

### **The allocation of credit points to courses**

ECTS is a credit system based on student workload. Student workload refers to the time spent attending lectures, doing practical work and independent study. It includes all work needed to prepare for examinations and meet requirements. The basic allocation of academic credits in ECTS is 60 credits per year of study, 30 credits per semester, or 20 credits per trimester or term. The Radboud University Nijmegen generally uses a semester system. Practical training periods (work placements) and optional courses are also assigned academic credit, but only if they form an integral part of the study programme. Non-credit courses may, however, be included on a student's transcript. Credits are awarded only after a course has been completed and all requirements have been met and, where applicable, examinations passed.

### **ECTS students**

Students participating in ECTS will receive full credit for all academic work successfully completed at any of the ECTS partner institutions. These academic credits may be transferred from one participating institution to another as long as there has been prior agreement between the institutions involved. Most students participating in the ECTS pilot scheme will go to one host institution in one EC Member State, study there for a short period, and then return to their home institution. Some may decide to stay at the host institution and finish their degree. Others may decide to proceed to a third institution to continue their studies. In each of these three cases, students will be required to comply with the legal and institutional requirements of the country and institution where they take their degree. When students return after having successfully completed the study components agreed upon in advance by the home and host institutions, credit transfer takes place. Students may then resume their study programme at the home institution without any loss of time or credit. If, on the other hand, students decide to stay at the host institution and take their degree there, they may have to adapt their study programme to comply with the rules of the host country, institution and department.

### **The ECTS grading scale**

The ECTS grading scale has been developed in order to help institutions translate the grades awarded by host institutions to ECTS students. It provides information on the student's performance in addition to that provided by the institution's grade; it does not replace the local grade.

#### THE ECTS GRADING SCALE

<b>ECTS GRADE</b>	<b>Percentage of successful students normally achieving the grade</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Dutch grade</b>
A	10	Excellent	10
B	25	Very Good	9
C	30	Good	8
D	25	Satisfactory	7
E	10	Sufficient	6
FX		Fail	5
F		Fail	≥5

#### *Definition*

EXCELLENT: outstanding performance with only minor errors

VERY GOOD: above the average standard but with some errors

GOOD: generally sound work with a number of notable errors

SATISFACTORY: fair but with significant short-comings

SUFFICIENT: performance meets the minimum criteria

FAIL (FX): some more work required before the credit can be awarded

FAIL (F): considerable further work is required

#### *Dutch grade*

Any grade below 6 is insufficient to pass. In the Dutch system of grading 9,5 (B+), 8,5 (C+), etc. are also allowed. In the Department of Philosophy (RU Nijmegen) a 10 is awarded only in very exceptional cases.