

Department for Business and Trade

**Industrial Development
Act 1982 Annual Report
by the Secretary of
State for Business and
Trade, the First Minister
of Scotland, and the
Welsh Ministers for the
year ended 31 March
2023**

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

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Industrial Development Act 1982

Joint Report by the Secretary of State for Business and Trade, 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 2023 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).

Assistance Under Section 7

3. 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.

4. The Assisted Areas map 2014 - 2020 came into force on 1 July 2014 (the Assisted Areas Order 2014 No.1508).

5. 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.

Section 7 Support in Scotland

6. Regional support in Scotland is provided mainly through the Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) scheme. This support was, until 30 September 2009, delivered under the powers in Section 7. However, with effect from 1 October 2009 a new 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

7. Regional support in Wales was provided under schemes including the Economy Futures Fund, and Property Development Grant. For the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, requests for support from businesses that were 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, 3 offers under the Economy Futures Fund and the Property Development Grant were accepted. These offers totalled £14.8m and were in respect of projects having total eligible costs of £89.7m.

Section 7 Support in England

BEIS/DESNZ support under Section 7

a. The Regional Growth Fund

8. Assistance under Section 7 was provided in England in 2022/23 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 2022/23 was £29.9m.

b. The Offshore Wind Manufacturing Investment Scheme

9. The Offshore Wind Manufacturing Investment Scheme was established to support the delivery of manufacturing investment in the offshore wind supply chain. It sought to provide grant funding for major investments in the manufacture of strategically important offshore wind components – including (but not limited to) blades, towers, export and array cables and monopile foundations in certain disadvantaged or deprived regions in the UK.

10. For the purpose of regional development under Section 7, for the financial year of 2022/23, there was a total of £38m in direct grant funding to support investment in three offshore wind manufacturing facilities: £14m for JDR Cable Systems Ltd, £7m for Smulders Projects UK Ltd, and £17m for SeAH Wind Ltd.

BEIS/DSIT support under Section 7

a. British Technology Investments

11. British Technology investments (BTI) Limited acts as the direct investment programme for the National Security Strategic Investment Fund. NSSIF is HMG's corporate venturing arm for investing in dual-use advanced technologies of significance to UK national security. NSSIF invests commercially in advanced technology firms, alongside other investors, supporting long-term equity investment – 'patient capital' – and harnesses the Government's unique technology expertise. BTI is solely owned by the DSIT Secretary of State.

12. BTI makes direct equity investments in private companies using Section 7 of the IDA. Decisions are made by the BTI Board comprising Senior Civil Servants, on behalf of the DSIT (formerly BEIS) Secretary of State.

13. In FY 2022/23, BTI spending under IDA totalled £5,541,455.66. This comprised the following follow-on, further to initial BTI investment (i., ii, and iii. are follow-on investments, further to BTI investment made initially in other financial years):

i.	£1,161,480.00	Reaction Engines Limited
ii.	£1,299,993.95	Quantum Motion Technologies
iii.	£80,000	Wayland Additive Limited
iv.	£2,999,981.71	Riverlane

MOD Support under Section 7

14. On 19 August 2021, HM Government acquired a Limited company allowing it to refinance the company secure the supply of materials for vital Government programmes. In addition to acquiring the company, HMG has committed to invest in equipment and infrastructure over the next 10 years as part of a recapitalisation programme.

15. This intervention used Section 7 of the IDA 1982. The total expenditure for financial year 2022/23 under the act is £56.42m and relates to the continued investment in the capitalisation programme. The total investment to date under the act is £119.32m and relates to the acquisition cost, refinanced debt and total investment to date in the recapitalisation programme.

Assistance Under Section 8

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

Section 8 Financial Limit

17. 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.

18. 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.

Section 8 Schemes – General

19. Assistance to business development continued to be given under a number of measures under Section 8 during the year. Table 1 below 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.

20. 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

Table 1: Summary of Section 8 support via schemes under the British Business Bank

Scheme	1) Expenditure for 2022/23	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/23	3) Grants	4) Guarantees for 2022/23	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23	6) Total Commitment
	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k
Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme	8,282	212,211	-	8,582	242,862	86,596
Northern Powerhouse Investment Fund	-	-	88,222	-	-	88,222
Midlands Engine Investment Fund	-	-	65,272	-	-	65,272
Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Investment Fund	-	-	6,651	-	-	6,651
Start Up Loan Scheme	120,228	974,375	-	-	-	974,375
Equity Investment						
Angels Co-Investment Fund	6,873	59,153	-	-	-	100,000
TOTAL	135,384	1,245,739	160,145	8,582	242,862	1,321,116

Section 8 Coronavirus Schemes – Not counting towards the limit.

Scheme (paragraphs)	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
	Expenditure for 2022/23	Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/23	Grants	Guarantees for 2022/23	Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23	Total Commitment
	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k
Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme	321,128	383,474	-	- 5,427,404	9,339,595	9,339,595
Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme	-	6,916	-	- 809,048	1,039,703	1,039,703
Bounce Back Loan Scheme	5,431,861	5,811,490	-	- 11,633,206	26,358,850	26,358,850
Recovery Loan Scheme (Phase 1 + 2 below)	50,786	52,468	-	296,586	2,441,073	2,441,073
Recovery Loan Scheme Phase 3	-	-	-	140,250	140,250	140,250
Recovery Loan Scheme Phase 1	50,786	52,468	-	- 235,780	1,572,520	1,572,520
Recovery Loan Scheme Phase 2	-	-	-	532,367	868,553	868,553

Represents 70% of the loans issued

Represents 80% of the loans issued

Represents 100% of the loans issued

BEIS Definitions:

- Guarantees for 2022/23 £k – Maximum Claim Amount remaining the minus previous year's Maximum Claim Limit remaining
- Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23£k. Defined as Maximum Claim Amount remaining
- Total Commitment £k. Defined as the Maximum Potential Liability under the Schemes

EFG Data Provided

- Guarantees for 2022/23 £k – Max Claim Limit remaining 22/23 minus last years figure 21/22.

- Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23£k. Max Claim Limit remaining
- Total Commitment £k. Contingent Liability from BBB Forecast Summary file as at Dec 2022

COVID & RLS Data

Provided

- Guarantees for 2022/23 £k – Outstanding balance as per the in-life event logic with the guarantee % for each scheme applied as at March 2023 minus Outstanding balance as per the in-life event logic with the guarantee % for each scheme applied as at March 2022
- Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23£k. Outstanding balance as per the in-life event logic with the guarantee % for each scheme applied as at March 2023
- Total Commitment £k. Outstanding balance as per the in-life event logic with the guarantee % for each scheme applied as at March 2023

Section 8 Resolutions

21. There were 0 Section 8 resolutions in the period.

Section 8 Support in Scotland

22. 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.

23. 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 IDA Section 8 applications or offers in 2022/23.

Section 8 Support in Wales

24. No applications for Section 8 support were received, offers accepted or payments made against existing offers in the non-Assisted Areas of Wales during 2022/2023.

Section 8 Support in England¹

25. 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.

¹ 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.

Section 8 Schemes Open to New Applications in 2022/2023

26. This section of the Report is structured as follows:

- a. Section 8 schemes operated by the British Business Bank;
- b. Other current Section 8 schemes and miscellaneous Section 8 awards
- c. Section 8 schemes which do not count towards the limit
- d. Section 8 schemes no longer open to new applications

a. Section 8 Schemes operated by the British Business Bank

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. BBB plc has three arms:

- British Business Finance Ltd (BBFL): manages British Business Bank programmes that have an element of Subsidy Control.
- 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.

30. Funding for the British Business Bank plc is provided by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (now the Department for Business and Trade), 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.

31. 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

32. Following the launch of the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS) on 23 March 2020, new applications to the EFG scheme were temporarily suspended. Businesses that have existing facilities under EFG will continue to do so.

33. The Enterprise Finance Guarantee (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.

34. 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 £41m seeking credit of between £1,000 and £1.2 m (a level set by State Aid rules and increased from £1m after 2013/2014), repayable over a period of 3 months to 10 years.

35. 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.

36. As of 31 March 2023, the outstanding loan book was £145.2m, comprising 3,168 facilities supporting 2,946 SMEs benefitting from an EFG-backed loan. The liability of BEIS is capped at £87m (at 31 December 2022). At 31 March 2023, expenditure of £212.2m had been incurred in settlement of claims under the scheme.

Start-Up Loans Scheme

37. 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.

38. As at 31 March 2023, 102,839 entrepreneurs had received loans from the programme worth a total of over £974m.

Business Angel Co-Investment Fund

39. The Angel Co-Investment Fund (CoFund) was originally established in 2011 with a £50m investment through the Regional Growth Fund, subsequently replaced with a £50m loan from BEIS, subsequently increased to £70m 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.

40. During 2018 the delivery team previously seconded to the CoFund from BBB transferred to Aker 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.

41. The CoFund invests in smaller businesses identified as having high growth potential and makes initial investments of between £100,000 and £1m 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.

42. As of 31 December 2022 (latest available information), the CoFund had supported 113 small businesses with £100m of finance committed, and £59m finance drawn by small businesses.

Northern Powerhouse Investment Fund

43. Launched in February 2017 as a £400m fund, the 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. The fund subsequently received additional funding as part of a recent spending to take the total fund size to £536m.

44. 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; and
- Equity Finance, providing early or late-stage finance from £50,000 to £2m.

45. 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. Northern Powerhouse Investments Limited is an entity of BEIS and is therefore consolidated onto the BEIS balance sheet.

46. At 31 March 2023, £438m of investment funding has been drawn into the fund, with £88m of this coming from a BEIS grant and the remainder of the funding provided by an ERDF Grant and loans from the EIB and BBBFL. Of this funding, £425m of investment capital had been defrayed by the fund to 1142 SMEs. The Fund is also repaying the EIB loan ahead of plan, with £147m having been repaid.

Midlands Engine Investment Fund

47. Launched in July 2017 as a £300m fund, the 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. Following additional funding received in the Funds life from SR, the current fund size is £320m.

48. 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 £1.5m.
- Proof of concept equity finance, for amounts up to £750,000; and
- Equity Finance, providing early or late stage finance from £50,000 to £2m.

49. The fund is 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.

50. At 31 March 2023, £282m investment funding has been drawn into the fund, with £66m 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 £267m had been defrayed by the fund to 640 SMEs. The Fund is also repaying the EIB loan ahead of plan, with £66m having been repaid.

Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Investment Fund (CLOsIF)

51. The Bank, working alongside the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Enterprise Partnership, launched the £40m 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.

52. At 31 March 2023, £29m investment funding has been drawn into the fund, with £6.6m of this coming from a BEIS CDEL grant and the remainder of the funding provided by an ERDF Grant. Of this funding, investment capital of £23m had been defrayed by the fund to 55 SMEs.

Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS)

53. 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. The scheme closed on 31 March 2021.

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

55. CBILS guarantees were used by lenders to support lending of up to £5 million in the form of term loans, overdrafts, invoice finance, and asset finance. It was available to businesses throughout the United Kingdom with an annual turnover of up to £45 million. CBILS guarantee facilities were 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).

56. 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.

57. Based on data available, 97,829 CBILS facilities were offered as of 31 March 2023, with a total outstanding balance of £9.3 Billion. (Due to lags in official reporting through the CBILS system this number may be revised upwards when final data is confirmed.)

Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CLBILS)

58. The Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CLBILS) was announced by the Chancellor on 16 April 2020 and launched by the British Business Bank on 20 April 2020. Some of the terms and parameters of the scheme have been amended since this initial launch. The scheme closed to new applications on 31 March 2021.

59. CLBILS is a guarantee scheme providing financial support to mid-sized and large businesses 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.

60. CLBILS guarantees were used by lenders to support lending of up to £5 million in the form of term loans, overdrafts, invoice finance, and asset finance. It was available to businesses throughout the United Kingdom with an annual turnover of over £45 million (the upper limit for the smaller-business focused CBILS). Term loans and revolving credit facilities over £50m were offered by CLBILS lenders which have secured additional accreditation. The maximum size for invoice finance and asset finance facilities remained at £50m. Companies borrowing more than £50m through CLBILS will be subject to further restrictions on dividend payments, senior pay and share buy-backs during the period of the loan. CLBILS guarantee facilities were 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).

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

62. Based on data available as of reporting, 721 CLBILS facilities were offered as of 31 March 2023, with a total outstanding balance of £1.04 Billion. (Due to lags in official reporting through the CLBILS system this number may be revised upwards when final data is confirmed.)

Bounce Back Loan Scheme

63. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on 27 April 2020 that small and micro businesses could benefit from a 'Bounce Back Loans' fast-track finance scheme. The scheme launched for applications on 04 May 2020 and was delivered through a network of accredited lenders. Some of the terms and parameters of the scheme have been amended since this initial launch. The scheme closed to new applications on 31 March 2021.

64. BBLs is a guarantee scheme providing financial support to businesses across the UK that have lost revenue, and seen 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.

65. Businesses impacted by Covid-19 applied online, through a short and simple form, to access loans between £2,000 and £50,000 (up to 25% of the business' turnover) within days. The Government also paid borrowers' interest payments for the first 12 months of the loan term. The Government has set the interest rate for these loans at 2.5% per annum and the repayment term is fixed at six years. No repayments were due during the first 12 months. Businesses remain 100% liable to repay the full loan amount, as well as interest, after the first year.

66. In September 2020, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the Pay As You Grow (PAYG) scheme that provided borrowers the following options:

- An extension of the loan term up to ten years, up from six, at the same fixed rate of interest of 2.5% per annum.
- A reduction in the monthly repayments for six months by paying interest only. This option is available up to three times during the term of the loan.
- A repayment holiday of up to six months. This option is available once during the term of the loan.

Borrowers can use these options both individually, or in combination with each other.

67. The Government provides the lender with a 100% guarantee on each facility which applies across a lender's BBLs portfolio. The 100% facility coverage therefore also reflects a lender's maximum claim limit across all its BBLs lending.

68. Based on data available as of reporting, 1,537,322 BBLs facilities were offered as of 31 March 2023, with a total outstanding balance of £26.3 Billion. (Due to lags in official reporting through the BBLs system this number may be revised upwards when final data is confirmed.)

Recovery Loan Scheme

69. The Recovery Loan Scheme (RLS) was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 3 March 2021 and launched by the British Business Bank on 6 April 2021, due to close on 31 December 2021. The scheme provides financial support, in the form of a government-backed guarantee, to businesses across the UK as they recover and grow following the coronavirus pandemic.

70. The RLS scheme provided an 80% guarantee to support lending of up to £10 million in the form of term loans, overdrafts, invoice finance, and asset finance. The scheme was available to businesses throughout the United Kingdom and was also open to those businesses that had already borrowed from any of the other coronavirus loan schemes.

71. In the Autumn Budget 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced an extension of the scheme until 30 June 2022, with several changes effective from 1 January 2022:

- The scheme would only be open to businesses with a turnover not exceeding £45m per annum
- The maximum amount of finance available would be £2 million per business (maximum amount per Group limited to £6m)
- The guarantee coverage that the government would provide to lenders would be reduced to 70%.

72. In August 2022, a further iteration was launched that extended the RLS scheme until 30 June 2024. There were several key changes that came into effect with the new iteration

- There is no longer a requirement to demonstrate the impact of COVID-19
- The maximum amount of finance available would be £2 million per business group
- Personal guarantees can be taken at the lender's discretion
- Businesses who previously took out a CBILS, CLBILS, BBLS or RLS facility before 20 June 2022 are still eligible.

73. Based on data available as of reporting, a combined 21,502 facilities were offered across the various RLS iterations as of 31 March 2023, with a total outstanding balance of £2.5 billion. (Due to lags in official reporting through the RLS system this number may be revised upwards when final data is confirmed.)

b. Other Current Section 8 Schemes and Miscellaneous Section 8 awards

Compensation of Energy Intensive Industries (EII) for the Indirect Costs of the EU Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Price Support Mechanism

74. 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.

75. In 2021 the EU ETS scheme was replaced by the UK ETS scheme. Applicants in the scheme automatically transferred to the new scheme pending a consultation on the future of the CPS and ETS compensation schemes.

76. Following a 2022 consultation, a new scheme was launched in summer 2022. This included a refresh of data which changes the sectors that were eligible for relief and saw a significant increase in ETS compensation due to a change in the carbon price.

77. The schemes require applications from businesses to demonstrate that they are electricity intensive. In respect of financial year 2022/23, Government paid £257.148 m to 80 businesses. This consisted of £227.463 m for ETS compensation and £29.685 m for CPS compensation.

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

78. 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. Both of these schemes now operate as exemptions in England, Wales and Scotland meaning that businesses benefit from a reduction in their electricity bills rather than a compensation payment. RO compensation remains in place in Northern Ireland in the absence of an exemption. The FIT scheme does not operate in Northern Ireland.

79. 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.

80. The scheme requires applications from businesses to demonstrate that they are electricity intensive. In respect of 2022/23, Government paid £1.674 m under the scheme to 11 businesses, all for RO compensation to sites in Northern Ireland.

Table 2: Summary of Section 8 support under these two Schemes

Scheme	1) Expenditure for 2022/23 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/23 £k	3) Grants £k	4) Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	6) Total Commitment £k
Compensation of Energy Intensive Industries (EIs) for the indirect costs of the EU Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Price Support Mechanism	257,148,635	983,972,869		-	-	983,972,869
Compensation of Energy Intensive Industries (EIs) for the indirect costs of the Renewables Obligation and Feed in Tariff	1,674,704	539,520,567		-	-	541,195,271

Other BEIS Programmes under Section 8

a. Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund Demonstrator

81. The SHDF(D) was the first phase of the wider SHDF programme. The scheme provided a total £62m economic stimulus investment in domestic energy performance and low carbon heating by DESNZ to support an industry and community impacted by Covid-19 and accelerate energy performance upgrades, contributing in longer term to alleviating fuel poverty amongst social tenants across the UK.

82. SHDF(D) supported social landlords to demonstrate innovative approaches to retrofitting social housing at scale, aiming to provide tenants with warmer and more energy efficient homes, drive reduction in households' energy bills and the cost of whole house retrofits, raise capacity and capability in the social housing sector and contribute to future lower carbon emissions.

83. SHDF(D) Local Authority (LA) projects aimed to learn lessons and act as the catalyst for innovation in retrofitting, using a whole house approach and generating insights to inform the policy and delivery model of future social housing retrofit at scale by subsequent waves of the SHDF programme and other government schemes.

84. The scheme utilised Section 8 of the IDA 1982 to award grant funds to LAs in Scotland.

Table 3: Summary of Support under these two schemes

Table 3: Scheme	1) Expenditure for 2022/23	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/23	3) Grants	4) Guarantees for 2022/23	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23	6) Total Commitment
	£	£	£	£	£	£
SHDF Demonstra tor	3,200,584.11	3,739,727.09	3,200,584. 11	0	0	3,739,727.09

Note: Clawbacks: N/A - there have been no clawbacks from Scottish LAs in FY2022/23

Table 4: Support to Local Authorities by month

	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	FY 2022/23 Totals
Argyll & Bute Council [SHDFD106]	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£560,000.00	£0.00	£660,409.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,220,409.00
Clackmannanshire Council [SHDFD120]	£95,400.00	£0.00	£0.00	£62,450.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£9,700.00	£0.00	£0.00	£167,550.00
Aberdeen City Council [SHDFD114]	£35,889.37	£0.00	£0.00	£156,703.00	£131,876.25	£0.00	£677,083.72	£143,450.17	£592,564.60	£75,058.00	£1,812,625.11
Totals by month	£131,289.37	£0.00	£0.00	£219,153.00	£131,876.25	£560,000.00	£677,083.72	£813,559.17	£592,564.60	£75,058.00	£3,200,584.11

Table 5: Support to Local Authorities by financial year

	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	SHDF(D) Totals
Argyll & Bute Council [SHDFD106]	£0.00	£10,000.00	£1,220,409.00	£1,230,409.00
Clackmannanshire Council [SHDFD120]	£0.00	£142,450.00	£167,550.00	£310,000.00
Aberdeen City Council [SHDFD114]	£57,417.00	£329,275.98	£1,812,625.11	£2,199,318.09
Totals by year	£57,417.00	£481,725.98	£3,200,584.11	£3,739,727.09

b. The Automotive Transformation Fund

85. The Automotive Transformation Fund (ATF) is designed to support the creation of an internationally competitive zero emission vehicle supply chain in the UK.

86. The ATF supports late-stage R&D and capital investment across strategically important parts of the electric vehicle supply chain: batteries, motors and drives, power electronics, hydrogen fuel cells and storage tanks. Specific objectives relate to the creation and safeguarding of jobs, securing private investment, supporting the UK's role in tackling climate change by reducing global emissions from the sector, and helping to build secure and resilient supply chains and supporting electric vehicles manufacturers to meet rules of origin requirements.

Table 6: ATF support under Section 8

Scheme (paragraphs)	1) Expenditure for 2022/23 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/23 £k	3) Grants £k	4) Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	6) Total Commitment £k
Automotive Transformation Fund	£7,369	£7,369	£7,369	0	0	£7,369

c. The Life Sciences Innovative Manufacturing Fund

87. The Life Sciences Innovative Manufacturing Fund (LSIMF) operates under Section 8 of the IDA.

88. The LSIMF is a capital grant scheme to support life sciences manufacturing across the UK. The LSIMF will provide £60 million (2022-25) in capital grants for investment in the manufacture of:

- Human medicines (drug substance and drug product);
- Medical diagnostics; and
- MedTech products.

Table 7: LSIMF Support under Section 8

Scheme	1) Expenditure for 2022/2023 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/02/2023 £k	3) Grants £k	4) Guarantees For 2022/2023 £k	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	5) Total Commitment £k
Life Sciences Innovative Manufacturing Fund (LSIMF)	NA	NA	£13.85 FY 22-23	NA	NA	£13.85 FY 22-23 of a £60m grant programme

DIT Programmes under Section 8

a) Internationalisation Fund

89. The Internationalisation Fund (supported by European Regional Development Funding - ERDF) was opened to applications on 14 December 2020. Through four regional ERDF projects across England, the Internationalisation Fund made available £38 million co-investment for SMEs in internationalisation projects grow their overseas trading and strengthen their business. Funding is paid out to SMEs once they have completed the eligible activities set out in the offer of funding.

b) International Showcase Fund

90. The International Showcase Fund (ISF) provides grant support to music creators and artists, who are at the start of their export journey, to perform at international music showcase events.

c) Music Export Growth Scheme

91. The Music Export Growth Scheme (MEGS) is a scheme funded by both DIT and DCMS that offers grants to UK-registered independent music companies to assist them with marketing campaigns for their artists to break into overseas markets. Entering international markets such as the US requires substantial investment on behalf of music companies, which can usually only be afforded by major music companies who dominate the UK music industry. This scheme supports independent music companies to overcome this key barrier.

d) UK Tradeshow Programme

92. The UK Tradeshow Programme is a feasibility study that delivers education and capability-building support to eligible small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to participate in overseas exhibitions and conferences. The scheme launched to encourage businesses to exhibit at a selection of key international trade shows and to provide support for businesses that would like to attend. The programme closed for applications in March 2023.

e) Digital Trade Network

93. In June 2020, the UK Government announced the launch of the Digital Trade Network for Asia Pacific as part of the future trade strategy for the tech sector. The objective of the Digital Trade Network is to rapidly enhance the ability of UK digital companies to export and connect with international customers and investors and provide advice to support them. A grant was also provided to Tech Nation to help UK tech scaleups expand and scale in the Asia Pacific region.

f) Midlands Engine (ME) - Key Account Management (KAM) Programme

94. The Programme provides grant funding to each of the 9 Midlands Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to help rebalance regional economies through the delivery of targeted strategic account management to existing foreign owned companies that are a local priority so that they are retained, grow, and reinvest. These are companies that would not otherwise be strategically account managed but have the potential to expand and reinvest, resulting in job and wealth creation for areas 'left behind'.

g) Northern Powerhouse (NPH) - Key Account Management (KAM) Programme

95. Similar to the Midlands, the Programme provides grant funding to each of the 11 Northern Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to help rebalance regional economies through the delivery of targeted strategic account management to existing foreign owned companies that are a local priority so that they are retained, grow, and reinvest.

Table 8: DIT Support under Section 8

Scheme (paragraphs)	1) Expenditure for 2022/23 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/23 £k	3) Grants £k	4) Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	6) Total Commitment £k
Music Export Growth Scheme (MEGS)	497	3,504	500			3,504
International Showcase Fund (ISF)	40	280	40			280
UK Tradeshow Programme (UKTP)	106	114	452	0	0	114
Internationalisation Fund	12,327	17,033	12,327	N/A	N/A	17,033
Digital Trade Network (DTN)	1,487	3,753	1,487			3,753
Midlands Engine – Key Account Management Programme	439	3,014	457			3,014
Northern Powerhouse - Key Account Management Programme	982	5,720	1,016			5,720

Note: some figures relating to previous financial years have been updated following the year-end audit, to reflect values for the full financial year and isolate programme overheads.

DCMS Programmes under Section 8

a) The Digital Growth Programme

The programme is meant to deliver a suite of growth programmes aimed at supporting UK tech start-ups and scale-ups; strengthening tech clusters across the UK and creating a national network of UK tech companies; providing access to digital entrepreneurship skills and promoting thought leadership and advocacy for the digital sector.

b) Project Gigabit

The project is to deploy more gigabit capable infrastructure to businesses and communities with poor broadband and rural areas by March 2025.

Table 9: DCMS Support under Section 8

Scheme	Grant Recipient	1) Expenditure for 2022/23 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/2023 £k	3) Total Commitment £k
Digital Growth Programme	Tech Nation	£6,282,000.00	£6,282,000.00	£6,282,000.00
Project Gigabit	Cheshire East Borough Council	£2,000,000.00	£2,000,000.00	£2,000,000.00

c. Section 8 schemes which do not count towards the limit

96. In the period to 31 March 2023 (from the Coronavirus Act 2020's introduction on 25 March 2020 to 31 March 2023):

97. 97,829 loans worth £9.3 billion 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. The contingent liability against this scheme on 31 March 2023 is £20.7 billion. The actual expenditure to 31 March 2023 was £383.47 million.

98. 721 loans worth £1.04 billion were committed for COVID related purposes by lenders accredited to deliver the Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme. Under this scheme, BEIS through the British Business Bank provides an 80% guarantee. The contingent liability incurred was therefore £3.64 billion. The actual expenditure to 31 March 2023 was £6.9 million.

99. 1,537,322 loans worth £26.3 billion were committed for COVID related purposes by lenders accredited to deliver Bounce Back Loan Scheme. Under this scheme, BEIS through the British Business Bank provides a 100% guarantee. The contingent liability incurred was therefore £46.64 billion. The actual expenditure to 31 March 2023 was £5.81 billion.

d. Section 8 schemes no longer open to new applications

Regional Growth Fund

100. The Regional Growth Fund (RGF) was a competitive fund which operated across England. 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.

101. The RGF ran from 2010 to 2015 via six open competitive rounds. Whilst no further rounds were offered, RGF has been retained to offer support on an exceptional basis to secure strategically important internationally mobile investment or to address significant economic shocks. In total, £3.008 billion of RGF has been committed with £2.674 billion of RGF support having been paid out since 2011/2012. To date this has supported over 31,892 businesses and secured £12.717bn of private sector investment with 339,483 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 2022/23 £6.22m was paid under Section 8 and £29.90m under Section 7. Repayment of grant in 2022/23 was £3.7m Section 8 and £4m 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.

102. The total RGF support is set out below and in more detail at **Appendix 4** because even though the scheme is closed, there is expenditure still being made or guarantees or liabilities outstanding against it.

Table 10: Total RGF support

Scheme	1) Expenditure for 2022/23 £k	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/23 £k	3) Grants £k	4) Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	5) Accumulated Guarantees for 2022/23 £k	6) Total Commitment £k
<i>Schemes no longer open to new applications (103-107)</i>						
Regional Growth Fund	6,222	437,532	-	-	-	452,408
Total 6) = 2) + 3) + 5) but does not record income and clawbacks and therefore may not sum						

Note: RGF 3) Recovery / Repayment of £4m (S7) and £3.664m (S8) was made in 2022/23 and £193m for all years for both S7 & S8.

Assistance under Sections 11 and 12

103. 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

104. BIS/BEIS used Section 11 of the Act to provide a total of £14m of revenue grant of core funding to the 38 Local Enterprise Partnerships (excluding London) in 2015/2016. £12m per year was awarded in 2016/2017, 2017/2018 and 2018/19.

105. Funding increased in financial year 2019-2020 to £13.2m this was made up of £12m core with an extra £1.2m for Growth Hubs to be able to give advice to businesses preparing for UK to exit from the EU.

106. In 2020-2021 a total of £28.4m was awarded made up £12m core funding, £10m supplementary and an extra £6.4m specifically to help businesses with EU Transition.

107. At the 2020 Spending Review a total of £22m funding was secured for 2021-22 made up of £12m core funding and £10m supplementary growth hub funding merged into a single grant. Allocations of the £22m were made based on a formula which included business populations and high growth company numbers, with the allocation model agreed with analysts, BEIS Business Growth, BEIS Finance and HM Treasury. This supported the policy aims of levelling up historic low levels of funding and driving transition of the Growth Hub network towards a more consistent and quality driven delivery model.

108. For the financial year 2022-23 core funding provided to Growth Hubs by BEIS was set at £11m. Individual yearly allocations given to each Local Enterprise Partnership for the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2023 were as follows:

Table 11 : Individual yearly allocations given to each Local Enterprise Partnership

LEP	2015-2016 £k	2016-2017 2017-2018 2018-2019 (£12m per FY) £k	2019-2020 £k	2020-2021 £12 core, £10 supplementary and £6.4 EU Transition £k	2021-2022 (£12 core and £10 supplementary merged into single grant) £k	2022- 2023 £k
Black Country	400	984	360	598	462	231
Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	350	861	319	598	462	231
Cheshire & Warrington	350	861	319	598	462	231
Coast 2 Capital	450	1,107	401	740	537	268.25
Cornwall & Isles of Scilly	250	615	237	723*	542*	271*
Coventry & Warwickshire	400	984	360	723*	542*	271*
Cumbria	300	738	278	598	462	231
D2N2	525	1,292	462	904	700	350
Dorset	250	615	237	598	462	231
Enterprise M3	350	861	319	865*	617*	308.25*
Gloucester & Gloucestershire	250	615	237	723*	542*	271*
Greater Birmingham & Solihull	625	1,538	544	904	700	350
Greater Cambridge & Peterborough	300	738	278	673	537	268.25
Greater Lincoln & Lincolnshire	300	738	278	723*	573*	286.625*
Greater Manchester	625	1,538	544	1,089+	780+	390+
Heart of the South West	400	984	360	740	537	268.25
Hertfordshire	350	861	319	673	537	268.25
Hull and East Yorkshire (previously Humber)	250	615	237	598	431	215.375
Lancashire	400	984	360	673	537	268.250
Leeds City Region	625	1,538	544	1,029*	780*	390*
Leicester & Leicestershire	250	615	237	673	537	268.25
Liverpool City Region	550	1,353	483	961*	780*	390*
London	0	1,560	552	1,129*	880*	440*
New Anglia	350	861	319	673	537	268.25
North East	500	1,230	442	961*	780*	390*

Northamptonshire (merged with South East Midlands LEP in 2016)	250	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford & Oxfordshire	250	615	237	598	462	231
Sheffield City Region	500	1,230	442	836	700	350
Solent	250	615	237	673	537	268.25
South East	800	1,968	688	1,094	890	445
South East Midlands	300	1,353	483	865*	617*	308.25*
Stoke & Staffordshire	250	615	237	673	537	268.25
Swindon & Wiltshire	250	615	237	598	462	231
Tees Valley	300	738	278	598	462	231
Thames Valley Berkshire	250	615	237	598	462	231
The Marches	250	615	237	598	462	231
West of England	400	984	360	836	700	350
Worcestershire	250	615	237	598	462	231
York and North Yorkshire	300	738	278	673	537	268.25
Total	14,000	36,000	13,200	28,400	22,000	11,000

Note:

- * Includes £80k for provision of Cluster Lead Role in 2020-21 and 2021-22 and £40k for 2022-23
- + Greater Manchester includes £80k for provision of National Cluster Co-ordination role in 2020-21 and 2021-22 and £40k in 2022-23.

109. The Growth Hub Cluster Leads Network exists to provide a more strategic approach to HM Government engagement with the network of 38 Growth Hubs. The 38 Growth Hubs are divided into 10 regional clusters, with a single national co-ordinator hub (Manchester Growth Company), each cluster is led by a single Growth Hub. The role of the clusters network is primarily to provide greater consistency in a) how Government communicates vital information to the GH network and thereby to local businesses, b) gathering intelligence on business and economic conditions at a local level, c) early co-ordination of Growth Hub engagement in emerging government initiatives, and d) providing a forum for sharing best practice and engendering joint working across Local Enterprise Partnership boundaries.

Peer Networks Programme

110. Section 11 of the Act was used to fund closure activities for the Peer Network Programme (which was delivered from 2020 until March 2022) along with the final stage of the independent evaluation of the programme.

Business Support Helpline

111. 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 2022/2023 was £1.889 million (excluding VAT) under Section 11 of the Act. During 2022/2023, the Helpline handled 17,942 inbound calls; 6,059 in-depth advisor sessions; 5,267 web chats, 4,198 emails and 226 contacts through social media.

Export Support Service (ESS)

112. The Export Support Service (ESS) sets out a transformation in the exporting ecosystem that is necessary for government to maximise the impact of its export support, and meet the ambition set in the 2021 Export Strategy for a 'race to a trillion' exports by 2030. Within the scope of the ESS Programme are several separate services and projects designed to address identified barriers facing exporters and improve the service offer.

113. Specific areas of the programme are detailed below:

a. *International Trade Advisers*

- i. The International Trade Adviser (ITA) service offers one-to-one expert advice and support for SMEs with high export potential to export overseas, provided by dedicated ITAs based across the English regions. Until 30 June 2022, this was outsourced to 8 regional delivery partners. On 1 July 2022 the service was in-housed into the Department for Business & Trade, and forms part of the Export Support Service.

b. *Export Support Service's International Market Service*

- i. The Export Support Service's International Market service provides specialist overseas export support for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across all nine HM Trade Commissioner (HMTc) regions.
- ii. The service simplifies the user journey and makes the process more efficient and consistent for both the client and International Trade Adviser (ITA). Each HMTc region has a central 'International Market Hub' which can take eligible referrals from DBT's trade advisors or Devolved Administration.

c. *Export Academy*

- i. A digital service and comprehensive training offer that brings together all the upskilling support that DBT and HMG currently provide to exporters.

d. *Service Delivery Centre*

- i. The Service Delivery Centre provides a consolidated access point for businesses seeking support from the Department for Business & Trade, combining the Export Support Service helpline and those previously offered by the 8 ITA service providers.

- e. **Digital Platform**
 - i. Connecting more UK businesses to exporting through enhancing our digital offer across GOV.UK and great.gov.uk.
- f. **Export Champions**
 - i. DBT Export Champions are a volunteer pool of seasoned exporters from a variety of sectors based across the UK who have been selected based on their experience of selling goods and services internationally. They are usually CEOs, Managing Directors or Export Directors who act as role models to inspire others to export.

Assistance under Section 13

114. Section 13 allows the Minister in charge of any Government department, with the consent of the Treasury, 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.

115. In 2022/2023 the Welsh Government did not approve any grant applications under Section 13. There were no payments made in respect of completed projects.

DCMS grants/loans to improve basic services under Section 13

The SmartRAN Open Network Interoperability Centre (SONIC) – Phase 2

116. SONIC Labs-2 will be a commercially neutral and technology-non-partisan Open RAN and interoperability testing facility, to explore the issues and maturity of a multi-vendor disaggregated RAN solution, investigating the interdependencies of different vendors' Open RAN technology building blocks.

GigaHubs Programme (with Oxfordshire County Council)

117. The Grant Award aims to set out the terms and conditions required to be met so that Oxfordshire County Council can receive grant funding for the 46 sites to receive a Gigabit capable connection. The Grant award also sets out the sites DCMS have agreed to fund and the milestones in which they should be delivered.

GigaHubs (with Dorset Council)

118. GigaHubs support the delivery of nationwide gigabit capable connections in rural locations unlikely to benefit from commercial investment.

Fibre in Water (Shared Outcomes Fund)

119. Create a solution across the UK that can be used to provide Gigabit capable broadband to homes and businesses, whilst being able to detect leaks in the water network.

120. Other UK benefits include having a better understanding of where water industry assets are located and dealing with the PSTN (Public Switched Telecoms Network) and 2G/3G network which are all planning on being turned off.

121. The project will also support the Geospatial Commissions National Underground Asset Register, providing funding to help locate 'an asset within an asset' which has not been done to date.

UKTIN

122. Making the UK telecoms landscape easier to navigate to broaden and accelerate market deployment. This should include easing the path to successful entry for new suppliers into the UK's telecoms innovation landscape.

Cyber Extended Project Qualification

123. This project seeks to increase cyber security awareness and understanding among young people within sixth form/colleges throughout the Mayoral Combined Authorities (MCA) and Greater London Authority (GLA) within England.

The Open Data Institute - National Data Strategy

124. £3m for FY22-25 for the Open Data Institute to carry out a programme of work that will support the delivery of Mission 1 of the National Data Strategy - to unlock the value of data across the economy - whilst also supporting the ODI to develop its commercial offer to move to a self-funded model.

Northern Apprenticeship Pilot

125. The Northern Apprenticeship Pilot will test flexible apprenticeships across Arts organisations and across the North. It aims to boost provision and take-up of apprenticeships, and ultimately, reinforce the talent pipeline for cultural organisations, as well as diversify their workforce.

GigaHubs (with NHS Scotland)

126. An opportunity to deliver a cohort of public sector sites in Scotland that were previously on the RGC scheme. The rural locations of the proposed sites, provides a good example for the gigahubs programme working at pace, to deliver future proofed telecommunications infrastructure across all of the UK. The project will complement (and supplement) the ongoing R100 superfast programme led by the Scottish Government. The Covid 19 outbreak has been identified by the UK Government as their primary strategic focus and this project will contribute to the future resilience of the NHS in rural and remote areas of Scotland.

The Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)

- a. *With Parallel Wireless UK Limited:* Project Proteus is developing an Open RAN solution architecture that abstracts from the underlying hardware platform. Parallel Wireless, working in partnership with Arm will deliver a market leading capability to develop intelligent applications that break the dependency with the underlying CPU architecture, whilst ensuring radio system performance.
- b. *With AceAxis Limited:* Open RAN aims to provide an opportunity for multiple vendors of radios and baseband systems to develop products that can interoperate. The success of Open RAN will result in proliferation of RU and DU vendors and many permutations of interoperability tests.
- c. *With Metaswitch Networks Ltd:* Accelerate the development of Open RAN vendor solutions by providing a reference architecture, edge platform framework and sophisticated AI/ML capabilities. Enhance R&D in the UK leveraging UK based expertise from all the participating organizations as well as collaboration with leading UK universities. Drive new breakthroughs in operations, power and spectrum efficiency by unlocking the power of data in the RAN with AI/ML insights. Drive the Diversification strategy objectives towards a disaggregated supply chain. This is done in a manner that is secure and interoperable by design and offers a commercially sustainable route for the broader, stable and secure Open RAN ecosystem.
- d. *With Telet Research (NI) Limited:* Best of British Project aims at serving private, local government and industrial owned networks which operate within UK Shared and Local Access Spectrum through the development of an innovative small cell within an disaggregated Open RAN network. This project will support a range of different application layers, including public network applications and Multi Operator Neutral Host services alongside secure private network services.
- e. *With Rushmere Technology Limited:* This project aims is to develop novel and innovative optical technology for 5G fronthaul that solves the scalability challenges for deploying dense 5G RAN at a competitive cost and bring together critical UK telecom photonics technology companies and the world known academic groups to develop new UK supply chains in telecom equipment manufacture.

- f. *With Adva Optical Networking Limited:* The first objective of this project is to develop a DU platform which increases choice of silicon solutions, opening up innovation through alternative implementations of hardware acceleration of DU functions.

- g. *With Inex Microtechnology Limited:* INEX Microtechnology, Custom Interconnect and Viper RF will work together with the Compound Semiconductor Catapult to develop a sovereign UK supply chain, manufacturing processes, and packaging solutions, for RF-GaN devices which are critical to 5G communications systems electronics hardware.

- h. *With the University of Leeds:* The ECORAN project aims to reduce the power consumption of the commodity hardware used by introducing novel ways of interconnecting and managing servers, accelerators, storage and interfaces in small processing cells (cloudlets). It will introduce a new form of processing on demand, which we refer to as 'processing steering'.

- i. *With Telecom Infra Project (TIP):* The project will validate the deployment of multi-vendor solutions with innovations in power consumption/energy efficiency and spectrum management, including massive MIMO optimisation suitable for 5G networks, accelerating successful commercialisation.

- j. *With Telefonica UK Limited:* This project is to evaluating multiple RAN vendors (oRAN and others), solve the MNO integration challenge, ensure the mobile network is protected by carrier grade security; and test the top 4 RAN solutions available with real customers.

- k. *With Compound Semiconductor Applications Catapult Limited:* In this project, the consortium will develop a novel modular platform able to output powers of up to 10W (initially) using a new Software Defined Radio (SDR) chip able to operate up to 10GHz coupled with a very efficient, wideband power amplifier.

- l. *With AWTG Ltd:* This project creates "Flex-5G", a solution realising a complete 5G SA network that is similar in physical appearance to a large computer and might be installed, for example, in premises such as a factory, office or even your home. It can also scale to use in larger mobile

operator 5G network deployments that provide coverage and capacity across wide areas.

- m. *With Toshiba Europe Limited:* This project creates “Flex-5G”, a solution realising a complete 5G SA network that is similar in physical appearance to a large computer and might be installed, for example, in premises such as a factory, office or even your home. It can also scale to use in larger mobile operator 5G network deployments that provide coverage and capacity across wide areas.

- n. *With Dense Air Limited:* This Project aims to develop a novel 5G NR CoMP algorithm and software implementation plus a new 5G RAN product with an integrated mmWave transport. This covers the full lifecycle from concept design through to prototype hardware and proof-of-concept deployment and validation in preparation for mass commercial deployment. This project will create a UK world first and provide a novel and highly cost-effective technology solution for 5G Network Densification.

- o. *Cellnex Connectivity Solutions Ltd:* The project’s main aim is to address architectural and technological challenges for deploying an end-to-end O-RAN network supporting multi-vendor and multi-domains (private and public) networks equipped with satellite backhuls. O-RANOS objectives are motivated by the opportunity presented from the increasing adoption of O-RAN to essentially build innovation at software platforms supporting the convergence of private and public 5G networks. The project will fill the gap for know-how and define an appropriate architecture blueprint that can be used to running and building end-to-end O-RAN across public and private brownfield and greenfield 5G.

Table 12: DCMS grants/loans under Section 13

Scheme	Grant Recipient	1) Expenditure for 2022/23	2) Accumulated Expenditure to 31/03/2023	3) Total Commitment
		£k	£k	£k
SmartRAN Open Network Interoperability Centre (SONIC) – Phase 2	Digital Catapult	£671,270.00	£671,270.00	£14,958,719.00
GigaHubs Programme	Oxfordshire County Council	£588,041.32	£588,041.32	£1,570,054.64
GigaHubs	Dorset Council	£414,189.14	£414,189.14	£871,537.78

Fibre in Water (Shared Outcomes Fund)	Yorkshire Water	£1,516,778.30	£1,516,778.30	£3,255,173.24
UKTIN	Digital Catapult	£1,829,978.19	£1,829,978.19	£9,994,462.09
Cyber Extended Project Qualification	Chartered Institute of Information Security	£109,295.00	£109,295.00	£109,295.00
The Open Data Institute - National Data Strategy	The Open Data Institute	£1,500,000.00	£1,500,000.00	£3,000,000.00
Northern Apprenticeship Pilot	Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100,000.00
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	PARALLEL WIRELESS UK LIMITED	£1,131,279.25	£1,131,279.25	£3,718,571.00
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	AceAxis Limited	£58,063.73	£58,063.73	£365,641.44
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Metaswitch Networks Ltd	£567,950.77	£567,950.77	£1,928,755.06
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Telet Research (NI) Limited	£1,033,066.02	£1,033,066.02	£4,957,148.63
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Rushmere Technology Limited	£467,529.99	£467,529.99	£1,526,885.23
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	ADVA OPTICAL NETWORKING LIMITED	£934,495.30	£934,495.30	£4,659,294.48
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	INEX MICROTECHNOLOGY LIMITED	£178,012.80	£178,012.80	£1,477,415.12
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	University of Leeds	£301,113.42	£301,113.42	£491,999.95
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Telecom Infra Project (TIP)	£97,416.57	£97,416.57	£569,593.85
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Telefónica UK Limited	£299,820.30	£299,820.30	£1,945,887.52
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Compound Semiconductor Applications Catapult Limited	£56,680.51	£56,680.51	£200,221.41
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	AWTG Ltd	£758,999.79	£758,999.79	£4,681,242.32
Future Radio Access Networks	Toshiba Europe Limited	£346,468.52	£346,468.52	£1,568,562.56

Competition (FRANC)				
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Dense Air Limited	£2,668,122.37	£2,668,122.37	£4,732,472.39
Future Radio Access Networks Competition (FRANC)	Cellnex Connectivity Solutions Ltd	£49,277.11	£49,277.11	£147,831.33
GigaHubs	NHS Scotland	£274,656.02	£274,656.02	£274,656.02

Assistance under Section 14

127. 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 2022/2023.

Reports of the Industrial Advisory Boards

128. A list of IDAB and WIDAB members as of 31st March 2023 can be found at **Appendix 5**.

Report by the Chair of the Industrial Development Advisory Board

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.

The Board has met 11 times during the year of which 6 were emergency meetings 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 2 offered insufficient value for money to proceed.

All IDAB 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

Report by the Chair of the Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board

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 £1m and is to be provided under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act 1982.

The Board met on 6 occasions during the year to consider 7 applications for financial support. The Board recommended that support of £28.1m be offered to assist £150.3m of eligible project costs. Within these figures, those projects with a job creation requirement were expected to create 935 jobs.

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 included investment propositions that aligned to the Calls to Action of High quality employment, skills development and fair work and Exports and trade.

I would like to thank all the members of the Board for their support over the past year. Their contribution is greatly appreciated, and I look forward to the coming year. One Board member decided not to seek re-appointment during this year, and I would like to thank her for the support to the Board and its activities.

Michael Macphail, Chair, Welsh 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.

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 and 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);

d) under the English Industrial Estates Corporation Act 1981,

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

3. 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 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.

APPENDIX 2

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

The Regional Selective Assistance and Single Investment Fund schemes closed in August 2010. There is no Welsh data which now meets the requirements for inclusion in the tables at **Appendix 2**.

Table 1: RSA ⁽²⁾ and Single Investment Fund ⁽¹⁾ – Project Grants by Assisted Areas. Cumulative Applications Received in Scotland and Wales from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2023

Country:	<u>Cumulative Applications Received</u> <u>01.04.13 to 31.3.23</u>	
	No.	Value (£000)
Scotland ⁽³⁾		
Development Area		
Intermediate Area		
Tier 1		
Tier 2	2	1,197
Total	2	1,197
Wales		
Development Area		
Intermediate Area		
Tier 1		
Tier 2		
Total	0	0
Total:		
Development Area	0	0
Intermediate Area	0	0
Tier 1	0	0
Tier 2	2	1,197
Total	2	1,197

(1) Welsh figures incorporate data from the Single Investment Fund Scheme. Scheme closed 31 August 2010.

(2) RSA Scheme closed to new applications in England from 31 March 2004. No applications were received in any country in 2022/23.

(3) Scottish figures incorporate data for the Invest for Growth Scheme.

Table 2: RSA and Single Investment Fund ⁽¹⁾ - Payments Made in Great Britain by Assisted Area from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 and Cumulative Offers Accepted and Payments Made from 1 April 2013 ⁽²⁾ to 31 March 2023

Cumulative Offers Accepted 1.4.13 to 31.3.23

Country	Payments 1.4.22 to 31.3.23 (£000)		No.	Value (£000)	Associated Project Costs (£000)	Forecast Employment ⁽³⁾		Payments 1.4.13 to 31.3.23 ⁽⁴⁾ (£000)
	New	Safeguarded						
Great Britain:								
Development Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Intermediate Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tier 1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tier 2	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25		13,756
Total	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25		13,756
Scotland: ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾								
Development Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tier 1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tier 2	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25		13,756
Total	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25		13,756
Wales:								
Development Area			-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Area			-	-	-	-	-	-
Tier 1								
Tier 2								
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
England: ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾								
Development Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tier 1	-							
Tier 2	-							
Total	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Welsh Figures incorporate data from the Single Investment Fund Scheme.

(2) Information prior to 2013-23 can be obtained from earlier Annual Reports of the Industrial Development Act.

(3) Forecast employment figures are based on company forecasts for the project at the time of the offer.

(4) Payments made in period shown; includes payments on prior projects for which offer was accepted in an earlier year.

(5) Tier 1 and 2 Areas effective from 1 January 2000.

(6) Scottish figures incorporate data for the Invest For Growth Scheme.

(7) Scottish figures no longer available split by DAs and IAs due to changes in data collection.

(8) English data refers to offers accepted on applications received before the scheme closure in England on 31 March 2004.

Table 3: RSA and Single Investment Fund ⁽¹⁾ – Project Grants in Great Britain ⁽²⁾ by Type of Industry, Cumulative Offers Accepted and Payments Made from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2023.

<u>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2003</u>		<u>Cumulative Offers Accepted 1.4.13 to 31.3.23</u>					<u>Payments</u>
<u>Class/Description</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>Value (£000)</u>	<u>Project Costs (£000)</u>	<u>Forecast ⁽⁴⁾</u>		<u>1.4.13 to</u>
					<u>New</u>	<u>Safeguarded</u>	<u>31.3.23 ⁽⁵⁾</u>
							<u>(£000)</u>
01-05	<i>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	<i>Mining & Quarrying</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-37	<i>Manufacturing:</i>						
	<i>Food, beverages & tobacco</i>		1,191	5,956	0	25	413
15-16		1					
17-19	<i>Textiles, clothing, leather & footwear</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-22	<i>Wood, paper, printing & publishing</i>	0	0	0	0	0	530
23-25	<i>Coke, petroleum, nuclear fuels, chemicals, m.m.fibres, rubber & plastic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	5,100
26	<i>Non-metallic mineral products</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1,830
27-28	<i>Metals & fabricated metal products</i>	0	0	0	0	0	72
29	<i>Machinery & equipment</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-33	<i>Electrical & optical equipment</i>	0	0	0	0	0	20
34-35	<i>Transport equipment</i>	0	0	0	0	0	760
36-37	<i>Other manufacturing</i>	0	0	0	0	0	60
40-41	<i>Electricity, gas & water supply</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
45	<i>Construction</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-52	<i>Wholesale & retail trade, repairs</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	<i>Hotels & restaurants</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	<i>Transport, storage & communication</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-67	<i>Financial intermediation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2,800
70-74	<i>Real estate, renting & business activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1,065
75-99	<i>Other Services</i>	1	6	6	0	0	6

(1) Welsh Figures incorporate data from the Single Investment Fund Scheme.

(2) English data relates to offers accepted of applications received before the scheme closure in England on 31 March 2004.

(3) Information on closed schemes and on Project Grants prior to 2013-23 can be obtained from earlier Annual Reports of the Industrial Development Act.

(4) Forecast employment figures are based on company forecasts for the project at the time of offer.

(5) Payments made in period shown; includes payments on prior projects for which offer was accepted in an earlier year.

Table 4: RSA and Single Investment Fund ⁽¹⁾ Scheme – Project Grants by Country Applications, Offers Accepted and Payments made from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023.

Country:	Financial year of application, acceptance or payment	Applications		Offers Accepted ⁽²⁾		Associated Project Costs (£000)	Forecast ⁽³⁾		Payments ⁽⁴⁾ (£000)
		No.	Value (£000)	No.	Value (£000)		New	Employment Safeguarded	
Great Britain:	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020-21	1	6	1	6	6	0	0	6
	2021-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland:	2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020-21	1	1	1	6	6	0	0	6
	2021-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2022-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wales:	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England: ⁽⁵⁾	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Welsh figures incorporate data from the Single Investment Fund Scheme.

(2) Accepted in period shown; includes projects for which the application was received in an earlier year. Revisions to offers in the year of initial acceptance.

(3) Forecast employment figures are based on company forecasts for the project at the time of offer.

(4) Payments made in period shown; includes payment on projects for which offer was accepted in an earlier year.

(5) English data relates to offers accepted of applications received before the scheme closure in England on 31 March 2004.

Table 5: RSA and Single Investment Fund ⁽¹⁾ Scheme - Made to UK and Foreign-owned Companies from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 and Cumulative Offers Accepted and Payments Made from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2023

Country:	Cumulative Offers Accepted 1.4.13 to 31.3.23						
	Payments 1.4.22 to 31.3.23 (£000)	No.	Value (£000)	Associate d Project Costs (£000)	New	Forecast Employment ⁽²⁾ Safeguarded	Payments 1.4.13 to 31.3.23 ⁽³⁾ (£000)
Great Britain:							
UK Owned	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25	9,336
Foreign Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,420
Total	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25	13,756
Scotland							
UK Owned	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25	9,336
Foreign Owned	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,420
Total	0	2	1,197	5,962	0	25	13,756
Wales:							
UK Owned							
Foreign Owned							
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
England: ⁽⁴⁾							
UK Owned	-						
Foreign Owned	-						
Total	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Welsh figures incorporates data from the Single Investment Fund Scheme.

(2) Forecast employment figures are based on company forecasts for the project at the time of offer.

(3) Payments made in period shown; includes payments on prior projects for which offer was accepted in an earlier year.

(4) English data relates to offers accepted of applications received before the scheme closure in England on 31 March 2004.

APPENDIX 3

Statistics relating to the Economy Futures Fund

Statistics Relating to the Economy Futures Fund Scheme

Table 1: Economy Futures Fund Grant Scheme Offers Accepted from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, with a value of £1,000,000 or greater.

	No.	Value (£000)	Associated project costs (£000)
Wales	2	10,800	62,800

(1) *The Economy Futures Fund is a Welsh Government scheme.*

APPENDIX 4

Statistics Relating to the Regional Growth Fund

Table 1: Final Offers Accepted from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 and Cumulative Total Offers Accepted and Payments Made

Round/scheme	TOTAL Number of finalised awards	TOTAL Value of offers (£m)	Payments under Section 7 in 2022/23 (£m)	Payment under Section 8 in 2022/23 (£m)	Number of payments made (all years) Section 7 & 8	Total actual payments (all years £m)
1-4	366	2,168	0	0	1,099	2,130
5	39	169	0	0	231	164
6	38	190	0	0	249	185
Exceptional	21	210	0	0	99	107
eRGF	13	271	29.9	6.2	49	96
Total	477	3,008	29.9	6.2	1,727	2,682
RGF Recovery / Repayments			-4	-3.7		-193

Table 2: Summary of RGF Awards by Region up to 31st March 2023

Region	Number of finalised awards to 31 Mar 22	Value (£m) finalised awards to 31 Mar 22
North West	87	453
North East	96	448
Yorkshire & Humber	50	286
West Midlands	80	319
East Midlands	28	176
East of England	22	106
South East (including London)	34	166
South West	45	221
National	35	833
Total	477	3,008

APPENDIX 5

Chairs and Members of the Industrial Development Advisory Boards

The names below represent the positions on 31 March 2023.

Welsh Industrial Development Advisory Board

Chair

Michael Macphail - Retired Director of Engineering, Tata Steel Europe.

Members

Alun Jones - has worked within the economic development sector for 30 years. He was appointed as an executive director with Menter a Busnes in 1997 and was the Group's Chief Executive from September 2003 to December 2022.

Ben Pritchard - leads Arup's work in Wales with over 20 years' experience supporting public and private sector clients. He has led projects across the UK, New Zealand and Australia with a particular focus on securing funding and delivery for transport and development related projects.

Mark Rhydderch-Roberts - is a former Investment Banker who has held senior positions at a number of Global Investment Banks including UBS, Lehman Brothers, Schroders and Societe Generale. He is currently a Non-Executive Director of the International Conference Centre Wales, Treasurer and Non-Executive Director of Glamorgan County Cricket Club and an Executive Director of Pontypridd RFC.

Professor Nigel Morgan - is Professor of Social Sustainability at the University of Surrey, having held professorial titles in several universities in the UK and Europe, including at Swansea University and Cardiff Met.

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

Sioned Edwards - is an ex Corporate Banker who currently assists businesses with their strategic development.

Industrial Development Advisory Board

The names below represent the positions on 31 March 2023.

Chair

Mr Kevin Taylor - previously been Chair of Hybrid Air Vehicles Ltd and before that was Managing Director of BAE Systems Applied Intelligence, the Cyber Division of BAE Systems Plc. Also previously been the Group Strategy Director as well as the Managing Director of the Military Air Business, and of the Submarines Business. A Chartered Engineer and a Fellow of the Institute of Engineering and Technology

Members

Ben Alexander - Was a director at Deutsche Bank in London where he was co-head of derivatives trading and subsequently a partner of Close Brothers Private Equity where he was involved in institutional fund raising and sat on the boards of a variety of UK companies. He is currently a partner of a strategic consultancy, a non-exec director of a virtual reality content business, a commercial adviser to the Cabinet Office and a member of the Finance Committee of Cambridge University.

Kay Ashton - Was a partner at Silverfleet Capital, a leading European private equity firm, until 2020. Having joined in 1992, she was responsible for a number of successful investments and was a member of the investment committee. She is still engaged with Silverfleet as a consultant and as a non-executive director of Sigma Components.

Sacira Coric - Director, leading Business Case and Project Finance advisory at Turner & Townsend LLP, an independent, global professional services company specialising in programme and cost management and advisory on major capital programmes in infrastructure, real estate and natural resources.

John Drake - Was Chief Commercial Counsel at Bird & Bird LLP, having been COO for 7 years until 2015. A qualified barrister, for over 20 years John was in industry in the offshore oil services, building services, telecommunications, electronic systems, radio navigation and transportation sectors in Asia and the UK, mostly as CEO in operational engineering and service provision businesses undertaking major change.

Ian Guthrie - Senior Managing Director and a member of the UK Executive at Jones Lang LaSalle, a New York listed Fortune 500 professional services company and a world leader in real estate services. He has specific responsibility for JLL's pan-EMEA loan advisory and restructuring business, which focuses on the sale or acquisition of European loan portfolios as well as the restructuring of real estate related entities facing some form of financial stress or distress.

Gail Lumsden - has significant experience in driving profitable growth and leading major change in large and small businesses in emerging and developed markets across Europe, US, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Over 20 years, Gail held senior executive roles in strategy, finance and business development; at Diageo, she took the lead on several mergers and acquisitions transactions and, as Group Strategy Director, helped transform SABMiller from a multi-local brewing business to a globally integrated branded beer business. Gail is a senior adviser to a variety of listed and

private companies and is an independent non-executive director of Real Good Food plc.

Cecilia McAnulty – Has spent most of her career advising, restructuring and investing in listed and private companies, many experiencing extreme operational and / or financial challenges. She was formerly a senior partner and portfolio manager at Centaurus Capital, a London based hedge fund, and headed similar businesses in Barclays Capital and Royal Bank of Scotland. She is a non-executive director and audit chair of Northern 2 PLC, an LSE listed venture capital trust and was recently appointed an independent non- executive director of Alcentra, a \$40 billion fund management business focused on debt and wholly owned by BNY Mellon.

Volker Schultz - Brings over 30 years of experience in the oil refining, marketing and petrochemical industries. He is CEO and a founding shareholder of Circle Gas Limited, a recently established company to provide affordable and clean pay-as-you-go LPG cooking fuel to low-income households in East Africa and beyond. He is a board member of Argent Energy Holdings Limited (a Swire Group company) and of SOCAR Turkey Enerji A.Ş.

Angus Knowles-Cutler - served as London office Managing Partner of Deloitte for 7 years until 2020. He has worked in services for over 30 years and has advised 170 organisations on major investment decisions, operational execution and progress reporting. He serves as business chair of the London Local Enterprise Partnership and is a member of the national LEP board. He co-chairs the London Royal Docks Enterprise Zone Development board.

Julie Tankard - is the Chief Financial Officer for the Port of London. Previously she was at BT plc as Vice President responsible for group contract and commercial management and before that was Vice President running the Global Services commercial finance team. Prior to joining BT, she was the Finance Director at Racal Datacom and worked for Unisys as a divisional Finance Director. She has been a Non-executive Director for a mental health Trust in Leeds and York where she chaired the Audit committee. Julie has over 30 years of finance experience and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants.

Diane Savory-Hill OBE - previously the Chief Operating Officer for fashion brand Superdry Plc (growing the business from SME to PLC). Most recently Diane has been Chair of GFirst Local Enterprise Partnership. She is chairing AIM-listed advanced material and graphene company, Versarien Plc since January 2022.

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