## Appendix A – Subsidy Control

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

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| 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]  |