

14. General Information About ECTS

ECTS stands for “European Credit Transfer System”. ECTS was established under the ERASMUS Programme (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students). The main objective of ECTS is to enable students to get the most out of their studies abroad by guaranteeing academic recognition of their work through credit transfer. The credit transfer system makes it possible to measure and compare the results achieved by the students from one institution to another.

The Allocation of Credit Points

ECTS is a credit system based on student workload. Credits are allocated to each course unit in relation to the total quantity of work required to complete a full year of academic studies; this includes lectures, practical work, seminars, private work, and exams.

In ECTS, 60 credits represent the workload of a year of study; generally 30 credits are given for a semester and 20 for a trimester.

ECTS credits can also be allocated for practical experience, thesis work and optional courses, if these activities form an integral part of the study programme.

Credits are only allocated if the course has been completed and all necessary exams are passed.

The ECTS Grading Scale

Examination and other assessment results are normally expressed in grades and the grading scales may vary considerably from one country to another. Therefore an ECTS grading scale has been developed. It is not meant to replace the local grading scales, but it may help institutions interpret the grades awarded to ECTS students and facilitate the comparison of results from one country to another.

15. General Information About EMBS

The EMBS Consortium is a multilateral partnership of EU institutions of higher education, which have come together to promote true integration of quality management education at European level.

The Consortium provides the structure for the exchange of a selected, elite group of students, and for the award of the European Master of Business Sciences Certificate. More generally, it meets the needs of an enhanced degree route for the best students at European level. The aim of the EMBS is to develop an international degree which is recognised at least to the level of an initial Master’s degree in each of the participating countries.

The grading scale is illustrated below:

A- EXCELLENT:	outstanding performance with only minor errors
B- VERY GOOD:	above the average standard but with some errors
C-GOOD:	generally sound work with a number of notable errors
D-SATISFACTORY:	fair but with significant shortcomings
E-SUFFICIENT:	performance meets the minimum criteria
FX-FAIL:	some more work required before the credit can be awarded
F-FAIL:	considerable further work is required

The Danish Grading Scale

Some courses may only be assessed as Passed/Not Passed, with no further grading. Examinations, projects, tests etc are considered passed if the student earns a "Pass" or a grade of at least 6.

By comparison the two grading scales are as follows:

Danish grade	ECTS-grade
13	A
11	A
10	A
9	B
8	C
7	D
6	E
5	FX
03	F
00	F

Examination assessments in Denmark are based on the 13-point scale:

Marks
excellent
13: Is given for the exceptionally independent and excellent performance
11: Is given for the independent and excellent performance
10: Is given for the excellent but not particularly independent performance
average
9: Is given for the good performance, a little above average
8: Is given for the average performance
7: Is given for the mediocre performance, slightly below average
just acceptable
6: Is given for the just acceptable performance
below average
5: Is given for the hesitant and not satisfactory performance
03: Is given for the very hesitant, very insufficient and unsatisfactory performance
00: Is given for the completely unacceptable performance

*Associate Professor Sharon Milar from Ireland
has been living in Denmark for 11 years.*

In her speech of welcome to the international students at the Faculty of Social Sciences she emphasized for instance the Danes' national pride and relaxed attitudes.

In her speech she said that:

"...you will discover a country with great concern for the environment. You cannot buy canned beverages, you will meet a lot of cyclists, and the Danes are sorting their rubbish in different containers ..."

"... The Danes not only love their country, they are in love with it. You have come to a country where they put the national flag on the birthday cake ..."

"... When socializing in Denmark food will usually be an important part of the Danish concept "hygge" which is a difficult word to translate, but it will often include a lot of candles and napkins and table cloths matching perfectly ..."



*Furthermore, she expressed her appreciation of the relaxed tone between the teachers and the students.
"... Even though it might come as a surprise to most of you, you will experience that it is quit common
that the students call even the professors by their first name here in Denmark..."*

