

Industrial Development  
Act 1982 Annual Report  
by the Secretary of State  
for Business, Energy and  
Industrial Strategy, the  
First Minister of Scotland,  
and the Welsh Ministers  
for the year ended  
31 March 2020



# Industrial Development Act 1982 Annual Report by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, the First Minister of Scotland, and the Welsh Ministers for the year ended 31 March 2020

Presented to the House of Commons, the Scottish  
Parliament and the Welsh Assembly pursuant to Sections  
11 and 15 of the Industrial Development Act 1982

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## ABBREVIATIONS

the Act	Industrial Development Act 1982
BBB	British Business Bank
BBI	British Business Investments
BBFL	British Business Finance Ltd
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BIS	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
CPS	Carbon Price Support Mechanism
CoFund	Business Angel Co-investment Fund
CSIIF	Cyber Skills Immediate Impact Fund
DIT	Department for International Trade
DfT	Department for Transport
EFG	Enterprise Finance Guarantee
EIB	European Investment Bank
EII	Energy Intensive Industries
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EU ETS	EU Emissions Trading System
FiT	Feed in Tariff
HMG	Her Majesty's Government
IDAB	Industrial Development Advisory Board
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
MEIF	Midlands Engine Investment Fund
NPIF	Northern Powerhouse Investment Fund
NSAR	National Skills Academy for Rail
OBNi	Overseas Business Networks Initiative
PIRC	Ports Infrastructure Resilience and Connectivity Fund
RGF	Regional Growth Fund
RO	Renewables Obligation
RSA	Regional Selective Assistance Scheme
Service Co	British Business Financial Services Ltd
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SULCo	Start-Up Loans Company
WIDAB	Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board

# Industrial Development Act 1982

*Joint Report by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, the First Minister of Scotland and the Welsh Ministers*

## Introduction

1. As required by Sections 11 and 15 of the Industrial Development Act 1982, this Report for the year ended 31 March 2020 describes the exercise of powers under the Act, including the powers under past legislation which the Act consolidated. Sections 11 and 15 of the Act are reproduced at **Appendix 1**.

2. As a result of devolution legislation (the Scotland Act 1998, the Government of Wales Act 1998, S.I. 1999/672 and the Government of Wales Act 2006) some powers under the Act have been exercised from 1 July 1999 in Scotland by the First Minister of Scotland and from 25 May 2007 in Wales by the Welsh Ministers. Over the period covered by this Report, these powers were exercised concurrently throughout the UK by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

3. The Act was amended in March 2020 by the Coronavirus Act 2020. From 25 March 2020, assistance which is designated as addressing the effects of coronavirus will not be counted towards the limit set in subsections (4) and (5) of Section 8 of the Act. A new quarterly reporting requirement is also created. Section 75 of the Coronavirus Act 2020 is reproduced in **Appendix 1**.

## Assistance Under Section 7

4. Section 7 of the Act provides for financial assistance to industry to be given in the Assisted Areas of Great Britain. The purpose of providing assistance under Section 7 is to encourage sound projects which will improve sustainable employment opportunities in the Assisted Areas.

5. The Assisted Areas map 2014 - 2020 came into force on 1 July 2014 (the Assisted Areas Order 2014 No.1508). The present UK Assisted Areas map covers 27.05%<sup>1</sup> of the population.

6. The powers to provide regional assistance under Section 7 were exercised in England by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, in Scotland by the First Minister of Scotland and in Wales by the Welsh Ministers.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/assisted-areas-map-2014-to-2020-stage-2>



## **Section 7 Support in Scotland**

7. Regional support in Scotland is provided mainly through the Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) scheme (Appendix 2). This support was, until 30 September 2009, delivered under the powers in Section 7. However, with effect from 1 October 2009, a Scottish Enterprise RSA scheme was introduced which delivers regional support under Section 8 of the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act 1990. Eligibility for support under this scheme uses the same criteria as the earlier comparable Section 7 RSA scheme. The exercise by the First Minister of Scotland of powers under the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act does not form part of this Report.

## **Section 7 Support in Wales**

8. Regional support in Wales was provided under the Economy Futures Fund, Wales Tourism Investment Fund and the Property Development Grant (Appendix 3). For the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, applications greater than £1,000,000 were considered under Section 7, while other applications were considered under the powers contained in Section 1 of the Welsh Development Agency Act 1975. The use of the powers in the 1975 Act does not form part of this Report. During the year, 4 offers under the Economy Futures Fund were accepted. These offers totalled £16.8 m and were in respect of projects having total eligible costs of £60.7 m and were forecast to create 300 jobs.

## **Section 7 Support in England**

9. Assistance under Section 7 was provided in England in 2019/2020 via the Regional Growth Fund (RGF). RGF used Section 7 as one of a range of powers for providing support for rebalancing the economy and promoting growth. Support provided in 2019/2020 was £18.05 m.

## **Assistance Under Section 8**

10. Section 8 of the Act provides for financial assistance to business to be given to businesses outside the Assisted Areas.

## **Section 8 Financial Limit**

11. Section 8(5) of the Act limits the sums that could be paid and the liabilities that could be given under any guarantees by the Secretary of State under Section 8. It currently stands at £12,000 m, though the Secretary of State has the power to increase it by Statutory Instrument on four occasions by up to £1,000 m each time. From 25 March 2020, The Coronavirus Act 2020 amended the Act so expenditure which is designated coronavirus-related, where assistance is provided (wholly or to a significant degree) for the purpose of preventing, reducing, or compensating for any effect or anticipated effect (direct or indirect) of coronavirus or coronavirus disease, does not count towards the limit.

12. As at 31 March 2020 the total accumulated expenditure for live schemes under Section 8 amounted to £2,575 m. This includes expenditure of £233 m incurred during 2019/2020. The liabilities given under guarantees by the Secretary of State under Section 8 stood at £179.4 m at 31 March 2020.

## **Section 8 Schemes – General**

13. Assistance to business development continued to be given under a number of measures under Section 8 during the year. Table 1 provides a detailed breakdown of the schemes of support that rely on Section 8, including those that provide assistance in the form of a loan or a loan guarantee.

14. Table 1 sets out, in column six, the total financial commitment made to each scheme. Columns one and two list the total amounts paid in 2019/ 2020 and the accumulated total paid to date under each scheme. Columns four and five list the guarantees given over 2019/ 2020 and the total accumulated guarantees as they stood at 31 March 2020. Schemes that are closed for new applications are included in the Table where there is expenditure still being made or guarantees or liabilities outstanding against them. Schemes are divided by the type of support they provide:

- Grant schemes: i.e. those where a payment is made which will not need to be repaid as long as certain conditions are met;
- Schemes under which guarantees, including contingent liabilities, are provided, i.e. promises by the Secretary of State to make a payment if a certain set of conditions occur;
- Schemes under which equity-type investments are made by the Department. Such investments remain as an asset on the Department's books with the asset being realised at the end of the scheme; and
- Schemes which provide loans.

15. Table 1 measures Section 8 expenditure and liabilities against the statutory limit; it does not record income such as returns arising from equity investments, apart from sums received by way of the repayment of loans or the repayment of principal sums paid to meet a guarantee.

**Table 1: Summary of Section 8 Support counting towards the limit**

Scheme (paragraphs)	1) Expenditure for 2019/20 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/20 £k	3) Grants £k	4) Guarantees for 2019/20 £k	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2019/20 £k	6) Total Commitment £k
<b>Schemes under the British Business Bank (23 -54)</b>						
Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme	13,531	170,232		29,896	179,398	396,433
Start Up Loan Scheme	95,573	585,053				585,053
Angels co-investment fund	3,523	45,791				70,000
Northern Powerhouse Investment Fund			14,382			14,382
Midlands Engine Investment Fund			15,914			15,914
Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Investment Fund			2,652			2,652
Local Growth City Deals						
Support for Stoke City Deal	170	4,369				5,000
<b>Other Current Section 8 Schemes and Miscellaneous Section 8 awards (55 – 61)</b>						
UK Coal (Loan)		10,000				10,000
Compensation for the indirect costs of the EU Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Price Support Mechanism	101,311	508,129				508,129
Compensation of Energy Intensive Industries (EIIs) for the indirect costs of the Renewables Obligation and Feed in Tariff	1,514	536,425				536,425
NSAR – National Skills Academy for Rail Traction and Rolling Stock Training Academy	-	3,500		-	-	3,500
DCMS schemes	2,005	2,706		-	-	2,706
Tradeshaw Access Programme (grants only)	4,865	11,168	5,926	-	-	17,094
Midlands Engine Challenge Fund	411	411				411
<b>Schemes no longer open to new applications (62 -67)</b>						
Regional Growth Fund	107	372,200	-	-	-	396,433
Port Infrastructure Resilience and Connectivity Fund	2,680	2,680				11,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225,690</b>	<b>2,256,664</b>	<b>38,874</b>	<b>29,896</b>	<b>179,398</b>	<b>2,575,332</b>
Total 6) = 2) + 3) + 5) but does not record income and clawbacks and therefore may not sum						

EII 1) Accumulated expenditure to 31/03/20 includes a deduction of £1,631k from the accumulated expenditure figure in the 2018/19 report, corresponding to an over accrual for FiT compensation in 2018/19.

DCMS 2) Does not include payments relating to Cyber Security initiatives

RGF 3) Clawback / repayment of £2.44m was made in 19/20 and £12m for all years

TAP 4) In April 2019, the Trade Access Programme grant scheme was considered to fall under the Act, and this figure accounts for expenditure since then.

## Section 8 schemes which do not count towards the limit

16. In the period to 31 March 2020 (from the Coronavirus Act 2020's introduction on 25 March 2020 to 31 March 2020) 983 loans worth £90.5 million were committed for COVID related purposes by lenders accredited to deliver the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme. Under this scheme, BEIS through the British Business Bank provides an 80% guarantee and further details are given in that section. The contingent liability incurred was £72.4 million (Table 2). The actual expenditure to 31 March 2020 was zero.

**Table 2: Summary of Section 8 Coronavirus Support not counting towards the limit**

Scheme (paragraphs)	1) Expenditure for 2019/2020 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/20 £k	3) Grants £k	4) Guarantees for 2019/2020 £k	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2019/2020 £k	6) Total Commitment £k
Corona Business Interruption Loan Scheme	0	0	0	£72,400*	£72,400	£72,400

\* Represents 80% of the loans issued.

## Section 8 Resolutions

17. There were no Section 8 resolutions in the period.

## Section 8 Support in Scotland

18. On 1 January 2007, the Scottish Executive introduced a new tier of Regional Selective Assistance ("Tier 3") for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Operating under Section 8 of the Act and the EC Block Exemption Regulation for SMEs, it was available across all of Scotland outside the Assisted Areas ("Tier 1" and "Tier 2"). It was a discretionary grant and operated along the same lines as RSA.

19. With effect from 1 October 2009 the Scottish Government replaced this scheme with an equivalent scheme under Section 8 of the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act 1990. There have therefore been no Industrial Development Act Section 8 applications or offers in 2019/2020.

## Section 8 Support in Wales

20. No applications for Section 8 support were received, offers accepted or payments made against existing offers in the non-Assisted Areas of Wales during 2019/2020.

## **Section 8 Support in England<sup>2</sup>**

21. Financial support is provided under Section 8 by means of a number of separate schemes. Some schemes have closed for new applications but continue to make payments in respect of existing projects. Detail on each of these schemes is set out below.

### ***Section 8 Schemes Open to New Applications in 2019/2020***

22. This Section of the Report is structured as follows:

- Section 8 schemes operated by the British Business Bank;
- Support for local growth using Section 8; and
- Other current Section 8 schemes and miscellaneous Section 8 awards.

### ***Section 8 Schemes Operated by the British Business Bank***

23. The British Business Bank (BBB) was established by the Government with the overarching goal to change the structure of the business finance markets for smaller businesses, so these markets work more effectively and dynamically.

24. BBB received European Commission State Aid clearance in October 2014 and became an operationally independent, Government-owned PLC on 1 November 2014. It manages all of Government's business finance support (lending and investment programmes) for smaller businesses within a single commercially-minded institution. BBB does not finance businesses directly, instead providing funds and guarantees to private sector partners, allowing them to provide more finance to smaller businesses.

25. BBB plc has three arms:

- British Business Finance Ltd (BBFL): manages British Business Bank programmes that have an element of State Aid;
- BBB Patient Capital Holdings Limited: is the holding company for the fully-commercial arm of the BBB operating through two subsidiaries - British Business Investments Ltd (BBI) & British Patient Capital Limited (BPC); and
- British Business Financial Services Ltd (BBFSL) or "Service Co" carries out services on behalf of Government.

26. Funding for the British Business Bank plc is provided by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, with the consent of the Treasury, under Section 228 of the Banking Act 2009. As was noted in the Industrial Development Act Report for the period ending March 2017, as of 1 November 2014, many BBB programmes were transferred to BBI or BBFL and have since been managed on the balance sheet of BBB plc.

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<sup>2</sup> While support for business is a devolved matter, some Section 8 schemes, particularly older schemes, cover the UK. These are covered in this Section of the Report for convenience.

27. There are still a few BBB programmes that remain on the BEIS balance sheet for commercial and legal reasons, but are managed from Service Co. Some of these programmes continue to use Section 8 powers. This is outlined below in more detail.

### *Enterprise Finance Guarantee*

28. The EFG is a guarantee scheme supporting SMEs' access to finance. BEIS provides a partial guarantee to lenders to facilitate additional lending to viable smaller businesses lacking adequate collateral for a normal commercial facility. The EFG programme is managed by the British Business Bank but remains on BEIS' balance sheet.

29. EFGs may be used to support term loans, revolving credit facilities, invoice finance and asset finance for working capital and investment purposes supporting growth and, in some circumstances, refinancing existing facilities. They were made available to businesses throughout the United Kingdom with an annual turnover of up to £41 m seeking credit of between £1,000 and £1.2 m (a level set by State Aid rules and increased from £1 m after 2013/2014), repayable over a period of 3 months to 10 years.

30. The Government provides the lender with a 75% guarantee on each facility, up to a maximum of 20% of the lender's EFG portfolio defaulting, which results in a maximum claim limit of 15% of each lender's total annual EFG lending. The claim limit was introduced to ensure commercial rigour in the lending decision.

31. As at 31 December 2019, the outstanding loan book was £576 m, comprising 8,474 facilities supporting 7,847 SMEs benefitting from an EFG-backed loan. The liability of BEIS is capped at £272 m. At 31 March 2020, expenditure of £170.2 m had been incurred in settlement of claims under the scheme.

32. Following the launch of the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS) on 23 March 2020, new applications to the Enterprise Finance Guarantee (EFG) scheme were temporarily suspended. BBB expects to reinstate EFG after a period of 6 months or longer, depending on Government's view on how long CBILS should be available. Existing facilities under EFG will continue.

### *Start-Up Loans Scheme*

33. The Start-Up Loans programme provides a personal loan of up to £25,000 at 6% interest p.a. given for business purposes to support individuals who want to start a business but cannot access traditional sources of finance. The programme is open to entrepreneurs who have been trading for up to 24 months and are seeking start-up capital for viable business propositions. Mentoring support is available too. It is delivered by the Start-Up Loans Company (SULCo), a subsidiary of British Business Finance Ltd. The Start-Up Loans Company works with a network of Delivery Partners across the country.



34. As at 31 March 2020, over 71,000 entrepreneurs had received loans from the programme worth a total of over £585 m.

### *Business Angel Co-Investment Fund*

35. The Angel Co-Investment Fund (CoFund) was originally established in 2011 with a £50 m investment through the Regional Growth Fund, subsequently replaced with a £50 m loan from BEIS, subsequently increased to £70 m and with an additional £30 m committed but not yet released. The CoFund makes equity investments alongside syndicates of Business Angels (high-net worth individuals who invest in early-stage companies). Responsibility and accountability for the CoFund was transferred to the British Business Bank in March 2016 although the investment remains on BEIS's balance sheet under Section 8 powers.

36. During 2018 the delivery team previously seconded to the CoFund from BBB transferred to Akeru Capital Partners, a privately owned fund management company, thus helping reinforce the CoFund's independence and positioning it to be able to raise additional commercial capital.

37. The CoFund invests in smaller businesses identified as having high growth potential and makes initial investments of between £100,000 and £1 m on a pari passu basis. The objectives of the CoFund go wider than simply making a return on investments, it is structured to encourage syndication of angels and facilitate properly structured and well researched investment.

38. As of 31 December 2019, the CoFund was supporting 81 small businesses with nearly £279 m of finance having been facilitated by its participation.

### *Northern Powerhouse Investment Fund*

39. Launched in February 2017, the £400 m Northern Powerhouse Investment Fund (NPIF) was a first, targeted step towards addressing regional imbalances in the North. Working alongside 10 of the Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) located in the Northern Powerhouse region, NPIF provides a range of debt and equity funding to businesses through its appointed fund managers. Northern Powerhouse Investments Limited is an entity of BEIS and is therefore consolidated onto the BEIS balance sheet.

40. To plug the gaps currently seen in the provision of finance, NPIF provides funding to fund managers who offer:

- Microfinance, covering small business loans from £25,000 to £100,000;
- Debt Finance, offering larger business loans of £100,000 to £750,000;
- Equity Finance, providing early or late stage finance from £50,000 to £2 m.

41. The fund is being financed through a mix of: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Grant, European Investment Bank (EIB) Loan, BBFL loan and BEIS Grants.

42. At 31 March 2020, £185 m investment funding has been drawn into the fund, with £14 m of this coming from a BEIS grant and the remainder of the funding provided by an ERDF Grant and loans from the EIB and BBFL. Of this funding, £162.0 m of investment capital had been defrayed by the fund to 601 SMEs. The Fund is also repaying the EIB loan ahead of plan, with £25 m having been repaid.

### *Midlands Engine Investment Fund*

43. Initially launched in July 2017, the £250 m Midlands Engine Investment Fund (MEIF) aims to transform the finance landscape for smaller businesses in the Midlands and to realise the region's potential to achieve economic growth through enterprise. MEIF is a collaboration between the British Business Bank and 10 LEPs across the Midlands.

44. MEIF provides funding to fund managers who offer:

- Small business loans, providing loans from £25,000 to £150,000;
- Debt Finance, offering larger business loans of £100,000 to £1.5 m;
- Proof of concept equity finance, for amounts up to £750,000;
- Equity Finance, providing early or late stage finance from £50,000 to £2 m.

45. The fund will be financed through a mix of: ERDF Grant, EIB Loan, BBFL loan and BEIS Grants. Midlands Engine Investments Limited is an entity of BEIS and is therefore consolidated onto the BEIS balance sheet.

46. At 31 March 2020, £90 m investment funding has been drawn into the fund, with £16 m of this coming from a BEIS grant and the remainder of the funding provided by an ERDF Grant and a loan from the EIB. Of this funding, investment capital of £64.8 m had been defrayed by the fund to 257 SMEs.

### *Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Investment Fund (CLOsIF)*

47. The Bank, working alongside the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Enterprise Partnership, launched the £40 m Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Investment Fund in June 2018. The CloSIF is a combination of ERDF, LEP and HMG grant funding, creating a mixed fund which is able to provide debt and equity for small businesses across the region. The fund manager is working with local partners to help grow the market; the first loan was made in December 2018 and the first equity investment was made in January 2019.

48. At 31 March 2020, £9 m investment funding has been drawn into the fund, from an ERDF Grant. Of this funding, investment capital of £4.1 m had been defrayed by the fund to 19 SMEs.

### *Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme*

49. The Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS) was announced by the Chancellor at Budget 2020 and launched by the British



Business Bank on 23 March 2020. Some of the terms and parameters of the scheme have been amended since this initial launch.

50. CBILS is a guarantee scheme providing financial support to smaller businesses (SMEs) across the UK that are losing revenue, and seeing their cashflow disrupted, as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. The scheme is a part of a wider package of government support for UK businesses and employees.

51. CBILS guarantees may be used by lenders to support lending of up to £5 million in the form of term loans, overdrafts, invoice finance, and asset finance. It is available to businesses throughout the United Kingdom with an annual turnover of up to £45 million. CBILS guarantee facilities are available on repayment terms of up to six years (for term loans and asset finance) and up to three years (for overdrafts and invoice finance facilities).

52. The Government provides the lender with an 80% guarantee on each facility which applies across a lender's CBILS portfolio. The 80% facility coverage therefore also reflects a lender's maximum claim limit across all its CBILS lending.

53. Based on data available as of reporting, 49 CBILS facilities were drawn as of 31 March 2020. (Due to lags in official reporting through the CBILS system this number may be revised upwards when final data is confirmed.)

### *Support for Local Growth City Deals Using Section 8*

54. On 29 October 2012, a second wave of City Deals was launched and areas invited to come forward with proposals along the lines of the deals agreed during the first wave. In total 21 areas were chosen and offered a total of £6.68 m of support under Section 8 by the 31 March 2016. Of these the funding for 20 of these deals was fully claimed by the 31 March 2017. At 1 April 2020, £631 k of support remains to be claimed on the Stoke City deal by 2020/2021.

### ***Other Current Section 8 Schemes and Miscellaneous Section 8 awards***

#### *UK Coal*

55. In July 2015, the Government, on advice from the Industrial Development Advisory Board (IDAB), approved a £10 m repayable grant in order to ensure the UK Coal managed closure plan could remain on track. This intervention required State Aid approval which was forthcoming in July 2015. Consequently, the total exposure, without interest, at 31 March 2020 is £10 m.

### *Compensation for the Indirect Costs of the EU Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Price Support Mechanism<sup>3</sup>*

56. A scheme to compensate energy intensive industries for the indirect costs of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) commenced in August 2013. A second element, providing relief from the Carbon Price Support mechanism (CPS), began in August 2014 and was paid with effect from March that year.

57. The objective of these schemes is to support the competitiveness of such businesses based in the UK by reducing the impact of the EU ETS (a Europe-wide emissions reduction and trading scheme) and the CPS (a domestic levy on carbon) on the costs of electricity passed through in bills from energy suppliers.

58. The scheme requires applications from businesses to demonstrate that they are electricity intensive. In respect of 2019/2020, Government paid £101.311 m to 61 businesses. This consisted of £55.106 m for EU ETS compensation and £46.204 m for CPS compensation.

### *Compensation of Energy Intensive Industries (EII) for the Indirect Costs of the Renewables Obligation and Feed in Tariff*

59. A scheme to compensate energy intensive industries for the indirect costs of the Renewables Obligation (RO) and the Small-Scale Feed in Tariff (FiT) commenced in January 2016. In April 2018, the RO element of the scheme moved to an exemption in England, Wales and Scotland meaning that businesses benefitted from a reduction in their electricity bills rather than a compensation payment. RO compensation remained in place in Northern Ireland in the absence of an exemption. In April 2019, the FiT element of the scheme also moved to an exemption in England, Wales and Scotland.<sup>4</sup>

60. The objective of this scheme is to support the competitiveness of such businesses based in the UK by reducing the impact of the RO and the FiT (both policies to incentivise generation of electricity from renewable resources) on the costs of electricity passed through in bills from energy suppliers.

61. The scheme requires applications from businesses to demonstrate that they are electricity intensive. In respect of 2019/2020, Government paid £1.514 m under the scheme to 6 businesses, all for RO compensation to businesses with sites in Northern Ireland.

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<sup>3</sup> Previously the compensation scheme for the indirect costs of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS).

<sup>4</sup> Businesses in Northern Ireland do not pay the costs of funding the FiT so this element of the scheme for EII's has never applied in Northern Ireland.

### *NSAR: National Skills Academy for Rail*

62. In July 2013 the Government offered the National Skills Academy for Railway Engineering (NSARE) (now named the National Skills Academy for Rail) a repayable grant of up to £3.5 m, representing 50% of the costs to construct a new traction and rolling stock training academy, in conjunction with Siemens plc, to meet identified training needs across this part of the rail sector. The funding was provided jointly by BIS and the Department for Transport (DfT).

63. The college was opened and became operational in October 2015. The academy has attracted significant interest from businesses within the UK and abroad and is considered an important step forward in addressing the deficit of skilled workers within the rail engineering sector. In December 2015, the repayable grant of £3.5 m had been completely drawn down. The academy is generating income which will contribute to repayment of the grant.

### *Spend on cyber skills and associated security*

64. Funding was provided for a range of activities associated with increasing cyber skills, reduce levels of online copyright infringement and improve security. The Cyber Skills Immediate Impact Fund (CSIIF) is an initiative run by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport which is designed to quickly increase the diversity and numbers of those working in the UK's cyber security sector.

65. A commitment of the Creative Industries Sector Deal was funding for an integrated industry-led programme in England of practical and sustainable activities to ensure there is a larger and more diverse intake of talent and a broader range of routes into the creative industries.

### *Tradeshaw Access Programme*

66. The Tradeshaw Access Programme (TAP) provides grant based financial support to eligible small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to participate in overseas exhibitions and conferences. TAP events are a central part of how the Department for International Trade supports UK SME businesses to explore exporting, achieve export sales and grow into new markets. The budget for TAP in FY2019-20 is £6.5 m, of which £5.3 m will be available to SMEs as grants, £0.8 m for event management and grant administration, and £0.4 m for monitoring and evaluation, compliance auditing and future programme strategic planning.

## ***Section 8 Schemes no longer open to new applications***

### *Regional Growth Fund*

67. The Regional Growth Fund (RGF) is a competitive fund which has operated across England since 2010. It has supported businesses of all sizes to grow, in order to create jobs and rebalance the economy. It has facilitated

sustainable growth and prosperity by supporting projects and programmes with significant potential for economic growth, private sector investment and sustainable private sector employment.

68. The RGF operated across six open bidding rounds and continues to provide support on an exceptional basis to secure strategically important internationally mobile investment or to address significant economic shocks. In total, £2.50 billion of RGF has been committed with £2.45 billion of RGF support having been paid out since 2011/2012. To date this has supported over 30,327 businesses and secured £12.6 bn of private sector investment with 313,953 monitored jobs being created and safeguarded. The Fund uses both Section 7 and 8 as legal vires depending on the nature of the project or programme of projects being supported and where they are located. In 2019/2020 £107 k was paid under Section 8 and £18.05 m under Section 7. Repayment of grant in 2019/2020 was £2.44 m Section 8 and £11.16 m Section 7. The remainder was provided under the Science and Technology Act 1965, the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996 and the Banking Act 2009. The total RGF support is set out in more detail at Appendix 4.

69. Following the 2015 Spending Review, no future rounds of the fund are proposed.

#### *The Port Infrastructure Resilience and Connectivity (PIRC) Fund*

70. The Department for Transport launched the Ports Infrastructure Resilience and Connectivity (PIRC) Fund in August 2019. This fund allowed ports across England to bid for a share of up to £10m to help them deliver short-term upgrades to enhance their capacity and maintain freight flow in preparation for a 'No Deal' exit from the EU on 31 October 2019. The maximum grant available to any port was £1m.

71. The prime objectives of the fund were to support projects that contribute to the more efficient resilient handling of traffic and freight at maritime ports. The scope of the projects supported varied dependent on the individual circumstance, but projects included creating more space for HGV parking and container storage as well as improving access for vehicles to help keep traffic and trade flowing smoothly through the port.

72. Seventeen projects were successful totalling a grant requirement of £11.2m. The amount of funding each port awarded varies dependent upon the plans that were presented to the DfT as part of their bid and ranges from £100k to £1m. Payment of the grant will only be for the actual cost of the infrastructure works incurred by the port net of a minimum contribution of 20% by the port. In 2019/2020 Government paid £2.68 m to six ports, the remaining grants will be paid in 2020/2021.

## Assistance Under Sections 11 and 12

73. Section 11 of the Act allows the Secretary of State to make provision for giving advice to those carrying on, or proposing to carry on, a business. Section 12 enables the Secretary of State to give grants or loans to promote the practice of engineering, to encourage and improve links between industry and education and to encourage young persons and others to take up careers in industry or pursue appropriate educational courses. Under the terms of the Act the Secretary of State is required to report to Parliament on the exercise of his powers under Section 11 on an annual basis. This Section of the Annual Report also covers Section 12 expenditure for the sake of completeness.

### Support to Local Enterprise Partnerships

74. BIS/BEIS used Section 11 of the Act to provide a total of £14 m of revenue grant funding to 38 Local Enterprise Partnerships (excluding London) in 2015/2016, a further £12 m in 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020. Allocations were made via a competitive process and were awarded specifically for the giving of advice to business and to support the establishment and further development of growth hubs, which are aligned to the Government's ambition for business support (simplifying and coordinating business support in local areas and ensuring that national and local support offers are joined up for business).

**Table 3: Individual yearly allocations given to each Local Enterprise Partnership for the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2020**

LEP	% share VAT/PAYE registered businesses in England 2016	2015-2016 £k	2016-2017 £k	2017-2018 £k	2018-2019 £k	2019-2020 £k
Black Country	1.4%	400	328	328	328	328
Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	1.1%	350	287	287	287	287
Cheshire & Warrington	1.5%	350	287	287	287	287
Coast 2 Capital	3.7%	450	369	369	369	369
Cornwall & Isles of Scilly	1.1%	250	205	205	205	205
Coventry & Warwickshire	1.3%	400	328	328	328	328
Cumbria	0.8%	300	246	246	246	246
D2N2	2.7%	525	430.5	430.5	430.5	430.5
Dorset	1.1%	250	205	205	205	205
Enterprise M3	3.6%	350	287	287	287	287
Gloucester & Gloucestershire	1.0%	250	205	205	205	205

LEP	% share VAT/PAYE registered businesses in England 2016	2015-2016 £k	2016-2017 £k	2017-2018 £k	2018-2019 £k	2019-2020 £K
Greater Birmingham & Solihull	3.0%	625	512.5	512.5	512.5	512.5
Greater Cambridge & Peterborough	2.5%	300	246	246	246	246
Greater Lincoln & Lincolnshire	1.4%	300	246	246	246	246
Greater Manchester	4.2%	625	512.5	512.5	512.5	512.5
Heart of the South West	2.7%	400	328	328	328	328
Hertfordshire	2.3%	350	287	287	287	287
Humber	1.1%	250	205	205	205	205
Lancashire	2.0%	400	328	328	328	328
Leeds City Region	4.7%	625	512.5	512.5	512.5	512.5
Leicester & Leicestershire	1.5%	250	205	205	205	205
Liverpool City Region	1.8%	550	451	451	451	451
London	20.7%	0	520	520	520	520
New Anglia	2.5%	350	287	287	287	287
North East	2.3%	500	410	410	410	410
Northamptonshire (merged with South East Midlands LEP in 2016)	1.1%	250	0	0	0	0
Oxford & Oxfordshire	1.1%	250	205	205	205	205
Sheffield City Region	2.2%	500	410	410	410	410
Solent	2.4%	250	205	205	205	205
South East	7.0%	800	656	656	656	656
South East Midlands	3.2%	300	451	451	451	451
Stoke & Staffordshire	1.4%	250	205	205	205	205
Swindon & Wiltshire	1.0%	250	205	205	205	205
Tees Valley	1.0%	300	246	246	246	246
Thames Valley Berkshire	1.6%	250	205	205	205	205
The Marches	1.1%	250	205	205	205	205
West of England	1.7%	400	328	328	328	328
Worcestershire	0.8%	250	205	205	205	205
York, North Yorkshire & East Riding	2.4%	300	246	246	246	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>



## Funding to EU Exit Business Readiness Engagement Project

75. As part the Government's preparation for the UK's exiting of the European Union it was committed to ensuring that businesses (particularly SMEs) understood what they need to do to be prepared. Linked with the national 'One Government' business readiness programme BEIS secured additional funding for the financial year 2019-20 for the 38 English LEPs to support the work of their Growth Hubs in getting their local businesses ready for EU Exit.

**Table 4: Support for English LEPs**

Growth Hub Cluster Region, Cluster Lead Location	LEPs involved (VAT registered business /population %)	Total grant to be awarded £k
North East, Newcastle	Tees Valley (0.69%)	282
North West, Liverpool	Cheshire & Warr (1.77%) Cumbria (0.95%) G. Manchester (4.23%) Lancashire (2.10%)	403
Yorkshire & Humber, Leeds	YNYER (2.14%) Sheffield CR (2.22%) Humber (1.20%)	389
West Midlands, Coventry	G. Birmingham & Solihull (2.98%) Black Country (1.34%) The Marches (1.24%) Worcestershire (1.19%) Stoke & Staffs (1.56%)	388
East Midlands, Lincoln	D2N2 (2.90%) Leicester & Leics (1.69%)	333
Ox Cam ARC, Cranfield	G. Cambs & Peterborough (2.87%) New Anglia (2.52%) Buckinghamshire TV (1.25%) Oxfordshire (1.23%)	413
South West (Peninsula), Truro	Dorset (1.29%) Heart of the SW (2.87%)	318
South West (North), Gloucester	Swindon & Wilts (1.29%) West of England (1.81%)	305
South Central, Guildford	TV Berkshire (1.79%) Coast 2 Capital (3.64%) Solent (1.70%)	395
London & South East, London	South East (6.82%) Hertfordshire (2.48%)	690
Greater Manchester LEP		300
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,216</b>

## **Advisory support delivered by Growth Hubs**

76. In addition to the £12 m of core funding to LEPs that BEIS provided to support their Growth Hubs in 2019-20, as part of the preparation for the UK leaving the European Union BEIS also provided an additional £1.2 m to the 38 LEPs to aid business preparedness. Each LEP received £31,579 from this budget. This funding was specifically targeted at increasing the numbers of face-to-face business advisers/navigators/specialists within each English region, thereby helping to widen the Growth Hub's local reach.

## **Department for International Trade**

77. In 2019/2020 the Department for International Trade (DIT) used the powers in Section 11 of the Act to fund the delivery of international trade services in the English regions to the provisional value of £25.6 m.

78. The funding was used to pay regional business support organisations in England to provide teams of specialist international trade advisers. There is a separate team in each of 9 English regions and the advisers deliver Department for International Trade support to businesses in their respective regions.

## **Overseas Business Networks Initiative (OBNI)**

79. The Department for International Trade worked with 19 Overseas Delivery Partners, mostly members of the British Chambers of Commerce Network. Partners provided a variety of services to British exporters in 20 overseas markets. Services included giving practical and cultural advice on developing exports; identifying export opportunities; market research and helping businesses to access export opportunities published on great.gov.uk. In 2019/2020, DIT used the powers in Section 11 of the Act to fund the development of the network and to provide business support services overseas to the value of around £2.7 m.

## **Business Support Helpline**

80. The Business Support Helpline was launched in September 2011. It complements GOV.UK, helps businesses through providing information and advice, dealing with a range of simple and complex queries and sign-posting businesses to further sources of support. The total cost of the Helpline service in 2019/2020 was £3.15 m. This was defrayed using Section 11 of the Act. During 2019/2020, the Helpline handled 34,227 inbound calls; 8,763 in-depth advisor sessions; 7,178 web chats and 6,562 emails from small businesses.

## **Assistance Under Section 13**

### **Improvement of Basic Services**

81. Section 13 allows the Minister in charge of any Government department to make grants or loans where adequate provision has not been made for the



needs of any Assisted Area in respect of a basic service for which that department is responsible. Basic service means the provision of facilities for transport (whether by road, rail, water or air), or of power, lighting, heating, water, sewerage, sewage disposal, or any service or facility on which the development of the area in question, and in particular of industrial undertakings therein, depends.

**Table 5: DCMS programmes**

<b>Scheme/Grant Name</b>	<b>Total Expenditure for 2019/2020 £k</b>	<b>Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/20 £k</b>	<b>Total Commitment £k</b>
5G Testbeds and Trials Programme	15,222	54,532	54,532
700 MHz Spectrum Clearance Viewer Support	11,022	20,415	20,415
Local Full Fibre Network Programme	59,257	112,993	112,993
Rural Gigabit Connectivity Programme	15,447	15,447	15,447
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,948</b>	<b>203,386</b>	<b>203,386</b>

82. In 2019/2020 the Welsh Government did not approve any grant applications under Section 13. There were no payments made in respect of completed projects.

### **Assistance Under Section 14**

83. Section 14 of the Act gives the Secretary of State the power to provide or facilitate the provision of premises for businesses in Assisted Areas. There was no expenditure under this Section in 2019/2020.

### **Reports of the Industrial Advisory Boards**

84. A list of IDAB and WIDAB members as at 31st March 2020 can be found at Appendix 5.

### **Report by the Chair of the Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board**

85. The Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board was set up under Section 13 of the Welsh Development Agency Act 1975 and continues to advise Welsh Ministers on applications for projects where the level of support requested is in excess of £1 m and is to be provided under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act 1982.

86. In 2019, the membership of the Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board was refreshed with 6 new appointments made and a new Chair assigned. The first meeting of the refreshed Board took place in December 2019.

87. The Board met on 5 occasions during the year to consider 6 applications for financial support. The Board recommended that support of £24.2 m be offered to assist £94.3 m of eligible project costs. Within these figures, those projects with a job creation requirement were expected to create 365 jobs and safeguard 408 jobs, at an average cost per job of £18,605.

88. Following the launch by the Welsh Government of Prosperity for All: Economic Action Plan, the Board has included within its considerations the extent to which applications for financial support contribute to one of the five Calls to Action laid out within the plan. These Calls to Action are designed to support business to overcome the challenges of the future. Cases that were considered and recommended have included investment propositions that align to the Calls to Action under decarbonisation, high-quality employment, skills development & fair work, R&D, Automation & Digitalisation and Exports & Trade.

89. I would like to thank the members of the Board, both past and present, for all their support of the activities of the Board over the past year. Their contribution is greatly appreciated and I look forward to the coming year.

**Michael Macphail, Chair, Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board**

## **Report by the Chair of the Industrial Development Advisory Board**

90. The Board provides advice to Ministers and Departments on large business investment decisions. Its purpose is to secure value for taxpayers' money by constructively challenging projects, using the criteria of value for money, primarily in relation to job creation and economic growth. It is an independent committee, with its Members bringing a range of skills and expertise gained in multiple sectors and markets. Following a recruitment process, we welcomed three new Members to the Board, who increase both our perspective and our resilience as the Government prepares for the UK leaving the European Union.

91. The Board has met 18 times during the year, with the Board providing advice to projects seeking investment and exercising its statutory role to advise Secretaries of State on decisions. The Board reviewed both specific support schemes for individual companies and Government schemes for industries. Of the cases where IDAB was asked to comment upon an application for support for a company, the Board considered that 4 offered insufficient value for money to proceed.

92. All IDAB Members give their expertise unpaid and I want to thank all IDAB Members, for the significant commitment they have devoted, often at short notice, to providing robust and credible advice.

**Kevin Taylor, Chair, Industrial Development Advisory Board**

## APPENDIX 1

### Sections 11 and 15 of the Industrial Development Act 1982

#### *Section 11*

1 The Secretary of State may make provision for the giving of advice (whether free of charge or otherwise) to persons carrying on or proposing to carry on a business.

2 Not later than six months after the end of any financial year in which this power is used, the Secretary of State shall prepare and lay before Parliament a report on the exercise during the year of his powers under this section.

3 In the application of this section to a financial year beginning before the commencement of this Act, the reference in sub-section (2) above to the Secretary of State's powers under this section shall include a reference to his powers under section 18 of the Industry Act 1980.

#### *Section 15*

1 For each financial year the Secretary of State shall prepare a report on the discharge of his functions:

- a) under parts I to III and sections 13 and 14 of this Act;
- b) under section 67 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and section 65 (1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 (Industrial Development Certificates);
- c) under Part III of the Industry Act 1972 (including any functions in respect of guarantees given by him under section 7 of the Shipbuilding Industry Act 1967);

and shall lay the report before Parliament not later than six months after the end of the financial year to which it relates.

2 The Secretary of State may discharge his duty under this section in any year by making a report on his functions under Part 1, Part II, Part III or sections 13 and 14 of this Act or under the other enactments mentioned in sub-section (1) above and one or more separate reports on the remaining functions.

3 A report under this section relating to Part III of this Act or Part III of the Industry Act 1972 shall contain a statement showing the total amount of the liabilities of the Secretary of State (exclusive of any liability in respect of interest on a principal sum) under guarantees given him/her under Part III of

this Act or Part II of that Act or; as the case may be, under Part III of that Act and in the latter case shall include liabilities under guarantees given under section 7 of the Shipbuilding Industry Act 1967.

4 In the application of this section in relation to a financial year beginning before the commencement of this Act any reference in sub-section (1) above to a provision of this Act shall include a reference to the enactment re-enacted in that provision.

### **Coronavirus Act 2020 Section 75**

#### *Disapplication of limit under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act 1982*

(1) Financial assistance provided under section 8 of the Industrial Development Act 1982 (general power to give selective financial assistance to industry) is not to count towards the limit set by subsections (4) and (5) of that section if the assistance has been designated under subsection (2) as “coronavirus-related”.

(2) The providing authority may make that designation if it appears to the authority that the assistance is provided (wholly or to a significant degree) for the purpose of preventing, reducing, or compensating for any effect or anticipated effect (direct or indirect) of coronavirus or coronavirus disease.

“The providing authority” means whichever of the Secretary of State, the Scottish Ministers or the Welsh Ministers provides the assistance.

(3) As soon as reasonably practicable after the end of any quarter in which assistance designated as coronavirus-related is provided by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State must lay before Parliament a report stating the amount of, and containing such other details as the Secretary of State considers appropriate about—

(a) the designated assistance provided by the Secretary of State in that quarter, and

(b) all designated assistance provided by the Secretary of State from the time when this section came into force until the end of that quarter.

“Quarter” means a period of three months ending at the end of March, June, September or December.

## APPENDIX 2

### Statistics relating to the Regional Selective Assistance and Single Investment Funds Schemes

*Table 1: Cumulative Applications Received from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2020.*

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Cumulative Applications Received 1 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>Value £k</b>
<b>Scotland</b>		
<i>Development Area</i>	0	0
<i>Intermediate Area</i>	0	0
<i>Tier 1</i>	0	0
<i>Tier 2</i>	1	1,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,191</b>
<b>Wales</b>		
<i>Development Area</i>	0	0
<i>Intermediate Area</i>	0	0
<i>Tier 1</i>	16	31,630
<i>Tier 2</i>	4	13,197
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44,827</b>
<b>Total:</b>		
<i>Development Area<sup>(4)</sup></i>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Intermediate Area<sup>(4)</sup></i>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Tier 1<sup>(5)</sup></i>	<b>16</b>	<b>31,630</b>
<i>Tier 2<sup>(5)</sup></i>	<b>4</b>	<b>14,388</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46,018</b>

Table 2: Payments Made in Great Britain by Assisted Area from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and Cumulative Offers Accepted and Payments Made from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2020

Country	Payments 01-Apr-19 to 31-Mar-20 £k	No.	Value £k	Associated Project Costs £k	Forecast Employment New	Safeguarded	Payments 01-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-20 £k
<b>Great Britain:</b>							
Development Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediate Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tier 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tier 2	0	7	18,891	178,227	1,642	1,525	101,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>48,236</b>	<b>322,075</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>188,322</b>
<b>Scotland:</b>							
Development Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediate Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tier 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tier 2	0	3	5,941	43,013	250	301	72,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>43,013</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>72,947</b>
<b>Wales:</b>							
Development Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tier 1	0	19	29,345	143,848	1,352	937	86,911
Tier 2	0	4	12,950	135,214	1,392	1,224	28,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>42,295</b>	<b>279,062</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>115,375</b>

Table 3: Cumulative Offers Accepted and Payments Made in Great Britain by Type of Industry from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2020.

Class	Description	No.	Value £k	Associated Project Costs £k	Forecast Employment		Payments 01-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-20 £k
					New	Safeguarded	
01-05	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0	0	0	0	0	64
10-14	Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	1,101
15-37	Manufacturing:	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-16	Food, beverages & tobacco	5	7,724	79,043	202	293	10,810
17-19	Textiles, clothing, leather & footwear	0	0	0	0	0	72
20-22	Wood, paper, printing & publishing	1	2,213	21,731	0	224	13,097
23-25	Coke, petroleum, nuclear fuels, chemicals, manmade fibres, rubber and plastic	1	2,329	11,466	47	0	30,302
26	Non-metallic mineral products	1	1,950	16,057	0	218	2,491
27-28	Metals & fabricated metal products	3	5,822	69,095	267	69	6,846
29	Machinery & equipment	2	3,296	11,376	22	261	4,017
30-33	Electrical & optical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	10,770
34-35	Transport equipment	5	5,566	59,429	236	532	38,592
36-37	Other manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	4,293
40-41	Electricity, gas & water supply	0	0	0	0	0	8,315
45	Construction	0	0	0	0	0	4,752
50-52	Wholesale & retail trade, repairs	0	0	0	0	0	3,332
55	Hotels & restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	425
60-64	Transport, storage & communication	1	2,329	713	304	0	2,918
65-67	Financial intermediation	1	1,747	3,237	164	26	17,546
70-74	Real estate, renting & business activities	5	7,982	23,232	835	70	23,635
75-99	Other Services	1	7,278	26,696	917	781	4,944
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>48,236</b>	<b>322,075</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>188,322</b>

Table 4: Applications Received, Offers Accepted and Payments Made by Country from 2015/2016 to 2019/2020.

Country:		Applications	Value £k	Offers Accepted	Value £k	Associated Project Costs £k	Payments £k
Great Britain:	2016-17						1,454
	2017-18						1,609
	2018-19						0
	2019-20						0
Scotland:	2016-17						1,415
	2017-18						77
	2018-19						0
	2019-20						0
Wales:	2016-17						39
	2017-18						1,532
	2018-19						0
	2019-20						0

Financial year of application, acceptance or payment application, or payments



Table 5: Payments Made to UK and Foreign-owned Companies from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and Cumulative Offers Accepted and Payments Made from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2020

Country:	Payments 1 Apr 19 to 31 Mar 20 (£k)	No.	Value £k	Associated Project Costs £k	Forecast Employment <sup>(2)</sup>	Payments 1 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 20 (£k)
					New	Safeguarded
<b>Great Britain:</b>						
UK Owned	0	23	42,186	286,555	2,609	2,256
Foreign Owned	0	3	6,050	35,520	770	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>48,236</b>	<b>322,075</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>2,474</b>
<b>Scotland:</b>						
UK Owned	0	2	3,991	26,956	250	95
Foreign Owned	0	1	1,950	16,057	0	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>43,013</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>Wales:</b>						
UK Owned	0	21	38,195	259,599	2,359	2,161
Foreign Owned	0	2	4,100	19,463	385	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>42,295</b>	<b>279,062</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>2,161</b>
						<b>115,375</b>

## APPENDIX 3

### Statistics relating to the Repayable Business Finance scheme and Economy Futures Fund

*Table 1: Repayable Business Finance Grant Scheme and Economy Futures*

*Fund Offers Accepted from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020*

	<b>No.</b>	<b>Value £k</b>	<b>Associated project costs £k</b>
<b>Wales</b>	4	16,800	60,700

## APPENDIX 4

### Statistics Relating to the Regional Growth Fund

*Table 1: Final Offers Accepted from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and Cumulative Total Offers Accepted and Payments Made*

Round/scheme	Number of finalised awards	Value of offers (£m)	Payments under Section 7 in 2019/2020 (£m)	Payment under Section 8 in 2019/2020 (£m)	Number of payments made (all years) Section 7 & 8	Total actual payments (all years £m)
1-4	361	2,002	0	0	1,063	1,979
5	40	162	0	0	232	157
6	38	190	0	0	247	177
eRGF	27	154	18	0.10	112	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>2,452</b>
RGF Clawback / Repayments			-11	-2.40		-188

*Table 2: Summary of RGF Awards by Region to 31st March 2020)*

Region	Number of finalised awards to 31 Mar 20	Value (£m) finalised awards to 31 Mar 20
North West	83	382
North East	95	308
Yorkshire & Humber	47	258
West Midlands	78	296
East Midlands	29	172
East of England	22	98
South East (including London)	33	142
South West	45	208
National	34	644
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2,508</b>

## APPENDIX 5

### Chairs and Members of the Industrial Development Advisory Boards

The names below represent the positions at 31 March 2020.

#### *Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board*

##### **Chair**

Mr M Macphail - Retired Director of Engineering, Tata Steel Europe.

##### **Members**

**Alun Jones** - Appointed as an executive director with Menter a Busnes in 1997 and has been the Group's Chief Executive since September 2003.

**Ben Pritchard** - Chartered Member of the Institute of Logistics and Transport. Led multidisciplinary teams on major infrastructure and development projects across the UK, New Zealand and Australia.

**Mark Rhydderch-Roberts** - Former Investment Banker, Non-Executive Director of the International Conference Centre Wales (ICCW) and Treasurer and Non-Executive Director of Glamorgan County Cricket Club.

**Professor Nigel Morgan** - Head of Surrey University's School of Hospitality and Tourism Management.

**Samantha Toombs** - Several senior leadership roles held within world leading global digital transformation/ICT providers, helping to transform UK public sector services.

**Sioned Edwards** - Management Consultant specialising in business strategy, staff engagement and funding business investment.

#### *Industrial Development Advisory Board*

**Chair:** Mr Kevin Taylor, Formerly Managing Director, BAE Systems Applied Intelligence

##### **Members**

**Ben Alexander**, over 25 years' experience in financial services, previously a director for Deutsche Bank and partner for a private equity firm.

**Kay Ashton**, a partner at Silverfleet Capital, a leading European private equity firm.

**Mark Bryant**, a member of the senior management team at the Business Growth Fund.

**Sacira Coric**, an experienced project finance professional specialising in major capital programmes in infrastructure, real estate and natural resources.

**John Drake**, Chief Commercial Counsel at Bird and Bird LLP.

**Ian Guthrie**, a Senior Advisor to JLL, a Fortune 500 professional services company specialising in real estate.

**Gail Lumsden**, senior executive experienced in driving growth and leading major change in multiple international businesses.

**Cecilia McAnulty**, has spent most of her career advising, restructuring and investing in listed and private companies.

**Volker Schultz**, 30 years of experience in the refining, downstream oil and petrochemical industries.

**Professor Vikas Shah MBE**, Managing Director of Swiscot Group, visiting Professor of Entrepreneurship with MIT Sloan and honorary Professor of the Alliance Manchester Business School.

**Ms Sybella Stanley**, Director of Corporate Finance, RELX

**Ms Gillian Wilmot**, Founder and CEO of Board Mentoring; Non-Executive Director, NISA Retail and Elexon.





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