## **Tariff Consultations Brussels Airport**



## **GUIDELINES FOR FILING A COMPLAINT**

LEGAL FRAMEWORK	The legal framework regarding the procedure for tariff consultations at Brussels Aiport is laid down in two royal decrees:
	- Royal Decree of 27 May 2004 (privatising Brussels Airport operations)
	- Royal Decree of 21 June 2004 (granting the operating licence to Brussels Airport Company).
WHO?	<ol> <li>Every Brussels Airport user, even when he has not participated in the tariff consultations, can disagree on the final tariff proposal made by the operator of Brussels Airport.</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>Any <u>association representing airlines with a power of attorney</u> from an airport user, containing:</li> </ol>
	- name and address of the airport user,
	- name and position of the signatory,
	- scope of the power of attorney,
	- date and signature.
WHERE?	A complaint must be filed with the Regulatory Body for Railway Transport and Brussels Airport Operations at the following address:
	Regulatory Body for Railway Transport and Brussels Airport Operations
	Kruidtuinlaan 50 box 72
	1000 BRUSSELS
	Belgium.
LANGUAGE?	The complaint must be drafted in French, Dutch or German; the annexes may be in English.
WHEN?	The complaint must be filed with the Regulatory Body within <u>30 days</u> after the notification of the final tariff proposal by the airport operator.

HOW?	The complaint must be filed by the sending a <u>registered letter with receipt</u> or its <u>equivalent</u> (international courier with receipt) to the Regulatory Body. This letter must contain a motivated request, mentioning specifically:
	<ul> <li>an exhaustive list of arguments as to why the tariff proposal is not acceptable in the airport user's view.</li> </ul>
ARGUMENTS TO DISAGREE	There are two main categories of reasons for disagreeing on the tarif proposal:
	<ul> <li>unfair consultations due to the information distributed during the consultations,</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>proposed tariff formula and/or tariff system do(es) not comply with the terms of the legal framework.</li> </ul>
ARGUMENT 1: DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION	The airport operator has not complied with its obligation to distribute the information provided by article 53 §1 of the RD 21 June 2004. Minimal information to be distributed by the airport operator:
	- proposal of tariff formula and tariff system,
	- forecasts as regards traffic,
	- costs and revenues,
	<ul> <li>net fixed assets and current assets for each regulated activity for both the ending and the new regulated period,</li> </ul>
	- level of subsidisation of the regulated activities for both regulated periods,
	- information allowing a comparison with the tariffs of the reference airports,
	<ul> <li>actual use of airport infrastructure and installations during the previous regulated period,</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>forecasted results of large investments in terms of effect on the capacity of the airport.</li> </ul>
ARGUMENT 2: NON- COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEGAL	The proposed tariff system and/or formula do(es) not comply with the terms of the royal decrees. Here below is a non-exhaustive list of requirements that appear in the legislation.
FRAMEWORK	<b>Tariff system and formula requirements</b> (art. 42 and 43 RD 21 June 2004):
	Cost related based on the ABC model
	Fair margin (WACC)
	In line with the <u>reference airports</u>
	Taking into account of <u>forecasts as regards</u> traffic, revenues, OPEX and CAPEX, and financing costs
	Principle of <u>equal treatment</u>

Principle of transparency

Providing a <u>level of service satisfactory</u> to the passengers, airlines and other economic parties at the airport

Conformity with international standards and practices.

Tariff system requirements (art. 35 RD 27 May 2004):

Non-discriminatory

<u>Transparent</u>

<u>Sufficiently segmented</u>, specifically with respect to the terms of use and modalities of the airport infrastructure and provided services

Differentiated according to noise/weight/day vs night.

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