## Appendix A – Subsidy Control

##### **Please complete this Appendix if you have answered ‘yes’ to Question 5.4 in the UKSPF Application Form.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subsidy Tests (UK Govt Guidance)  *In general terms, and for the purposes of our international commitments, a subsidy is a measure which:* | Considerations and Conclusions |
| Is given by a public authority.  *This can be at any level – central, devolved, regional or local government or a public body.* | [Insert considerations]  Conclusion: [insert whether test is met or not] |
| Makes a contribution (this could be a financial or an in-kind contribution) to an enterprise.  *Examples of a contribution are grants, loans at below market rate, or a loan guarantee at below market rate or allowing a company to use publicly owned office space rent free.*  *An enterprise is anyone who puts goods or services on a market. An enterprise could be a government department or a charity if they are acting commercially* | [Insert considerations]  Conclusion: [insert whether test is met or not] |
| Confers an economic advantage that is not available on market terms. | [Insert considerations]  Conclusion: [insert whether test is met or not] |
| Affects trade within the UK or internationally.  *This can be trade with any World Trade Organisation member or,*  *more specifically, between the UK and a country with whom it has a Free Trade Agreement. For example, if the subsidy is going towards a good or a service which is traded between the UK and the EU this could affect trade between the EU and the UK.*  *Please note that you are not being asked whether the subsidy could harm trade but merely whether there could be some sort of effect. Subsidies to truly local companies or a small tourist attraction are unlikely to be caught as this is unlikely to affect international trade.* | [Insert considerations]  Conclusion: [insert whether test is met or not] |