

2025 SOUTH AFRICA

STARTUP ACT LED WORKSHOP RESEARCH REPORT

A Report on Strategies to Empower South African
Startups through Local Economic Development
Policy Innovation



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With thanks



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01

BACKGROUND





1.1 SA Startup Act

The South African Startup Act is a proposed Economic Bill promulgated by the South African Startup Act Movement. It may be introduced as a stand-alone Act, or a set of proposed amendments to an existing Act (such as the National Small Enterprise Act).

It contains a set of provisions with which to support the ecosystem that supports the creation of high-growth enterprises, where such enterprises are in the formation, or early growth-phases, thus being considered startups. The overarching purpose of the Act is to accelerate the socio-economic growth, development, competitiveness and transformation of the South African economy through the increased involvement and impact of successful startups.

The Act outlines ways in which to accelerate the success and contribution of startups and high-growth firms to the national economy, by removing and/or reducing those burdens that are keeping such firms from playing a larger role and having a greater impact in the national economy.

1.2 SA Startup Act Movement

The SA Startup Act Movement is a collective effort by startups, investors, government and

academia calling for interventions that speak directly to entrepreneurs who own high impact and scalable businesses in South Africa.

The collective driving the movement represents a part of the South African entrepreneurship ecosystem, namely SiMODiSA (Secretariat), i4Policy, Endeavor South Africa, Silicon Cape, Southern African Venture Capital & Private Equity Association (SAVCA), The Loudhailer, The Digital Collective Africa, Allan and Gill Gray Philanthropies and Wesgro.

1.3 Interventions at regional and local administrative levels

The provisions called for in the SA Startup Act speaks to policies, legislation and regulations at the national level. The impact of this has already seen changes in existing policies through the advocacy work of the SA Startup Act Movement, resulting in updates to existing legislation and regulations affecting startups.

To accelerate this, additional interventions are needed at the regional (e.g. within the nine provinces of South Africa, and the various districts in these provinces) and local (e.g. local authorities such as metro cities and municipalities) government levels. Collectively, these stakeholders are referred to as PDM (provincial, district and/or municipal) government role-players.

The basis of this research report is based on 2 phases: Inception phase (including desktop analysis), Local Economic Development workshop training (including to PDM government, and private sector entrepreneurship development players).

02

**KEY OUTPUTS FROM
THE INITIAL PHASES OF
THE PROJECT**





2.1 Inception Phase: Scope demarcation and identification of key players

The Micro-Policy Interventions for Local Economic Development in Supporting the South African Startup Act Report examines targeted policy measures designed to enhance the impact of the South African Startup Act at regional and local government levels. The report situates the Startup Act within the broader context of local economic development (LED), emphasizing the need to adapt national startup support frameworks to provincial and municipal realities. It highlights the importance of removing regulatory barriers, fostering innovation, and creating enabling environments for high-growth startups to thrive. The report also underscores collaboration with key stakeholders, including government entities and ecosystem partners, to develop business cases and training programs that support implementation. Ultimately, these micro-policy interventions aim to accelerate startup growth, stimulate economic inclusion, and contribute to South Africa's socio-economic development goals by bridging national policy with localized action.

2.2 Desktop Review: Understanding the LED Framework and Context

2.2a Approach and material reviewed

The desktop review focused mainly on the following list of policy documents and regulations, except where specifically referenced differently. Information listed in the desktop review were taken from the same list of policies, except where indicated to contrary.

The application of the information gathered from the below documents and insights gained apply to both section 2 (Desktop Review Background) and section 3 (Desktop Review). Observations made by the research team, including conclusions from the desktop review, are limited to section 4 (Observations and Conclusions).

Primary sources considered in this desktop review include:

1. Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs (COGTA) **The National Framework for Local Economic Development: Creating Innovation-driven Local Economies**
2. National Integrated Small Enterprise



Development (**NISED**) **strategic framework**

3. Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) **Regional Innovation Support Programme (RISP)**
 - a. Baseline Studies to assess and analyse the status of Regional Innovation Systems (RISs) in the Free State
 - b. Baseline Studies to assess and analyse the status of Regional Innovation Systems (RISs) in KwaZulu-Natal
4. The Review Of The Public-Private Partnership Uptake By South African Municipalities
5. The Partnership-driven Game-Changer Programme to revitalise the MSME sector considers:
 - a. A recapitalised Khula Credit-Guarantee (KCG) Mechanism with pre and post investment support (market access and business development support).
 - b. An enhanced TREP - Township and Rural Partnership Programme.
 - c. A major Supplier Development Partnership Programme (linked to private sector and public sector markets) and supported through incubators.
 - d. An Upscaled Youth Challenge Fund that incentivizes youth innovation.
 - e. A Digital One-Stop Shop Platform with AI capabilities.
 - f. A reconfigured and effective agency for the delivery of financial and non-financial support.
6. National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy (NIBUS)
7. Integrated Urban Development Framework
8. Gauteng Township Economy Revitalisation Strategy 2014 to 2019
9. District Development Model (DDM)
10. List of 22 Prioritised District Municipalities
11. The DTIs Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
12. The White Paper on a proposed South Africa Startup Act (SUA).

2.2b Main observations from the desktop review

National LED Framework is the primary policy directive for LED

The National LED Framework should be the guiding policy in so far developing micro-policy interventions (MPI) with which to promote the SUA. It outlines the objectives for LED by the CoGTA, and gives specific guidance on interventions, objectives and priorities.

LED partners for the SA Startup Act Movement promotion should be selected and not universal

Municipalities are the primary custodians of implementing LED. Not all LED programmes are aligned with high-growth startup support, and most don't have the necessary resources or political support to engage therein.

For this reason, interventions taken by the SA Startup Act Movement in working with local municipalities or districts should be based on a selection of appropriate partners that have the necessary focus, makeup and policy support to engage with high-growth startup ecosystems.

Undertake the necessary steps to obtain buy-in and alignment of stakeholders

Different stakeholders within municipalities, being councilors and officials need to be canvassed to provide insights as to the objectives of the Startup Act, and to pursue their collective buy-in to approaching high-growth startup ecosystems as a desired option for LED. Such internal alignment and political support cannot be taken for granted, and the absence thereof may very well be an inhibitor of any



future success at promoting the SA Startup Act Movement in such locales.

This includes addressing concerns of perception, including lack of clarity in regard to addressing the balance of pro-poor versus pro-market, as a matter of inclusivity.

Identify common framework conditions that cut across municipal differences

The need of LED depends on the needs of the region in which it is implemented. This implies that the specific needs and the socio-economic characteristics of individual municipalities may be vastly different. This may mean that Startup Act initiatives undertaken with one municipality may be different to that undertaken with another, bringing in mind the challenges of scaling the Startup Act as a national policy.

For this reason, it is recommended that common framework conditions that apply universally should be favored instead of region-specific interventions.

Vital to find sufficiently resourced and skilled partners

High-growth startup ecosystems need to be supported by skilled and experienced resources, which is not typically the case found amongst LED bodies that are typically understaffed with inexperienced and/or unskilled individuals with no LED or startup support experience.

The NISED appears to be mainly focused on national policy interventions

The NISED framework outlines the well-documented needs of small enterprises but appears to be doing so to justify a range of interventions with which to strengthen the small

enterprise ministry and its associated partnership agencies such as Khula, TRED and internal departmental SMME support instruments.

This may very well be an important and correct development but does not itself outline specific interventions with which to improve the day-to-day policy and regulatory constraints facing small enterprises, especially high-growth startups.

SMME forums promulgated by the NISED and SALGA may be out of touch

National forums provisioned in the NISED as well as SALGA policies may or may not involve small enterprises and entrepreneurs, with the recorded experience of small enterprises generally being understaffed to deal with day-to-day business challenges, let alone regularly attending forums and provide meaningful contributions thereto.

This is acerbated considering the smaller subset of high-growth enterprises.

2.2c Main conclusions following key questions

The SA Startup Act Movement aims to improve the enabling environment for high-growth startups to play a more meaningful role in the SA economy. It recognises the need to focus on high-growth startups as the way to drive LED as it is when startups grow, that they contribute meaningfully to economic activity, job creation and competitiveness, the latter being the primary objectives of LED as stated in national policy.

The following section aims to address the above questions as the main output from the desktop research phase, and to serve as inputs towards the business case co-creation workshops.



LED at the municipal level is not undertaken uniformly

LED departments have different approaches, and as outlined, operate at different levels depending on factors such as resource availability, clarity of purpose and priority. Some may not have a clear view on how stimulating small enterprises in their respective domains will lead to socio and economic development.

Clarity on, including executive buy-in to, and agreement on issues such as where to focus, what to focus on (pro-poor vs. pro-market vs. both) and where to begin, may not be clear.

This paints a picture where LED departments may not present a uniform platform from which to establish the case for and develop interventions with which to support high-growth startup ecosystems.

Most municipalities may not meet the desired framework conditions for high-growth startup LED

Most municipalities may not be suitable ground for supporting high-growth startup ecosystems, as the framework conditions cannot be met, and will not be met in the foreseeable future.

The Startup Act is a guide for municipal LED policy makers suited to high-growth startup LED

A Startup Act in this regard is taking a well-defined stance on where to focus, being (1) a focus on high-growth enterprises, and (2) a demarcation of the ecosystems in which such high-growth enterprises may be found and may flourish. In this instance, a Startup Act can assist LED policy makers by identifying in which instances high-growth based LED activities may be

appropriate, and if selected as a mechanism, what enabling conditions are necessary to implement an effective LED intervention(s) or policy based on supporting high-growth enterprises.

A Startup Act may assist municipal LED in identifying the necessary framework conditions

A clear obstruction to LED, apart from identifying which type of LED needed, is the lack of LED resources and other factors highlighted in the LED policy framework. This means that it will be difficult in most cases to institute a conducive policy context in which LED can succeed. This may relate to many direct and indirect policy constraints (red tape, regulatory obstacles, trade barriers and so on) making it difficult for LED practitioners to identify and prioritise interventions with which to improve the policy context.

A Startup Act may in this instance provide relevant LED practitioners with a guide to a high-growth entrepreneurial outlook on which such constraints are most relevant to the growth and success of high-growth startups. In doing so, this may fast-track the ability of an LED practitioner opting to use high-growth startups as a focus of its LED interventions, to sift through a maze of potentially inhibiting policies, to focus firstly on those constraints targeted by the Startup Act.

Likewise, a Startup Act provide LED practitioners with clarity on the attributes to consider, when investigating the choice of high-growth startup support as a vehicle for LED in the applicable precinct.

2.2d Notable observations regarding LED realities facing LED principals

- National LED Framework is the primary policy for LED



- Long-term work needed to address ideological differences/stances
- LED primarily fixated on grassroots & supply chain opportunities
- Unaware of framework conditions for high-growth SUs
- Expectation gap between political stances and LED service delivery
- LED is not undertaken uniformly
- LED is the stepchild of municipal service delivery
- Lack of indicators with which to allow for long-term interventions
- Various national departments have initiatives aimed at LED impact
- Increased awareness of need to retain & support Business
- Apart from WC, no real cohesive LED implementation plans with positive track records
- LED historically driven reactively and not through ecosystem
- High growth is not an established paradigm
- SALGA support through projects and local linkages
- Ecosystem actors not linked in coherent LED strategy or vision
- Dormant or idle support entities can be repurposed/reinvigorated for HG SU support

2.2e Recommendations following the Desktop Review

- Be clear & upfront on the differences of high-growth startups as an option for LED
- Position the Startup Act to promote high-growth SUs for Economic Development
- Use this as a link to bridge the Startup Act with LED
- Create opportunity for incumbents to unpack concept of HG SUs to avoid confusion & challenge assumptions
- Address questions of inclusivity and balancing pro-market & pro-poor

- Position the Startup Act as complimentary to the NISED framework promulgated by the Department of Small Business Development, and not as an alternative arrangement.
- Spend some time to discuss the recorded challenges facing LED at municipal level
- Emphasise the niche focus of the Startup Act within the common interest of LED.
- Outline a LED/HG SU Maturity Model:
 - Existing HG SU Ecosystems
 - Existing LED with parts or aspects of high-growth startup ecosystems
 - LED with ambition to develop ecosystems for HG SUs as LED mechanism
- Focus mainly those having existing HG SU ecosystems (e.g. Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, eThekweni, Cape Town), & those at an early-stage and/or the potential for high-growth startup ecosystems (e.g. Bloemfontein, and Gqeberha).
- Introduce the issue of inclusivity as a question of scalability of the Startup Act Movement, by discussing the application and/or relevance of the Startup Act to locales that do not currently meet with the framework conditions for high-growth startups.

2.3 Business Case for the support of the Startup Act through targeted LED

The project methodology proposed three co-creation workshops at the conclusion of the desktop research phase, to obtain inputs from key stakeholders and to develop the business case.

More than 150 invites were distributed including different departments/portfolios of the same LED or LED support entity.

Key Outputs from the Initial Phases of the Project



PARTICIPATING PARTNERS





2.3a Findings from the stakeholder consultation meetings

The consultation sessions with stakeholders found that they were generally very eager to collaborate and participate in further understanding the Startup Act.

However, initial discussions with stakeholders demonstrated that:

- There is limited/no understanding of the concept of high-growth startups at the LED level.
- Startup support is one of various key focus areas of LED, probably the lowest in priority.
- Training workshops will need to stand firm on unpacking key concepts:
 - The concept of high-growth startup support the role and nature of ecosystem approach, and the long-term nature of business 1st culture of industry-led development
 - Followed by clarity and case studies on concepts covered in Startup Act

- Keen interest and expectations from City of Cape Town, City of Tshwane, City of Johannesburg and Buffalo City.
- Opportunity in the Western Cape to link Provincial Economic Development mandate with regional initiatives, to be a platform for future expansion to the rest of SA.
- DSTI Living Labs and LED Champions initiatives already under way and suitable collaboration platform for SUA awareness.
- SALGA links made, including portfolio management and regional projects.
- SA Cities Network a valuable resource for workshop mobilisation.

2.3b Business Case defined for the support of the Startup Act Movement through LED

The following business case for the support of the Startup Act Movement through targeted LED was formulated, following the desktop review and consultations with key LED stakeholders listed in the previous section.





STRATEGIC

- No FUNDAMENTAL glass-ceiling for high-growth startups in SA, but...
- Question is around scaling the IMPACT of HG SUs on economic development.
- SUs are businesses rooted in local economies, able to employ citizens.
- Any startup can grow, but which ones will? Need to stimulate the whole PIPELINE.
- LED positioned to support the ecosystems critical to HG Startups, thereby increase the number of viable candidates.
- Empowering LED will scale Startup Act awareness and grow culture of entrepreneurship.



ECONOMIC

- LED has existing mandates, increasingly political buy-in to support startups.
- This is possibly a limited window of opportunity. Or, can become Mainstream soon.
- Existing actors present to absorb National Funding & support for LED.
- Doing so by leveraging existing budgets by bringing actual tech startups and links.



COMMERCIAL RATIONALE

- Utilise Startup Act Movement know-how and national credibility to leverage LED resources, thereby tapping into existing and concurrent funding opportunities linked to, or relevant to LED.
- Can at least have limited impact without no new funding needed for Startup Act Movement.
- But can possibly have substantial impact through limited funding for ongoing mobilisation.



FINANCIAL

- LED impact via Startup Act not immediately dependent on financial constraints.
- Rather a question of Startup Act Movement vision, know-how, drive and mobilization of eco-system.
- Such eco-systems to be expanded to include LED Offices and SALGA.



IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT

- Utilise 12 workshops to create awareness, limited know-how and mobilization.
- Stimulate growth-compact and have regular updates involving SUA Movement.

03

**TRAINING
WORKSHOPS**





3.1 Background

3.1a Point of departure

The approach was to position the workshops as an opportunity to create mutual understanding of key concepts: Startups, High-Growth Startups, Ecosystems and fit with LED Framework.

Furthermore, was the decision taken to organise workshops around specific ecosystems, possibly based on region but also specific to sector concentrations such as ICT.

Create specific opportunity to identify and agree common ACTION(s).

3.1b Workshop approach

- Teams, online.
- Utilise champions identified from stakeholder consultation to identify and invite participants.
- Small community of practitioners with interest, and relevance to LED.

- Select focus areas for workshops:
 - City of Tshwane
 - City of Johannesburg
 - City of Cape Town
 - Western Cape Provincial Government
 - Buffalo City
 - DSTI Living Labs in support of LED
 - SA Cities Network
 - Incubators and Support Actors

3.1c Workshop Agenda

The following agenda was used for each of the workshops:

- Welcome and objectives
- SA Startup Act Movement overview & objectives
- High-Growth Startups 101
 - Startups vs. High-Growth
 - Ecosystem approach
 - Framework Conditions
- SA Startup Act concepts & relaxations
 - Need to grow: Talent, Visas, Flexibility
 - Need to flourish: Tax, Access, Level grounds



- Need to scale: VC, IP & Excon
- SA National LED Framework & SUA
 - LED competencies
 - Role of HG SUs in LED Framework
 - Intervention partners & ecosystem support
- Workshop close out remarks

3.2 Workshops facilitated during project

4 FEBRUARY 2025
City of Johannesburg

5 FEBRUARY 2025
City of Cape Town

6 FEBRUARY 2025
SA Cities Network & SALGA LED Directorate

10 FEBRUARY 2025
Productivity SA

11 FEBRUARY 2025
DSTI Living Lab Champions

17 FEBRUARY 2025
City of Tshwane

3 MARCH 2025
Buffalo City

4 MARCH 2025
Western Cape Government

5 MARCH 2025
City of Johannesburg

6 MARCH 2025
Incubators & Support Agencies

19 MARCH 2025
LED Final Workshop 1

20 MARCH 2025
LED Final Workshop 2

3.3 Insights gathered through the training workshops

3.3a Highest-level LED officials participated in and supported the workshops

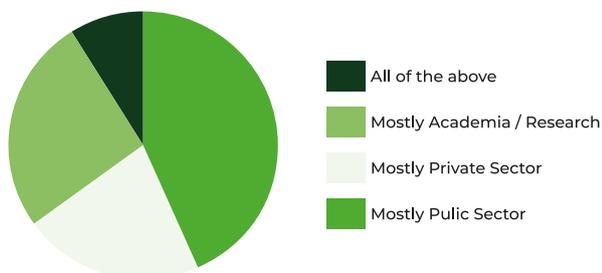
Attendees were canvassed via the contacts generated in the inception phase and consulted with during the stakeholder consultations. These individuals were at the executive level of LED in each of the different domains, all of whom engaged the LED Chief Executive or similar position at City of Cape Town, City of Tshwane, City of Johannesburg and Buffalo City. Through the engagements with SALGA and DSTI, additional leverage was found with other key stakeholders for attendance, especially through DSTI's LED Living Labs programme.

The result was that each of the workshops had at least the involvement of the highest level of LED in the targeted domains, which created awareness of the Startup Act and the Startup Act Movement, both through pre-consultation, but also through the invites and participation in the workshops.





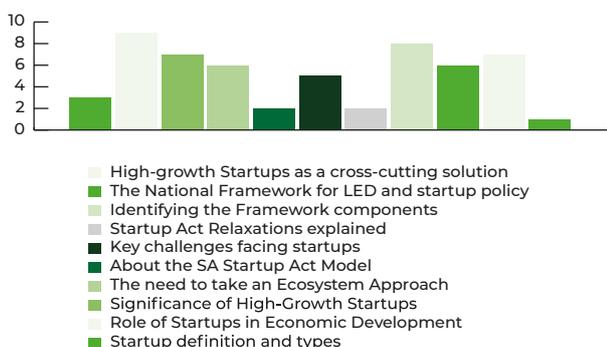
What best describes your work experience to date?



3.4b LED practitioners very keen to learn more about high-growth startups and LED

The biggest part of the training workshops focused on the role of startups in economic development, especially that of high-growth startups. This elicited most of the conversation during the workshops and is similarly reflected in the feedback from respondents regarding themes that addressed their interests. The role of high-growth startups in economic development policy, especially around the recognition of certain framework conditions needed for the support thereof, stood out for key interest also for future follow up workshops.

Theme(s) that most appealed as part of the workshops



Which themes would you like to have more information on?



3.4c Addressing policy shortcomings specific to LED

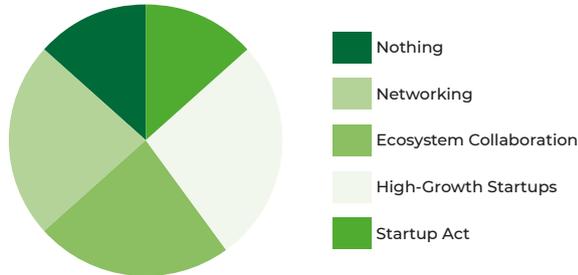
Respondents, both in the survey as well as during the workshops, pointed towards the need to create a conducive environment for startups, through regional specific by-laws, but also by ensuring that the basic municipal services such as water, electricity and infrastructure is supportive to business in general.

Additional needs include discussions around the formalisation of the informal sector as well as developing incentives with which to elevate the role and respect of entrepreneurs in LED.

A specific emphasis for future training is the need to further elaborate on the potential role of high-growth startups in LED as well as to discuss specific interventions to stimulate high-growth ecosystems.



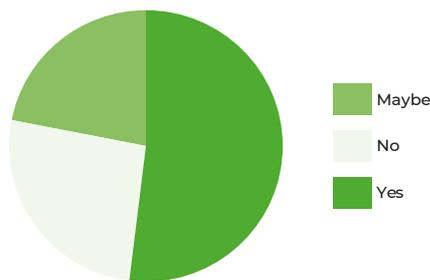
What would be your interest for a follow-up workshop



3.4d High-growth startups featuring in existing LED approaches

A quarter of respondents had at the time of the workshops not had specific knowledge of, or engagements with high-growth startups. This was primarily from respondents based outside the main startup ecosystems of Gauteng and the Western Cape.

Do you engage with HG SU?

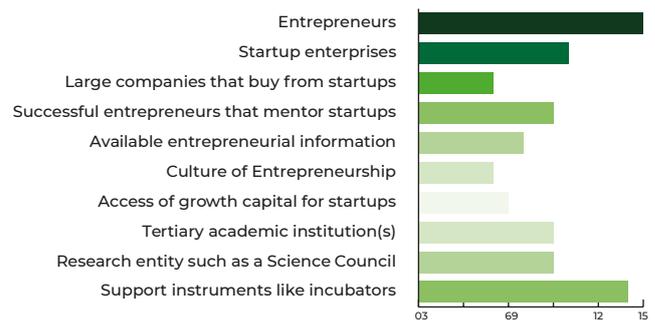


3.4e Absence of large companies seen as a significant inhibitor to ecosystem development

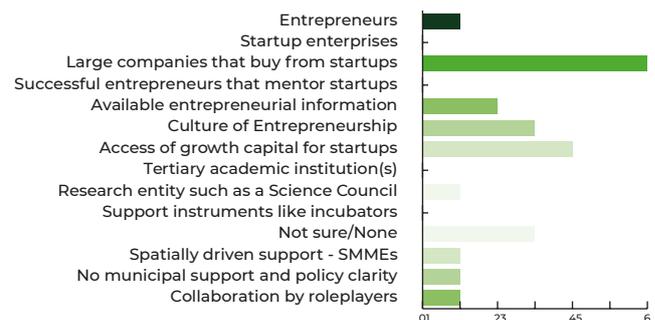
Access to large companies that buy from startups were rated strongly as an inhibitor to the growth

and sustainability of current ecosystems. This points to the need for market interfaces to enable startups to implement working and potentially sustainable revenue streams for their products and services.

Select an ecosystem framework condition that you are aware of in your region:



Which framework condition is missing that you believe is missing or dysfunctional in your region, and that would be MOST impactful in accelerating LED if it was introduced or improved:

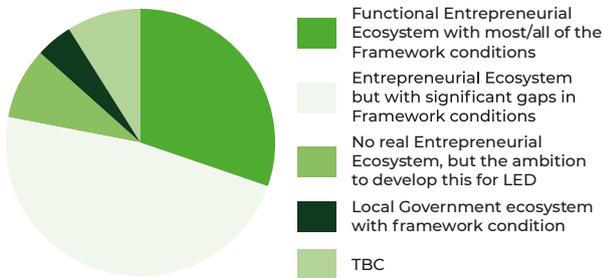


3.4f Awareness of the potential for high-growth startups in their LED contexts

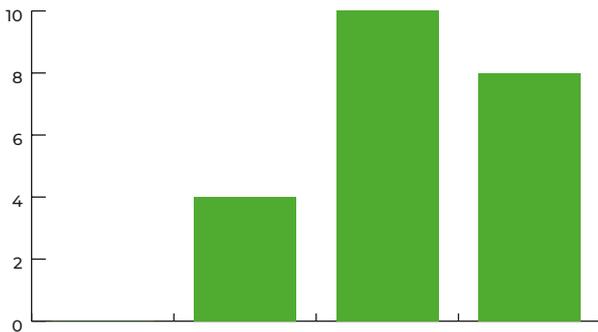
Almost 80% of respondents were in an LED setting that had a functional, or partly functional entrepreneurial ecosystem.



Which of the following best describes the LED context in which you operate:



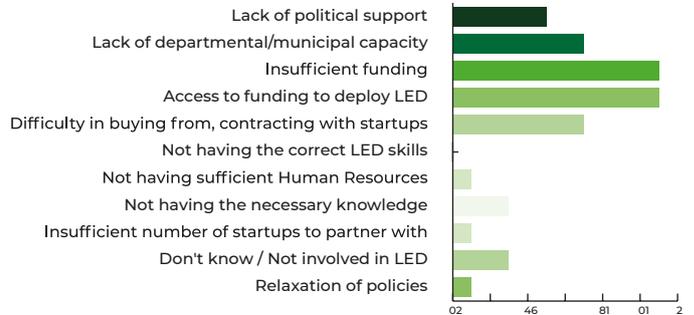
Rate the likelihood of your region supporting high-growth startups in the next 3 to 5 years:



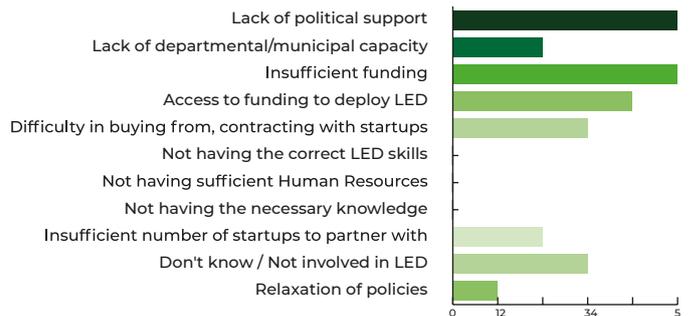
3.4g Funding of LED activities and programmes an obstacle facing LED practitioners

Funding of internal LED programmes, as well as finding third party funding for programmes and/or beneficiary support ranked highest amongst obstacles facing LED practitioners. Lack of political support possibly contributes to the lack of long-term funding.

Which are the prominent obstacles you face?



Select the biggest obstacle



3.4h Overwhelming support for, and interest to join the SUA Movement

Are you interested to join the SA Startup Act Movement?



04

**RECOMMENDATIONS
AND NEXT STEPS**





4.1 Recommendations following training workshops

The following high-level recommendations follow the conclusion of the workshops:

- **Policy research and advocacy** for sustainable start-up cases of practice through the Startup Act Movement and players such as SiMODiSA.
- **Tax Incentives for Startups & Investors:** Lobby for targeted tax breaks, such as R&D tax credits, reduced corporate tax for early-stage startups, and incentives for investors in high-growth sectors.
- **Support for Startup Visa Programs:** Push for easier visa policies that attract skilled entrepreneurs and international startup talent to South Africa.
- **Government-Startup Roundtables:** Establish regular dialogue forums between policymakers and startup ecosystem players to ensure continuous engagement and feedback.
- **Streamline Cross-Border Trade:** Advocate for easier trade regulations and market access for South African startups within the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).
- **IP Protection & Commercialisation Support:** Strengthen policies that help startups protect and commercialise intellectual property (IP) locally and globally.
- **Involve politicians that cares** about the South African people and economy as political (executive) buy-in is needed in parallel to administrative commitment for implementation for LED.
- **Integration of the different policies** will lead to higher impact, willingness to partner and collaborate. Therefore need to have a system to facilitate referrals, support for market research and coming up with many and better innovations, quick turnaround times to support startups.
- **Upskill Local governments' LED departments** to understand startup LED requirements.
- Create more **opportunities for startups to pilot and demonstrate capabilities** and innovative solutions in LED contexts.
- Proper **consultation with community business forums.**
- Establish **LED forums**, especially around high-growth startups and the SUA.
- **Deregulation and reframing** or defining the space.
- Gather District needs as **districts are not the same** and programmes for start-ups should be aligned to the needs of the District.



4.2 Creation of an SUA/LED Forum

A key finding from the workshops was the need to continue the conversation regarding high-growth startups, and the development of ecosystems that support high-growth enterprises. A possible platform for this could be the creation of an Startup Act/LED Forum, in partnership with the DSTi Living Labs, SALGA and the SA Cities Network, supported by the UK-South Africa Tech Hub and the SA Startup Act Movement.

The forum can ensure that there is continuity regarding the networks created and content delivered as part of this initiative, and to initiative follow-up actions, including more knowledge sharing, case studies and networking.

The forum can be started with the individuals from the respective LED offices that participated in the workshops and should take the form of identifying collaboration opportunities, and not a talk-shop.

4.3 Profiling of high-growth startups involved in LED

It is strongly advised to utilise the resources of the various networks and LED workshops, to identify startups that are already involved in LED in one way or another. In this way, such enterprises can serve as actual case studies for real world LED involving high-growth startups. This can be facilitated through the Startup Act/LED Forum.

4.4 Promotion of skills development for high-growth startups and LED

The following key skills development opportunities should be undertaken as an extension of the training conducted through

this workshop. This includes skills development at two levels, being that of the LED practitioner, and startups involved in LED. Skills development initiatives mentioned below are over and above that for general startup support and skills development for digitisation, startup creation, scaling and commercialisation.

- Understanding the landscape and specific skills to access capital, local and international.
- Navigating local and international policies involving human resources to access and retain talent and skills for high-growth startups.
- Movement of capital and Intellectual Property.
- Engaging and interfacing with the supply chains of large companies and global businesses.





JOIN THE SA STARTUP ACT MOVEMENT

Calling all owners of high impact technology driven, innovative and scalable startups, investors, capacity building providers, incubators, accelerators, governments agencies, civil society organisations, and other organisations that provide assistance and aid startups in South Africa, to Join the Movement and raise their voice to government for much-needed policy reform in the high growth startup space.

[Email for more info](#)

WITH THANKS TO OUR PARTNERS



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