Australian Government
Australian Skills Quality Authority

ASQA

Regulation Report

1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026[1]

Our purpose

As the national regulator of Australia's vocational education and training (VET) sector, our purpose is to ensure quality VET so that students, industry, governments, and the community have confidence in the integrity of national qualifications issued by training providers.

Each year, more than 20 percent of the Australian population undertake a VET course.

ASQA exists to:

Register, monitor, educate and empower the vast majority of providers who are committed and capable of delivering quality VET.

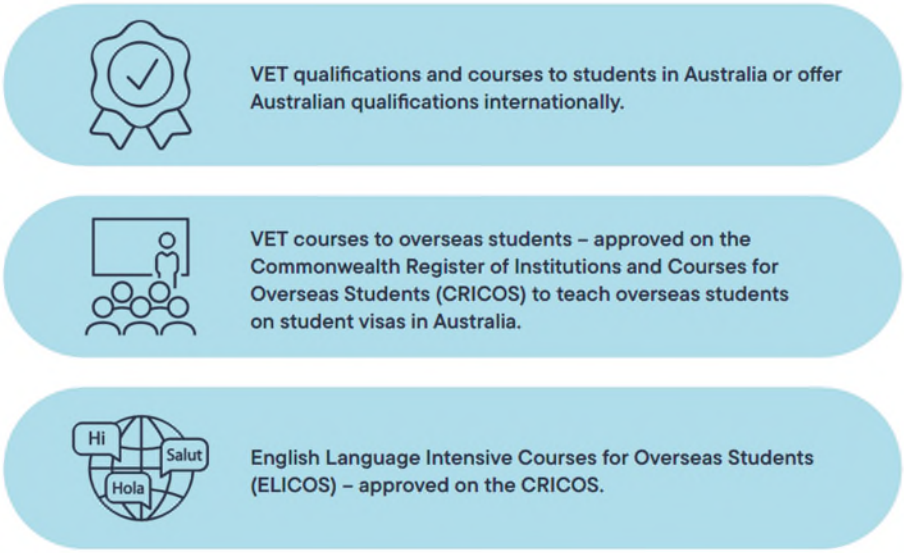
Remove those who are not.

So that:



[1] Data gets updated over time and ASQA continuously refines its methods for calculating figures to be as accurate as possible. As a result, historically reported numbers may not be consistent when compared to current reported figures.

We regulate providers that deliver:



We also accredit courses that may be offered by training providers.

We are committed to best-practice regulation, which:

- adopts a whole-of-system perspective to build sector performance, capability and culture
- focuses on areas where the risk is greatest, using data and intelligence to guide our activity
- takes a collaborative approach to engagement and communication with all stakeholders.

Our regulatory approach is set out in our Regulatory Operating Model and Regulatory Risk Framework.

VET sector overview

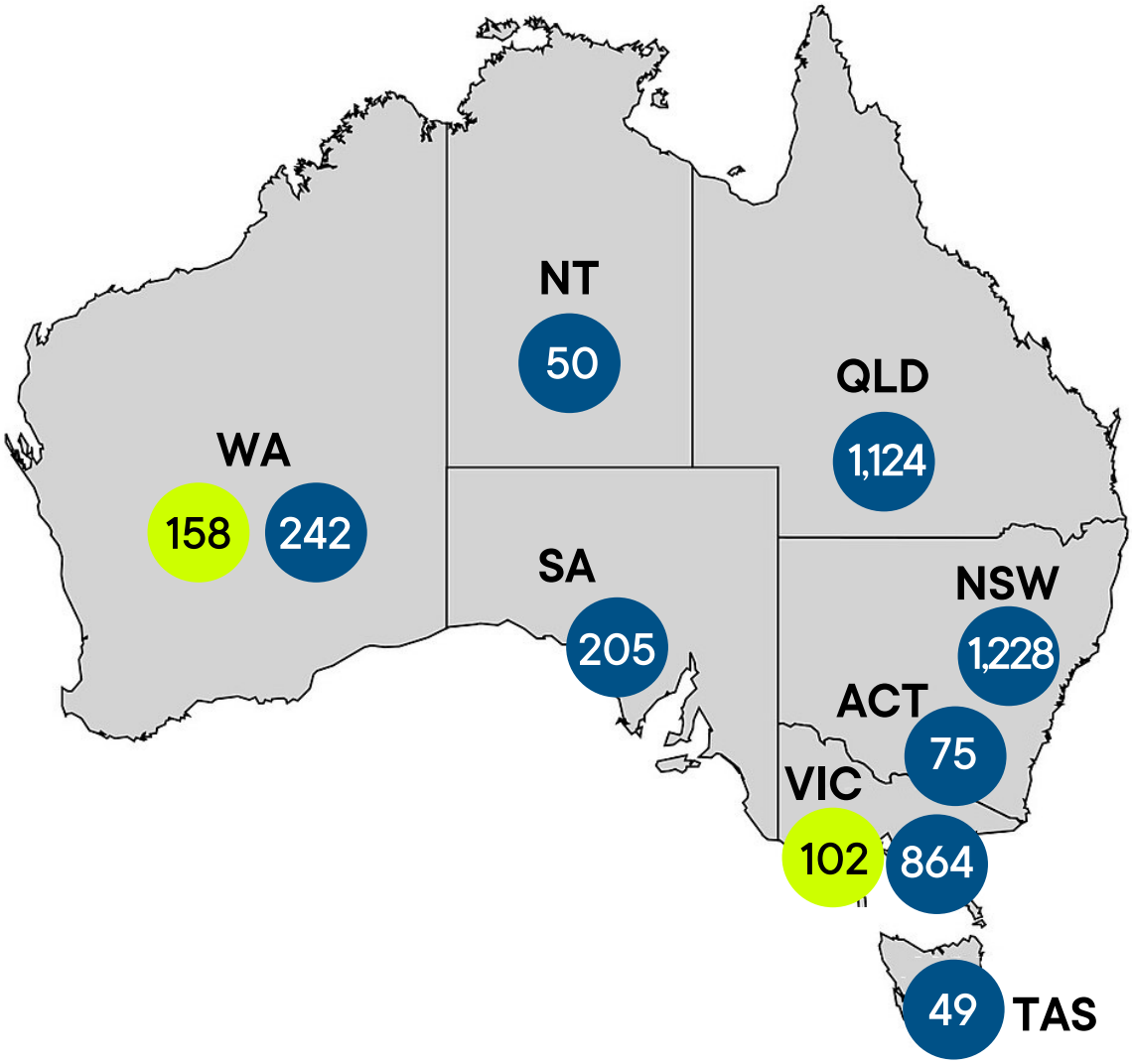
As at 30 June 2026, we regulate 3,837 providers (represented below in blue 🔵) comprising:

- 2,771 registered training organisations (RTOs) approved to deliver VET to domestic students
- 697 RTOs also registered on the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students (CRICOS) to deliver VET to overseas students
- 286 RTOs also registered on the CRICOS to deliver VET and ELICOS to overseas students
- 83 ELICOS-only providers that are registered on the CRICOS.

ASQA's regulation of 3,754 RTOs represents 93.5% of the national VET provider market.[2] The remaining 260 RTOs (🟡) are regulated by:

- Western Australia Training Accreditation Council (WA TAC) – 158 (3.9%)
- Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority (VRQA) – 102 (2.5%).

[2] Percentages have been rounded and may not add to 100 per cent.



Market entry

Initial registration applications

We assess applications for registration against criteria under our legislation to ensure that students, employers, governments and the community have confidence in the providers we register. We assess initial applications to determine:

- preparedness to be fully compliant with the VET Quality Framework from the date of registration
- commitment and capability to sustain compliance over time.

Assessments involve requests for further evidence, information and interviews with key people involved in the organisation. Depending on the scope and circumstances of the application, we may also undertake a site visit.

We are continuing to refine our assessment methodology to make it as efficient and effective as possible, at the same time as maintaining appropriate safeguards and ensuring alignment with the 2025 Standards for RTOs that took effect from 1 July 2025. However, we have been identifying significant integrity concerns in relation to a number of these applications, which is requiring more thorough interrogation. ASQA is also noting higher rejection rates in 2024–25 and 2025–26 than in previous years.

Our initial registration activities and outcomes for 2025–26 and the previous 2 financial years are set out in Figures 1 and 2 below.

In 2025-26, we received 176 initial registration applications from organisations seeking to enter the VET market and finalised 402 applications (of which 219 were approved, 91 rejected and 92 withdrawn).

This high volume of applications processed in 2025-26, more than double the volume received in the same year, demonstrates ASQA's commitment to clearing outstanding applications from the previous year, even with the added scrutiny and increased integrity focus.

The passage of the *Education Legislation Amendment (Integrity and Other Measures) Bill 2025* (the Bill) in December 2025 contributed to a decline in initial registration applications received during 2025–26. The Bill requires providers to have been registered as an RTO and delivering training domestically for at least 2 years before applying for CRICOS registration, reducing the number of dual registration applications received. The decline in applications received was further influenced by the temporary suspension on the submission of new CRICOS applications, which came into effect under *the Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000* (ESOS Act) from 19 May 2026 for a period of 12 months.

While fewer applications were received during this financial year, a significant number of applications carried over from previous years have now been finalised.

Of the 219 initial registration applications approved in 2025–26, the number of new providers entering the sector over the period included:

- 102 providers approved to deliver to domestic students
- 50 providers approved to deliver to domestic and overseas students (each submitting 2 applications – one for provider registration and one for CRICOS registration)
- 12 existing providers approved to deliver to overseas students
- 5 providers approved to deliver English-language training only.

Figure 1: Initial registration applications received, 2023–24 – 2025–26

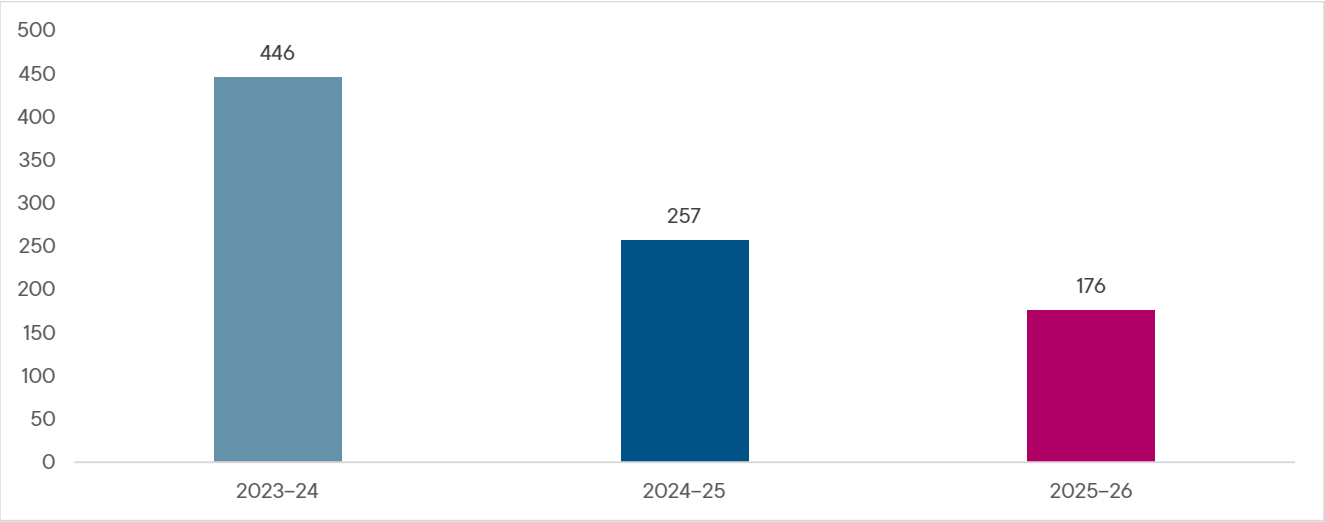
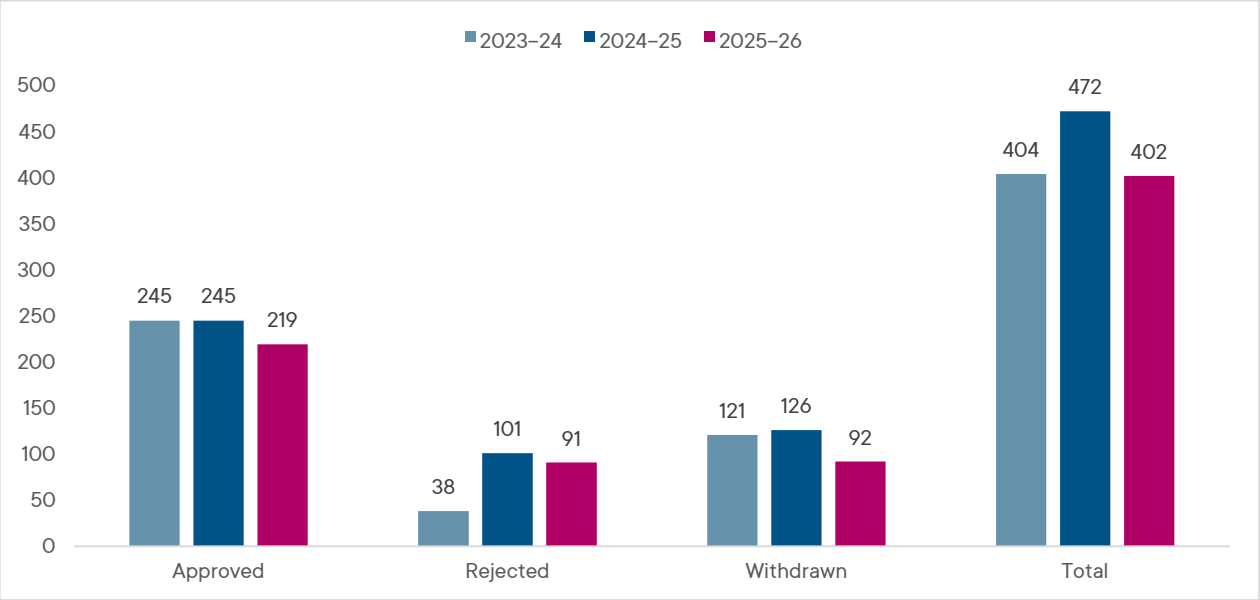


Figure 2: Initial registration application outcomes[3], 2023–24 – 2025–26



In 2025–26, we met our service standard target, notifying 60% of applicants of an initial registration assessment outcome within 90 calendar days. This is the first time the standard has been achieved since its introduction. Process refinements made at the beginning of the financial year contributed to this outcome, while maintaining a strong focus on upholding the integrity of market entrants.

[3] The number of application outcomes includes applications that were received in the previous financial year but not finalised until the current financial year. Rejection outcomes represent ASQA's decision to reject an application. These decisions may become subject to internal and/or external review.

Active providers

Registration applications

Registration renewal

Providers must apply to renew their registration before their registration period expires. In considering whether to renew a provider's registration, we need to be satisfied the provider remains committed to, and capable of, delivering quality training and/or assessment.

As shown in Figure 3, we continued to undertake a high volume of renewal activity throughout 2025–26, with 860 renewal applications received. While this represents a decrease compared to 2023–24 and 2024–25, volumes remain elevated and reflect the ongoing cycle of registration expiries across the sector.

During 2025–26, there was a significant focus on refining our renewal assessment approach to deliver more efficient and timely outcomes for providers, while maintaining confidence that providers remain committed to and capable of delivering quality training and assessment.

As shown in Figure 4, 774 renewal applications were approved in 2025–26, with 22 applications not approved for renewal and 35 withdrawn. Applications for withdrawals continued to increase compared to earlier periods, indicating some providers electing to cease registration rather than pursue renewal.

Figure 3: Renewal of registration applications received, 2023–24 – 2025–26

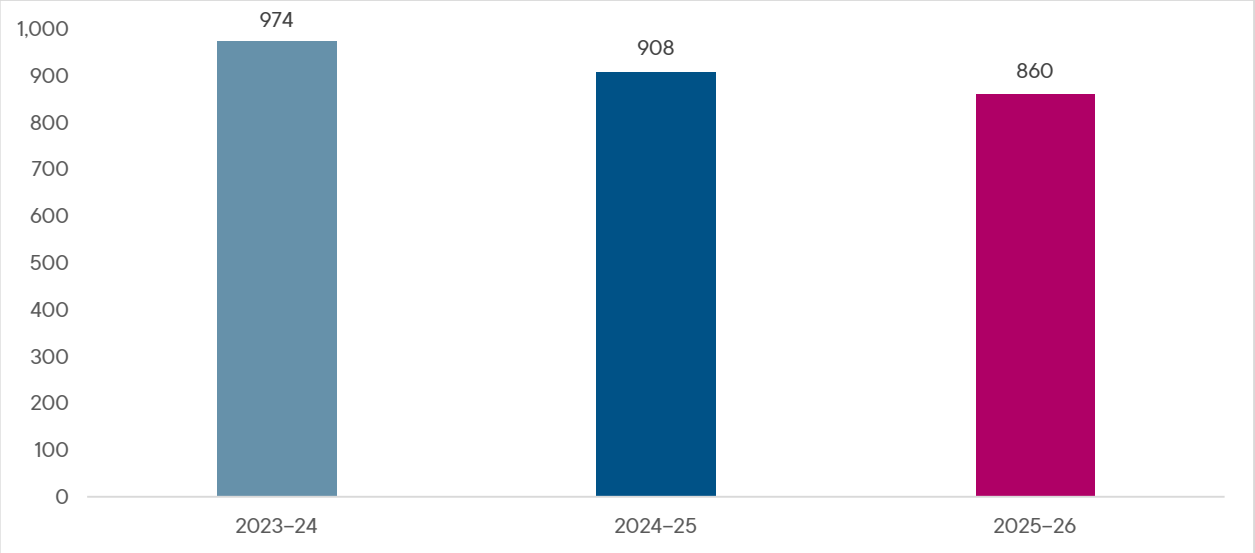
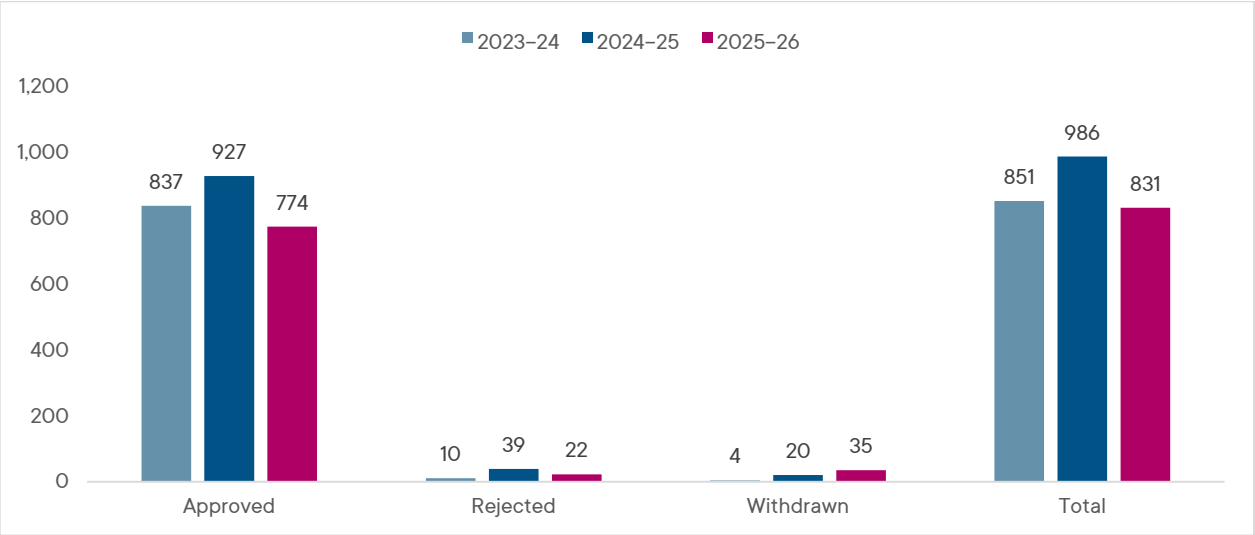


Figure 4: Renewal of registration outcomes[4], 2023–24 – 2025–26



In 2025–26, ASQA exceeded its service standard target of 80%, finalising 81% of renewal applications prior to registration expiry. This reflects the refinements to our renewal assessment approach. Applications that did not meet the service standard were primarily those subject to extended regulatory scrutiny or compliance action.

Change of scope

Providers may apply to add or remove training products from their scope of registration and amend their ESOS registration to add new delivery locations. When an application to change scope is made, we consider matters set out in the legislation in deciding whether to grant a change of scope.

As shown in Figure 5, we continue to manage large volumes of change of scope applications, with 4,300 received in 2025–26. While application volumes remained below the peak level recorded in 2023–24, they increased compared to 2024–25, reflecting sustained demand from providers seeking to expand or amend their scope of delivery. There was also an increase in applications prior to the commencement of the temporary suspension which came into effect under the ESOS Act from 19 May 2026 for 12 months.

For example, in the few hours prior to the instrument being announced late on 18 May 2026 and taking effect from midnight on 19 May 2026, we received the equivalent of four months' worth of applications. This created a significant and immediate increase on the assessment team's work program.

As shown in Figure 6, we finalised 4,384 change of scope applications during the year, exceeding the number received and demonstrating our continued focus on timely case resolution. The majority of applications were approved, with 41 rejected and 183 withdrawn, similar to previous years. Consistent with our risk-based approach, we continue to apply increased scrutiny where applications identify potential risks to training quality or provider capability.

[4] The number of application outcomes includes applications that were received in the previous financial year but not finalised until the current financial year. Rejection outcomes represent ASQA's decision to reject an application. These decisions may become subject to internal and/or external review.

Figure 5: Change of scope applications received, 2023–24 – 2025–26

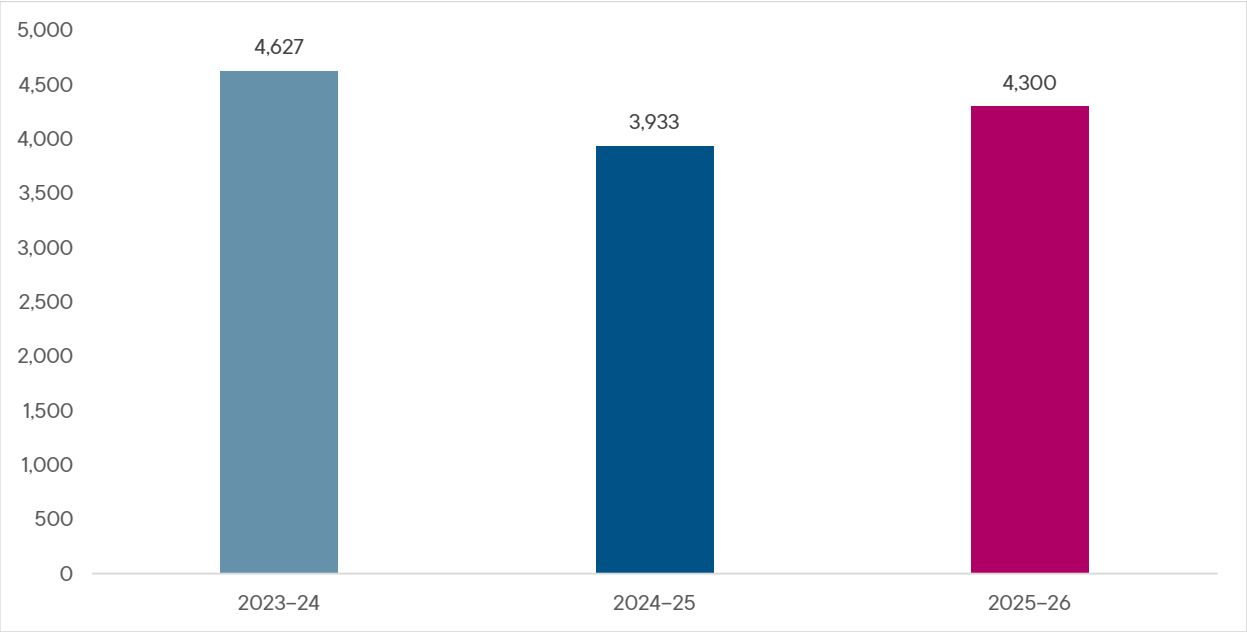
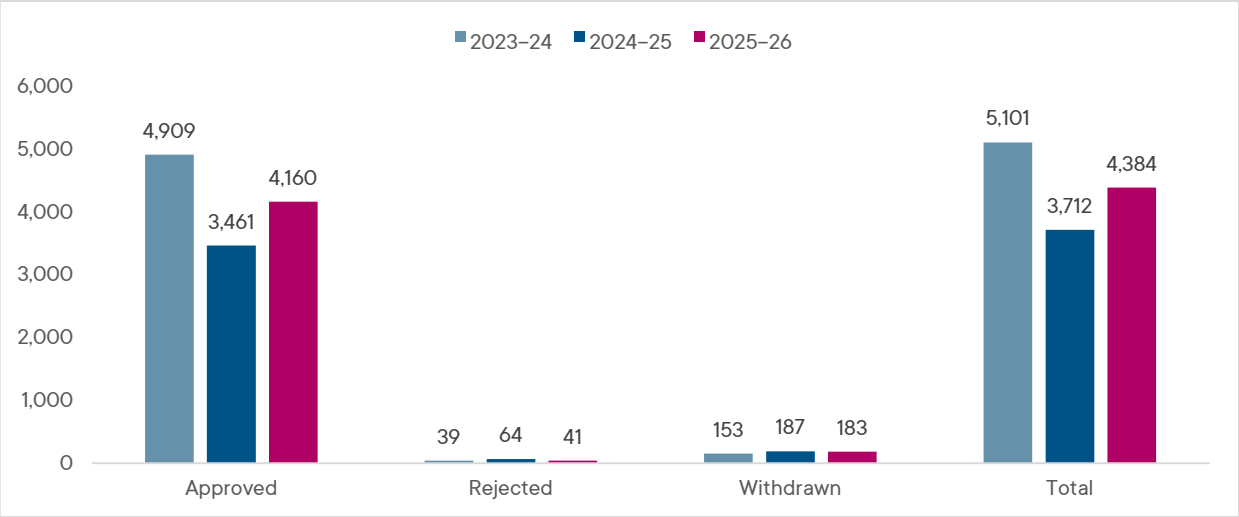


Figure 6: Change of scope application outcomes[5], 2023–24 – 2025–26



In 2025-26, ASQA exceeded its service standard target of 70%, notifying 74% of applicants of their change of scope application outcome within 28 calendar days. This includes applications that were approved or closed, as well as those referred for further assessment where additional regulatory scrutiny was required.

[5] The number of application outcomes includes applications that were received in the previous financial year but not finalised until the current financial year. Rejection outcomes represent ASQA's decision to reject an application. These decisions may become subject to internal and/or external review.

Complaints, tip-offs and intelligence about providers

We receive complaints, tip-offs and intelligence about provider practices through several channels, including from students, staff of providers, industry representatives, and government agencies.

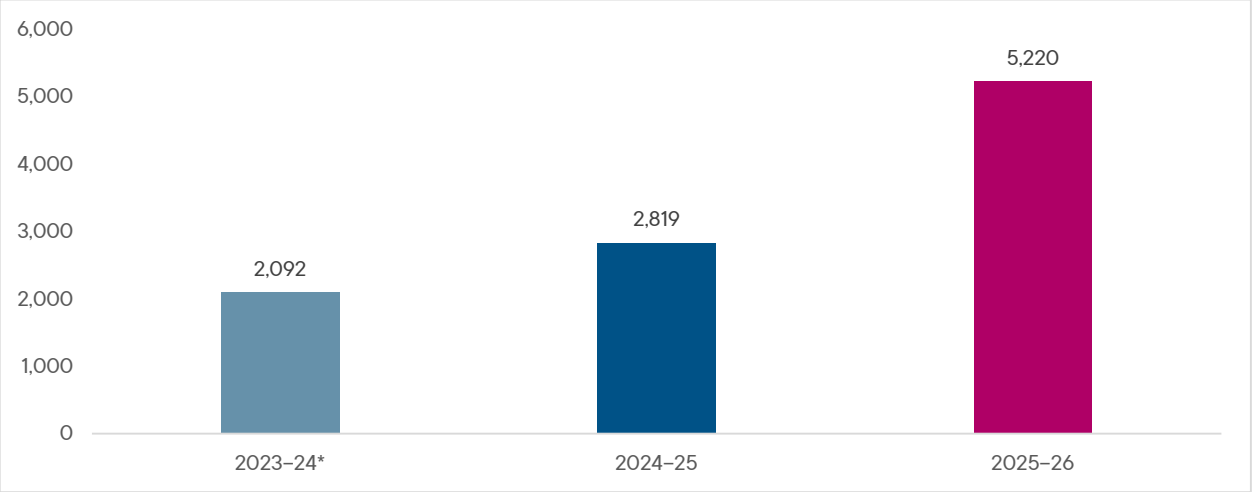
While ASQA is not a complaints-handling body, we engage with certain complainants where the information provided indicates potential non-compliance or risk to the integrity of VET.

Our VET tip-off line operates as a single, centralised channel for receiving reports about providers. Individuals can submit reports through a secure online form or by calling our dedicated phone line. Both options offer a confidential mechanism for reporting potential non-compliance, unethical conduct, or risks to the integrity of the VET sector.

As shown in Figure 7, ASQA recorded 5,220 tip-offs and intelligence referrals in 2025–26. This represents an increase on previous years, reflecting an expanded reporting methodology that captures intelligence and referrals received through a broader range of channels, including the National Training Complaints Hotline, other government agencies, key stakeholders, ASQA staff and other external sources. We continued to receive a high volume of reports through our online tip-off form and dedicated tip-off phone line, with a significant proportion submitted anonymously. The volume of intelligence received demonstrates continued engagement with ASQA's reporting channels and supports the agency's ability to identify emerging risks and trends across the VET sector. The top 3 categories of concerns raised in tip-offs during 2025–26 related to allegations of:

- assessment that is invalid, insufficient and/or lacks currency
- inadequate support provided to students
- administration and governance issues.

Figure 7: VET tip-offs received, 2023–24* – 2025–26



*4 October 2023 – 30 June 2024

Regulatory assessment and monitoring of providers

We undertake a range of regulatory assessment and monitoring activities. These are part of ASQA's broader regulatory approach and include targeted activities with providers to assess or monitor their performance against their regulatory obligations, including the 2025 Standards and the *National Code of Practice for Providers of Education and Training to Overseas Students 2018*.

Our focus this year has been to widen our regulatory approach, supporting increased visibility of providers as a whole, sometimes multiple assessment and monitoring activities with a single provider across the year.

In total, we completed 1,432 regulatory assessment and monitoring activities during the period. Across these activities, we conducted 96 site visits comprising announced, unannounced and virtual site visits. This extended our regulatory reach, alongside application assessments, to more than 70% of the sector across the year.

These activities include:

- undertaking performance assessments
- requesting providers to complete self-assessments
- conducting phone interviews with providers
- undertaking site visits of providers' delivery locations (as announced, unannounced or virtual)
- requesting data and documents from providers and/or other government entities
- executing targeted campaigns.

Throughout 2025–26, ASQA delivered a comprehensive regulatory campaign program focused on 6 risk priorities (academic integrity, recognition of prior learning, shortened course duration, student work placement, international education marketing/recruitment/delivery, and non-genuine providers) and three industry-themed priorities (Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC), Construction and High Risk Work (HRW), and Aviation). Educative and stakeholder engagement activities included sector workshops, webinars, provider reference groups, self-assessment tools and sector alerts.

ASQA also undertook significant monitoring, compliance and enforcement activity across these priority areas, including:

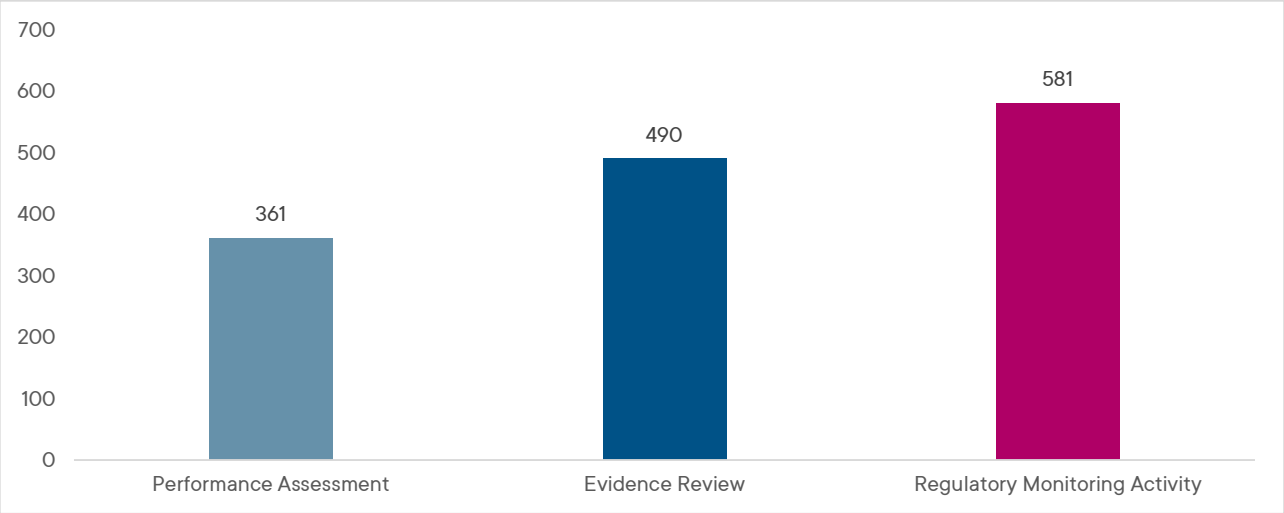
- 348 assessments of work placement requirements (131 identifying concerns)
- 52 assessments of recognition of prior learning requirements (21 identifying concerns), approximately 300 assessments of providers delivering training to international students
- 108 enforcement assessments and 57 investigations focused on provider authenticity and sector integrity
- cancellation of more than 18,900 qualifications and statements of attainment due to credential integrity concerns
- rejection of 27 CRICOS registration applications, and decisions to cancel or not renew the registration of 60 providers[6].

[6] The number of providers in relation to which decisions were made to cancel registration or reject renewal in 2025–26 (60 providers) differs from the number of providers that exited the sector due to cancellation (47 providers) during the same period, due to the scope, timing or review of those decisions.

Investigation activity relating to academic integrity, international education and non-genuine provider risks also continued throughout the year. When we conduct a performance assessment of a registered provider, a sample of training products, applicable standards and broader regulatory obligations are tested. The scope of a performance assessment is informed by systemic and provider-specific risk factors.

As shown in Figure 8, we completed 361 provider performance assessments in 2025–26. Noting that the selection of these performance assessments is based on risk indicators, 228 (63.2%) resulted in a finding of non-compliance. We exceeded our performance and monitoring service standard target of 90%, completing 98% of performance and monitoring activities within 90 calendar days this financial year.

Figure 8: Assessment and monitoring activities completed[7], 2025–26



Taking compliance and enforcement action

Where a provider is committed to delivering quality training and assessment, but may be falling short in their capability, we use a range of escalating regulatory tools to compel and enforce compliance. If we find that a provider is not committed or capable of delivering quality training and assessment, we will take regulatory action through sanctions, including to de-register those providers who threaten the quality, integrity and reputation of the VET sector.

In 2025–26, ASQA undertook a range of compliance and enforcement actions, which are detailed in Figure 9. We conducted 31 site visits related to compliance and enforcement actions. The number of sanctions imposed (other than decisions to cancel registration and/or reject renewal of registration) relate to a total of 32 providers.

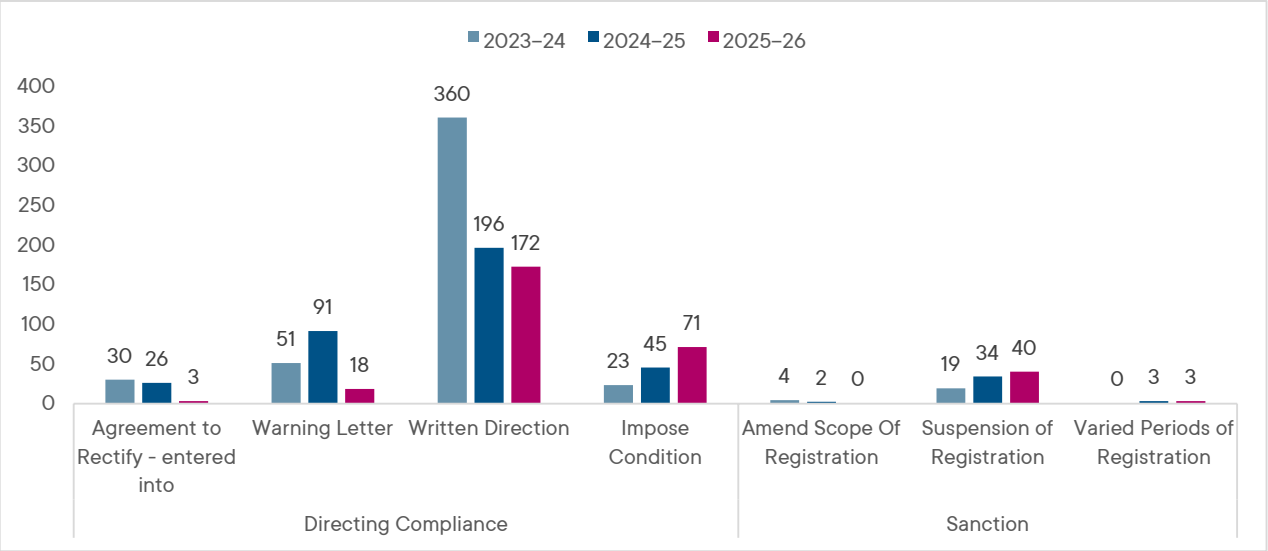
Where a provider demonstrates a commitment and capability to address issues identified, we may offer an Agreement to Rectify (ATR), which describes:

- the actions the provider proposes to address the issues
- the evidence they will provide of their return to compliance
- the timeframes for completing these actions.

[7] ASQA's regulatory approach has shifted in 2025–26, expanding on the types of regulatory activities delivered. Figure 8 reflects the realignment and expansion of our regulatory assessment and monitoring activities.

In 2025–26, three providers entered into an ATR. Five ATRs were also finalised in this period, of which 2 providers returned to compliance.

Figure 9: Compliance and enforcement, 2023–24 – 2025–26



Investigations

We draw on our investigative capability and functions to:

- undertake surveillance and information collection activities
- investigate serious issues of non-compliance
- investigate and prosecute, when appropriate, the conduct of individuals, unregistered entities and registered providers who breach their legislative obligations.

Our investigations support collaboration across government, including through strengthened information-sharing as well as increased coordination in multi-agency operations, including the Fraud Fusion Taskforce, law enforcement agencies and other regulators. Our participation in these forums is an important part of our work in preventing, detecting, deterring and disrupting the conduct of non-genuine providers and bad faith operators, including in relation to fraudulent conduct.

As at 30 June 2026, we are managing more than 194 serious matters (where the nature of the issues and conduct in question threaten the integrity of the VET sector) in relation to the conduct of 128 providers. Of these:

- Approximately 42% relate to providers that deliver training to overseas students.
- 100% relate to alleged fraud, including cash for qualifications, fabrication of assessments and evidence, ghost colleges[8], funding fraud and visa/migration risks.

[8] Providers that have enrolled students but conduct minimal or no actual education or training.

- 99% are linked to multijurisdictional actions, or impacts, such as Fraud Fusion Taskforce, the Department of Home Affairs, licensing bodies, funding bodies and the disruption of criminal networks.

There are 66 investigations into potential breaches of the *National Vocational Education and Training Regulator Act 2011* (NVR Act) by persons of interest, non-registered training organisations or persons that were associated with providers that are no longer registered. These matters relate to misleading advertising practices and qualification fraud. ASQA is also supporting 10 external investigations of providers (or individuals linked to providers) for fraud-related matters.

In 2025–26, ASQA achieved a successful criminal prosecution, with the Queensland Magistrates Court convicting the CEO and owner of former RTO Real Estate Training Australia Proprietary Limited for advertising VET courses after ASQA cancelled its registration. Under section 122 of the NVR Act, it is an offence for a person to make false or misleading representations about a VET course or qualification in an advertisement, which can include representations on a provider's website.

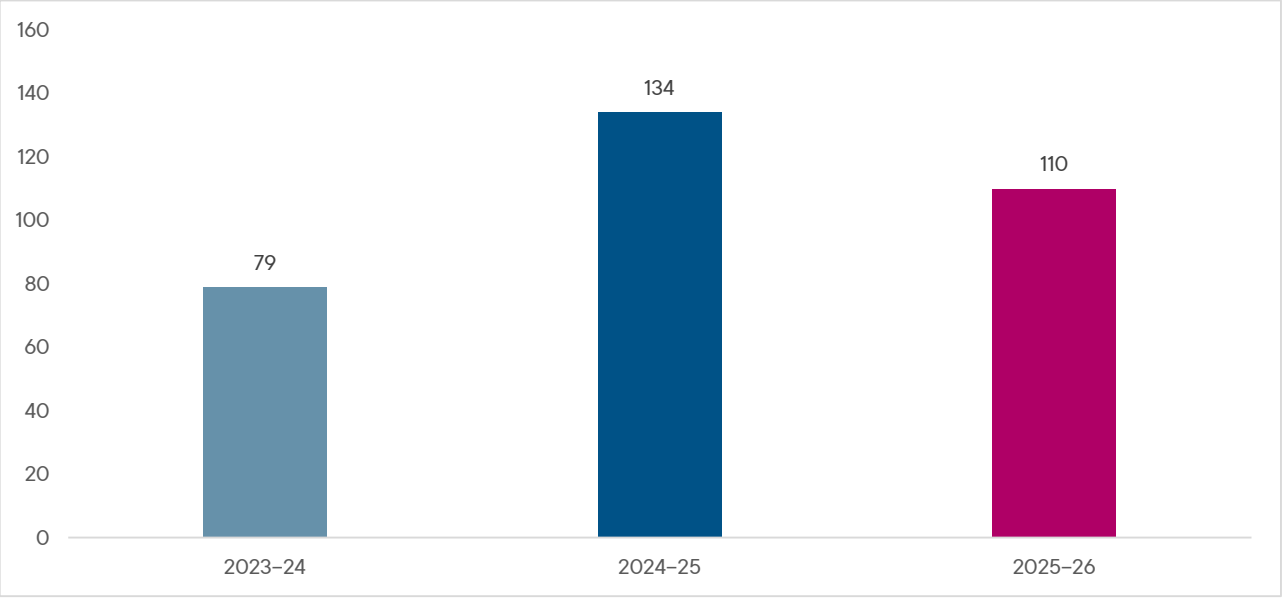
Exiting the market

Cancellations

To ensure the integrity of VET and to protect the public, where a provider is found to be critically non-compliant and unable to demonstrate a commitment and capability to return to and sustain compliance, ASQA may decide to cancel the provider's registration and/or reject the provider's renewal of registration application.

In 2025-26, ASQA made 110 decisions to cancel or reject the renewal of registration in relation to 60 providers.

Figure 10: Compliance and enforcement – regulatory decisions to cancel registration or reject renewal of registration, 2023–24 – 2025–26



Qualifications Integrity

ASQA is committed to ensuring the integrity of qualifications issued by providers. Where we have identified that students have been issued qualifications without appropriate training or assessment, we pursue regulatory action to cancel qualifications and/or statements of attainment issued to those students.

In 2025–26, ASQA commenced qualifications integrity action stemming from the cancellation of 9 (unrelated) providers following extensive compliance investigations which found that the former providers did not ensure students had successfully satisfied all requirements prior to issuing VET certification.

Prior to making any decision to cancel qualifications, we issue notices to impacted individuals about our intentions and invite them to respond and provide evidence to demonstrate the required training and/or assessment was delivered to them.

In 2025-26, ASQA made decisions to cancel 18,941 qualifications and statements of attainment issued to students who were not appropriately trained or assessed by the issuing provider.

These qualifications and statements of attainment are required to be returned to us. If an individual continues to use a cancelled qualification or statement of attainment, we may choose to pursue civil penalties against that individual.

Withdrawal of registration

Providers may apply to exit the market by requesting to have their registration withdrawn.

As shown in Figure 11, we received 110 withdrawal applications in 2025–26, broadly consistent with the 112 applications received in 2024–25. While application volumes remained elevated, providers applying to withdraw are generally representative of the broader sector, with financial viability being the most common driver of providers choosing to exit the market.

A small number of applications were rejected or withdrawn, consistent with previous years. Applications may be rejected where a provider is subject to compliance activity, with providers typically exiting the market through cancellation rather than withdrawal.

Figure 11: Withdrawal of registration applications received, 2023–24 – 2025–26

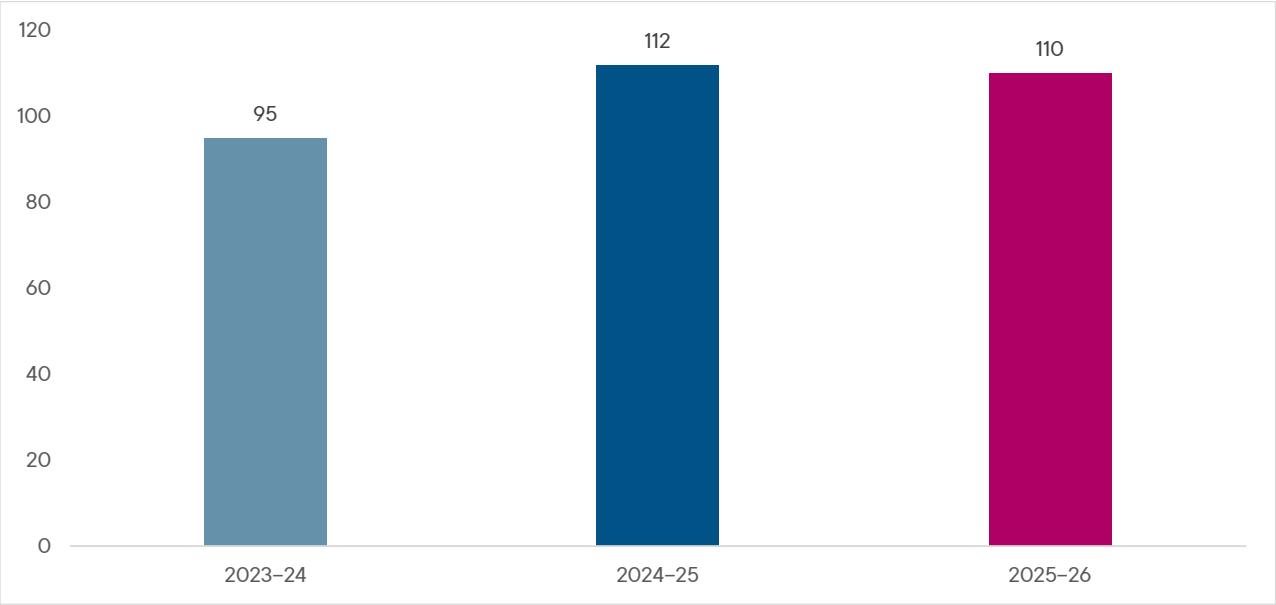
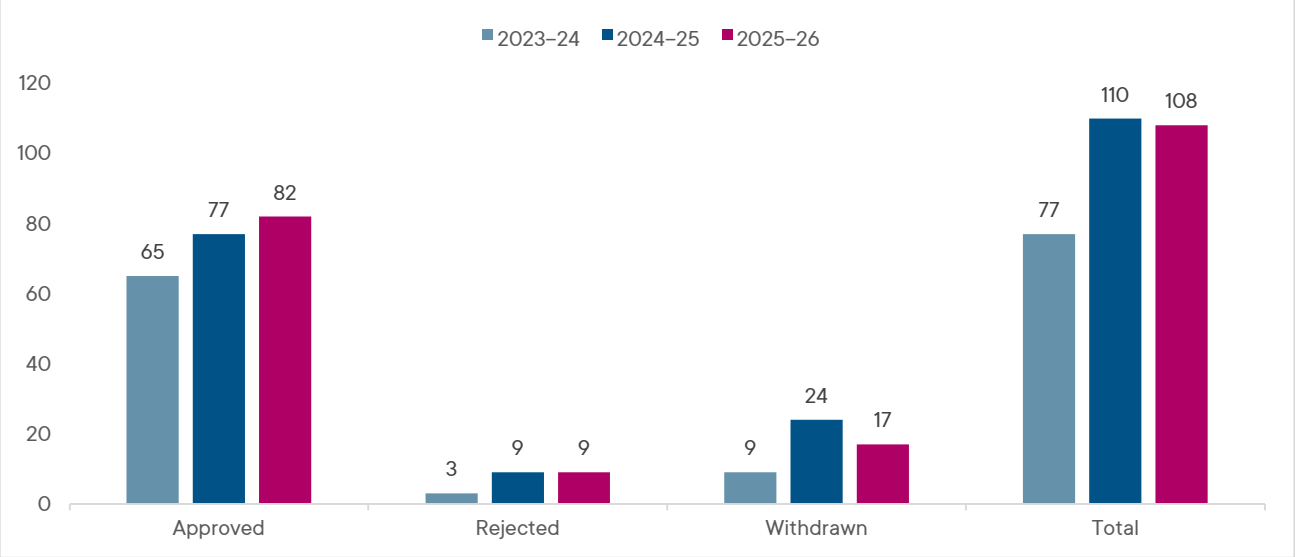


Figure 12: Withdrawal of registration application outcomes[9], 2023–24 – 2025–26



[9] The number of application outcomes includes applications that were received in the previous financial year but not finalised until the current financial year. Rejection outcomes represent ASQA's decision to reject an application. These decisions may become subject to internal and/or external review.

Registration expiration

If a provider chooses not to renew its registration, then its registration will expire. Wherever possible, ASQA contacts these providers prior to expiry to understand their intention, ensure arrangements are in place to transition students to other providers and all obligations under the NVR Act and ESOS Act are otherwise met prior to expiry.

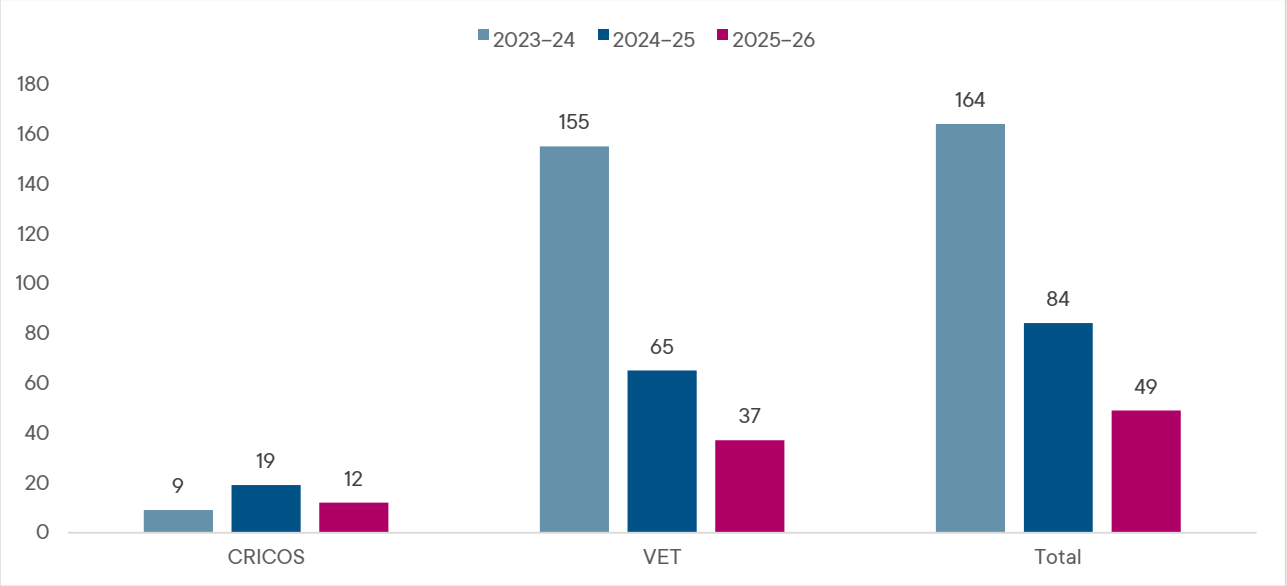
In 2025–26, 49 registrations expired across 42 providers where providers chose not to seek renewal of their registration. Of these providers, 37 exited the sector. The remaining 5 had their CRICOS registration expire but retained VET registration.

The continued decline in registration expiry over the past 3 financial years indicates providers are increasingly making active decisions about their registration status, including renewing their registration or formally withdrawing from the market.

ASQA proactively engages with providers approaching registration expiry to ensure students are supported, alternative arrangements are found and regulatory obligations are met as providers exit the market.

During 2025-26 ASQA established a dedicated 'Closures' function to support targeted monitoring of providers leaving the sector.

Figure 13: Registration expiries, 2023–24 – 2025–26



Lapsing of registration

Under the NVR Act, an RTO's registration automatically lapses where it has not delivered training and/or assessment to VET students for 12 consecutive months.

From 1 January 2026, an ESOS provider's CRICOS registration is automatically cancelled where it has not delivered any courses to overseas students for 12 consecutive months. Providers may apply to ASQA for an extension to the measurement period. The request must be made at least 90 days prior to the end of the 12-month measurement period. Together, these provisions support the integrity of both the VET and international education sectors by removing inactive RTOs.

In 2025–26, registrations lapsing remained relatively low, with the registration of 33 providers lapsing. This indicates that most providers actively manage their registration status and take appropriate action when they no longer intend to deliver training or education services.

Procedural fairness and accountability

Internal review

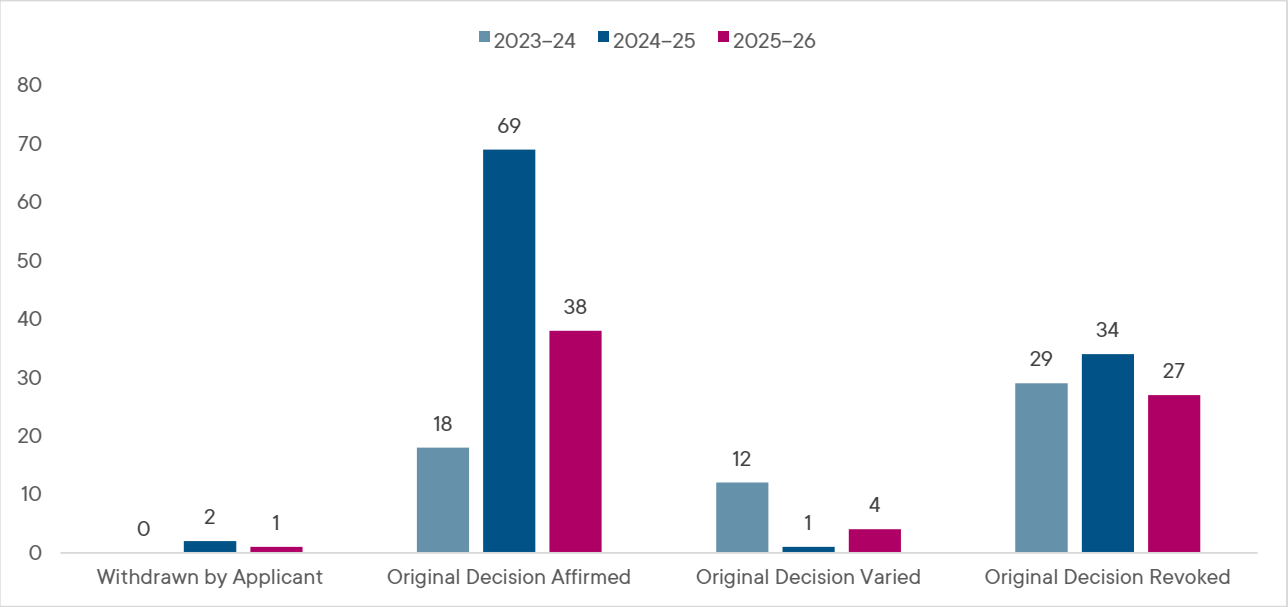
Before making a decision that adversely affects a provider or an individual, we ensure procedural fairness is afforded, which means providing robust reasons for decisions and giving the provider or individual an opportunity to respond to identified issues.

An affected party may request reconsideration (internal review) or external review of certain decisions made by ASQA. We have implemented early resolution of disputed non-compliance, supporting a focus on the provider's return to compliance where appropriate.

As noted below in Figure 14, 70 internal review applications were finalised in 2025–26 and the original decision was affirmed in 38 of these reviews.

While we varied or revoked the original decision in a total of 31 reviews, these outcomes do not necessarily indicate that the original decision was incorrect at the time it was made. In fact, it is rare for an internal review to find that the original decision was not correct or preferable based on the information available at the time. In many cases however, additional evidence is submitted during the review process which demonstrates the applicant has rectified previous findings of non-compliance.

Figure 14: Internal review – outcomes, 2023–24 – 2025–26



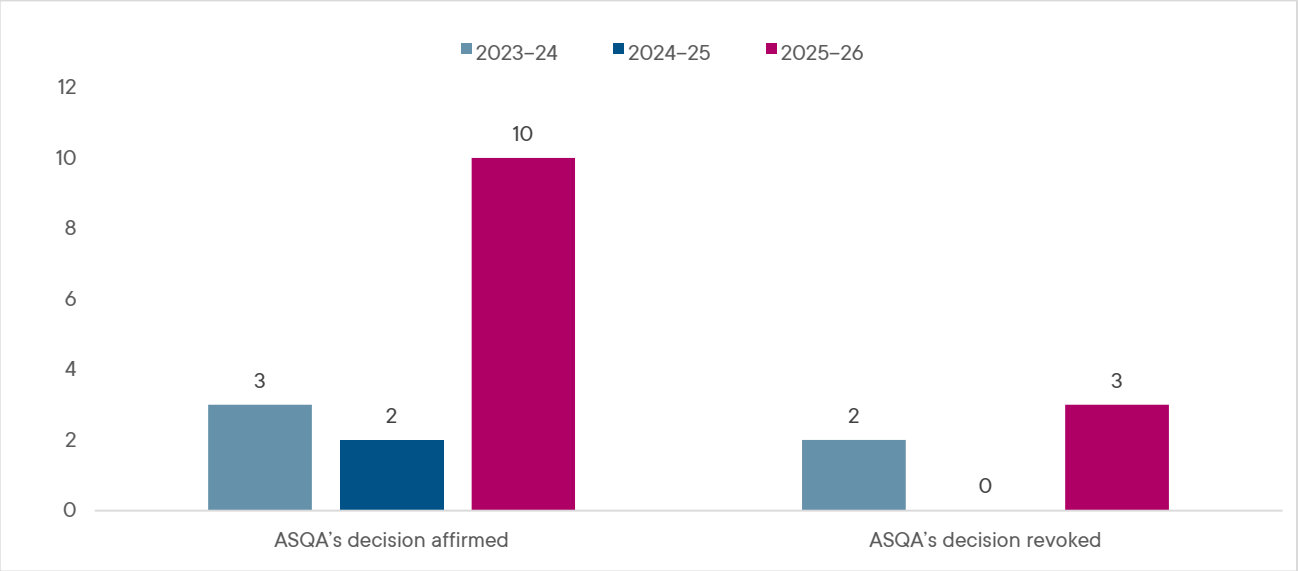
External review

If an affected party is dissatisfied with the outcome of a reviewable decision, they may apply for merits review by the Administrative Review Tribunal (Tribunal)[10] .

As noted in Figures 15 and 16, in 2025–26, a total of 90 Tribunal matters were concluded, consisting of:

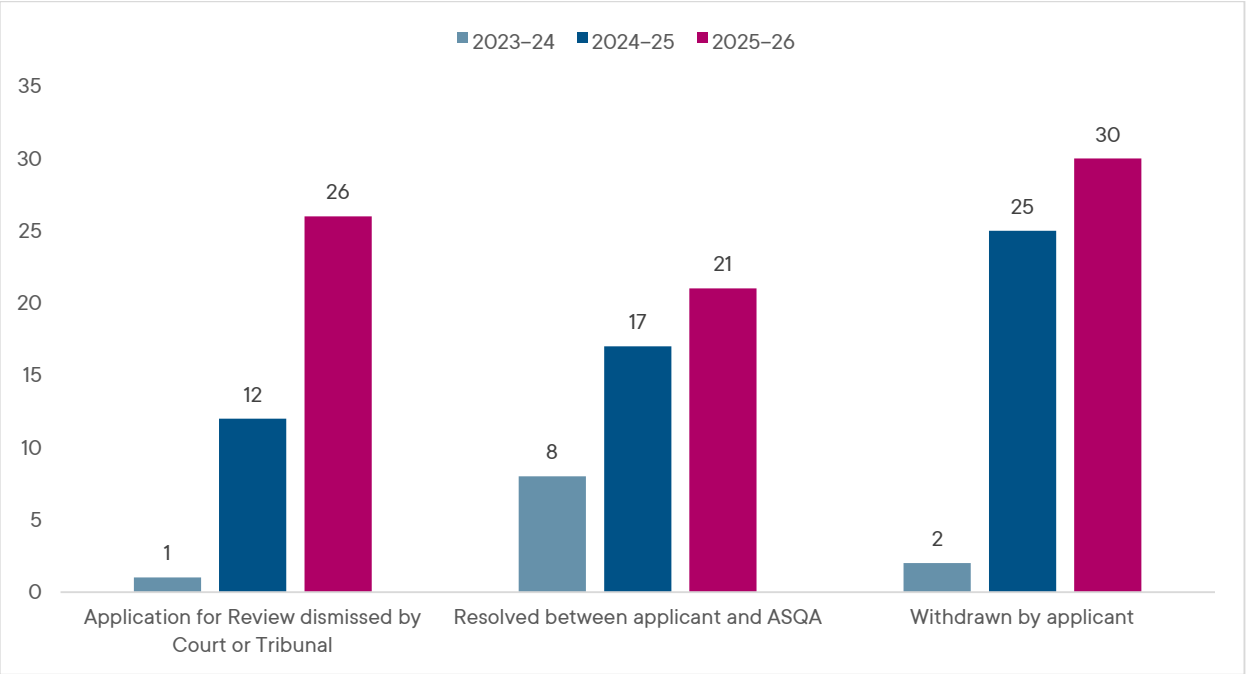
- 13 matters which proceeded to a contested hearing – ASQA's decision was affirmed in 10 of these matters and ASQA's decision was revoked in 3 matters. There were no matters where ASQA's decision was varied.
- 26 matters which were dismissed by the Tribunal.
- 21 matters which were resolved between the applicant and ASQA without requiring a hearing.
- 30 matters which were withdrawn by the applicant.

Figure 15: External review outcomes – where the matter proceeded to a hearing and a decision was made, 2023–24 – 2025–26



[10] The Administrative Review Tribunal commenced operation on 14 October 2024, replacing the former Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

Figure 16: External review outcomes – where the matter did not proceed to a hearing, 2023–24 – 2025–26



Educate and empower

Throughout 2025-26, with the 2025 Standards taking effect on 1 July 2025, we continued to educate, communicate and engage with providers, to support them in embedding the 2025 Standards as well as continuously improving their practices and outcomes for students.

We delivered:

- Monthly editions of *ASQA IQ: Integrity and Quality in Focus.*
- Resources to support providers in meeting the 2025 Standards, including a series of face-to-face and online workshops, a podcast, animated videos, infographics and Frequently Asked Questions.
- ASQA's Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) 2026–27, which details the fees and charges that apply to ASQA's regulatory activities from 1 July 2026.

Our Service Delivery team continued to respond efficiently to phone and email enquiries, including requests from providers for information about meeting their regulatory obligations. This team also actioned requests from students for assistance regarding their records.

Figures 17 and 18 below provide an overview of our enquiries activity. We exceeded our service standard targets for telephone call and written enquiries in 2025–26.

Overall, call volumes remained consistent with previous years. While written enquiries appear lower compared to previous years, this is due to a change in how data is recorded. Enquiries are now captured per enquiry, which may include multiple emails, rather than per individual email.

There has also been an increase in the number of students requesting their records from closed providers. To improve access to records, measures are being implemented to ensure student data held by ASQA is uploaded to the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER). It is anticipated that this will gradually reduce the number of requests as students will be able to access their records through the Unique Student Identifier (USI) transcript service.

As at 30 June 2026, the most common enquiries received from students related to student records, requests for information, and notices issued by ASQA relating to individual qualifications. Enquiries received from providers most commonly related to application support, website/technology support, and the 2025 Standards.

Figure 17: Enquiries received, 2023–24 – 2025–26

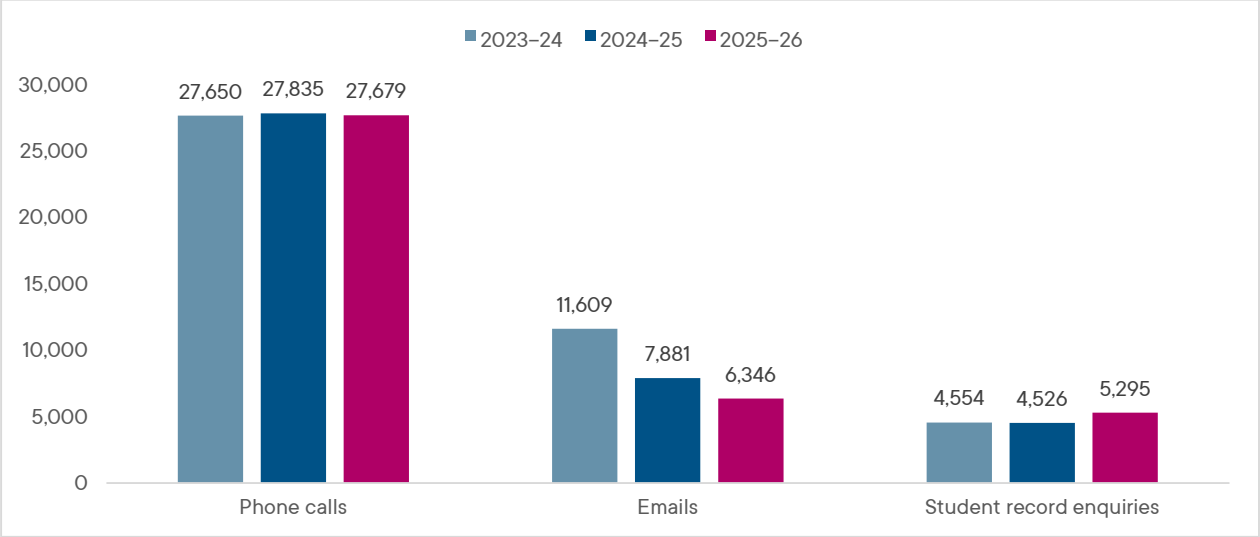
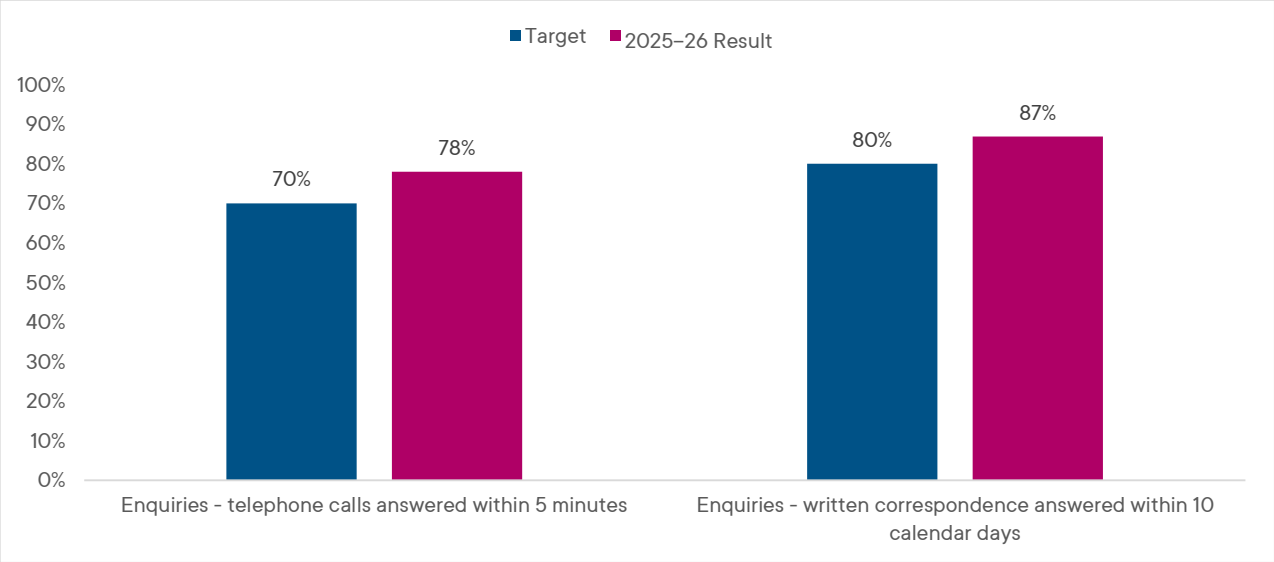


Figure 18: Performance against enquiries service standards, 2025–26



We continued to engage and collaborate with a range of stakeholders on matters of mutual interest, including:

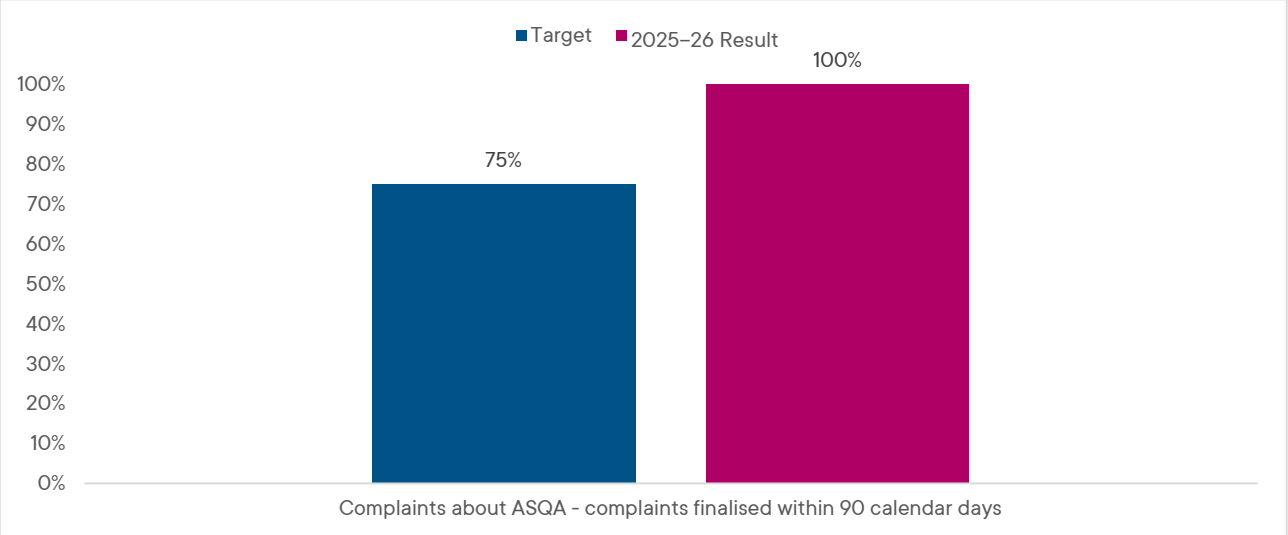
- **Australian Government agencies,** including the Department of Education, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), Department of Home Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Commonwealth Ombudsman, the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA) and the Fraud Fusion Taskforce.
- **Other VET regulators,** including Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority (VRQA), and the Western Australian Training Accreditation Council (WA TAC).
- **Industry bodies and sector stakeholders**, including Jobs and Skills Australia (JSA), Jobs and Skills Councils (JSCs), the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER), Adult Learning Australia (ALA), Community Education Australia (CEA), Enterprise RTO Association (ERTOA), English Australia, Independent Higher Education Association (IHEA), Independent Tertiary Education Council Australia (ITECA), National Indigenous Employment and Training Alliance (NIETA), TAFE Directors Australia (TDA) and State and Territory Training Authorities (STAs).
- **Other regulators and quality assurance bodies**, including the Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA), Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), and the NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission.
- **International counterparts**, including the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) and the Indian National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET).

Complaints about ASQA

As required under the *Standards for VET Regulators 2015*, we have a policy to manage and respond to stakeholder complaints about our regulatory practices. We aim to finalise 75% of complaints in under 90 days and undertake to inform the complainant in writing with reasons if we consider it will take more than 90 days to finalise the complaint.

As shown in Figure 19, during 2025–26 we met the 90-day timeframe to finalise complaints in 100% of cases.

Figure 19: Performance against complaints about ASQA service standard, 2025–26



Accrediting courses

We accredit courses that may be delivered by providers to meet industry, enterprise, educational, legislative or community needs, where these needs are not met by nationally endorsed training packages. Courses may be accredited for up to 5 years and are listed on the National Register.

Our course accreditation activities and outcomes for 2025–26 and for the previous 2 financial years are set out below.

The volume of initial and renewal accreditation applications received and finalised during 2025–26 remained broadly consistent with previous years, indicating an ongoing need for VET accredited courses to provide training options outside of training packages.

Table 1: Course accreditation applications received, 2023–24 – 2025–26

Application type	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Initial accreditation	25	30	28
Renewal of accreditation	43	63	65
Course amendment	11	15	10
Total	**79**	**108**	**103**

Table 2: Course accreditation application outcomes[11], 2023–24 – 2025–26

Application type	Decision	2023–24	2024–25	2025-26
Initial accreditation	Granted	16	20	31
	Rejected	5	2	3
	Withdrawn or cancelled	3	3	3
	Total	**24**	**25**	**37**
Renewal of accreditation	Granted	51	60	56
	Rejected	3	0	0
	Withdrawn or cancelled	0	0	0
	Total	**54**	**60**	**56**
Course amendment	Granted	10	8	9
	Withdrawn or cancelled	1	1	0
	Total	**11**	**9**	**9**
Total		**89**	**94**	**102**

In 2025–26, ASQA notified 93% of applicants of their application decision within 120 calendar days, exceeding our service standard target of 80%.

[11] The number of application outcomes includes applications that were received in the previous financial year but not finalised until the current financial year. Rejection outcomes represent ASQA's decision to reject an application. These decisions may become subject to internal and/or external review.