

TURKISH-GERMAN UNIVERSITY
STUDENT WORKLOAD BASED
EUROPEAN CREDIT TRANSFER SYSTEM
CALCULATION GUIDE
(ECTS Calculation Guide)

International Office

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Student Workload Based AKTS Calculation Guide

1. Introduction

One of the main goals of the Bologna Process is the use of a common credit system. The European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) is a scientifically qualified equivalence system whose primary aim is to ensure that the results of courses taken by exchange students in various countries' educational institutions are recognized as fairly as possible by the relevant institutions. ECTS credit is a numerical value that indicates the student workload required to achieve the intended learning outcomes for each course.

2. Calculation of Student Workload

Workload includes all activities related to the course that a student undertakes to achieve the intended learning outcomes. These activities include ergonomic tasks, seminars, fieldwork, individual studies, exams, and all other efforts made both during and outside of class hours. It includes all planned teaching and assessment activities. At the Turkish-German University, 1 ECTS corresponds to 28 hours of workload.

✓ For Example :

For a course worth 1 ECTS, the student's workload is 28 hours. For a course worth 2 ECTS, the student's workload is assumed to be 56 hours (including time spent attending classes, preparing for lessons, doing homework, projects, etc.).

✓ How to Calculate Workload :

The time spent by the student on in-class and out-of-class activities plays a role in determining the workload of a course.

- Time spent in theoretical classes,
- Time spent in practical classes,
- Time spent in laboratory classes,
- Time spent preparing homework given in class,
- Time spent preparing presentations / seminars to be conducted in class,
- Time spent preparing projects given in class,
- Time spent on midterm exam / exams for course evaluation,
- Time spent on final exam / exams for course evaluation,
- Time spent preparing for exam / exams directly affects ECTS.

Since all these criteria will be used in determining the credit amount of any course, a course with relatively fewer weekly class hours may have a higher credit value if it requires a lot of work and research at home or in the library. The main point is to be as fair as possible in determining the course credit in proportion to the course load.

3. Remember !!!

- ✓ The ECTS calculated in the ECTS Workload Table should match the course's ECTS.
- ✓ The theoretical (T), practical (P), and laboratory (L) hours in the ECTS Workload Table should be consistent.
- ✓ In the "Number" column of the ECTS Workload Table, no number can be greater than 14.

Code	Name	T + P + L	Credit	ECTS
...	...	2 + 1 + 2	3,5	6

ECTS Workload Table			
Activities	Number	Duration	Total Workload (Hour)
Class Duration	14	2	28
Study in Out of Class	5	15	75
Homeworks	6	3	18
Midterm Exams	1	2	2
Practical	14	1	14
Laboratory	14	2	28
Final Exam	1	3	3
Total Workload :			168
Total Workload / 28 :			168 / 28
ECTS :			6

- ✓ ECTS credits should be given for all compulsory and elective courses, including projects, theses, internships, and fieldwork. Each instructor knows best how much workload their course's educational activities impose on the student.