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THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ARGENTINA



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Paula Daniela Fernández has a PhD in Anthropological Sciences (University of Buenos Aires - Argentina). Currently, she is professor and researcher at the Federal University of Latin American integration (UNILA for its Portuguese acronym - Brazil).


- Likewise, between 2019 and 2021 she has been the vice-academic coordinator of the International Relations and Integration career at the same university.
- Paula Fernández has experience in sociology, history of Latin America, regional integration, internationalization of Higher Education and recognition of university degrees in the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR for its Spanish Acronym). She participated in numerous events and has publications in journals and books.



SUMMARY

1. Antecedents and tradition of Higher Education Institutions in Argentina
2. Organization of the Ministry of Education and institutions that form part of higher education
3. Main characteristics of Higher Education in Argentina:
 - Characteristics
 - Higher Education Institution Types.
 - Admission, financing
 - Academic offering
4. Forms of accreditation
5. Recognition of degrees.

ANTECEDENTS AND TRADITION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ARGENTINA



ANTECEDENTS AND TRADITION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ARGENTINA

- The origin of universities in Argentina dates back to **the colonial period**, when Spain created universities in colonized territories to transplant its institutions to the region.
- The debates about building Higher Education Institution of in what would be centuries later Argentina began in **the sixteenth century** (Vera de Flachs, 2006).
- In this way, the first university was located in what is now **the province of Córdoba**, in the center of the country.



Source:
[https://pt.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Provincia_de_C%C3%B3rdoba_\(Argentina\).png](https://pt.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Provincia_de_C%C3%B3rdoba_(Argentina).png)

ANTECEDENTS AND TRADITION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ARGENTINA

- The **National University of Córdoba** (UNC for its Spanish acronym) was founded in 1613. It is one of the first universities in Latin America (See: <https://www.unc.edu.ar/>).
- “In its origins, the University of Córdoba was a school organized by the Jesuits and founded for the instruction of the clergy. In 1623 this school received an authorization from the Pope to grant university degrees” (Buchbinder, n.d. Own translation).

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba



Source: TELAM

ANTECEDENTS AND TRADITION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ARGENTINA

- The second university founded in Argentina was the University of Buenos Aires (UBA for its Spanish Acronym) in 1821).
- From its origins it had other characteristics, not so marked by theological studies.
- According to researcher Pablo Buchbinder (n.d. Own translation): “**in Buenos Aires there was already a tradition of higher education destined to solve the concrete problems that were presented to the community.** In Buenos Aires schools were founded since the 18th century for the training of doctors, soldiers, sailors (such as the *Protomedicato* or the Schools of Nautical and Drawing, and Mathematics). Several of these institutions were integrated into the university.”



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Logo_de_la_Universidad_de_Buenos_Aires.jpg

ANTECEDENTS AND TRADITION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ARGENTINA

- In the beginning of 1860, after the end of the civil wars period, the **universities were reorganized** (Buchbinder, n.d. Own translation).
- With these reforms, the teaching of Theology ended, and the teaching of Law, Medicine and Exact Sciences were incorporated:
- “Towards the end of the 19th century, the two great Argentine universities were organized following the **Napoleonic model**. The objective of the houses of higher studies was to train professionals” (Buchbinder, s.d. Own translation).



20TH CENTURY: THE UNIVERSITY REFORM

- **University Reform of Córdoba of 1918:** it was a movement led by the students. It had impacts in Latin America.
- The reform demanded "**changes in the study system, the modernization of the contents and the transformation of the institutional organization of the university**" (Buchbinder, n.d. Own translation).
- "The Reform of 1918 determined that the government of universities remain in the hands of the protagonists of academic life: their professors and their students, and in some cases also the graduates. The **Reform allowed the democratization of the government but also access to teacher training and made possible a process of modernization of curricular structures and study plans.** But even then, universities were considered in Argentina and in other countries of the world as institutions to which only a small elite could access (Buchbinder, n.d. Own translation).

DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

- **Universities will have an important place in the development of science from the second half of the 20th century** (Buchbinder, n.d. Own translation).
- In the middle of the 20th century, university enrollment began to increase and **in a few university students it practically tripled.**
- **According to Buchbinder (n.d. Own translation) this policy was favored by the abolition of university fees that until then were mandatory and also of entrance exams.**
- The role of universities for scientific research was revalued.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

- **At the end of the 1950s:** first private universities appeared.
- According to Villanueva "the private sector has been growing, although it has not done so in a uniform line." However, "**public universities retained a clear hegemony in terms of the number of students, academic quality and social prestige**" (Villanueva, n.d, p. 2. Own translation).
- **This growth has occurred mainly since the 1990s.**

DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

- **Since then, the number of students and universities has not stopped growing.**
- According to 2019/2020 data, **“the Argentine university system has 2,343,587 students studying in the 11,245 undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate courses taught at 131 public and private universities throughout the country.** From 2010 to date, undergraduate and graduate enrollment has grown by 27.3%, an evolution that is also reflected in the number of new enrollees and graduates. In fact, in the last decade, new entrants grew by 43.6% and graduation levels have also improved, increasing by 36.7%”(<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/sintesis-universitaria-2019-2020-with-new-statistics-on-distance-modality>. Own translation).

STUDENTS, NEW STUDENTS AND GRADUATES BY LEVEL AND MANAGEMENT SECTOR. YEAR 2019


UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE

	STUDENTS	NEW STUDENTS (admitted in 2019)	GRADUATES
TOTAL	2.187.292	596.446 13	135.908
STATE INSTITUTIONS	1.751.607	471.827	88.080
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	435.685	124.619	47.828

POSTGRADUATE DEGREE

	STUDENTS	NEW STUDENTS (admitted in 2019)	GRADUATES
TOTAL	156.295	43.955	16.511
STATE INSTITUTIONS	113.840	28.278	9.509
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	42.455	15.677	7.002

Source: Own elaboration from República Argentina, 2020.



ORGANIZATION OF
THE MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION AND
INSTITUTIONS THAT
FORM PART OF
HIGHER EDUCATION

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Ministry of Education serves all levels of education.

Link: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion>

It has a Secretariat for University Policies (SPU for its Spanish Acronym) (*Secretaría de Políticas Universitarias*) that is responsible for planning and managing policies in higher education.

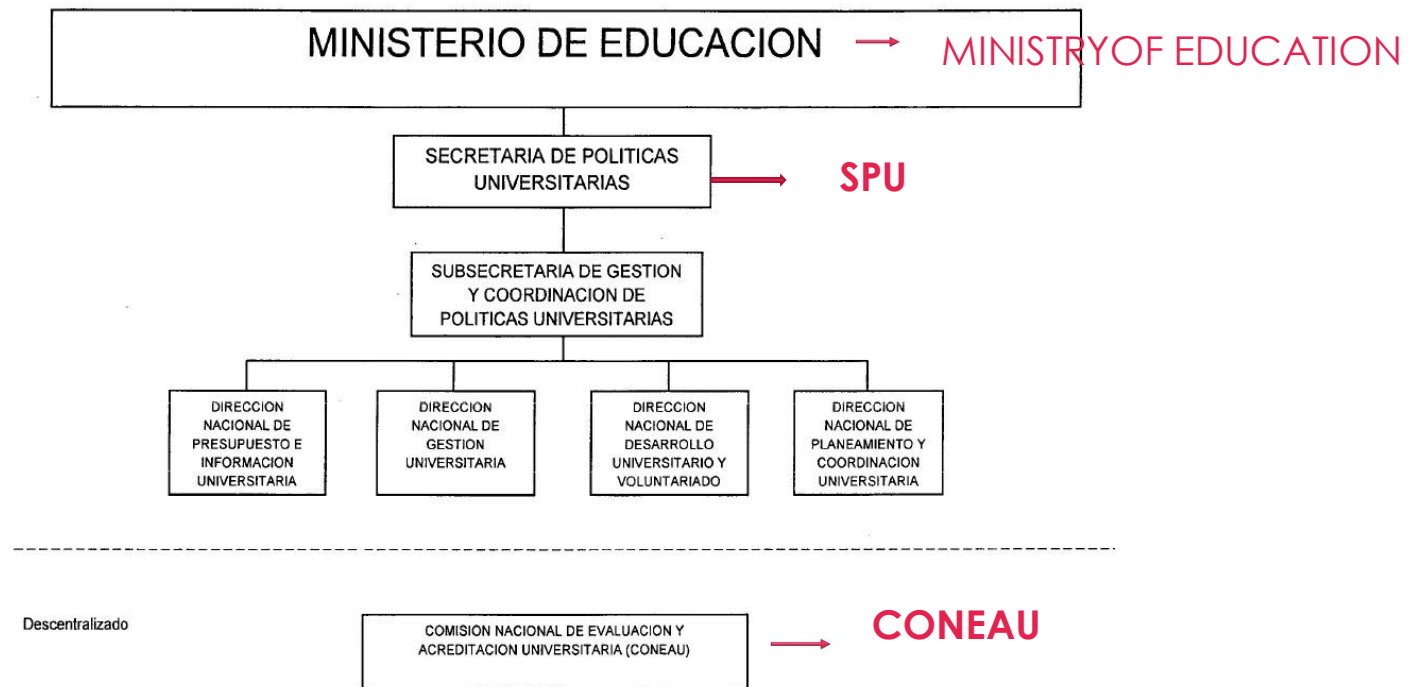
Link:
<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/secretaria-politicas-universitarias>

Palacio Pizzurno, Buenos Aires.



Source: https://erasmusu.com/pt/erasmus-buenos-aires/fotos-erasmus/palacio-pizzurno-441241?__cf_chl_jschl_tk__=lqvYr7eMfgrWnfr2CnRm4j5rYVS40wkPFt9UXSuej4g-1636401944-0-gaNycGzNCL0

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



Source: <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/160000-164999/163361/texact.htm>



PROCEDURES AND SERVICES OFFERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Link:
<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/tramites>

Source: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/tramites>

THE SPU AND INTERNATIONALIZATION POLICIES

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Program for the Internationalization of Higher Education and International Cooperation (PIESCI for its Spanish Acronym).

What do we do?

We promote the internationalization of Argentine university institutions for their comprehensive strengthening. To do this, we develop activities in three dimensions:

- International cooperation.
- Promotion of the Argentine university in the world.
- Articulation of the demands and needs of the Argentine university system in the matter of internationalization of higher education (<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/universidades/programa-de-internacionalizacion-de-la-educacion-superior-y-cooperacion-internacional-piesci>. Own translation)

Contact: piesci@educacion.gob.ar .

ORGANIZATIONS THAT FORM PART OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The National Interuniversity Council (CIN for its Spanish Acronym): is made up of the rectors of national and provincial Higher Education Institutions.

“The CIN (Consejo Interuniversitario Nacional) has functions, essentially, of coordination, consultation and proposal of policies and strategies for university development and the promotion of activities of interest to the public higher education system. It is also an obligatory consultation body in making decisions of importance for the university system. Together with the Council of Rectors of Private Universities (CRUP for its Spanish Acronym) and representatives of the Councils for Regional Planning of Higher Education (CPRES for its Spanish Acronym), it is part of the Council of Universities, which is chaired by the Minister of Education of the Nation ([https:// www. cin.edu.ar/institucional/](https://www.cin.edu.ar/institucional/). Own translation).

Council of Rectors of Private Universities (CRUP): brings together private universities (<http://www.crup.org.ar/>. Own translation).

ORGANIZATIONS THAT FORM PART OF HIGHER EDUCATION

- Regional Council for Higher Education Planning (Consejo Regional de Planificación de la Educación Super - CPRES).
- **“The Argentine Higher Education system is organized regionally to facilitate planning and articulation. There are seven regions and each one is coordinated by a Regional Council, made up of the ministers of education of the provinces included in the region and the rectors of the universities, public and private.** The Executive Secretariat monitors the agenda of these Councils and provides technical support for their activities” (<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/universidades/consejos-regionales-cpres>. Own translation).

ORGANIZATIONS THAT FORM PART OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The CPRES functions at the regional level are:

- Act as the coordinating and consulting body of the Higher Education system.
- Examine the existing Higher Education offerings and demands for human resource training, at the university and non-university level.
- Coordinate activities of scientific research, technology transfer, extension and cultural development.
- Analyze and suggest policies for the articulation of the different educational levels on a regional scale.
- Carry out dissemination activities related to the planning of Higher Education (<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/universidades/consejos-regionales-cpres>. Own translation).

ORGANIZATIONS THAT FORM PART OF HIGHER EDUCATION

- Council of Universities (Consejo de Universidades - CU).
- “The CU is made up of seven representatives of the Executive Committee of the National Interuniversity Council (CIN), seven representatives of the Directive Commission of the Council of Rectors of Private Universities (CRUP), one representative of each of the seven Regional Planning Councils of the Higher Education (CPRES) and a representative of the Federal Education Council (CFE). It is chaired by the Minister of Education, although the latter may delegate the presidency to an official of a category not inferior to Secretary”
(<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/universidades/consejo-de-universidades>. Own translation).

ORGANIZATIONS THAT FORM PART OF HIGHER EDUCATION

- CU Functions:
- “We propose the definition of policies and strategies for university development.
- We promote cooperation between university institutions, as well as the adoption of guidelines for the coordination of the entire University System.
- We agreed with the Federal Council of Education criteria and guidelines for the articulation between higher level educational institutions.
- We set the list of public interest careers included in article 43 of Higher Education Law No. 24,521: their workload, basic curricular content, criteria for the intensity of practical training, accreditation standards and reserved professional activities .
- We authorize the dictation of careers outside the region of the main headquarters ”(<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/educacion/universidades/consejo-de-universidades>. Own translation).

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

- Argentina's higher education system is regulated by **Higher Education Law 24,521** (or Law 24,521), of 1995. Article 29 establishes that “University institutions will have academic and institutional autonomy, which basically comprises the following attributions:
 - “a) **Issue and amend its statutes** (...)
 - b) **Define its governing bodies**, establish its functions, decide its integration and elect its authorities in accordance with what is established in the statutes and what is prescribed by this law;
 - c) **Manage its assets and resources**, in accordance with its statutes and the laws that regulate the matter;
 - d) **Create undergraduate and graduate university careers;** ”(Law [http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/25000-29999/25394 /texact.htm](http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/25000-29999/25394/texact.htm). Own translation).

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

- “e) **Formulate and develop study plans, scientific research and extension and services to the community** including the teaching of professional ethics and education and training on the problem of disability. (Subsection replaced by article 4 of Law No. 25,573 B.O. 04/30/2002)
- f) **Develop academic degrees and qualifying** degrees in accordance with the conditions established in this law;
- g) Provide teaching, for the purpose of experimentation, pedagogical innovation or professional teaching practice, at pre-university levels, with the currently existing establishments that meet these characteristics having to continue operating;
- h) Establish the regime of access, permanence and promotion of teaching and non-teaching staff:
- i) Appoint and remove personnel; ”(Law [http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/25000-29999/25394 /texact.htm](http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/25000-29999/25394/texact.htm). Own translation).

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

- “j) **Establish the regime of admission**, permanence and promotion of students, as well as the regime of equivalences;
- k) **Revalidate, only as an attribution of national universities: foreign degrees;**
- l) Establish the coexistence regime;
- m) Develop and participate in undertakings that favor the advancement and application of knowledge;
- **n) Maintain relations of an educational, scientific-cultural nature with institutions in the country and abroad;**
- ñ) Officially recognize student associations, once the requirements established by regulation have been fulfilled, which will confer legal status on such entities ”(Law <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/25000-29999/25394 /texact.htm>. Own translation).

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

- According to the Higher Education Law in its article 5:
- **“Higher Education is made up of higher education institutes, be they teaching, humanistic, social, technical-professional or artistic training and by institutions of university education, which includes universities and university institutes”.**

(<http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/25000-29999/25394/texact.htm>. Own translation)

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

- Higher Education Institutions are intended to:
- “The generation and communication of knowledge of the highest level in a climate of freedom, justice and solidarity, offering an interdisciplinary cultural training aimed at the integration of knowledge as well as a specific scientific and professional training for the different careers that are studied in them, for the benefit of man and the society to which they belong. **The institutions that respond to the denomination of "University" must develop their activity in a variety of non-related disciplinary areas organically structured in equivalent faculties, departments or academic units. The institutions that limit their academic offer to a single disciplinary area are called University Institutes** ”. (<http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/25000-29999/25394/texact.htm>. Own translation)

ADMISSION

- The law states that:
- “All persons who pass secondary education can freely and unrestrictedly enter undergraduate education at the higher education level. Exceptionally, those over twenty-five (25) years of age who do not meet this condition, may enter provided that they demonstrate, through the evaluations that the provinces, the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires or the universities, where appropriate, establish, that they have preparation or experience. according to the studies that they intend to start, as well as sufficient skills and knowledge to study them satisfactorily. This income must be supplemented by the professional and vocational leveling and orientation processes that each higher education educational institution must establish, but that in no case must have a selective, excluding or discriminatory nature. ”
(<http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/250000-254999/254825/norma.htm>. Own translation)

FINANCING

- **The article 2 of the LES establishes "The national State is responsible for providing the financing, supervision and oversight of national universities, as well as the supervision and oversight of private universities"** (<http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/annexes/25000-29999/25394/textact.htm>. Own translation).
- This means that the main form of financing for national universities comes from public funds. However, there are other forms of financing that come from fees for postgraduate degrees, consultancies, among other services.
- In addition, most of the undergraduate and graduate degrees are practically totally unpaid. In the case of postgraduate careers, the courses may be paid but not always.

ACADEMIC OFFERING

- Undergraduate degrees (up to three years in duration).
 - Graduate degrees (with an approximate duration of between four and six years).
 - Postgraduate: specializations, masters and doctorates
-
- As mentioned, higher education institutions can be national or provincial and public or private.

ACADEMIC OFFERING

TOTAL	11245
UNDERGRADUATE	2.631
GRADUATE	5.327
POSTGRADUATE	3.287

POSGRADO

DOCTORATE (PhD)	505
MASTER	1.198
SPECIALIZATION	1.577

Source: own elaboration from República Argentina, 2020.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO TYPE AND MANAGEMENT SECTOR. YEAR 2020.

SISTEMA DE GESTION	TOTAL	UNIVERSIDADES	Institutos Universitarios
Estatal Nacional	61	57	4
Estatal Provincial	6	5	1
Privado	63	50	13
Internacional	1	0	1

Fuente: own elaboration from República Argentina, 2020.

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES

LINK: <https://www.cin.edu.ar/instituciones-universitarias/>

INICIO / INSTITUCIONES UNIVERSITARIAS

Instituciones universitarias

- + Universidad Nacional del Alto Uruguay
- + Universidad Nacional de las Artes
- + Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche
- + Universidad Autónoma de Entre Ríos
- + Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda
- Universidad de Buenos Aires

Rector
Dr. Alberto Edgardo Barbieri

Contacto
Domicilio: Viamonte 430/444 - Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
Teléfono: 5285-5000
E-mail: secprivada@rec.uba.ar
Sitio web: www.uba.ar



Enlaces de interés

-  Ministerio de Educación
-  Secretaría de Políticas Universitarias
-  Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación
-  Agencia Nacional de Promoción de la Investigación, el Desarrollo Tecnológico y la Innovación
-  Comisión Nacional de Evaluación y Acreditación Universitaria
-  Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas
-  Secretaría Ejecutiva de los Consejos Regionales de Planificación de la Educación Superior
-  Consejo de Rectores de Universidades Privadas

Source: CIN



ACCREDITATION

UNIVERSITY EVALUATION AND ACCREDITATION COMMISSION, CONEAU

- In Argentina, the body that fulfills this role of university evaluation and accreditation is the University Evaluation and Accreditation Commission, CONEAU.
- The CONEAU (for its Spanish Acronym) was created by the LES in 1995 and began operating in 1996.
- However, it is important to mention that **university autonomy is very important in Argentina and sometimes there have been conflicts or difficulties in carrying out coordinated tasks.**

The screenshot shows the CONEAU website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the CONEAU logo and links for 'Inicio', '¿Qué es la CONEAU?', 'Evaluación Institucional', 'Acreditación de Carreras', and 'Contacto'. A dropdown menu is open on the right, listing 'Estructura' (with a sub-menu containing 'Miembros', 'Dirección de Evaluación Institucional', 'Dirección de Acreditación de Carreras', 'Dirección de Desarrollo y RRII', and 'Dirección de Administración') and 'Actas'. Below the navigation, the main content area displays the title '¿Qué es la CONEAU?' and a brief introduction: 'La Comisión Nacional de Evaluación y Acreditación Universitaria es un organismo descentralizado que funciona en jurisdicción del Ministerio de Educación de la Nación.' It further explains that the commission was created to improve university education and its mission is to ensure and improve the quality of university careers and institutions through evaluation and accreditation activities.

Source: CONEAU

FUNCTIONS

- “According to Law No. 24,521 on Higher Education, the CONEAU has the following functions:
- Coordinate and carry out the external evaluation of university institutions. / Article 44 /
- **Accredit undergraduate degrees in the case of degrees corresponding to professions regulated by the State, the exercise of which could compromise the public interest, directly putting the health, safety, rights, assets or training of the inhabitants at risk. / Article 43 /**
- **Accredit postgraduate careers, whatever the field in which they are developed, in accordance with the standards established by the Ministry of Culture and Education in consultation with the Council of Universities.”** ”(<https://www.coneau.gob.ar/coneau/que-es-la-coneau/funciones/>. Own translation)

FUNCTIONS

- “To pronounce on the consistency and viability of the institutional project that is required for the Ministry of Education to authorize the start-up of a new national university institution after its creation or the recognition of a provincial university institution.
- **Prepare the required reports to grant the provisional authorization and the definitive recognition of the private university institutions.**
- **Prepare the reports based on which the provisional operating period of private university institutions will be evaluated** ”(<https://www.coneau.gob.ar/coneau/que-es-la-coneau/funciones/>. Own translation)

INSTITUTIONAL EVALUATION

- The Institutional Evaluation carried out by CONEAU is established in Law 24,521 and covers both projects for the creation of private, national and provincial university institutions as well as university institutions in operation.
- It is worth noting that according to sociologist Ernesto Villanueva (n.d, p.6. Own Translation): “The Ministry monitors the new institution in order to evaluate the academic level and the degree of compliance with its objectives and action plans and to authorize the modifications of the statutes, the creation of new careers or the total or partial modification of the study plans. In these cases, the CONEAU advises the Ministry on the actions to be taken in relation to it ”.

ACCREDITATION OF DEGREE COURSES

- “Its function is to periodically accredit undergraduate degrees declared of public interest by the Ministry of Education in conjunction with the Council of Universities”.
(<https://www.coneau.gob.ar/coneau/acreditacion-de-carreras/carreras-de-grado/>. Own translation)
- “To accredit the careers, the standards set by the Ministry of Education are applied. The accreditation process is carried out through calls organized by degree”.
(<https://www.coneau.gob.ar/coneau/acreditacion-de-carreras/carreras-de-grado/>. Own translation)

Arquitectura

Biología

Biotecnología

Contador Público

Enfermería

Farmacia y Bioquímica

Genética

Geología

Informática

Ingeniería

Ingeniería Agronómica

Ingeniería en Recursos Naturales

Ingeniería Forestal

Ingeniería Zootecnista

Medicina

Odontología



Buscador de Carreras Acreditadas - GRADO

El buscador permite acceder a las resoluciones de acreditación de carreras de grado. No todas las resoluciones que figuran se encuentran vigentes. Por otro lado, dado que el proceso de acreditación es dinámico y la Comisión aprueba nuevos trámites en cada una de sus sesiones quincenales, es posible que una resolución recientemente aprobada no se encuentre aún a través del buscador. Pueden realizarse consultas sobre acreditación de carreras de grado escribiendo a direccionacreditacion@coneau.gob.ar

Escriba el parámetro a buscar y presione enter

Exportar a Excel  Imprimir todo (160 hojas aprox.) 

Source: CONEAU

HOW TO SEARCH FOR ACCREDITED DEGREE COURSES ON THE CONEAU WEBSITE?

Link:

<https://www.coneau.gob.ar/buscadores/grado/>

POSTGRADUATE DEGREE ACCREDITATION

- “The CONEAU carries out periodic calls for the accreditation of Specialization, Master and Doctorate degrees. The calls are notified to the Institutions and disseminated publicly through the CONEAU website.
- As established by current regulations, the CONEAU carries out two types of accreditation processes, differentiated by the status of the careers that are submitted for evaluation (new careers or ongoing careers).
- In both cases, the formalization, presentation and access to forms for data upload procedures are carried out through Coneau Global. - Atenea” (<https://www.coneau.gob.ar/coneau/acreditacion-de-carreras/carreras-de-posgrado/>. Own translation)

Warning: mysqli_query() expects at least 2 parameters, 1 given in /home/webconeau/web/coneau.gob.ar/public_html/buscadores/posgrado/index.php on li



Buscador de Carreras Acreditadas - POSGRADO

Esta información debe complementarse con la disponible en el Catálogo de Posgrados Acreditados, que incluye las carreras activas y con acreditación vigente al 10 de diciembre de 2018. [Acceda al catálogo 2020 desde aquí](#)

El buscador permite acceder a las resoluciones de acreditación de carreras de posgrado. No todas las resoluciones que figuran se encuentran vigentes. Por otro lado, dado que el proceso de acreditación es dinámico y la Comisión aprueba nuevos trámites en cada una de sus sesiones quincenales, es posible que una resolución recientemente aprobada por el momento no se encuentre a través del buscador. Pueden realizarse consultas sobre acreditación de carreras de posgrado escribiendo a direccionacreditacion@coneau.gob.ar

(Escriba el parámetro a buscar y presione enter)

Exportar a Excel Imprimir todo (160 hojas aprox.)

Source: CONEAU

HOW TO SEARCH FOR ACCREDITED POSTGRADUATE DEGREE COURSES ON THE CONEAU WEBSITE?

LINK:

<https://www.coneau.gob.ar/buscadores/posgrado/>

CONEAU CONTACT

[Inicio / Contacto](#)

[Volver](#)

Contacto

En el marco del aislamiento social, preventivo y obligatorio declarado por el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional ante la pandemia de COVID-19, la CONEAU continúa trabajando en modalidad a distancia.

Entendiendo que la atención telefónica podría verse limitada, les compartimos las direcciones de correo electrónico con las que podrán comunicarse con las distintas áreas y resolver todo tipo de consultas. Gracias

Presidencia: presidencia@coneau.gob.ar

RRHH: recursoshumanospmp@coneau.gob.ar

Administración: direccionadministracion@coneau.gob.ar

Evaluación: evalproy@coneau.gob.ar

Grado: acreditaciongrado@coneau.gob.ar

Posgrado: acreditacionposgrado@coneau.gob.ar

Sistemas: global@coneau.gob.ar

Desarrollo: desarrollo@coneau.gob.ar

Escuela de Formación CONEAU: escueladeformacion@coneau.gob.ar

Consultas generales: consulta@coneau.gob.ar

Teléfono: (54-11) 4819-9050 | Fax: (54-11) 4813-1643

Av. Córdoba 1450 (C1055AAR) Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires | República Argentina

Source: CONEAU

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES

In Argentina there are two different recognition* mechanisms: 1) the recognition of foreign university degrees, which is done through the Ministry of Education online (*convalidación*); 2) and in the absence of such an agreement, there is a recognition mechanism through national universities (*revalidación*).

With regard to recognition (*convalidación*), this procedure is carried out only with the countries with which Argentina has a bilateral agreement, which are: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Ukraine, Venezuela and the Syrian Arab Republic. In this regard, there are two types of validations: for professional practice and for pursuing postgraduate studies in health.

However, in most cases, there is no such agreement so it must be recognized (*revalidar*) through the national universities, which have procedural autonomy and their own regulations; this has an impact on the costs and processing times. In this way, while in the ministry the procedure is free, in the universities a fee determined by each institution must be paid (Fernández, 2021).

(* I am using the generic expression, recognition, to refer to the procedures that allow validating a foreign higher degree in another country).

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THANK YOU !!!