



# United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020

## 2020 CHAPTER 27

### PART 7

#### SUBSIDY CONTROL

#### 52 Regulation of distortive or harmful subsidies

- (1) In Part 2 of Schedule 5 to the Scotland Act 1998 (specific reservations), under Head C (trade and industry), at the end insert—

**“Distortive or harmful subsidies**

- C16 Regulation of the provision of subsidies which are or may be distortive or harmful by a public authority to persons supplying goods or services in the course of a business.

*Interpretation*

“Public authority” means a person who exercises functions of a public nature.

“Subsidy” includes assistance provided to a person directly or indirectly by way of income or price support, grant, loan, guarantee, indemnity, the provision of goods or services and any other kind of assistance, whether financial or otherwise and whether actual or contingent.

A subsidy is provided “by a public authority” if it is provided by that authority directly or indirectly.

A subsidy is “distortive or harmful” if it distorts competition between, or otherwise causes harm or injury to, persons supplying goods or services in the course of a business, whether or not those persons are established in the United Kingdom.”

- (2) In Schedule 2 to the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (excepted matters), after paragraph 16 insert—

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020, Section 52. (See end of Document for details)*

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“16A Regulation of the provision of subsidies which are or may be distortive or harmful by a public authority to persons supplying goods or services in the course of a business.

In this paragraph—

“Public authority” means a person who exercises functions of a public nature.

“Subsidy” includes assistance provided to a person directly or indirectly by way of income or price support, grant, loan, guarantee, indemnity, the provision of goods or services and any other kind of assistance, whether financial or otherwise and whether actual or contingent.

A subsidy is provided “by a public authority” if it is provided by that authority directly or indirectly.

A subsidy is “distortive or harmful” if it distorts competition between, or otherwise causes harm or injury to, persons supplying goods or services in the course of a business, whether or not those persons are established in the United Kingdom.”

(3) In Part 2 of Schedule 7A to the Government of Wales Act 2006 (specific reservations), under Head C (trade and industry), at the end insert—

**“Distortive or harmful subsidies**

C18 Regulation of the provision of subsidies which are or may be distortive or harmful by a public authority to persons supplying goods or services in the course of a business.

*Interpretation*

“Public authority” means a person who exercises functions of a public nature.

“Subsidy” includes assistance provided to a person directly or indirectly by way of income or price support, grant, loan, guarantee, indemnity, the provision of goods or services and any other kind of assistance, whether financial or otherwise and whether actual or contingent.

A subsidy is provided “by a public authority” if it is provided by that authority directly or indirectly.

A subsidy is “distortive or harmful” if it distorts competition between, or otherwise causes harm or injury to, persons supplying goods or services in the course of a business, whether or not those persons are established in the United Kingdom.”

**Commencement Information**

**II** S. 52 in force at 31.12.2020 by S.I. 2020/1621, reg. 2(i)

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020, Section 52.