



Advanced Master's Degree Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations

» Modality: online» Duration: 2 years

» Certificate: TECH Global University

» Credits: 120 ECTS

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

Website: www.techtitute.com/us/school-of-business/advanced-master-degree/advanced-master-degree-senior-management-advertising-public-relations

Index

Why Study at TECH? Why Our Program? Objectives Welcome p. 10 p. 4 p. 6 p. 14 06 05 Methodology Skills Structure and Content p. 28 p. 46 p. 22 80 Impact on Your Career Our Students' Profiles **Course Management** p. 54 p. 58 p. 62 Benefits for Your Company Certificate p. 66 p. 70

01 **Welcome**

Advertising and public relations are fundamental in any business, since they help to create a corporate image of great value to the public, offering the credibility and trust that consumers demand and that will encourage them to make a purchase. This is why companies today allocate a large budget to this area, as managers have understood its importance and, above all, the added value it brings to the business, which translates into new sales. However, professionals in this sector demand more complete refresher programs, in which they can find all the relevant aspects that a manager must handle in order to develop successfully in this sector. With this in mind, TECH has devised this program, which brings together the most innovative aspects of two essential areas of action in this field: Business administration and advertising and public relations. In this way, students will have the opportunity to specialize in a high-level program adapted to the needs of 21st century professionals.







tech 08 | Why Study at TECH?

At TECH Global 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. by studying 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.





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 Global 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 Advanced Master's Degree in Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations will qualify you to:



Define the latest trends in business management, taking into account the globalized environment that governs senior management criteria



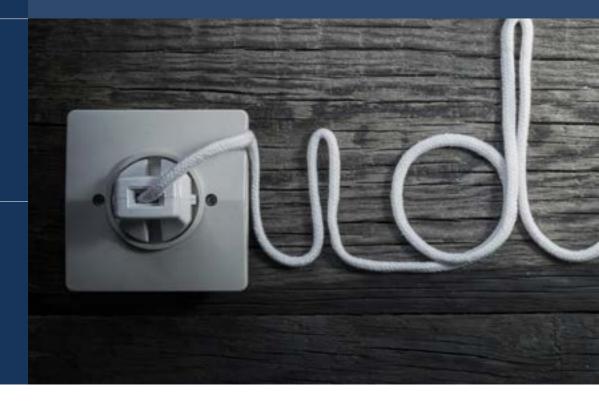
Develop strategies to carry out decision-making in a complex and unstable environment



Develop the key leadership skills that should define working professionals



Follow the sustainability criteria set by international standards when developing a business plan





Create corporate strategies that set the script for the company to follow in order to be more competitive and achieve its own objectives



Develop the essential competencies to strategically manage the business activity

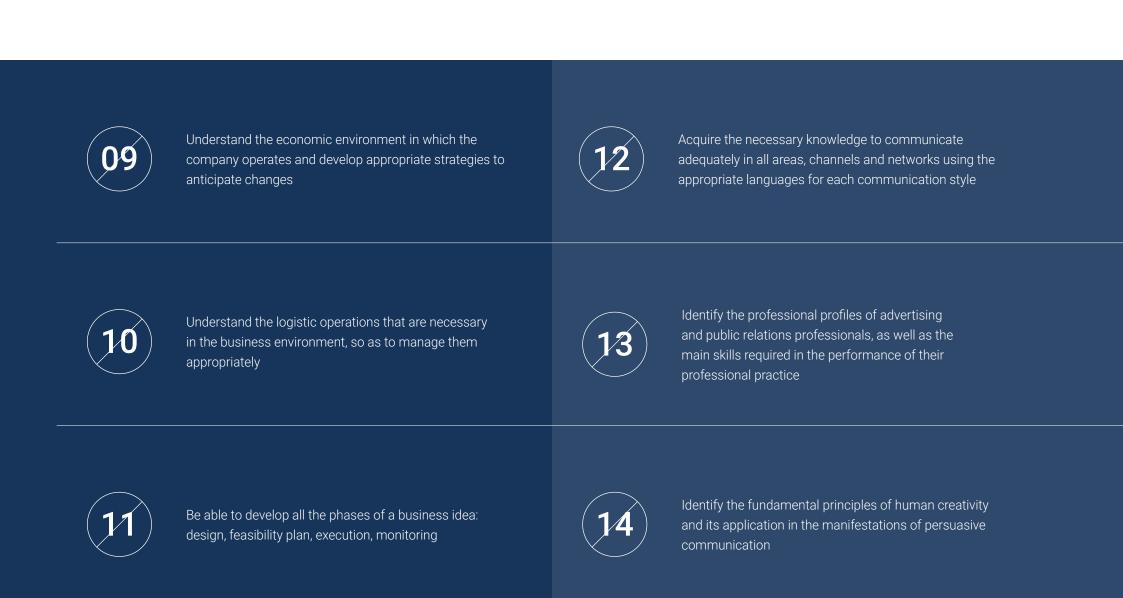


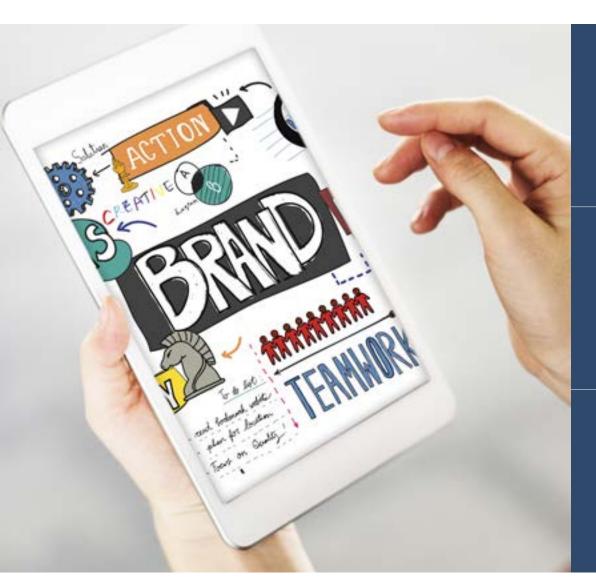


Design innovative strategies and policies to improve management and business efficiency



Understand the best way to manage the company's human resources, getting greater performance from employees that, in turn, increases the company's profits







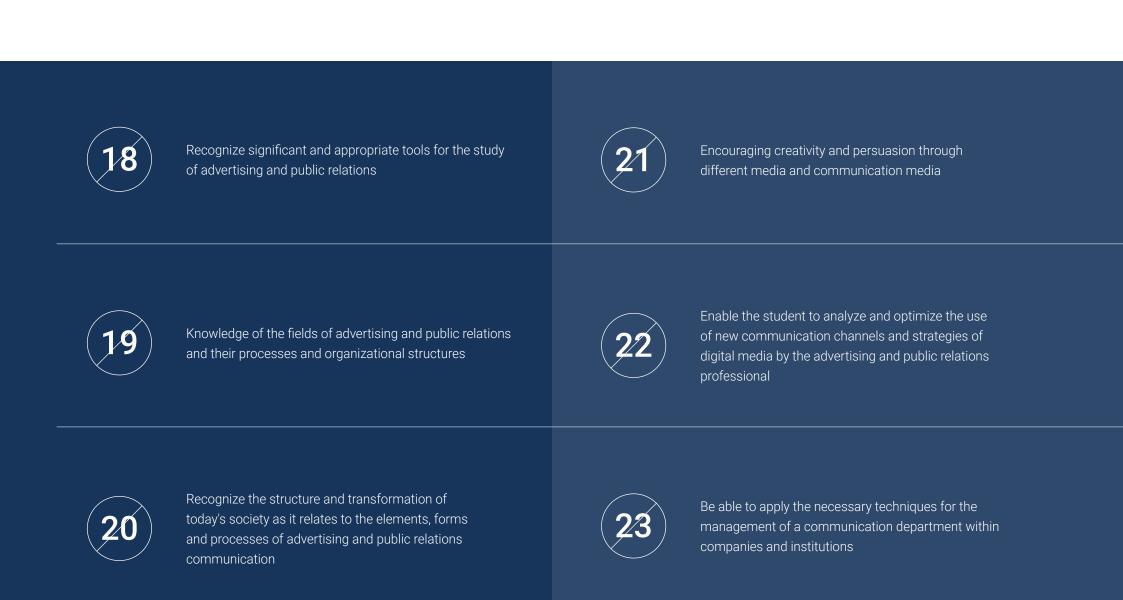
Master the elements, forms and processes of advertising languages and other forms of communication, using the knowledge of the English language, analyzing the different levels and components that make up the English linguistic system, as well as the discursive products that are framed in the different textual typologies

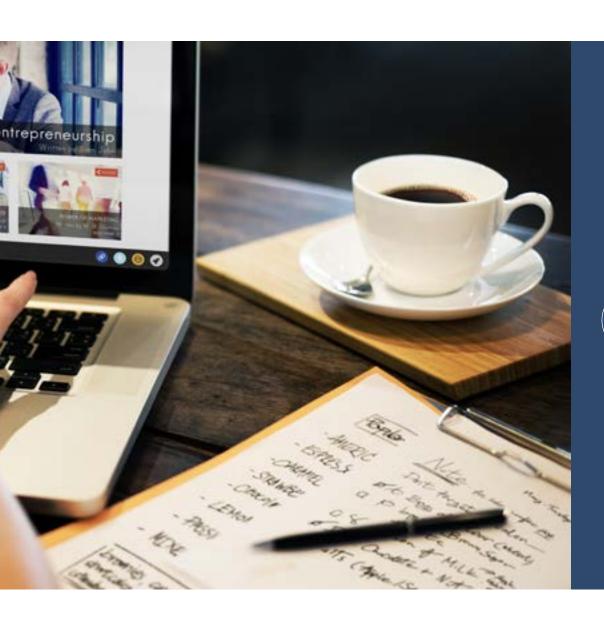


Relate advertising and public relations in a coherent manner with other social and human sciences



Recognize the elements, forms and processes of advertising languages and other forms of persuasive communication



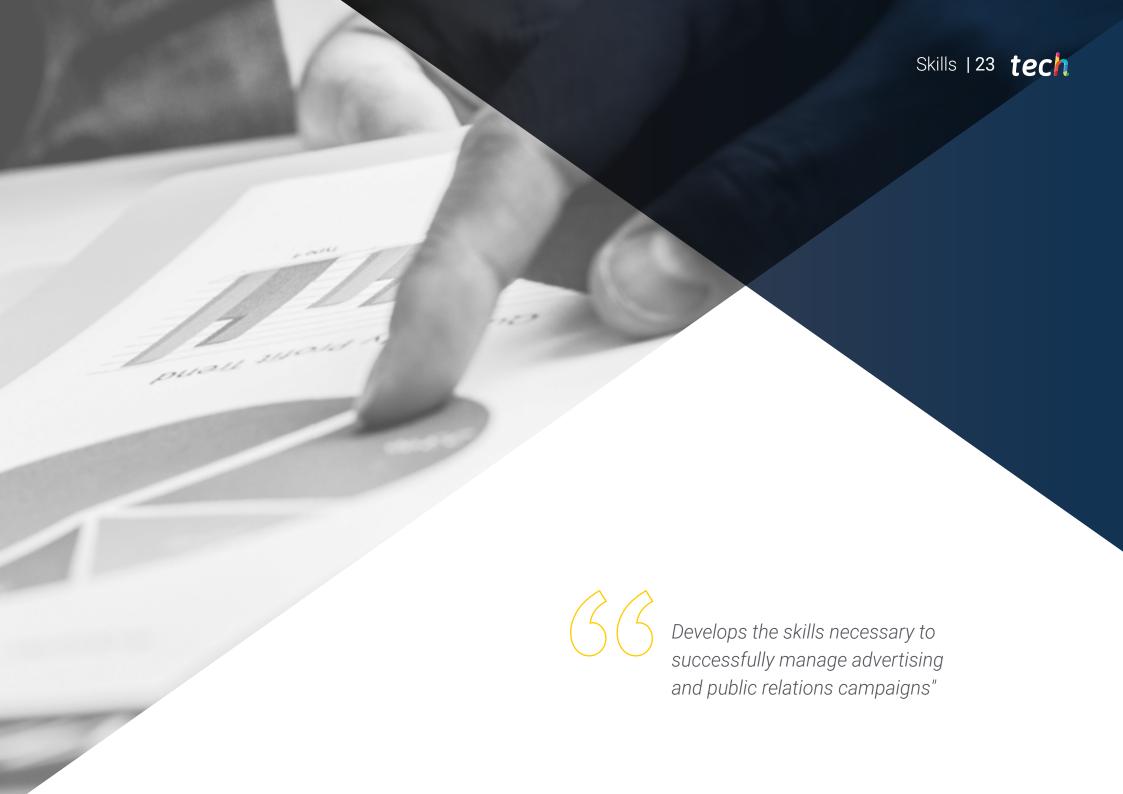




Know how to organize events in the private and public sphere, following protocol guidelines









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 processes, as well as purchasing and procurement



Be part of and lead the company's corporate and competitive strategy



03

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



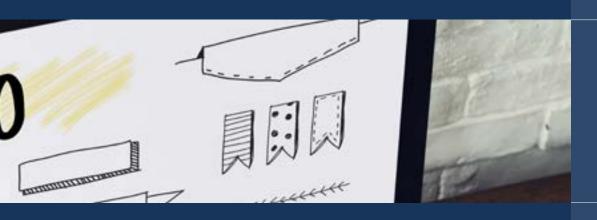
Delve into the new business models associated with information systems



Apply the most appropriate strategies to support e-commerce of the company's products



Acquire the necessary skills for the professional practice of advertising and public relations with the knowledge of all the necessary factors to perform it with quality and solvency



09

Use knowledge of the advertising medium as a starting point for projects



Focus on innovation in all processes and areas of the company



Describe the different historical moments of advertising



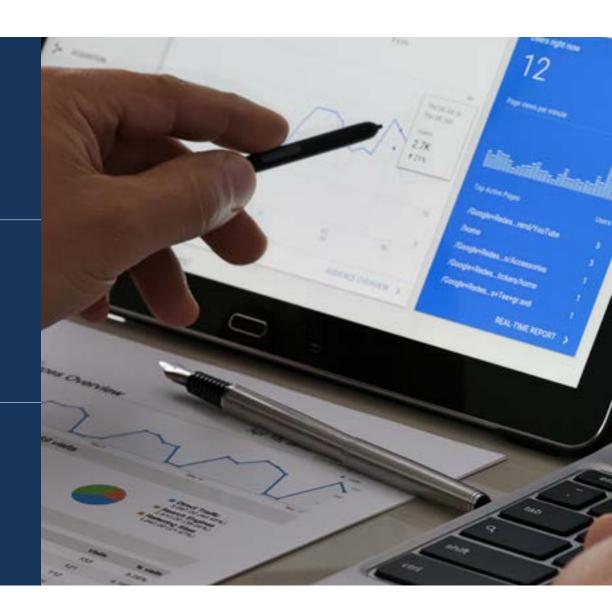
Know the competencies of the advertising and public relations fields

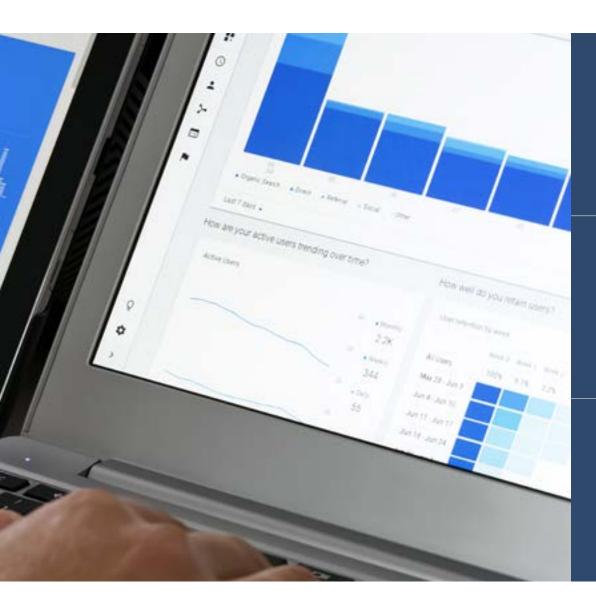


Manage the relevant aspects of public opinion



Use the most appropriate advertising language in each context







Communication in the digital environment

15

Develop a complete corporate image

16

Use psychology and creative tools necessary for advertising communication





tech 28 | Structure and Content

Syllabus

The Advanced Master's Degree in Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations of TECH Global University is an intensive program that prepares the professional 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, a multitude of practical cases will be analyzed through individual work, achieving high quality learning that you will be able to apply later to your daily practice. It is, therefore, an authentic immersion in real business situations.

This program deals in depth with the main areas of the company and is designed for managers to understand advertising and public relations management from a strategic, international and innovative perspective.

A plan focused on professional

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

This program is developed over 2 years and is divided into 18 modules:

| Module 1 | Leadership, Ethics, and CSR |
|-----------|---|
| Module 2 | Strategic Management and Executive Management |
| Module 3 | People and Talent Management |
| Module 4 | Economic and Financial Management |
| Module 5 | Operations and Logistics Management |
| Module 6 | Information Systems Management |
| Module 7 | Innovation and Project Management |
| Module 8 | Commercial Management, Marketing and Corporate Communications |
| Module 9 | Advertising Theory |
| Module 10 | Fundamentals of Public Relations |
| Module 11 | History of Advertising and Public Relations |
| Module 12 | Advertising and Public Relations Company |
| Module 13 | Introduction to the Psychology of Communication |
| Module 14 | Public Opinion |
| Module 15 | Advertising Language |
| Module 16 | Fundamentals of Communication in the Digital Environment |
| Module 17 | Corporate Identity |
| Module 18 | Creativity in Communication |



Where, When and How is it Taught?

TECH offers the possibility of developing this program completely online. During the 2 years of training, the student will be able to access all the contents in this program at any time, which will allow them to manage their own study time.

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

tech 32 | Structure and Content

Module 1. Leadership, Ethics, and CSR

1.2. Leadership 1.4. Sustainability 1.1. Globalization and Governance 1.3. Business Ethics 1.1.1. Globalization and Trends: Market 1.2.1. Intercultural Environment 1.3.1. Ethics and Integrity 1.4.1. Business and Sustainable Development 1.3.2. Ethical Behavior in Companies Internationalization Leadership and Management Social, Environmental, and Economic 1.1.2. Economic Environment and Corporate 1.2.3. Management Roles and Responsibilities 1.3.3. Deontology, Codes of Ethics and Codes Impact Governance of Conduct 1.4.3. The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. 1.1.3. Accountability or the Rendition of Accounts 1.3.4. Fraud and Corruption Prevention 1.5. Corporate Social Responsibility 1.5.1. Corporate Social Responsibility 1.5.2. Roles and Responsibilities 1.5.3. Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility Module 2. Strategic Management and Executive Management 2.1. Organizational Analysis and Design 2.3. Strategic Planning and Strategy 2.4. Strategy Models and Patterns Corporate Strategy 2.2. Formulation 2.4.1. Wealth, Value, and Return on Investments 2.1.1. Organizational Culture Corporate Level Strategy Types of Corporate Level Strategies 2.1.2. Analysis of Organizations Corporate Strategy: Methods 2.3.1. Strategic Thinking Determining the Corporate Strategy 2.1.3. Designing the Organizational Structure 2.3.2. Strategic Planning and Strategy Formulation 2.4.3. Growing and Consolidating the Corporate 2.2.4. Corporate Strategy and Reputational Image Strategy 2.3.3. Sustainability and Corporate Strategy 2.5. Strategic Management 2.6. Implementing and Executing 2.7. Director Management 2.8. Analyzing and Solving Cases/Problems 2.5.1. Mission, Vision and Strategic Values Strategy 2.7.1. Functional Integration of the Corporate 2.5.2. Balanced Scorecard/Control Panel 2.8.1. Problem Solving Methodology 2.6.1. Strategic Implementation: Objectives, 2.5.3. Analyzing, Monitoring, and Evaluating 2.7.2. ExecutiveManagement and Process Actions and Impacts 2.8.2. Case Method the Corporate Strategy Development 2.8.3. Positioning and Decision Making 2.6.2. Strategic Alignment and Supervision 2.5.4. Strategic Management and Reporting 2.7.3. Knowledge Management 2.6.3. Continuous Improvement Approach

4.12. Analyzing and Solving Cases/ Problems

4.12.1. Problem Solving Methodology 4.12.2. Case Method

| Module | 3. People and Talent Management | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| 3.1.1. O 3.1.2. Ko 3.1.3. C | Organizational Behavior Organizational Theory ey Factors for Change in Organizations Organizations Organizations Organizations Organizations Organizations Organizations | 3.2. 3.2.1. 3.2.2. 3.2.3. 3.2.4. | Strategic People Management People Management and Strategic Alignment Human Resources Strategic Plan: Design and Implementation Job Analysis: Design and Selection of People Training and Professional Development | 3.3.2. 3.3.3. | Management and Leadership Development Management Skills: 21st Century Skills and Abilities Non-Managerial Skills Map of Skills and Abilities Leadership and People Management | 3.4. 3.4.1. 3.4.2. 3.4.3. 3.4.4. | Strategic Approach |
| 3.5.1. N El 3.5.2. Et 3.5.3. C 3.5.4. Et | Alegotiation and Conflict Anagement Idegotiation Objectives Differentiating Idements Iffective Negotiation Techniques Idegotiation Techniques Idegotiation Techniques Ifficient Conflict Management: Negotiation Ind Communication | | Executive Communication Corporate Strategy and Management Communication Internal Communication: Influence and Impact Interpersonal Communication: Team Management and Skills | 3.7.1. 3.7.2. 3.7.3. | Team Management and People Performance Multicultural and Multidisciplinary Environment Team and People Management Coaching and People Performance Management Meetings: Planning and Time Management | 3.8. 3.8.1. 3.8.2. 3.8.3. | Management Models |
| Module | e 4. Economic and Financial Manage | ment | | | | | |
| 4.1. E 4.1.1. O 4.1.2. Ko 4.1.3. C | Economic Environment Organizational Theory Sey Factors for Change in Organizations Corporate Strategies, Types, and Knowledge Management | 4.2. 4.2.1. 4.2.2. 4.2.3. 4.2.4. | Executive Accounting International Accounting Framework Introduction to the Accounting Cycle Accounting Statements of the Companies Analysis of Financial Statements: Decision-making | 4.3. 4.3.1. 4.3.2. 4.3.3. | Budget and Management Control Budgetary Planning Management Control: Design and Objectives Supervision and Reporting | 4.4. 4.4.1. 4.4.2. | Company Tax Responsibility Corporate Tax Responsibility Tax Procedure: A Case-Country Approach |
| 4.5.1. Ty 4.5.2. Ri 4.5.3. In | Corporate Control Systems Types of Control Tegulatory Legislative/Compliance Tetrnal Auditing Tetrnal Auditing | | Financial Management Introduction to Financial Management Financial Management and Corporate Strategy Chief Financial Officer (CFO): Managerial Competencies | 4.7. 4.7.1. 4.7.2. 4.7.3. 4.7.4. | 9 | 4.8. 4.8.1. 4.8.2. | Corporate Financial Strategy Corporate Financial Investments Strategic Growth: Types |

4.11. Money and Capital Markets

4.11.1. Fixed Income Market 4.11.2. Equity Market

4.11.3. Valuation of Companies

4.10. Strategic Financing

4.10.1. Banking Business: Current Environment 4.10.2. Risk Analysis and Management

4.9. Macroeconomic Context

4.9.1. Macroeconomic Analysis

4.9.2. Economic Indicators

4.9.3. Economic Cycle

tech 34 | Structure and Content

| Mod | lule 5. Operations and Logistics Manag | ement | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 5.1. 5.1.1. 5.1.2. 5.1.3. | Define the Operations Strategy Supply Chain Planning and Control | 5.2. 5.2.1. 5.2.2. 5.2.3. | Purchasing Management Stock Management Warehouse Management Purchasing and Procurement Management | 5.3. 5.3.1. 5.3.2. 5.3.3. | Supply chain Management (1) Costs and Efficiency of the Operations Chain Change in Demand Patterns Change in Operations Strategy | 5.4.2. | Supply chain Management (2) Implementation Lean Manufacturing/Lean Thinking Logistics Management Purchasing |
| 5.5. | Logistical Processes | 5.6. | Logistics and Customers | 5.7. | International Logistics | 5.8. | Competing through Operations |
| 5.5.1. 5.5.2. 5.5.3. 5.5.4. | Quality, Quality Costs, and Tools | 5.6.1. 5.6.2. 5.6.3. | Demand Analysis and Forecasting Sales Forecasting and Planning Collaborative Planning, Forecasting, and Replacement | 5.7.1. 5.7.2. 5.7.3. | Customs, Export and Import processes Methods and Means of International Payment International Logistics Platforms | | Innovation in Operations as a Competitive Advantage in the Company Emerging Technologies and Sciences Information Systems in Operations |
| Mod | lule 6. Information Systems Manageme | ent | | | | | |
| 6.1. 6.1.1. 6.1.2. 6.1.3. | Information Systems Management Business Information Systems Strategic Decisions The Role of the CIO | 6.2.1. 6.2.2. 6.2.3. | Information Technology and Business Strategy Company and Industry Sector Analysis Online Business Models The Value of IT in a Company | 6.3. 6.3.1. 6.3.2. 6.3.3. | IS Strategic Planning The Process of Strategic Planning Formulating the IS Strategy Strategy Implementation Plan | 6.4. 1. 6.4.2. 6.4.3. | Information Systems and Business Intelligence CRM and Business Intelligence Business Intelligence Project Management Business Intelligence Architecture |
| 6.5. 6.5.1. 6.5.2. 6.5.3. | | 6.6. 6.6.1. 6.6.2. | 3 | 6.7. 6.7.1. 6.7.2. | E-Business Strategies Social Media Strategies Optimizing Service Channels and Customer Support | 6.8. 6.8.1. 6.8.2. 6.8.3. | , |

Internationalization

| 7.1. | Commercial Management | 7.2. | Marketing | 7.3. | Strategic Marketing Management | 7.4. | Digital Marketing Strategy |
|------------------|--|--------|---|--------|--|--------|---|
| 7.1.2. 7.1.3. | Sales Management Commercial Strategy Sales and Negotiation Techniques Management of Sales Teams | | Marketing and the Impact on the Company Basic Marketing Variables Marketing Plan | 7.3.2. | Current Trends in Marketing Marketing Tools Marketing Strategy and Communication with Customers | 7.4.2. | Approach to Digital Marketing Digital Marketing Tools Inbound Marketing and the Evolution of Digital Marketing |
| 7.5. | Sales and Communication Strategy | 7.6. | Corporate Communication | 7.7. | Corporate Communication Strategy | | |
| 7.5.2. | Positioning and Promotion Public Relations Sales and Communication Strategy | 7.6.2. | Internal and External Communication Communication Departments Communication Managers: Managerial Skills and Responsibilities | 7.7.2. | Corporate Communication Strategy Communication Plan Press Release/Clipping/Publicity Writing | | |

Module 8. Innovation and Project Management

| 8.1. | Innovation | 8.2. | Innovation Strategy | 8.3. | Business Model Design | 8.4. | Project Management |
|------------------|--|--------|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 8.1.2. 8.1.3. | Framework Concept of Innovation Types of Innovation Continuous and Discontinuous Innovation Training and Innovation | 8.2.2. | Innovation and Corporate Strategy Global Innovation Project: Design and Management Innovation Workshops | 8.3.2. 8.3.3. 8.3.4. | and Validation Lean Startup Methodology Innovative Business Initiative: Stages Financing Arrangements Model Tools: Empathy Map, Canvas Model, and Metrics Growth and Lovalty | 8.4.2. 8.4.3. 8.4.4. | Innovation Opportunities Feasibility Study and Proposal Specification Project Definition and Design Project Execution Project Closure |

tech 36 | Structure and Content

| Modul | e 9. Advertising Theory | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| 9.1.4. | Advertising Theory Introduction Basic Notions on Advertising and Marketing 9.1.2.1. Marketing 9.1.2.2. Advertising Advertising, Public Relations and Publicity Dimensions and Social Scope of Contemporary Advertising Successful Advertising: KFC | 9.2. 9.2.1. 9.2.2. 9.2.3. 9.2.4. 9.2.5. 9.2.6. | History of Advertising Introduction Origin The Industrial Revolution and Advertising The Development of the Advertising Industry Advertising in the Internet World Successful Advertising: Coca-Cola Case Study | 9.3.2. 9.3.3. 9.3.4. | Advertising and its Protagonists I: The Advertiser Introduction How the Advertising Industry Works Types of Advertisers Advertising in the Company's Organization Chart Successful Advertising: Facebook Case Study | 9.4.2. 9.4.3. 9.4.4. 9.4.5. | Advertising and its Protagonists II: Advertising Agencies Introduction The Advertising Agency: Advertising Communication Professionals The Organizational Structure of Advertising Agencies Types of Advertising Agencies Fee Management in Advertising Agencies Successful Advertising: Nike |
| 9.5.5. | The Advertising Recipient and its Context The Advertising Recipient as a Consumer Needs and Desires in Advertising | 9.6.2. 9.6.3. 9.6.4. | The Advertising Creation Process I: From Advertiser to Media Introduction Preliminary Aspects of the Advertising Creation Process The Advertising Brief or Communication Brief Creative Strategy Media Strategy 9.6.5.1. Successful Advertising: Apple | 9.7.1. 9.7.2. 9.7.3. | The Process of Advertising Creation II: Creativity and Advertising Introduction Fundamentals of Advertising Creative Work Advertising Creativity and its Communicative Statute Creative Work in Advertising Successful Advertising: Real Madrid Case Study | 9.8.1. 9.8.2. 9.8.3. 9.8.4. 9.8.5. | The Process of Advertising Creation III: Ideation and Development of the Advertising Manifesto Introduction Creative Conception and Strategy The Creative Conception Process The Ten Basic Ways of Creativity According to Lluis Bassat: Advertising Genres Advertising Formats Successful Advertising: McDonalds |
| 9.9. 9.9.1. 9.9.2. 9.9.3. 9.9.4. 9.9.5. | Advertising Media Planning Introduction Media and Planning Advertising Media and their Classification Media Planning Tools Successful Advertising: Pepsi | 9.10.1 9.10.2 9.10.3 9.10.4 | Advertising, Society and Culture Introduction The Relationship between Advertising and Society Advertising and Emotions Advertising, Subjects and Things Successful Advertising: Burger King | | | | |

| Module 10. Fundamentals of Public Relations | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| 10.1. Theoretical Framework of Public Relations 10.1.1. Introduction 10.1.2. Public Relations Research 10.1.3. Main Public Relations Theorists 10.1.4. Public Relations and Related Items 10.1.5. Definition of Public Relations | 10.2. Evolution Over Time 10.2.1. Stages 10.2.2. The Origin of Public Relations 10.2.3. Trends in Public Relations | 10.3. External Communication 10.3.1. Characteristics and Audiences 10.3.2. Media Relations 10.3.3. Provision of Information | 10.4. Internal Communication 10.4.1. Introduction 10.4.2. Functions and Objectives 10.4.3. Types of Internal Communication 10.4.4. Internal Communication Tools | | |
| 10.5. Public Relations and Public Opinion 10.5.1. Powerful Media Image 10.5.2. The limited Influence of the Media 10.5.3. Structural Effects on the Company | 10.6. International Public Relations 10.6.1. Characteristics of the International Society 10.6.2. Definition 10.6.3. The Role of International Public Relations 10.6.4. Types of Actions | 10.7. Public Relations and Crisis 10.7.1. The Organization in the Face of a Crisis 10.7.2. Characteristics of Crises 10.7.3. Crisis Typologies | 10.8. Stages of Crisis 10.8.1. Preliminary Phase 10.8.2. Acute Phase 10.8.3. Chronic Phase 10.8.4. Post-traumatic Phase | | |
| 10.9. Preparation of a Crisis Plan 10.9.1. Analysis of Possible Problems 10.9.2. Plan 10.9.3. Adequacy of Personnel | 10.10. Communication Technologies in Crises 10.10.1. Advantages 10.10.2. Disadvantages 10.10.3. Tools | | | | |

tech 38 | Structure and Content

Module 11. History of Advertising and Public Relations

11.1. Advertising Activity before the Printing Press

- 11.1.1. Advertising in its Most Primitive Forms
- 11.1.2. First Manifestations
- 11.1.3. The Old World

11.2. From the Printing Press to the Industrial Revolution

- 11.2.1. Some Aspects that Contributed to the Emergence of the Printing Press in Europe
- 11.2.2. First Expressions: Brochures and Posters
- 11.2.3. Brands and Labels
- 11.2.4. The Loud and Talkative Advertisements
- 11.2.5. The Sign and the Commercial Mural
- 11.2.6. The Birth of a New Media
- 11.2.7. Communication and Power: Controlling Persuasion

11.3. The Revolutions

- 11.3.1. Advertising and the Industrial Revolution
- 11.3.2. The Long and Tortuous Road to Press Freedom
- 11.3.3. From Propaganda to Advertising
- 11.3.4. Propaganda and Political Advertising: Concepts
- 11.3.5. Characteristics of this Advertisement
- 11.3.6. The Industrial Revolution in the Birth of Commercial Advertising

11.4. Birth of Advertising

- 11.4.1. The Origin of Commercial Advertising
- 11.4.2. The Technological Revolution
- 11.4.3. Printing Systems
- 11.4.4. The Paper
- 11.4.5. Photography
- 11.4.6. The Telegraph
- 11.4.7. Print Advertising
- 11.4.8. Posters

11.5. Consolidation of Advertising Activity

- 11.5.1. Economic Factors between 1848-1914
- 11.5.2. New Forms of Commercialization
- 11.5.3. Newspapers
- 11.5.4. Magazines
- 11.5.5. The Art of the Poster
- 11.5.6. Fundamentals of Modern Advertising
- 11.5.7. American Advertising Agencies
- 11.5.8. Advertising Technique and Craftsmanship

11.6. Advertising Between Two Wars

- 11.6.1. Characteristics of the Period 1914-1950
- 11.6.2. Advertising in World War I
- 11.6.3. Consequences of World War I on Advertising
- 11.6.4. Advertising Campaigns in the Second World War
- 11.6.5. Consequences of World War II on Advertising
- 11.6.6. Advertising Media
- 11.6.7. Poster and Advertising Graphic Design
- 11.6.8. Outdoor Advertising
- 11.6.9. The Cinema
- 11.6.10. Cinema as a Means of Persuasion
- 11.6.11. The Radio
- 11.6.12. Commercial Radio

11.7. The Development of the Advertising Technique

- 11.7.1. Advertising Activity between 1914 and 1950
- 11.7.2. Advertising Organization
- 11.7.3. Agencies and Styles

11.8. Electronic Advertising

- 11.8.1. TV. The Third Dimension of Advertising
- 11.8.2. Advertising in the 1950s and 1960s
- 11.8.3. The Arrival of Television

11.9. Current Advertising

- 11.9.1. Introduction
- 11.9.2. The Current Advertising Context: A Technological Perspective
- 11.9.3. Main Challenges of Today's Advertising Communication
- 11.9.4. Main Opportunities in Today's Advertising Communication

11.10. History of Public Relations

- 11.10.1. The Origins
- 11.10.2. Bernays and his Contributions
- 11.10.3. Expansion: PR in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century

Module 12. Advertising and Public Relations Company

12.1. Structure of Advertising and/or Public Relations Agencies

- 12.1.1. Structure 12.1.2. Functions
- 12.1.3. Agency Selection

12.2. Economic Management of the Agency

- 12.2.1. Types of Legal Form 12.2.2. Business Model
- 12.2.3. Project Development and Control

12.3. Economic Relations in the Advertising Business

- 12.3.1. Economic Relationships with Advertisers
- 12.3.2. Economic Relationships with Employees and Partners
- 12.3.3. Individual Entrepreneur and Self-Employed

12.4. The Operating Account of the Advertising Agency

- 12.4.1. Investment, Revenue and Turnover
 - 12.4.1.1. Expenses
 - 12.4.1.2. Personal
 - 12.4.1.3. Rent
 - 12.4.1.4. Amortization
 - 12.4.1.5. Non-billable Expenses
 - 12.4.1.6. Prospecting
 - 12.4.1.7. Delinquency
 - 12.4.1.8. Financial Expenses
- 12.4.2. Results
- 12.4.3. Annual Budget

12.5. The Link Between Advertising and Public Relations

- 12.5.1. In Relation to the Objectives
- 12.5.2. Regarding the Target Audience of the Activity
- 12.5.3. On the Selection of Media and Supports

12.6. Remuneration Systems

- 12.6.1. Remuneration of Agencies
- 12.6.2. Accounting Dimension of the Agency
- 12.6.3. Determination of the Budget

12.7. Relations with External Stakeholders

- 12.7.1. Advertising Agency Relations
- 12.7.2. Media Agency Relations
- 12.7.3. End Consumer Agency Relations

12.8. Types of Growth Strategies

- 12.8.1. Holdings
- 12.8.2. Value Chain
- 12.8.3. Challenges of Organizational Growth

12.9. Internal Organization Chart of an Advertising Agency

- 12.9.1. Agency Management Model
- 12.9.2. Accounts Department
- 12.9.3. Creative Department
- 12.9.4. Media Department
- 12.9.5. Production Department

12.10. Team Management

- 12.10.1. Motivation
- 12.10.2. Change Management and Leadership
- 12.10.3. Internal Communication

tech 40 | Structure and Content

Module 13. Introduction to the Psychology of Communication

13.1. History of Psychology

- 13.1.1. Introduction
- 13.1.2. We Begin with the Study of Psychology
- 13.1.3. Science in Evolution. Historical and Paradigmatic Changes
- 13.1.4. Paradigms and Stages in Psychology
- 13.1.5. Cognitive Science

13.2. Social Psychology

- 13.2.1. Introduction
- 13.2.2. Beginning with the Study of Social Psychology: The Influence of Social Psychology
- 13.2.3. Empathy, Altruism and Helping Behavior

13.3. Social Cognition

- 13.3.1. Introduction
- 13.3.2. Thinking and Knowing, Vital Necessities
- 13.3.3. Social Cognition
- 13.3.4. Organizing Information
- 13.3.5. Prototypical or Categorical Thinking
- 13.3.6. The Mistakes We Make in Thinking: Inferential Biases
- 13.3.7. Automatic Information Processing

13.4. Personality Psychology

- 13.4.1. Introduction
- 13.4.2. What is the Self? Identity and Personality
- 13.4.3. Self-awareness
- 13.4.4. Self-esteem
- 13.4.5. Self-knowledge
- 13.4.6. Interpersonal Variables in Personality Shaping
- 13.4.7. Macro-social Variables in the Configuration of Personality
- 13.4.8. A New Perspective in the Study of Personality. Narrative Personality

13.5. Emotions

- 13.5.1. Introduction
- 13.5.2. What do we Talk about When we Get Excited?
- 13.5.3. The Nature of Emotions 13.5.3.1. Emotion as Preparation for Action
- 13.5.4. Emotions and Personality
- 13.5.5. From another Perspective. Social Emotions

13.6. Psychology of Communication. Persuasion and Attitude Change

- 13.6.1. Introduction
- 13.6.2. Attitudes
- 13.6.3. Historical Models in the Study of Persuasive Communication
- 13.6.4. The Probability of Elaboration Model
- 13.6.5. Communication Processes through the Media
 - 13.6.5.1. A Historical Perspective

13.7. The Sender

- 13.7.1. Introduction
- 13.7.2. The Source of Persuasive Communication
- 13.7.3. Source Characteristics. Credibility
- 13.7.4. Source Characteristics. The Appeal
- 13.7.5. Emitter Characteristics. The Power
- 13.7.6. Processes in Persuasive Communication.
 Mechanisms Based on Primary Cognition
- 13.7.7. New Processes in Communication.

 Mechanisms Based on Secondary Cognition

13.8. The Message

- 13.8.1. Introduction
- 13.8.2. We Begin by Studying the Composition of the Message
- 13.8.3. Types of Messages: Rational vs. Emotional Messages
- 13.8.4. Emotional Messaging and Communication: Fear Inducing Messages

13.9. The Receiver

- 13.9.1. Introduction
- 13.9.2. The Role of the Recipient according to the Elaboration Probability Model
- 13.9.3. Recipient Needs and Motives: Their Impact on Attitude Change
- 13.9.4. Need for Esteem and Communication

13.10. New Approaches to the Study of Communication

- 13.10.1. Introduction
- 13.10.2. Non-conscious Processing of Information. Automatic Processes
- 13.10.3. Measuring Automatic Processes in Communication
- 13.10.4. First Steps in the New Paradigms
- 13.10.5. Theories of Dual Processing Systems
 13.10.5.1. Main Limitations of Dual Systems
 Theories

Module 14. Public Opinion 14.1. The Concept of Public Opinion 14.2. Theoretical Framework of Public 14.3. Social Psychology and Public 14.4. Media Influence Models Opinion Opinion 14.1.1. Introduction 14.4.1. Introduction 14.1.2. Definition 14.4.2. Media Influence Models 14.3.1. Introduction 14.2.1. Introduction 14.1.3. Public Opinion as a Rational Phenomenon 14.4.3. Types of Media Effects 14.2.2. Perspectives on the Discipline of Public 14.3.2. Psychosocial Variables in the Relationship and as a Form of Social Control 14.4.4. Research on Media Effects Opinion in the 20th Century of Persuasive Entities with their Public 14.1.4. Phases in the Growth of Public Opinion 14.4.5. The Power of the Media 14.2.3. Twentieth Century Authors 14.3.3. The Name as a Discipline 14.2.4. Walter Lippmann: Biased Public Opinion 14.3.4. Conformism 14.1.5. The 20th Century 14.2.5. Jürgen Habermas: The Political Value Perspective 14.2.6. Niklas Luhmann: Public Opinion as a Communicative Modality 14.5. Public Opinion and Political 14.7. Government and Public Opinion 14.8. The Political Intermediation 14.6. Public Opinion and Elections Communication of the Press 14.6.1. Introduction 14.7.1. Introduction 14.6.2. Do Election Campaigns Influence Public 14.7.2. Representatives and their Constituents 14.5.1. Introduction 14.8.1. Introduction Opinion? 14.7.3. Political Parties and Public Opinion 14.5.2. Electoral Political Communication. 14.8.2. Journalists as Political Intermediaries 14.6.3. The Effect of the Media in Election 14.7.4. Public Policies as an Expression of the Propaganda 14.8.3. Dysfunctions of Journalistic Intermediation Campaigns as a Reinforcement of Opinions Government's Action 14.5.3. Government Political Communication 14.8.4. Réliance on Journalists as Intermediaries 14.6.4. Bandwagon and Underdog Effects 14.9. Public Sphere and Emerging 14.10. Methods and Techniques Models of Democracy for Public Opinion Research 14.9.1. Introduction 14.10.1. Introduction 14.9.2. The Public Sphere in the Information Society 14.10.2. Opinion Polls 14.9.3. The Public Sphere in the Information Society 14.10.3. Types of Surveys 14.9.4. Emerging Models of Democracy 14.10.4. Analysis

tech 42 | Structure and Content

Module 15. Advertising Language

15.1. Thinking and Writing: Definition

- 15.1.1. Definition of Copywriting
- 15.1.2. Historical Background of Advertising Copywriting and Phases of Professionalization

15.2. Copywriting and Creativity

- 15.2.1. Conditions of the Copywriting Process
- 15.2.2. Linguistic Competence
- 15.2.3. Functions of the Copywriter 15.2.3.1. Definition of the Functions of the Copywriter

15.3. The Principle of Coherence and Campaign Conceptualization

- 15.3.1. The Principle of Campaign Unity
- 15.3.2. The Creative Team
- 15.3.3. The Conceptualization Process: Hidden Creativity
- 15.3.4. What is a Concept?
- 15.3.5. Applications of the Conceptualization Process
- 15.3.6. The Advertising Concept
- 15.3.7. Utility and Advantages of the Advertising Concept

15.4. Advertising and Rhetoric

- 15.4.1. Copywriting and Rhetoric
- 15.4.2. Placing Rhetoric
- 15.4.3. The Phases of Rhetoric 15.4.3.1. Advertising Discourse and Classical Rhetorical Discourse 15.4.3.2. Topoi and Reason Why as Argumentation

15.5. Fundamentals and Characteristics of Copywriting

- 15.5.1. Correction
- 15.5.2. Adaptation
- 15.5.3. Efficiency
- 15.5.4. Characteristics of Copywriting
- 15.5.5. Morphological: Nominalization
- 15.5.6. Syntactics: Destructuring
- 15.5.7. Graphics: Emphatic Punctuation

15.6. Argumentation Strategies

- 15.6.1. Description
- 15.6.2. The Enthymeme
- 15.6.3. Narration
- 15.6.4. Intertextuality

15.7. Styles and Slogans in Copywriting

- 15.7.1. The Length of the Sentence
- 15.7.2. The Styles
- 15.7.3. The Slogan
- 15.7.4. A Phrase of Wartime Origin
- 15.7.5. The Characteristics of the Slogan
- 15.7.6. The Elocution of the Slogan
- 15.7.7. The Forms of the Slogan
- 15.7.8. The Functions of the Slogan

15.8. Principles of Applied Copywriting and the Reason Why+USP Pairing

- 15.8.1. Rigor, Clarity, Accuracy
- 15.8.2. Synthesis and Simplicity
- 15.8.3. Advertising Text Constraints
- 15.8.4. Application of the Reason Why + USP Pairing

15.9. Copywriting in Conventional and Non-Conventional Media

- 15.9.1. The Division Above-the-line/Below-the-line 15.9.2. Integration: Overcoming the ATL- BTL
- Controversy
- 15.9.3. Television Copywriting
- 15.9.4. Radio Copywriting
- 15.9.5. Press Copywriting
- 15.9.6. Copywriting for Outdoor Media
- 15.9.7. Copywriting in Non-Conventional Media
- 15.9.8. Direct Marketing Copywriting
- 15.9.9. Interactive Media Copywriting

15.10. Criteria for the Evaluation of an Advertising Text and Other Writing Cases

- 15.10.1. Classical Models of Advertising Analysis
- 15.10.2. Impact and Relevance
- 15.10.3. The Checklist of the Writer
- 15.10.4. Translation and Adaptation of Advertising
- 15.10.5. New Technologies, New Languages
- 15.10.6. Writing in Web 2.0
- 15.10.7. Naming, Guerrilla Advertising and Other Copywriting Cases

| 16.1. Web 2.0 or the Social Web16.1.1. Organization in the Age of Conversation16.1.2. Web 2.0 is all about People16.1.3. Digital Environment and New Communication Formats | 16.2. Digital Communication and Reputation 16.2.1. Online Reputation Report 16.2.2. Etiquette and Best Practices in Social Networking 16.2.3. Branding and 2.0 Networks | 16.3. Online Reputation Plan Design and Planning 16.3.1. Overview of the Main Social Media 16.3.2. Brand Reputation Plan 16.3.3. General Metrics, ROI, and Social CRM 16.3.4. Online Crisis and Reputational SEO | 16.4. Generalist, Professional and Microblogging Platforms16.4.1. Facebook16.4.2. LinkedIn16.4.3. Twitter |
|---|--|--|--|
| 16.5. Video, Image, and Mobility Platforms 16.5.1. YouTube 16.5.2. Instagram 16.5.3. Flickr 16.5.4. Vimeo 16.5.5 Pinterest | 16.6. Content Strategy and Storytelling 16.6.1. Corporate Blogging 16.6.2. Content Marketing Strategy 16.6.3. Creating a Content Plan 16.6.4. Content Curation Strategy | 16.7. Social Media Strategies 16.7.1. Corporate PR and Social Media 16.7.2. Defining the Strategy to be Applied in Each Medium 16.7.3. Analysis and Evaluation of Results | 16.8. Community Administration 16.8.1. Roles, Tasks and Responsibilities of the Community Administration 16.8.2. Social Media Manager 16.8.3. Social Media Strategist |
| 16.9. Social Media Plan 16.9.1. Designing a Social Media Plan 16.9.2. Schedule, Budget, Expectations and Follow-up 16.9.3. Contingency Protocol in Case of Crisis | 16.10. Online Monitoring Tools 16.10.1. Management Tools and Desktop Applications 16.10.2. Monitoring and Research Tools | | |

tech 44 | Structure and Content

17.9.5. Promotional Types and Techniques

Module 17. Corporate Identity 17.1. The Importance of Image in 17.2. Research Techniques in Corporate 17.3. Image Audit and Strategy 17.4. Corporate Culture Businesses **Image** 17.3.1. What is Image Audit? 17.4.1. What is Corporate Culture? 17.4.2. Factors Involved in Corporate Culture 17.3.2. Guidelines 17.1.1. What is Corporate Image? 17.2.1. Introduction 17.3.3. Audit Methodology 17.4.3. Functions of Corporate Culture 17.2.2. The study of the Company's Image 17.1.2. Differences between Corporate Identity and 17.4.4. Types of Corporate Culture 17.3.4. Strategic Planning 17.2.3. Corporate Image Research Techniques Corporate Image 17.1.3. Where can the Corporate Image be 17.2.4. Qualitative Image Study Techniques Manifested? 17.2.5. Types of Quantitative Techniques 17.1.4. Situations of Corporate Image Change. Why Get a Good Corporate Image? 17.5. Corporate Social Responsibility 17.6. Corporate Visual Identity and 17.7. Brand Image and Positioning 17.8. Image Management through and Corporate Reputation **Crisis Communication** Naming 17.7.1. The Origins of Trademarks 17.7.2. What is a Brand? 17.5.1. CSR: Concept and Application of the 17.6.1. Corporate Visual Identity Strategies 17.8.1. Strategic Communication Plan 17.7.3. The Need to Build a Brand 17.8.2. When it All Goes Wrong: Crisis 17.6.2. Basic Elements Company 17.7.4. Brand Image and Positioning 17.5.2. Guidelines for Integrating CSR into 17.6.3. Basic Principles Communication 17.7.5. The Value of Brands Businesses 17.6.4. Preparation of the Manual 17.8.3. Cases 17.5.3. CSR Communication 17.6.5. The Naming 17.5.4. Corporate Reputation 17.9. The Influence of Promotions 17.10. Distribution and Image on Corporate Image of the Point of Sale 17.9.1. The New Advertising Industry Landscape 17.10.1. The Main Players in Commercial 17.9.2. The Marketing Promotion Distribution 17.9.3. Features 17.10.2. The Image of Retail Distribution Companies 17.9.4. Dangers through Positioning

17.10.3. Through its Name and Logo

| Module 18. Creativity in Communication | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 18.1. To Create is to Think 18.1.1. The Art of Thinking 18.1.2. Creative Thinking and Creativity 18.1.3. Thought and Brain 18.1.4. The Lines of Research on Creativity: Systematization | 18.2. Nature of the Creative Process 18.2.1. Nature of Creativity 18.2.2. The Notion of Creativity: Creation and Creativity 18.2.3. The Creation of Ideas for Persuasive Communication 18.2.4. Nature of the Creative Process in Advertising | 18.3. The Invention 18.3.1. Evolution and Historical Analysis of the Creation Process 18.3.2. Nature of the Classical Canon of Invention 18.3.3. The Classical View of Inspiration in the Origin of Ideas 18.3.4. Invention, Inspiration, Persuasion | 18.4. Rhetoric and Persuasive Communication 18.4.1. Rhetoric and Advertising 18.4.2. The Rhetorical Parts of Persuasive Communication 18.4.3. Rhetorical Figures 18.4.4. Rhetorical Laws and Functions of Advertising Language | | |
| 18.5. Creative Behavior and Personality 18.5.1. Creativity as a Personal Characteristic, as a Product and as a Process 18.5.2. Creative Behavior and Motivation 18.5.3. Perception and Creative Thinking 18.5.4. Elements of Creativity | 18.6. Creative Skills and Abilities 18.6.1. Thinking Systems and Models of Creative Intelligence 18.6.2. Guilford'sThree-Dimensional Model of Intellectual Structure 18.6.3. Interaction Between Factors and Intellectual Capabilities 18.6.4. Creative Skills 18.6.5. Creative Capabilities | 18.7. The Phases of the Creative Process 18.7.1. Creativity as a Process 18.7.2. The Phases of the Creative Process 18.7.3. The Phases of the Creative Process in Advertising | 18.8. Troubleshooting18.8.1. Creativity and Problem Solving18.8.2. Perceptual Blocks and Emotional Blocks18.8.3. Methodology of Invention: Creative Programs and Methods | | |
| 18.9. The Methods of Creative Thinking 18.9.1. Brainstorming as a Model of Idea Creation 18.9.2. Vertical Thinking and Lateral Thinking 18.9.3. Methodology of Invention: Creative Programs and Methods | 18.10. Creativity and Advertising Communication 18.10.1. The Creative Process as a Specific Product of Advertising Communication 18.10.2. Nature of the Creative Process in Advertising: Creativity and the Creative Advertising Process 18.10.3. Methodological Principles and Effects of Advertising Creation 18.10.4. Advertising Creation: From Problem to Solution 18.10.5. Creativity and Persuasive Communication | | | | |



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 48 | 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 50 | Methodology

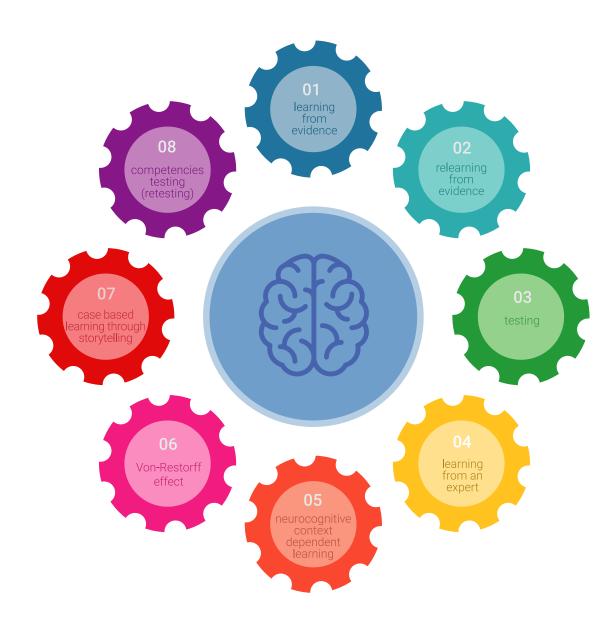
TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

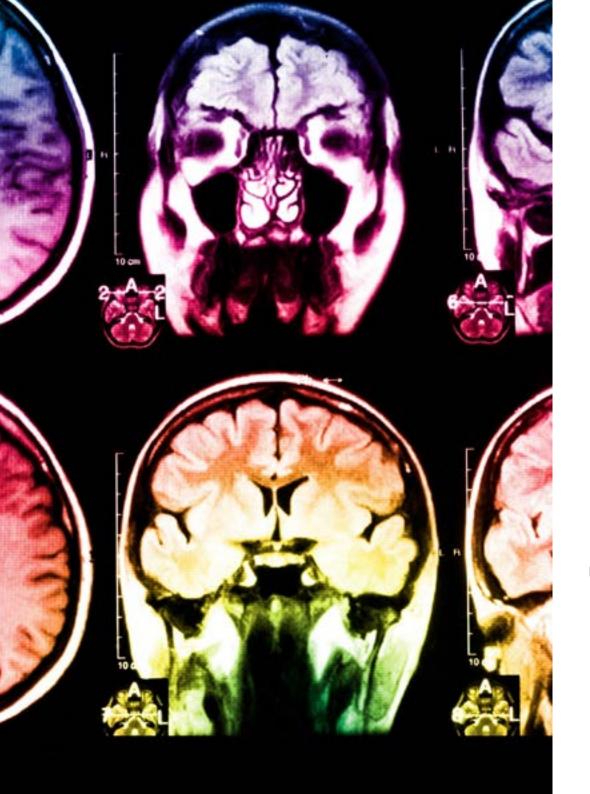
We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

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 | 51 **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 52 | 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.



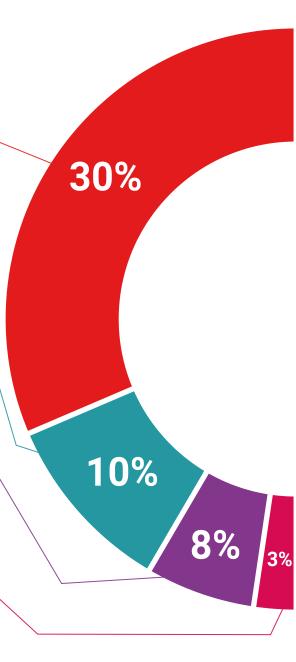
Management Skills Exercises

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.

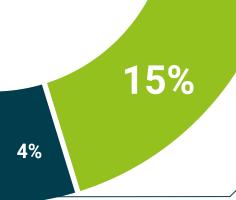


This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

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.



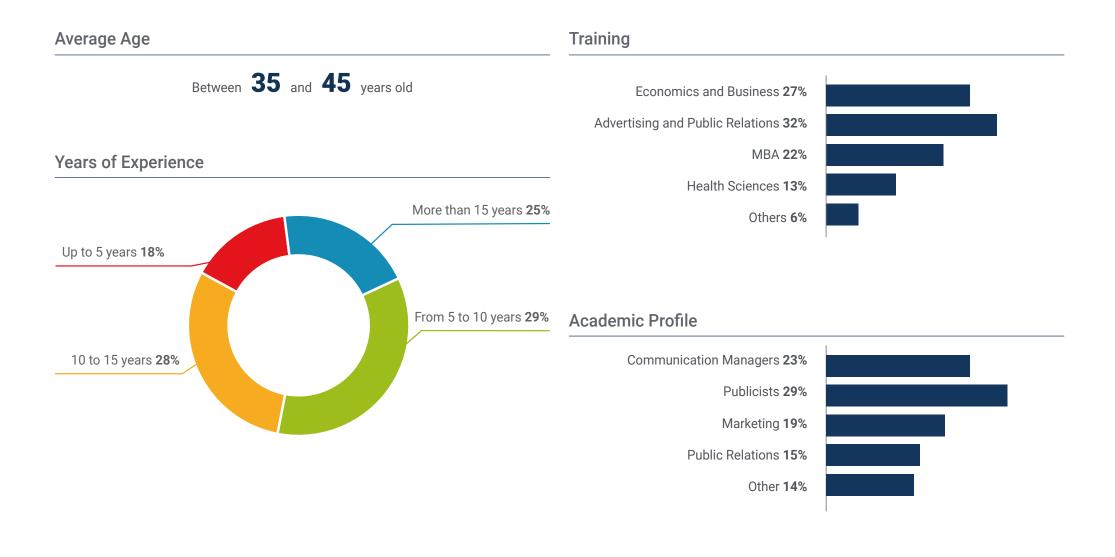


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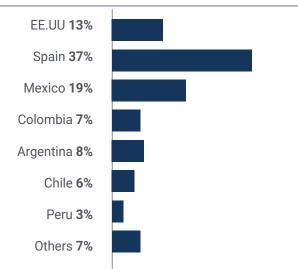




tech 56 | Our Students' Profiles



Geographical Distribution





Leticia Palombo

Advertising and PR Director

"The completion of this program has been indispensable for me to specialize in a sector in which I had always wanted to work. Thus, this Advanced Master's Degree in Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations has been fundamental for my career, and I have been able to acquire the necessary knowledge to get my current job. Without a doubt, I would choose TECH again to continue my studies"





International Guest Director

Amanda Coffee is a leading communications and public relations expert, with a career marked by her leadership in global media relations management. As Director of Global Media Relations at Under Armour, she has specialized in coordinating media relations for the CEO, as well as leading brand communications and establishing strategic partnerships. In fact, her focus has been on cocreating narratives with athletes associated with the brand, highlighting the innovation, performance and style that Under Armour has promoted.

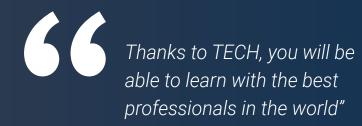
In addition, throughout her career, she has accumulated solid experience in corporate communications management for large multinationals. For example, she has held the position of Director of Global Corporate Affairs at PayPal Holdings, Inc. where she managed global communications tactics, earned media and executive social media, overseeing the company's employer brand. She has also played a pivotal role as Corporate Communications Leader at eBay Inc. working on retail innovation issues. In addition, she is an outstanding Media Consultant for the American Association of University Women (AAUW), a non-profit organization.

Amanda Coffee has also demonstrated her ability in the academic and professional environment, with her participation in high-impact projects. Her work in the creation of communication models for important launches and her ability to manage complex relationships have been key elements in her success. She has also been recognized internationally for her ability to manage and enhance the visibility of brands through innovative strategies. In this sense, she continues to influence the field of communications and public relations, bringing her experience and knowledge to each new challenge.



Ms. Coffee, Amanda

- Director of Global Media Relations, Under Armour, New York, USA
- Director of Global Corporate Communications at Paypal, Inc.
- Corporate Communications Leader at eBay Inc.
- Media Consultant for the American Association of University Women
- Client Staff Assistant and Technology Public Relations Intern at Burson-Marsteller
- B.A. in Mass Communications from the University of California







Get the job improvement you want thanks to the specialization that TECH offers you with this Advanced Master's Degree

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

The Advanced Master's Degree in Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations of TECH Global University is an intensive program that prepares students to face challenges and business decisions, both nationally and internationally. Its main objective is to promote your personal and professional growth and to help you achieve success.

Therefore, those who wish to improve themselves, achieve a Generating Positive Change at a professional level and interact with the best, will find their place at TECH.

Most of the students of this Advanced Master's Degree have achieved a job promotion in a short period of time.

When the change occurs

During the program

21%

During the first year

53%

After 2 years

26%

Type of change

Internal Promotion **35**%
Change of Company **35**%
Entrepreneurship **30**%

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 68 | Benefits for Your Company

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



Intellectual Capital and Talent Growth

The executive will introduce the company to new concepts, strategies, and perspectives that can bring about significant changes in the organization.



Retaining high-potential managers Avoiding 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

The manager 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

The manager will be able to work on a real project or develop new projects in the R&D or Business Development area of his or her company.



Increased competitiveness

This Advanced Master's Degree will equip students with the necessary skills to take on new challenges and thus drive the organization forward.





tech 72 | Certificate

This program will allow you to obtain your **Advanced Master's Degree diploma in Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra (*official bulletin*). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

Mr./Ms. ______ with identification document ______ has successfully passed and obtained the title of:

Advanced Master's Degree in Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations

This is a program of 3,000 hours of duration equivalent to 120 ECTS, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH Global University is a university officially recognized by the Government of Andorra on the 31st of January of 2024, which belongs to the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

In Andorra la Vella, on the 28th of February of 2024

This **TECH Global University** title is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: Advanced Master's Degree in Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations

Modality: online

Duration: 2 years

Accreditation: 120 ECTS





^{*}Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



Advanced Master's Degree

Senior Management in Advertising and Public Relations

» Modality: online

» Duration: 2 years

» Certificate: TECH Global University

» Credits: 120 ECTS

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

