The Ecuadorian education system described and compared with the Dutch system
This document provides information about the education system of Ecuador. It also includes the Dutch comparison of qualifications obtained in Ecuador.

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Education system Ecuador

- **Doctor (PhD)**: 3-6 years
- **Magíster (universidades/escuelas politécnicas)**: 1.5-2 years
- **Especialista/Especialista Superior (universidades/escuelas politécnicas)**: 1-3 years
- **Licenciado/Título profesional (universidades/escuelas politécnicas)**: 4.5-6 years
- **Tecnólogo (institutos superiores)**: 2.5 years
- **Técnico Superior (institutos superiores)**: 2 years
- **Examen Nacional de Educación Superior – ENES (entrance examinations)**
- **Bachiller en Ciencias (general unified education)**: 3 years
- **Bachiller Técnico (general unified education)**: 3 years
- **Educacion General Básica (basic general education)**: 10 years

**Education level**

- **Duration of education**
- **Click here to view a sample of the diploma**
## Evaluation chart

In the following chart, the left part lists foreign qualifications. The right part lists the Dutch comparisons, with corresponding levels in the Dutch and European qualifications frameworks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree or qualification</th>
<th>Dutch equivalent and NLQF level</th>
<th>EQF level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachiller en Ciencias/Humanidades stating the specialisation</td>
<td>Approximately HAVO diploma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachiller en Ciencias</td>
<td>HAVO diploma</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Especialista/Especialista Superior</td>
<td>At least an HBO or WO bachelor’s degree</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenciado/Título profesional</td>
<td>HBO or WO bachelor’s degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magister</td>
<td>HBO or WO master’s degree</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NB:**
- The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
- NLQF = Dutch Qualifications Framework. EQF = European Qualifications Framework.
- The evaluation of a foreign qualification in terms of the EQF/NLQF does not necessarily mean that all of the learning outcomes associated with these levels have been achieved.
- The information regarding international study programmes at VMBO and MBO level is issued by SBB, the Cooperation Organisation for Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market. The evaluation may vary if the diploma is being evaluated for purposes other than admission to higher education in the Netherlands.
Introduction

Ecuador is a presidential republic in north-western South America. The current president is Rafael Correa Delgado. The country is divided into 4 regions: Costa, Sierra, Oriente and Región Insular, which are further subdivided into 24 provinces. The country has a population of nearly 16 million, who are represented in the parliament (Congreso Nacional) which consists of a single house: the Asamblea nacional. The capital city is Quito, and the majority of the population speak Spanish.

The Ministerio de Educación (MINEDUC), Ministry of Education, is the body responsible for primary and secondary education in Ecuador. The Ministry designs the basic curriculum, the details of which are filled in by the various regions. The Consejo de Educación Superior (CES) is the body responsible for higher education policy, the implementation of which falls to the Secretaría de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (SENECYT). The body responsible for quality assurance in higher education is the Consejo de Evaluación, Acreditación y Aseguramiento de la Calidad de la Educación Superior (CEAACES).

The constitution and various education acts provide the legal framework for the Ecuadorian education system. The most significant acts are the new 2011 education act that sets out the reforms in primary and secondary education (Ley Orgánica de Educación Intercultural, LOEI), and the 2000 higher education act (Ley de Educación Superior, Ley No. 16. RO/77). The latter was most recently amended in 2010 in the form of the Ley Orgánica de Educación Superior (LOES), which established a national quality assurance system for higher education.

Ecuador has a unitary higher education system which does not apply a clear distinction between academic education and higher professional education. Study programmes can contain elements of both higher professional education and academic education.

As of 2011, education is compulsory for all pupils in primary and secondary education (educación general básica and educación general unificado) between 5 and 17 years of age. The language of education is Spanish. Towards the end of their secondary education, it is compulsory for pupils to learn a foreign language, usually English.

For primary and secondary education, the academic year is currently divided into 5-month periods (quimestre) and runs from April to February or from September to July, depending on the educational region. For higher education, the Academic Regimen Regulation (RRA) stipulates that universities and higher education institutions should divide their academic years into at least 2 periods of minimum 16 weeks each. Undergraduate programmes run from April and May or September and October. Postgraduate programmes begin in different dates, determined by the offering institution.
Primary and secondary education

The primary and secondary education systems are currently in a transition period. The reforms have been established by law, and will be gradually introduced to each region starting from the 2011-2012 school year. The age range for compulsory education has been extended by 1 year, and the curriculum is now arranged so that pupils all take the same general subjects for a longer period.

Situation until 2011
Primary and secondary education used to last 12 years, and pupils had to choose a specific subject profile at a relatively young age. A distinction was made between 2 types of education: educación primaria and educación secundaria.

Educación primaria
Educación primaria was part of compulsory primary education, and was intended for children aged 6-11. This type of education had a nominal duration of 6 years and was divided into 3 2-year cycles.

The basic curriculum was established by law, and prescribed 8 subjects for grades 1-6, including mathematics, language and literature, physics subjects, physical education and an elective. No separate certificate was issued upon completion of educación primaria.

Educación secundaria
This type of education was subdivided into 2 3-year cycles: a ciclo básico and a ciclo diversificado or bachillerato.

Ciclo básico
Education in the first cycle (ciclo básico) was aimed at pupils aged 12-15 and covered the final 3 years of compulsory primary education. The curriculum in grades 7-9 consisted of the same subjects as those from the first 6 years of compulsory primary education, and at the end of the programme, pupils received diplomas from the schools they attended.

Ciclo diversificado
This type of education (ciclo diversificado or bachillerato) was offered by a colegio or instituto. The curriculum consisted of 9 common subjects:

- literatura general (general literature);
- historia general (general history);
- geografía económica general y del Ecuador (general economic geography and geography of Ecuador);
- cívica (social studies);
- logica y ética (logic and ethics);
- problemas filosóficos (philosophical problems);
- psicologia general (general psychology)
- idioma extranjero (foreign language); and
• educación física (physical education).

The other 8 subjects depended on the pupil's chosen specialisation:
- especialización físico-matemática (physics/mathematics profile);
- especialización químico-biológicas (chemistry/biology profile);
- especialización sociales (social sciences profile); or
- especialización informática (computer technology).

Upon completion, the certificates Bachiller en Ciencias or Bachiller en Humanidades were issued stating the chosen specialisation, e.g. Bachiller en Ciencias, especialización: químico-biológicas or Bachiller en Ciencias, especialización sociales.

In terms of level, the Bachiller en Ciencias/Bachiller en Humanidades stating the specialisation are approximately comparable to a HAVO diploma in the Netherlands.

Pupils also had the option of choosing secondary vocational education, the curriculum of which consisted mainly of vocational subjects. A range of diplomas were issued upon completion.

Situation after 2011
In 2011, primary and secondary education was extended to 13 years in total, and made compulsory from age 5. The system comprises 3 types of education: Educación Inicial, Educación General Básica (EGB) and Educación General Unificado (EGU). All pupils take the same subjects for the first 10 years (tronco común). Differentiation takes place starting from the 11th school year.

Pupils can attend either private or public institutions (establecimientos educativos públicos e privados).

Educación inicial
This refers to pre-school, and is intended for children up to the age of 5.

Educación General Básica (EGB)
Educación General Básica (general basic education) has a nominal duration of 10 years and is intended for pupils aged 5-14. The basic curriculum is set by law, and consists of 9 subjects for grades (grado) 1-10:

• lengua y literatura (language and literature)
• matemática (mathematics)
• entorno natural y social (natural and social environment)
• ciencias naturales (natural sciences)
• estudios sociales (social studies)
• educación estética (aesthetics)
• educación física (physical education)
• lengua extranjera (foreign language)
• clubes

No separate certificate is issued upon completion, however it does grant pupils admission to Educación General Unificado.

Educación General Unificada (EGU)
This type of education, also known as Bachillerato General Unificado (BGU), takes 3 years and is intended for children aged 15-17.

The programme has a common core curriculum, comprising a study load of 35 hours per week during the first 2 years and 20 hours per week during the final year. Pupils also take a number of profile subjects each year, depending on their chosen specialisation: Bachillerato en Ciencias or Bachillerato Técnico. The total study load is 40 hours per week for the Bachillerato en Ciencias, and 45 hours per week for the Bachillerato Técnico.

During the first year, the core curriculum consists of 10 subjects:

• física (physics)
• química (chemistry)
• historia y ciencias sociales (history and social sciences)
• lengua y literatura (language and literature)
• matemática (mathematics)
• idioma extranjero (foreign language)
• desarrollo del pensamiento filosófico (development of philosophical thought)
• educación física (physical education)
• educación artística (art education) and
• informática aplicada a la educación (computer education)

Students of the Bachillerato en Ciencias take 5 subjects en áreas científico-humanísticas in addition to their common core curricula, and students of the Bachillerato Técnico take 10 additional subjects en áreas técnicas, artesanales, deportivas o artísticas.

The core curriculum in the second year also includes 10 subjects, as follows:

• física y química (physics and chemistry)
• biología (biology)
• historia y ciencias sociales (history and social sciences)
• lengua y literatura (language and literature)
• matemática (mathematics)
• idioma extranjero (foreign language)
• emprendimiento y gestión (entrepreneurship and management)
• educación para la ciudadanía (social studies)
• educación física (physical education)
• educación artística (art education)

This curriculum is also supplemented with 5 or 10 additional subjects per week, depending on the chosen specialisation.

The greatest differentiation takes place in the third and final year. The common core consists of 6 subjects:

• lengua y literatura (language and literature)
• matemática (mathematics)
• idioma extranjero (foreign language)
• emprendimiento y gestión (entrepreneurship and management)
• educación para la ciudadanía (social studies)
• educación física (physical education)

Depending on the specialisation chosen, pupils take either 15 additional subjects (Bachiller en Ciencias) or 25 (Bachiller Técnico).

Upon completion of the secondary education programme, pupils receive a Bachiller en Ciencias or Bachiller Técnico certificate. Both certificates grant admission to higher education (see also the section on Admission to higher education). The Bachiller Técnico certificate also provides direct access to the labour market.

In terms of level, the Bachiller en Ciencias is comparable to a HAVO diploma in the Netherlands.

Post-secondary education
Post-secondary education is offered by institutos superiores técnicos (higher technical institutes) and institutos superiores tecnológicos (higher technological institutes). In Ecuador, these institutions are classified under higher education (see the section on University and higher professional education).
Admission to higher education

Admission to the Ecuadorian higher education system requires a secondary school diploma: Bachiller en Ciencias or Bachiller Técnico. Prior to the reform of primary and secondary education, some universities required students seeking admission to the higher education system to complete an examination, in addition to providing a secondary school diploma. The sections of this exam varied among universities. In 2011, a national entrance examination was adopted for admission to public higher education institutions: the Examen Nacional de Educación Superior (ENES). The responsibility for the content of this exam lies with the Secretaría Nacional de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología y Innovacion (SENESCYT). Further information is available on the Sistema Nacional de Nivelación y Admisión (SNNA) website. Admission examinations to private higher education institutions are not subject to the ENES exam.

Higher education

Unlike the Netherlands, Ecuador does not have a binary higher education system. Higher education institutions offer study programmes containing elements of both (higher) professional education and academic programmes. In the Netherlands, comparable programmes are classified as academic (WO), higher professional (HBO) or senior secondary (MBO) education programmes, depending on the relevant specialisation. The education system comprises the following types of institutions:

- Universidades (universities);
- Escuelas politécnicos (polytechnical schools); and
- Institutos Superiores (higher institutes), divided into institutos técnicos, tecnológicos, pedagógicos, de artes and conservatorios superiores.

Higher education is offered by both private and public institutions. Ecuador currently has 315 accredited higher education institutions:

- 153 state-run institutions: 29 universidades and escuelas politécnicas, and 124 institutos superiores;
- 18 partly state-funded private institutions: 8 universidades and escuelas politécnicas, and 10 institutos superiores;
- 144 private institutions that receive no state funding: 18 universidades and escuelas politécnicas, and 126 institutos superiores.
University and higher professional education

The higher education system, including undergraduate and postgraduate studies, is currently in a transition period, which has been determined by law. Higher education is organised in 3 levels:

- **Nivel técnico or tecnológico superior**, programmes offered by institutos superiores
- **Tercer nivel: pregrado**-programmes, these are offered exclusively by universidades and escuelas politécnicas
- **Cuarto nivel: posgrado**-programmes, offered exclusively by universidades and escuelas politécnicas.

**Institutos superiores**

These types of institutions include institutos técnicos superiores, institutos tecnológicos superiores, institutos superiores pedagógicos, de arte and conservatorios músicos. They offer professional programmes: carreras de nivel técnico superior and carreras de nivel tecnológico. Admission to these programmes requires a secondary school certificate, and is generally subject to an entrance examination. Entrance to a conservatorium requires either prior musical training or an entrance exam. The programmes take 2 years for full time students (nivel técnico superior) or 2.5 years (Tecnólogo) to complete, with respective study loads of 3200 or 4500 hours. Upon completion of the programme, students are awarded a Técnico Superior or Tecnólogo certificate, both of which provide direct access to the labour market.

Certificate evaluation may vary depending on the specialisation and duration of the programme.

**Universidades en escuelas politécnicas**

Programmes at these institutions are divided into 2 levels:

- tercer nivel or pregrado programmes; and
- cuarto nivel or posgrado programmes.

**Pregrado programmes**

These programmes usually have a minimum length of 4.5 years (7200 hours), and can be either professional or academic in nature. The curriculum may consist of both theoretical and practical subjects. Pregrado programmes are available in all subject areas, including technical specialisations, such as ingeniería y arquitectura and medical programmes: odontología and medicina veterinaria, which take 5 years to complete (8000 hours), and medicina humana, which take 6 years to complete (10,800 hours). The programmes conclude with a graduation project (trabajo de titulación). After completing the study programme, students are awarded a Licenciado qualification stating the relevant specialisation, or a Título profesional - professional qualification - such as psicólogo, médico cirujano or ingeniero.
In Ecuador, a Licenciado degree certificate or professional qualification grants access to the advanced higher education programme.

In terms of level, the Licenciado/Título profesional is comparable to an HBO or WO bachelor’s degree, depending on the type and duration of study.

Posgrado programmes
Posgrado programmes offer 3 different qualifications: especialista, magíster and doctorado.

Especialista/Especialista Superior
In order to be admitted to this advanced programme, students must have completed the relevant pregrado programme and - in some cases - taken an entrance examination. These programmes usually take 9 months (1000 hours) to complete, and are focused on further specialisation in a specific profession or field. The programme concludes with a graduation project (trabajo de graduación). Upon completion, students are awarded the Especialista or Especialista Superior certificate, stating the relevant specialisation.

In terms of level, the Especialista/Especialista Superior is comparable to at least an HBO or WO bachelor’s degree, depending on the type and duration of study.

Magíster
Admission to this study programme requires a Licenciado degree or equivalent tercer ciclo certificate. There are 2 types of master’s programmes: the Maestría profesional (professional master) and the Maestría de Investigación (research master). The Maestría de Investigación concentrates on research in one or more subject areas, covers research skills (metodología de investigación) and concludes with a thesis, or tesis. The study programme, with a study load of 2625 hours, has a nominal length of 2 years. A Maestría Profesional focuses more on improving competencies in a particular profession or field of work, but may also include research components. These programmes, with a study load of 2125 hours, generally take 1.5 years, and conclude with a final project or thesis (trabajo de grado or tesis).

Students who have completed the programme will be awarded a Magíster degree stating the relevant specialisation.
In terms of level, the *Magister* is comparable to an HBO or WO master’s degree, depending on the type and duration of study.

**Doctorado**

A *Doctor* degree (PhD) is the highest academic qualification obtainable in Ecuador. A *Maestría de Investigación* is required for direct admission to the doctorate programme, and it must be recognised by the SENESCYT. It usually takes 3-6 years to complete a doctorate. The programme comprises various subjects and research activities and concludes with a dissertation (*tesis de doctorado*). After successful defence of the doctoral thesis, the degree of *Doctor* is awarded.

**Assessment systems**

There is no uniform system of assessment in secondary and higher education. Institutions may use a variety of number systems, such as 0-10 with a passing grade of 6 or higher.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In numbers</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-10.00</td>
<td>Sobresaliente</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.00-8.99</td>
<td>Muy Bueno</td>
<td>Very good</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; 6</td>
<td>Insuficiente</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Qualification frameworks**

Ecuador has not yet established a national qualifications framework.
Quality assurance and accreditation

Institutions may only offer programmes if they are officially recognised by the Consejo de Educación Superior (CES), which succeeded the Consejo Nacional de Educación Superior (CONESUP) in 2010. In order to qualify for accreditation, a number of statutory quality criteria must be met. The Consejo de Evaluación, Acreditación y Aseguramiento de la Calidad de la Educación Superior (CEAACES) is the body responsible for quality assurance in higher education. The first institutional accreditation was completed in 2013. Accreditation is valid for a period of 5 years.

The accreditation procedure for the universidades and escuelas politécnicas consists of 3 stages: internal evaluation, external evaluation, and accreditation. Depending on the results achieved for the evaluation criteria in 5 different areas (academia, eficiencia académica, investigación, organización and infraestructura), institutions are allocated to one of 5 categories: A, B, C, D or E, with category A representing institutions that achieved an above-average result with respect to the criteria. Institutions that fail to meet any of the set criteria no longer have the right to offer programmes, and have now closed their doors.

The CEAAES website contains more detailed information on accreditation procedures: www.cesaaces.gob.ec/sitio/categorizacion-de-universidades/
Overviews of all accredited institutions and programmes are available on the website of the Consejo de Educación Superior:

www.ces.gob.ec/component/sobipro/69-universidades-y-escuelas-politecnicas?Itemid=0
Overview of all accredited universidades and escuelas politécnicas. It is possible to search according to funding status (por financiamiento) or programme (por oferta académica).

Overview of accredited programmes (carreras vigentes) at the level of Técnico Superior and Tecnológico Superior, last updated in 2015.

International treaties

Ecuador currently holds 4 international treaties regarding the mutual recognition of diplomas. Treaties have been signed with Argentina, Cuba, Chile and Peru.
### Addresses

- **http://educacion.gob.ec/**
  Website of the *Ministerio de Educación* (MINEDUC), the Ministry of Education with detailed information on primary and secondary education (only in Spanish).

- **www.educacionsuperior.gob.ec/**
  Website of the *Secretaría de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación* (SEnescyt) offering detailed information on higher education in Ecuador (only in Spanish).

- **www.snna.gob.ec/**
  Website of the *Sistema Nacional de Nivelación y Administración* (SNNA) with detailed information on the higher education entrance examination (only in Spanish).

- **www.ces.gob.ec**
  Website of the *Consejo Nacional de Educación* (CES), including an overview of accredited programmes and higher education institutions (only in Spanish).

- **www.ceaaces.gob.ec/sitio/**
  Website of the *Consejo de Evaluación, Acreditación y Aseguramiento de la Calidad de Educación Superior* (CEAACES), the organisation responsible for quality assurance in higher education (only in Spanish).

- **www.s-bb.nl**
  Website of the Cooperation Organisation for Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market (SBB).

### Composition of file

A complete secondary and higher education file requires the diploma, accompanying list of marks and declaration of graduation (*acta de grado*).

**Authenticity:**
Secondary school diplomas can be verified on the Ministry of Education website:

Higher education diplomas can be verified on the SENESCYT website:
[www.educacionsuperior.gob.ec/consulta-de-titulos](www.educacionsuperior.gob.ec/consulta-de-titulos)
List of higher education institutions

[www.ces.gob.ec/ies](http://www.ces.gob.ec/ies)

Website of the Consejo Nacional de Educación (CES), including an overview of recognised higher education institutions (only in Spanish). Searching is possible by institution name or type: select universidades en escuelas políticas for a list of all research universities or escuelas políticas or institutos superiores for all other types of higher education institutions. Both options allow searching by funding status (por financiamiento) or study programme (oferta académica).
Bachiller en Ciencias
Bachiller en Ciencias – Acta de Grado

ACTA DE GRADO

N° 3519

Año Lectivo: 2011-2012

En el董alo QUITO, provincia de PICHINCHA el 2 de julio del 2012

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Rector: JORGE GONZÁLEZ IMBABURA

Vicerrector: TANARIZ VALDIVIESO LOBA DEL CARMEN

1er Vocal: IGUALDÍN CHAVAS MANUEL

2do Vocal: SANCHEZ MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ

3er Vocal: GARCÍA GÓMEZ LUCAS JULIO

Se conforma con el art. 31 del Reglamento de la Ley de Educación, emitido el 2 de abril del año 2002.

CEDULA DE IDENTIDAD:

Nro. 32137368

Nota: Obtiene el número de promociones

1. Próximo de Olimpo a Segundo de Bachiller: 17.99
2. Próximo de Segundo a Bachiller: 16.38
3. Próximo de Bachiller a Bachiller: 17.75
4. Próximo de Baccalaurea a Bachiller: 17.75

Promedio General: 17.99

NOTA DEFINITIVA DE GRADO:

Equivalente A: MUY BUENA

En virtud de la aprobación, el Consejo Directivo, confiere el título de:

BACHILLER EN: CIENCIAS

Fecha de Promoción: 31-07-2012

Por todo lo anterior, los miembros del Consejo Directivo, se declinan y firman en padrón de acto, y firman con la Secretaria General, que da fi y verdad.

Rector:

Vicerrector:

Primer Vocal:

Segundo Vocal:

Tercer Vocal:
Licenciado

For an example of the Titulo Profesional diploma see page 21.
Licenciado - transcript

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUAYAQUIL
FACULTAD DE JURISPRUDENCIA Y CC. SS. Y PP.
ESCUELA DE SOCIOLOGÍA

El profesor Secretario de la Facultad de Jurisprudencia y Ciencias Sociales y Políticas de la Universidad de
Guayaquil, CRISTINA: Que el señor: , ha obtenido las siguientes calificaciones:

PRIMER AÑO (2000-2001)

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Promedio: 8.83

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QUINTO NIVEL 2004-2005

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Promedio: 9.60
Promedio Total: 8.22

Ante lo cual, certifico que el señor: , ha obtenido los siguientes calificaciones:

Universidad de Guayaquil

[Signature]

Ab. Carlos María
Director
FACULTAD DE JURISPRUDENCIA

Título Profesional

La República del Ecuador en su nombre y por autoridad de la Ley, confiere a

La Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral el título de

Ingeniera Agropecuaria

Con todos los honores, privilegios y derechos que le corresponde.

Por cuanto ha cumplido con los planes de estudio de la Facultad de Ingeniería en Mecánica y Ciencias de la Producción, y más requisitos exigidos por la Ley, Estatuto y Reglamentos, en Guayaquil, a los días del mes de del año dos mil diez.

Dr. Morales Tacle Galánaga
RECTOR

Ing. Francisco Andrade Sánchez
DECANO
### Titulo Profesional – transcript (page 1)

![Certificado de calificaciones](image)

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*Nota: Las calificaciones están en una escala de 0 a 10.*
### Título Profesional – transcript (page 2)

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#### MATRÍCULA: [Redacted]

#### PROM. GEN.: [Redacted]

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2001 2 | FM/05025 | NUTRIC. ANIMAL, PASTOS Y FORRAJES | 6.00
2004 2 | FM/05019 | PRODUCCION AGRICOLA II (EP) | 7.15
2003 1 | IFI/0195 | MATEMATICAS III (AS) | 6.05
2003 1 | FM/05095 | MECANIZACION AGRICOLA I (EP) | 6.00
2000 1 | FM/05107 | SERVICIO TROPICAL | 6.15
2001 2 | X1/150448 | ADMINISTRACION DE EMPRESAS | 7.30
2001 2 | FM/05162 | AGRICULTURA ORGANICA | 7.65
2001 2 | FM/05160 | AGROFORESTRIA | 6.35
2000 2 | FM/05069 | MECANIZACION AGRICOLA II (EP) | 6.85
2000 2 | FM/05419 | INTERCAMBIOS ECONOMICOS | 6.55
2001 1 | FM/05905 | AGROMETEOROLOGIA | 7.65
2000 1 | FM/05120 | EXTENSION AGROPECUARIA | 9.00
2001 1 | FM/05294 | FORMULAC. Y EVALUAC DE PROYECTOS | 7.85
2000 1 | FEU/0221 | PROGRAMAS E ILLUSTRADOS I | 9.10
2004 2 | FM/05029 | INDUSTRIA AGROLIVESTRICA | 7.95
2004 2 | FM/05755 | SISTEMA DE RIEGO Y OTRAS | 9.10

**Numero de Materias Aprobadas:** 50

**Fecha:** 01/03/2003 10:37:46

[Signature]

**ESCUELA SUPERIOR ECUATORIANA DEboltel**

**Diploma Acreditado **

**Declara que es certifico la realización del examen académico**

**SECRETARIO GENERAL DEL ORGANO AUTORIZADO**
Qualification Ecuador

*Bachiller en Ciencias*

- General secondary education diploma
- Grants access to higher education or to the entrance examinations in Ecuador

This qualification is comparable to a *HAVO diploma* in the Netherlands.

*This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.*
Qualification Ecuador

**Licenciado/Título Profesional**

- First cycle higher education diploma
- Grants access to master's programmes in Ecuador
- Nominal duration 4-6 years

This qualification is comparable to an HBO or WO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type and duration of study.

*This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.*
Qualification Ecuador

Magíster

- Second cycle higher education diploma
- Grants access to PhD programmes in Ecuador
- Nominal duration 1.5-2 years

This qualification is comparable to an HBO or WO master's degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type and duration of study.

This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.