



# Advanced Master's Degree Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer)

» Modality: online» Duration: 2 years

» Certificate: TECH Technological University

» Dedication: 16h/week

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

Website: www.techtitute.com/pk/school-of-business/advanced-master-degree/advanced-master-degree-global-mba-chief-executive-officer

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# 01 **Welcome**

To position yourself as a competitive CEO (Chief Executive Officer), it is necessary to know the functioning of each and every one of the areas of a company in depth: procurement, purchasing, logistics, marketing, sales, human resources, etc. Only a thorough and exhaustive management of these areas will make it possible to make the right decisions and follow up on actions with a strategic perspective. Thus, and with the objective of providing the necessary tools to successfully manage an organization, TECH presents this program with a wide and varied information on the most relevant aspects of the business organization. In this way, in addition to achieving professional success, students will acquire a global vision of the organization that will enable them to manage prestigious multinationals.









# tech 08 | Why Study at TECH?

### At TECH Technological University



#### **Innovation**

The university offers an online learning model that combines the latest educational technology with the most rigorous teaching methods. A unique method with the highest international recognition that will provide students with the keys to develop in a rapidly-evolving world, where innovation must be every entrepreneur's focus.

"Microsoft Europe Success Story", for integrating the innovative, interactive multi-video system.



#### The Highest Standards

Admissions criteria at TECH are not economic. Students don't need to make a large investment to study at this university. However, in order to obtain a qualification from TECH, the student's intelligence and ability will be tested to their limits. The institution's academic standards are exceptionally high...

95%

of TECH students successfully complete their studies



#### **Networking**

Professionals from countries all over the world attend TECH, allowing students to establish a large network of contacts that may prove useful to them in the future.

100,000+

200+

executives trained each year

different nationalities



#### **Empowerment**

Students will grow hand in hand with the best companies and highly regarded and influential professionals. TECH has developed strategic partnerships and a valuable network of contacts with major economic players in 7 continents.

500+

collaborative agreements with leading companies



#### **Talent**

This program is a unique initiative to allow students to showcase their talent in the business world. An opportunity that will allow them to voice their concerns and share their business vision.

After completing this program, TECH helps students show the world their talent.



#### **Multicultural Context**

While studying at TECH, students will enjoy a unique experience. Study in a multicultural context. In a program with a global vision, through which students can learn about the operating methods in different parts of the world, and gather the latest information that best adapts to their business idea.

TECH students represent more than 200 different nationalities.



#### Learn with the best

In the classroom, TECH's teaching staff discuss how they have achieved success in their companies, working in a real, lively, and dynamic context. Teachers who are fully committed to offering a quality specialization that will allow students to advance in their career and stand out in the business world.

Teachers representing 20 different nationalities.



At TECH, you will have access to the most rigorous and up-to-date case studies in the academic community"

# Why Study at TECH? | 09 tech

TECH strives for excellence and, to this end, boasts a series of characteristics that make this university unique:



#### **Analysis**

TECH explores the student's critical side, their ability to question things, their problem-solving skills, as well as their interpersonal skills.



#### **Academic Excellence**

TECH offers students the best online learning methodology. The university combines the Relearning method (a postgraduate learning methodology with the highest international rating) with the Case Study. A complex balance between tradition and state-of-the-art, within the context of the most demanding academic itinerary.



#### **Economy of Scale**

TECH is the world's largest online university. It currently boasts a portfolio of more than 10,000 university postgraduate programs. And in today's new economy, **volume + technology = a ground-breaking price**. This way, TECH ensures that studying is not as expensive for students as it would be at another university.



Studying this TECH program means increasing the chances of achieving professional success in senior business management.

It is a challenge that demands effort and dedication, but it opens the door to a promising future. Students will learn from the best teaching staff and with the most flexible and innovative educational methodology.



# tech 12 | Why Our Program?

This program will provide students with a multitude of professional and personal advantages, particularly the following:



#### A significant career boost

By studying at TECH, students will be able to take control of their future and develop their full potential. By completing this program, students will acquire the skills required to make a positive change in their career in a short period of time.

70% of participants achieve positive career development in less than 2 years.



# Develop a strategic and global vision of companies

TECH offers an in-depth overview of general management to understand how each decision affects each of the company's different functional areas.

Our global vision of companies will improve your strategic vision.



### Consolidate the student's senior management skills

Studying at TECH means opening the doors to a wide range of professional opportunities for students to position themselves as senior executives, with a broad vision of the international environment.

You will work on more than 100 real senior management cases.



### Take on new responsibilities

The program will cover the latest trends, advances and strategies, so that students can carry out their professional work in a changing environment.

45% of graduates are promoted internally.



#### Access to a powerful network of contacts

TECH connects its students to maximize opportunities. Students with the same concerns and desire to grow. Therefore, partnerships, customers or suppliers can be shared.

You will find a network of contacts that will be instrumental for professional development.



#### Thoroughly develop business projects

Students will acquire a deep strategic vision that will help them develop their own project, taking into account the different areas in companies.

20% of our students develop their own business idea.



### Improve soft skills and management skills

TECH helps students apply and develop the knowledge they have acquired, while improving their interpersonal skills in order to become leaders who make a difference.

Improve your communication and leadership skills and enhance your career.



#### Be part of an exclusive community

Students will be part of a community of elite executives, large companies, renowned institutions, and qualified professors from the most prestigious universities in the world: the TECH Technological University community.

We give you the opportunity to train with a team of world renowned teachers.





# tech 16 | Objectives

Your goals are our goals.

We work together to help you achieve them.

The Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer) will train you to:



Define the latest trends and developments in business management



Develop the ability to detect, analyze and solve problems



Build a personal and managerial skills development and improvement plan





Develop strategies to carry out decision making in a complex and unstable environment



Explain the company from a global point of view, as well as the responsibility that each area of the company develops



Formulate and implement growth strategies that adapt the company to changes in the national and international environment



Develop techniques and strategies in the digital environment associated with marketing, sales and communication to establish channels for attracting, engaging and retaining users



09

Successfully lead partially or fully digitized sales and marketing teams



Integrate corporate vision and objectives into the company's marketing strategies and policies



Develop marketing, market research and communication projects



Develop a solid and comprehensive digital marketing plan for the organization



Formulate and implement financial policies for the proper management of cash flow, investments and tax planning as growth strategies that adapt the company to changes in the national and international environment



Develop strategies for investment and financing decisions in a complex and unstable environment, evaluating their impact on the company



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Develop the essential skills to strategically manage the company's financial activity



Enhance management development at a personal and team level in order to grow as leaders in their area of competence



Establish a valuable social network with other participants, teachers, business leaders and coaches to explore the challenges of today's changing environment



Develop cutting-edge methodologies and techniques in people management and talent development within the organization through a strategic and innovative vision that favors challenges such as digital transformation and its impact on culture, business and talent management





Develop strategies to optimize customer service and improve the profitability in the national and international market



Analyze in detail the consumer's decision process in relation to marketing stimuli



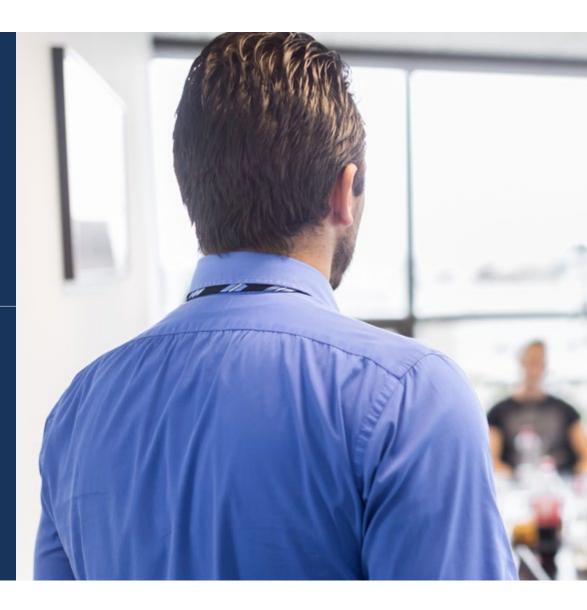
Apply the concepts of Lean Management throughout the Supply Chain



Implement techniques to develop E-Commerce, as well as work on the interaction between store and logistics, catalog management, purchasing and procurement, warehouse operations, transportation and distribution, customer service, etc



Implementing tools for operational and economic control of operations





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Describe the procedures for establishing decision criteria for process outsourcing, RFQs and signing of logistics service contracts

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Describe in depth the value creation mechanisms of the supply chain







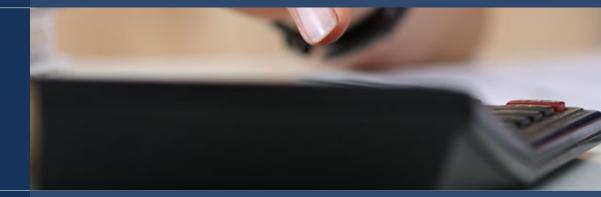
Perform overall management of the company, applying leadership techniques that influence the performance of workers, in such a way that the company's objectives are achieved



Control the company's logistics, purchasing and procurement processes



Proper team management to improve productivity and, therefore, company profits



03

Carry out the economic and financial control of the company



Delve into the new business models of information systems



Apply the different digital tools to marketing processes



Have an in-depth understanding of customer purchasing behavior



09

Develop techniques, strategies and leadership skills that are essential for proper marketing management



Apply quantitative and qualitative market research methods and techniques



Manage and control the company's logistic processes



Apply creativity and innovation for the development of new products



Achieve an international positioning of the company through marketing actions



Design and manage an adequate marketing plan

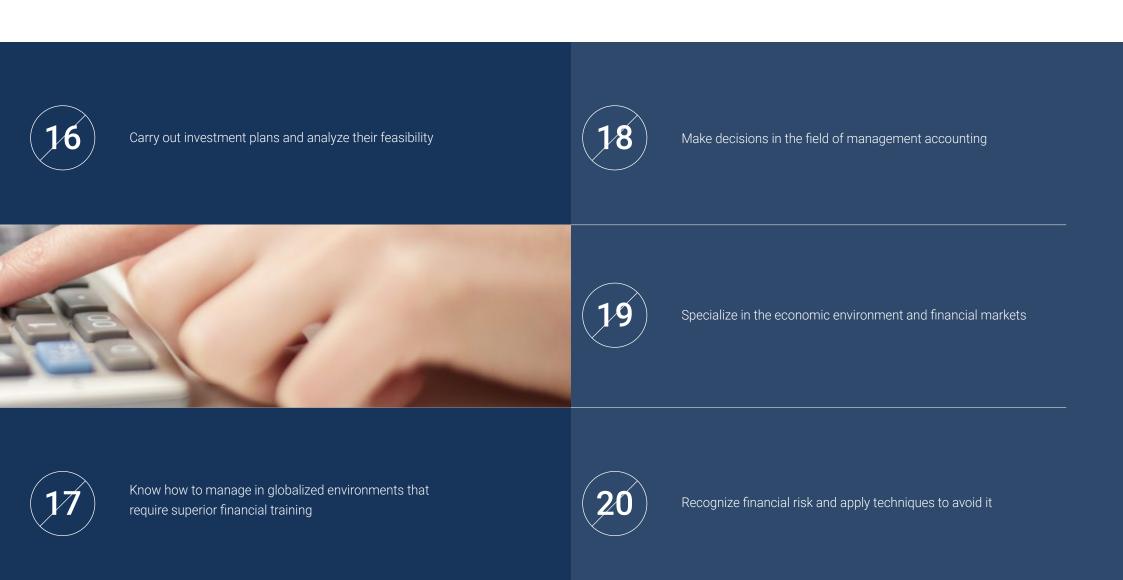


13

Understand, in-depth, sectorial marketing and the particularities for each sector



Design strategic e-commerce plans





Identify the feasibility of an investment project



Organize the different departments of a business, with special emphasis on the area of logistics



Have the ability to plan and organize the management level of an organization according to its structure and design



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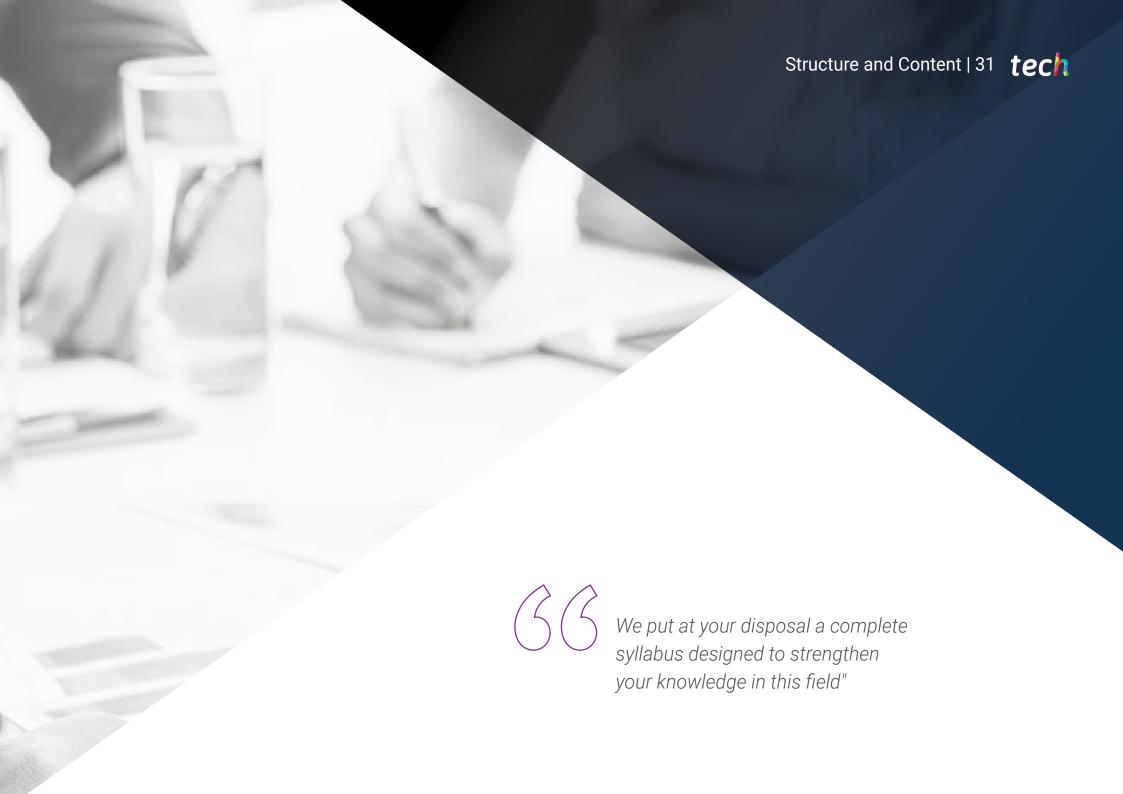
Understand the strategies for planning and managing HR projects, have the ability to design jobs and understand the process and need for HR audits



Understand the functions and skills required of management, developing these skills and putting them into practice during professional development

Understand the supply chain in depth to be able to Organize the different sales structures and channels manage the logistic processes in an appropriate way Perform strategic management of purchases, applying the appropriate tools to ensure a successful operation Carry out a correct economic control of purchases Apply Lean Management *methodologies* 





## tech 32 | Structure and Content

#### **Syllabus**

The Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer) of TECH Technological University is an intensive program that prepares students to face challenges and business decisions both nationally and internationally. Its content is designed to promote the development of managerial skills that enable more rigorous decision-making in uncertain environments.

Throughout 3,000 hours of study, the student will analyze a multitude of practical cases through individual work, which will allow them to learn in depth and useful for their daily practice. It is, therefore, an authentic immersion in real business situations.

This Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer) deals in depth with the main areas of business and is designed for managers to understand business management from a strategic, international and innovative perspective.

A plan designed for the professional, focused on their professional improvement and that prepares them to achieve excellence in the field of direction and business management. A program that understands your needs and those of your company through innovative content based on the latest trends, and supported by the best educational methodology and an exceptional faculty, which will provide you with the skills to solve critical situations in a creative and efficient way.

This program takes place over 24 months and is divided into 27 modules:

| Module 1  | Leadership, Ethics, and CSR.                 |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| Module 2  | Strategic direction and executive management |  |  |  |
| Module 3  | Economic and Financial Management            |  |  |  |
| Module 4  | Operations and Logistics Management          |  |  |  |
| Module 5  | Information Systems Management               |  |  |  |
| Module 6  | Innovation and Project Management            |  |  |  |
| Module 7  | Market Research                              |  |  |  |
| Module 8  | Strategy in Marketing Management             |  |  |  |
| Module 9  | Operational Marketing                        |  |  |  |
| Module 10 | Sectorial Marketing                          |  |  |  |
| Module 11 | International Marketing                      |  |  |  |
| Module 12 | Digital Marketing and E-Commerce             |  |  |  |
| Module 13 | Social Media and Community Management        |  |  |  |
| Module 14 | Management Accounting                        |  |  |  |

| Module 15 | Banking and Financial Markets                              |
|-----------|--|
| Module 16 | Financial Risk and Corporate Finance                       |
| Module 17 | Feasibility of the Inversions Project                      |
| Module 18 | International Finance                                      |
| Module 19 | Strategic HR Management                                    |
| Module 20 | Executive Coaching   |
| Module 21 | Talent Management  |
| Module 22 | Change Management  |
| Module 23 | Supply Chain Management Planning and Execution             |
| Module 24 | Supply Chain and Demand Management                         |
| Module 25 | Strategic Purchasing Management                            |
| Module 26 | International Operations Lean Logistics Application        |
| Module 27 | Innovation, E-Logistics and Technology in the Supply Chain |

#### Where, When and How is it Taught?

TECH offers you the possibility to develop this program completely online. Over the 24 months of training, you will be able to access all the contents of this program at any time, allowing you to self-manage your study time.

> A unique, key and decisive educational experience to boost your professional development and make the definitive leap.

## tech 34 | Structure and Content

2.5.3. Analyzing, Monitoring and Evaluating the

2.5.4. Strategic Management and Reporting

Corporate Strategy

#### Module 1. Leadership, Ethics, and CSR. 1.1. Globalization and Governance 1.2. Leadership 1.3. Business ethics 1.4. Sustainability 1.1.1. Globalization and Trends: 1.2.1. Intercultural Environment 1.3.1. Ethics and Integrity 1.4.1. Business and Sustainable Development Internationalization of Markets 1.2.2. Leadership and Business Management 1.3.2. Ethical Behavior in Companies 1.4.2. Social, Environmental and Economic Impact 1.2.3. Management Roles and Responsibilities 1.3.3. Deontology, Ethical Codes and Codes 1.4.3. The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs 1.1.2. Economic Environment and Corporate of Conduct Governance 1.3.4. Fraud and Corruption Prevention 1.1.3. Accountability Corporate Social Responsibility 1.5.1. Corporate Social Responsibility 1.5.2. Roles and Responsibilities 1.5.3. Implementing Corporate Social Responsibility Module 2. Strategic Direction and Executive Management 2.1. Organizational Analysis and Design 2.2. Corporate Strategy 2.3. Strategic Planning and Strategy 2.4. Strategy Models and Patterns Formulation 2.1.1. Organizational Culture Corporate Level Strategy Wealth, Value and Return on Investments 2.1.2. Organisational analysis 2.2.2. Typologies of Corporate Level Strategies 2.4.2. Corporate Strategy: Methodologies 2.3.1. Strategic Thinking 2.1.3. Designing the Organizational Structure 2.2.3. Determining the Corporate Strategy 2.4.3. Growing and Consolidating the Corporate 2.3.2. Strategic Planning and Formulation 2.2.4. Corporate Strategy and Reputational Image Strategy 2.3.3. Sustainability and Corporate Strategy 2.6. Strategic Implementation and 2.8. Analyzing and Solving Cases/ Strategic Management 2.7. Executive Management Execution Problems 2.5.1. Strategic Mission, Vision and Values 2.7.1. Integrating Functional Strategies into the 2.5.2. Balanced Scorecard

2.6.1. Strategic Implementation: Objectives, Actions

2.6.2. Strategic Alignment and Supervision

2.6.3. Continuous Improvement Approach

and Impacts

Global Business Strategies

2.7.2. Management Policy and Processes

2.7.3. Knowledge Management

2.8.1. Problem Solving Methodology

2.8.3. Positioning and Decision Making

2.8.2. Case Method

4.8. Competing through Operations

4.8.2. Emerging Technologies and Sciences

4.8.3. Information Systems in Operations

4.8.1. Innovation in Operations as a Competitive Advantage in the Company

| .1.              | Economic Environment                    | 3.2.    | Executive Accounting                                 | 3.3.             | Budget and Management Control                              | 3.4     | Corporate Tax Responsibility     |
|------------------|---|---------|--|------------------|--|---------|----------------------------------|
| 3.1.1.<br>3.1.1. | Organizational Theory                   | 3.2.1.  | International Accounting Framework                   | 3.3.1.           | Budget and Management Control  Budgetary Planning          | 3.4.1.  |                                  |
| 3.1.2.           | Key Factors for Change in Organizations | 3.2.2.  | Introduction to the Accounting Cycle                 |                  | Management Control: Design                                 | 3.4.2.  |                                  |
| 3.1.3.           | Corporate Strategies, Types, and        | 3.2.3.  | Company Financial Statements                         | 0.0.0            | and Objectives   |         |                                  |
|                  | Knowledge Management                    | 3.2.4.  | Analysis of Financial Statements:<br>Decision-Making | 3.3.3.           | Supervision and Reporting                                  |         |                                  |
| 3.5.             | Corporate Control Systems               | 3.6.    | Financial Management                                 | 3.7.             | Financial Planning   | 3.8.    | Corporate Financial Strategy     |
| 3.5.1.           | Types of Control                        | 3.6.1.  | Introduction to Financial Management                 | 3.7.1.           | Business Models and Financing Needs                        | 3.8.1.  | Corporate Financial Investments  |
| 3.5.2.           | Regulatory Compliance                   | 3.6.2.  | Financial Management and Corporate                   | 3.7.2.           | Financial Analysis Tools<br>Short-Term Financial Planning  | 3.8.2.  | Strategic G rowth: Types         |
|                  | Internal Auditing External Auditing     | 3.6.3.  | Strategy Chief Financial Officer (CFO):              | 3.7.3.<br>3.7.4. | Long-Term Financial Planning  Long-Term Financial Planning |         |                                  |
|                  |   |         | Managerial Skills                                    |                  |  |         |                                  |
| 3.9.             | Macroeconomic Context                   | 3.10.   | Strategic Financing                                  | 3.11.            | . Money and Capital Markets                                | 3.12.   | Analyzing and Solving            |
| 3.9.1.           | Macroeconomic Analysis                  | 3.10.1  | Banking Business: Current Environment                | 3.11.1           | . Fixed Income Market                                      |         | Cases/Problems                   |
|                  | Economic Indicators                     | 3.10.2  | Risk Analysis and Management                         |                  | . Equity Market  |         | Problem Solving Methodology      |
| 3.9.3.           | Economic Cycle                          |         |  | 3.11.3           | 3. Valuation of Companies                                  | 3.12.2. | Case Method                      |
| NA - de          | ula 4 Ou anationa and Lauistica Man     |         |  |                  |  |         |                                  |
| Mode             | ule 4. Operations and Logistics Man     | agement |  |                  |  |         |                                  |
| 4.1.             | Operations Management                   | 4.2.    | Purchasing Management                                | 4.3.             | Supply Chain Management (1)                                | 4.4.    | Supply Chain Management (2)      |
| 4.1.1.           | Define the Operations Strategy          | 4.2.1.  | Stocks Management                                    | 4.3.1.           | Costs and Efficiency of the Operations Chain               |         | Implementation                   |
| 4.1.2.<br>4.1.3. | Supply Chain Planning and Control       | 4.2.2.  | Warehouse Management                                 | 4.3.2.           | Change in Demand Patterns                                  |         | Lean Manufacturing/Lean Thinking |
|                  | Indicator Systems                       | 4.2.3.  | Purchasing and Procurement Management                | 4.3.3.           | Change in Operations Strategy                              | 5.4.2.  | Logistics Management             |

4.7. International Logistics

Payment

4.7.1. Customs, Export and Import processes

4.7.2. Methods and Means of International

4.7.3. International Logistics Platforms

4.6. Logistics and Customers

Replacement

4.6.1. Demand Analysis and Forecasting4.6.2. Sales Forecasting and Planning

4.6.3. Collaborative Planning, Forecasting and

4.5. Logistical Processes

by Processes

4.5.4. After-Sales Service.

4.5.1. Organization and Management

4.5.3. Quality, Quality Costs and Tools

4.5.2. Procurement, Production, Distribution

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#### Module 5. Information Systems Management 5.1. Information Systems Management 5.2. Information Technology and 5.3. IS Strategic Planning 5.4. Information Systems and **Business Strategy Business Intelligence** 5.1.1. Business Information Systems 5.3.1. The Process of Strategic Planning 5.1.2. Strategic Decisions 5.3.2. Formulating the IS Strategy 5.2.1. Company and Industry Sector Analysis 5.4.1. CRM and Business Intelligence 5.1.3. The Role of the CIO 5.3.3. Strategy Implementation Plan 5.2.2. Online Business Models 5.4.2. Business Intelligence Project Management 5.2.3. The Value of IT in a Company 5.4.3. Business Intelligence Architecture 5.5. New ICT-Based Business Models 5.6. E-Commerce 5.7. E-Business Strategies 5.8. Digital Business 5.5.1. Technology Based Business Models 5.6.1. E-Commerce Strategic Plan 5.7.1. Social Media Strategies 5.8.1. Mobile E-Commerce 5.7.2. Optimizing Service Channels and Customer 5.5.2. Innovation Abilities 5.6.2. Logistics Management and Customer 5.8.2. Design and Usability 5.5.3. Redesigning the Value Chain Processes Service in e-Commerce Support 5.8.3. E-Commerce Operations 5.6.3. E-Commerce as an Opportunity for 5.7.3. Digital Regulation Internationalization Module 6. Innovation and Project Management 6 1 Innovation

| 0      | mmoration                   |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 6.1.1. | Macro Concept of Innovation |
| 6.1.2. | Types of Innovation         |

6.1.3. Continuous and Discontinuous Innovation

6.1.4. Training and Innovation

#### 6.2. Innovation Strategy

- 6.2.1. Innovation and Corporate Strategy
- 6.2.2. Global Innovation Project: Design and Management
- 6.2.3. Innovation Workshops

#### 6.3. Business Model Design and Validation

- 6.3.1. The Lean Start-up Methodology
- 6.3.2. Innovative Business Initiative: Stages
- 6.3.3. Financing Arrangements
- 6.3.4. Model Tools: Empathy Map, Canvas Model, and Metrics
- 6.3.5. Growth and Loyalty

#### 6.4. Project Management

- 6.4.1. Innovation Opportunities
- 6.4.2. Feasibility Study and Proposal Specification
- 6.4.3. Project Definition and Design
- 6.4.4. Project Execution
- 6.4.5. Project Closure

#### Module 7. Market Research 7.1. Fundamentals of Marketing 7.2. Marketing: From the Idea 7.3. New Competitive Environment 7.4. Quantitative Research Methods to the Market and Techniques 7.1.1. Main Definitions 7.3.1. Technological Innovation and 7.1.2. Basic Concepts Economic Impact 7.2.1. Concept and Scope of Marketing 7.4.1. Variables and Measurement Scales 7.1.3. The Evolution of the Concept of Marketing 7.3.2. Knowledge Society 7.2.2. Marketing Dimensions 7.4.2 Information Sources 7.3.3. The New Consumer Profile 7.2.3. Marketing 3.0 7.4.3. Sampling Techniques 7.4.4. The Treatment and Analysis of Data 7.5. Qualitative Research Methods and 7.6. Market Segmentation 7.7. Types of Buying Behavior 7.8. Marketing Information Systems Techniques 7.6.1. Market Typologies Complex Behavior Conceptual Approaches to Marketing 7.6.2. Concept and Analysis of the Demand Dissonance Reducing Behavior Information Systems 7.5.1. Direct Techniques: Focus Group 7.6.3. Segmentation and Criteria Variety Seeking Behavior 7.8.2. Data Warehouse and Datamining 7.5.2. Anthropological Techniques 7.6.4. Defining the Target Audience 7.7.4. Habitual Purchasing Behavior 7.8.3. Geographical Information Systems 7.5.3. Indirect Techniques 7.5.4. The Two Face Mirror and The Delphi Method 7.9. Research Project Management 7.10. Marketing Intelligence 7.9.1. Information Analysis Tools 7.10.1. Big Data 7.9.2. Developing an Expectation Management 7.10.2. User Experience 7.10.3. Applying Techniques 7.9.3. Assessing the Feasibility of Projects Module 8. Strategy in Marketing Management 8.2. The Function of Strategic 8.3. Marketing Strategy Dimensions 8.4. New Product Strategy 8.1. Marketing Management

- 8.1.1. Positioning and Value Creation
- 8.1.2. Company's Marketing Orientation and Positionina
- Strategic Marketing vs. Operational Marketing
- 8.1.4. Objectives in Marketing Management
- 8.1.5. Integrated Marketing Communications

# Marketing

- 8.2.1. Main Marketing Strategies
- 8.2.2. Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning
- 8.2.3. Managing Strategic Marketing

- 8.3.1. Necessary Resources and Investments
- 8.3.2. Fundamentals of Competitive Advantage
- 8.3.3. Company's Competitive Behavior
- 8.3.4. Focus Marketing

# Development.

- 8.4.1. Creativity and Innovation in Marketing
- 8.4.2. Generation and Filtering of Ideas
- 8.4.3. Commercial Viability Analysis
- 8.4.4. Development, Market Testing and Commercialization

#### 8.5. **Pricing Policies**

- Short and Long Term Aims
- Types of Pricing
- 8.5.3. Factors that Affect Pricing

### 8.6. Promotion and Merchandising Strategies

- 8.6.1. Advertising Management
- 8.6.2. Communication and Media Plan
- 8.6.3. Merchandising as a Marketing Technique
- 8.6.4. Visual Merchandising

### 8.7. Distribution, Expansion and Intermediation Strategies

- 8.7.1. Outsourcing of Sales Force and Customer
- 8.7.2. Commercial Logistics in Product and Service Sales Management
- 8.7.3. Sales Cycle Management

### Developing the Marketing Plan

- Analysis and Diagnosis
- 8.8.2. Strategic Decisions
- 8.8.3. Operational Decisions

### tech 38 | Structure and Content

| Module 9. Operational Marketing  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <ul> <li>9.1. Marketing Mix</li> <li>9.1.1. The Marketing Value Proposition</li> <li>9.1.2. Marketing Mix Policies, Strategies, and Tactics</li> <li>9.1.3. Elements of the Marketing Mix</li> <li>9.1.4. Customer Satisfaction and Marketing Mix</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>9.2. Product Management</li> <li>9.2.1. Consumption Distribution and Product Life Cycle</li> <li>9.2.2. Obsolescence, Expiration, Periodic Campaigns</li> <li>9.2.3. Order Management and Stocks Control Ratios</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>9.3. Pricing Principles</li> <li>9.3.1. Environmental Analysis</li> <li>9.3.2. Production Costs and Discount Margins</li> <li>9.3.3. Final Price and Positioning Map</li> </ul>          | <ul> <li>9.4. Distribution Channel Management</li> <li>9.4.1. Trade Marketing</li> <li>9.4.2. Distribution Culture and Competition</li> <li>9.4.3. Designing and Managing Channels</li> <li>9.4.4. Functions of Distribution Channels</li> <li>9.4.5. Route to Market</li> </ul> |
| <ul> <li>9.5. Promotion and Sales Channels</li> <li>9.5.1. Corporate Branding</li> <li>9.5.2. Advertising</li> <li>9.5.3. Sales Promotion</li> <li>9.5.4. Public Relations and Personal Selling</li> <li>9.5.5. Street Marketing</li> </ul>                  | <ul><li>9.6. Branding</li><li>9.6.1. Brand Evolution</li><li>9.6.2. Creating and Developing a Successful Brand</li><li>9.6.3. Brand Equity</li><li>9.6.4. Category Management</li></ul>   | <ul> <li>9.7. Managing Marketing Groups</li> <li>9.7.1. Work Teams and Meeting Management</li> <li>9.7.2. Coaching and Team Management</li> <li>9.7.3. Managing Equality and Diversity</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>9.8.1. Communication and Marketing</li> <li>9.8.2. Designing a Marketing Communication Program</li> <li>9.8.3. Communication Skills and Influence</li> <li>9.8.4. Barriers to Business Communication</li> </ul>   |
| Module 10. Sectorial Marketing   |   |   |  |
| 10.1. Services Marketing 10.1.1. Evolution and Growth of the Services Sector 10.1.2. Function of Services Marketing  | 10.2. Touristic Marketing 10.2.1. Features of the Tourism Sector 10.2.2. Tourist Product  | 10.3. Political and Electoral Marketing 10.3.1. Policy Marketing vs. Electoral Marketing 10.3.2. Political Market Segmentation  | <ul><li>10.4. Social Marketing and Responsible Marketing</li><li>10.4.1. Social Cause Marketing and CSR</li></ul>  |

### 10.5. Retail Management

10.1.3. Marketing Strategy in the Service Sector

10.5.1. Relevance

10.5.2. Reward

10.5.3. Cost Reduction

10.5.4. Relationship with the Customer

10.2.3. The Customer in Tourism Marketing

10.3.3. Electoral Campaign

10.4.2. Environmental Marketing

10.4.3. Segmentation in Social Marketing

### 10.6. Banking Marketing

10.6.1. State Regulation

10.6.2. Branches and Segmentation

10.6.3. Inbound Marketingin the Banking Sector

### 10.7. Health Services Marketing

10.7.1. Internal Marketing

10.7.2. User Satisfaction Studies

10.7.3. Market Oriented Quality Management

### 10.8. Sensory Marketing

10.8.1. Shopping Experience as a Sensory Experience

10.8.2. Neuromarketing and Sensory Marketing

10.8.3. Arrangement and Presentation of the Point of Sale

#### 11.1. International Market Research 11.2. International Segmentation 11.3. International Positioning 11.4. Product Strategies in International Markets 11.1.1. Emerging Markets Marketing 11.2.1. Criteria for Market Segmentation at the 11.3.1. Branding in International Markets 11.1.2. PES Analysis International Level 11.3.2. Positioning Strategies in International 11.4.1. Product Modification, Adaptation and 11.1.3. What. How. and Where to Export? 11.2.2. Market Niches Markets Diversification 11.1.4. International Marketing-Mix Strategies 11.2.3. International Segmentation Strategies 11.3.3. Global, Regional and Local Brands 11.4.2. Global Standardized Products 11.4.3. The Product Portfolio 11.5. Prices and Exports 11.6. Quality in International Marketing 11.7. International Promotion 11.8. Distribution through International Channels 11.5.1. Export Prices Calculation 11.6.1. Quality and International Marketing 11.7.1. The International Promotion MIX 11.5.2. Incoterms 11.6.2. Standards and Certifications 11.7.2. Advertising and Publicity 11.8.1. Channel and Trade Marketing 11.5.3. International Price Strategy 11.6.3. CE Marking 11.7.3. International Fairs 11.8.2. Export Consortiums 11.7.4. Country Branding 11.8.3. Types of Exports and Foreign Trade

### Module 12. Digital Marketing and e-Commerce

### 12.1. Digital Marketing and E-Commerce

12.1.1. The Digital Economy and the Sharing Economy

Module 11. International Marketing

- 12.1.2. Trends and Social Changes in Consumers
- 12.1.3. Digital Transformation of Traditional Companies
- 12.1.4. The Roles of the Chief Digital Officer

#### 12.2. Digital Strategy

- 12.2.1. Segmentation and Positioning in the Competitive Context
- 12.2.2. New Marketing Strategies for Products and Services
- 12.2.3. From Innovation to Cash Flow

### 12.3. Technology Strategy

- 12.3.1. Web Development
- 12.3.2. Hosting and Cloud Computing
- 12.3.3. Content Management Systems (CMS)
- 12.3.4. Formats and Digital Media
- 12.3.5. Technological e-Commerce Platforms

### 12.4. Digital Regulation

- 12.4.1. Privacy Policy and Personal Data Protection Act
- 12.4.2. Fake Profiles and Fake Followers
- 12.4.3. Legal Aspects of Marketing, Advertising and Digital Content

#### 12.5. Online Market Research

- 12.5.1. Quantitative Research Tools in Online Markets
- 12.5.2. Dynamic Qualitative Customer Research Tools

### 12.6. Online Agencies, Media, and Channels

- 12.6.2 Traditional and New Media
- 12.6.3. Online Channels
- 12.6.4. Other Digital Players

- 12.6.1. Integral, Creative and Online Agencies

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### Module 13. Social Media and Community Management

#### 13.1. Web 2.0 or the Social Web

- 13.1.1. Organization in the Age of Conversation
- 13.1.2. Web 2.0 Is All About People
- 13.1.3. New Environments. New Content

### 13.2. Digital Communication and Reputation

- 13.2.1. Crisis Management and Online Corporate Reputation
- 13.2.2. Online Reputation Report
- 13.2.3. Netiquette and Good Practices on Social Media
- 13.2.4. Branding and Networking 2.0

### 13.3. General, Professional, and Microblogging Platforms

- 13.3.1. Facebook.
- 13.3.2. LinkedIn
- 13.3.3. Twitter

#### 13.4. Video, Image, and Mobility **Platforms**

- 13.4.1. YouTube
- 13.4.2. Instagram
- 13.4.3. Flickr
- 13.4.4. Vimeo
- 13.4.5. Pinterest

### 13.5. Corporate Blogging

- 13.5.1. How to Create a Blog?
- 13.5.2. Content Marketing Strategy
- 13.5.3. How to Create a Content Plan for Your Blog
- 13.5.4. Content Curation Strategy

### 13.6. Social Media Strategies

- 13.6.1. Corporate Communication Plan 2.0
- 13.6.2. Corporate PR and Social Media
- 13.6.3. Analysis and Evaluation of Results

### 13.7. Community Management

- 13.7.1. Functions, Duties, and Responsibilities of the Community Manager
- 13.7.2. Social Media Manager
- 13.7.3. Social Media Strategist

#### 13.8. Social Media Plan

- 13.8.1. Designing a Social Media Plan
- 13.8.2. Defining the Strategy to Be Followed in Each Medium
- 13.8.3. Contingency Protocol in Case of Crisis

### Module 14. Management Accounting

### 14.1. Fundamentals of Management Accounting

- 14.1.1. Management Accounting Objectives
- 14.1.2. Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information
- 14.1.3. Management Accounting Evolution

### 14.2. Management Accounting to Cost Accounting

- 14.2.1. Elements of Cost Calculation
- 14.2.2. Stock in General Accounting and Cost Accounting
- 14.2.3. Expense in General Accounting and Cost Accounting
- 14.2.4. Costs Classification

### 14.3. Cost-Volume of Operations-Benefit Analysis

- 14.3.1. Characteristics and Assumptions of the Cost-Volume-Profit Method
- 14.3.2. Break-Even Point
- 14.3.3. Safety Margin
- 14.3.4. Uncertainty Situations in the Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis

### 14.4. Information Systems and Business Intelligence

- 14.4.1. Fundamentals and Classification
- 14.4.2. Cost Allocation Phases and Methods
- 14.4.3. Choice of Cost Center and Impact

### 14.5. Direct Costing

- 14.5.1. Analytical Results of Direct Costing as a Management Tool
- 14.5.2. Fixed and Variable Costs: Classification
- 14.5.3. Semi-Gross Margin for Productivity Study
- 14.5.4. Analytical Balance Sheet Study

### 14.6. Budget Control

- 14.6.1. Budget Planning and Control
- 14.6.2. Operational Budgets
- 14.6.3. Budgeting Methods
- 14.6.4. Budget Control and Deviations

#### 14.7. Standard Costs

- 14.7.1. Definition and Types of Standard Costs
- 14.7.2. Flexible Budgeting of Indirect Costs
- 14.7.3. Total Cost Center and Full Costs Model
- 14.7.4. Variances in Standard Costs Approach

### 14.8. Decision-Making in Management Accounting

- 14.8.1. Production and Costs Organization for Decision Making
- 14.8.2. Analysis of Economic-Financial Statements and their Impact on Corporate Decisions
- 14.8.3. Financial Information for Decision-Making in the Short and Long Term
- 14.8.4. Dealing with Uncertainty in Decision-Making
- 14.8.5. Planning and Cost Analysis for Competitive Advantage

### Module 15. Banking and Financial Markets

### 15.1. The Economic Environment and Financial Markets

- 15.1.1. Measuring Financial Activity
- 15.1.2. Main Financial Aggregates
- 15.1.3. Markets and the Control of Financial Flows
- 15.1.4. The Current Financial Crisis

### 15.2. Banking Management

- 15.2.1. Securitizations
- 15.2.2. Derivatives and Structured Products
- 15.2.3. Syndicated Financing
- 15.2.4. Study of the Profitability Obtained

#### 15.3. Financial Instruments and Markets

- 15.3.1. Fixed Income Valuation and Pricing
- 15.3.2. Equities
- 15.3.3. Derivatives
- 15.3.4. Investment Funds

#### 15.4. Financial Analysis and Planning

- 15.4.1. Analysis of the Balance Sheet
- 15.4.2. Analysis of the Income Statement
- 15.4.3. Profitability Analysis

#### 15.5. Financial Products

- 15.5.1. Public and Mixed Fixed Income Assets
- 15.5.2. Equity Assets
- 15.5.3. Derivative Financial Products
- 15.5.4. Structured Financial Products

#### 15.6. Collective Investment

- 15.6.1. Collective Investment Financial Products
- 15.6.2. National Collective Investment Institutions
- 15.6.3. International Collective Investment

#### 15.7. Portfolio Management

- 15.7.1. Portfolio Theory
- 15.7.2. Fixed Income and Equity Management Styles
- 15.7.3. Mixed Portfolio Management Styles
- 15.7.4. Asset Allocation Techniques

### 15.8. Private Banking

- 15.8.1. Private Banking or Wealth Management
- 15.8.2. Retail and Institutional Investment
- 15.8.3. Differential Assets and Structures

### Module 16. Financial Risk and Corporate Finance

# 16.1. Financial Management and Corporate Finance

- 16.1.1. Business Management and Value Creation
- 16.1.2. Capital Structure and Financial Leverage
- 16.1.3. Weighted Average Cost of Capital
- 16.1.4. Capital Asset Pricing Model and Other Models

### 16.2. Company Valuation Methods

- 16.2.1. Dividend Discount
- 16.2.2. Flow Discount
- 16.2.3. Comparable Multiples

### 16.3. Corporate Operations

- 16.3.1. Mergers
- 16.3.2. Acquisition
- 16.3.3. Mergers and Acquisitions
- 16.3.4. Tax Regime for Restructuring Operations

## 16.4. Studying Other Types of Companies

- 16.4.1. Unlisted Companies
- 16.4.2. SMES
- 16.4.3. Family Businesses
- 16.4.4. Foundations and Non-Profit Organizations
- 16.4.5. Social Economy Enterprise

### 16.5. Strategy and Risk Control

- 16.5.1. Management Control Systems
- 16.5.2 Risks and Internal Control
- 16.5.3. Review and Audit of the Control System
- 16.5.4. Financial Risk Management

### 16.6. Risk, Profitability and Indebtedness

- 16.6.1. Economic Profitability and Financial Profitability
- 16.6.2. Financial Profitability and Indebtedness
- 16.6.3. Risk and Profitability

### 16.7. Sources of Financing

- 16.7.1. Bank Financing
- 16.7.2. Issuance of Debentures and Securitization of Assets
- 16.7.3. Private Equity and Venture Capital
- 16.7.4. Subsidies and Fiscal Support

# 16.8. Corporate Transactions and Bankruptcy

- 16.8.1. Declaration of Bankruptcy and its Effects
- 16.8.2. Settlement and Liquidation Phases
- 16.8.3. The International Tender
- 16.8.4. Scoring the Tender
- 16.8.5. Conclusion and Reopening of the Tender

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### Module 17. Feasibility of the Inversions Project

#### 17.1. Investment in the Company

- 17.1.1. Concept and Classification
- 17.1.2. Stages in the Study of the Investment Project
- 17.1.3. Investment as a Financial Operation

#### 17.2. Economic Valuation Methods

- 17.2.1. Recovery Period
- 17.2.2. Total and Average Cash Flow per Committed Monetary Unit
- 17.2.3. Net Present Value and Internal Rate of Return
- 17.2.4. Discounted Payback Period and Rate of Return
- 17.2.5. Expected NPV Return

### 17.3. Cost of Capital

- 17.3.1. Cost of Borrowed Resources
- 17.3.2. Cost of Preferred Stocks
- 17.3.3. Cost of Equity Calculation
- 17.3.4. Total Cost of Capital Calculation

## 17.4. Investment Diagnosis, Planning and Control

- 17.4.1. Financial Planning
- 17.4.2. Real Estate Planning
- 17.4.3. Tax Panning

## 17.5. Technical and Fundamental Analysis

- 17.5.1. Definition and Scope of Application
- 17.5.2. Study of Charts and Trends
- 17.5.3. Sector and Stock Market Research in Fundamental Analysis
- 17.5.4. Ratios and Fundamental Analysis

## 17.6. Investment Analysis in a Risky Environment

- 17.6.1. Adjustment of the Discount Rate
- 17.6.2. Reduction of Cash Flows to Certainty Conditions
- 17.6.3. Scenario Simulation

### 17.7. Cash Flows in Investment Projects

- 17.7.1. Financial Modeling
- 17.7.2. Elaboration of Cash Flows
- 17.7.3. Analysis of Cash Flows of Working Capital
- 17.7.4. Taxes and Inflation

### 17.8. Stock Markets

- 17.8.1. Companies Access to the Stock Market
- 17.8.2. The Functioning of the International Stock Markets
- 17.8.3. Stock Market Indexes
- 17.8.4. Taxation of Financial Investments in Spain

### Module 18. International Finance

### 18.1. Business & International Strategy

- 18.1.1. Internationalization
- 18.1.2. Globalization
- 18.1.3. Growth & Development in Emerging Markets
- 18.1.4. International Monetary System

### 18.2. Foreign Exchange Market

- 18.2.1. Foreign Exchange Transactions
- 18.2.2. Forward Foreign Exchange Market
- 18.2.3. Derivative Instruments for Hedging Exchange Rate and Interest Rate Risks
- 18.2.4. Currency Appreciation and Depreciation

# 18.3. International Payment and Collection Methods

- 18.3.1. Bills, Personal Check and Bank Check
- 18.3.2. Transfer, Payment Order and Remittance
- 18.3.3. Documentary Clauses and Credits
- 18.3.4. Factoring, International Swap and Other Means

## 18.4. Financing Operations in International Markets

- 18.4.1. Incoterms
- 18.4.2. Derivative Instruments to Hedge Possible Fluctuations in the Price of Raw Materials
- 18.4.3. Export Credits With Official Support
- 18.4.4. Hedging with Swap Contracts
- 18.4.5. The OECD Consensus

#### 18.5. International Financial Institutions

- 18.5.1. The Fund for the Internationalization of the Company
- 18.5.2. The World Bank Group
- 18.5.3. The Inter-American Development Bank
- 18.5.4. The Caribbean Development Bank

### 18.6. Formation of Exchange Rates

- 18.6.1. Interest Rate Parity Theory
- 18.6.2. Theory of Exchange Rate Expectations
- 18.6.3. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Theory
- 18.6.4. Capital Market Balance

### 18.7. Debt Conversion Programs

- 18.7.1. Legal Framework
- 18.7.2. Operation
- 18.7.3. Conversion of Debt into Public Investments
- 18.7.4. Conversion of Debt into Private Investments

### 18.8. International Stock Market

- 18.8.1. Wall Street Market (New York)
- 18.8.2. Gold Market
- 18.8.3. World External Debt
- 18.8.4. Paris Club
- 18.8.5. ADR and GDR Securities Market

### Module 19. Strategic HR Management

#### 19.1. Strategic Thinking and System

- 19.1.1. The Company as a System
- 19.1.2. Strategic Thinking Derived from Corporate Culture
- 19.1.3. The Strategic Approach from the People Management Perspective

# 19.2. Planning and Management of HR Department Projects

- 19.2.1. Keys to the Design and Implementation of a Balanced Scorecard
- 19.2.2. Workforce Sizing and Planning
- 19.2.3. Supporting Operations: Personnel Policies

### 19.3. Strategic Organizational Design

- 19.3.1. Business Partners Model
- 19.3.2. Share Services
- 19.3.3. Outsourcing

# 19.4. Job Design, Recruitment and Selection

- 19.4.1. Training and Career Development
- 19.4.2. Strategic Approach to People Management
- 19.4.3. Design and Implementation of Personnel Policies and Practices

### 19.5. HR Analytics

- 19.5.1. Big Data y Business Intelligence (BI)
- 19.5.2. HR Data Analysis and Modeling
- 19.5.3. HR Metrics Design and Development

### 19.6. Strategic Leadership

- 19.6.1. Leadership Models
- 19.6.2. Coaching
- 19.6.3. Mentoring
- 19.6.4. Transformational Leadership

# 19.7. Audit and Control of Human Resources Management

- 19.7.1. Reasons for the Audit of Human Resources
  Management
- 19.7.2. Data Collection and Analysis Tools
- 19.7.3. The Audit Report

### Module 20. Executive Coaching

### 20.1. Neuromanagement

- 20.1.1. Evolution, Brain Function, Survival, Values and Rewards
- 20.1.2. Self-Awareness and Sense of Pleasure
- 20.1.3. Neurobiological Bases of Emotions, Empathy and Social Behaviors
- 20.1.4. Cultures and Values Morality, Values and Executive Function

#### 20.2. Neuroeconomics

- 20.2.1. Value Measurement
- 20.2.2. Evaluation, Risk and Decision Making
- 20.2.3. Adaptation, Microeconomic Theory, Value and Market

### 20.3. Managing One-Self

- 20.3.1. Search for Consistency
- 20.3.2. Learning Towards Authenticity
- 20.3.3. Social Values, Identity and Meaning of Life

### 20.4. Self-Control and Self-Efficacy

- 20.4.1. Mindfulness v Homeostasis
- 20.4.2. Personal Style of Relationship and Organization
- 20.4.3. Relational Efficiency Map

# 20.5. Management and Emotional Intelligence

- 20.5.1. Patterns of Behavior and Interpersonal Relationships
- 20.5.2. Basic Areas of Behavior Common to All Persons
- 20.5.3. Increase Personal and Interpersonal Effectiveness through *Feedback* and Reflection

### 20.6. Empathy and Collaboration

- 20.6.1. How does Compatibility Between People Affect Productivity?
- 20.6.2. Rigidity and Teamwork
- 20.6.3. Effectiveness of Work in Team Development Stages

### 20.7. Coaching

- 20.7.1. Use of Coaching in the Development of People
- 20.7.2. Coaching Models and Scope
- 20.7.3. Action and Limits of Executive Coaching

### 20.8. Positive Psychology

- 20.8.1. Stakeholder Management and Dialogue
- 20.8.2. Appreciative Inquiry
- 20.8.3. Select, Evaluate and Provide Feedback

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### Module 21. Talent Management

### 21.1. Managing Human Capital

- 21.1.1. Intellectual Capital The Intangible Asset of Knowledge
- 21.1.2. Talent Acquisition
- 21.1.3. Search for People for the Organization
- 21.1.4. Preventing the Loss of Human Resources

# 21.2. Innovation in Talent and People Management

- 21.2.1. Strategic Talent Management Models
- 21.2.2. Talent Identification, Training and Development
- 21.2.3. Loyalty and Retention
- 21.2.4. Proactivity and Innovation

# 21.3. Strategic Engagement Management

- 21.3.1. Engagement Management in the New Generations
- 21.3.2. Return on Capital Stock
- 21.3.3. Emotional Salary

## 21.4. Talent Management and Commitment

- 21.4.1. Keys to Positive Management
- 21.4.2. Talent Map in the Organization
- 21.4.3. Cost and Added Value

# 21.5. Competency-Based Human Resources Management

- 21.5.1. Analysis of the Potential
- 21.5.2. Remuneration Policies
- 21.5.3. Career/Succession Planning

### 21.6. Training Management

- 21.6.1. Learning Theories
- 21.6.2. Talent Detection and Retention
- 21.6.3. Gamification and Talent Management
- 21.6.4. Training and Professional Obsolescence

#### 21.7. Motivation

- 21.7.1. The Nature of Motivation
- 21.7.2. Expectations Theory
- 21.7.3. Needs Theory
- 21.7.4. Motivation and Financial Compensation

## 21.8. Compensation and Non-Economic Benefits

- 21.8.1. Quality of Life in the Workplace Programs
- 21.8.2. Expansion and Enrichment of the Job
- 21.8.3. Flexible Schedules and Job Sharing
- 21.8.4. Healthy Environment Organization

### 21.9. Compensation Policy Management

- 21.9.1. Incentive Systems
- 21.9.2. Cost Reduction Plans
- 21.9.3. Distribution of Salary Concepts

#### 21.10. Metrics

- 21.10.1. Efficiency and Motivation in the Workplace
- 21.10.2. Study of Methods and Work Measurement
- 21.10.3. Performance Evaluation

23.4.2. Resource Planning

23.4.3. Distribution Planning

23.4.4. Computerized Planning Systems

#### Module 22. Change Management 22.2. Development of High-Performance 22.4. Group Dynamics 22.1. Organizational Changes 22.3. Workgroup Management 22.1.1. Transformation Process Teams 22.3.1. Group Synergy 22.4.1. The Roles of People in Groups 22.1.2. Anticipation and Action 22.4.2. Group Leadership 22.3.2. The Group's Life Cycle 22.2.1. Personal Factors and Motivation for 22.1.3. Organizational Learning 22.3.3. Groups and Motivation 22.4.3. Group Rules Successful Work 22.1.4. Resistance to Change 22.3.4. Groups and Innovation 22.4.4. Group Cohesion 22.2.2. Integrating a High-Performance Team 22.2.3. People and Business Change and **Development Projects** 22.2.4. Financial Keys to HR: Business and People 22.5. Responsibility and Group 22.6. Managing People in the Digital Era 22.7. Human Resources and Total Management Quality 22.6.1. Impact of IT on Intellectual Capital 22.6.2. Reputation in Social Networks and Personal 22.5.1. Decision Making 22.7.1. Quality Costs 22.5.2. Unconscious Reasons in Decision Making Branding 22.7.3. The Importance of Quality 22.6.3. Recruitment and Human Resources 2.0. 22.5.3. Personal Responsibility and Accountability 22.7.3. From Total Quality to Innovation Module 23. Supply Chain Management Planning and Execution 23.1. Production Planning 23.2. Demand Management under a 23.3. Lean Planning 23.4. Planning and Scheduling of Lean Perspective **Operations** 23.1.1. Advanced Techniques and Systems for 23.3.1. Value Stream Map Production and Quality Management 23.3.2. Planning and Scheduling in Lean Systems 23.2.1. Master Planning Plan 23.4.1. Materials Planning 23.1.2. Effective Demand Planning and 23.3.3. Lean Planning and Scheduling Techniques

23.2.2. Lean Design of Product and Process

23.6. Supplier Relationship Management

23.6.3. Customer-Supplier Collaboration Programs

23.6.1. Customer Service Global Management

23.6.2. Efficient Consumer Response

Structures

Management

Production

Production

23.1.3. Advanced Sales & Operations Planning

23.5. Structure and Types of Production

23.1.4. Programming and Production Control

23.5.1. Production to Order Characteristics

23.5.2. Characteristics of Process-Oriented

23.5.3. Characteristics of Product-Oriented

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24.9.3. Warehouse Management 24.9.4. Reverse Flow Traceability

#### Module 24. Supply Chain and Demand Management 24.1. Supply Chain Design and 24.2. Demand Management and 24.3. Key Aspects of the Supply Chain 24.4. Supply Chain and Customer Management Resource Planning Service Excellence 24.3.1. Order Penetration Points 24.3.2. Stock Points 24.1.1. Environmental Conditions 24.2.1. Operations and Supply Chain Analysis 24.4.1. Efficient Manufacturing and Delivery 24.3.3. Customization Points 24.1.2. Competitiveness Factors 24.4.2. Excellence in Customer Service as a 24.3.4. Sales Forecasting Tip 24.1.3. Innovation, Challenges and Shortcomings 24.2.2. Stock Management by Reorder Point Competitive Advantage 24.4.3. Tools for Measuring Customer Service Excellence 24.5. Innovation and Product Engineering 24.6. Organizations and Product 24.7. Strategic Planning Design 24.8. Establishment of the Work throughout the Supply Chain Development Sequence 24.5.1. Product Development Management 24.5.2. Prototypes 24.6.1. Systems Engineering 24.7.1. Bottleneck Planning 24.8.1. Process Grouping in Loops 24.6.2. Purchasing in Product Development 24.7.2. Uncoupling Points 24.8.2. Sizing and Role of Stocks 24.6.3. Industrialization and Manufacturing 24.7.3. Pull Systems 4.8.3. Leveling and Sequencing 24.9. Reverse Logistics and 24.10. Customer Service Sustainability 24.10.1. Customer Service as a Winning Strategy 24.10.2. Customer Communication Channels 24.9.1. Returns, Rejections and Refunds 24.10.3. Integration with the Online Store 24.9.2. Management of Household Collection

24.10.4. Online Service Centers

### Module 25. Strategic Purchasing Management

### 25.1. Strategic Purchasing Management

- 25.1.1. New Challenges in Purchasing, Sourcing and Procurement Management.
- 25.1.2. Purchasing Function in Companies and in the Supply Chain
- 25.1.3. Purchasing Function as a Resource Provider
- 25.1.4. Legal Aspects of Purchasing Function

## 25.2. Lean Management in Purchasing Processes

- 25.2.1. Lean Buying
- 25.2.2. Outsourcing in the SCM
- 25.2.3. Lean Supplying

### 25.3. Purchasing Strategy Design

- 25.3.1. Externalization
- 25.3.2. Process Outsourcing
- 25.3.3. Globalization
- 25.3.4. Relocation

#### 25.4. Outsourcing-Insourcing

- 25.4.1. Purchasing Models and Processes
- 25.4.2. Segmentation Models
- 25.4.3. Role of e-Procurement

#### 25.5. Strategic Sourcing

- 25.5.1. Supplier Selection and Development
- 25.5.2. Value Generation from Strategic Procurement
- 25.5.3. Logistic Operators in Procurement

# 25.6. Warehouse Design and Management

- 25.6.1. Advanced Warehouse Design
- 25.6.2. Picking and Sorting
- 25.6.3. Material Flow Control

#### 25.7. Lean Warehouse

- 25.7.1. The Fundamentals of Lean Warehousing
- 25.7.2. Inventory Management Systems
- 25.7.3. Radio Frequency in Warehouse Design

# 25.8. Transportation and Distribution Management

- 25.8.1. Coordination Between Transport and Warehousing
- 25.8.2. Logistics Activity Zones (LAZ)
- 25.8.3. Air and Inland Freight Transportation Regulations and Agreements

### 25.9. Internal Logistics

- 25.9.1. Calculation of Requirements
- 25.9.2. Typology of Warehouses in a JIT System
- 25.9.3. DOUKI SEISAN Supplies
- 25.9.4. Lean Materials Handling

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### Module 26. International Operations Lean Logistics Application

### 26.1. Global Supply Chain

- 26.1.1. Global Supply Chain Planning
- 26.1.2. Global Logistics Supply Chain Management and International Markets
- 26.1.3. The Triple Axis of the Supply Chain

#### 26.2. Import Management

- 26.2.1. Customs, Export and Import processes 26.2.2. International Commerce Institutions and
- 26.2.2. International Commerce Institutions and Agreements
- 26.2.3. Customs Legislation
- 26.2.4. Plant Management and International Purchasing

### 26.3. International Logistics Distribution

- 26.3.1. International Logistics Platforms
- 26.3.2. International Transport Operator
- 26.3.3. Hubs and Distribution

# 26.4. Incoterms and International Document Management

- 26.4.1. Exportation or Implantation
- 26.4.2. Agency, Distribution and International Sales and Purchase Agreements
- 26.4.3. Industrial and Intellectual Property
- 26.4.4. Taxes and Tariffs Classification

# 26.5. Methods and Means of International Payment

- 26.5.1. Payment Method Selection
- 26.5.2. Documentary Credit
- 26.5.3. Bank Guarantee and Documentary Credit

### 26.6. International Lean Logistics

- 26.6.1. Lean Basis with Application in International Logistics
- 26.6.2. Logistics Waste Elimination Strategies
- 26.6.3. Main Implications and Requirements
- 26.6.4. Other Methodologies to Improve the Process

### 26.7. Lean Operational

- 26.7.1. Lean Decisions
- 26.7.2. Lean Tools
- 26.7.3. Lean and Continuous Improvement in SCM

### 26.8. Creating Value

- 26.8.1. Definition of International Logistics Strategies
- 26.8.2. Economic Value Added
- 26.8.3. International Projects

#### Module 27. Innovation, E-Logistics and Technology in the Supply Chain 27.4. Emerging Technologies and 27.1. Process Engineering and Product 27.2. IS Strategic Planning 27.3. Launch and Industrialization of Information Systems Engineering 27.2.1. The Process of Strategic Planning New Products 27.2.2. Formulating the IS Strategy 27.1.1. Innovation Strategies 27.3.1. Design of New Products 27.4.1. Company and Industry Sector Analysis 27.2.3. Strategy Implementation Plan 27.1.2. Open Innovation 27.3.2. Lean Design 27.4.2. Online Business Models 27.2.4. Supply Chain Optimization and E-Logistics 27.1.3. Innovative Organization and Culture 27.3.3. Industrialization of New Products 27.4.3. The Value of IT in a Company Strategy 27.1.4. Multifunctional Teams 27.3.4. Manufacture and Assembly 27.8. Digital Pricing 27.5. Digital e-Commerce Management 27.6. E-Commerce Operations and 27.7. E-Logistics B2C and B2B Logistics 27.5.1. New E-Commerce Business Models 27.7.1. E-Logistics 27.8.1. Online Payment Methods and Payment 27.7.2. B2C: E:-Fulfilment, the Last Mile 27.5.2. Planning and Developing an E-Commerce Gateways 27.6.1. Digital Point-of-Sale Management Strategic Plan 27.7.3. B2B: E-procurement Marketplaces 27.8.2. Electronic Promotions 27.6.2. Contact Center Management 27.5.3. Technological Structure in E-Commerce 27.8.3. Digital Price Timing 27.6.3. Automation in Management and Monitoring 27.8.4. Ee-Auctions Processes 27.11. Supply Chain Management and 27.9. The Warehouse in e-Commerce 27.10. Designing an Online Store **Future Trends** 27.9.1. Peculiarities of the Warehouse in Design and Usability 27.10.1. 27.10.2. Most Common Functionalities E-Commerce 27.11.1. The Future of e-Business 27.9.2. Warehouse Design and Planning 27.10.3. Alternative Technologies 27.11.2. The Current and Future Reality of 27.9.3. Infrastructure. Fixed and Mobile Devices E-Commerce 27.9.4. Zoning and Locations 27.11.3. SC Operating Models for Global Companies



This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning.** 

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.



### tech 52 | Methodology

# TECH Business School uses the Case Study to contextualize all content

Our program offers a revolutionary approach to developing skills and knowledge. Our goal is to strengthen skills in a changing, competitive, and highly demanding environment.





This program prepares you to face business challenges in uncertain environments and achieve business success.



Our program prepares you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career.

### A learning method that is different and innovative

This TECH program is an intensive educational program, created from scratch to present executives with challenges and business decisions at the highest level, whether at the national or international level. This methodology promotes personal and professional growth, representing a significant step towards success. The case method, a technique that lays the foundation for this content, ensures that the most current economic, social and business reality is taken into account.



You will learn, through collaborative activities and real cases, how to solve complex situations in real business environments"

The case method has been the most widely used learning system among the world's leading business schools for as long as they have existed. The case method was developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content. It consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make informed decisions and value judgments on how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

What should a professional do in a given situation? This is the question we face in the case method, an action-oriented learning method. Throughout the program, the studies will be presented with multiple real cases. They must integrate all their knowledge, research, argue and defend their ideas and decisions.

### tech 54 | Methodology

### Relearning Methodology

TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

Our online system will allow you to organize your time and learning pace, adapting it to your schedule. You will be able to access the contents from any device with an internet connection.

At TECH you will learn using a cutting-edge methodology designed to train the executives of the future. This method, at the forefront of international teaching, is called Relearning.

Our online business school is the only one in the world licensed to incorporate this successful method. In 2019, we managed to improve our students' overall satisfaction levels (teaching quality, quality of materials, course structure, objectives...) based on the best online university indicators.



### Methodology | 55 tech

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically. With this methodology we have trained more than 650,000 university graduates with unprecedented success in fields as diverse as biochemistry, genetics, surgery, international law, management skills, sports science, philosophy, law, engineering, journalism, history, markets, and financial instruments. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

From the latest scientific evidence in the field of neuroscience, not only do we know how to organize information, ideas, images and memories, but we know that the place and context where we have learned something is fundamental for us to be able to remember it and store it in the hippocampus, to retain it in our long-term memory.

In this way, and in what is called neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning, the different elements in our program are connected to the context where the individual carries out their professional activity.

### tech 56 | Methodology

This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



### **Study Material**

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



#### Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



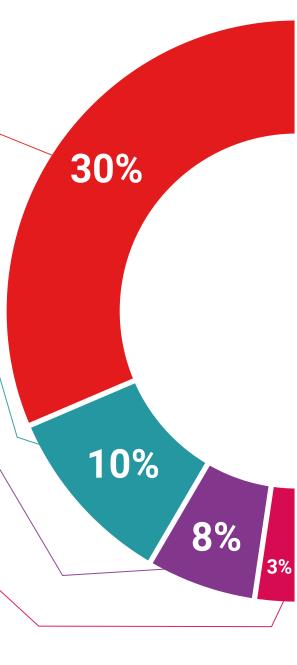
### **Management Skills Exercises**

They will carry out activities to develop specific executive competencies in each thematic area. Practices and dynamics to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a high-level manager needs to develop in the context of the globalization we live in.



### **Additional Reading**

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Students will complete a selection of the best case studies chosen specifically for this program. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best senior management specialists in the world.



#### **Interactive Summaries**

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

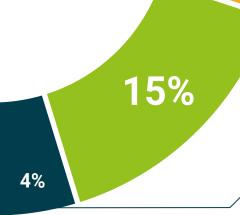


This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

### **Testing & Retesting**

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



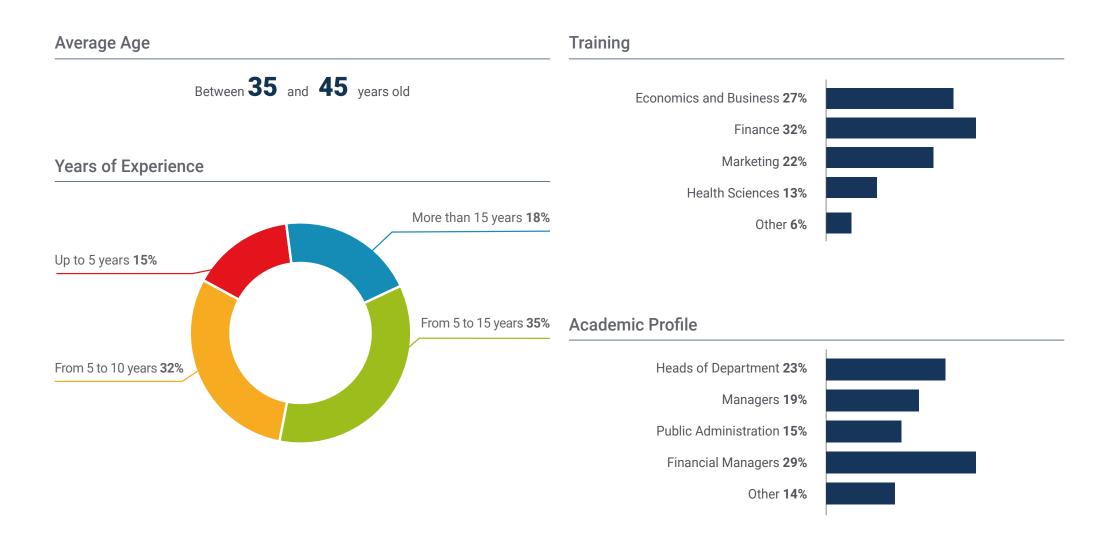


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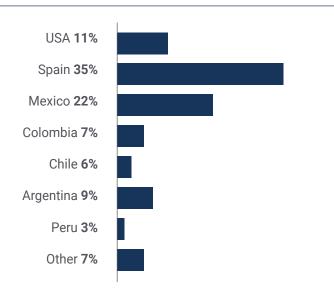




### tech 60 | Our Students' Profiles



### **Geographical Distribution**





# Francisco García

Managing director of a multinational company

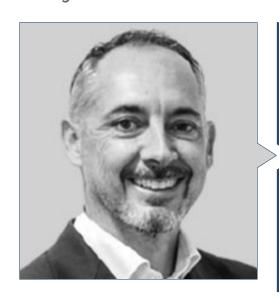
"Obtaining an integral vision of the company is fundamental to be able to apply the appropriate strategies to achieve the proposed objectives. Therefore, I had been looking for a program that would help me to strengthen my knowledge in this field for some time. Luckily, in TECH I found everything I needed: a very complete syllabus, a 100% online methodology and a high-level teaching staff"





### tech 64 | Course Management

### Management



### Mr. Domingo Folgado, Javier

- Head of Corporate Development and Investor Relations Department. WHITE INVESTING Valencia Since 2018
- Founding partner of Relianze. Valencia Since 2014
- Degree in Economics and Business Administration, specializing in Finance and Investment. University of Economics and Business Administration, Valencia 1995
- Master's Degree in Portfolio Management. Institute of Advanced Finance. Madrid. 1999
- University Specialist Course in Economic-Financial Management. Pontific University of Comillas. ICADE. Madrid. 1996
- Training in Market Risk Control (VaR) and Credit Risk (Credit Derivatives). Options & Futures Institute. 2000
- Corporate Finance Training. School of Applied Finance (AFI). Madrid. 2000
- Professor at various financial schools in Spain For 20 years

### **Professors**

### Mr. López, Adolfo

- Economist
- Master's Degree in Marketing
- He has developed his activity mainly in the field of Strategy, Marketing and Market Research Consulting
- Extensive experience in undergraduate and master's degree training at universities and business schools
- Former president of the Marketing Club in Valencia and member of the board of directors of the Iberoamerican Association of Neurosciences for Communication and Business







### Are you ready to take the leap? Excellent professional development awaits you:

The Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer) of TECH Technological University is an intensive program that prepares the professional students to face challenges and business decisions both nationally and internationally. The main objective is to promote your personal and professional growth and to help you achieve success.

If you want to improve yourself, make a positive change professionally and network with the best, this is the place for you.

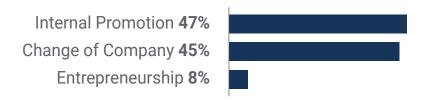
Don't miss the opportunity to acquire a higher specialization and advance in your profession until you reach success.

We are fully committed to helping you achieve the professional change you want.

### When the change occurs



### Type of change



### Salary increase

This program represents a salary increase of more than **25%** for our students.

\$57,900

A salary increase of

25.22%

\$72,500





## tech 72 | Benefits for Your Company

Developing and retaining talent in companies is the best long-term investment.



# Intellectual Capital and Talent Growth

You will bring to the company new concepts, strategies and perspectives that can bring about relevant changes in the organization.



# Retaining high-potential executives to avoid talent drain

This program strengthens the link between the company and the executive and opens new avenues for professional growth within the company.



### **Building agents of change**

You will be able to make decisions in times of uncertainty and crisis, helping the organization overcome obstacles.



### Increased international expansion possibilities

Thanks to this program, the company will come into contact with the main markets in the world economy.





### **Project Development**

Be able to work on a real project or develop new projects in the R+D or Business Development area of your company.



### Increased competitiveness

This program will equip students with the necessary skills to take on new challenges and drive the organization forward.







### tech 76 | Certificate

This **Advanced Master's Degree in Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer)** ontains the most complete and updated program on the market.

After the student has passed the evaluations, they will receive their corresponding **Advanced Master's Degree** issued by **TECH Technological University** by tracked delivery\*.

The certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the Advanced Master's Degree, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional from career evaluation committees.

Title: Advanced Master's Degree Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer)

Official No of hours: 3,000 h.





<sup>\*</sup>Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper certificate issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



# Advanced Master's Degree Global MBA (Chief Executive Officer)

» Modality: online

» Duration: 2 years

» Certificate: TECH Technological University

» Dedication: 16h/week

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

