

ESAI CREDIT SYSTEM

ECTS, the European Credit Transfer System, is a system based on allocation and transfer of academic credits developed by the European Commission to provide common procedures to guarantee the full transferability of credits for university studies abroad in order that they might count towards a final qualification in the home country. It provides a way of measuring and comparing academic merits and transferring them from one institution to another.

Courses are assigned a number of credits depending on the workload students need in order to achieve the expected learning outcomes.

Allocation of credits in ECTS is the process of assigning a number of credits to qualifications, degree programmes or single educational components. Credits are allocated to entire qualifications or programmes according to national legislation or practice, where appropriate, and with reference to national and/or European qualifications frameworks. They are allocated to educational components, such as course units, dissertations, work-based learning and work placements, taking as a basis the allocation of 60 credits per full-time academic year, according to the estimated workload required to achieve the defined learning outcomes for each component.

ESAI uses the ECTS and the Bologna principles in all its training courses and on student mobility.

The number of credits allocated to each course units/module are identified in the courses catalog and is determined by: The workload is measured in: estimated hours of student work; The number of student working hours includes all forms of work provided (contact hours /training hours/ projects / field work / study and evaluation).

In ESAI the workload of a student for one academic year corresponds to 60 ECTS credits and 30 ECTS for a semester and about 20 ECTS, in case of a quarter.

A detailed analysis is made of Degree programmes of both Higher Education Institutions (HEI's), outcoming and host. This analyses allows credit awarded by one higher education awarding body to be recognised and count towards the requirements of a programme at another institution; or that allows credit gained on a particular programme to contribute towards the requirements of a different one.

The mobility of an exchange student is guaranteed as long as the student respects the Learning or Training Agreement and gets positive evaluation.

Credits are awarded when appropriate assessment shows that the defined learning outcomes have been achieved at the relevant level.

The number of credits awarded to the student who demonstrates the achievement of learning outcomes is the same as the number of credits allocated to the component.

Evaluation methods include the whole range of written, oral and practical tests/ examinations, projects and portfolios that are used to evaluate the student's progress and ascertain the achievement of the learning outcomes of a course unit or module, whereas assessment criteria are descriptions of what the student is expected to do, in order to demonstrate that a learning outcome has been achieved.

The classification of each course unit/module is expressed through a note on a numerical scale from 0 to 20. The student is considered "approved" in a course unit/module if it obtains not less than 10.

The learning outcomes are classified by a national system and according to ECTS scale ordering the students on a statistical basis system.

The transcript of the notes is carried out in a document that indicates the name of the course unit/module in the institution of origin and the host and assigned respective ECTS (transcript of records). The conversion of notes is based on an official conversion tables used in the country. The mobility is referred in the Diploma Supplement.

For more information about the European Credit Transfer System check: [ECTS Users' Guide](#)