

4.3 Programme details: (e.g. modules or units studied), and the individual grades/marks/credits obtained:

Code	Course Name	C/E	National Cr.	Grade	ECTS
Semester 1					
AITB191	Ataturk's Principles and Revolution History-I	C	2	AA	2
IKT 101	Introduction to Economics	C	4	CB	6
IKT 103	Mathematics for Economists-I	C	3	CB	7
IKT 105	Introduction to Law	C	3	AA	5
ISL 101	Introduction to Business Administration	C	3	AA	5
TDB 101	Turkish Language-I	C	2	CB	2
YDB 115	English-I	C	3	BB	3
Semester 2					
AITB192	Ataturk's Principles and Revolution History-II	C	2	AA	2
ENF 102	Application of Basic Information Technologies	C	2,50	AA	4
IKT 104	Mathematics for Economists-II	C	3	CC	7
MLY 102	Introduction to Public Finance	C	4	CB	7
SKY 106	Introduction to Constitutional Law	C	3	BB	6
TDB 102	Turkish Language-II	C	2	BB	2
YDB 116	English-II	C	2	BB	2
Semester 3					
IKT 201	Microeconomics-I	C	3	CC	5
IKT 203	Statistics-I	C	3	CB	5
IKT 205	Macroeconomics-I	C	3	DC	4
IKT 207	Research Methods	C	3	CB	4
IKT 209	Economic History	C	3	CC	4
ISL 201	Financial Accounting-I	C	3	CB	4
MLY 201	Tax Law	C	3	CC	4
Semester 4					
IKT 202	Microeconomics-II	C	3	BB	5
IKT 204	Statistics-II	C	3	CC	5
IKT 206	Macroeconomics-II	C	3	CC	4
IKT 208	Economic Sociology	C	3	CB	4
IKT 210	Presentation Skills	C	3	AA	4
ISL 202	Financial Accounting-II	C	3	BA	4
MLY 202	Public Economics	C	3	CC	4
Semester 5					
IKT 301	International Economics-I	C	3	DC	5
IKT 303	Development and Growth-I	C	3	CC	5
IKT 305	Monetary Theory and Policy	C	3	CB	4
IKTSEC301	Game Theory	E	3	BB	4
IKTSEC305	Environmental and Urban Economics	E	3	AA	4
IKTSEC311	Turkish Tax System	E	3	CC	4
ISI SEC309	Behavioural Accounting	E	3	BA	4
Semester 6					
IKT 302	International Economics-II	C	3	CC	5
IKT 304	Development and Growth-II	C	3	BB	5
IKT 306	History of Economic Thoughts	C	3	BB	4
IKTSEC302	International Economic Institutions	E	3	BB	4
IKTSEC304	Agricultural Economics	E	3	BA	4
IKTSEC306	Health Economics	E	3	CB	4
IKTSEC314	Methodology of Economics	E	3	CB	4
Semester 7					
IKT 401	Econometrics-I	C	3	BB	5
IKT 403	Economic Policy	C	3	CC	5
IKTSEC401	Turkish Economic History	E	3	AA	4
IKTSEC405	Social Policy	E	3	CB	4
IKTSEC411	Information Economics	E	3	CB	4
IKTSEC415	Theory of Conjunctions	E	3	BB	4
ISL 401	Business Finance	C	3	CB	4
Semester 8					
IKT 402	Econometrics-II	C	3	CC	5
IKT 404	Turkish Economy	C	3	CB	5
IKTSEC404	Applications of Foreign Trade	E	3	CB	4
IKTSEC408	Economic Systems	E	3	AA	4
IKTSEC410	Financial Statement Analysis	E	3	AA	4
IKTSEC412	Current Economic Issues	E	3	BB	4
TEZ 400	Graduation Thesis	C	2	CB	4

Total National Credits : 163,5 Total ECTS Credits : 240 CGPA : 2,76 out of 4.00

C : Compulsory ; E : Elective

4.4. Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance:

Each course is assessed by one of the following grades whose coefficients and percentage equivalents are indicated:

Percentage	Course Grade	Coefficient
90-100	AA	4,00
80-89	BA	3,50
70-79	BB	3,00
65-69	CB	2,50
60-64	CC	2,00
55-59	DC	1,50
50-54	DD	1,00
40-49	FD	0,50
30-39	FF	0,00
00-29	ZR	0,00

Other (Incomplete) is given to a student who provides documentary evidence of illness or other reason that has prevented his/her completion of work. Unless the student completes the work and obtains a grade within 15 days of original due date of grades, (I) grade becomes (FF).(S) (Satisfactory) is given upon successful completion of a non-credit course and (U) (Unsatisfactory) upon unsuccessful performance in the same.(S) may be assigned to transfer courses. (P) (Progressing) is given upon successful performance in a non-credit course (The "Progressing" grade is not applicable for undergraduate students). (EX) (Exempt) indicates exemption by Departmental examination in courses identified by the Institute's Senate. (NI) (Not Included) is assigned for a course taken on condition that it is not included in the CGPA. (NA) (No Attendance) is given upon failure to attend classes or complete practical or applied components of a course. (NA) configures in CGPA as (FF). (W) (Withdrawn) is given for withdrawal from a course after the closing of the add-drop period and within the first ten weeks of commencement of the semester upon advisor's recommendation and lecturer's permission (The "Withdrawn" grade is not applicable for graduate students).

GPA (Grade Point Average), CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average): A student's academic standing is calculated in terms of GPA and CGPA which the Registrar posts at the conclusion of each semester. The total credit points for a course are obtained by multiplying the coefficient of the final grade by the credit hours. GPA for any given semester is obtained by dividing total credit points earned in a semester by total credit hours. CGPA is calculated on the basis of all the courses a student has taken since commencement of studies for the indicated degree.

4.5. Overall classification of the qualification (in original language):

Genel Not Ortalaması : 2,76 out of 4.00

YETERLİ

5 - INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION

5.1. Access to further study : May apply to second and third cycle programmes

5.2. Professional status (if applicable) : This degree enables the holder to exercise the profession.

6 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

6.1. Additional information : N/A

6.2. Further information sources

University web site : www.asbu.edu.tr

Department web site : <http://sbf.asbu.edu.tr>

Web site for the information package of the university : <http://obs.asbu.edu.tr/oibs/bologna>

The Council of Higher Education web site : www.yok.gov.tr

The Turkish Enic-Naric web site : www.enic-naric.net/member.asp?country=Turkey

7 - CERTIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

7.1 Date : 10.10.2018
 7.2 Name and Signature :
 7.3 Capacity :
 7.4 Official stamp or seal :

8 - INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Structure and Degree System

The basic structure of the Turkish National Education System consists of stages of non-compulsory pre-school education; compulsory primary (elementary and middle school) and secondary (high school) education; and higher education. Primary education begins at the age of 5.5 (66 months), lasts eight years and comprises elementary and middle school education, four years each. Secondary education is also four years and divided into two categories as "General High School Education" and "Vocational and Technical High School Education". The entry into these categories is through composite scores obtained from a centralized exam for secondary schools.

Higher education system in Turkey is managed by the Council of Higher Education (CoHE, Yükseköğretim Kurulu-YÖK) which is an autonomous public body responsible for the planning, coordination, governance and supervision of higher education within the provisions set forth in the Constitution of the Turkish Republic and the Higher Education Law. Both state and non-profit foundation universities are founded by law and subjected to the Higher Education Law and to the regulations enacted in accordance with it.

Higher education in Turkey comprises all post-secondary higher education programmes, consisting of short, first, second, and third cycle degrees in terms of the terminology of the Bologna Process. The structure of Turkish higher education degrees is based on a two-tier system, except for dentistry, pharmacy, medicine and veterinary medicine programmes which have a one-tier system. The duration of these one-tier programmes is five years (300 ECTS) except for medicine which lasts six years (360 ECTS). The qualifications in these one-tier programmes are equivalent to the first cycle (Bachelor's) plus second cycle (master's) degree. Undergraduate level of study consists of short cycle (associate's)-(önlisans derecesi) and first cycle (bachelor's)-(lisans derecesi) degrees which are awarded after successful completion of full-time two-year (120 ECTS) and four-year (240 ECTS) study programmes, respectively.

Graduate level of study consists of second cycle (master's)-(yüksek lisans derecesi) and third cycle (doctorate)-(doktora derecesi) degree programmes. Second cycle is divided into two sub-types named as master without thesis and master with thesis. Master programmes without thesis require 60 to 90 ECTS credits and consist of courses and a semester project. 60 ECTS non-thesis master programmes are exceptional, and exist in a few disciplines. The master programmes with a thesis require 90 to 120 ECTS credits, which consists of courses, a seminar, and a thesis. Third cycle (doctorate) degree programmes are completed having earned a minimum of 180 ECTS credits, which consists of completion of courses, passing a proficiency examination and a doctoral thesis. Specialization in medicine, accepted as equivalent to third cycle programmes are carried out within the faculties of medicine, university hospitals and the training hospitals operated by the Ministry of Health.

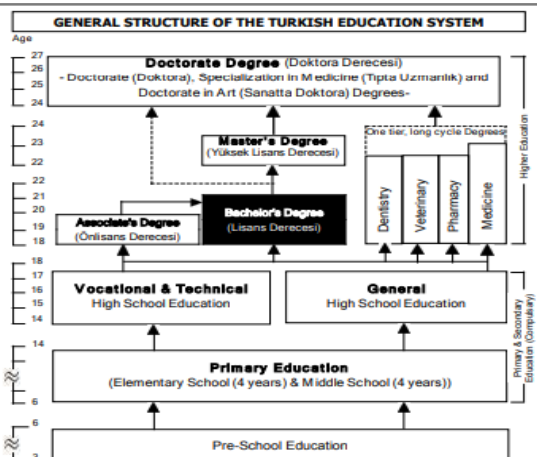
Universities consist of graduate schools (Institutes) offering second cycle (master's) and third cycle (doctorate) degree programmes, faculties offering first cycle (bachelor's degree) programmes, four-year higher schools offering first cycle (bachelor's) degree programmes with a vocational emphasis and two-year vocational schools offering short cycle (associate's) degree programmes of a strictly vocational nature.

Since 2003, first cycle degree holders may apply directly to third cycle (doctorate) programmes if their performance at the first cycle degree level is exceptionally high and their national central Graduate Education Entrance Examination (ALES) score is also high and their application is approved. For these students, theoretical part of the programmes requires additional courses of 60 ECTS credits.

Admission of national students to short and first cycle degree programmes is centralized and based on a nationwide one/two-stage examination(s) conducted by an autonomous public body (Assessment, Selection and Placement Centre-ÖSYM). Candidates gain access to institutions of higher education based on their composite scores consisting of the scores on the selection examination and their high school grade point averages. Admission to graduate programmes is directly conducted by the higher education institutions (HEIs) within the frameworks of the publicly available national and institutional regulations. Admission of foreign students to programmes at all levels of higher education can be done by direct applications of candidates to HEIs based on publicly available national and institutional regulations.

The Turkish National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education (TYYC): The National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education in Turkey (TYYC) developed with reference to the QF for European Higher Education Area and the EQF for lifelong learning was adopted by the CoHE in 2010. The framework has been developed as a part of a single national qualifications framework, which would eventually consist of 8 level national framework covering all levels of education on completion of the ongoing work at the national level, in which the higher education levels lie on levels between 5 and 8. The levels of the TYYC with reference to the European overarching qualifications frameworks as well as that to ECTS credits and student workload are shown below.

TYYC LEVELS, QUALIFICATIONS TYPES AND ECTS CREDITS							
Higher Education Levels/Cycles	AQF-EHEA	EQF-LLL	TYYC LEVELS	AWARDS/DEGREES	LENGTH (Year)	TOTAL ECTS CREDITS (Year x 60 ECTS)	TOTAL STUDENT WORKLOAD (h) (1 ECTS=25-30h)
				Doctorate			
				Specialization in Medicine	3 (min.)	180 (min.)	4.500-5.400
				Doctorate in Art			
				Master's Degree	1 - 2	60 - 120	1.500-3.600
				Bachelor's Degree	4	240	6.000-7.200
				Associate's Degree	2	120	3.000-3.600
Short Cycle							



Social Sciences University of Ankara DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT



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Diploma No :
 Diploma Date :

This Diploma Supplement follows the model developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international "transparency" and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc.). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualification to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition. Information in all eight sections should be provided. Where information is not provided, an explanation should give the reason why.

1 - INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION

1.1. Family name(s) : MURAT
 1.2. Given name(s) : AKTEPE
 1.3. Date of birth (day/month/year) : 05.09.1977
 1.4. Student identification number or code (if available) : 17001036

2 - INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION

2.1. Name of qualification (if applicable): Ekonomi, Lisans
 2.2. Main field(s) of study for the qualification: Economics
 2.3. Name and status of awarding institution (in original language):
 Ankara Sosyal Bilimler Üniversitesi, devlet üniversitesi
 Social Sciences University of Ankara, State University
 2.4. Name and status of institution (if different from 2.3) administering studies (in original language): Same as 2.3
 2.5. Language(s) of instruction/examination: English

3 - INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF THE QUALIFICATION

3.1. Level of qualification: First Cycle (Bachelor's Degree)
 3.2. Official length of programme:
 Normally 4 years (240 ECTS Credits), 2 semesters per year, 14 weeks per semester
 3.3. Access requirement(s):
 High School Diploma
 Evaluation, Selection and Placement Center (ÖSYM)
 certificate

4-INFORMATION ON THE CONTENTS AND RESULTS GAINED

4.1. Mode of Study:
 Full-time
 4.2. Programme requirements:
 A student is required to have a minimum CGPA of 2.00/4.00 and no falling grades.
 Objectives: The programme aims to achieve the following learning outcomes. Students will be able to learn fundamental economic concepts, theories, issues and actors with respect to social sciences. Students will be able to apply methods to solve economic problems. Students will be able to practice professional and ethical responsibilities. Students will be able to analyse the economic implications of economic policies. Students will be able to learn the ability to predict the behaviour of economic actors. Students will be able to develop oral and written skills. Students will be able to analyse literature with respect to social sciences.