



School of Nursing, Jiujiang University

[2026] No. 9

Notice on Printing and Issuing the Measures for ECTS Credit Conversion and Monitoring of Students' Self-Directed Study Workload

To all teaching and research sections and functional departments:

The Measures for ECTS Credit Conversion and Monitoring of Students' Self-Directed Study Workload are hereby printed and issued as follows, and all units shall implement them accordingly.

March 25, 2026



Measures for ECTS Credit Conversion and Monitoring of Students' Self-Directed Study Workload

In order to promote the internationalization of the program, in particular the exchange and cooperation of students with higher education institutions in European countries, these measures for credit conversion and monitoring of students' self-directed study workload are hereby formulated.

Chapter One Conversion of ECTS Credits and Credits of Nursing Programs

Article 1 The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS), established in 1989, is a tool of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) designed to make studies and courses more transparent and thereby to contribute to the improvement of the quality of higher education teaching. For more detailed information, please refer to the ECTS Users' Guide 2015 (ISBN 978-92-79-43562-1).

Article 2 ECTS is a student-centred credit accumulation and transfer system. ECTS credits express the workload associated with defined learning outcomes. ECTS credits are usually expressed in whole numbers.

Article 3 Learning outcomes are statements of what a student knows, understands and is able to do upon completion of a learning process. The achievement of learning outcomes must be assessed through procedures based on clear and transparent criteria. Learning outcomes are determined both by individual educational modules and by the program as a whole.

Article 4 Workload is an estimate of the time an individual needs to complete all learning activities, such as attending lectures, course practice, after-class assignments, clerkship, internship and individual study, which are required to achieve the prescribed learning outcomes.

Article 5 This university adopts the Chinese credit system, under which one credit generally corresponds to 16 hours of theoretical instruction or 32 hours of practical or contact instruction (excluding students' self-study time), with each instruction hour lasting 45 minutes.

Article 6 The Chinese credits of each course are converted into ECTS credits in accordance with the ECTS Users' Guide and this document. The Teaching, Research and



Administration Section is responsible for converting the credits of all courses of the nursing programs into ECTS credits.

Article 7 Each ECTS credit corresponds to 25 to 30 hours of workload, including both instruction time and self-study time. For intensive practical courses, such as military training, intensive laboratory work, graduation internship and graduation thesis, a workload of 25 to 30 hours per week is estimated and 1 ECTS credit is allocated per week.

Article 8 The total student workload of a bachelor's degree program shall be at least 180 ECTS credits and at most 240 ECTS credits. A maximum of 32 ECTS credits shall be allocated per semester.

Article 9 Application of ECTS in the grading system

1. According to the Chinese higher education assessment system, students shall take part in the assessment of all courses and various educational and teaching components. Assessment results are graded on a 100-point scale, and a score of 60 is the pass mark, on the basis of which the credit for the course is obtained. The correspondence between the 100-point grading system and the five-level grading system is as follows: 90-100 points: Very good, 80-89 points: Good, 70-79 points: Satisfactory, 60-69 points: Sufficient, below 60 points: Non-sufficient/Fail. Whether a student can graduate is determined by whether each compulsory course is passed and whether the total credits meet the minimum requirements prescribed in the training program.

2. Course credit is the unit of measurement of a student's study load, and the course grade point (GPA) is an indicator for assessing the extent to which a student masters the course knowledge and the quality of learning. The conversion method between course learning performance and grade points is as follows:

Course Grades	100-90	89-80	79-70	69-60	59-0
GPA	5.0-4.0	3.9-3.0	2.9-2.0	1.9-1.0	0

3. There are two ways to calculate a student's course credit grade point:

(1) On the basis of Chinese credits, the credit grade point of a course equals the number of credits of the course multiplied by the grade point; the average credit grade point of a semester equals the sum of the credit grade points of all courses in that semester divided by



the sum of the credits taken. The average credit grade point upon completion of the study period equals the sum of the credit grade points of all courses taken divided by the sum of the credits of all courses taken.

(2) On the basis of ECTS credits, the credit grade point of a course equals the number of ECTS credits of the course multiplied by the grade point; the average ECTS credit grade point of a semester equals the sum of the ECTS credit grade points of all courses in that semester divided by the sum of the ECTS credits taken. The average ECTS credit grade point upon completion of the study period equals the sum of the ECTS credit grade points of all courses taken divided by the sum of the ECTS credits of all courses taken.

Note: (1) "All courses" refers to all compulsory and elective courses with credits that a student takes in order to meet the graduation requirements of the training program.

(2) "A course" refers to one of the above-mentioned "all courses", and each student may have different courses.

Chapter Two Monitoring and Regulation of Student Workload

Article 10 In order to better adapt to the development trend of international education, regulate and strengthen the supervision of student workload, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of students, improve the quality of talent cultivation, promote the high-quality development of our university's education, and better serve economic and social development, the measures for monitoring student workload are hereby formulated.

Article 11 These measures are intended to monitor and manage student workload in a scientific and systematic way, ensure that students' learning burden remains within a reasonable range, promote the all-round development of students, and improve teaching quality and effectiveness. The objective is to ensure that students' self-study time is consistent with the setting of self-study credits in the module handbook, reasonably assess students' learning workload by monitoring their out-of-class study time, and adjust the ECTS credits of courses according to the monitoring results. At the same time, a feedback mechanism is established to enable students to evaluate the teaching situation, thereby promoting the continuous improvement of teaching methods and teaching content.

Article 12 Monitoring requirements and methods

(I) Recording students' self-study time



Each course is required to record in detail students' self-study time, including the total time needed for all course-related learning activities carried out outside the classroom, such as pre-class preview, exercises and assignments, and post-class review and examination preparation.

Teachers shall regularly collect the completion status of students' assignments and exercises, as well as the records of students' self-study time, so as to facilitate subsequent monitoring and analysis.

(II) Assessing students' workload

On the basis of students' time spent on out-of-class study, course assignments and preparation, the deviation rate of students' workload is set at 10%. If the monitoring results show that students' study time exceeds or falls below this weighting range, the ECTS credit allocation of a course shall be reconsidered. If students' learning burden is too heavy, it may be necessary to reduce the ECTS credits or adjust the course content to lower the learning difficulty. If students' learning burden is too light, it may be necessary to increase the ECTS credits or add course content to raise the learning difficulty.

The assessment of students' workload will be based on the study time reported by students themselves and the study time observed by teachers. Students shall regularly report their learning progress and time allocation to teachers, so that teachers can understand students' learning status and needs.

Teachers will adjust teaching plans and teaching methods according to students' learning situation and the workload assessment results, so as to meet students' learning needs and improve teaching effectiveness.

Article 13 Monitoring process and implementation

(I) Data collection

Data on students' self-study time shall be collected regularly by means of online learning, questionnaire surveys, students' self-reporting and other methods, so as to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data and provide a basis for subsequent monitoring and analysis.

Teachers shall clearly explain to students the purpose and methods of data collection before the course begins, and guide students on how to correctly record their study time. At



the same time, teachers shall also provide necessary learning resources and guidance to help students arrange their study time reasonably.

(II) Data analysis

The collected data on students' self-study time shall be sorted out and analyzed, the time actually needed by students for each course shall be calculated, and the result shall be compared with the setting of self-study credits in the module handbook. Through the comparative analysis, whether students' learning burden is reasonable and whether deviations exist can be understood.

If it is found that students' learning burden exceeds or falls below the reasonable range, timely communication shall be made with the teachers concerned to jointly explore solutions. According to the actual situation, it may be necessary to adjust the ECTS credit allocation of the course, optimize the course content, or improve the teaching methods.

(III) Feedback and adjustment of results

The monitoring results shall be fed back to students and teachers in a timely manner, so that they can understand their own learning status and teaching effectiveness. At the same time, interaction and communication between students and teachers shall be encouraged to jointly promote the improvement of teaching quality.

According to the monitoring results and students' evaluation, corresponding adjustments and improvements shall be made to the ECTS credits, course content and teachers' teaching methods, so as to ensure that students' learning burden remains within a reasonable range and to improve students' learning effectiveness and satisfaction. The specific adjustment measures are as follows:

(1) When students' self-study hours exceed or fall below the self-study hours in the course plan by 10%, and the proportion of students with such deviation is lower than 10%, the university shall continue to observe the student workload of the course and temporarily make no adjustment.

(2) When students' self-study hours exceed or fall below the self-study hours in the course plan by 10%, and the proportion of students with such deviation is higher than 10% but lower than 20%, the university shall, while keeping the total credits of the course



unchanged, adjust the ratio of teaching hours to self-study hours of the course so as to ensure that the student workload remains within a reasonable range.

(3) When students' self-study hours exceed or fall below the self-study hours in the course plan by 10%, and the proportion of students with such deviation is higher than 20%, if such deviation occurs for the first time, the university shall, while keeping the total credits of the course unchanged, bring the students' workload within a reasonable range by adjusting the teaching content, teaching methods, the number of after-class exercises, online learning resources and other means.

(4) When students' self-study hours exceed or fall below the self-study hours in the course plan by 10%, and the proportion of students with such deviation has been observed to be higher than 10% for three consecutive years, the university shall adjust the ECTS credits of the course.

(IV) Monitoring cycle

The monitoring cycle is once every semester, so as to ensure that every course is monitored.

Article 14 A communication and exchange mechanism with students shall be established to encourage students to put forward opinions and suggestions. A student evaluation of teaching system shall be established to encourage students to evaluate teachers' teaching quality, course content, workload of assignments and other aspects. Student evaluation data shall be collected and analyzed regularly to understand students' satisfaction with courses and their learning burden. Timely measures shall be taken to improve and optimize the existing problems and deficiencies. For students' learning difficulties and problems, teachers shall provide guidance and help in a timely manner to ensure that students can successfully complete their learning tasks.

Article 15 The protection and management of student data shall be strengthened to ensure the security and privacy of the data. Only authorized personnel may access and use student data.

Article 16 A supervision mechanism for monitoring work shall be established to ensure the effective implementation of these measures. The monitoring work shall be inspected and evaluated regularly, and problems found shall be rectified in a timely manner. Training and



guidance for teachers shall be strengthened to improve teachers' teaching competence, and teachers shall be encouraged to actively participate in the monitoring work so as to provide better learning support and guidance for students. Exchange and cooperation with universities at home and abroad shall be strengthened, the advanced experience and practices of other institutions shall be drawn upon, and the measures for monitoring student workload shall be continuously improved and optimized.