

Inclusive Talent Strategy

Summary of Consultation Response



LONDON
GROWTH PLAN

MAYOR OF LONDON

LONDON
COUNCILS

Inclusive Talent Strategy - Consultation and Engagement Analysis

Summary report

A report submitted by **ICF Consulting Services Limited**

Date: 10 October 2025

Oli Taylor

ICF Consulting Services Limited

62 Threadneedle Street

London

EC2R 8HP

T +44 (0)20 3096 4800

www.icf.com

Document Control

Document Title	Inclusive Talent Strategy - Consultation and Engagement Analysis
Job No.	30303754
Prepared by	Oli Taylor
Checked by	Ali Zaidi
Date	10 October 2025

This report is the copyright of Greater London Authority and has been prepared by ICF Consulting Services Ltd under contract to Greater London Authority. The contents of this report may not be reproduced in whole or in part, nor passed to any other organisation or person without the specific prior written permission of Greater London Authority.

Introduction

This report presents a summary of the responses to the Greater London Authority (GLA) online consultation and in person engagement for its Inclusive Talent Strategy, which is a central component of the London Growth Plan published in February 2025. The consultation period was from May-August 2025, with the online written consultation open during June and July.

Overview of the Inclusive Talent Strategy

London is one of the most dynamic and diverse economies in the world, powered by creativity, innovation, and talent. Its world-leading industries and outstanding education system make London a magnet for opportunity. But for the city to reach its full potential, there is a need to ensure that every Londoner can access those opportunities, and that employers can find the skills they need to grow.

The Inclusive Talent Strategy (ITS) sets out how London will achieve this. It aims to build a more connected, responsive system that brings together employers, providers and communities to give Londoners the skills, advice and support they need to thrive. The consultation on the ITS explored six themes that helped shape this ambition:

- ***Integrate jobs, skills, health and careers services for Londoners***
- ***Grow and diversify workforces in growth sectors***
- ***Support Londoners facing barriers to work get into quality jobs and increase London's supply of workers***
- ***Give Londoners the skills to be resilient to big shifts in the labour market – AI, the transition to net zero – and fill the job opportunities these generate***
- ***Promotion of London's skills sector internationally and making sure London remains attractive for the best talent in the world***
- ***Make London a centre of excellence for fair pay and good work¹***

The development of the ITS has taken place alongside the development of the Get London Working Plan, which is London's formal response to the Get Britain Working White Paper. That has been developed through a partnership of the GLA, London Councils, Jobcentre Plus, NHS Integrated Care. The Get London Working Plan supports the implementation of many of the priorities in the ITS, so was able to utilise the insights provided through the engagement and written consultation.

The ITS consultation

The GLA launched a public consultation to gather stakeholder views on six ITS themes, including areas to prioritise and good practice examples. The consultation comprised:

- An online written consultation with 37 open-ended questions (250-word limit per question). These questions are presented in Annex 1 Accessible versions of the consultation were provided in British Sign Language and Easy Read.
- In-person engagement through meetings and workshops, with contributions transcribed and included in the analysis.

Overall, there were over 100 in person engagements and 89 submissions to the online written consultation. Responses were received from a mix of stakeholders, including skills, training and education providers and representative bodies; charities and NGOs; Local Authorities and sub-regional partnerships; community and voluntary organisations; employment support providers; careers providers; employer representative bodies; employers; health and social care providers; Government bodies and departments; and research organisations. Some responses were submitted on behalf of organisations and may reflect the views of wider sector bodies though it is not possible to quantify the number of individuals represented.

This report presents a summary of the analysis of the consultation responses by ITS theme. Responses have been analysed at face value, without adjustment for potential misinterpretations or errors. Where possible, differences in views by types of stakeholders are highlighted, particularly from the in-person engagements where the respondent mix was more diverse.

In addition to the written consultation and in-person engagement summarised in this document, the GLA also carried out a survey of Londoners on their Talk London platform which had over 400 responses and an employer survey which had 75 responses. All of this engagement has helped to develop the ITS and GLW Plan.

Consultation and Engagement responses

The consultation and engagement responses are presented below, broken down by ITS consultation theme.

Theme 1: Effectively integrating jobs, skills, careers and health services for London

In the online written consultation and in person events, stakeholders were asked about how to improve the integrating jobs, skills, careers and health service for London, where this is done well, what is needed at London-wide, sub-regional and local levels, and how can users be helped to navigate the system.

To effectively integrating jobs, skills, careers and health services, a commonly reported suggestion was for a centralised system of co-located services. This was felt to coordinate resources, improve awareness of available services, and reduce duplication. Suggested venues for co-located services included libraries, youth organisations, and university estates. A pan-London or regional approach was suggested, supplemented by information-sharing agreements and universal provision across boroughs. This view was common across all respondent groups, including training providers, health providers, employers and community groups.

Respondents across both the online written consultation and in person events often said that physical co-location needed to be paired with the creation of a single, user-centred online portal that consolidates information, eligibility and referral routes across London. This was a particularly common view among Local Authorities and sub-regional partnerships. Employers emphasised the need for minimal administrative burden and clearly signposted brokerage through this online portal. A few community organisations and Local Authorities also noted that any online offering should be complemented with digital support, to ensure equal access to all Londoners.

Other suggestions for improving the integration of jobs, skills, careers and health services for London included:

- Improving the accessibility of services through more delivery of services in community venues such as JobCentre Plus, libraries, schools, and charities.
- Providing holistic individual-level support to Londoners, such as by embedding trauma-aware mental and physical wellbeing into service design and careers support.
- Strengthening and further formalising partnerships between service providers, though integrated referral pathways, joint meetings, real-time data sharing and aligned funding.
- Longer-term and more flexible funding of services, to improve continuity and trust.

To deliver these services, respondents commonly suggested that there was a need for more widespread coordination between service providers and community organisations. Community organisations were felt to be able to play a key role in engaging hard-to-reach groups, delivering user-centred services and providing referrals. Some respondents suggested this could be through establishing local delivery partnerships or creating a pan-London framework for collaboration.

Some respondents also suggested that there needs to be closer cooperation between schools and employers, with employers providing careers information and work-related learning opportunities to students. This is to ensure that students have a clearer understanding of what work entails in different sectors to make more informed decisions.

In delivering services, respondents also favoured a tiered operating model: citywide strategy, standards and data sharing; subregional coordination; and borough-led delivery. They felt this would balance the need for consistency while also allowing tailored solutions to be provided which reflects local needs. Respondents also drew on learning from inside and outside London to provide examples of how this could work. Examples from London included the Tower Hamlets Healthspot model, Welcome Hackney, Newham Health and Employment Partnership, and Goldsmiths University of London's work with Amersham Vale GP surgery. Examples from outside London included the Greater Manchester Apprenticeship & Careers Service (GMACS) and the LiveWell network and the No Wrong Door programme in North Yorkshire

To support individuals to navigate the system, stakeholders commonly suggested a digital information hub, engagement with schools to raise awareness of support, early embedding of careers information, advice and guidance (CIAG), having sector-specific career pathways information, and providing CIAG at community venues. To support employers to navigate the system, stakeholders and employers stressed the importance of having a 'single door' for businesses to accessing services, as it reduces duplication and improves referrals across the system. They also highlighted the importance of brokerage and speeding up processes for employers to access services.

Theme 2: How to grow and diversify workforces in the growth and priority sectors

Stakeholders were asked in the consultation and engagement about the barriers to growing and diversifying workforces across sectors, how to expand inclusive career

pathways and how to improve access to qualified talent and high quality education, skills and career support for London growth sectors.

A common barrier reported by stakeholders across both the online written consultation and in-person events to diversifying the workforce in particular sectors was employers having limited awareness of the diverse talent outside their traditional recruitment routes. Some respondents also highlighted the lack of awareness and access to information about career opportunities for young people, which means they are not aware of sector entry routes or have inaccurate preconceptions or stigmas about some sectors. A few respondents also reported a lack of literacy and numeracy skills among young people that are a barrier for some disadvantaged groups to gain employment in particular sectors. Furthermore, poorly paid entry-level roles and internships mean that individuals from low-income households cannot gain roles that provide a '*stepping stone*' into specific sectors, and a lack of appropriate career-entry training.

To address these barriers, stakeholders suggested connecting employers with grassroots and other community organisations that work directly with economically disadvantaged individuals. Some respondents provided examples where this has been successful, such as Creative schools, Good Growth Hub, Camden council's Leading Inclusive Futures Through Technology (LIFT) Programme, and the HQI360 Artist Development Programme. Other respondents suggested reinforcing inclusive recruitment practices to employers, strengthening career advisor access in schools, upskilling people in work to enable progression and connecting people to role models to demystify sectors.

Employers suggested that there needs to be an employment and skills system that provides direct pathways to real jobs, apprenticeships, or structured in-work progression. Several pointed to local training to work initiatives that place Londoners directly into jobs, such as the Kickstart scheme that ran from 2020 to 2023 and the Sector-based Work Academy Programmes (SWAPs). They felt this should be focus of public investment, rather than funding standalone training activities. A few employers also suggested there should be more modular, flexible training and education, so learning can fit around shifts and caring responsibilities and link explicitly to wage progression or promotions. Employers also emphasised that these initiatives should be quick and simple for employers to engage in.

To create an employer-led skills system, respondents reported a need to co-design training and employment pathways with employers and educators. Some suggested that this should involve employers of all sizes, and not just large employers. To better integrate transferable skills, respondents suggested embedding skills frameworks that outline the skills, competencies, and knowledge required for specific job roles and industries across all levels of learning. Some felt these should be in work-based contexts as they were the best way to develop problem solving, communication and digital literacy. A few suggested that this could be built on the Skills Builder Universal Framework taxonomy.

To strengthen careers provision, respondents called for up-to-date careers support located in trusted spaces backed by a central, pathways hub that provides information how to move into and within specific sectors. Some respondents also recommended the earlier provision of careers advice in school and a strengthened links between advisers and sector initiatives.

To better enable schools, skills providers and higher education institutions to meet the demand for current and future skills in growth sectors, employers reported a need

for job readiness training. They also urged rapid curriculum updates to account for new technologies and streamlined processes for providing placements, particularly in SMEs. Local authorities and providers also emphasised the need for new training to be developed to meet employer needs but cautioned that this needed to allow sufficient time to ensure the new courses were of high quality.

Examples of effective practice in creating employer-led skills provision that were cited by respondents included Build East Skills Hub at the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, which proactively connecting employers' needs to training and recruitment. Construction Industry Training Board on-site skills hubs were also referenced as models linking training to local demand and fast transitions into employment.

Several respondents also suggested 'T shaped' skill profiles (including both broad general knowledge and deep expertise in specific fields) and micro credentials endorsed by sector boards. This is so job candidates can show breadth and a recognised skills depth quickly, while providers can update offers without waiting for multi-year qualification reform.

Theme 3: Support Londoners who face barriers to work to get quality jobs or become self employed

Stakeholders were asked about actions needed from London government and partners to address barriers to work and training, including actions to increase the accessibility of basic skills and ESOL provision, to create clearer progression pathways and to support self-employed Londoners.

A common suggestion across both the online written consultation and in person events to support Londoners who face barriers to work was to expand the availability, visibility and affordability of training. Some particularly stated there should be an increase in ESOL provision, as they felt many Londoners face language barriers to gaining employment. A few suggested that training should utilise innovative delivery models such as embedding ESOL in vocational training, working with employers to deliver ESOL classes in the workplace, and a recognition scheme for employers that invest in ESOL training.

Some respondents also suggested the G:A supports employers to offer training and using integration hubs to connect businesses to inclusion initiatives such as the Mayor's *Good Work Standard* and the National *Disability Confident Scheme*, in order to help them adopt more inclusive recruitment processes, A few respondents also suggested increasing the provision of job-search support, particularly for people with complex needs who are vulnerable to drop-out at transition points.

Some respondents, and particularly Local Authorities, reported that there needed to be initiatives that targeted the main practical barriers to work faced by disadvantaged groups, such as childcare, transport, mental health, missing ID documents, and digital exclusion. Suggestions included the provision of travel passes, vouchers to cover the cost of applying for relevant Identification documents (passports, driving licenses, citizenship cards), and employer linked nursery places and termtime placements. Some also suggested the need for faster recognition of overseas qualifications and signposting to wellbeing services.

Some community and voluntary organisations also suggested flexible, modular 'earn-as-you-learn' training models to equip disadvantaged individuals with the skills to enter work, while some employers suggested clearer and quicker routes for employers to identify suitable candidates for entry-level roles.

To create clearer pathways for Londoners to transition from lower to higher level learning and into employment, respondents commonly proposed linking entry-level courses to live job outcomes through guaranteed interviews or work trials, publishing online progression maps that show steps from basic skills to specific roles, and tracking learner journeys through skills passports and 'stackable' qualifications. Some also recommended mentoring that starts in education and continues into work, with targeted support for those with multiple disadvantages.

To support self-employed individuals, respondents commonly suggested providing short business skills courses on topics such as pricing, marketing and bookkeeping. Some respondents also suggested peer mentoring/coaching, local networking hubs and a digital resource portal containing business templates and other resources.

Theme 4: How to make London a centre of excellence for fair pay and good work

Stakeholders were asked about the barriers to fair pay and good work, how to raise awareness of employment rights among vulnerable workers and how to encourage inclusive practices among employers. This included discussing how the Fair Work Agency could improve working lives in London.

In considering barriers to offering fair pay and good work, respondents across both the online written consultation and in person events raised concerns about increases in precarious work and high living costs, while adding that this was exacerbated by the under-reporting of labour abuses and an overall decline of collective bargaining.

To address this, some participants, including nearly all providers and community organisations, said workers needed more education on their work rights. They felt this should be through training embedded in their induction, supplemented by regular refresher courses, alongside a user-friendly handbook and webinars. A few also suggested this should be integrated into skills and employment programmes in schools and colleges.

Recognising that vulnerable workers are often in informal, insecure or low-paid roles, some respondents also proposed targeted, multilingual campaigns on worker rights delivered by community organisations, Trade Unions and Local Authorities. A few added that there should also be an increase in access to legal advice, so workers can take action when their rights are breached. A few also suggested a confidential helpline and stronger whistleblower protection.

Many employers also reported a need for worker rights information. They suggested the publication of concise compliance guidance for employers on the processes they need to operationalise. This would need to be supplemented by promotion to raise awareness of the resource.

To encourage employers to go beyond minimum standards, employers proposed combining financial support with practical capability-building. This included providing wage subsidies for employers to employ individuals in disadvantaged groups, giving grants for workplace adaptations, training and toolkits, and developing employer networks for peer-learning where employers can share what works on retention, accessibility and progression. A few employers also suggested having public recognition schemes, such as kitemarks, charters and the Good Work Standard, to provide an incentive to employers to achieve high standards for inclusion.

Some respondents, particularly Local authorities and Trade Unions also proposed that procurement processes for public contracts should also be conditional on

employers having effective processes for fair pay and good work. A few also suggested that the costs of applying to become a London Living Wage employer should also be subsidised to further encourage employers to sign up for the initiative.

To ensure the introduction of the Fair Work Agency and reforms to employer rights have their desired impacts, respondents commonly highlighted the need for the Fair Work Agency to be accessible, multilingual, and linked to local services, so that it becomes a central hub for advice, advocacy, and enforcement. Some respondents also suggested it should provide guidance and training to employers to improve their existing practices. A few respondents also suggested that to be most impactful, the Fair Work Agency should specifically target insecure or low-paid jobs.

Theme 5: Give Londoners the skills to be resilient to big shifts in the labour market

Stakeholders were asked about how jobs and talent pipelines are changing due to economic shifts like AI and the green transition, how the skills system can anticipate and respond to emerging needs, and what interventions could boost investment in green skills and apprenticeships and work experience in priority sectors .

Respondents across both the online written consultation and in person events, including nearly all employers, proposed the need for an ‘early warning system’ to highlight large shifts in the labour market, built on cross sector employer-led networks that include a mix of large employers, small to medium sized enterprises and grassroots organisations. These networks would identify issues on labour and skills needs and translate them into rapid curriculum adjustments and commissioning changes. Respondents emphasised the importance of staying ‘in the know’ on latest developments in AI, through convening of sector forums, networks and workshops with providers.

In addition, some respondents, and particularly Local Authorities and providers, suggested a need for integrated labour market intelligence data that brings together real time vacancy information, alongside data on training enrolments, completions and progression at a city-wide and sub regional level. This is to allow local area to respond quickly to emerging needs, especially in fast moving areas like construction, health and green technologies.

To support providers in the training landscape to respond to labour market shifts, respondents reported a need for co-design with employers, agile curriculum design and flexible funding for short, stackable micro credentials. Some also felt there was a need for clearer pathways from basic to advanced skills in green and digital areas, and for school curricula to embed transferable skills earlier so young people develop the skills to adapt to labour market change.

Some respondents to the consultation also suggested a need for more flexible and practical training programmes to respond to emerging skills needs. Specific suggestions included hackathons, micro credentials, cross-disciplinary programmes and piloting reskilling programmes. Some respondents also noted that responses to emerging skills and labour market needs were often siloed and called for more coordinated planning among Local Authorities, the GLA providers and employers. A few also suggested expedited qualification approval processes, teacher training and updated career guidance.

To increase green investment, respondents suggested retrofit training and regional Green Skills Academies. A few respondents felt this could be funded through the

budgets ring-fenced for large infrastructure programmes. In particular, they emphasised the new Skills and Growth Levy, which will come into force in April 2026 to replace the Apprenticeship Levy and can be used to fund short courses, apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeship programmes. Employers felt that the new flexibilities to the new Skills and Growth Levy could be an important for employers to increase their investment in green skills training without prohibitive processes. A few respondents highlighted that the use of this funding would need to be flexible so it can respond to emerging sub-sectors and specific growth areas (e.g. hydrogen fuel technology).

Theme 6: Promotion of London's skills sector internationally

Stakeholders were asked about how to attract and retain skilled workers in London growth sectors and promote the capital as a study destination.

Respondents across both the online written consultation and in person events felt that a key barrier to attracting workers and students to London were its high living costs. To address this, respondents suggested initiatives such as providing support with relocation costs through public-private partnerships or employer incentives, the introduction of fair rent-caps and to widen the availability of affordable housing schemes, alongside subsidies for transport and childcare. However, it was noted that some of these suggestions required substantial changes to central Government policies and funding.

Some respondents, and particularly employers and universities, proposed streamlined visas and faster recognition of overseas qualifications, complemented by advisory and legal support. A few also called for better re-skilling support delivered through community organisations, employment services and international exchanges. Examples offered included the University of East London's Cultural Producers Programme, which links international creative producers with opportunities in the Thames Estuary Production Corridor, and Local Authority partnerships with international innovation districts.

A few universities also suggested dual degree and exchange routes with clearer post study work options, while a few public bodies suggested key worker housing pilots and childcare discounts in target boroughs.

On promoting London as a study destination, respondents commonly suggested targeted international campaigns that showcase inclusive communities and strong employability outcomes in London. A few also suggested that this should be complemented with scholarships and bursaries and access to research and learning resources, which are closely aligned with London growth sectors and provide a clear route to employment. Some respondents stated that there were examples from the British Council of building partnerships and using educational and employment events and digital platforms to reach diverse prospective students.

Conclusions and reflections

Overall, there was general support for the priorities and initiatives proposed in the Inclusive Talent Strategy consultation. This included strong support for the integration of services, improving pay and conditions, targeted support for disadvantaged Londoners and to attract and retain high quality talent within London.

Some of the key priorities that emerged from the consultation were:

- Greater join-up of services through co-location and data sharing, which enables the delivery of more holistic support, widens access and improves the efficiency of services
- Improved employer engagement in employment and skills landscape, including through the co-design of curricula, in providing careers information in schools, and in providing real-time feedback of current and emerging skills needs through local networks.
- The use of online resources for providing information for both Londoners and employers. For Londoners this includes information on sources of support and employment and careers information. For employers this can provide information and resources to support them to improve their inclusive recruitment practices and pay and conditions.
- The need for more flexible and accessible skills provision, including more funded ESOL, numeracy, literacy and digital skills provision, alongside shorter, stackable vocational micro-credentials and hackathons, as well as closer working relationships with providers and employers to respond to new skills needs, and to ensure existing provision is closely linked to tangible employment opportunities.
- The need for city-wide and regional planning, but with strong use of local delivery partners that understand local issues and have closer relationships with disadvantaged groups. Central to this was greater use of community groups and community resources to provide more accessible provision and to build on existing community links to engage and support the hardest-to-reach Londoners.

The consultation also identified various examples of good practice within and outside London that can be drawn on to develop future employment and skills interventions (see themes 1, 2 and 6).

Annex 1 Written Consultation Questions

As posted on: [Inclusive Talent Strategy consultation | London City Hall](#)

Theme 1: Effectively integrating jobs, skills, careers and health services for London

- 1.1. What further action is needed to better integrate skills, careers, health and employment support services? For example, co-location, community settings, job centres, integration of advice and support for low-income Londoners, data sharing etc.
- 1.2. Where have you seen this done well?
- 1.3. How could this be replicated and made systematic across London?
- 1.4. Recognising the importance of a London-wide strategic vision that supports the integration of services across the capital while supporting good practice already taking place at a local level to meet the need of individual communities; which activities are best done at the local, sub-regional, and/or pan-London level?
- 1.5. What is needed to help Londoners navigate the system? In particular, Londoners facing additional barriers to work, or young Londoners that are NEET?
- 1.6. What is needed to help employers navigate the system?

Theme 2: How to grow and diversify workforces in the growth and priority sectors

- 2.1. What are the main barriers to grow and diversify workforces in individual sectors?
- 2.2. How can we increase access to a diversity of career pathways for underrepresented Londoners?
- 2.3. What are the strengths and opportunities to improve the high-level approach set out for establishing a more employer-led system?
- 2.4. What steps could Londoners' skills and employment system take to help employers access qualified talent and/or support the upskilling and success of their employees?
- 2.5. How can we better integrate transferable skills needed by employers (for example, problem-solving, digital literacy) across skills provision?
- 2.6. Do you have examples of employers being successfully incentivised to provide opportunities directly to the talent that Londoners' skills system produces?
- 2.7. Where have you seen successful employer and skills provider partnerships to address skills gaps? Why are they successful?
- 2.8. How could careers and employment support be strengthened to enable more Londoners to consider careers in growth and priority sectors? are as inclusive as possible?
- 2.9. How can we better enable schools, skills providers and higher education institutions to meet the demand for current and future skills in growth sectors?

Theme 3: Support Londoners who face barriers to work to get quality jobs or become self employed

- 3.1. What other barriers might Londoners face to accessing work or training?
- 3.2. What steps can London government, employers, skills, employment and health providers take to better address these barriers?

- 3.3. What national changes might be required to enable some of these barriers to be addressed?
- 3.4. How can we create clearer pathways for Londoners to transition from lower to higher level learning and into employment?
- 3.5. How can we encourage more people to gain basic skills (including maths, English and digital skills) needed for work and study? What other skills should we prioritise?
- 3.6. How can we improve English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) provision in London and encourage more employers to invest in ESOL provision for their employees?
- 3.7. Are there examples of good practice in addressing the affordability of childcare, housing and transport to support people into work?
- 3.8. What more could we do to support the further education workforce to deliver our essential skills offer, and adapt to new priority sectors?
- 3.9. How can we help self-employed Londoners thrive by accessing the skills, experience and networks they need?

Theme 4: How to make London a centre of excellence for fair pay and good work

- 4.1. What are the biggest barriers to offering fair pay and good work?
- 4.2. What steps can we take to make sure workers vulnerable to exploitation are aware of their employment rights, and how to assert them?
- 4.3. How can an employer-led skills model encourage employers to go beyond statutory employment rights requirements and adopt inclusive work practices? What incentives may be effective?
- 4.4. What opportunities are there to ensure reforms to employment rights and the introduction of the Fair Work Agency improves Londoners working lives?

Theme 5: Give Londoners the skills to be resilient to big shifts in the labour market

- 5.1. What work are you doing to consider how jobs and talent pipelines are changing due to big shifts in the economy such as AI and the green transition?
- 5.2. How can we best ensure a new employer-led skills system acts as an early warning system for identifying and adapting to key skills needs resulting from shifts in the labour market?
- 5.3. What changes are needed in the skills system to support emerging skills requirements?
- 5.4. Where do you see additional opportunities for more investment into green skills in London? How could this be coordinated?
- 5.5. Do the priority sectors for green skills seem right to you (Homes and Building, Energy and Power, Transport, and Green and Blue Infrastructure)? Are there other sectors you would prioritise and why?
- 5.6. What interventions might help to increase apprenticeships starts, completions and work experience placements in these priority green sectors in London?

Theme 6: Promotion of London's skills sector internationally

- 6.1. How do we attract skilled workers to come to live and work in London, particularly in growth sectors? How can we work with international partners to do this?
- 6.2. How do we continue to promote London as an attractive study destination?

6.3. What can we do reduce the barriers for skilled workers that want to come to and stay in London?

What is your sector or organisation able to contribute to the ITS to make the proposed changes a success? Please include any links to relevant research or work where appropriate.