



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) Version 2

Applicable 2 December onwards

Guidance for Local Authorities (updated 4
March 2021)



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Contents

The guidance	4
Introduction	4
How will the grants be provided?	5
How much funding will be provided to businesses?	6
Who will receive this funding?	8
Will these grant schemes be subject to tax?	9
Managing the risk of fraud and payments in error	9
Pre- and post-event assurance	10
Monitoring and reporting requirements	11
Update to COVID-19 business grant subsidy allowance	12
Updated COVID-19 business grants subsidy allowances provided on the basis of the TCA	13
Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance	13
COVID-19 Business Grant Allowance	13
COVID-19 Business Grant Special Allowance	14
Article 10 of the Northern Ireland Protocol	15
General	15
Annex A – Post-payment reporting	16
Background	16
Process	16
Definitions	16
Data collections for evaluation	17
Annex B – Undertaking in difficulty	19

The guidance

1. This Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) Version 2 guidance is applicable from 00:01 on 2 December 2020 when the revised Tiers are introduced. At that point, this guidance will supersede the Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) guidance published 3 November 2020. For the period prior to 5 November, the previous version applies. For the period of national restrictions from 5 November to 2 December, the LRSG (Closed) Addendum applied.
2. This guidance is intended to support Local Authorities in administering the Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) for businesses that are still open but severely impacted by Tier 2 or Tier 3 restrictions.
3. This strand of LRSG support was announced 22 October 2020 to help kickstart recovery for businesses that are not legally required to close but are severely impacted by the restrictions under Tier 2 and 3. This version of the guidance applies to England only from 2 December 2020.
4. This guidance is issued by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy to Local Authorities and sets out the criteria for the Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open).
5. Local Authority enquiries on this measure should be addressed to businessgrantfunds@beis.gov.uk. Businesses seeking information should refer to the Government's business support website: <https://www.businesssupport.gov.uk/>

Introduction

6. On Thursday 22 October, the Government announced additional funding to support businesses under restrictions in Tier 2 or Tier 3. This is support for businesses that are not legally required to close but which are severely impacted by the localised restrictions on socialising put in place to manage coronavirus and save lives. See announcement: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plan-for-jobs-chancellor-increases-financial-support-for-businesses-and-workers>
7. On Monday 23 November, the Government's COVID-19 Winter Plan was published, with changes announced to the Tier system. See announcement: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-publishes-covid-winter-plan>
8. Localised restrictions are legally binding restrictions imposed on specific Local Authority areas or multiple Local Authority areas, where the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care uses powers in Part 2A of the Public Health

(Control of Disease) Act 1984 in response to the threat posed by coronavirus and commonly as part of a wider set of measures.

9. This support will take the form of a grant funding scheme in Financial Year 2020-2021.
10. This grant scheme will be available to Local Authorities subject to Tier 2 or Tier 3 restrictions.
11. Local Authorities that have been under Tier 2 or Tier 3 restrictions since 1 August 2020 or which have since entered into restrictions under Tier 2 or Tier 3 will receive grant funding to support businesses in their local economies that have been severely impacted.
12. Local Authorities that accessed the Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) due to Tier 2 restrictions will continue to be provided with funding to support severely impacted businesses under the scheme if the Local Authority moves into Tier 3.
13. In the event of renewed widespread national 'lockdown' restrictions being imposed, the Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) will cease to apply, as relevant businesses will receive funding through the LRSG (Closed), subject to addendums.
14. LRSG (Open) allocations are calculated using Valuation Office Agency (VOA) SCAT code data¹ on the number of hospitality, accommodation and leisure businesses in that Local Authority geography that have not been required to close, including a 5% top-up. Where this methodology indicates a value of less than 6% of the estimated LRSG (Closed) scheme, the LRSG (Open) scheme allocations will be increased to 6% of the estimated LRSG (Closed) scheme.
15. Local Authorities are not expected to use SCAT codes to determine business eligibility.
16. The Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) is aimed at hospitality, hotel, bed & breakfast and leisure businesses. Local Authorities will have discretion as to how to award grant funding to individual businesses. The grant funding can only be spent on business grants.

How will the grants be provided?

17. Localised restrictions are legally binding restrictions imposed on specific Local Authority areas or multiple Local Authority areas in response to the threat posed by coronavirus.

¹ Operational code used by the VOA to classify a property's use for administrative purposes.

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18. In line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, Government will provide grant funding to Local Authorities to support eligible businesses that are affected by Tier 2 or 3 restrictions. This funding was previously provided on a rolling 28-day basis, but following the national lockdown between 5 November and 2 December, it will be provided in rolling 14-day eligibility cycles for as long as Tier 2 or 3 restrictions apply, in line with the grant offer letter sent to Local Authorities (using a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003).
 19. Local Authorities, which are the recognised business rates billing authorities in England, will receive funding from Government and be responsible for making payments to businesses.
 20. Funding will be payable for restrictions beginning 2 December 2020.
 21. Local Authorities entering Tier 2 or Tier 3 restrictions will receive LRSG (Open) payments based on 14-day eligibility cycles.
 22. Local Authorities can determine the payment schedule and timings for these grants to businesses. However, we strongly encourage Local Authorities to do all they can to make payments to eligible businesses as quickly as possible in order to help businesses in need.
 23. In the event that different Wards within a single Local Authority move into different Tiers of restrictions, but one of those Wards moves into Tier 2 or Tier 3, the relevant Local Authority will receive funding to cover the whole Local Authority.
 24. Local Authorities have the freedom to determine the precise eligibility criteria for these grants. However, Government would expect the funding to be targeted at hospitality, hotel, bed & breakfast and leisure businesses. Local Authorities should consider how the Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open) funding can help kickstart recovery by supporting sustainable businesses that have not been legally required to close but which are severely impacted by Tier 2 or 3 restrictions.
 25. The application closure date for this scheme is 31 March 2021 and final payments must be made by 30 April 2021.
 26. We are committed to meeting the New Burdens costs to Local Authorities for this scheme. A New Burdens Assessment will be completed, and funding will then be provided to Local Authorities.

How much funding will be provided to businesses?

27. The Government has announced the following funding tiers as a guide for Local Authorities. We would anticipate that Local Authorities provide grant funding under the following tiers, unless there is a local economic need to deviate:

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- a. Grants of up to £467 per 14-day period for businesses occupying hereditaments with a rateable value of exactly £15,000 or under on the date of the commencement of the local restrictions.
 - b. Grants of up to £700 per 14-day period for businesses occupying hereditaments with a rateable value over £15,000 and less than £51,000 on the date of the commencement of the local restrictions.
 - c. Grants of up to £1,050 per 14-day period for businesses occupying hereditaments with a rateable value of exactly £51,000 or above on the date of the commencement of the local restrictions.
28. Local Authorities are best placed to determine local needs for supporting recovery. We want Local Authorities to exercise their local knowledge and discretion and we recognise that economic need will vary across the country. Therefore, while we are setting suggested criteria for the funding, we are allowing Local Authorities to determine exactly which businesses to support.
29. In taking decisions on the appropriate level of grant, Local Authorities may want to take into account the level of fixed costs faced by the business in question, the number of employees, whether they are unable to trade online and the consequent scale of coronavirus losses.
30. It may be that smaller amounts of funding are more suitable for the smallest businesses in a Local Authority area, enabling a Local Authority to help more businesses that are sustainable in the long term.
31. It is recognised that Local Authorities are likely to need to run some form of application process. This will allow Local Authorities to undertake proportionate pre-payment checks to confirm eligibility relative to their local scheme and to allow each Local Authority to determine how to use its discretion in relation to the appropriate level of grant. Prepayment checks must include confirmation that, by accepting payments, recipients are in compliance with subsidy allowance conditions.
32. Local Authorities may wish to consider collaborating as they design their discretionary schemes to ensure there is consistency where they are working across a functional economic area (e.g. a Mayoral Combined Authority or Local Enterprise Partnership area). They may want to engage with MCAs and LEPs to ensure alignment and reduce duplication with other local discretionary business grants that may have been established.
33. Local Authorities should set out the scope of their discretionary grant scheme on their website, providing clear guidance on which types of business are being prioritised, as well as the rationale for the level of grant to be provided.
34. Where limits to funding available for this scheme require Local Authorities to prioritise which types of businesses will receive funding, it will be up to Local Authorities to determine which types of business are most relevant to their local economy. There will be no penalty for Local Authorities because of their use of discretion to prioritise some business types.

Who will receive this funding?

35. Businesses that are in administration, are insolvent or where a striking-off notice has been made are not eligible for funding under this scheme.
36. Businesses that have already received grant payments that equal the maximum permitted levels of subsidy will not be eligible to receive funding.
37. Eligible businesses that have a voluntary agreement but are not insolvent, in liquidation or in administration will be eligible to receive a grant if they are still trading and operating, subject to subsidy allowance conditions.
38. Local Authorities must use their discretion in identifying the right business to receive this funding, based on their application process.
39. We are asking Local Authorities to prioritise hospitality, hotel, bed & breakfast and leisure businesses for grants funding in this scheme. The list is not exhaustive but is intended as a guide to Local Authorities on the types of business that the Government considers should be a priority for the scheme.
40. Businesses must have been trading the day before local restrictions came into force to be eligible to receive funding under this scheme.
41. For the purposes of this grant scheme, a business is considered to be trading if it is engaged in business activity. This should be interpreted as carrying on a trade or profession, or buying and selling goods or services in order to generate turnover. Fully constituted businesses in liquidation, dissolved, struck off or subject to a striking-off notice are not eligible under these conditions.

To help further, some trading indicators are included below that can help assess what can be defined as trading for the purposes of the grant schemes. Indicators that a business is trading are:

- The business has staff on furlough
- The business continues to trade online, via click and collect services etc.
- The business is not in liquidation, dissolved, struck off or subject to a striking of notice or under notice
- The business is engaged in business activity; managing accounts, preparing for reopening, planning and implementing COVID-safe measures

This list of indicators is not exhaustive and Local Authorities must use their discretion to determine if a business is trading.

42. Where Local Authorities have previously rejected applications from businesses that were not open, but can be considered to have been trading, Local Authorities are asked to revisit these applications and pay these businesses retrospectively.

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43. The Local Authority must call or write to the business, stating that, by accepting the grant payment, the business confirms that they are eligible for the grant schemes. This includes where Local Authorities already have bank details for businesses and are in a position to send out funding immediately, or where the Local Authority is sending a cheque to a business.
 44. Businesses will need to notify their Local Authority if they no longer meet the eligibility criteria for additional grants at any point in each 14-day grant cycle period.

Will these grant schemes be subject to tax?

45. Grant income received by a business is taxable. The Local Restrictions Support Grant will need to be included as income in the tax return of the business.
46. Only businesses that make an overall profit once grant income is included will be subject to tax.

Managing the risk of fraud and payments in error

47. The Government will not accept deliberate manipulation and fraud. Any business caught falsifying their records to gain additional grant money will face prosecution, and any funding issued will be recovered, as may any grants paid in error.
48. Local Authorities must continue to ensure the safe administration of grants and that appropriate measures are put in place, pre-award, to mitigate against the increased risks of fraud and payment error. In this respect, grant administrators are encouraged to supplement existing controls with digital tools to support efficient, appropriate and accurate grants awards.
49. The Government Grants Management Function have waived the annual fee and made their digital due-diligence tool, Spotlight, available to Local Authorities to support the administration of COVID-19 emergency grants until 31 March 2021. Use of Spotlight to support pre-award due diligence is strongly recommended.
50. Spotlight complements existing pre-award due-diligence checks and highlights areas of risk to inform grant-making decisions, through fundamental due diligence checks. In particular, Spotlight can quickly and easily flag where organisations have recently become inactive, to support Local Authorities to review the ongoing viability of recipients prior to making awards.
51. Spotlight can also provide enhanced due diligence, through a paid-for service, and grant administrators are encouraged to consider the benefits of enhanced

due diligence.

52. Local Authorities should discuss their digital tool requirements with the Government Grants Management Function at:
spotlightlocalauthority@cabinetoffice.gov.uk

Pre- and post-event assurance

53. All Local Authorities are required to follow this guidance and conduct activity to provide assurance that the grants have been paid out in line with the eligibility and subsidy allowance conditions for these schemes.
54. The general principle applies that Local Authorities are responsible and accountable for the lawful use of funds under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972. The Section 151 Officer within the Local Authority is required to exercise their duties in line with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) guidance, ensuring their oversight of the proper administration of financial affairs within the Local Authority, including of these grants.
55. Local Authorities must be satisfied that all subsidy allowance requirements have been fully complied with when making grant payments. Full details, including sample declaration forms, are contained in in this guidance.
56. To deliver this assurance requirement, Local Authorities should develop pre- and post-payment assurance plans for each grant scheme. There should be an eligibility check and a recipient check on all payments, whether pre- or post-payment. The plans should set out the actions and checks Local Authorities will undertake to ascertain regularity of payments. They should cover the pre-payment checks for grants still to be paid, but also the post payment assurance checking regime that the Local Authority will introduce to identify irregular payments.
57. The volume and depth of checks that a Local Authority undertakes as detailed in these plans should be proportionate to the grant value versus the cost of the check, and informed by a Fraud Risk Assessment of the likelihood of error and/or fraud in the payments they have made.
58. Consequently, Fraud Risk Assessments should also be undertaken for each grant scheme and comprise part of the assurance plan. To support Local Authorities in developing their risk assessments the Department will provide risk assessment templates tailored to the relevant funds.
59. The Government Grants Management Function and Counter Fraud Function will support Local Authorities to carry out post-event assurance work to identify high risk payments and to estimate and measure the likely incidence of fraud and error that has occurred in the scheme. This requires

statistically significant sample testing of key residual risks to assess the level of fraud / error that has arisen from the residual aspect of identified fraud risks. Post-event assurance is therefore dependent upon a detailed fraud risk assessment being undertaken for the scheme. Guidance will be made available to Local Authorities to support the development of Post Event Assurance Action Plans.

60. Where checks discover that payments have been made in error or have been claimed as a result of fraud, any initial recovery action will need to be undertaken by the Local Authority.

Monitoring and reporting requirements

61. Local Authorities must retain necessary data and BEIS will undertake regular data collection exercises. The data will include:
- number of applications received for the scheme,
 - number of payments being processed,
 - number of actual payments, and
 - value of payments made.
62. Local Authorities may be required to provide data in order to allow reporting by Parliamentary constituency. BEIS will work with Local Authorities to facilitate such reporting.
63. Annex A contains information on Post Payment Monitoring requirements.
64. Local Authorities will be asked to provide a monthly report to the Department comprising an update on their Fraud Risk Assessments and pre- and post-payment assurance activities as they are delivered over the lifetime of each of these grants separately. The Department will provide a reporting template in due course.
65. If Local Authorities detect fraud (successful rather than attempted), or if they suspect fraud (attempted as well as actual) that is organised, large scale or systematic, or which crosses Local Authority boundaries, they must report it in real time. We recommend Local Authorities report it simultaneously to the dedicated inboxes at the National Anti Fraud Network (intel@nafn.gov.uk) and the National Investigation Service (report@natis.pnn.police.uk). Local Authorities may be contacted for further information to assist with lines of enquiry being pursued.
66. The Government Counter Fraud Function has worked in partnership with Experian to introduce two new complementary products to assist public bodies in addressing residual fraud risks when dispersing funds for the COVID-19 financial support schemes by addressing their residual fraud risks. These tools will allow Local Authorities to:

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- a. verify the bank accounts of companies in receipt of these business grants; and
 - b. provide insight into whether the company was trading at the relevant date for these grants.
67. These tools are available via the National Fraud Initiative (NFI) and can be used for both pre- and post-payment checks. They apply to both registered companies (at Companies House) and unregistered companies such as sole traders. For further information and to access the tools, please email helpdesk@nfi.gov.uk
68. This monitoring and reporting is in addition to any relevant reporting requirements under subsidy control rules.

Update to COVID-19 business grant subsidy allowance

69. The EU State aid rules no longer apply to subsidies granted in the UK following the end of the transition period, which ended on 31 December 2020. This does not impact the limited circumstances in which State aid rules still apply under the Withdrawal Agreement, specifically Article 10 of the Northern Ireland Protocol. The United Kingdom remains bound by its international commitments, including subsidy obligations set out in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) with the EU. BEIS Guidance for public authorities explaining the subsidies chapter of the TCA, World Trade Organisation rules on subsidies, and other international commitments can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/complying-with-the-uks-international-obligations-on-subsidy-control-guidance-for-public-authorities>
70. On Thursday 4 March new subsidy allowances were established for the COVID-19 business grants schemes, on the basis of the principles set out in Article 3.4 of the TCA.
71. From Thursday 4 March Local Authorities must apply the updated scheme rules set out in this guidance document.
72. The updated scheme rules set out in this guidance document do not apply retrospectively. Therefore, where a Local Authority has previously rejected an applicant's application before Thursday 4 March on the grounds that the applicant had reached previous scheme limits, the Local Authority must not revisit this decision. The applicant may however submit a new application if still within a current payment cycle.
73. If an applicant, that has previously reached the subsidy allowance limit, applies for past payment cycles, Local Authorities should not accept applications or make retrospective payments to those businesses where the payment cycle has passed. For example, Local Authorities should not accept applications for the LRSG (Closed) Addendum scheme, where the eligibility

period was 5 November 2020 to 2 December 2020, as the payment cycle has passed for businesses that had reached the subsidy allowance limit during that period.

Updated COVID-19 business grants subsidy allowances provided on the basis of the TCA

74. The following scheme rules are to be applied to COVID-19 business grants on the basis of the EU-UK Trade and Co-operation Agreement (TCA).
75. The below scheme rules should be applied to applicants at the level of economic actor, which is defined as an entity or a group of entities constituting a single economic entity regardless of its legal status, that is engaged in an economic activity by offering goods or services on a market.
76. There are three subsidy allowances for this scheme set out below: Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance, the COVID-19 Business Grant Allowance and the COVID-19 Business Grant Special Allowance.

Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance

77. Grants may be paid in accordance with Article 3.2(4) of the TCA, which enables an applicant to receive up to a maximum level of subsidy without engaging Chapter 3 of the TCA. This allowance is 325,000 Special Drawing Rights, to a single economic actor over any period of three fiscal years, which is the equivalent of £335,000 as at 2 March 2021². An applicant may elect not to receive grants under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance and instead receive grants only using the below allowances available under this scheme.

COVID-19 Business Grant Allowance

78. Where the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance has been reached, grants may be paid in compliance with the Principles set out in Article 3.4 of the TCA and in compliance with Article 3.2(3) of the TCA under the COVID-19 Business Grant Allowance (subsidies granted on a temporary basis to respond to a national or global economic emergency). For the purposes of these scheme rules, this allowance is £1,600,000 per single economic actor. This allowance includes any grants previously received under the COVID-19 business grant schemes and any State aid previously received under Section 3.1 of the European Commission's Temporary Framework across any other UK scheme. This may be combined with the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance to equal £1,935,000 (subject to the exact amount applicable under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance using the Special Drawing Right calculator).

² The Special Drawing Right calculator here can be used to calculate the exchange rate on the day the subsidy is awarded: https://coinmill.com/SDR_calculator.html

COVID-19 Business Grant Special Allowance

79. Where an applicant has reached its limit under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance and COVID-19 Business Grant Allowance, it may be able to access a further allowance of funding under these scheme rules of up to £9,000,000 per single economic actor, provided the following conditions are met:
- a. The Special Allowance covers only the applicant's uncovered fixed costs incurred during the period between 1 March 2020 and 31 March 2022, including such costs incurred in any part of that period ('eligible period');
 - b. Applicants must demonstrate a decline in turnover during the eligible period of at least 30% compared to the same period in 2019. The calculation of losses will be based on audited accounts or official statutory accounts filed at Companies House, or approved accounts submitted to HMRC which includes information on the applicant's profit and loss;
 - c. 'Uncovered fixed costs' means fixed costs not otherwise covered by profit, insurance or other subsidies;
 - d. The grant payment must not exceed 70% of the applicant's uncovered fixed costs, except for micro and small enterprises (for the purposes of this scheme defined as less than 50 employees and less than £9,000,000 of annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet), where the grant payment must not exceed 90% of the uncovered fixed costs;
 - e. Grant payments under this allowance must not exceed £9,000,000 per single economic actor. This allowance includes any grants previously received in accordance with Section 3.12 of the European Commission's Temporary Framework; all figures used must be gross, that is, before any deduction of tax or other charge;
 - g. Grants provided under this allowance shall not be cumulated with other subsidies for the same costs.
80. An applicant must be able to provide the necessary documentation to demonstrate it is eligible for funding under this COVID-19 Business Grant Special Allowance. Local Authorities must first verify that an applicant can meet all the criteria set out under this allowance before providing further funding under this allowance.
81. Grants provided in excess of the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance may not be granted to applicants that were defined as an 'undertaking in difficulty' (as defined in Annex B below) on 31 December 2019. In derogation to the above, grants can be granted to micro or small enterprises (as defined above) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency proceedings.
82. Local Authorities must ensure the remaining applicable provisions of the subsidies chapter of the TCA are complied with. In particular, the

Transparency obligations under Article 3.7. The transparency database can be found at <https://manageuksubsidies.beis.gov.uk/>. All schemes and individual awards over £500,000 must be uploaded within six months of being granted. Any ad hoc awards of at least 325,000 Special Drawing Rights over three years to an individual beneficiary must also be uploaded within six months of being granted. For access to and any further questions on the database, please contact the BEIS subsidy control team at subsidycontrol@beis.gov.uk.

83. Local Authorities still need to comply with reporting requirements to the European Commission in respect of grants previously granted under the European Commission's Temporary Framework before the Transition Period ended on 31 December 2020.

Article 10 of the Northern Ireland Protocol

84. Grants in scope of Article 10 of the Northern Ireland Protocol remain subject to EU State aid rules³, following the end of the Transition Period which ended on 31 December 2020. Article 10 provides that EU State aid rules will continue to apply to the UK in respect of measures which affect trade in goods and electricity between Northern Ireland and the European Union.
85. In assessing whether Article 10 may apply, Local Authorities are directed to Section 7 of the technical BEIS Guidance which covers the practical application of Article 10. Local Authorities applying Article 10 must follow Section 7 of the technical BEIS Guidance.

General

86. BEIS may vary the terms of these schemes or suspend or close the schemes with immediate effect, without notice and at any time.
87. For the avoidance of doubt, grants under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance, the COVID-19 Business Grant Allowance and the COVID-19 Business Grant Special Allowance may be combined for a potential total allowance of £10,935,000 (subject to the exact amount applicable under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance using the Special Drawing Right calculator).

³ This means grants in scope of Article 10 of the Northern Ireland Protocol must comply with the provisions set out in the 4th amendment of the State aid Temporary Framework dated 13 October 2020.

Annex A – Post-payment reporting

Background

1. Local Authorities will be required to report to the department on the grant fund.
2. Weekly reports will cover:
 - Numbers of businesses eligible for the scheme
 - Number of actual payments per restriction period
 - Total amount of actual payments
 - Issues encountered in implementing the scheme to allow BEIS to support development of solutions with Local Authorities
3. These returns should be completed using the DELTA Reporting system.
4. In addition to weekly performance monitoring reports, we may ask Local Authorities to provide data in order to allow reporting by Parliamentary constituency.

Process

5. Local Authorities will report on progress in making payments to eligible rate paying businesses, for each period of restrictions.
6. Each report will only cover grants provided by Local Authorities to eligible business during the period as per paragraph 9. The Cities and Local Growth Unit will consolidate the reports to create an accumulative total and monitor progress against the initial allocation of funding per Local Authority.

Definitions

Number of applications received under each element of the scheme (£467, £700, £1,050)	Number of applications received (in that restriction period) under each element of the scheme (£467, £700, £1,050)
Total number of grants provided under each element of the scheme (£467, £700, £1,050)	Number of grants paid (in that restriction period) to the eligible businesses identified by the Local Authorities, under each element of the scheme (£467, £700, £1,050)

Total value of payment made under each element of the scheme (£467, £700, £1,050)	Value of grants paid (in that restriction period) to the eligible businesses identified by the Local Authorities.
Comments	Highlight in this box issues that Local Authorities are encountering while implementing the scheme.

Data collections for evaluation

7. Local Authorities are also required to collect information from businesses receiving these grant payments, and will be expected to account for how the funding has been spent. Grant recipients should also be advised that they may be contacted for research purposes, and that their data will be shared with BEIS for research and evaluation purposes.
8. It is vitally important that we have this information centrally to allow us to understand and evaluate how the provision is working. We do this for a number of different reasons, including;
 - a. Accountability – to provide a clear and transparent basis for why this policy has been implemented, and its progress over time
 - b. Efficiency – ensuring that we are maximising the value delivered from this public spending and ensuring opportunities for analysis and learning for the future
 - c. Effectiveness – ensuring that policy makes a positive impact and understanding the context of when that happens
9. We are continuing to develop the mechanism by which Local Authorities can frequently generate and share this information with BEIS, including working with system providers, which is the most cost-effective way of collecting a wide data set. Local Authorities will need to ensure they have appropriate data protection arrangements in line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. We will fully support Local Authorities through this data collection. Please do contact lagrants.data@beis.gov.uk if you have any queries.
10. The list below sets out the minimum information we require Local Authorities to collect for Local Restrictions Support Grants, Additional Restrictions Grant, Christmas Support Payment for wet-led pubs, and the Closed Businesses Lockdown Payment:
 - a. Business Rate Payer name

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- b. Hereditament address
 - c. Ratepayer email address
 - d. Size of business the grant relates to
 - e. Sector
 - f. Unique identifier (preferably Company Reference Number)
 - g. Grant awarded
 - h. Amount of grant paid
 - i. Date grant paid
 - j. Grant name

11. This provides important information that will support evaluation and further our understanding of the impact of the grants. Further details including the definitions of the terms above and an example spreadsheet will be circulated with each monthly data collection.

Annex B – Undertaking in difficulty

'Undertaking in difficulty' means an undertaking in respect of which at least one of the following circumstances occurs:

(a) In the case of a limited liability company (other than an SME that has been in existence for less than three years) where more than half of its subscribed share capital has disappeared as a result of accumulated losses. This is the case when deduction of accumulated losses from reserves (and all other elements generally considered as part of the own funds of the company) leads to a negative cumulative amount that exceeds half of the subscribed share capital. For the purposes of this provision, 'share capital' includes, where relevant, any share premium.

(b) In the case of a company where at least some members have unlimited liability for the debt of the company (other than an SME that has been in existence for less than three years) where more than half of its capital as shown in the company accounts has disappeared as a result of accumulated losses.

(c) Where the undertaking is subject to collective insolvency proceedings or fulfils the criteria for being placed in collective insolvency proceedings at the request of its creditors.

(d) Where the undertaking has received rescue aid and has not yet reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee or has received restructuring aid and is still subject to a restructuring plan.

(e) In the case of an undertaking that is not an SME, where, for the past two years:

(1) the undertaking's book debt to equity ratio has been greater than 7.5 and

(2) the undertaking's EBITDA interest coverage ratio has been below 1.0.