






QCTO
Quality Council for Trades & Occupations

**Policy for Verification of
Trades and Occupational Qualifications,
on the OQSF**

November 2019

APPROVED BY:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Chief Executive Officer Name: Mr Vijayen Naidoo Date: <u>19/11/2019</u> |  Chairperson of the Council Name: Prof. Peliwe P Lolwana Date: <u>20/11/2019</u> |  Chief Director: Occupational Qualification Management Name: Mr Thomas Lata Date: <u>18/11/2019</u> |
|--|--|---|

Document name: Policy for Verification of Occupational, Trades and Part Qualifications
Document number: QCTO CERT – 002/18
Responsible Executive: Chief Director: Occupational Qualifications Management
Responsible Unit: Certification
Status: Second Revision
Next Review Date: November 2021

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| List of Acronyms | 4 |
| Glossary of terms | 5 |
| Policy for Verification of Occupational Qualifications, Trades, Part Qualifications and Skills Programme Certificates | 7 |
| 1. Preamble | 7 |
| 2. Purpose | 8 |
| 3. Legislative and regulatory framework..... | 8 |
| 4. Applicability | 9 |
| 5. Objectives of this Policy | 10 |
| 6. Managing the verification of trades, occupational qualifications, part qualifications and skills programmes through the QCTO verification process .. | 11 |
| 7. Security in the verification process..... | 13 |
| 8. QCTO Verification Responsibilities..... | 14 |
| 9. Verification client responsibilities | 14 |
| 10. Provision of feedback..... | 16 |
| 11. Turnaround time | 16 |
| 12. Verification Type and feedback | 16 |
| 13. Reporting and invoices to clients..... | 21 |
| 14. Complaints and appeals..... | 21 |
| 15. Quality assurance and monitoring of policy implementation..... | 21 |
| 16. Transitional Arrangements | |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|------|---|
| AQP | Assessment Quality Partner |
| DHET | Department of Higher Education and Training. DIRCO Department of International Relations and Cooperation |
| DOL | Department of Labour |
| NAMB | National Artisan Moderation Body |
| NLRD | National Learners' Records Database |
| NQF | National Qualifications Framework |
| QAP | Quality Assurance Partner |
| OQSF | Occupational Qualifications Sub-Framework |
| QCTO | Quality Council for Trades and Occupations |
| SAQA | South African Qualifications Authority |
| SETA | Sector Education and Training Authority |
| SDA | Skills Development Act |
| SLA | Service Level Agreement |
| SAPS | South African Police Services |
| TBVC | Transkei, Botswana, Venda and Ciskei |

Glossary of terms

In this document, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act No 67 of 2008, as amended) and the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), as amended, has the same meaning unless the context otherwise indicates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appeal | The formal petitioning by a certificate holder against the decision made by the QCTO regarding the authenticity of a certificate, after the verification process. |
| Assessment Quality Partner (AQP) | A body delegated by the QCTO to develop assessment instruments and manage external integrated summative assessments for occupational qualifications and part qualifications registered on the OQSF. |
| Authenticity | In relation to a qualification or part qualification, includes a qualification or part-qualification that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) registered on the NQF(ii) offered by a registered, established, declared or merged and accredited education institution or skills development provider in terms of the NQF Act or any other applicable law; and is(iii) lawfully obtained |
| Certificate | An official document issued by the QCTO indicating attainment of an occupational qualification, trade or part qualification registered on the OQSF. |
| Department of Higher Education and Training | Means the National Department responsible for further education and training in colleges, higher education and adult education and training. |
| Fraudulent qualification or part qualification | Is a verified qualification or part qualification registered on the NQF, which is found to be forged, fraudulently obtained or awarded in contravention of the NQF Act, and has been declared as such by a court of law. |
| Learner | An individual who participates in a learning programme with the purpose of achieving an occupational qualification, trade or part qualification. |
| Learner Achievement | Means the meeting of the requirements for the award of a qualification, part-qualification, skills programme or trade by a learner |
| Minister | Means the Minister of Higher Education and Training. |
| National Artisan Moderation Body (NAMB) | In terms of the OQSF, the body appointed by the QCTO as an AQP for all listed trades. |
| National Learners' Records Database (NLRD) | The electronic management information system of the NQF, which contains records of qualifications, learner achievements, recognised professional bodies, professional designations and all related information such as registration and accreditations. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Misrepresented Qualification or Part Qualification National Qualifications Framework (NQF) | <p>Is a qualification or part qualification, which is not authentic/does not correspond with the valid certification data in some aspect.</p> <p>The comprehensive system approved by the Minister of Higher Education and Training for the classification, registration, publication and articulation of quality-assured national qualifications and part qualifications. The NQF is a single integrated system comprising three coordinated Qualifications Sub-Frameworks for: General and Further Education and Training; Higher Education and Trades and Occupations.</p> |
| NQF Act | Means the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act No 67 of 2008), as amended. |
| NQF Level | One of the series of levels of learning achievement arranged in ascending order from one to ten according to which the NQF is organised and to which qualification types are pegged. |
| Occupational qualification | A qualification associated with a trade, occupation or profession resulting from work-based learning, developed and quality assured under the auspices of the QCTO which consists of knowledge, practical skills and work experience standards which requires an external summative assessment. |
| Part qualification | An assessed unit of learning with a clearly defined purpose that is, or will be registered as, part of a qualification on the NQF. |
| QAP | A body to which the QCTO has delegated quality assurance and certification functions according to Section 26 I(2) of the Skills Development Act. |
| Qualification | Means a registered national qualification, in the context of the NQF Act., 2008 (Act No 67 of 2008), as amended. |
| Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA) | A body established in terms of the Skills Development Act to develop and implement sector skills plans and promote learning programmes, including workplace learning. The QCTO has delegated quality assurance functions to the SETAs. |
| Verification | The process followed by the QCTO to establish the authenticity of an occupational or trade certificate. Verification includes the authenticating of the qualification document and verifying that the qualification was legally awarded to the individual in question. |
| Verification client | A legal company or other body/authority that provides its customers and other third parties with, amongst others, a qualification verification service. A verification client seeks to enter into a contract with the QCTO to verify the certificates of learner achievement issued by the QCTO. |

Policy for Verification of Occupational Qualifications on the OQSF

1. Preamble

1.1 Verification of authenticity of certificates in the context of quality assuring standards for qualifications on the sub-framework

The Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO) was established in 2010 in terms of section 26 (G) of the Skills Development Act of 1998 as amended as a juristic person. It was listed as a public entity in Government Gazette No 33900 of 31 December 2010 effective from 1 April 2010 to establish the Sub-Framework for Trades and Occupations.

The QCTO, South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) and the other two quality councils, i.e. Umalusi and Council for Higher Education (CHE) as contemplated in section 5(3) of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Act, 2008, must seek to achieve the objectives of the NQF by:

- a. developing, fostering and maintaining an integrated and transparent national framework for the recognition of learning achievements;
- b. ensuring that South African Qualifications meet appropriate criteria, determined by the Minister and are internationally comparable; and
- c. ensure that South African qualifications are of an acceptable quality.

The QCTO is responsible for the development, maintenance and quality assurance of qualifications on the Occupational Qualifications Sub-Framework (OQSF).

Although the QCTO was established in 2010, the function for the issuing of trade certificates was only taken over in October 2013. This function was previously the responsibility of the then Department of Manpower, thereafter the Department of Labour and then the Department of Higher Education and Training.

In terms of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998) (SDA), as amended, the QCTO has responsibility for the issuing of trade certificates and for the quality assurance of occupational qualifications, which includes the certification of those qualifications registered on the OQSF.

The certification process is intricately linked to the assessment and quality assurance processes of the QCTO.

In its role as a quality assurer, the QCTO is committed to issuing learners with valid and credible certificates. Such a commitment consequently requires that the QCTO ensures that the certified data is valid and reliable and that learner achievements are verifiable. It is, therefore, also the responsibility of the

QCTO to ensure the continued credibility of these certificates through its verification processes.

The QCTO might experience more challenges with regard to the verification of historically issued trade certificates by different entities. Certification data with regard to historically issued trade certificates was not always captured in such a way that a verification decision can be easily reached and will require more in-depth investigation to verify against source documents that confirmed the issuing of a trade certificate. In some instances, where historical data has not been made available to the QCTO, a final decision on the verification of the authenticity of a trade certificate will not be possible. To this effect the QCTO is now also digitizing such records to make these available electronically.

This policy provides the approach of the QCTO and its quality assurance partners, QCTO staff in the certification unit, its auditors, as well as its verification clients in respect of the responsibilities associated with the verification of certified learner records for qualifications registered on the OQSF as stipulated in related legislation and policies.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of this policy is to promote consistency and transparency in the verification of certificates and to make the information with regard to the way in which the QCTO does certificate verification, publicly available.
- 2.2 The policy outlines the approach of QCTO to the responsibilities associated with the verification of certified learner records in respect of trades, occupational qualifications and part qualifications on the OQSF.
- 2.3 This policy also forms the basis for developing a co-operative relationship with the QCTO quality partners, its certificate verification clients, SAQA, and other stakeholders with a commitment to the occupational qualifications offered under the OQSF.
- 2.4 The amended NQF Act as published in August 2019 (Gazette No 42646 of 19 August 2019) requires that SAQA establish and maintain a register of fraudulent qualifications or part qualifications with respect to records of education and training. To this effect the QCTO, through its verification service provides information to SAQA to be included in such register.

3. Legislative and regulatory framework

- 3.1 This policy is based on the QCTO policies and relevant legislation listed below:
 - Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), as amended;

- National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Act, 2008 (Act No. 67 of 2008), as amended, as incrementally implemented through promulgation; and
- OQSF policy as published in Government Gazette No 37879 of 31 July 2014.
- The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013), as amended
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000), as amended
- Promotion of Access to Information Act , 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000), as amended
- SAQA policies with regard to verification of qualifications

- 3.2 This policy must be read in conjunction with the following QCTO policies:
- Policy for the certification of learner achievements for trades and occupational qualifications on the Occupational Qualifications Sub-Framework (OQSF); and
 - Directives for certificates issued by the QCTO.

4. Applicability

- 4.1 The verification service is provided in accordance with:
- 4.1.1 the guidance and oversight provided by the QCTO governance structures, as well as QCTO policies, codes and service standards;
- 4.1.2 the principles of fairness, transparency, confidentiality and consistency; and
- 4.1.3 Section 32A of the NQF Act as amended which stipulates that
- 1(a) All organs of state, employers, education institutions, skills development providers and QCs must authenticate, prior to appointment or registration, if the qualification or part qualification which is presented to them for the purpose of appointment, study or for any other related purpose, is registered on the national learners' records database.
 - (b) If not registered on the national learners' records database, such qualification or part qualification must be referred to the SAQA for verification and evaluation
 - (c) The Minister may in consultation with the SAQA exempt any category of persons, or entity contemplated in paragraph (a) from the provision of this section by notice in the Gazetted.
- (2) If after verification or evaluation of the qualification or part qualification:
- (a) the SAQA establishes that the qualification or part qualification is an authentic qualification or part qualification, but is not on the national learners' records database, the

SAQA must record such a qualification or part qualification on the national learners' records database; or

- (b) the SAQA must comply with section 13 (B)(a) and (b) and shall refer such a finding or information to the relevant body.

4.1.4 Section 13 (B) (a) and (b) stipulates that SAQA must verify all qualification or part qualification referred to it in terms of Section 32(A) and make a decision on the status thereof and must maintain the NLRD with associated information related to qualification and accredited bodies and learner achievements.

4.2 Verification of authenticity of certificates will be conducted where a request is submitted through a registered verification client of the QCTO.

4.3 QCTO issues the following categories of certificates:

4.3.1 Trade Certificates for:

4.3.1.1 existing trades without associated occupational qualifications and part qualifications; and

4.3.1.2 occupational certificates for listed trades with associated occupational qualifications and part qualifications.

4.3.2 Occupational Certificates for occupational qualifications and part qualifications with the minimum specified credits; and

4.3.3 Occupational part qualifications and skills programmes that may form part of an occupational qualification, and are registered as such on the NQF.

4.4 The QCTO verifies historical trade certificates issued by the:

- Department of Manpower / Labour;
- Department of Higher Education and Training; and
- Homelands (TBVC):
 - ✓ Transkei
 - ✓ Bophuthatswana
 - ✓ Venda
 - ✓ Ciskei
- Kwa Zulu Natal and other Municipal and/or Governmental records where applicable.

5. Objectives of this Policy

The objectives of this policy document is to determine standards for the verification of certified candidate records for trades, occupational qualifications and part qualifications on the OQSF and to comply with the requirements as stipulated in the NQF Act as well as the SAQA policies related to verification of qualifications.

The standards for verification have been established as to:

ensure that:

- qualifications are registered on the OQSF;
- certified learner records are stored on a secure database and in hard copy where applicable; and
- verification of certified qualifications as registered on the OQSF is undertaken by the QCTO.

Clarify the verification process

- Inform clients of the nature of the verification services the QCTO provides;
- Guide verification clients on the submission of data for verification as required by the QCTO;
- inform clients of their responsibilities;
- provide information on feedback sent to clients for the verifications processed;
- enable the QCTO verification staff to undertake the verification of qualifications in an agreed-upon manner; and
- provide general principles on the QCTO verification process.

6. Managing the verification of occupational qualifications registered on the OQSF through the QCTO verification process

- 6.1 For the QCTO to verify the achievement of a learner who has completed a trade, occupational qualification, part-qualification or skills programme, the QCTO maintains a secure database of all certified data and where appropriate, makes use of hard copies of contractual and certified information for legacy trades.

Through the SDA as amended, the QCTO is responsible for all certified trades' data from the Department of Manpower/Labour and the Department of Higher Education and Training, and therefore also has the responsibility of verifying the certificates issued under these dispensations.

The QCTO has delegated the certification of sector based and historically registered occupational qualifications registered on the OQSF to the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) which are appointed as Quality Assurance Partners (QAPs) and Professional Bodies. This is a transitional arrangement and will be phased out as the QCTO expands its quality assurance functions to cover the historically registered qualifications of which the information

is available on the NLRD. When QCTO takes on the data of the QAPs, the QCTO will assist SAQA where required with regard to the verification of these qualifications which will be solely undertaken by the SAQA. The QCTO through the delegation of functions to QAPs will assist as required to ensure that qualification information not recorded on the NLRD is obtained.

6.2 The QCTO values quality information submitted by a verification client as a cornerstone in an effective and reliable verification process and therefore in verifying a certificate, the QCTO ensures that the certificate presented for verification corresponds in all aspects with the data stored on the database and in hard copies where appropriate.

The QCTO ensures that the certified learner achievement data is securely stored and can only be accessed in order to verify the authenticity of the learner qualification achievement data or certificate presented for verification.

Only trained and authorised persons have access to the data. The verification personnel are aware that the credibility of the qualification and verification rests on their ethical behaviour in respect of the information they work with.

6.3 The verification of qualifications is managed through the following processes:

- ensuring learner certification;
- managing a verification system;
- developing and managing suitable system processes and procedures for verification;
- maintaining trade related data in hard copy;
- maintaining an updated database of all certificates issued and an audit trail of transactions executed by users on the system;
- maintaining a record system for verifications;
- ensuring proper back-ups of the certification database; and
- verifying certified qualifications as registered on the OQSF on request; and
- maintaining a register of misrepresented qualifications and report to SAQA as required.

6.4 The QCTO verifies a certificate and qualification by confirming that:

- the information as printed on the certificate corresponds with the data captured on the QCTO certification database and hard copies of certification data as appropriate;
- the certificate was issued in terms of the legislative requirements specified;
- the certificate is valid;
- the covert and overt security features adopted by the QCTO in the issuing of certificates are valid; and
- the qualification was achieved.

6.5 The NQF Act as amended further stipulates that if after verification of a qualification, part qualification or skills programme is inauthentic or is found to be a misrepresented qualification, part qualification or skills programme or is declared

by a court of law to be a fraudulent qualification, part qualification or skills programme, the SAQA must refer such a finding or information to the relevant professional body as may be prescribed and must

- (i) inform the requester and the holder of the qualification, part qualification or skills programme of the finding;
- (ii) record such finding in the register of misrepresented qualifications, part qualifications and skill programmes or fraudulent qualification, part qualification or skill programme; and
- (iii) provide the SAQA with all particulars of the holder to enable the SAQA before recording such finding in the relevant register, to give notice and comply with the Act.

The verification and evaluation processes referred to in the NQF Act must conform to the provision of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000, (Act No 3 of 2000)

- 6.6 Tariffs for verification are reviewed and set by the Council on an annual basis. New tariffs are implemented on 1 April annually.

7. Security in the verification process

- 7.1 A credible certification and verification environment requires quality and security to be constantly foregrounded. The principles for ensuring security include:

- users with controlled access to the system only perform verification functions;
- all activities on the system log an audit trail;
- user access to the system is maintained and monitored;
- the storage and printing of certificates takes place in a secured environment;
- a record of all certificates issued is maintained;
- credible certification forms are used which have security features that are regularly enhanced; and
- backups and storage of data are maintained.

- 7.2 The QCTO has a zero tolerance approach to fraudulent and corrupt practices and therefore urges members of the public to:

- report any suspected irregular activities to the South African Police Services (SAPS);
- refrain from irregular behaviour with the intention of compromising QCTO staff; and
- report any irregular behaviour by QCTO staff to the Chief Executive Officer. The QCTO Fraud Hotline information is as follows:

QCTO Fraud and Ethics Hotline
Free Call: 0800322322
Email: gcto@tip-offs.com
Free Fax: 0800 00 77 88
www.tip-offs.com

- 7.3 It is illegal to misrepresent a qualification issued by an awarding body. Employers and learning institutions are encouraged to verify the authenticity of an occupational and trade certificate with the QCTO.
- 7.4 Offences and Penalties with regard to the misrepresentation and fraudulent information on qualifications are stipulated in Section 32B of the NQF Act as amended.

8. QCTO Verification Responsibilities

- 8.1 The QCTO undertakes to:
- provide an accurate and reliable verification response, as agreed with the client in the SLA, upon request from the client;
 - adhere to SLA requirements and to notify the client when unforeseen circumstances affect the QCTO's ability to verify and/or meet the SLA requirements;
 - keep records of the number of verification requests made by a client during an invoicing period;
 - invoice the client monthly where applicable;
 - if an unforced incorrect verification outcome was submitted to a client, submit a letter of apology as well as corrected verification outcome to the client provided that proof is supplied that the QCTO was at fault during the verification process;
 - provide a sworn affidavit regarding a verification, which may have resulted in a disciplinary hearing and/or a court case; and
 - testify at a hearing or a court-case when a subpoena is issued if required.
- 8.2 The QCTO shall comply with the requirements as set out by the NQF Act as amended and SAQA policies with regard to verification and reporting cases of misrepresentation of qualifications.
- 8.3 The QCTO will on an annual basis liaise with its clients through a workshop to enhance understanding of the verification process.

9. Verification client responsibilities

- 9.1 The verification client is a legally registered company or other body/authority that provides its customers and other third parties with, amongst others, a qualification verification service subject to the requirements in the NQF Act as amended. A verification client seeks to enter into a contract with the QCTO to verify the certificates of learner achievement issued by the QCTO as well as trade certificate issued previously by the Department of Manpower, DOL and DHET can do so in terms of the requirements of this policy as well as the NQF Act as amended and related verification policies as issued by SAQA.

- 9.2 The verification client shall initiate each request for verification, forwarding an electronic copy of a certificate via email including details as per the QCTO prescribed format indicating the full name of the candidate (name under which qualification was issued), accompanied by the date of birth, ID number and date issued. Each certificate, or certificate number, shall be directly associated with the personal details of an individual. Further to the requirements in the NQF Act, the client must provide a contactable number of the qualification holder as well as an email address should SAQA be required to contact the qualification holder of a misrepresented record.
- 9.3 The client will:
- a. sign an SLA with the QCTO before the verification service can commence;
 - b. request the verification in terms of the requirements stipulated by the QCTO and as further outlined in the policy;
 - c. ensure that the information provided by the QCTO is secure, and used only for the purposes intended;
 - d. maintain accurate records of the number of verification requests made, as well as of the verifications completed by the QCTO;
 - e. comply with the requirements for submitting verification records as specified by the QCTO;
 - f. pay for verification services as per the agreed and signed SLA;
 - g. ensure that all requests for verification are compliant with the Protection of Personal Information Act, in as far as the learner having given consent for the verification of his/her records.
- 9.4 The QCTO will also take responsibility for reporting cases, where misrepresentation of the qualification is detected to the SAQA for further investigation as required in the NQF Act.
- 9.4.1 The QCTO verification client must submit applicable information should the QCTO or SAQA require additional information with regard to a verification request submitted, in a format determined by the SAQA and QCTO.
- 9.5 **Client requests**
- 9.5.1 The QCTO SLA and Verification Payment Terms and Fee Agreement, signed with the verification client, outlines the requirements and conditions of the service.
- Requests for verifications must be submitted via e-mail to the QCTO verification e-mail address (verification@qcto.org.za) with a copy of the certificate issued by the authority. The QCTO may also introduce an electronic verification system as required and will prescribe the format in which the information must be submitted for verification.
- 9.5.2 Under no circumstances, is verification done telephonically or any other way not stipulated in this policy.

9.5.3 The QCTO has the right to amend the format and fields required to do a verification by communicating the requirements within good time to its clients.

10. Provision of feedback

10.1 Feedback with specific results will be forwarded to the client in a format stipulated by the QCTO.

The QCTO provides the following outcomes on verification:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Valid | certificate as attached is valid |
| Unconfirmed | certificate cannot be confirmed as valid – reason is provided. The QCTO may not have a record of the qualification presented and cannot provide feedback; or This may result in further investigation and reporting of possible misrepresented record to the SAQA. |

10.2 If more evidence and information is required, the client can request the QCTO to issue an affidavit.

10.3 The QCTO staff are periodically requested and/or subpoenaed to provide expert testimony in court cases and/or disciplinary hearings. Where it is possible to avoid having one of its staff appear in person, the QCTO makes use of an Affidavit in terms of Section 212(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act (Act No 51 of 1977) as amended.

When an appearance in court is unavoidable, the requesting body is obliged to make appropriate arrangements and cover travel and subsistence for the QCTO staff member, as pre-arranged, for the staff member who is required to testify.

11. Turnaround time

11.1 The QCTO undertakes to provide feedback within 5 working days of receipt of the request, in accordance with the SLA.

Should circumstances affect the turnaround time, the QCTO undertakes to advise clients of the delay and to give an indication of when the outcome will be provided.

12. Verification Type and feedback

12.1 The QCTO does only one type of verification for a Trade Certificate i.e. full verification, which requires that the certificate should be presented for

verification. For occupational qualifications, part qualifications and skills programmes where the QCTO issued the certificate, an electronic process will be followed without submission of the certificate but this may be requested should the QCTO require further evidence.

The QCTO stipulates the requirements for the submission of verification requests from the clients, which also makes provision for the QCTO feedback to the client. The QCTO has identified a range of reasons that can be associated with an unconfirmed response which is provided to the client on each unconfirmed transaction, which is further explained below:

The following feedback will be supplied for verification:

12.1.1 **Valid**
The judgement “Valid’ is accorded to a verification if there is a complete match: the certificate number and trade, name and surname, date of birth and/or identity number and/or passport number, date tested and date of issue all correspond exactly with the QCTO certification data.

12.1.2 **Unconfirmed**
There are a number of grounds for which the judgement ‘Unconfirmed’ can be accorded. These are identified in the section below:

12.1.2.1 **Certificate with the number indicated was issued to somebody else**
Certificate with the number as reflected was used in a certificate to another person. Each certificate is issued with a unique number, which is not duplicated. Certificates issued by the Departments and QCTO have serial numbers.

When verification is undertaken according to a certificate number, and the database reveals that the said certificate was issued to another party, such a certificate will be listed on the database of possible fraudulent certificates.

12.1.2.2 **Trade differs**
When a verification evaluation reveals that the certificate presented for verification exists in the person’s name, but has been altered to reflect a different trade the judgement ‘Unconfirmed: Trade Differs’ is accorded. This means that the certificate is indeed made out in the name provided in the verification inquiry, but that the certificate has been altered to reflect a different trade. Such a certificate will be listed on the database of possible fraudulent certificates.

12.1.2.3 **Change of Act and Section referred to on trade certificate**
When a verification evaluation reveals that the certificate presented for verification exists in the person’s name, but has had the Act and/or Section issued under altered, for example from a Section 28 to a Section 13 under the Manpower Training Act, the judgement ‘Unconfirmed: Act and/or Section altered’ is accorded. This means that the certificate is indeed made out in the name provided in the verification inquiry, but that the certificate has been altered to reflect a different Act and/or Section. Such a certificate will be listed on the database of possible fraudulent certificates.

- 12.1.2.4 **Surname Differs**
When a certificate is verified and it indicates that the surname has been altered, the judgement 'Unconfirmed: Surname differs' is accorded.
- 12.1.2.5 **Name differs**
When a certificate is verified and it indicates that the name has been altered, the judgement 'Unconfirmed: Name differs' is accorded.
- 12.1.2.6 **ID/Passport number or Date of Birth differs**
When the information on the request corresponds in all aspects with the information on the QCTO certification database, but there is a discrepancy in the ID/Passport number or Date of Birth, the judgment 'Unconfirmed: ID/Passport number or Date of Birth differs' will be accorded to the request.
- 12.1.2.7 **Issue date differs**
When the information on the QCTO certification database agrees in all respects with the request, but there is a discrepancy on the date on which the certificate was issued, the judgment 'Unconfirmed: Issue date differs' will be accorded to the request.
- 12.1.2.8 **Certificate number differs**
When the information supplied in the request agrees in all aspects with the information on the QCTO certification database, but the certificate number does not correspond, the judgment 'Unconfirmed: Certificate number differs' will be accorded to the request.
- 12.1.2.9 **Possible fraudulent certificate number/certificate number does not exist**
Should a certificate be submitted for verification and no record can be found on the QCTO certification database for said certificate number, the judgment 'Unconfirmed: Certificate does not exist' will be accorded to the request. This might further mean that the number does not correspond to certificate numbers used in the issuing of trade certificates. Such a certificate will be listed on the possible fraudulent certificates database.
- 12.1.2.10 **Certificate not issued by Department of Labour/Department of Higher Education and Training or QCTO**
The data does not correspond or does not exist on the QCTO certification database. This will indicate that no record of a certificate issued exists on the database. Such a certificate will be listed on the possible fraudulent certificates database.
- 12.1.2.11 **Certificate issued by a SETA/Training Board and cannot be verified by QCTO**
The QCTO cannot verify the certificate and the client should contact the issuing body. The client will be guided by the logo and name of the issuing body on the certificate. No charge will be raised in such instances.

12.1.2.12 **Certificate not presented for verification – unable to verify record**
As the certificate has not been presented for verification, the QCTO is unable to complete the verification. Such verification requests will not be charged for.

12.1.2.13 **Confirmation of qualification obtained on basis of trade test report submitted**

The verification client has submitted a copy of a trade test. Based on the trade test report evidence can be found of a certificate having been issued to the person concerned. This will afford a 'Valid' feedback, however, the additional reason will be added.

- Change of Act and/or Section referred to on a Trade Certificate
- The information on the Certification database indicates that the certificate was issued in terms of a different Act and/or Section of the Act as the case may be.
- No record found
- No record can be found on the certification database for the certificate number supplied.
- Copy of certificate unclear – unable to verify request
- The copy of the certificate supplied by the verification client is not of sufficient quality for a definitive decision to be made as to the validity of the certificate in all aspects.

Feedback to a client where the information supplied by the client in the request for verification differs from the information on the supplied certificate

The following reasons do not necessarily result in a record of misrepresentation and the requester must consider the feedback to make a final decision.

12.1.2.14 **Name differs on the data supplied by the client**

The response will be 'Valid', however this reason will be supplied where the name supplied by the client on the request document, does not correspond with the information on the certificate. The client must validate that the person identified on the request document is the rightful owner of the certificate.

12.1.2.15 **Surname differs on the data supplied by the client**

The response will be 'Valid', however, this reason will be supplied to indicate that the surname supplied on the request document, does not correspond with the information on the certificate. The client must validate that the person identified on the request document is the rightful owner of the certificate.

12.1.2.16 **ID number/Date of birth/Passport number differs on the data supplied by the client**

The response will be 'Valid', however, this reason will be supplied to indicate that the ID number/Date of birth and/or Passport number supplied on the request document does not correspond with the information on the certificate. The client must validate that the person identified on the request document is the rightful owner of the certificate.

12.1.2.17 **Certificate number differs or not valid on the data supplied by the client**
The response will be 'Valid', however, this reason will be supplied to indicate that the Certificate Number supplied on the request document does not correspond with the information on the certificate.

12.1.2.18 **Issue date differs on the data supplied by the client**
The response will be 'Valid', however, this reason will be supplied to indicate that the Issue date indicated on the request document does not correspond with the information on the certificate.

12.1.2.19 **Trade differs on data supplied by the client**
The response will be 'Valid', however, this reason will be supplied to indicate that the Trade indicated on the request document does not correspond with the information on the certificate.

Additional reasons may be added as required. Clients will be informed of any such amendments

12.1.3 **No record found**
No record can be found for a certificate presented for verification on the QCTO electronic system or hard copies (verified against certificate information).

This does not imply that it is a possible misrepresented document. Additional information to support the issuing of the certificate can be presented for further investigation.

This applies particularly to certificates issued under the Apprenticeship Act of 1944, certificates issued by the Homelands and some training boards where information is not available at the QCTO.

12.2 **Authentication of Qualification – Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)**

12.2.1 Some embassies require that a certificate must be authenticated and then legalised by DIRCO. Certificates issued by the QCTO are authenticated after certification, on request by a certificate holder and then submitted to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) – Legislation section for legalisation (Apostille/Certificate of Authentication) purposes.

12.2.2 The QCTO provides specimen signatures of officials that are authorised to sign the letter of authentication to DIRCO in order to ensure validation of such letters; prior to DIRCO making a submission to the respective embassy.

12.2.3 Applicants are required to submit the request to the Certification Unit directly after payment has been made to the QCTO. The QCTO records the application and provides feedback to the applicant within 3 working days. The applicant is responsible for delivery of the letter of authentication to DIRCO.

12.3 Translation of certificates

12.3.1 Certificates previously issued in Afrikaans can be translated on request. A transcript in this regard is issued and a copy of the original certificate is attached for verification.

12.4 Verification for other purposes

12.4.1 The QCTO receives requests from certificate holders for other purposes, such as work visa requirements, evaluation of qualifications by a foreign body etc.

12.4.2 Applicants are required to submit the request to the Certification Unit directly after payment has been made to the QCTO. The QCTO records the application and provides feedback to the applicant within 5 working days.

12.4.3 Should the certification data not be available at the QCTO and must be requested from a SETA or relevant body, the applicant will be informed and the turnaround time is then calculated from the date of receipt of the certificate verification information.

13. Reporting and invoices to clients

The QCTO has an approved fee structure with regards to verification and related services. The fee structure is approved on a three-year basis. Verification clients are informed of the fee structure through an official circular.

The council has the right to amend fees.

14. Complaints and appeals

The QCTO will investigate complaints and requests about misrepresentation of qualifications and fraudulent certificates against Service Level Agreement targets as well as the requirements stipulated in the NQF Act and SAQA verification policies.

15. Quality assurance and monitoring of policy implementation

The QCTO will monitor the verification process in terms of this policy.

16. Transitional Arrangements

Different dates of commencement may be determined for different sections as dictated by the commencement date of the NQF Act as amended in 2019.