	Jabalpur	3	0	3
35	Jaipur	5	1	6
36	Jalandhar	4	0	4
37	Jalgaon	2	2	4
38	Jammu	1	3	4
39	Jamshed pur	3	1	4
40	Jhansi	1	3	4
41	Jodhpur	3	1	4
42	Kannur	4	0	4
43	Kanpur	3	3	6
44	Karnal	2	1	3
45	Kochi	3		3
46	Kolhapur	2	2	4
47	Kota	3	1	4
48	Kozhikode	2	2	4
49	Lucknow	3	3	6
50	Madurai	3	1	4
51	Mangalore	3	1	4
52	Muzaffarpur	1	3	4
53	Mysore	2	2	4
54	Nagpur	4	2	6
55	Nanded	1	3	4
56	Nasik	2	2	4
57	Panaji	3	0	3
58	Patiala	3	1	4
59	Patna	1	3	4
60	Puducherry	3	1	4
61	Pune	4	2	6
62	Raipur	4	0	4
63	Rajahmundry	1	3	4
64	Rajkot	3	1	4

65	Ranchi	4	0	4
66	Rourkela	2	2	4
67	Sangli	2	2	4
68	Shillong	1	1	2
69	Shimla	3	0	3
70	Sholapur	2	2	4
71	Siliguri	4	0	4
72	Sri Nagar	1	3	4
73	Surat	3	2	5
74	Thiruvananthapuram	4	0	4
75	Thrissur	4	0	4
76	Triuchi	2	2	4
77	Tirunelveli	2	2	4
78	Tirupati	2	2	4
79	Tuticorin	2	2	4
80	Udaipur	3	1	4
81	Vadodara	4	0	4
82	Varanasi	3	1	4
83	Vijayawada	2	2	4
84	Vishakapatnam	4	0	4
85	Warangal	1	3	4
86	Other cities	0	710	710
87	Non operational	4		
	Total	246	839	1085

Note: FM channels operated by All India Radio are not included.

City-wise highest bid in Phase-II

S.No.	Name of the City	Highest Bid (In Rs.)
1	Agartala	16,20,000
2	Agra	2,56,00,050
3	Ahmadabad	12,00,55,000
4	Ahmednagar	37,60,000
5	Aizawal	12,07,000
6	Ajmer	76,00,000
7	Akola	29,59,000
8	Aligarh	31,00,000
9	Allahabad	2,10,00,000
10	Amritsar	3,00,00,000
11	Asansol	1,94,05,000
12	Aurangabad	2,99,00,000
13	Bangalore	21,60,00,000
14	Bareilly	31,00,000
15	Bhopal	2,99,00,000
16	Bhubneshwar	79,00,000
17	Bikaner	31,00,000
18	Bilaspur	32,15,000
19	Chandhigarh	15,61,00,590
20	Chennai	12,27,00,000
21	Cochin	10,11,69,990
22	Coimbatore	6,73,00,000
23	Daman	12,00,000
24	Delhi	31,42,00,000
25	Dhule	46,59,000
26	Gangtok	31,00,000
27	Gorakhpur	31,00,000
28	Gulbarga	1,50,05,000
29	Guwahati	37,80,090
30	Gwalior	86,51,000
31	Hissar	61,10,000
32	Hyderabad	18,00,00,000
33	Indore	5,21,20,890
34	Itanagar	13,03,000
35	Jabalpur	1,51,59,000
36	Jaipur	6,10,05,555
37	Jalandher	2,61,00,090
38	Jalgaon	36,59,000
39	Jammu	1,01,07,090
40	Jamshedpur	1,21,50,990
41	Jhansi	31,00,000
42	Jodhpur	1,27,00,000
43	Kannur	2,50,20,000
44	Kanpur	8,00,55,000
45	Karnal	90,00,000

46	Kolhapur	3,51,00,000
47	Kolkata	6,11,10,090
48	Kota	85,30,000
49	Kozhikode	7,02,00,100
50	Lucknow	14,00,55,000
51	Madurai	6,30,00,000
52	Mangalore	2,75,10,000
53	Mumbai	35,20,01,004
54	Muzzaffarpur	15,10,000
55	Mysore	3,21,30,990
56	Nagpur	5,10,00,000
57	Nanded	29,59,000
58	Nasik	3,51,00,000
59	Panaji	1,71,00,000
60	Patiala	1,10,00,000
61	Patna	5,13,00,000
62	Pondicherry	4,01,00,000
63	Pune	14,00,55,000
64	Raipur	2,12,10,000
65	Rajahmundry	1,50,00,500
66	Rajkot	3,51,00,000
67	Ranchi	64,10,000
68	Rourkela	26,55,000
69	Sangli	46,59,000
70	Shillong	18,07,000
71	Shimla	1,26,00,000
72	Sholapur	66,59,000
73	Siliguri	65,00,501
74	Srinagar	61,20,090
75	Surat	3,60,00,000
76	Thiruvananthapuram	5,00,00,500
77	Thrissur	3,48,89,999
78	Tirunelveli	1,26,00,000
79	Tirupathi	4,50,50,000
80	Tituchy	5,00,00,500
81	Tuticorin	1,50,00,500
82	Udaipur	1,01,07,090
83	Vadodarara	4,51,00,890
84	Varanasi	2,10,00,000
85	Vijayawada	7,00,20,000
86	Vishakhapatnam	4,66,00,000
87	Warangal	1,25,25,000

Source: MIB

Annexure-X**Migration fee paid for migration from Phase-I to Phase-II**

City	Accepted Bid 1 (Rs. in Crore)	Accepted Bid 2 (Rs. in Crore)	Accepted Bid 3 (Rs. in Crore)	Accepted Bid 4 (Rs. in Crore)	Accepted Bid 5 (Rs. in Crore)	Accepted Bid 6 (Rs. in Crore)	Migration Fee (Average of accepted bids in the City) (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Phase-I Operators who migrated to Phase-II	Total Amount Received (Rs. in Crore)
Delhi	31.42	28.12	28.00	13.33	10.26	-	22.23	3	66.68
Mumbai	35.20	28.12	10.08	-	-	-	24.47	4	97.87
Bangaluru	21.60	20.00	15.42	12.96	9.20	6.00	14.20	1	14.20
Chennai	12.27	9.09	8.02	8.00	6.30	5.00	8.11	2	16.23
Kolkata	6.11	6.00	5.00	3.24	3.21	-	4.71	2	9.42
Ahmedabad	12.01	11.50	6.50	5.12	-	-	8.78	1	8.78
Coimbatore	6.73	6.30	6.12	-	-	-	6.38	1	6.38
Indore	5.21	5.03	4.01	-	-	-	4.75	1	4.75
Lucknow	14.01	10.10	-	-	-	-	12.06	1	12.06
Pune	14.01	6.00	5.42	-	-	-	8.48	1	8.48
Vishakhapatnam	4.66	4.11	3.24	-	-	-	4.00	1	4.00
Tirunelveli	1.26	0.71	-	-	-	-	0.99	1	0.99
Total									249.83