



SPECIALLY FEATURED ENTERTAINMENT (“SFE”) TARIFF

CUSTOMER CONSULTATION

Specially Featured Entertainment (“SFE”) TARIFF CUSTOMER CONSULTATION

1. INTRODUCTION

About this consultation

PPL is consulting on potential changes to its “Specially Featured Entertainment” (or “SFE”) tariff, which covers the playing of recorded music at events such as discos and DJ nights. As explained in Section 3 below, the consultation relates to a potential new SFE tariff for nightclubs, pubs and bars, restaurants and cafés, and hotels.

This consultation paper explains why PPL is reviewing its SFE tariff, and sets out PPL’s current thinking in relation to the following aspects of a potential new SFE tariff:

- Tariff Scope
- Tariff Structure
- Fees
- Implementation

It also explains how you can respond to this consultation, if you wish to do so.

About PPL

Founded in 1934, PPL is the UK music industry’s collective management organisation for tens of thousands of performers and record companies. These include both independent and major record companies, together with performers ranging from emerging grassroots artists through to established session musicians and influential festival headliners, across all musical genres.

Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, permission is needed from the copyright holders in order to play recorded music in public (also known as “public performance”). Through its many thousands of members, PPL manages these rights in the UK for the vast majority of commercially released music recordings, and licenses the public performance of those recordings by pubs, bars and nightclubs and many other business types such as shops, offices and gyms. This means that businesses can obtain a single licence, instead of having to contact many thousands of copyright holders individually. After the deduction of its costs, PPL distributes the licence fee revenue to the performers and record companies it represents.

PPL’s public performance licensing is now administered by **PPL PRS Ltd**, a joint venture between PPL and *PRS for Music* (the collective management organisation for songwriters and music publishers, referred to in this consultation paper as “PRS”). PPL PRS Ltd has been set up to simplify the licensing process for public performance customers by providing a single licence covering both PPL and PRS tariffs.

However, PPL and PRS will continue to set their tariffs separately, which is why PPL is undertaking this consultation in respect of its SFE tariff.

Under [PPL’s Code of Conduct for licensees](#), PPL is committed to setting fair and reasonable tariffs and to taking a fair, reasonable and proportionate approach to consultation and negotiation when proposing to introduce a new or significantly amended tariff.

2. WHY PPL IS REVIEWING ITS SFE TARIFF

This section explains:

- *The key principles of PPL's review; and*
- *The review process to date.*

Key principles

PPL's review and its current thinking in relation to a potential new tariff are based on three key principles:

- (1) **Fairness** – the structure of the SFE tariff should be fair in terms of how it treats different licensees, e.g. those venue operators which hold smaller/fewer SFE events and those which hold larger/more SFE events.
- (2) **Clarity** – the structure of the SFE tariff should be clear and relatively simple to apply, so that it is relatively easy for licensees to use and so that they can provide accurate information to PPL.
- (3) **Appropriate valuation** – the fees payable by licensees for the use of PPL's members' recorded music at SFE events should appropriately reflect the value of that use, bearing in mind factors such as the central role that music plays in any SFE event.

PPL is concerned that the current SFE tariff does not adequately meet these key principles and must be reformed.

In summary, PPL is concerned that:

- the current tariff is unfair in that it does not treat all licensees in the same way;
- aspects of the current tariff can be complicated and confusing to apply and so can lead to licensees (whether by accident or design) failing to report correctly under the tariff; and
- the current fees, which have been in place (subject to annual inflationary increases) for over 30 years, are too low to be an appropriate reflection of the value of the SFE licence, as demonstrated by the available economic evidence.

More detail is provided later in this consultation paper.

Review process to date

PPL's views that the SFE tariff requires structural reform and that it undervalues PPL's rights are longstanding. PPL has therefore been considering carefully for some time how best to approach a revised SFE tariff which addresses those concerns in a fair and reasonable way. The earlier stages of this review process included two prior phases of public consultation, informed by economic analysis and discussions with relevant trade associations.

PPL's current thinking, as set out in this consultation paper, draws on the information and feedback collated from the earlier stages of the review process, PPL's most recent experiences of how the tariff operates in practice and, as regards the appropriate level of fees, PPL's undertaking of further economic analysis. Taken together, this extensive body of work has shaped the potential changes to the SFE tariff on which PPL is now consulting.

For the ease of reference of those wishing to respond to PPL's SFE consultation, this consultation paper serves as a stand-alone summary of PPL's current thinking.

3. SCOPE

This section explains:

- *The types of venues that PPL considers would be covered by a revised SFE tariff; and*
- *The types of events that PPL considers to be SFE events.*

Venue types

PPL's current thinking is that a revised SFE tariff based on the position set out in this consultation paper would apply to **nightclubs, pubs and bars, restaurants and cafés and hotels**. These are the main venue types licensed under the current SFE tariff.

PPL will consider separately, in due course, how a revised SFE tariff should apply to other types of venue and large individual events such as festivals.

SFE events

PPL considers that it is important for there to be a clearer understanding of what is meant by an "SFE event" that is to be covered by the revised SFE tariff.

PPL's current thinking is that a revised SFE tariff will apply where sound recordings in PPL's repertoire are played at a nightclub, pub, bar, restaurant, café or hotel and:

- (1) a DJ is used to play the sound recordings; or
- (2) there is dancing by patrons in the venue to the sound recordings (or there is provision of facilities for such dancing with the reasonable expectation that it will take place), unless the playing of the sound recordings is specifically covered by another PPL tariff.

The revised SFE tariff would apply regardless of whether the recordings are played at the venue (for example, from vinyl, CDs or hard drives) or are transmitted to the venue (for example, by an internet stream).

4. STRUCTURE

This section explains:

- *PPL's current intention to retain duration and attendance as the basis of the fee calculation under the SFE tariff;*
- *PPL's current thinking as regards the relationship between the size of the audience and the fee for a SFE event, as well as the appropriate size of the attendance bands under a revised SFE tariff (in order to ensure that the fees relate fairly to the size of the attendances at the smallest and largest SFE events); and*
- *PPL's current thinking as to the way in which attendance at SFE events should be reported to PPL.*

PPL's current thinking is that a revised SFE tariff should continue to be based on a fee payable for each SFE event, based upon the **duration** of that event and the **attendance** at that event.

PPL is not currently considering making any changes to how duration is taken into account. Instead, the fees in a revised SFE tariff would continue to rise in proportion to the duration of a SFE event (using half-hourly bands to measure that duration).

However, PPL currently considers that changes are needed as to:

- how attendance at SFE events is taken into account, and
- the information on attendance that licensees should report to PPL.

PPL recognises that changes to reporting and structure could lead to changes in the fees payable by some licensees (even without the changes to the fees discussed in Section 5). Therefore consultation respondents are asked to consider carefully the way in which these changes might affect their SFE events.

Attendance bands

Under the current SFE tariff, the fee increases with the size of the attendance. The fee for an event with a particular attendance is set by reference to the relevant attendance bands. However, these bands are not of a consistent size and the "fee per person" for each band is not consistent either.

The current SFE tariff mostly has attendance bands which increase in units of 25 people attending. However, it also has an initial attendance band of 1-75 people and, for the largest events (i.e. those with more than 300 people attending), the width of each attendance band can be 200 people or more.

So events with large attendances pay a lower "fee per person" under the SFE tariff than events with smaller attendances (because the level of fee increase for each of the larger attendance bands does not reflect the greater number of people within those bands).

In line with PPL's key principle of **fairness**, PPL believes that in a revised SFE tariff the "fee per person" for all SFE events should be broadly the same, regardless of the size of the audience. This aim is easier to accomplish with attendance bands of equal size and therefore PPL's current thinking is that a revised SFE tariff should use consistent bands of 25 people regardless of the size of the audience.

The fee would be set at the top of each band (e.g. the fee for the band of 1-25 persons would be based on an attendance of 25 persons). This is in line with the approach used by PRS in many of its tariffs for SFE events.

PPL considers that by making these changes the resulting tariff would be fairer in two key respects:

- Licensees operating the smallest SFE events (with just 1-25 or 26-50 people attending) would pay a proportionately smaller fee, compared to the approach under the current SFE tariff (which charges the same fee for all events with up to 75 people attending).
- Under the current tariff, licensees operating the largest SFE events (with more than 300 people attending) benefit from wider attendance bands and a lower “fee per person”. Under the revised tariff they would pay a more proportionate fee. This would be fairer, as the value of SFE to an SFE event patron does not decrease at larger events. It is unfair to operators of smaller SFE events (and also contrary to PPL’s other key principle of **appropriate valuation**) if the fees payable under the SFE tariff for larger SFE events do not rise in proportion to the numbers attending.

Reporting of attendance

Currently licensees pay on the basis of “average attendance”. PPL’s understanding is that licensees calculate and report these averages in different ways, in some instances apparently relying on estimates of their attendances.

In line with PPL’s key principle of **clarity**, PPL wishes to revise the way in which licensees report attendance information under the SFE tariff, so that there is a clear and consistent methodology used by everyone. This would help licensees to apply the tariff more easily, and be more confident that they are doing so correctly. Therefore, PPL’s current thinking is for attendances at SFE events to be reported on the basis of **actual admissions** (as defined below) or, in certain circumstances, on the basis of **capacity**.

As part of its current thinking, PPL recognises that not every patron at an SFE event will necessarily be there for the entire duration of the event. Some may arrive after the SFE event has started and others may depart before it finishes. One option to deal with this “ebb and flow” factor would be to require more complex reporting from all licensees – e.g. having to monitor the current level of attendance at each SFE event on an hourly basis. However, this would complicate the structure of a revised tariff, and materially increase the administration under the tariff for both licensees and PPL PRS Ltd.

Therefore, PPL’s current thinking is to take this “ebb and flow” factor into account when setting the level of fees under a revised SFE tariff (that is, not charging as if all patrons are present for all of the event). PPL considers that it is preferable to take this into account with the setting of the tariff pricing rather than complicating the tariff structure and requiring more onerous reporting of the time spent by patrons at a SFE event.

Actual admissions

The most accurate measurement of the audience must be the number of people actually attending the SFE event. PPL’s current thinking is that accordingly this should be the primary method of measurement under a revised SFE tariff.

PPL has also given thought to the practicalities of licensees counting actual admissions to their SFE events and reporting that information. PPL is mindful that some of its SFE licensees will also be licensed under PRS Tariff D. The venues licensed under that PRS tariff are required to provide certified figures as to the number of admissions (both for the licensing year and for individual events) and so should already be keeping the information necessary to report actual admissions to PPL under a revised SFE tariff.

PPL has also considered the following points:

- Who should be counted? PPL currently considers that this should cover “all persons admitted to the premises for the SFE event, whether those persons are admitted to functions when the premises are hired to an organisation which invites or admits guests, or to functions open to the general public”. This will include both paying patrons and non-paying guests, but will exclude staff.
- When to provide reporting? PPL accepts that figures for actual admissions can only be provided in arrears (after the SFE event has taken place and the venue has counted the admissions for that event). Therefore PPL currently considers that at the start of each licensing year, licensees could pay a fee on the basis of their estimated admissions figures for the events in that year (which could be based on the previous year’s figures if they are available). When the licensee reports its actual admission figures for that year, the licensee will pay additional fees if those figures exceed the estimates, or will receive a credit if the estimates prove to be too high.
- How should the numbers be checked? PPL will ask licensees to maintain accurate records of their attendances and the methodology used to count the number of admissions. PPL PRS Ltd will have the ability under the revised tariff to request to see these records, and in some cases to audit them, to ascertain that the measurement and reporting of attendance has taken place correctly.

Capacity

Where licensees are unable to provide actual admissions figures for its SFE events, PPL’s current thinking is that it would accept capacity figures. PPL considers that, in the absence of actual admissions figures, capacity is the next best way of having a measurement that is easy for licensees to provide and for PPL PRS Ltd to check, particularly as it is an established mechanism already used for many years by PRS. PPL accepts that for licensees with multiple venues of different types, they may be able to report attendance for some venues and may need to rely on reporting using capacity for others.

PPL has also considered the following points on capacity:

- Capacity of SFE event or SFE venue? PPL recognises that sometimes an SFE event will only take place in specific part(s) of a venue (which might for example operate at different capacities on different days of the week), and that it would not be appropriate in such cases to use capacity figures for the entire venue. PPL’s current thinking is that licensees should only report the capacity of the room(s) within the venue where the SFE event takes place.

What capacity figures should be used? PPL wishes to make it easy for licensees to calculate capacity under a revised SFE tariff. PPL’s current thinking is that it would accept official capacity figures (such as capacity figures for fire regulation purposes) to save licensees having to make additional calculations. In the absence of official figures, PPL’s current thinking is to adopt a method already used by local authorities, who convert the area of a room into a capacity figure by reference to “occupancy load figures”. For rooms hosting SFE events, the relevant “occupancy load figure” results in the capacity figure being the area of the room (in square metres) multiplied by 2.

PPL has set out below a provisional definition of capacity based on these suggestions:

“The capacity of a room is the maximum number permitted in that room under Fire Authority or similar regulations. In the absence of such a figure, the capacity shall be the total area of the room (from wall to wall and including any server areas), in square metres,

multiplied by 2. Where events take place in several rooms, the capacities of those rooms shall be added together.”

- *How to cater for SFE events which are not full to capacity?* PPL recognises that not all SFE events will be full to capacity. In some cases, the SFE event may reach capacity but not for its entire duration (due to the “ebb and flow” of patrons arriving after the SFE event has started and/or departing before it finishes). In other cases, the SFE event may not reach capacity at all. There will also be cases where, due to “ebb and flow”, the number of SFE patrons who attend at least part of the SFE event will be larger than the capacity figure. A venue with a capacity of 100 people may have, for example, 150 SFE patrons in total attending over the course of the event, even if there are never more than 100 of them at the event at any one time.

Taking all this into account, PPL’s current thinking is that, where licensees are reporting capacity information, they should provide the full capacity figure for each relevant room (rather than e.g. reporting a proportion of its capacity to take account of potentially lower audiences). Not only is the use of capacity a secondary means of reporting the attendance at the event, but PPL also has borne in mind that many long-standing PRS tariffs use capacity (rather than adjusted capacity) to calculate the size of the audience and so it is an approach that is established in the market and will be more consistent for licensees. Furthermore, as with the use of admissions, “ebb and flow” will be taken into account when setting the fee.

5. FEES

This section explains:

- *PPL's economic analysis, setting a framework within which to set a revised SFE tariff fee;*
- *PPL's current thinking as regards what a revised SFE tariff fee should be;*
- *PPL's intention to adjust the fees each year by indexation; and*
- *PPL's intention to include a surcharge in a revised SFE tariff.*

PPL last altered the basic fees under SFE tariff in 1987 and since then they have only risen by annual indexation with reference to RPI. As the fees for any given SFE event are calculated by reference to attendance and duration, it is possible to work out the average “fee per person per hour”. Under PPL’s current SFE tariff, the average “fee per person per hour” paid by licensees is around **3.8 pence**¹ (excluding VAT).

This is very low considering the central role that music plays at an SFE event, and when compared to the other costs of putting on an SFE event. The average PPL fee of just 3.8 pence per customer per hour is a small proportion of the income that can be generated for licensees by SFE.

PPL's economic analysis

PPL has commissioned expert economic analysis (using a specialised survey technique called “choice modelling”) to assess the value of music at SFE events. This type of survey ascertains a consumer’s willingness to pay for part of a product or experience (in this case, SFE event patrons’ willingness to pay for the music at SFE events) where that product or experience comprises elements that are not sold separately and cannot otherwise be valued separately.

This data as to the “value of music” to a patron is not the same as the licence fees to be paid by operators. However, it provides a framework within which a fair and reasonable fee can then be determined (on the basis that the SFE venue operator can obtain at least some of that value from the SFE patrons).

Over the course of its review of the SFE tariff, PPL has undertaken three of these choice modelling surveys. The design of the most recent survey took account of previous licensee and trade association feedback on the earlier surveys. All three surveys have demonstrated that people attending SFE events have a high level of willingness to pay for the music. Even a conservative approach to the results of the most recent survey would suggest that to SFE patrons the music is worth at least **75 pence** per person per hour (excluding VAT).

PPL's current thinking as regards a revised SFE tariff fee

As explained above, the “value of music” is not the same as the SFE licence fee itself and some adjustments need to be made to the figure of 75 pence per person per hour to indicate what that fee should be. PPL has made the following adjustments so as to use the survey results as an indication of the fees for a revised SFE tariff:

- As explained in Section 4 on Structure, it is appropriate to take some account of patrons who arrive late/depart early and therefore are not at the SFE event for all of its duration (and from whom the full value of music therefore may not always be extracted).
- Such an adjustment needs to take into account PPL’s previous research that the “value of music” can be at its highest for a patron’s initial time at a SFE event and acknowledge that the “value of music” is based on a patron’s estimation of the remaining length of a SFE

¹ For SFE events licensed by PPL in nightclubs, pubs and bars, restaurants, cafes and hotels with a licence start date between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017

event, which may not be the same as the duration of their stay at the event. Therefore the adjustment is not simply the application of a ratio between the duration of a patron's attendance and the duration of the SFE event. PPL's current thinking is to apply an adjustment of 11% on the basis of that research.

- The "value of music" figure needs to be apportioned between PPL, PRS and the venue (in recognition that the rights of PPL and PRS are both comprised in the "value" of the music, and that the venue is also helping to create that value to some extent through its selection of music, choice of DJ, quality of sound system etc.). PPL's current thinking is to apportion the figure equally between PPL, PRS and the venue (meaning that the net "pence per person per hour" figure resulting from making the first adjustment is then reduced by a further two-thirds, to derive PPL's one-third share).

The way in which these adjustments reduce the 75 pence per person per hour figure for the "value of music", as supported by the economic analysis, is summarised in the following table:

	Value per hour
Value of music	£0.75
Less "ebb and flow" adjustment	£0.6675
PPL Share, net of the "ebb and flow" deduction	£0.2225
PPL fee per person per hour	£0.22

Making these adjustments to the "value of music" figure indicates that the licence fee under a revised SFE tariff should be around 22 pence per person per hour.

The difference between that fee and the current fees is an indication of the extent of the current under-valuation in the SFE tariff. However, PPL is mindful that such a fee would have a significant impact for operators of SFE events. Furthermore, as noted in Section 4 above, the impact of any change in the fees could be affected by the other reforms that PPL is currently considering in respect of reporting and the structure of the SFE tariff.

As it is important to consider any increases to the current fees in the proper commercial context, PPL is very keen to hear from SFE event operators as to:

- the use of the adjustments made by PPL to the "value of music" figure; and
- whether there are any other factors that PPL should consider taking into account as part of finalising what a fair and reasonable fee under a revised SFE tariff should be.

In both cases PPL welcomes appropriate supporting evidence as to the effect of these adjustments or additional factors.

In considering the impact of any changes, consultation respondents are asked to bear in mind Section 6 of this paper, which sets out PPL's current thinking for phasing in a revised SFE tariff over a number of years.

After considering the consultation responses and evidence, PPL will decide where a revised SFE tariff fee should be set, within the range of values from the current fee of 3.8 pence per person per hour to the fee indicated by the choice modelling survey of 22 pence per person per hour. While PPL appreciates that no business wishes to see any increase in any of its costs, it would be very helpful for PPL to have respondents' views on the relevant adjustments and factors.

Surcharge

PPL's current thinking is that the revised SFE tariff should include a surcharge where the operator of the SFE event venue does not obtain or pay for the appropriate licence on time. This would be consistent with other PPL tariffs containing surcharges (including the tariffs for playing background music at the types of venues which typically also have SFE events).

As with those other surcharges, and in line with factors identified by the Copyright Tribunal as supporting such a surcharge, the purpose of the revised SFE tariff surcharge would be to deter copyright infringement and late payment, as well as providing compensation for the additional time and expense incurred in dealing with infringing/non-paying SFE event operators.

PPL has given consideration as to the appropriate level at which to set a surcharge under a revised SFE tariff. The surcharge in other PPL tariffs is 50% of the licence fees relating to the period(s) for which the appropriate licence has not been obtained or paid for on time. However, PPL is mindful that the fees under tariffs for the use of music as the key part of an event, such as the SFE tariff, can be much higher than the fees in those other tariffs, such as those for the use of PPL's sound recordings as background music, where the surcharge has been applied so far.

Therefore PPL's current thinking is that the surcharge under the revised SFE tariff would be subject to a cap of £1,000 per site per year. This would be a maximum limit (where the surcharge applies) and not a minimum charge.

Indexation

The fees in the revised tariff would be index-linked and adjusted annually with reference to the Retail Prices Index.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

This section explains PPL's current thinking as regards an appropriate period over which to phase in a new SFE tariff.

Phasing in

PPL recognises that if it introduces a revised SFE tariff based on its current thinking about the appropriate structure of the tariff and the level of fees, SFE licensees will wish to have time to plan and budget for the new fees.

Therefore, PPL's current intention is that the fee increases will be spread over a period of up to **3 years** from the date of the implementation of the new tariff.

7. SUMMARY OF PPL'S CURRENT THINKING

For ease of reference, this section summarises – at a glance – the potential changes to PPL's SFE tariff (based on PPL's current thinking as set out in this consultation paper).

PPL is not formally proposing a new tariff at this stage. PPL will review and take appropriate account of feedback to this consultation, before finalising and publishing its proposals.

Scope

- The revised SFE tariff based on the position set out in this consultation paper would apply to **nightclubs, pubs and bars, restaurants and cafés, and hotels**.
- In such, venues, the revised tariff would apply if sound recordings in PPL's repertoire are played at the venue (or transmitted to the venue) where:
 - a DJ is used to play the sound recordings; or
 - there is dancing by patrons in the venue to the sound recordings (or there is provision of facilities for such dancing with the reasonable expectation that it will take place),
 unless the playing of the sound recordings is specifically covered by another PPL tariff.

Structure

- As with the current tariff, there will be a fee for each SFE event.
- The revised tariff would retain the duration bands in the current Tariff 001.
- The fee would increase in relation to the size of the audience at the SFE event, the fee increasing in equal amounts for every additional 1-25 persons, so that events with small attendances and events with large attendances are treated in the same way.
- The attendance at a SFE event would be measured by the number of admissions for that event or, where such information cannot be provided, the capacity of the room(s) in which that event takes place.
- The admissions would take account of *“all persons admitted to the premises for the SFE event, whether those persons are admitted to functions when the premises are hired to an organisation which invites or admits guests, or to functions open to the general public”*.
- The capacity of the room would be *“the maximum number permitted in that room under Fire Authority or similar regulations. In the absence of such a figure, the capacity shall be the total area of the room (from wall to wall and including any server areas), in square metres, multiplied by 2. Where events take place in several rooms, the capacities of those rooms shall be added together.”*
- The revised tariff would not have adjustments to take account of patrons at an event who are not present for the entire duration of that event, but PPL would take such patrons into account when setting the fees for the tariff.

Fees

- After considering the consultation responses and evidence, PPL will decide where a revised SFE tariff fee should be set, within the range of values from the current fee of 3.8 pence per person per hour to the fee indicated by the choice modelling survey of 22 pence per person per hour (both figures exclusive of VAT).
- Using the 1-25 person attendance bands, the hourly fee for every 1-25 persons would be the fee selected from that range multiplied by 25.
- There would be a surcharge for users who do not have a licence or who are late in paying their licence fees (with the surcharge being 50% of the outstanding licence fees, subject to a cap of £1,000 per site per year).
- The fees would increase each year by way of indexation.

Implementation

- The revised fees would be phased in over a period of up to 3 years.

8. RESPONDING TO THE CONSULTATION

This section explains:

- *How to respond to this consultation paper, if you wish to do so;*
- *The deadline for doing so; and*
- *What PPL envisages in terms of next steps.*

How to respond

PPL welcomes your feedback on its current thinking about how to revise the SFE tariff.

Please provide your comments on the following:

1. PPL's current thinking about the **scope** of a revised SFE tariff (see Section 3);
2. PPL's current thinking about the **structure** of a revised SFE tariff (see Section 4);
3. PPL's current thinking about the **fees** under a revised SFE tariff (see Section 5); and
4. PPL's current thinking about **implementation** of a revised SFE tariff (see Section 6).

Where possible, please include evidence to support your comments.

The deadline for responses is **5 October 2018**.

You can respond using the consultation response form available from our website at www.ppluk.com/SFEreview but you do not have to use the form.

Please send your response to sfereview@ppluk.com

Electronic responses are preferred, but if necessary you can alternatively send your response by post to:

SFE Tariff Review
PPL, 1 Upper James Street
London W1F 9DE

If you wish any part of your response to be treated as confidential, then please mark that part accordingly. Otherwise, PPL may refer to all of your response as part of any information it subsequently publishes about the consultation feedback.

Next steps

As noted above, PPL is seeking responses by **5 October 2018**. We will review all responses provided by the deadline above and then finalise our views on a revised SFE tariff.

Further information

Please visit the PPL website at www.ppluk.com/SFEreview where you can find:

- A copy of PPL's current SFE tariff.
- A summary of the results of the choice modelling survey referred to in Section 5 of this consultation paper.