Known parameters:

- 1. Considering that the student's full-time duty is to be a student, the EU tried to calculate the hourly equivalent of 1 ECTS, arguing that if a student is considered a full-time worker he/she would have to work 40 hours.
- 2. Let's calculate, based on the idea that a student at our university will work 45 hours a week to be successful in his courses.
- 3. He/she must have a total of 30 ECTS credits in a semester. (There may be differences)
- 4. A semester at our university is 17 weeks (14 weeks of lectures + 3 weeks of exams)
- 5. The total (average) time a student spends on a course to achieve the teaching outcomes of a course. This includes all the activities and engagements of the student (taking classes, exams, exam preparation, midterms, homework, study, etc.)

Accordingly:

 $(45 \text{ hours}) \times (17 \text{ weeks}) = 765 \text{ hours}$ (time a student must spend to study in a semester)

1-ECTS = (765 hours/30 ECTS) = 25.5 hours

1-ECTS = 25.5 hours

The student spends this time on lectures, assignments, labs, exams, projects, and self-study. The teacher of each course lists the requirements of his own course and determines the ECTS credits on this basis.

For example: a 3-credit pool course; 12 assignments are given; There are one midterm and one final exam (Saturday+Sunday) and let the student's self-study time is set as 36.

ECTS for the course:

(14 weeks of lessons) x (3 hours) = 42 hours/time spent by the student for the lesson

(12 assignments) x (3 hours) = 36 hours/time spent by the student making assignments

(1 midterm and 1 final exam) = 9 hours/time spent on exams

36 hours of self-study at home, the library, etc.

Total= 123 hours

1-ECTS= 25.5 hours

The ECTS credits of this course are thus:

(123 hours / 25.5 ECTS) = 4.82 => 5 ECTS can be calculated as.