

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Accreditation | Qualification Development



Accreditation Frequently Asked Questions

What are the advantages of being an accredited training provider?

- To provide quality training and development to learners
- To receive support from the relevant authority

To be able to deliver education and training that leads to nationally registered Unit Standards and Qualifications. Accreditation therefore provides Education and Training Providers with a valuable tool with which they can market their services to potential clients.

What are benefits of attending accredited training?

Learners, departments, and private companies who use the services of an accredited training provider are assured that the accredited training offered complies with the required standards for learning and assessment.

All learners are assured of a quality learning experience and that the credits they acquire will be nationally and internationally recognized.

Who should apply for accreditation?

Providers who qualify for accreditation with PSETA include those Providers who are not yet accredited by another ETQA and who intend to offer programmes based on the qualifications and/or unit standards that falls within the primary focus of PSETA.

What if I am already accredited by another ETQA?

If a provider is accredited by another ETQA but wish to extend scope to unit standards and qualifications falling under the primary scope of PSETA, the primary accreditation ETQA must be notified, and the process of programme approval will be facilitated with PSETA by such ETQA.



Qualification Development Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the relationship between a qualification duration and credits?

Both duration and credits refer to the general measure of the amount of time an average learner would require achieving competencies/learnings contained in a qualification. Generally, one credit is equivalent to ten national hours.

2. As an SDP, may I still enrol learners to Unit Standards?

Pre-2009 qualifications, including unit standards are being phased out. SDPs and employers are encouraged to enquire with the SETA about or to request new short programmes of training & skills development that have or are replacing unit standards.

3. What is the difference between PSETA and University qualifications?

All PSETA qualifications are developed and registered in accordance with the National Qualification Framework (NQF) therefore, they are comparable to and have parity of esteem with other qualifications on the NQF, including university qualifications.

4. What is the difference between a qualification and skills programme?

A qualification has at least 120 credits and is registered on the NQF. A skills programme has a maximum of 60 credits and is recorded only with QCTO. Skills programme, however could be used as routes towards qualifications.

5. When is EISA held/conducted?

EISA is External Integrated Summative Assessment. It is for those learners who have completed all the modules of a qualification. It is organised by the SETA and conducted only at accredited Assessment Centres.

6. What is the difference between QAS and QASA?

QAS (Qualification Assessment Specifications) is one of the qualification documents, it details how continuous assessment during teaching and learning should take place, per module and per qualification. QASA is a SETA's document that is used in the design of EISA instruments. It is not for the use of SDPs for teaching and learning.

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