

**Exhibit 1: Types of Government Subsidies**

<b>Intervention Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Access‡</b>	Policies governing the terms of access to domestic on-shore and off-shore resources (e.g., leasing).
<b>Cross-Subsidy‡*</b>	Policies that reduce costs to particular types of customers or regions by increasing charges on other customers or regions.
<b>Direct Spending*</b>	Direct budgetary outlays for an energy-related purpose.
<b>Government Ownership*</b>	Government ownership of all or a significant part of an energy enterprise or supporting service organization.
<b>Import/Export Restriction‡</b>	Restrictions on the free market flow of energy products and services between countries.
<b>Information*</b>	Provision of market-related information that would otherwise have to be purchased by private market participants.
<b>Lending*</b>	Below-market provision of loans or loan guarantees for energy-related activities.
<b>Price Control‡</b>	Direct regulation of wholesale or retail energy prices.
<b>Purchase Requirements‡</b>	Required purchase of particular energy commodities, such as domestic coal, regardless of whether other choices are more economically attractive.
<b>Research and Development*</b>	Partial or full government funding for energy-related research and development.
<b>Regulation‡</b>	Government regulatory efforts that substantially alter the rights and responsibilities of various parties in energy markets, or exempt certain parties from those changes.
<b>Risk*</b>	Government-provided insurance or indemnification at below-market prices.
<b>Tax*‡</b>	Special tax levies or exemptions for energy-related activities.

\*Interventions included within the realm of fiscal subsidies.

‡Can act either as a subsidy or a tax depending on program specifics and ones position in the marketplace.

Source: Koplow, D. (1998). *Quantifying Impediments to Fossil Fuel Trade: An Overview of Major Producing and Consuming Nations*. Prepared for the OECD Trade Directorate.