

Argentina

Educational Timeline

- School year: March-December; Graduation typically occurs in December
- Primary Education (*Educación Primaria*) is seven years, followed by five to six years of Secondary Education (*Bachillerato*) where the last two years are upper secondary education in the pre-2000 system¹; or Basic Education (*Educación Básica*) is 9 years (or three 3-year cycles) followed by three years of Diversified Education (*Educación Polimodal*) in the post-2000 system
- Alternative school examination dates are available in September of the following year for students who do not pass at the first attempt in March or December, when graduation typically occurs. Students earn their high school diploma upon successful completion of these exams. The date of successful completion, or the date the high school degree is awarded (“*otorgado*” or granted) as listed on the official high school diploma and/or official academic records is used as the date of graduation.

Group A: Documents That Meet High School Graduation Requirement

Students presenting documents other than those listed below will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis

<i>Bachiller</i>	Secondary School Diploma
-Must be accompanied by yearly grade reports from 5 years of secondary school	
<i>Bachiller Especializado</i>	Specialized Secondary School Diploma
-Must be accompanied by yearly grade reports from 6 years of secondary school	
<i>Certificado de Educación Polimodal</i>	Certificate of Polimodal Education
- Must be accompanied by yearly grade reports from 3 years of secondary school	
<i>Perito Mercantil</i>	Commercial Expert Diploma
-Must be accompanied by yearly grade reports from 3-5 years of secondary school	
<i>Certificado de Técnico</i>	Technician Certificate
-Must be accompanied by yearly grade reports from 3-6 years of secondary school	

Group B: Documents That Do Not Meet High School Graduation Requirement

Comparable to less than completion of US high school

<i>Certificado de Terminación de Estudios Primarios</i>	Certificate of Completion of Primary Studies (pre-2000)
<i>Certificado de Terminación de Educación General Básica</i>	Certificate of Completion of General Basic Education (post-2000)

GPA Calculation

Calculate the cumulative high school GPA by converting line-by-line all grades listed on each of the two (for *bachillerato* coursework) or three (for *polimodal* coursework) years of upper secondary school to US equivalents and convert to quality points. Divide quality points by the total number of courses attempted. If a *promedio general* (overall average) is provided on the document as an overall cumulative grade from all upper secondary coursework, convert that average directly to a US equivalent and then to quality points. If a *promedio* is given for each school year, take the average of the yearly *promedios generales* for upper secondary coursework, convert to US equivalent and then to quality points. In all cases it must be determined which scale is used below, as there are two scales containing either a lowest passing grade of 4 or 6.

Grading Scale (May not be all inclusive)

NOTE: Two grading scales can be used with two different lowest passing grades (4 or 6). Determine which grading scale is in place before converting to US equivalents.

Lowest passing grade of 6:

Description	Translation	Numeric Grade	US Grade	Quality Points	
<i>Sobresaliente</i>	Outstanding	10	A	4	
<i>Muy Bueno</i>	Very Good	8-9	A	4	
<i>Bueno</i>	Good	7	B	3	
<i>Aprobado</i>	Pass	6	C	2	lowest passing grade
<i>Reprobado</i>	Fail	1-5	F	0	

Lowest passing grade of 4:

Description	Translation	Numeric Grade	US Grade	Quality Points	
<i>Sobresaliente</i>	Outstanding	10	A	4	
<i>Muy Bueno</i>	Very Good	8-9	A	4	
<i>Bueno</i>	Good	6-7	B	3	
<i>Regular</i>	Fair	4-5	C	2	lowest passing grade
<i>Reprobado</i>	Fail	0-3	F	0	

Class Ranking

Class rank is evaluated based on a letter written and submitted by the headmaster or principal of the institution from which the student graduated. The letter must confirm both the student's final position in the student's secondary school class and the total number of students in the graduating class (e.g. the student is 41st in a total graduating class of 112 students). However, students completing tracked or separate degree programs (e.g. *Bachiller Especializado*) must be ranked against all other students in a given class who completed the same degree program.

Post-Secondary Education

Students will be charged terms of attendance and considered transfer students if they have enrolled as a regular student and attended one or more courses at any of the types of institutions listed below (may not be all inclusive) or any other institution that requires proof of high school graduation as a pre-requisite for admission (subject to review on a case-by-case basis).

Universidad
Instituto Universitario
Instituto Tecnológico Universitario
Instituto Superior Tecnológico
Escuela Normal
Escuela Superior

University
University Institute
University Technological Institute
Higher Institute of Technology
Normal School
Higher School

Notes:

Two different structures of the Argentine educational systems are described, denoted as the "pre-2000 system" and the "post-2000 system." This is because educational reforms implemented in Argentina in the year 2000 that were meant designed to move toward the diversified/polimodal secondary education system. However, these reforms have not been universally implemented, meaning that there are many provinces that still adhere to the previous educational system.

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