



## **Recommendations**

**on**

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

**20<sup>th</sup> February, 2014**

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## **Introduction**

1. Frequency Modulation (FM) Radio broadcasting because of its versatility is considered an effective medium to provide entertainment, information and education. Phase-I of FM Radio broadcasting was launched in the country in 1999 by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) and, subsequently, 21 private FM radio channels became operational. Thereafter, in July 2005, the Government offered 337 new FM radio channels in Phase-II for bidding to private agencies covering 91 cities having population equal to or more than 3 lakhs. Based on the bidding results, the Government issued Letters of Intent (LOI) for 245 channels spanning 87 cities of which 221 channels have become operational. So a total of 242 Channels (21 from Phase-I and 221 from Phase-II) are operational in Phase-II today.
  
2. The Government decided to expand the operation of private FM radio channels to all cities with a population of more than 1 lakh and issued the guidelines for Phase-III of FM Radio Broadcasting on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2011<sup>1</sup>. 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 at on the basis of price discovered through an ascending e-auction. All existing FM Radio channels, operational under Phase-II regime, would be permitted to migrate to the Phase-III regime after payment of a migration fee and signing of the migration Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA).
  
3. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) received a reference dated 9<sup>th</sup> April, 2013 from MIB (**Annexure-I**) 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.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.mib.nic.in/WriteReadData/documents/PolicyGuidelines\\_FMPhaseIII.pdf](http://www.mib.nic.in/WriteReadData/documents/PolicyGuidelines_FMPhaseIII.pdf)

4. Clarifications on a number of issues were required before TRAI could proceed with the consultation process. In response to TRAI's communication about the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, MIB informed that TRAI may also recommend the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III. TRAI also sought clarifications from MIB about the Cabinet's approval of the EGoM's decision to charge migration fee from existing operators on their migration from Phase-II to Phase-III, the duration of the licence on migration to Phase-III, and bringing in to the public domain the decision regarding payment of migration fee. The clarifications sought by TRAI were forwarded by MIB in a series of communications dated 29<sup>th</sup> August 2013, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2013 and 19<sup>th</sup> November 2013 (**Annexure-II**). The details of the cities where Phase-III auction will now be held, along with the number of channels available and operational is provided in **Annexure-III**.
5. The Authority issued a Consultation Paper (CP) on 'Migration of FM Radio Broadcasters from Phase-II to Phase-III' on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2013. Written comments and counter comments on the CP were invited from stakeholders by 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2013 and 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2013 respectively. All the comments received were posted on the TRAI website. Subsequently, an Open House Discussion was held at New Delhi on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2013. Based on the Open House Discussion, all stakeholders were given time till 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 to forward additional comments, if any.
6. After carefully examining and analysing various issues emanating from the written submissions of the stakeholders, the Open House Discussion and international practices, the Authority has finalised its recommendations. Various issues related to the migration of FM Radio Broadcasters from Phase-II to Phase-III are discussed in Chapter I. A summary of the recommendations is provided in Chapter II.

## Chapter I

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

- 1.1 Before discussing the issues related to migration, it is important to place certain matters in context. In response to a reference from MIB dated 8<sup>th</sup> August 2011, TRAI had given its Recommendations on “Prescribing Minimum Channel Spacing, within a License Service Area, in FM Radio Sector in India” dated 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2012. The Authority had recommended decreasing the inter-channel (frequency) gap from 800 KHz to 400 KHz. The relevant portions of the Recommendations are:

*“3.1. The frequencies for FM Radio channels, within a license service area, may be released with a minimum spacing of 400 KHz.*

*3.2. The FM channels operating with channel spacing of 400 KHz should be radiated from effectively co-located sites and transmitted with equal power. The co-location of transmitters has already been recommended by TRAI in its earlier recommendations pertaining to expansion of FM radio broadcasting through private participation.*

*3.3. The exact allocation of frequencies may be done taking into account the frequencies and power of the existing set-ups/ allocated frequencies in the adjacent license service areas so that the criteria for the re-use of the frequencies are satisfied. All the future planning of allocation of frequencies and development of the infrastructure should be done accordingly.”*

- 1.2 This, in effect, will increase the number of FM channels possible in each city in the given spectrum band. Consequently, adequate numbers of FM channels would be available in most of the cities now going for auction. However, the Government has not yet communicated its decision on implementing TRAI’s recommendations mentioned above.
- 1.3 **The Authority recommends acceptance and early implementation of its “Recommendations on Prescribing Minimum Channel Spacing, within a License Service Area, in FM Radio Sector in India” dated 19th April, 2012.**

1.4 Needless to say, examination of the matters referred to in this paper and the recommendations presented hereafter would also be significantly different had the channel spacing recommendations been implemented by the Government. These recommendations are premised on currently prevailing ground conditions.

Period of Permission

1.5 The Phase-II policy came into existence in 2005 and all existing 21 operators of Phase-I migrated to Phase-II on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005. The operators who were issued new permissions for Phase-II made their channels operational between 2006 and 2008, barring a few channels which became operational in 2009. Therefore, Phase-II permissions will start expiring from 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 onwards, with all Phase-II permissions expiring by 2019 (see Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1: Expiry of Phase-II permissions (Year wise)**

S. No.	Year	Number of Phase-II permissions due to expire during the year
1.	2015	21
2.	2016	26
3.	2017	127
4.	2018	61
5.	2019	7
	Total	242

*Source: Data from MIB*

1.6 The policy guidelines for Phase-II stipulate that the permission for operating FM channels is for 10 years only and cannot be extended. The relevant para in GOPA 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 added)

- 1.7 The Phase-III guidelines, issued on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2011, have the following provisions for migration of FM Radio broadcasters from Phase-II to Phase-III.

***“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.”*

- 1.8 Phase-III of FM radio broadcasting will have certain additional features viz. enhanced limits for an entity for the number of channels in a city,

networking of channels across the city, permission to carry news bulletins of AIR in unaltered format, and enhanced FDI limit. To avail of these facilities the channels operational under the Phase-II regime need to migrate to the Phase-III regime.

- 1.9 However, Phase-III Policy Guidelines 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. MIB, through its letter dated 5<sup>th</sup> November 2013, 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 the policy issued on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2011, i.e. without paying the migration fee.
- 1.10 On 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2013, subsequent to the Cabinet's approval of Phase-III guidelines, the EGoM decided that a migration fee is to be charged for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III. This decision was communicated to all FM Radio (Phase-II) operators by the MIB vide its notice dated 19<sup>th</sup> November 2013.
- 1.11 Since Phase-II permissions are to start expiring from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 onwards and these permission holders had no rights whatsoever to continue to operate the channel after the date of expiry, there was no incentive for an existing operator to pay a migration fee and operate in Phase-III only for the balance period of Phase-II permission. Hence, the option of migration of existing operators for the residual period of their Phase-II permission was, quite simply, a non-starter.
- 1.12 In view of the above and the fact that the period of permission for the new entrants under Phase-III policy is 15 years, in the CP a duration of 15 years was proposed as the period of permission for existing operators after migration from Phase-II to Phase-III.



- 1.13 In response, most stakeholders said that the FM radio operators were running into losses and some of them have just reached breakeven. Therefore, they were of the view that the permission period should be 15 years, commencing after completion of the Phase-II permission period. They also suggested that migration fee should be payable only after the expiry of the 10 year permission period under Phase II. This would also ensure that there is no anomaly or adjustments required as regards residual value/residual period.
- 1.14 One stakeholder was of the view that the migration policy should only provide 15 years total license duration from date of commencement of broadcast in Phase-II, by extending the Phase-II license by 5 years.
- 1.15 Broadcasting sector projects generally have a long gestation period and result in formation of considerable intangible and tangible assets over a period of time. These are national assets and play a vital role in the development process of the country. Accordingly, the continuity of such operations is in the interest of the economy also.
- 1.16 Considering the above, to ensure horizontal equity amongst the successful bidders of Phase-III and the Phase-II operators who migrate to Phase-III after payment of migration fee, and to provide for stability of policy, a fresh permission for a period of 15 years from the date of migration should be granted to Phase-II operators migrating to Phase-III regime as was done in the case of Phase-I to Phase-II migration. This will also ensure continuous use of the infrastructure already created for FM radio broadcasting.
- 1.17 There may be operators, who do not want to migrate to Phase-III and thus would stop operations after expiry of the 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.

- 1.18 **The Authority recommends that the period of permission for the existing operators, who migrate from Phase-II to Phase-III, should be fifteen (15) years from the date of migration.**

*Date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III policy regime*

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

*“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.”*

- 1.20 Through its notice dated 19<sup>th</sup> November 2013, MIB communicated the EGoM decision for charging migration fee for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III to all FM Radio (Phase-II) operators.
- 1.21 Obviously, the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III just cannot be 25<sup>th</sup> July 2011 as mentioned in Phase-III policy guidelines. Therefore, in the CP, stakeholders were asked to suggest the date of migration for FM Radio operators to migrate from Phase-II to Phase-III.
- 1.22 In response, many stakeholders were of the opinion that the date of migration from Phase-II to Phase-III should be in April/ May 2014. They also suggested that the 15 year permission period for operating in Phase-III should start from the date of expiry of existing individual Phase-II permissions for each city, as existing Phase-II operators have paid in advance

a sum of money for a 10 year permission and the entire 10 year period should be allowed to be completed before migration fee is required to be paid.

1.23 One stakeholder suggested that dates of migration may be spread over three years based on the year of operationalisation of the FM channel in Phase-II. It was of the view that this will ensure that all licenses end on March 31 of any given year. It also mentioned that the broadcaster would lose some months of license duration and no refund/adjustment option to be provided for the months that are lost by broadcasters, in case the broadcaster opts to migrate to Phase-III.

1.24 Some stakeholders suggested that the date of migration should be prior to commencement of Phase-III auction and the migration GOPA should be signed immediately after the migration policy is finalized, as this will enable existing operators to bid for the second channel in a particular city. Some of these stakeholders also suggested that existing operators who opt to migrate to Phase-III should be permitted to pay 15-20% of the migration fee as an advance at the time of the signing of the migration GOPA and the balance fee should be payable at the time of actual migration when their Phase-II permission will expire. They were also of the view that during the remaining period of Phase-II permission, the operators should be allowed to avail all Phase-III features.

1.25 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 in all the cities should not exceed the overall limit of 15% of the total channels allocated in the country. 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 a minimum of three different operators in the city. Thus, if an existing Phase-II operator wants to bid for additional channels in a city, where it already has operational FM radio channel, he will have to migrate to Phase-III prior to the commencement of auction for Phase-III.

- 1.26 However, in terms of the EGoM decision, Phase-II operator will have to pay migration fee for their migration to Phase-III, which will be linked to the market price discovered through auction of Phase-III frequencies. In such a scenario, if the date of migration is kept after the completion of auction process for Phase-III, it will be to the benefit of Phase-II operators because they will be aware of the auction price and, hence, the migration fee. Based on this migration fee, they can take an informed decision on their migration to Phase-III.
- 1.27 In view of above, an explicit provision would need to be incorporated in the Notice for Inviting Applications (NIA) to permit an existing Phase-II operator to bid for an additional channel (frequency) in existing cities, where it already has an operational FM channel. The proposal is that a Phase-II operator is allowed to bid for additional channel(s) in the existing city with the prior condition that if it is able to win another channel in that city, then it would have to migrate all existing channel(s) also to Phase-III on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by MIB.
- 1.28 Accordingly, the Authority is of the view that the cutoff date for migration of existing Phase-II operators should be fixed by MIB after the completion of the Phase-III auction process. All the Phase-II FM Radio operators, who want to migrate to Phase-III regime and found eligible, will be required to pay the required migration fee and sign the migration GOPA before the specified date.
- 1.29 It is important to ensure that the date of migration should not be later than 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, as 21 existing permissions will expire on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. FM operators, who do not migrate to Phase-III regime on or before the cutoff date fixed for migration, would cease to operate after the expiry of respective permission period under Phase-II and they will not have any claim for continuity of operations.
- 1.30 **The Authority recommends that a cutoff date, for the existing FM radio operators, for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III of FM Radio**

**broadcasting should be fixed by MIB after the completion of auction process for Phase-III of FM Radio. Such a cutoff date for migration should not be later than 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015.**

- 1.31 **Also, the Authority recommends that an explicit provision needs to be incorporated in the Notice for Inviting Applications (NIA) to permit an existing Phase-II operator to bid for an additional channel (frequency) in existing cities, where it already has an operational FM channel, subject to the condition that if it is able to win another channel in the existing city, then it would have to migrate all existing channel(s) also to Phase-III on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by MIB.**

*Migration fee for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III*

- 1.32 In the CP, a methodology for charging migration fee, as a Non-refundable One Time Entry Fee (NOTEF) determined through the Phase-III auction process minus the residual value of Phase-II permission, was discussed and stakeholders were requested to give their comments on the methodology.
- 1.33 In response, most stakeholders did not agree with the methodology for charging migration fee and mentioned that Phase-III auctions are being conducted only for a limited number of “left-over” frequencies in the major markets (in case of Delhi one frequency) and making the bid amount for this single frequency as the migration fee for all other frequencies in this city will be completely lopsided and unfair. Some other stakeholders mentioned that in many markets, like Kolkata, where there are no frequencies available for auction under Phase-III, there would be no basis available for migrating existing Phase-II operators.
- 1.34 One stakeholder was of the opinion that no migration fee is payable at all based on the features of the Phase-III policy, as none of the features of Phase-III policy have any intrinsic economic value, which would justify the payment of migration fee. He suggested that the migration fee is justifiable if it is accompanied with the issuance of a new 15 year permission.

- 1.35 Another stakeholder did agree with the methodology of charging migration fee but did not agree with the methodology of determining NOTEF. He was of the opinion that considering the different dynamics prevailing in each city within a State, clubbing more states in one region is incorrect. He also suggested that the highest bid of Phase-II of a particular category within that State may be considered as the base price of the category.
- 1.36 Most of the stakeholders were of the view that migration fee should follow the principle followed in migration from Phase-I to Phase-II, i.e., it should be computed as the average of One Time Entry Fee (OTEF) of all the Phase-II bids. They also mentioned that the method of auction in Phase-II (one-step tendering) is totally different from the method of auction to be used in Phase-III (multi-step ascending e-auction) and hence it is unscientific to use the bids realized by one method in auctions conducted using another method.
- 1.37 Some stakeholders were of the opinion that the migration fee should be equal to the highest of the Phase-II bids in each city. Some other stakeholders opposed this and suggested that the migration fee should be based on the average of Phase II bids in the respective cities, as the highest bid in Phase-II would reflect only the mindset of the said bidder and not the market mindset.
- 1.38 Some other stakeholders suggested that the migration fee should be computed as the average of the OTEF of Phase-II in that city with an increase of 30%.
- 1.39 Stakeholders' suggestions about linking of migration fee with prices determined in Phase-II bidding, may create a non-level playing field between incumbent service providers and the new entrants who will have to pay a NOTEF for each channel in a city as arrived through an auction process in Phase-III. Wherever fair market conditions exist, i.e., it is not a scarcity situation, migration fees derived on the basis of the Phase-III auction prices will be just and fair, it will ensure a level playing field and realize the

optimum value for a natural resource. However, if the market situation is such that there is a scarcity of frequencies available for auction, say only one frequency is being auctioned, and there are eight other existing operators, then linking the migration fee to the auction price obtained for that city may not be fair to the existing operators.

1.40 When incumbent operators migrate to Phase-III, there are several inherent advantages being realized by them. In addition to the fact the permission is now for another 15 years, migration allows the incumbent operators to retain the same frequency they presently hold. This has branding/ trademark benefits since in FM radio the frequency is associated with its brand name. In case of fresh auctions, the existing operators may or may not obtain the same frequency.

1.41 The cities covered in Phase-II and for which migration fee is to be now determined, can be classified into three groups based on the availability of channels for auction in each city during Phase-III auctions:

**Group X:** Cities where no channels are available for auction in Phase-III and, hence, no auction determined reference price will be available for determining the migration fee for existing channels in these cities. There are 17 cities in this Group;

**Group Y:** Cities where channels available for auction are 1/3<sup>rd</sup> or less of the total channels in that city, i.e., the number of channels available for auction in such cities are scarce and thereby the auction determined prices in such cases may not represent the fair underlying value of the resource as such prices would be determined under a supply constraint. Using these prices as a reference price for determining the migration fee for existing FM radio channels (frequencies), operational in these cities under Phase-II regime, may not be reasonable. There are 26 cities in this Group; and

**Group Z:** Cities where more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total channels in that city are available for auction. Here, the auction is likely to throw-up the fair market value. In such cases, the auction determined price in each city can be directly taken as NOTEF for determining the migration fee for existing channels operational in that city. There are 42 cities in this Group.

The matrix of cities; the city category along with its region, the Group in which they fall, the total frequencies in a city and frequencies now available for auction are at **Annexure-IV**.

1.42 The migration fee for existing channels in Group Z cities can be directly linked to the Phase-III auction determined prices in the same city. However, for determining the migration fee for channels operational in Group X & Y cities based on the auction prices, the principle used in the Policy Guidelines for deciding reserve price for auction in a fresh city for Phase-III have been adapted. The rules for deciding reserve prices provided in the Phase-III Policy Guidelines are:

**Rule I:** Reserve Price for new channels in existing FM Phase-II cities shall be the highest bid price received for that city in Phase-II.

**Rule II:** In cities which are being taken up afresh, the reserve price shall be the highest bid price received during FM Phase-II for that category of cities in that region.

**Rule III:** In case the benchmark from Phase-II for a particular region is not available, then the lowest of the highest bids received in other regions for that category of cities may be taken as the reserve price.

The details of the regions and criteria for categorization of cities are provided in **Annexure-V**.

1.43 In the subsequent discussions in this paper the words '**target city**' means the city in Group X or Y for which the migration fee is being determined, while the words '**reference city**' refer to the city in Group Z where auction



results are considered for determining the migration fee. Now, the different options for determining the migration fee are:

**Option 1:** Migration fee in a target city is the auction determined price in the reference city.

**Option 2:** Rationalise the auction determined price of the reference city using the GDDP of the target and reference city:

$$\text{Migration fee of target city} = \frac{\text{Auction Price of ref. city} \times \text{GDDP of target city}}{\text{GDDP of reference city}}$$

GDDP: Gross District Domestic Product

**Option 3:** Migration fee of the target city is the reserve price of the target city increased by the average percentage increase in auction prices of the reference cities, in Group Z and in the same category, vis-à-vis their reserve prices.

Each of the above mentioned options are discussed in detail below.

1.44 At this stage, it may be pertinent to discuss how the FM channels (frequencies) were allotted in Phase-II. Phase-II involved a tendering process, where applicants had to submit their bids in sealed covers. In case, say, six frequencies were to be allocated in a city, the top six bids were taken. Any bid(s) less than 25% of the highest bid for that city was rejected. The successful bidders were allotted the frequencies at the prices they bid. So there is a wide range of prices within most of the Phase-II cities. In some cases the highest bid is 3.5 times the lowest accepted bid. It is therefore difficult to pick up a single representative value for the FM channels in any given city where more than one channel is operational. The details of the accepted bids received in the Phase-II cities are at **Annexure VI**. Since it was closed bidding the quoted price for each city is independent, rendering inter-city comparison amongst the Phase-II cities very difficult. Therefore, it is important to keep in mind that deriving prices of one city directly from another in the circumstances described above can yield irrational/anomalous results in some cases.

- 1.45 For evaluating the feasibility of the first Option, the rules mentioned in para 1.42 above, to the extent that they help identify a reference city for a target city, have been adapted to simulate on a sample basis the minimum migration fee for cities in Groups X and Y, i.e., where additional channels are either not available or are available in scarce numbers for auction in Phase-III.
- 1.46 For cities in Group X, the minimum migration fee for the existing operators is shown in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2: Simulation of Option 1**

*(Rs. Crores)*

Target city (Region, category)	Highest bid in Phase-II	Reserve price (reference city)			Min. Migration Fee
		Rule I	Rule II	Rule III	
Kolkata (East, A <sup>+</sup> )	6.11	NA	NA	14.01 (Lucknow)	14.01
Jabalpur (West, B)	1.51	NA	NA	2.56 (Agra)	2.56
Visakhapatnam (South, B)	4.66	NA	7.00 (Vijayawada)	NA	7.00
Jalandhar (North, C)	2.61	NA	15.61 (Chandigarh)	NA	15.61

*Source: Data provided by MIB*

- 1.47 As has been discussed, in this option the migration fee of the target city is equal to the auction determined price of the reference city. This is likely to be higher than the reserve price mentioned above as it would depend upon the outcome of the auction. While the above is not an exhaustive examination of all the cities/ towns, it does demonstrate that if the Rules are adopted as is, even at the minimum the migration fee could be upto 6 times of the earlier entry fee (highest). Direct adoption of these Rules therefore does not appear to be rational.
- 1.48 Regarding the second option, it is noted that FM radio service is a free service to the public and the source of revenue for the FM radio operators is primarily from the advertisement revenue. The potential for advertisement revenue in a particular city is linked to the business potential in that particular city. The business potential of the city gets captured in the form of

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of that city. However city-wise GDP is not readily available. On analyzing the data available with different State Government's Planning Departments, it has been observed that the GDDP data is available on current prices as well as constant prices. Accordingly, this data can be used as a representative of business potential in each city. This GDDP data can be used for indexing the reference price (determined by applying rules mentioned in para 1.42 above on Phase-III auction prices of Group Z cities) with the ratio of GDDP of target (i.e. Group X or Y) city and chosen reference city. The Table 1.3 below shows the result of simulating the sample data using this option:

**Table 1.3: Simulation of Option 2**

*(Rs. Crores)*

Target City (Region, Cat.)	Highest bid in Phase-II	Reserve price (Reference city)			GDDP Index	Min. Migration Fee
		Rule I	Rule II	Rule III		
Kolkata (East, A+)	6.11	NA	NA	14.01 (Lucknow)	27964.21/ 50318.72	7.78
Jaipur (North, A)	6.10	NA	14.01 (Lucknow)	NA	27399.30/ 50318.72	7.63
Kochi (South, B)	9.6	NA	7.00 (Vijayawada)	NA	22343.22/ 18900.74	8.27
Jalandhar (North, C)	2.61	NA	15.61 (Chandigarh)	NA	10886.22/ 11580.54	14.67
Kannur (South, C)	2.50	NA	7.02 (Kozhikode)	NA	10989.00/ 13360.00	5.77

*Source: Data provided by MIB/ GDDP Data from relevant State Govt. websites*

It can be observed that there are some aberrations in migration fee of channels in cities such as - Kochi (where the migration fee could be less than the highest bid received in Phase-II); Jalandhar (where the migration fee would be at least 6 times the highest bid received in Phase-II); and Kannur (where the migration fee could be at least twice the highest bid received in Phase-II). This option too is beset with difficulties and yields irrational results. Hence, it cannot be used for uniformly determining migration fees.

- 1.49 As discussed in para 1.44, in both of these options, where the migrations fees are derived from the auction determined prices in reference cities, the result is not consistent. It becomes irrational in some cases.

- 1.50 The third option offers an indirect link between Phase-III auctions in Group Z cities and migration fee for Group X & Y cities. The Phase-III auction in Group Z cities will throw up the fair market value as there are sufficient frequencies available. It is reasonable to expect that the same proportional increase in the auction determined price over the reserve price in the reference cities would also be replicated in the target cities of the same category, had adequate frequencies been available for auction.
- 1.51 However, before arriving at the migration fee for the Group X & Y cities, using this option, some more factors have to be taken into consideration. The bid price in Phase-II cities was for a license period of 10 years whereas the Phase-III license period is 15 years. Even if no value is given for the extra facilities given in Phase-III, the minimum increase in the average bid price should at least be 50% since the period of permission is being increased from 10 to 15 years. Average bid price has been considered in light of the discussion in para 1.44. This is also consistent with the approach followed in the migration of operators from Phase-I to the Phase-II regime.
- 1.52 In view of the foregoing discussion the migration fee for Group X and Y cities should be the reserve price (i.e., the highest bid in Phase II) in a target city increased by the same percentage as the average increase in the auction price over the reserve price in the reference cities in Group Z of the same category or 150% of the average Phase-II bid price in the target city, whichever is higher. For cities in Group X, this could be expressed mathematically as:

$$\mathbf{Migration\ fee_x = Max [\theta * P_x^{t-1}, 1.5AP_x^{t-1}]}$$

where:

- $\theta - Ave[\frac{P_z^t}{P_z^{t-1}}]$  i.e. average percentage increase of auction price among Group Z cities in same category
- $P^{t-1}$  – Highest bid in Phase-II
- $AP^{t-1}$  – Average bid in Phase-II
- $P^t$  – Auction Price in Phase-III
- x, z - target/ reference city in Groups X/ Z

**Example:** For Kolkata City, the reference cities would be Lucknow, Kanpur and Hyderabad:

**Table 1.4: Example of Option 3 for Group X city**

Target City (x)	$P^{t-1}$	$AP^{t-1}$	Reference Cities (z)	$P_z^{t-1}$	$P_z^t$ (Say..)	$\theta$
Kolkata	6.11	4.71	Lucknow	14.01	20.00	
			Kanpur	8.00	15.00	
			Hyderabad	18.00	25.00	
			<b>Total</b>	40.01	60.00	<b>1.4996</b>

(Rs. Crores)

Refer: Annexure IV& VI

- ⇒ Migration fee (Kolkata) = Max [1.4996 \* 6.11, 1.5 \* 4.71]  
 ⇒ Migration fee (Kolkata) = Max [9.16 , 7.06]  
 ⇒ Migration fee (Kolkata) = Rs.9.16 Cr

1.53 In case of Group Y cities, one more factor has to be taken into consideration. In Group Y cities, there will be a market determined price for the FM channel (frequency). Even though this price has been obtained in a scarce market situation, there is a remote possibility that this auction determined price is less than the two derived prices. In which case, the existing channel operators in Group Y cities need only pay the auction determined price as the migration fee. Mathematically, this option is incorporated in the following equation:

$$\text{Migration fee}_y = \text{Min} [P_y^t, [\text{Max} [\theta * P_y^{t-1}, 1.5AP_y^{t-1}]]]$$

where:

- $\theta$  – Ave $[\frac{P_z^t}{P_z^{t-1}}]$  i.e. average percentage increase of auction price among Group Z cities in same category
- $P^{t-1}$  – Highest bid in Phase-II
- $AP^{t-1}$  – Average bid in Phase-II
- $P^t$  – Auction Price in Phase-III
- y, z – target/ reference city in Groups Y/ Z

Two examples calculating the Migration fees of Ahmedabad (Category A city) and Amritsar (Category B city) are given below in Tables 1.5 & 1.6:

**Table 1.5: Example of Option 3 for Group Y (Cat. A) city***(Rs. Crores)*

Target City (y)	$P^{t-1}$	$AP^{t-1}$	$P_y^t$ (Say..)	Reference Cities (z)	$P_z^{t-1}$	$P_z^t$ (Say..)	$\theta$
Ahmedabad	12.00	8.78	15.00	Lucknow	14.01	20.00	
				Kanpur	8.00	15.00	
				Hyderabad	18.00	25.00	
				<b>Total</b>	40.01	60.00	<b>1.4996</b>

*Refer: Annexure IV& VI*

⇒ Migration fee (Ahmedabad) = Min[15.00, [Max [1.4996 \* 12.00 , 1.5 \* 8.78]]

⇒ Migration fee (Ahmedabad)= Min[15.00, [Max [17.99 , 13.17]]

⇒ Migration fee (Ahmedabad)= Min[15.00, 17.99]

⇒ Migration fee (Ahmedabad)= Rs.15.00 Cr

**Table 1.6: Example of Option 3 for Group Y (Cat. B) city***(Rs. Crores)*

Target City (y)	$P^{t-1}$	$AP^{t-1}$	$P_y^t$ (Say..)	Reference Cities (z)	$P_z^{t-1}$	$P_z^t$ (Say..)	$\theta$
Amritsar	3.00	1.96	7.00	Agra	2.56	4.00	
				Allahabad	2.10	3.00	
				Vijayawada	7.00	11.00	
				Asansol	1.94	3.00	
				Patna	5.13	8.00	
				<b>Total</b>	18.73	29.00	<b>1.5483</b>

*Refer: Annexure IV& VI*

⇒ Migration fee (Amritsar) = Min[7.00, [Max [1.5483 \* 3.00, 1.5 \* 1.96]]

⇒ Migration fee (Amritsar) = Min[7.00, [Max [4.64, 2.94]]

⇒ Migration fee (Amritsar) = Min[7.00, 4.64]

⇒ Migration fee (Amritsar) = Rs. 4.64 Cr

1.54 In all these cases, the residual value of the Phase-II permission, calculated on a *pro rata* basis, should be adjusted while calculating the net amount payable.

1.55 As for A<sup>+</sup> category cities in Groups X & Y, no reference city in the Group Z of the same category is available. For purposes of determining migration fees categories A<sup>+</sup> and A are deemed to be alike and therefore, considered together.

1.56 **The Authority recommends that the migration fee should be:**

**(a) Group X cities: Higher of -**

- **Phase-II average bid of the target Group X city multiplied by a factor of 1.5; or**
- **Phase-II highest bid of the target Group X city increased by the average increase in auction prices in Group Z cities (vis-à-vis their reserve prices) in the same category in Phase-III.**

**(b) Group Y cities: Higher of-**

- **Phase-II average bid of the target Group Y city multiplied by a factor of 1.5; or**
- **Phase-II highest bid of the target Group Y city increased by the average increase in auction prices in Group Z cities (vis-à-vis their reserve prices) in the same category in Phase-III.**

**...but, the lower of**

- **The above; and**
- **Phase-III auction price obtained in the target Group Y city.**

**(c) Group Z cities: The actual auction price obtained in Phase-III.**

**Categories A<sup>+</sup> and A are deemed to be alike and therefore, considered together.**

**1.57 In all cases, the residual value of the Phase-II permission, calculated on a *pro rata* basis, should be deducted from the migration fee.**

*Reserve Price for fresh (new) cities in Phase-III Auction*

1.58 The methodology for determining the reserve price for fresh cities was referred by MIB, vide its letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> January 2011, to TRAI for its recommendations. The Authority had, vide its letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> February 2011, concurred with the proposed method. However, the foregoing discussions amply demonstrate that the rules contained in the Phase-III Policy Guidelines do not give consistent and/ or rational results for migration of operators in the existing Phase-II cities.

1.59 Usability of these Rules for fresh cities is similarly beset with hazards. Table 1.7 shows the reserve price in some of the fresh cities based on the Rules :

**Table 1.7: Reserve Price for New Cities***(Rs. Crores)*

New City (Region, Category)	Reserve Price for Phase-III Auction (Reference city)		
	Rule I	Rule II	Rule III
Moradabad (North, B)	NA	3.00 (Amritsar)	NA
Dhanbad (East, B)	NA	5.13 (Patna)	NA
Shahjahanpur (North, C)	NA	15.61 (Chandigarh)	NA
Bhagalpur (East, C)	NA	0.79 (Bhubaneswar)	NA
Malegaon (West, C)	NA	3.51 (Nasik)	NA
Alappuzha (South, C)	NA	7.02 (Kozhikode)	NA
Gonda (North, D)	NA	1.26 (Shimla)	NA
Motihari (East, D)	NA	0.31 (Gangtok)	NA
Latur (West, D)	NA	1.71 (Panaji)	NA

*Source: Data provided by MIB*

It is unreasonable to expect, even after in gap of 9 years, that the price set for Chandigarh (Rs. 15.61 Cr.) is a fair reserve price for Shahjahanpur. Similarly, the reserve prices for most other fresh cities look unreasonable.

- 1.60 The fresh cities, now going to auction in Phase-III, are largely the Tier-3 cities, unlike Phases-I & II which covered the four metros, Tier-2 cities, State capitals and other larger cities. The Authority is of the considered view that a relook at the methodology to determine the reserve price for fresh cities is necessary. If the reserve price is set too high (as seems likely), the auction could fail.
- 1.61 **The Authority recommends that the methodology for determining the reserve price for fresh cities in Phase-III should be reconsidered as the current methodology might jeopardise the auction.**



## **Chapter II**

### **Summary of Recommendations**

- 2.1 The Authority recommends acceptance and early implementation of its “Recommendations on Prescribing Minimum Channel Spacing, within a License Service Area, in FM Radio Sector in India” dated 19th April, 2012.**
- 2.2 The Authority recommends that the period of permission for the existing operators, who migrate from Phase-II to Phase-III, should be fifteen (15) years from the date of migration.**
- 2.3 The Authority recommends that a cutoff date, for the existing FM radio operators, for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III of FM Radio broadcasting should be fixed by MIB after the completion of auction process for Phase-III of FM Radio. Such a cutoff date for migration should not be later than 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015.**
- 2.4 The Authority recommends that an explicit provision needs to be incorporated in the Notice for Inviting Applications (NIA) to permit an existing Phase-II operator to bid for an additional channel (frequency) in existing cities, where it already has an operational FM channel, subject to the condition that if it is able to win another channel in the existing city, then it would have to migrate all existing channel(s) also to Phase-III on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by MIB.**
- 2.5 The Authority recommends that the migration fee should be:**
- (a) Group X cities (17 cities where no frequencies are available for auction, refer Annexure-IV):**
- Higher of –**
- Phase-II average bid of the target Group X city multiplied by a factor of 1.5; or**

- Phase-II highest bid of the target Group X city increased by the average increase in auction prices in Group Z cities (vis-à-vis their reserve prices) in the same category in Phase-III.

**(b) Group Y cities (26 cities where 1/3<sup>rd</sup> or less of the total frequencies are available for auction, refer Annexure-IV):**

**Higher of-**

- Phase-II average bid of the target Group Y city multiplied by a factor of 1.5; or
- Phase-II highest bid of the target Group Y city increased by the average increase in auction prices in Group Z cities (vis-à-vis their reserve prices) in the same category in Phase-III.

**...but, the lower of**

- The above; and
- Phase-III auction price obtained in the target Group Y city.

**(c) Group Z cities (42 cities where more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total frequencies are available for auction, refer Annexure-IV):**

- The actual auction price obtained in Phase-III.

**Categories A<sup>+</sup> and A are deemed to be alike and therefore, considered together.**

**2.6 In all cases, the residual value of the Phase-II permission, calculated on a *pro rata* basis, should be deducted from the migration fee.**

**2.7 The Authority recommends that the methodology for determining the reserve price for fresh cities in Phase-III should be reconsidered as the current methodology might jeopardise the auction.**

### List of Acronyms

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
AIR	All India Radio
CP	Consultation Paper
EGoM	Empowered Group of Ministers
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FM	Frequency Modulation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GOPA	Grant of Permission Agreement
LOI	Letters of Intent
MIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
NIA	Notice for Inviting Applications
NOTEF	Non-refundable One Time Entry Fee
OTEF	One Time Entry Fee
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

## 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

9<sup>th</sup> 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.

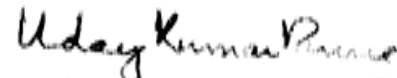
3. On migration to Phase-III from FM Phase-II, the operators gain by way of increased limit of FDI+FII (from 20% to 26%) and substantial cost reduction due to networking of channels. Permission to carry news bulletins and current affair programmes may also add listeners and revenue. Phase-II operators 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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

Clarifications provided by MIB

  
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,

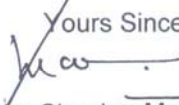
भारत सरकार  
सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय  
नई दिल्ली-110001  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING  
NEW DELHI - 110001

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. 25<sup>th</sup> 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

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  
dsk stage please.

Secretary  
6/11/13

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

Dated the 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2013.

Dear *Sr. Agarwal*

Please refer to D.O. No.7-1/2013B&CS dated 12 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 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 that "since the existing permissions will start lapsing only after 2015, the Ministry <sup>has</sup> 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,

*Jitendra Shankar Mathur*  
(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.**

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

*med letter  
with P.B.No - 1  
19/11/13*

*o/c*



**Annexure-III****Details of FM Channels for auction in Phase-III**

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
1	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	South	A	8	4
2	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	South	B	4	4
3	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	South	B	4	2
4	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	South	C	4	2
5	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	South	C	4	1
6	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	South	C	4	1
7	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	South	C	4	0
8	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	South	C	4	0
9	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	South	C	4	0
10	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
11	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
12	Alwal	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
13	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
14	Bheemavaram	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
15	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
16	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
17	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
18	Dharamavaram	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
19	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
20	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
21	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
22	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
23	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
24	Kothagudem	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
25	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
26	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
27	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
28	Mancherial	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
29	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
30	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
31	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
32	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
33	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
34	Ramagundan	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
35	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	South	D	3	0
36	Port Blair	Andman & Nicobar	East	D	3	0
37	Itanagar	Arunchal Pradesh	East	D	3	1
38	Guwahati	Assam	East	C	4	3
39	Dibrugarh	Assam	East	D	3	0
40	Jorhat	Assam	East	D	3	0
41	Nagaon (Nowgang)	Assam	East	D	3	0

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
42	Silchar	Assam	East	D	3	0
43	Tinsukia	Assam	East	D	3	0
44	Dubhari	Assam	East	Oth.	3	0
45	Haflong	Assam	East	Oth.	3	0
46	Patna	Bihar	East	B	4	1
47	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	East	C	4	1
48	Bhagalpur	Bihar	East	C	4	0
49	Gaya	Bihar	East	C	4	0
50	Arrah	Bihar	East	D	3	0
51	Chapra	Bihar	East	D	3	0
52	Darbhanga	Bihar	East	D	3	0
53	Begusarai	Bihar	East	D	3	0
54	Bettiah	Bihar	East	D	3	0
55	Bihar Shareef	Bihar	East	D	3	0
56	Motihari	Bihar	East	D	3	0
57	Munger	Bihar	East	D	3	0
58	Purnia	Bihar	East	D	3	0
59	Saharsa	Bihar	East	D	3	0
60	Sasaram	Bihar	East	D	3	0
61	Siwan	Bihar	East	D	3	0
62	Chandigarh	Chandigarh/UT	North	C	4	2
63	Raipur	Chhattisgrah	West	C	4	4
64	Bilaspur	Chhattisgrah	West	C	4	1
65	Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgrah	West	D	3	0
66	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgrah	West	D	3	0
67	Korba	Chhattisgrah	West	D	3	0
68	Rajgarh	Chhattisgrah	West	D	3	0
69	Daman	Daman & Diu	West	D	3	0
70	Delhi	Delhi	North	A+	9	8
71	Panaji	Goa	West	D	3	3
72	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	West	A	6	5
73	Surat	Gujarat	West	A	6	4
74	Vadodara	Gujarat	West	B	4	4
75	Rajkot	Gujarat	West	B	4	3
76	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	West	C	4	0
77	Jamnagar	Gujarat	West	C	4	0
78	Bharuch	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
79	Botad	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
80	Dohad	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
81	Godhra	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
82	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
83	Junagadh	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
84	Mahesana	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
85	Palanpur	Gujarat	West	D	3	0

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
86	Patan	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
87	Porbandar	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
88	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
89	Veraval	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
90	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	Gujarat	West	D	3	0
91	Hissar	Haryana	North	D	4	3
92	Karnal	Haryana	North	D	3	2
93	Ambala	Haryana	North	D	3	0
94	Bhadurgarh	Haryana	North	D	3	0
95	Bhiwani	Haryana	North	D	3	0
96	Jind	Haryana	North	D	3	0
97	Kaithai	Haryana	North	D	3	0
98	Panipat	Haryana	North	D	3	0
99	Rewari	Haryana	North	D	3	0
100	Rohtak	Haryana	North	D	3	0
101	Sirsa	Haryana	North	D	3	0
102	Thanesar	Haryana	North	D	3	0
103	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	North	D	3	3
104	Jammu	J&K	North	C	4	1
105	Sri Nagar	J&K	North	C	4	1
106	Bhaderwah	J&K	North	Oth.	3	0
107	Kargil	J&K	North	Oth.	3	0
108	Katua	J&K	North	Oth.	3	0
109	Leh	J&K	North	Oth.	3	0
110	Poonch	J&K	North	Oth.	3	0
111	Jamshed pur	Jharkhand	East	B	4	3
112	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	East	B	4	0
113	Ranchi	Jharkhand	East	C	4	4
114	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	East	D	3	0
115	Deoghar	Jharkhand	East	D	3	0
116	Giridih	Jharkhand	East	D	3	0
117	Hazaribag	Jharkhand	East	D	3	0
118	Bangalore	Karnataka	South	A	8	7
119	Mangalor	Karnataka	South	C	4	3
120	Mysore	Karnataka	South	C	4	2
121	Gulbarga	Karnataka	South	C	4	1
122	Belgaum	Karnataka	South	C	4	0
123	Bellary	Karnataka	South	C	4	0
124	Devengeri	Karnataka	South	C	4	0
125	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	South	C	4	0
126	Bidar	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
127	Bijapur	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
128	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
129	Chitradurga	Karnataka	South	D	3	0

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
130	Gadag Betigeri	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
131	Hassan	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
132	Hospet	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
133	Kolar	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
134	Raichur	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
135	Shimoga	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
136	Tumkur	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
137	Udupi	Karnataka	South	D	3	0
138	Kochi	Kerala	South	B	4	3
139	Kannur	Kerala	South	C	4	4
140	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	South	C	4	4
141	Thrissur	Kerala	South	C	4	4
142	Kozhikode	Kerala	South	C	4	2
143	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	South	C	4	0
144	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	Kerala	South	D	3	0
145	Palakkad	Kerala	South	D	3	0
146	Kavaralli	Lakshadweep	South	D	3	0
147	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	West	B	4	4
148	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	West	B	4	4
149	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	West	B	4	4
150	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	West	C	4	4
151	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	West	C	4	0
152	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	West	C	4	0
153	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
154	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
155	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
156	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
157	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
158	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
159	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
160	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
161	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
162	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
163	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
164	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
165	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
166	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
167	shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
168	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
169	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	West	D	3	0
170	Nagpur	Maharashtra	West	A	6	4
171	Pune	Maharashtra	West	A	6	4
172	Mumbai	Maharashtra	West	A+	9	7
173	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	West	C	4	2

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
174	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	West	C	4	2
175	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	West	C	4	2
176	Nasik	Maharashtra	West	C	4	2
177	Sangli	Maharashtra	West	C	4	2
178	Sholapur	Maharashtra	West	C	4	2
179	Akola	Maharashtra	West	C	4	1
180	Dhule	Maharashtra	West	C	4	1
181	Nanded	Maharashtra	West	C	4	1
182	Amravati	Maharashtra	West	C	4	0
183	Malegaon	Maharashtra	West	C	4	0
184	Achalpur	Maharashtra	West	D	3	0
185	Barshi	Maharashtra	West	D	3	0
186	Gondiya	Maharashtra	West	D	3	0
187	Latur	Maharashtra	West	D	3	0
188	Wardha	Maharashtra	West	D	3	0
189	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	West	D	3	0
190	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	West	C	4	2
191	Imphal	Manipur	East	D	3	0
192	Shillong	Meghalaya	East	D	3	1
193	Jowai	Meghalaya	East	Oth.	3	0
194	Aizwal	Mizoram	East	D	3	0
195	Lung-lei	Mizoram	East	Oth.	3	0
196	Dimapur	Nagaland	East	D	3	0
197	Kohima	Nagaland	East	D	3	0
198	Mokukchung	Nagaland	East	Oth.	3	0
199	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	East	C	4	3
200	Rourkela	Orissa	East	C	4	2
201	Baleswar	Orissa	East	D	3	0
202	Baripada	Orissa	East	D	3	0
203	Brahmapur	Orissa	East	D	3	0
204	Puri	Orissa	East	D	3	0
205	Sambalpur	Orissa	East	D	3	0
206	Puducherry	Pondicherry	South	C	4	3
207	Amritsar	Punjab	North	B	4	3
208	Ludhiana	Punjab	North	B	4	0
209	Jalandhar	Punjab	North	C	4	4
210	Patiala	Punjab	North	C	4	3
211	Abohar	Punjab	North	D	3	0
212	Bhatinda	Punjab	North	D	3	0
213	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	North	D	3	0
214	Moga	Punjab	North	D	3	0
215	Pathankot	Punjab	North	D	3	0
216	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North	A	6	5
217	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	North	C	4	3

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
218	Kota	Rajasthan	North	C	4	3
219	Udaipur	Rajasthan	North	C	4	3
220	Ajmer	Rajasthan	North	C	4	2
221	Bikaner	Rajasthan	North	C	4	1
222	Alwar	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
223	Beawar	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
224	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
225	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
226	Churu	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
227	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
228	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
229	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
230	Pali	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
231	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
232	Sikar	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
233	Tonk	Rajasthan	North	D	3	0
234	Gangtok	Sikkim	East	D	3	3
235	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	South	A+	9	8
236	Coimbtore	Tamil Nadu	South	B	4	4
237	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	South	B	4	3
238	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	South	C	4	2
239	Triuchi	Tamil Nadu	South	C	4	2
240	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	South	C	4	2
241	Erode	Tamil Nadu	South	C	4	0
242	Salem	Tamil Nadu	South	C	4	0
243	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	South	C	4	0
244	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
245	Dingdigul	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
246	Karaikkudi	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
247	Karur	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
248	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
249	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
250	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
251	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
252	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
253	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
254	Vaniyambadi	Tamil Nadu	South	D	3	0
255	Agartala	Tripura	East	D	3	1
256	Belonia	Tripura	East	Oth.	3	0
257	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	A	6	3
258	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	North	A	6	3
259	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	North	B	4	3
260	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	North	B	4	2
261	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	North	B	4	2

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
262	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	North	B	4	0
263	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	North	C	4	2
264	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	North	C	4	1
265	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	C	4	1
266	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	North	C	4	1
267	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	North	C	4	0
268	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	North	C	4	0
269	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	C	4	0
270	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	C	4	0
271	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
272	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
273	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
274	Bands	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
275	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
276	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
277	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
278	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
279	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
280	Faizabad/Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
281	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
282	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
283	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
284	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
285	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
286	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
287	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
288	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
289	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
290	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
291	Maunath Bhajan (Distt.Mau)	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
292	Mirzapur cum-Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
293	Orai	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
294	Rae Barelli	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
295	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
296	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	North	D	3	0
297	Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	North	D	3	0
298	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	North	D	3	0
299	Kolkata	West Bengal	East	A+	9	9
300	Asansol	West Bengal	East	B	4	2
301	Siliguri	West Bengal	East	C	4	3
302	Alipurduar	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
303	Baharampur	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
304	Balurghat	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
305	Bangaon	West Bengal	East	D	3	0

S. No.	City	State	Region	Category	Total Channels	Operational
306	Bankura	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
307	Bardhaman	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
308	Darjiling	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
309	English Bazar (Maldah)	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
310	Kharagpur	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
311	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
312	Puruliya	West Bengal	East	D	3	0
313	Raoganj	West Bengal	East	D	3	0

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



**Annexure-IV**

**Details of Cities covered in Phase II**

Category	Region	Group X - No Slots	Group Y - Less no. of slots	Group Z - Normal
		City (Total frequencies, Available for auction in Phase-III)		
<b>A+</b>	<b>E</b>	Kolkata (9, 0)		
	<b>W</b>		Mumbai (9, 2)	
	<b>N</b>		Delhi (9, 1)	
	<b>S</b>		Chennai (9,1)	
<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>			
	<b>W</b>		Ahmedabad (6, 1) Surat (6, 2) Pune (6, 2) Nagpur (6, 2)	
	<b>N</b>		Jaipur (6, 1)	Lucknow (6, 3) Kanpur (6, 3)
	<b>S</b>		Bangalore (8, 1)	Hyderabad (8, 4)
<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>		Jamshedpur (4, 1)	Asansol (4, 2) Patna (4, 3)
	<b>W</b>	Indore (4, 0) Baroda (4, 0) Bhopal (4, 0) Jabalpur (4, 0)	Rajkot (4, 1)	
	<b>N</b>		Amritsar (4, 1) Varanasi (4, 1)	Agra (4, 2) Allahabad (4, 2)
	<b>S</b>	Coimbatore (4, 0) Visakhapatnam (4, 0)	Kochi (4, 1) Madurai (4, 1)	Vijayawada (4, 2)
<b>C</b>	<b>E</b>	Ranchi (4, 0)	Bhubaneswar (4, 1) Siliguri (4, 1) Guwahati (4, 1)	Rourkela (4, 2) Muzaffarpur (4, 3)
	<b>W</b>	Raipur (4, 0) Gwalior (4, 0)		Kolhapur (4, 2) Nasik (4, 2) Aurangabad (4, 2) Sholapur (4, 2) Sangli (4, 2) Ahmednagar (4, 2) Jalagaon (4, 2) Dhule (4, 3) Bilaspur (4, 3) Akola (4, 3) Nanded (4, 3)

Category	Region	Group X - No Slots	Group Y - Less no. of slots	Group Z - Normal
	<b>N</b>	Jalandhar (4, 0)	Jodhpur (4, 1) Patiala (4, 1) Udaipur (4, 1) Kota (4, 1)	Chandigarh (4, 2) Ajmer (4, 2) Bareilly (4, 2) Jammu (4, 3) Srinagar (4, 3) Bikaner (4, 3) Aligarh (4, 3) Gorakhpur (4, 3) Jhansi (4, 3)
	<b>S</b>	Trivandrum (4, 0) Kannur (4, 0) Trichur (4, 0)	Puducherry (4, 1) Mangalore ((4, 1)	Kozhikode (4, 2) Tiruchi (4, 2) Tirupati (4, 2) Mysore (4, 2) Tuticorin (4, 2) Tirunelveli (4, 2) Gulbarga (4, 3) Rajahmundry (4, 3) Warangal (4, 3)
<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	Gangtok (3, 0)		Shillong (3, 2) Agartala (3, 2) Itanagar (3, 2)
	<b>W</b>	Panaji (3, 0)		
	<b>N</b>	Shimla (3, 0)	Hissar (4, 1) Karnal (3, 1)	
	<b>S</b>			
		<b>17 cities</b>	<b>26 cities</b>	<b>42 cities</b>

**Details of Regions and City Categorisation****1. Regions**

Region shall mean North or East or South or West region, comprising states/UTs as under:

**North Region:** J&K, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & Chandigarh.

**East Region:** Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**South Region:** Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Lakshadweep.

**West Region:** Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

**2. Details of City Categorization:**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Basis (one or more of the following)</b>
A+	Metro cities Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai
A	Population above 20 lakhs
B	Population above 10 lakhs and upto 20 lakhs
C	Population above 3 lakhs and upto 10 lakhs
D	Population above 1 lakh and upto 3 lakhs
Oth.	Cities with a population upto 1 lakh

**Annexure-VI****Accepted Bids for Phase-II FM Channels***(in Rs. Millions)*

S. No.	City	State	Bid 1	Bid 2	Bid 3	Bid 4	Bid 5	Bid 6	Average Bid Amount
1	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	180.00	150.00	76.00	61.11			116.78
2	Rajamundri	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	6.10					10.55
3	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	45.05	11.70					28.38
4	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	70.02	63.00					66.51
5	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	46.60	41.14	32.40				40.05
6	Warrangal	Andhra Pradesh	12.53	4.10					8.31
7	Guwahati	Assam	3.78	3.05	2.81	2.66			3.07
8	Patna	Bihar	51.3						51.30
9	Muzzafarpur	Bihar	1.51						1.51
10	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	156.10	105.11					130.61
11	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh	3.22	1.51					2.36
12	Raipur	Chattisgarh	21.21	19.9	10.1	7.5			14.68
13	Daman	Daman & Diu	1.11						1.11
14	Delhi	Delhi	314.20	281.16	280.00	133.30	102.60		222.25
15	Panaji	Goa	17.10	12.92	12.15				14.06
16	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	120.06	115.00	65.00	51.20			87.81
17	Rajkot	Gujarat	35.10	22.56	21.10				26.25
18	Surat	Gujarat	36.00	25.00	20.00	15.12			24.03
19	Vadodara	Gujarat	45.10	35.10	28.06	28.06			34.08
20	Hissar	Haryana	6.11	5.00	2.70	2.70			4.13
21	Karnal	Haryana	9.00	7.11					8.06
22	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	12.60	8.11	5.13				8.61
23	Jammu	J&K	10.11						10.11
24	Srinagar	J&K	6.12						6.12
25	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	12.15	7.61	5.26				8.34
26	Ranchi	Jharkhand	6.41	3.78	3.76	3.70			4.41
27	Bangalore	Karnataka	216.00	200.00	154.20	129.60	92.02	60.00	141.97
28	Gulbarga	Karnataka	15.01	5.10					10.05
29	Mangalore	Karnataka	27.51	19.00	9.60	8.10			16.05
30	Mysore	Karnataka	32.13	30.10					31.12
31	Cochin	Kerala	96.00	90.12	90.00				92.04
32	Kannur	Kerala	25.02	17.60	7.50	7.50			14.41
33	Kozhikod	Kerala	70.20	41.00					55.60
34	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	50.00	34.89	32.40	32.13			37.36
35	Trissur	Kerala	34.89	25.00	17.60	11.00			22.12
36	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	29.90	29.80	25.20	25.06			27.49
37	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	8.65	6.71	5.13	5.10			6.40
38	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	52.12	50.30	40.10				47.51
39	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	15.16	13.50	12.71	6.12			11.87
40	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	3.76	3.22	2.11				3.03
41	Akola	Maharashtra	1.80	1.51					1.66
42	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	29.90	12.56					21.23

S. No.	City	State	Bid 1	Bid 2	Bid 3	Bid 4	Bid 5	Bid 6	Average Bid Amount
43	Dhule	Maharashtra	2.16						2.16
44	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	3.16	2.20	1.50				2.29
45	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	35.10	9.10					22.10
46	Mumbai	Maharashtra	352.00	281.16	100.80				244.65
47	Nagpur	Maharashtra	51.00	30.06	20.00	15.00			29.01
48	Nanded	Maharashtra	1.50	1.00					1.25
49	Nasik	Maharashtra	35.10	26.06					30.58
50	Pune	Maharashtra	140.06	60.00	54.20				84.75
51	Sangli	Maharashtra	4.03	1.51					2.77
52	Sholapur	Maharashtra	5.02	3.60					4.31
53	Itanagar	Manipur	1.30						1.30
54	Shillong	Meghalaya	1.81	1.21					1.51
55	Aizawal	Mizoram	1.21						1.21
56	Bhubneshwar	Orissa	7.90	6.12	4.66				6.23
57	Rourkela	Orissa	2.20	1.17					1.69
58	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	40.10	25.11	20.70				28.64
59	Amritsar	Punjab	30.00	16.30	16.20	16.11			19.65
60	Jalandhar	Punjab	26.10	22.90	22.50	21.00			23.13
61	Patiala	Punjab	11.00	10.80	8.11	5.40			8.83
62	Ajmer	Rajasthan	7.60	3.50	2.70				4.60
63	Bikaner	Rajasthan	2.70						2.70
64	Jaipur	Rajasthan	61.01	59.00	58.00	50.06	30.00		51.61
65	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	12.70	11.40	10.80	10.11			11.25
66	Kota	Rajasthan	8.53	3.06	2.70				4.76
67	Udaipur	Rajasthan	10.11	5.21	3.06				6.13
68	Gangtok	Sikkim	3.10	1.21	1.00				1.77
69	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	122.70	90.90	80.20	80.00	63.00	50.00	81.13
70	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	67.30	63.00	61.20				63.83
71	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	63.00	60.01	44.10				55.70
72	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	50.00	31.50					40.75
73	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	12.60	7.10					9.85
74	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	15.00	9.90	5.10				10.00
75	Agartala	Tripura	1.62						1.62
76	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	25.60	25.11	25.00				25.24
77	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	2.70						2.70
78	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	21.00	7.60	6.40				11.67
79	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2.70	2.70					2.70
80	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	1.80						1.80
81	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	2.70						2.70
82	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	80.06	60.00	25.56				55.21
83	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	140.06	101.00					120.53
84	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	21.00	12.60	10.80	6.40			12.70
85	Asansol	West Bengal	19.41	7.65					13.53
86	Kolkata	West Bengal	61.11	60.00	50.00	32.40	32.10		47.12
87	Siliguri	West Bengal	6.50	5.50	4.66	4.40			5.26

Source: Data provided by MIB