

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. : 162
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 2nd February 2026
NAVI MUMBAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

162. DR. MEDHA VISHRAM KULKARNI
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Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of the Navi Mumbai International airport inaugurated in October 2025, including its capacity, key features and expected impact on regional aviation connectivity;
- (b) the number of greenfield airports currently under development across the country and their expected timelines for operationalisation;
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure sustainable aviation practices at newly developed airports, including solar capacity integration and Sustainable Aviation Fuel infrastructure; and
- (d) the employment generation and economic benefits anticipated from these airport projects?

ANSWER

Minister of State in the Ministry of CIVIL AVIATION (Shri Murlidhar Mohol)

(a): Navi Mumbai International Greenfield Airport airport is spread over an area of 1160 hectares, having passenger terminal building of 2,34,797 sqm and 3700 meter long runway along with other utilities and infrastructure. The airport has capacity to handle 20 million passengers annually (MPPA) and 0.8 Million Metric Tons of cargo per annum. The airport has started flight operations to 13 domestic destinations, as on 21.01.2026.

(b): Under Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008, Government of India (GoI) has accorded "In-Principle" approval for setting up of 24 Greenfield Airports across the country. Out of these, 13 Greenfield airports have been operationalised. As per GFA Policy, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport project lies with the Project Proponent. Also, the timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon several factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances including environmental clearances, financial closure etc.

(c): Airport operators with scheduled operations have been advised to map the carbon emission at their respective airports and to work towards carbon neutrality & net zero

emission in a phased manner. Airports are participating in Airport Carbon Accreditation (ACA) programme of Airports Council International (ACI), which is a voluntary global carbon management standard for airports.

Renewable Energy (RE) sources help in reducing Carbon emissions at airports, thereby helping in achieving carbon neutrality. The airport operators including Airports Authority of India (AAI) have installed solar power plants for generation and self-consumption of green and renewable energy to encourage green energy usage at the airports. In addition, few airports are also procuring green energy through open access.

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) has informed that Public Sector Oil companies are engaged in setting up pilot/commercial scale facilities to produce Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) including standalone as well as co-processing plants. The Government has approved indicative blending targets of 1% by 2027, 2% by 2028, and 5% by 2030 for SAF in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), initially for international flights.

(d): Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. Development of airports leads to increase in passenger movements, tourism development, employment generation and augmentation in circle rates of land valuation leading to enhanced collection of various taxes/stamp duties etc., in the respective State and in the overall development of the Country. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and employment multiplier of 6.1.
