Study Abroad in Buenos Aires

Data Sheet

Study Abroad
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Universidad del CEMA

Universidad del CEMA is a non-profit organization that currently offers seven undergraduate programs, nine graduate programs, and four executive programs within the areas of business, finance, economics, systems engineering and political science. This academic offer is complemented by actualization programs and customized programs designed for individual firms.

At present time the University has 183 professors in its faculty, 4123 alumni and 1179 students.

Mission of the University

The Universidad del CEMA’s mission is to contribute to the growth, development and well being of our community by generating the knowledge and forming the leaders that will transform and develop the worlds of business, academia and public policy.

Key Differentiating Factors

Commitment to Research and Teaching: Teaching and research are core activities at UCEMA, integrated and taken seriously. We have a large staff of full time professors, devoted to teaching and research, but allowed to do some consulting for companies and government.

Integration of Theory and Practice: UCEMA programs prepare people for action. Students are trained in the latest theories and models, seen as valuable tools that can be used to analyze and solve applied problems.

Relevance and Institutional Impact: our students are trained on issues that are key to pursue transformational leadership roles, and leave UCEMA prepared to have an impact in their community. UCEMA itself as an institution and many of its faculty have played transformational leadership roles in the community. So have our alumni.

Education Impact on Career Development: our educational programs are known to improve and broaden a person’s possibilities of employment.

Academic Freedom: we are firm believers in hiring the best faculty and letting them do what they know, in the framework of the highest standards of academic freedom.
Continuous Education: UCEMA offers its alumni a wide variety of graduate programs and other continuous learning activities such as Seminars, Congresses, Workshops, etc. A main role of our formal educational process is to provide a solid foundation so the individual can take part in a constant process of learning. Students learn to learn, and we keep them inquisitive and intellectually active for life.

Modern Curricula: the job market is being constantly renewed. A great part of the specific knowledge that students acquire during their formal education can become obsolete. UCEMA performs periodic revisions and updating of contents in order to have the most relevant and up-to-date curricula.

A Network of Valuable Relationships: belonging to UCEMA means becoming part of a network of over 5,000 students and alumni, many of whom occupy leadership positions in the community. UCEMA keeps close ties with the business community.

History

The CEMA, Macroeconomic Studies Centre of Argentina, was born in 1978, as a small research and teaching centre, with the aim of contributing to the diffusion of knowledge, especially on diverse and modern economic theories. In 1980 it began dictating the Master in Economics and later on, the Master in Business Administration. Throughout the years, teaching activities progressively extended to other professional fields.

Universidad del CEMA was born in 1995 and began its academic activity by dictating the Master in Economics. In 1996 the university started dictating undergraduate programs in the areas of Finance, Economics and Business. The University rapidly extended its field of knowledge by adding graduate and undergraduate programs in Finance, Political Science, and Systems Engineering.

Throughout all these years, the Universidad del CEMA maintained a constant growth and achieved the institutional and academic goals set since the beginning, the University continues to grow and develop, always with the mission of contributing to knowledge advance and transmitting it through the highest standards of education.
Grading System

Courses at UCEMA are graded on a ten-point scale. The maximum possible grade for a course is 10. The minimum passing grade is 4. Below 4, students simply receive a grade of 0 (failed).

In addition, students are required to maintain a point grade average of 6 in order to graduate from their program. Thus, 4 and 5 are considered marginal grades, and students can afford to receive them only exceptionally.

Exchange partner universities have the discretion to accept grades from UCEMA or not, and will assign grade equivalents according to their own systems.

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*At UCEMA we do not use a letter grade system. Please note that the information of approximate equivalents is intended as a guide.
Argentina

Argentina, officially the Argentine Republic (Spanish: República Argentina), is the second largest country in South America by land area, after Brazil. It is constituted as a federation of 23 provinces and an autonomous city, Buenos Aires. It is the eighth-largest country in the world by land area and the largest among Spanish-speaking nations.

Argentina's continental area is between the Andes mountain range in the west and the Atlantic Ocean in the east. It borders Paraguay and Bolivia to the north, Brazil and Uruguay to the northeast, and Chile to the west and south.

A recognized middle power, Argentina is Latin America's third-largest economy, with a high rating on the Human development index. Within Latin America, Argentina has the fifth highest nominal GDP per capita and the highest in purchasing power terms. Analysts have argued that the country has a "foundation for future growth due to its market size, levels of foreign direct investment, and percentage of high-tech exports as share of total manufactured goods", and it is classed by investors as an emerging economy. Argentina is a founding member of the United Nations, Mercosur, the Union of South American Nations, the OEI, the World Bank Group and the World Trade Organization, and is one of the G-20 major economies.

Climate and Biodiversity

Argentina has exceptional natural beauty and is comprised of a diverse territory of mountains, plateaus and plains each with its own climatic variations. There are several climatic and landscape regions.

1. NORTHWEST: It stands out for its tropical climate, its colorful mountains, the Puna high plateau, the gorges, the valleys and the characteristic settlement patterns that make up the history of this land.

2. GRAN CHACO: Primarily forestal area with forests of subtropical climate, swampy lands and ponds.

3. MESOPOTAMIA: In the northern part the subtropical climate prevails whereas, in the south the climatic conditions are more temperate. It is rich in flora and fauna. Its territory consists of slopes, ponds and swampy lands cut through by important rivers.

4. CUYO: With its mountainous characteristics (The Aconcagua lies here), it
has an arid temperate climate. However, man, through artificial irrigation, has turned it into an ideal land for the viticulture and viniculture.

5. CENTRAL SIERRAS: The central sierras of Córdoba and San Luis offer a quite benign dry temperate climate. They possess numerous rivers and artificial water mirrors.

6. HUMID PAMPA: The Pampa with its temperate climate possesses the most productive lands of the country (and one of the best ones in the world) for agriculture and cattle breeding. Its plain landscape is broken by the Tandil and Ventania Sierras. The East is characterized by the vast populated beaches of the Atlantic coast.

7. PATAGONIA: The Patagonia is the largest region with the coldest climate (especially in the southern part). The west consists mainly of a mountainous landscape peppered with spectacular woods, lakes and glaciers. The center offers sterile plateaus and the east vast beaches with spectacular and unique colonies of marine animals. The southern extreme of this region makes up the southernmost point of the world.

Culture

Argentine culture has significant European influences. Buenos Aires, its cultural capital, is largely characterized by both the prevalence of people of European descent, and of conscious imitation of European styles in architecture. The other big influence is the gauchos and their traditional country lifestyle of self-reliance. Finally, indigenous American traditions (like yerba mate infusions) have been absorbed into the general cultural milieu.

Tango, the music and lyrics (often sung in a form of slang called lunfardo), is Argentina’s musical symbol.

The official national sport of Argentina is pato, played with a six-handle ball on horseback, but the most popular sport is association football.

The national football team has won 25 major international titles including two FIFA World Cups, two Olympic gold medals and fourteen Copa Américas. Over one thousand Argentine players play abroad, the majority of them in European football leagues. There are 331,811 registered football players, with increasing numbers of girls and women, who have organized their own national championships since 1991 and were South American champions in 2006.
Besides many of the pasta, sausage and dessert dishes common to continental Europe, Argentines enjoy a wide variety of Indigenous and Criollo creations, which include empanadas (a stuffed pastry), locro (a mixture of corn, beans, meat, bacon, onion, and gourd), humitas and yerba mate, all originally indigenous Amerindian staples, the latter considered Argentina's national beverage. Other popular items include chorizo (a spicy sausage), facturas (Viennese-style pastry) and Dulce de Leche, a sort of milk caramel jam.

The Argentine barbecue, asado as well as a parrillada, includes various types of meats, among them chorizo, sweetbread, chitterlings, and morcilla (blood sausage). Thin sandwiches, sandwiches de miga, are also popular. Argentines have the highest consumption of red meat in the world.

The Argentine wine industry, long among the largest outside Europe, has benefited from growing investment since 1992; in 2007, 60% of foreign investment worldwide in viticulture was destined to Argentina. The country is the fifth most important wine producer in the world, with the annual per capita consumption of wine among the highest. Malbec grape, a discardable varietal in France (country of origin), has found in the Province of Mendoza an ideal environment to successfully develop and turn itself into the world's best Malbec. Mendoza accounts for 70% of the country's total wine production. "Wine tourism" is important in Mendoza province, with the impressive landscape of the Cordillera de Los Andes and the highest peak in the Americas, Mount Aconcagua, 6,952 m (22,808 ft) high, providing a very desirable destination for international tourism.
Buenos Aires

The city is divided into 48 *barrios* or, districts, for administrative purposes. The division was originally based on Catholic *parroquias* (parishes), but has undergone a series of changes since the 1940s. A newer scheme has divided the city into 15 *comunas* (communes).

Notable streets

- *Avenida Alvear* passes through the upscale *Recoleta* area, and is the address for five-star hotels and embassies, many of them former mansions.
- *Caminito*, colorfully restored by local artist Benito Quinquela Martín
- *Avenida Corrientes*, a principal thoroughfare in Buenos Aires, and intimately tied to the Tango and *Porteño* culture
- *Avenida del Libertador* connects downtown to upscale areas in the northwest, passing by many of the city's best-known museums, gardens and cultural points of interest
- *Avenida de Mayo* is often compared with those of Madrid, Barcelona and Paris for its sophisticated buildings of Art Nouveau, Neoclassic and eclectic styles
- *Florida Street*, a downtown pedestrian street
- *Avenida 9 de Julio*, one of the widest avenues in the world; its name honors Argentina's Independence Day
Neighborhoods

**Belgrano**: Residential streets, Tudor architecture and numerous museums.

**Palermo**: A trendy neighborhood filled with restaurants, shops and clubs called *boliches*.

**La Boca**: The old port district still maintains its 19th century ambience.

**Recoleta**: The traditionally upscale district combines Parisian architecture with trendy highrises and a variety of cultural venues.

**Puerto Madero**: These 1880-era docklands are now the city’s newest neighborhood.

**San Telmo**: One of the oldest neighborhoods of Buenos Aires, this area is characterized by well-preserved 19th century architecture.

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1 Interactive map of the City: [http://mapa.buenosaires.gob.ar](http://mapa.buenosaires.gob.ar)
Parks

- Parque Tres de Febrero (this park, one of the city's largest, is home to a rose garden and paddleboat lake)
- Botanical Gardens (among the oldest in Latin America and an easy walk to other Palermo-area sights)
- Buenos Aires Japanese Gardens (the largest of its type in the World, outside Japan)
- Plaza de Mayo (surrounded by national and city government offices, this square has been central to many of Argentina's historical events)
- Plaza San Martín (central to the Retiro area, the leafy park is surrounded by architectural landmarks)
- Recoleta Cemetery (includes graves of many of Argentina's historical figures, including several presidents and scientists, as well many among Argentina's influential families)
- Buenos Aires Zoo (renowned for its collection and the Hindu Revival elephant house)

Landmarks

- Cabildo (seat of government house during colonial times)
- Caminito (renowned for Benito Quinquela Martín's pastel hues and wall reliefs)
- Casa Rosada (the official seat of the executive branch of the Argentine government)
- Central Post Office (soon to be reopened as the Bicentennial Cultural Center)
- City Legislature (the monumental neoclassical building also houses two libraries and a museum)
- Kavanagh building (the Art Deco residential building was the first true skyscraper in Buenos Aires)
- Metropolitan Cathedral (mother church of the Archdiocese of Buenos Aires)
- National Congress (Argentine Parliament)
- National Library (the largest library in Argentina and one of the most important in the Americas)
- National Museum of History (original documents, former presidents' belongings and recreated historical rooms)
- The Obelisk (one of the city's iconic landmarks and a venue for various cultural activities and other events)
- Teatro Colón (an internationally renowned opera house opened in 1908)
- The Water Company Palace (perhaps the world's most ornate water pumping station)


**Transport**

Buenos Aires is based on a square, rectangular grid pattern, save for natural barriers or the relatively rare developments explicitly designed otherwise. The rectangular grid provides for square blocks named manzanas, with a length of roughly 110 meters. Pedestrian zones in the city centre, like Florida Street are partially car-free and always bustling, access provided by bus and the Metro (subte) Line C. Buenos Aires, for the most part, is a very walkable city and the majority of residents in Buenos Aires use

**Cycling**

Cycling around Buenos Aires is becoming trendy. Several bicycle rental businesses offer excursions for locals and visitors throughout the city, generally accompanied by specialized multilingual guides. The tours include the Southern and Northern Circuits, and themed circuits which include literary, historical and cultural, ecologist and even tango related tours or historical tours. For newcomers biking is not recommended on main arteries and thoroughfares because of the
heavy traffic.

Public transport in Buenos Aires

Taxi

Colectivo

Metrobus

Subte

Tranvía

Tren

Taxis

A fleet of 40,000 black-and-yellow taxis ply the streets at all hours. License controls are not enforced rigorously. Every taxi carries a digital clock that shows the exact amount of money you have to pay, in pesos. They can be requested by phone or you may call them on the street. Radiotaxis (provided with radio systems) are considered safer.

Buses

There are over 150 city bus lines called Colectivos, each one managed by an individual company. Their frequency makes them equal to the underground systems of other cities, but buses cover a far wider area than the underground system. Colectivos in Buenos Aires do not have a fixed timetable, but run from 4 to several per hour, depending on the bus line and time of the day. With inexpensive tickets and extensive routes, usually no further than four blocks from commuters' residences, the colectivo is the most popular mode of transport around the city.

There is no cost to obtain the card. Ask for a "tarjeta SUBE" in any subway station, or at SUBE distribution points.
Subway

The Buenos Aires Metro (locally known as subte, from “subterráneo” meaning underground or metro), is a high-yield system providing access to various parts of the city. Opened in 1913, it is the oldest subway system in the Southern Hemisphere and in the Spanish-speaking world. The system has six lines, named by letters (A to E, and H) There are 74 stations, and 52.3 km (32 mi) of route.

Long-distance public transport

Long-distance bus terminal

The main terminal for long-distance buses is Retiro bus station, near Retiro railway station, from where buses depart for all parts of Argentina and for neighbouring countries.

Ferries

Buenos Aires is also served by a ferry system operated by the company Buquebus that connects the port of Buenos Aires with the main cities of Uruguay, (Colonia del Sacramento, Montevideo and Punta del Este). More than 2.2 million people per year travel between Argentina and Uruguay with Buquebus. One of these ships is a catamaran, which can reach a top speed of about 80 km/h (50 mph), making it the fastest ferry in the world.

Airports

The Buenos Aires international airport, Ministro Pizarini International Airport, is located in the suburb of Ezeiza and is often called "Ezeiza". The Aeroparque Jorge Newbery airport, located in the Palermo district next to the riverbank, serves only domestic traffic and flights to Brasil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.