

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors**

Mrs CJ Green (Chair)  
Mr D Ellesmere  
Mrs C Cullens  
Mr J Giffiths  
Mr M Hicks  
Mr P Joyner  
Mr D Keen  
Mrs S Chapman - Allen (resigned 23 September 2021)  
Mr S Oliver  
Mrs C Peasgood  
Mr A Proctor  
Mr J Reynolds  
Mrs S Ruddock  
Mr A Waters  
Prof H Langton  
Cllr S Dark (appointed 23 September 2021)  
Ms J Wheeler  
Dr T Whitley (resigned 22 September 2021)  
Mrs K Atkinson

**Registered number**

07685830

**Registered office**

Mills & Reeve LLP  
1 St James Court  
Whitefriars  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR3 1RU

**Independent auditors**

Price Bailey LLP  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors  
Anglia House, 6 Central Avenue  
St Andrews Business Park  
Thorpe St Andrew  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR7 0HR

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

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**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**Introduction**

New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership Ltd (LEP), is a company bringing together business, local authority and education leaders, collaborating to grow the area's economy, create jobs and improve productivity.

**Aims and Objectives**

Driving business growth and enterprise to support clean, inclusive growth across the region is the core goal of New Anglia LEP and during 2021-22 we launched a new Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk.

This document is the blueprint for how local authorities, businesses large and small, business support organisations, Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) organisations, colleges, universities, independent training providers and the LEP will work together, aligning relevant actions and investment, to build a cleaner, stronger and more productive economy from which everyone benefits. The actions set out in it will help lead us out of these challenging circumstances and deliver on our region's potential.

One of the ways we deliver and facilitate growth is through our Growth Deal with Government. Under the Growth Deal the LEP was awarded £290m in funding to support projects and programmes that will boost skills, drive innovation, provide targeted business support and improve transport and infrastructure. Following this, in summer 2020, the LEP was awarded £32.1m through the Government's Getting Building Fund to further support local growth and excellent progress is already being made on projects that will regenerate areas in need of investment.

We are also working hard to attract inward investment to the area and promoting its strengths through the Norfolk & Suffolk Unlimited brand. A series of videos and articles highlighting our key sectors and centres of excellence, and the investment potential the region offers are being published through a proactive online marketing campaign.

**Core programmes and projects**

Our Growing Business Fund Panel held its last meeting in January 2022 after awarding grants totalling more than £32.5m to 312 projects over its lifetime. Its first ever recipient in March 2013 was Traditional Norfolk Poultry at Shropham, which was awarded £55,899. Since then, it has awarded £32.5m in grants, generating £250m in match funding and creating 3,460 jobs.

Launched in response to the Covid pandemic, the Business Resilience and Recovery Scheme also awarded its last grant in January 2022. It provided grants totalling £5,674,216 to 145 businesses, supporting short-term and longer-term diversifications for companies recovering from the crisis.

The Small Grant Scheme and Growth Through Innovation Fund continue to support business growth projects across the region, while New Anglia Growth Hub provides a free and impartial service to businesses, particularly SMEs.

Our Space to Innovate Enterprise Zone, which covers 10 sites across Norfolk and Suffolk, marked its fifth anniversary in 2021, and the LEP unveiled a five-year plan for all its Enterprise Zone sites to create 3,300 jobs and 200 new businesses.

Several of the major projects supported by our Growing Places Fund were officially opened over the past 12 months. These included the new visitor centre at Carlton Marshes nature reserve near Lowestoft, a 17-metre-high viewing tower at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk, and the £19m archive centre at The Hold on Ipswich's Waterfront.

Our Growth Deal with Government continued to deliver facilities that will ensure we have the skills we need in our key sectors. City College Norwich celebrated the official opening of its Digital Technology Factory, while the University of Suffolk unveiled its new Digi-Tech Centre at Adastral Park, and Suffolk New College opened its Tech Campus. A ribbon was also cut at Productivity East, a £7.4m regional hub for engineering, technology and management on the campus of the University of East Anglia in Norwich. Meanwhile, work continues on the Gull Wing bridge in Lowestoft and the Great Yarmouth Third River Crossing, both of which will significantly improve connectivity for these towns and help unlock them for investment.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Regeneration projects which benefited from the Getting Building Fund allocation are underway. A topping out ceremony was held at the new Marina Centre on Great Yarmouth seafront in October 2021, which is due to open in summer 2022. An Integrated Care Academy, a unique alliance between the University of Suffolk, NHS Integrated Care System and Suffolk County Council, is also under construction. The facility will be dedicated to the promotion of integrated care among the student body, practice partners and the wider community.

Our Enterprise Adviser Network continues to connect businesses with schools and colleges across Norfolk and Suffolk.

Work to develop Norfolk and Suffolk's key sectors continues through our industry councils for agri-food, ICT/digital and all energy and our inward investment team promotes these and other areas of our economy to businesses in the UK and the rest of the world.

### **Key Performance Indicators**

LEP projects are monitored against a series of key performance indicators (KPIs). These include performance against spend and the delivery of agreed outputs. Each programme reports against KPIs in a performance report which can be found on the LEP's website.

The LEP's internal KPIs cover finances and performance against the LEP's delivery plan.

KPIs include financial and output performance against annual targets for our key projects including Growth Deal, Enterprise Zone and Growth Programme.

### **Performance and financial overview**

Each year the LEP is subject to an Annual Performance Review (APR) by Government which assesses LEP performance across three themes of Governance, Delivery and Strategic impact. The performance assessment for the 2021/22 APR confirmed the LEP had met the requirements for governance and strategic impact. Concerns were expressed around delivery due to extensive planned use of Freedoms and Flexibilities at the time of the review. Key indicators that were met include LEP compliance against the Local Assurance Framework, publishing a governance assurance statement on the status of governance and transparency, developing with partners a new Economic Strategy and successfully bidding into the Community Renewal Fund.

Each member of the LEP team has their own individual objectives which form part of the LEP's overall delivery plan. The LEP's Working Well initiative continues to support the team's health and wellbeing.

The financial position of the LEP has changed from achieving a £19,457k surplus to incurring a £26,556k loss. Last year the LEP received additional Government monies which when combined with delays on some large infrastructure assets meant that funds were committed to projects but were not claimed. It was anticipated that this year a significant loss would be incurred as projects were able to draw down remaining funds ahead of the Government deadline of 31 March 2022.

The LEP received £16.05m as part of its final Getting Building Fund allocation from Government for a wide-ranging package of projects that will support the local economy. The Getting Building Fund concluded on 31 March 2022 so focus during the year has been on ensuring that all funding was defrayed to existing projects and through LEP sub-programmes by the year end.

The LEP was awarded a total of £290million by Government to deliver the Growth Deal over a six-year period. The Growth Deal has also effectively ended and so 2021/22 was spent managing rolled-over expenditure already allocated to approved projects and through LEP sub-programmes.

Monitoring of Getting Building Fund and Growth Deal projects will continue until all claim and monitoring information is received and project outputs are achieved, in accordance with the individual Grant Offer Letters. In some cases outputs will not be achieved until a number of years after the full grant for the project has been drawn down.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The majority of the LEP's funding is secured from Government, both core funding and project funding. Other funding is secured from the European Union, from business rates generated on the LEP's Enterprise Zone sites and through contributions from local authority partners.

**Political and economic climate**

The LEP has been proud to play such a significant role in the economic fightback following the pandemic, providing a lifeline of support to businesses, and we remain at the forefront of the recovery phase.

New Anglia Growth Hub helped businesses access grants totalling almost £4m in 2021. The free and impartial service delivered as part of the LEP's business growth programme received more than 3,000 phone calls and 2,650 emails, underlining the significant role played by its busy team in helping mitigate the impact of the virus on local firms.

The combined impact of Brexit, the pandemic and the Ukrainian conflict continues to affect businesses and our websites, newsletters and programme of events keep them up to date with the latest Government advice and information about grants, loans and other support that is available.

The Government has confirmed a continuing role for the functions of Local Enterprise Partnerships following the conclusion of its review. For New Anglia LEP this future role forms part of the devolution negotiations over county deals taking place between Norfolk and Suffolk County Councils with Government.

**Environmental reporting**

New Anglia LEP is not required to complete environmental reporting as its energy consumption is less than 40,000kWh. However the organisation has an active Clean Growth working group, bringing together staff to look at priority actions around reducing the LEP's carbon footprint. This has included reducing printing, introducing a cycle to work scheme and work with our pension provider to ensure our investments are made in sustainable projects. This fits within the LEP's commitment to delivering clean growth for the region and the establishment of its new Clean Growth Task Force.

**New Anglia Capital Ltd**

New Anglia Capital Ltd (NAC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership.

New Anglia LEP has established a co-investment fund to be managed by NAC to make risk-capital co-investments alongside entrepreneurs in high growth-potential companies based in Norfolk and Suffolk.

The principle aims of NAC include:

- Establishing a network of business entrepreneurs and angel investors to provide a pool of risk-capital and business finance that can support start-ups, innovative business ideas and high growth companies.
- Identifying and providing a pipeline of investment opportunities for risk-capital investment, co-investing with angel investors and entrepreneurs that meet the company criteria, including creating new jobs.
- Investment opportunities should also promote the wider objectives of New Anglia LEP e.g. support for sectors including engineering, life sciences, agri-tech, health, energy, ICT and digital tech.

Risks to New Anglia Capital include identifying and maintaining an effective level of investors in the region and the risk of failure of individual companies in which NAC has an equity share.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group**

**Section 172(1) Statement**

New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership works with businesses, local authority partners and education institutions to drive growth and enterprise in Norfolk and Suffolk. The LEP is transforming the economy by securing funds from government to help businesses grow, through the delivery of ambitious programmes to ensure that businesses have the funding, support, skills, and infrastructure needed to flourish.

Members of New Anglia LEP's Board operate with the aim of ensuring that the organisation maintains its reputation for high standards of business conduct and good governance. The Board considers and understands the long-term effect of its decisions on the regional business community, our stakeholders and employees.

The LEP's aims and objectives are set out in its current Delivery Plan. The Non-Executive Director Agreement outlines the high standards of ethical and professional conduct expected of Board members in ensuring that the LEP's values and obligations to stakeholders – our public sector partners, local businesses, further and higher education partners and Government - are met. It states that Board members will provide entrepreneurial leadership within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enable risk to be assessed and managed.


The Standards of Conduct Policy sets out the principles by which Board members and employees are expected to adhere to the highest standards of governance and propriety. It uses the Nolan Principles as the core of the code of conduct, following the guidelines established by the Committee on Standards in Public Life, which provides independent advice to the prime minister on standards of conduct of holders of all public office. We hold monthly board meetings, regular meetings of our sub boards, committees and sector groups and weekly updates for our employees.

The LEP's Local Assurance Framework sets out how its Board is formed and governed, how decisions are made and how programmes are funded and managed. The Assurance Framework also provides the Government with assurance that the LEP is operating correctly.

As well as investing in capital and revenue projects across the region, the LEP supports local procurement where possible. The LEP has committed to reducing its carbon footprint, by reducing printing, encouraging fewer car journeys / car sharing and implementing agile working for its staff.

Further information about the LEP's governance, including details of its Board members, can be found on the LEP website at [www.newanglia.co.uk](http://www.newanglia.co.uk)

This report was approved by the board on 22 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

  
**Mrs C.J Green (Chair)**  
Director

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Results and dividends**

The deficit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £26,555,859 (2021 - surplus £19,457,421).



**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Mrs CJ Green (Chair)  
Mr D Ellesmere  
Mrs C Cullens  
Mr J Giffiths  
Mr M Hicks  
Mr P Joyner  
Mr D Keen  
Mrs S Chapman - Allen (resigned 23 September 2021)  
Mr S Oliver  
Mrs C Peasgood  
Mr A Proctor  
Mr J Reynolds  
Mrs S Ruddock  
Mr A Waters  
Prof H Langton  
Cllr S Dark (appointed 23 September 2021)  
Ms J Wheeler  
Dr T Whitley (resigned 22 September 2021)  
Mrs K Atkinson

**Future developments**

Since being established over ten years ago, LEPs have been responsible for delivering economic growth in the regions. A review of LEPs was announced in the 2021 budget to make sure LEPs have a clear mandate for supporting and representing businesses. This review has recently concluded and a plan to integrate LEPs more closely with democratic institutions has been announced. For New Anglia LEP this future role forms part of the devolution negotiations over county deals taking place independently between Norfolk and Suffolk County Councils with Government.

Until devolved institutions exist in an area, LEPs will be supported as they are currently constituted, subject to future funding decisions. However, uncertainty exists as to the timeline of these county deal negotiations and whether the Norfolk and Suffolk timelines will align.

**Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action**

The Group has not disclosed information in respect of greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action as its energy consumption in the United Kingdom for the year is 40,000kWh or lower.

**Disclosure of information to auditors**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

**Auditors**

The auditors, Price Bailey LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 22 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.



**Mrs C Green (Chair)**  
Director

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE  
PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and Company Balance Sheets, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Material uncertainty related to going concern**

The Government is currently carrying out a review of LEPs to make sure that they have a clear mandate for supporting and representing businesses, with a view to devolving LEP activities into local authority hubs. The pathway to implement this devolution has not yet been confirmed, however core funding is available to New Anglia LEP for the year to March 2023. The ongoing review of LEP structure and uncertainty as to the future of LEP structures and funding have created and continue to create uncertainty for the LEP. As stated in note 2.3, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 2.3, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the Group's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included a review of funding secured for the next financial year, alongside a consideration of the LEP's attempt to diversify its future revenue streams by way of investment income should funding received by the government no longer be forthcoming.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE  
PARTNERSHIP LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

**Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE  
PARTNERSHIP LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

**Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Group financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Management override: We reviewed systems and procedures to identify potential areas of management override risk. In particular, we carried out testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions to identify large or unusual transactions. We reviewed key authorisation procedures and decision making processes for any unusual or one-off transactions.
- We also reviewed minutes of Director meetings, agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, and made enquiries of management including those responsible for the key regulations. We have reviewed the procedures in place for reporting of issues arising to the Board.
- We reviewed a sample of grant and administrative expenditure to ensure costs are correctly allocated within the Statement of Comprehensive Income and reflects valid expenditure approved by the board.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE  
PARTNERSHIP LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Aaron Widdows ACA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of  
**Price Bailey LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditors

Anglia House, 6 Central Avenue  
St Andrews Business Park  
Thorpe St Andrew  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR7 0HR

22 September 2022

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Designated Project Funding 2022 £	Operational Activity 2022 £	Note	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Operational Income	-	2,448,781		2,448,781	2,464,465
Grant and project income	20,220,533	-		20,220,533	66,782,519
	20,220,533	2,448,781	4	22,669,314	69,246,984
Grants issued	(43,225,955)	-		(43,225,955)	(44,796,810)
Impairment of investments	-	(316,650)		(316,650)	-
Gross (deficit)/surplus	(23,005,422)	2,132,131		(20,873,291)	24,450,174
Administrative expenses	(3,957,714)	(1,979,231)		(5,936,944)	(5,411,922)
Operating (deficit)/surplus	(26,963,136)	152,900	5	(26,810,235)	19,038,252
Interest receivable	290,817	(16,799)	8	274,018	490,084
Net finance costs	-	(10,000)	9	(10,000)	(4,000)
Surplus / (deficit) on ordinary activities before taxation	(26,672,319)	126,101		(26,546,217)	19,524,336
Taxation	(9,198)	(444)	10	(9,642)	(66,915)
Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year	(26,681,517)	125,657		(26,555,859)	19,457,421
Actuarial (loss) / gain on defined benefit pension scheme	-	248,000	17	248,000	(275,000)
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year	(26,681,517)	373,657		(26,307,860)	19,182,421
Restated reserves at the start of the year	73,145,025	789,972	15, 16	73,934,997	54,752,576
Reserves at the end of the year	46,463,508	1,163,629	15	47,627,137	73,934,997

All of the activities of the group are classed as continuing.  
The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**REGISTERED NUMBER: 07685830**

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	11	17,924	28,735
Investments	12	14,535,810	12,528,137
		<u>14,553,734</u>	<u>12,556,872</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,440,186	4,053,067
Cash at bank and in hand		31,074,433	58,864,011
		<u>34,514,619</u>	<u>62,917,078</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,138,216)	(1,051,953)
		<u>33,376,403</u>	<u>61,865,125</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>			<b>61,865,125</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>47,930,137</u>	<u>74,421,997</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
<b>Net assets excluding pension liability</b>		<u>47,930,137</u>	<u>74,421,997</u>
Pension liability	17	(303,000)	(487,000)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>47,627,137</u></u>	<u><u>73,934,997</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Other reserves		46,463,508	73,145,025
Retained earnings		1,163,629	789,972
		<u>47,627,137</u>	<u>73,934,997</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 September 2022.

*Cj Green*

**Mrs C J Green (Chair)**  
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.



**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**REGISTERED NUMBER: 07685830**

**COMPANY BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	11	17,924	28,735
Investments	12	11,752,172	9,785,506
		<u>11,770,096</u>	<u>9,814,241</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	6,193,266	6,765,640
Cash at bank and in hand		31,074,433	58,864,011
		<u>37,267,699</u>	<u>65,629,651</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,132,466)	(1,046,703)
		<u>36,135,233</u>	<u>64,582,948</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>			
		<u>47,905,329</u>	<u>74,397,189</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			
		<u>47,905,329</u>	<u>74,397,189</u>
<b>Net assets excluding pension liability</b>			
Pension liability	17	(303,000)	(487,000)
		<u>47,602,329</u>	<u>73,910,189</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>47,602,329</u></u>	<u><u>73,910,189</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Other reserves		46,146,858	73,145,025
Retained earnings		1,455,471	765,164
		<u>47,602,329</u>	<u>73,910,189</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 September 2022.

*Cj Green*

**Mrs CJ Green (Chair)**

Director

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(26,555,363)	19,457,422
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	20,494	25,188
Interest received	(274,019)	(496,110)
Taxation charge	9,642	66,915
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	612,881	(167,678)
Increase in creditors	144,402	381,118
Increase in net pension assets/liabs	64,000	52,000
Corporation tax (paid)	(66,915)	(72,732)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	(26,044,878)	19,246,123
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(9,684)	(5,897)
Associates loans repaid	4,051,940	3,617,883
Purchase of unlisted and other investments	(6,377,625)	(4,111,378)
Impairment of investments	316,650	-
Interest received	273,517	107,000
Associates interest received	502	6,027
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	(1,744,700)	(386,365)
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(27,789,578)	18,859,758
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	58,864,011	40,004,253
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	31,074,433	58,864,011
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	31,074,433	58,864,011
	31,074,433	58,864,011

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	At 1 April 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	58,864,011	(27,789,578)	31,074,433
	<u>58,864,011</u>	<u>(27,789,578)</u>	<u>31,074,433</u>

The notes on pages 17 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**1. General information**

New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership Limited is a private company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is Mills & Reeve LLP, 1 St James Court, Whitefriars, Norwich, Norfolk NR3 1RU. The address of the trading office is Centrum, Norwich Research Park, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7UG. The nature of the company operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report.

The only subsidiary within the Group is New Anglia Capital Ltd. This is included within the consolidation.

New Anglia Capital Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in England. The address of the registered and trading offices is the same as the parent company

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, rounded to the nearest £1, which is the functional currency of the Group.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, the directors consider that it would be inappropriate to present the Statement of Comprehensive Income in either of the standard formats recognised by the Companies Act 2006. The format adopted has been selected as it presents the categories of income and expenditure more accurately for readers of the financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Going concern**

The directors have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis. The Directors consider the Company will be able to hold its position as a going concern for the foreseeable future as a result of review of funding available in the next 12 months.

A review of LEPs was announced in the 2021 budget. The focus was on business support, innovation, skills, net zero, inward investment and trade and the LEP's wider strategic influence. The review also looked at LEP structures. The review has now concluded and a plan to integrate LEPs more closely with democratic institutions has been announced. For New Anglia LEP this future role forms part of the devolution negotiations over county deals taking place independently between Norfolk and Suffolk County Councils with Government.

Until devolved institutions exist in an area, LEPs will be supported as they are currently constituted, subject to future funding decisions. However, uncertainty exists as to the timeline of these county deal negotiations, and whether the Norfolk and Suffolk timelines will align; consequently there is a material uncertainty that the Company is a going concern.

**2.4 Revenue**

Income arising in the year is analysed into either Operational Activity or Designated Project Funding.

Operational Activity includes income received to cover the day to day core funding requirements of the LEP such as administration costs and staff remuneration. It also includes income to fund certain projects undertaken directly by the LEP. Designated Project Funding includes income received for specific projects which are then distributed by the LEP to third parties. They are generally funds provided by Government or other agencies. Costs directly attributable to designated projects are charged against this income and shown as an expense. Where the LEP incurs costs which may be partly attributable to Operational Activity and partly to designated projects then the Board allocate such expenditure based on a fair and reasonable assessment of the time and cost expended on each project.

Government grants are accounted for under the performance model as permitted by Financial Reporting Standard 102. Government grants are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Under the performance model, income is recognised once performance-related conditions have been met by New Anglia LEP.

Other funding is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

**2.5 Operating leases: the Group as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**2.6 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

**Defined benefit pension plan**

The Group operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating to the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Group's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as a 'finance expense'.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current Corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

The Company operates as a not-for-profit entity, and receives direct financial support from constituent local authorities in addition to grants from Government. It does not carry out a trade for tax purposes. As a result, the net surplus arising from these activities is non-trading and is exempt from corporation tax. The Company is liable to corporation tax on bank interest and other investment income.

**2.9 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 16.67%
Office equipment	- 20% - 33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.10 Impairment of fixed assets**

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs).

Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.11 Valuation of investments**

There are three types of investments included in the financial statements

Loans made to third parties measured at cost less accumulated impairment (Company only).

Investments in joint capital projects alongside a public sector lead partner, measured at cost less accumulated impairment (Company only).

Investments in subsidiaries which are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Once an impairment loss has been identified for an asset measured at cost less impairment, its amount is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the amount for which the asset could be sold at the reporting date. This amount is then recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**2.12 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

**2.13 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions and Suffolk County Council which are repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.14 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.15 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**2.16 Financial instruments**

The Group only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.



**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.16 Financial instruments (continued)**

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgments are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**Significant judgments**

The judgments (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

**Impairment of investments**

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assess whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the entity shall recognise an impairment loss in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income immediately (note 12).

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

- Defined benefit pension scheme liability (note 17).

**Defined benefit pension scheme**

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the group's retirement benefit obligations represents the liabilities of the group's defined benefit pension scheme after deduction of the fair value of the related assets. The schemes' liabilities are derived by estimating the ultimate cost of benefits payable by the scheme and reflecting the discounted value of the proportion accrued by the year end in the balance sheet. In order to arrive at these estimates, a number of key financial and non-financial assumptions are made by management, changes to which could have a material impact upon the net deficit and also the net cost recognised in the profit and loss account. The principle assumptions relate to the rate of inflation, mortality and the discount rate. The assumed rate of inflation is important because this affects the rate at which salaries grow and therefore the size of the pension that employees receive upon retirement. Over the longer term, rates of inflation can vary significantly.

The overall benefits payable by the scheme will also depend upon the length of time that members of the schemes live for; the longer they remain alive, the higher the cost of the pension benefits to be met by the scheme. Assumptions are made regarding the expected lifetime of the schemes' members, based upon recent national experience. However, given the rates of advance in medical science, it is uncertain whether these assumptions will prove to be accurate in practice.

The rate used to discount the resulting cash flows is equivalent to the market yield at the statement of financial position date on UK government securities with a similar duration to the schemes liabilities. This rate is potentially subject to significant variation. The net cost recognised in the profit and loss account is also affected by the return on the schemes' assets. The impact of the pension estimates on the group's accounts can be seen in note 17.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**4. Turnover**

Income arises from:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Grants	20,748,741	67,789,567
Enterprize Zone income	1,920,573	1,457,417
	22,669,314	69,246,984

The above income is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the group which is undertaken within the United Kingdom.

**5. Operating (loss)/profit**

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Staff Pension Defined Benefits	54,000	48,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	20,495	25,188
Other operating lease rentals	69,392	60,317
Staff Pension Defined Contribution scheme	122,665	122,606
	266,552	256,111

**6. Auditors' remuneration**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	12,700	11,000
	12,700	11,000

**Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:**

Taxation compliance services	1,200	1,050
Preparation of the financial statements	3,500	3,150
	4,700	4,200

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**7. Employees**

Staff costs were as follows:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Wages and salaries	2,169,208	2,182,482	2,169,208	2,182,482
Social security costs	233,220	231,579	233,220	231,579
Cost of defined benefit scheme	54,000	48,000	54,000	48,000
Cost of defined contribution scheme	122,665	122,606	122,665	122,606
	<u>2,579,093</u>	<u>2,584,667</u>	<u>2,579,093</u>	<u>2,584,667</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Leadership Team	6	6
Project Delivery Team	44	40
Administrative Team	6	6
	<u>56</u>	<u>52</u>

**8. Interest receivable**

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank and other interest receivable	502	6,027
Investment interest receivable	273,517	484,057
	<u>274,019</u>	<u>490,084</u>

**9. Other finance costs**

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income on pension scheme assets	24,000	21,000
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	(34,000)	(25,000)
	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**10. Taxation**

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	9,642	66,915
	<u>9,642</u>	<u>66,915</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>9,642</u>	<u>66,915</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>9,642</u>	<u>66,915</u>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(26,546,218)	19,524,337
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	(5,043,781)	3,709,624
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Non-taxable income	5,053,423	(3,642,709)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>9,642</u>	<u>66,915</u>

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Budget 2021 (on 3 March 2021). This included an increase to the main rate to increase the rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023.

The company will be taxed at a rate of 25% unless its profits are sufficiently low enough to qualify for a lower rate of tax, the lowest rate being 19%.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**11. Tangible fixed assets**

**Group and Company**

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	6,312	106,687	112,999
Additions	-	9,684	9,684
At 31 March 2022	<u>6,312</u>	<u>116,371</u>	<u>122,683</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	5,787	78,477	84,264
Charge for the year on owned assets	525	19,970	20,495
At 31 March 2022	<u>6,312</u>	<u>98,447</u>	<u>104,759</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>17,924</u>	<u>17,924</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>525</u>	<u>28,210</u>	<u>28,735</u>

All of the Group's tangible fixed assets are held in the Parent Company.

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**12. Fixed asset investments**

**Group**

	Loans £	Other investments £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	8,051,874	5,096,263	13,148,137
Additions	-	6,377,625	6,377,625
Disposals	(4,279,810)	(393,492)	(4,673,302)
At 31 March 2022	<u>3,772,064</u>	<u>11,080,396</u>	<u>14,852,460</u>
<b>Impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	500,000	120,000	620,000
Charge for the period	-	316,650	316,650
Impairment on disposals	(500,000)	(120,000)	(620,000)
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>316,650</u>	<u>316,650</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u><u>3,772,064</u></u>	<u><u>10,763,746</u></u>	<u><u>14,535,810</u></u>
At 31 March 2021	<u><u>7,551,874</u></u>	<u><u>4,976,263</u></u>	<u><u>12,528,137</u></u>

**NEW ANGLIA LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**12. Fixed asset investments (continued)**

**Company**

	Loans £	Other investments £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	8,051,874	2,233,632	10,285,506
Additions	-	6,019,968	6,019,968
Disposals	(4,279,810)	(273,492)	(4,553,302)
At 31 March 2022	<u>3,772,064</u>	<u>7,980,108</u>	<u>11,752,172</u>
At 1 April 2021	500,000	-	500,000
Impairment on disposals	(500,000)	-	(500,000)
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>3,772,064</u>	<u>7,980,108</u>	<u>11,752,172</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>7,551,874</u>	<u>2,233,632</u>	<u>9,785,506</u>

**13. Debtors**

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Trade debtors	144,306	790,792	144,306	790,792
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,783,639	2,742,631
Other debtors	120,100	358,236	89,541	328,178
Prepayments and accrued income	3,175,780	2,904,039	3,175,780	2,904,039
	<u>3,440,186</u>	<u>4,053,067</u>	<u>6,193,266</u>	<u>6,765,640</u>



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**14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Trade creditors	143,178	41,744	143,178	41,744
Corporation tax	9,642	66,915	9,642	66,915
Other taxation and social security	57,694	64,355	57,694	64,355
Other creditors	20,056	23,060	20,056	23,060
Accruals and deferred income	907,646	855,879	901,896	850,629
	<u>1,138,216</u>	<u>1,051,953</u>	<u>1,132,466</u>	<u>1,046,703</u>

**15. Reserves**

Reserves represent amounts received and held for specific long term projects as follows:

	Restated balance brought forward (note 16) £	Surplus / (deficit) in year £	Balance carried forward £
<b>GROUP</b>			
Retained earnings - NALEP	1,253,029	506,308	1,758,471
Growing Places Capital Infrastructure	26,021,605	(2,112,252)	23,909,353
Growth Deal	22,089,131	(15,099,412)	6,989,719
New Anglia Capital Fund	2,564,492	(99,224)	2,465,268
Growing Business Fund	628,716	(603,526)	25,190
Programmes Administration	3,085,600	274,342	3,359,942
Growing Places Other Capital Allocation	2,073,481	-	2,073,481
Enterprise Zone	2,063,797	1,635,823	3,699,620
Innovative Projects Fund	1,521,467	(907,996)	613,471
Projects Revenue Allocation	235,663	-	235,663
Retained earnings - NAC	24,808	(316,650)	(291,842)
Redundancy Reserve	12,309	-	12,309
Local Transport Body Reserves	(5,873)	-	(5,873)
Getting Building Fund	12,116,769	(9,031,404)	3,085,365
Business Resilience & Recovery Scheme	737,869	(737,869)	-
Defined Benefit Pension	(487,000)	184,000	(303,000)
	<u>73,935,863</u>	<u>(26,307,860)</u>	<u>47,627,137</u>

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**Reserves (continued)**

	Restated balance brought forward (note 16) £	Surplus / (deficit) in year £	Balance carried forward £
<b>COMPANY</b>			
Retained earnings	1,253,029	505,442	1,758,471
Growing Places Capital Infrastructure	26,021,605	(2,112,252)	23,909,353
Growth Deal	22,089,131	(15,099,412)	6,989,719
New Anglia Capital Fund	2,564,492	(415,874)	2,148,618
Growing Business Fund	628,716	(603,526)	25,190
Programmes Administration	3,085,600	274,342	3,359,942
Growing Places Other Capital Allocation	2,073,481	-	2,073,481
Enterprize Zone	2,063,797	1,635,823	3,699,620
Innovative Projects Fund	1,521,467	(907,996)	613,471
Projects Revenue Allocation	235,663	-	235,663
Redundancy Reserve	12,309	-	12,309
Local Transport Body Reserves	(5,873)	-	(5,873)
Getting Building Fund	12,116,769	(9,031,404)	3,085,365
Business Resilience & Recovery Scheme	737,869	(737,869)	-
Defined Benefit Pension	(487,000)	184,000	(303,000)
	<u>73,911,055</u>	<u>(26,308,726)</u>	<u>47,602,329</u>

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**Reserves**

The movement on Retained earnings is an overall surplus, this reflects grant income received in excess of the grants distributed from grant reserves during the year.

The Growing Places Capital Infrastructure reserve and Growing Places Other Capital Allocation reserve represent funding from HM Government for the purposes of providing financial support for Infrastructure projects and other projects demonstrating significant regional or local economic benefit.

Projects Revenue Allocation is funding from the Growing Places fund set aside to fund a range of economic development projects.

Growth Deal reserve is part of the LEP's agreed Growth Deal programme from government and is committed to specific projects.

New Anglia Capital Fund has been established by New Anglia LEP with repaid funding from its Growing Places Fund. These funds are managed by its subsidiary company, New Anglia Capital and are co-invested with private investors to support start-ups with innovative ideas in high growth companies.

The Growing Business Fund is a mechanism for providing financial support to businesses in Norfolk and Suffolk. Spending decisions for the fund rest with a panel independent to the LEP. The reserve funding has been used during the year.

Programme Administration is part of the funding within Growing Places and Growth Deal to run the programmes.

The Enterprise Zones consist of 16 identified sites and working with nine local authority partners encourage businesses and inward investment to locate on the Enterprise Sites, encouraging innovation and higher skilled jobs, target support to help small businesses to grow.

The Innovative Projects Fund is a revenue based fund and is generated from the LEP's Enterprise Zones. The fund will prioritise projects which accelerate the LEP's growth of ambition, themes, sectors and key growth locations in the Economic Strategy.

The Redundancy Reserve relates to monies received from sponsoring authorities on the transfer of the company's employees under Transfer of Undertakings Protection Employment regulations to fund any potential future redundancy expenditure in respect of those employees.

Local Transport Body Income is funding allocated by HM Government to support the Norfolk and Suffolk Local Transport Body.

The Getting Building Fund reserve represents funding from HM Government in respect of a portfolio of projects in key sectors including tourism, food production, health and social care and energy. These funds have been drawn down in the year.

The Business Resilience and Recovery Scheme has been established by New Anglia LEP to provide funding to support businesses in the New Anglia region in their longer term recovery from the coronavirus pandemic.

The Defined Benefit Pension reserve represents the Group's net liability position in relation to its defined benefit pension scheme as at the year end (see note 17).

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**16. Prior year adjustments**

The accounts have been restated to incorporate the following material adjustments:

- £2m from Growing Business Fund to Growing Places Capital Infrastructure as a result of a 2019/20 transfer between funds that was posted the wrong way round
- £750k from Growth Deal to Growing Places Capital Infrastructure to correct a historic error identified as programmes have come to an end
- £235k from Growth Deal to Programmes Administration to correct a duplicate posting, originally in March 2019 and then duplicated in 2019/20

The impact of these prior period adjustments on the financial statements has been a reclassification of reserves between designated reserves within note 15. These changes have no impact on prior year surplus.

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**17. Pension commitments**

The Group operates a Defined Benefit Pension Scheme.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £114,210 (2021: £122,606). Contributions totalling £20,056 (2021: £23,037) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

A full actuarial valuation of the defined benefit scheme was carried out at 31 March 2022 by a qualified independent actuary. Contributions to the scheme are made by the group based on the advice of the actuary, with the aim of making good the deficit over the remaining working life of the employees.

Contributions to the scheme are made by the Group based on the advice from the actuary with the aim of making good the deficit over the remaining life.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities</b>		
At the beginning of the year	487,000	160,000
Current service cost	73,000	46,000
Interest income	(24,000)	(21,000)
Interest cost	34,000	25,000
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(248,000)	275,000
Past service cost	(19,000)	2,000
	303,000	487,000
	303,000	487,000
	2022 £	2021 £
Present value of plan liabilities	(303,000)	(487,000)
	(303,000)	(487,000)
	(303,000)	(487,000)

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Current service cost	(73,000)	(46,000)
Interest on obligation	(34,000)	(25,000)
Interest income on plan assets	24,000	21,000
Past service cost	19,000	(2,000)
	(64,000)	(52,000)
<b>Total</b>	(64,000)	(52,000)

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**17. Pension commitments (continued)**

Reconciliation of fair value of plan liabilities were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,602,000	1,046,000
Current service cost	73,000	46,000
Interest cost	34,000	25,000
Contributions by scheme participants	14,000	14,000
Actuarial gains and (losses)	(166,000)	471,000
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<u><u>1,557,000</u></u>	<u><u>1,602,000</u></u>

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Opening fair value of scheme assets	1,115,000	886,000
Opening difference on plan assets	19,000	(2,000)
Interest income on plan assets	24,000	21,000
Actuarial gains and (losses)	66,000	180,000
Contributions by employer	16,000	16,000
Contributions by scheme participants	14,000	14,000
	<u><u>1,254,000</u></u>	<u><u>1,115,000</u></u>

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income was £248,000 (2021 - £(275,000)).

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**17. Pension commitments (continued)**

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2022 %	2021 %
Discount rate	2.75	2.05
Future salary increases	3.9	3.5
Future pension increases	3.2	2.8
Mortality rates		
- for a male aged 65 now	21.7	21.9
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	22.9	23.2
- for a female aged 65 now	24.1	24.3
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	26	26.2

Major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets:

	2022	2021
Equity	50%	50%
Bonds	30%	35%
Property	19%	12%
Cash	1%	3%

**18. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 March 2022 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Not later than 1 year	23,449	23,425	23,449	23,425
	<u>23,449</u>	<u>23,425</u>	<u>23,449</u>	<u>23,425</u>

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**19. Company status**

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

**20. Related party transactions**

During the financial year the following related party transactions took place:

Grants of £78,826 (2021: £200) were awarded to the University of Suffolk from New Anglia LEP (NALEP). A director of the University of Suffolk is also a director of the Company.

Contributions of £407,701 (2021: £34,001) were awarded to NALEP from West Suffolk District Council. Rental payments of £5,213 (2021: £6,373) were paid to West Suffolk Council by NALEP. A director of West Suffolk Council is also a director of the Company.

Contributions of £214,173 (2021: £280,984) were awarded to NALEP from Norfolk County Council and Norse Group. Purchases of £89,004 (2021: £143,946) were paid to Norfolk County Council and Norse Group by NALEP. A director of Norfolk County Council and Norse Group is also a director of the Company.

Contributions of £263,400 (2021: £180,818) were awarded to NALEP from Suffolk County Council and Mid Suffolk District Council. Grants of £13,550 (2021: £Nil) were awarded to Suffolk County Council. A director of Suffolk County Council and Mid Suffolk District Council is also a director of the Company.

Contributions of £7,500 (2021: £7,000) were awarded to NALEP from Norwich City Council. £115 (2021: £290) was paid to Norfolk Pension Fund. Grants of £24,665 (2021: £Nil) were awarded to National Centre for Writing by NALEP. A director of Norwich City Council and of the Norfolk Pension Fund, and a Trustee of the National Centre for Writing, is also a director of the Company.

Contributions of £69,470 (2021: £29,225) were awarded to NALEP from Breckland District Council. A director of Breckland District Council is also a director of the Company.

Contributions of £23,966 (2021: £670,516) were awarded to NALEP from Ipswich Borough Council. A director of Ipswich Borough Council is also a director of the Company.

Grants of £29,924 (2021: £3,625) were paid to Norfolk Chamber of Commerce by NALEP. A director of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce is also a director of the Company.

Key Management personnel include all directors across the group who together have authority and responsibility for planning directing and controlling activities of the group. The total compensation paid to key management personnel was £537,076 (2021: £528,169) payable in respect to 6 (2021: 6) Key management personnel. Expenses were paid to 2 Directors of £428 (2021: £Nil) and £972 (2021: £Nil) respectively.