

RGF Round 3 Project Bidding Guidance

This document provides guidance about how to complete the project application form for Regional Growth Fund (RGF) Round 3. A separate guidance document is available for the programme application form.

In completing the application form you should refer to the glossary of terms at www.bis.gov.uk/rgf

Freedom of Information		
Fol	Provide reasons why you do not wish the operating department to release the answers to any of the selected questions under a Freedom of Information Request. Please identify by question reference where information is considered sensitive.	
	Character limit - 3,000	
Section A: Applicant contact information		
A01 to A14	Contact information and administrative data for the primary contact for the bid. This should be the person the RGF Secretariat will contact with any questions regarding your bid.	
Section B: Project description		
B01	Provide the name of one organisation or body that will be the principal recipient of RGF funds.	
	RGF recipients and other partners should be listed in Section E of part 2 of the application form (the Excel Spreadsheet)	
B02	Provide the name of one organisation or body that will be responsible for the delivery of the project. (This may be the same as B01)	
B03	Refer to the guidance on public sector classification at:	
	http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/classification_sector.pdf	
B04	Refer to Annex 1 of the General Block Exemption Regulations at:	
	http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/reform/gber_final_en. pdf	
B05	Provide the title of the project. This should clearly reflect the main activity of the bid.	
	Character limit - 100	
B06	State the total amount of RGF funding required.	
B07	State the region of the location of the main project. For clarification of region, refer to	
	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner- s-guide/maps/index.html or	

	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/maps/regions-and-their-constituent-countiesunitary-authorities-as-at-2011.pdf
B08	State the postcode of the location of the main project.
B09	Provide a brief description of the project that captures the main elements. This should clearly state the aims and represent a true reflection of what the project will achieve.
	Character limit - 1,000
B10	Provide a brief description of the text that can be used in public communications if your bid is successful.
	Character limit - 800
B11	List up to five key local endorsements (e.g. Local Enterprise Partnership or a local Further Education college) that you have received for the project and attach the letters of support to the application (including contact details so that we can verify the support).
Section C	: Employment impact
Section C	Complete Section C (Employment impact) of Part 2 of the application form. The information this produces can be used to answer questions in this section.
C01	Provide an estimate of the number of years the project will create jobs: your answer here will provide the basis of the terms and conditions of the grant, if the bid is successful.
	To answer this question you will have to complete Section C (Employment Impact) of Part 2 of the application form (the Excel spreadsheet),
C02 to C05	Provide the average number of direct/indirect jobs provided (either created or safeguarded) over the life of the project.
	Analysis of job impacts should relate to full-time jobs and full-time equivalents only, where:
	 Full-time job (FT) = 30 hours or more per week;
	 Part-time job (PT) = more than 15 hours, but fewer than 30 hours per week;
	Two part-time jobs of 15-29 hours per week = one full-time equivalent (FTE).
	Jobs created and jobs safeguarded must be listed separately. Where direct employment impacts occur away from the main programme location(s) (e.g. field sales posts) this should be identified in the Notes column in the spreadsheet.
	Job Title – for each distinct type of job created or safeguarded, the applicant should make an entry in a separate line in the table.

NVQ Level – this should relate to the required skill level in order to fulfil the requirements of the job. NVQ levels are used as a common metric for expressing the skill level associated with a particular job. Guidance on classification can be found in Part 2, Section E of the application form

Salary – this should be the gross annual basic salary (excluding any overtime, commission, expenses, bonus and shift pay and excluding employer contributions), stated in 2012 prices.

Direct Jobs – direct jobs are those employed directly as a result of the investment by a programme partner. Employment milestones that trigger payment of support will be derived from the assessment of direct jobs. This may include temporary jobs e.g. in construction, which should be clearly identified in the pro-forma with an indication of the period over which these jobs will continue.

Indirect Jobs - indirect jobs are those individuals employed as a result of the programme by some other entity, not identified as a programme partner. Indirect jobs will not be used to establish employment milestones. Indirect jobs include employment impacts within the supply chain or as a result of the wider economic benefits unlocked by the investment (such as infrastructure). Jobs created through income multipliers should not be included.

Jobs Created – these are new jobs that will be created as a direct result of the investment projects supported by the programme (and would not be created if the programme did not go ahead). This may include temporary jobs e.g. in construction, which should be clearly identified in the pro-forma with an indication of the period over which these jobs will continue.

Jobs Safeguarded – these are jobs that will be maintained as a result of the investment projects supported by the project. Jobs can only be considered safeguarded where there is real threat that they will be lost in the near future if the programme does not proceed. Jobs created/safeguarded (even where these have the same job title) should be entered on separate lines.

To allow valuation of both direct and indirect impacts, applicants should include distributional impacts of employment created/safeguarded – for example, jobs likely to be taken up by individuals who would otherwise be unemployed. Supporting evidence should be used to substantiate these expected impacts e.g. accessibility/proximity to deprived neighbourhoods, skill level of jobs created/safeguarded, co-working with voluntary and community sector (VCS) groups.

C06

Evidence and guidance on how transport improvements can contribute to economic growth is available at:

- http://www.dft.gov.uk/webtag/
- http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dft.gov. uk/pgr/economics/rdg/webia/webmethodology/sportwiderecono

micbenefi3137.pdf

Guidance on employment densities associated with different types of property use is available at:

http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/public/documents/Em
 ploy-Den.pdf

Provide information and evidence on the indirect employment impacts, where this is possible. Expected employment impacts should be set out to include details of the assumptions being made and the data and research that have been used to draw these.

This information should be detailed in the pro-forma in Section A of Part 2 of the application form, indicating that they are indirect jobs.

Provide a separate, detailed description of any research and development activities, identifying activities that would not otherwise go forward in the UK if the project or programme was not successful.

Character limit - 600

C07 to C10

Complete Section B (Geographical Impact) of Part 2 of the application form, to show the **estimated** spread of impacts (both direct and indirect jobs) at the local authority district level, recognising that impacts could occur in areas which are not near to the project location. The location should refer to the workplace not the place of residence.

In order for the jobs created to be assessed against the second objective of the fund – to support in particular those areas and communities that are currently dependent on the public sector make the transition to sustainable private sector led growth and prosperity – it will be necessary for applicants to set out where specific impacts will fall. Official statistics which will be used to assess the locations of the programme coverage against this objective and the data can be found on the Regional Growth Fund website: http://www.bis.gov.uk/rgf

Please note: for the purposes of assessing reliance on public sector employment, "Unknown districts elsewhere in England" data will be treated as the national average for England. Employment impacts outside England will not be included in the analysis.

C11

Consider any links with other initiatives or related activities taking place in the area, or by key partners and the realistic economic prospects of the area to answer this question. As part of this you may refer to:

- whether you have contacted a local authority or Local Enterprise Partnership either in the preparation of your bid and refer to any resulting support or otherwise (if your bid is not a formal partnership with either);
- synergies with other projects or initiatives going ahead in the

area, either public or private;

- an economic vision for the area, as agreed by the local authority or Local Enterprise Partnership, or key local policies; and
- the socio-economic characteristics of the locality and how the project relates to them. This may include: specific reference to comparative advantage; specialist skills or infrastructure which support the project; or barriers to growth which the project may address, such as congestion or a skills shortfall.

With regard to investments which unlock/enable economic activity and indirectly result in goods or services being offered to market, applicants should provide the information described above, both for the project to be directly funded by the RGF as well as the economic activity unlocked by the investment.

Character limit - 600

Section D: Sources and uses of funding

D01

All sources of funding for the investment should be identified - covering the total investment requirements for the project.

Private sector funding listed must relate to expenditure that will achieve the outcomes of the project. Any private sector funding that is labelled as match-funding (i.e. is conditional on public sector investment through the RGF) must also demonstrate that the funding would not materialise without public support (i.e. is additional).

All public sector funding related to the project should be clearly identified. This includes any application or planned application for European match funding (e.g. ERDF) or expected national and sub-national funding. The applicant should provide details of the public body making the award and the name of the scheme.

Against each source of funding - indicate whether the funding is confirmed, and if so, the terms of this arrangement. Where funding has not been confirmed this should be made clear along with an indication of the state of negotiations and expected terms.

If applying for a loan or loan guarantee from the RGF, set out the terms on which this support is sought in Section C of Part 2 of the application form. The proposed terms should reflect the minimum terms that make the project a viable proposition.

The provision of a loan (or loan guarantee) at market rates carries an opportunity cost to Government which must be measured i.e. funds lent by Government are essentially tied up and cannot be deployed on alternative projects over the term of the loan (or loan guarantee).

The provision of a loan (or loan guarantee) at less-than-market rates carries an additional grant-equivalent cost to Government. This additional cost is measured as the difference between the

favourable terms agreed with Government and the terms that would be charged in the market.

In order to make these calculations, the Government must understand what the applicant proposes in relation to:

- The term (duration) of the loan;
- The drawdown profile (e.g. staged or single payment);
- The repayment profile (e.g. payment holidays, annual linear repayment, bullet repayment etc);
- The interest rate (or premium) payable to Government.

D02

Set out in the table the main uses of the funding for this project. The total amount should equal the sources of funding identified in Question D01.

Section E: Why do you need RGF funding?

E01

Identify the minimum amount of support required to take this project forward, in order to maximise the probability of success of your application.

Make a quantitative assessment of the minimum amount of support required to bring forward the project as proposed. This calculation should be driven by financial analysis of the project, with reference to any relevant alternative investment options. The applicant's calculations should be clear and supported by a commentary on key assumptions and factors (e.g. overdraft limits, alternative location costs, gearing etc). Any supporting documentation, market data or analysis that substantiates this assessment should be provided.

Please note that once an offer of support has been accepted, no allowance can be given for any subsequent increase in overall project costs.

Specify, with justification, the type of financial instrument that is considered most appropriate (e.g. grant, loan, loan guarantee), and their preferred timing/profile of this support by year (or quarter if available).

Character limit - 1,200

E02

The following list should be considered in response to this question.

In the absence of RGF support, the project as proposed will:

- Go ahead without public support;
- Go ahead with other public support (please specify which other type of public support);
- Be abandoned;
- Go ahead outside of the UK;

- Go ahead in another part of the UK;
- Go ahead on a reduced scale (please specify the nature of the reduction in scale);
- Go ahead on a slower timescale (please specify the length of the delay);
- Some combination of the above.

The applicant should provide an explanation and commercial justification of the response. Where possible, refer to relevant financial metrics/thresholds for the project as proposed, and draw comparisons with the alternative course of action identified above.

Character limit - 1,200

Section F: State aid

F01

Briefly state why the amount of RGF support applied for is considered to be compatible with State aid rules. Refer to the General Block Exemption Regulation and other State aid frameworks:

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/reform/gber_final_en.pdf

Section G: Market outlook

G01

Describe the main products or service directly offered to the market by a project partner as a result of the investment e.g. a new product offered to the market as a result of a new manufacturing plant. Project bids where the applicant is unclear about the product or service will be at a disadvantage.

Where a bid is seeking support for an investment which will not result in goods or services being offered to the market directly (e.g. public sector infrastructure such as a road junction or land remediation), describe the additional economic activity that the investment will unlock (e.g. additional commercial space).

Character limit - 200

G02

For the product or service identified, use supporting quantitative and qualitative evidence to define the relevant market (in terms of product and geography) and:

- identify the size of the market in terms of both value and volume;
- identify typical profit margins for market participants;
- identify key market participants (competitors) and their locations;
- provide a narrative as to how they expect the market to change through time (where possible these market expectations should make reference to changes in key supply and demand parameters, making use of independent and quantitative evidence where possible); and

	 identify the current market share of the applicant and any project partners before commencement of the project and describe how this is expected to change through time with commencement of the project. This should be accompanied with a clear commercial narrative about how any changes in market share will be achieved. Character limit – 1,200 	
G03	Provide a best estimate of the number of years it will be before	
300	other companies can take advantage of the market opportunity or before the project will be carried out using a different source of funds.	
	If your answer contains commercially sensitive information you should indicate this in the Freedom of Information section at the front of the form.	
G04	Provide a short overview that refers to specific barriers to entry for competitors.	
	Character limit – 1,200	
G05	What is the estimate of the economic life (in years) of the project, where economic life is defined as the period over which the key assets (e.g. machine, plant or property) are expected to be usable, with normal repairs and maintenance, for the purpose it was acquired, rented, or leased? The economic life is usually less than the asset's physical life, for example, it may be the period over which the asset's depreciation is charged. This is also called average life, service life, effective life, mean life, or useful life.	
G06	Provide the duration of the jobs which will be created and safeguarded by the project. This should be clearly stated using factual supporting information.	
	Character limit – 1,200	
Section H: Risk		
H01	Select the statement that best describes the level of technical / execution risk: very high; high; medium; low; routine investment; or no risk.	
H02	Select the statement that best describes the applicant / principal recipient of RGF funding: very stable and reliable; stable but can be affected by market forces; prone to be affected by market forces; vulnerable to adverse market conditions; likely to be impaired by adverse market conditions; dependent on favourable market conditions; highly dependent on favourable market conditions.	
H03	Government is interested in any risks that will hinder the timely and successful delivery of the project/programme and how risks these will be managed at delivery level – the response to this question should follow a similar form to a project risk register:	

- Description of the risk/constraint/dependency;
- Likelihood;
- Impact; and
- Comment.

With regard to investments which unlock/enable economic activity and indirectly result in goods or services being offered to market - provide the information described above, both for the project to be directly funded by the RGF as well as the economic activity unlocked by the investment. For example in the case of infrastructure projects, applicants should also record any significant risks associated with the delivery of infrastructure improvements on which the private sector activity depends.

Section I: Wider economic costs and benefits

Section I

This corresponds to Section D of Part 2 of the application form.

The core objectives of RGF are to stimulate economic growth through private sector investment and employment creation particularly supporting areas currently dependent on the public sector. Projects may deliver wider impacts (including economic, social and environmental) that lie outside of these core objectives.

Section E of Part 2 of the application form provides an opportunity to report any other type of impact associated with the project, detailing supporting data and information that will help to characterise, and quantify or monetise these impacts. Where impacts can be attached to specific areas, the location of impacts should be included.

Guidance on the identification of regeneration, renewal and regional development impacts:

 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/1468 65.pdf

Guidance on employment densities associated with different types of property use:

http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/public/documents/Employ-Den.pdf

Guidance on the identification of environmental impacts:

 http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/policy/guidance/envimpact/index.htm

Where applicants are claiming transport impacts, these should be supported by a completed Appraisal Summary Table (AST) and a summary of the assumptions and evidence that have been used to populate it. Guidance on the identification and estimation of transport infrastructure impacts; and completion of the AST can be found at:

http://www.dft.gov.uk/webtag/documents/index.php

	The robustness of the modelling and analysis supporting the assessment of transport impacts should be proportionate to the size of bid. We do not prescribe specific modelling approaches, but it will be the applicant's responsibility to provide to our satisfaction a clear demonstration of the transport related impacts. Whilst applicants are not required to provide full technical details (e.g. description of the model, validation report) as part of the application, Government may request relevant material to inform the assessment of the bid. Link to the Green Book:	
	• http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/green_book_complete.pdf .	
101	This is an opportunity for applicants to showcase other activities they are likely to undertake which sit alongside but are not funded by the RGF that are likely to have additional wider societal benefits e.g. contributing to the work of their Local Enterprise Partnership, providing advice/guidance to local SMEs or opening up their facilities to schools/colleges, etc.	
	Character limit - 600	
102	Projects may be associated with a long-run future stream of benefits, in some cases the initial investment alone may not be sufficient to ensure that these benefits are realised.	
	In instances where a stream of future benefits is contingent upon subsequent investment or maintenance expenditure the applicant should indicate the timing and scale of these costs – and also indicate where responsibility for these costs resides.	
	An example of this includes transport infrastructure that requires maintenance expenditure at points throughout its lifecycle.	
	It is acknowledged that the timing and scale of long-run future costs may be associated with uncertainty; however, applicants are asked to indicate the broad order of magnitude associated with these costs. Where quantification is not possible, please describe the costs qualitatively.	
	Character limit - 600	
103	Include dates, the public sector body applied to, the amount of monetary support applied for, the purpose of the support and the outcome of the application.	
	Character limit - 600	
Section J: Equality		
Section J	In order to comply with the Equality Act 2010 it is required that we monitor any disproportionate impacts the RGF has on protected groups.	
LIRN 12/6	Character limit – 2,000	

URN 12/618