



European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) at J. Selye University

The European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) plays a key role in the creation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) through the Bologna process. The system was developed by the European Commission in order to provide common procedures to guarantee academic recognition of studies abroad.

The objective of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) is to facilitate the transfer and recognition of credits based on the transparency of learning outcomes and learning processes. It provides a way of measuring and comparing learning achievements, and transferring them from one institution to another. This is achieved through the use of a common ECTS credit unit and a common ECTS grading scale.

The ECTS grading scale

Examination and assessment results are usually expressed in grades. There are many different grading systems in Europe. The ECTS grade provides information on the student's performance in addition to that provided by the institution's grade. The ECTS grade does not replace the local grade. In order to convert the local grades into the ECTS grades the host institution examines the distribution of the marks awarded to its students. To obtain the following 10-25-30-25-10 pattern, the boundaries between grades are drawn at around 10% (A), 35% (A and B), 65% (A, B, and C), and 90% (A, B, C, and D). Please be advised that there is great flexibility in how the different ECTS institutions apply the statistical grading system.

UJS grading scale:

- EXCELLENT 1 – A
- VERY GOOD 1,5 – B
- GOOD 2 – C
- SATISFACTORY 2,5 – D
- SUFFICIENT 3 – E
- UNSATISFACTORY / UNSUFFICIENT / FAILED 4 – FX,F

Distinction is made between the grades FX and F that are used for unsuccessful students. FX means: "fail – some more work required to pass" and F means: "fail – considerable further work required". The inclusion of failure rates in the Transcript of Records is compulsory.

J. Selye University implements a flexible system of study with a credit evaluation of courses in accordance with the principles of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) in section 62 of Act no.614/2002 Coll. of Laws about the credit system of study.

ECTS credits are a numerical value allocated to course units to describe the student workload required to complete them. Students involved in ECTS will receive full credit for all academic work successfully carried out at any of the partner institutions applying ECTS rules to student mobility.

ECTS credits express a relative measure of student workload. The student's standard workload is expressed by the number of 60 credits per academic year, 30 credits per

semester. For proper completion of studies in the bachelor study programme at a standard length of study of 3 years, the student shall obtain 180 credits. In master study programme, at a standard length of study of 2 years, 120 credits. Students involved in ECTS will receive full credit for all academic work successfully carried out at any of the partner institutions applying ECTS rules to student mobility.

ECTS makes use of three important documents:

1. Information Package/Course Catalogue - which provides general information on the host institution as well as detailed descriptions of the degree programmes and courses available
2. The Learning Agreement contains the list of course units or modules which the student plans to take. For each course unit/module the title, the code number and the ECTS credit are indicated. The Learning Agreement has to be signed by the student, the person who has formal authority to commit the home institution.
3. The ECTS Transcript of Records is used to document the performance of a student over a certain period of time by listing the course units or modules taken, the credits gained, the local grades awarded and preferably the corresponding ECTS grades.

For more information, please visit the European Commission website: http://ec.europa.eu/education/tools/ects_en.htm