





## Hybrid Executive Master's Degree

**Business Consulting** 

Modality: Hybrid (online + Internship)

Duration: 12 months.

Certificate: TECH Global University

Accreditation: 60 + 4 ECTS

Website: www.techtitute.com/us/school-of-business/hybrid-executive-master-degree/hybrid-executive-master-degree-business-consulting

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## tech 06 | Introduction

According to the World Economic Forum's latest Global Competitiveness Report, companies that have invested in Business Consulting have been more likely to adopt innovative practices and improve their competitive position in the global market. In this context, organizations are looking to incorporate highly specialized professionals in this area into their organization charts. To make the most of these job opportunities, experts need to update their knowledge in order to provide top-quality services.

Within this framework, TECH presents a pioneering Hybrid Executive Master's Degree in Business Consulting. Designed by experts in this field, the academic itinerary will delve deeply into issues such as Corporate Finance, Financial Function or Methodologies for the Digital Transformation of companies. Likewise, the syllabus will provide graduates with the most innovative tools for resource estimation (among which Top-Down, Delphi estimation and Bottom UP stand out). At the same time, students will acquire advanced skills to adapt quickly to changes in the business environment and adjust strategies accordingly to meet the needs of organizations.

It should be noted that, after passing the theoretical stage, the program provides for graduates to carry out a practical internship in a prestigious institution in the field of Business Consulting. Thanks to this, students will have the opportunity to apply everything they have learned on a practical level, in first-class facilities equipped with top-notch technological tools. In this way, Business Consultants will develop advanced competencies that will allow them to expand their work horizons to a higher level. The itinerary also includes 10 exhaustive Masterclasses given by a prestigious International Guest Director, who will delve into the most innovative strategies for the digital transformation of companies.

This **Hybrid Executive Master's Degree in Business Consulting** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market. The most important features include:

- Development of more than 100 case studies presented by Business Consulting professionals
- Its graphic, schematic and practical contents provide essential information on those disciplines that are indispensable for professional practice
- Special emphasis on the most innovative methodologies in Integrated Project Management
- All of this will be complemented by theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection
- Furthermore, you will be able to carry out a internship in one of the best companies



A renowned International Guest Director will give 10 exclusive Masterclasses on the latest advances in the field of Corporate Performance Management"



You will spend an intensive 3-week stay in a prestigious entity, where you will be surrounded by a highly specialized team in Business Consulting"

In this Master's Degree proposal, of a professionalizing nature and blended learning modality, the program is aimed at updating Business Consulting professionals, whose functions require a high level of qualification. The contents are based on the latest scientific evidence, and oriented in a didactic way to integrate theoretical knowledge into practice, and the theoretical-practical elements will facilitate the updating of knowledge and allow informed decision making.

Thanks to its multimedia content elaborated with the latest educational technology, they will allow the Business Consulting professional a situated and contextual learning, that is to say, a simulated environment that will provide an immersive learning programmed to prepare in real situations. This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the physician must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the course. For this purpose, students will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts.

You will have the best multimedia resources with which you will be able to enrich your learning and put what you have studied into practice in a much easier way.

You will carry out a 3-week internship in a renowned institution, alongside a team of professionals from the sector.







## tech 10 | Why Study this Hybrid Executive Master's Degree?

#### 1. Updating from the latest technology available

New technologies propelled by Industry 4.0 are having a significant impact on the field of Business Consulting, transforming the way specialists work, interact with clients and deliver solutions. One example of this is Blockchain technology, which provides an immutable and transparent record of transactions to ensure the integrity of business data. To bring specialists closer to these technologies, TECH presents this hands-on stay, which will give professionals access to a cutting-edge work environment, where they will gain access to the most innovative technological tools in this field.

#### 2. Gaining in-depth knowledge from the experience of top specialists

During the practical period, graduates will will have the guidance of a team of highly specialized professionals in the Business Consulting field. These experts will help students master sophisticated tools to develop innovative solutions. In turn, a specifically designated tutor will help students get the most out of the academic pathway.

#### 3. Entering first-class professional environments

TECH carefully selects all the centers available for its Internship Programs. Thanks to this, students have the guarantees they demand to enjoy an academic experience in leading institutions. In this way, they will be able to experience the day-to-day of a profession that is highly demanded by companies.





## Why Study this Hybrid Executive Master's Degree? | 11 tech

#### 4. Combining the best theory with state-of-the-art practice

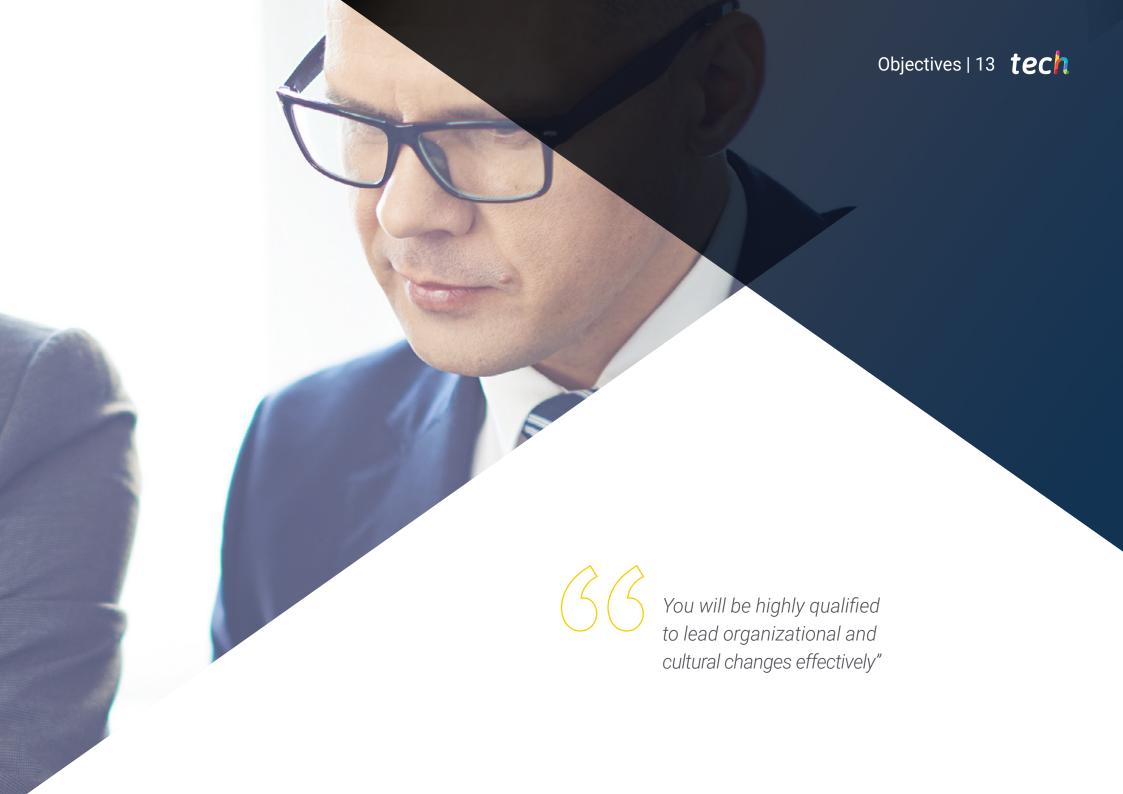
In order to facilitate the assimilation of professional skills of its students, TECH has configured a disruptive learning model that combines practice with theoretical study. In this way, graduates are faced with a unique opportunity, unparalleled in the academic scenario, which will help them to immediately opt for the best positions in the labor market.

#### 5. Expanding the boundaries of knowledge

The practical stay of this Hybrid Executive Master's Degree from TECH can be carried out in different institutions of international scope. In this way, students will expand their horizons and will be highly qualified to practice their profession in any part of the world. All this is possible thanks to the wide network of contacts and agreements available to the largest digital university in the world.







## tech 14 | Objectives



## **General Objective**

Thanks to this Hybrid Executive Master's Degree in Business Consulting, specialists will be highly
qualified in areas such as analysis, strategic planning and change management in companies.
Likewise, graduates will develop advanced competencies to effectively manage projects, ranging
from planning or execution to the evaluation of results. In line with this, experts will be able
to optimize operational processes and efficiently manage the supply chain



TECH's priority is to offer you the most complete university program in the market so that you will be able to be more efficient in your career as a Business Consultant"





#### **Specific Objectives**

- Learn about the type of services provided in business consulting according to trends, business and technological disruptions and the needs for change and adaptation demanded by companies
- Acquire a complete vision of the reality of business consulting companies, how they
  are organized, how they provide their services, what professionals they need to develop
  their services, what types of projects they carry out and how they carry them out from a
  methodological perspective
- Understand the overall strategic planning process and how it adds value to organizations.
- Understand the elements of a structure and methodology of analysis of an industrial sector, or for a company. Understand the sources of competition, supply chain, customers, potential substitutes or barriers to business entry
- Provide students with the essential knowledge about the importance and effects of debt, as well as alternatives to bank financing and the particularities of refinancing processes, which are so topical nowadays
- Understand the valuation tools and the main drivers of value generation in the company

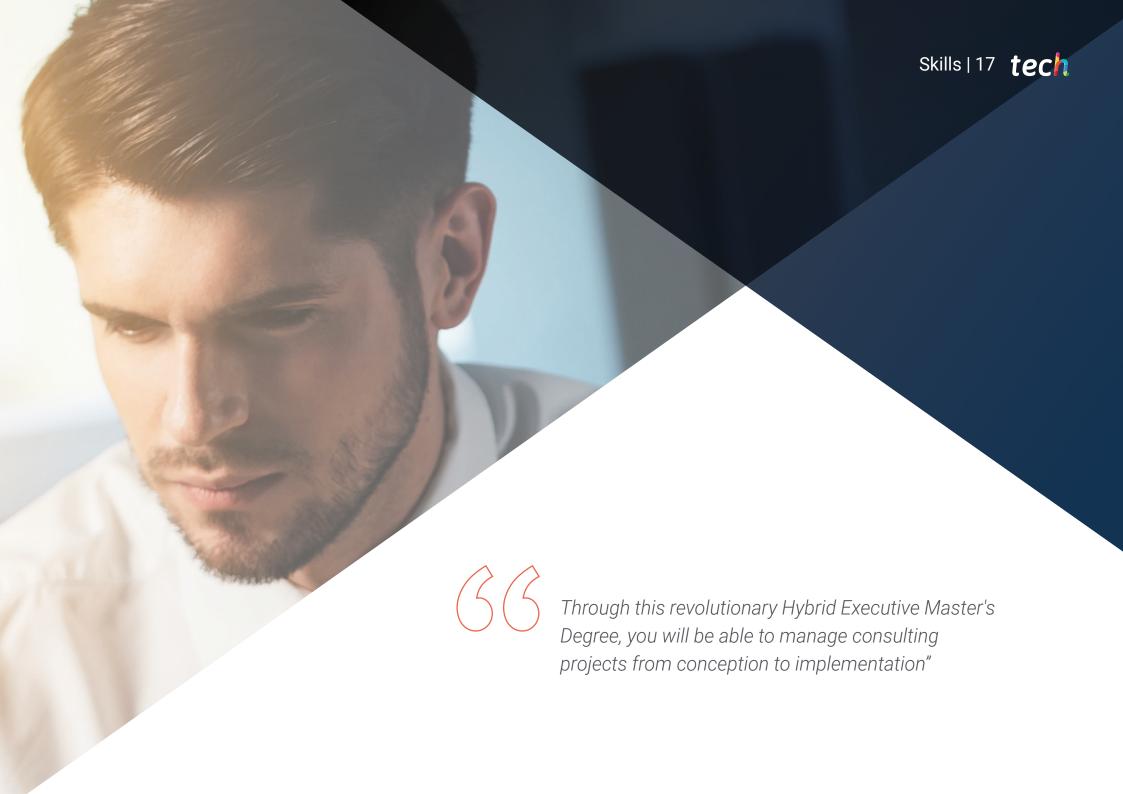
- Understand the possibilities of fund raising in the capital markets and the implications of corporate M&A transactions
- From the most general to the most particular, the student will learn to differentiate between the company's strategy and how to implement it in its operation
- Know the techniques and methodologies for the development of projects related to
  the analysis, improvement and transformation of processes, detailing aspects such as
  optimization, digitalization and robotization of processes through technology, introducing
  aspects such as process mining, activity mining and robotization
- Understand what a general consulting sales process looks like
- Identify the different types of corporations in terms of organizational model
- Understand how the finance function is organized in companies, and what operating models exist in business organizations
- Understanding the concept of innovation, which is often misunderstood
- Analyze the new role of technology in the company, the new trends and their direct application with specific real cases



Boost your career path with holistic teaching, allowing you to advance both theoretically and practically"

# 04 **Skills**

After completing this Hybrid Executive Master's Degree, Business Consulting professionals will obtain advanced strategic development skills. Therefore, specialists will develop, implement and evaluate business strategies aligned with the organization's objectives. As a result, consultants will be equipped with the necessary resources to meet the challenges in this field and will bring significant value to both the organization and its stakeholders.



## tech 18 | Skills



#### **General Skills**

- Improve skills to actively listen to the needs of the company, understanding all parties involved in the business
- Develop the ability to engage key members of the organization without disrupting their day-to-day functions
- Achieve real objectives and perform a dynamic analysis between the business and its customers
- Improve communication skills to express your ideas clearly



This university program will include real case studies and exercises to real case studies and exercises to bring the development of the program closer to the usual practice of Business Consultants"



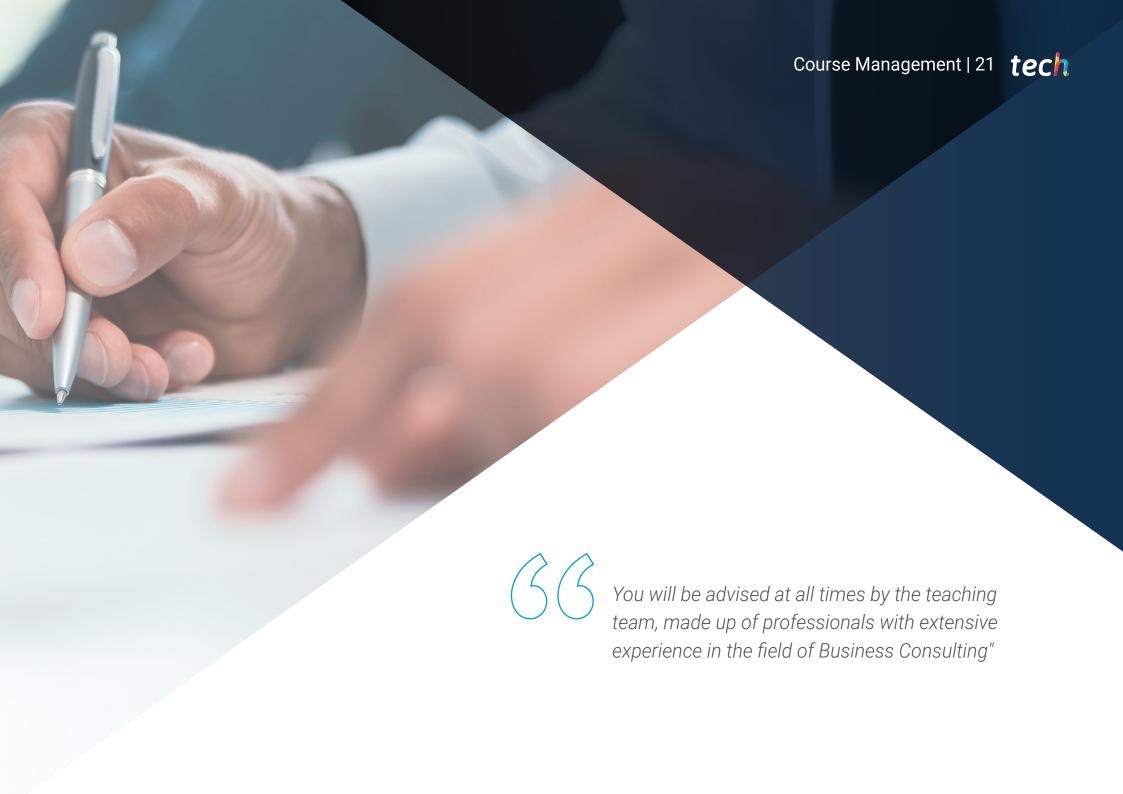




## Specific Skills

- Correct use of investment channels (own and third party), to include new technologies in a company
- Understand the financial functions and the operating models that exist within them
- Use and extract analytical information to support their proposals and research
- Offer valid alternatives for the company and its environment, without forgetting the innovative, useful, practical and concrete quality
- Be able to manage any technology transformation project
- Being able to break down the work into phases, activities and tasks to meet customer deadlines





#### **International Guest Director**

Awarded by the Public Relations Society of America for her scientific dissemination through multiple webinars, Erin Werthman has become a prestigious Business Administrator highly specialized in the field of Marketing and Communications.

As such, she has worked in international reference entities such as Collegis Education. Among her main achievements, she has developed **integrated technology** and **operational efficiency solutions** that have significantly optimized the operational activities of institutions. For example, she has managed a client portfolio of more than 15 million dollars, while obtaining a gross profit margin of 58%. In this sense, it has also generated a collaborative work atmosphere, where work teams perform their functions with the highest quality to ensure customer satisfaction.

On the other hand, she has been in charge of preparing multiple corporate strategic plans in crisis situations. As a result, it has helped companies to enjoy an excellent image in the community. At the same time, by anticipating potential setbacks arising from its practice, she has ensured that entities can continue to operate effectively even under adverse conditions. She has also forged proactive and transparent relationships with the media. In this way, it has been able to maximize both the visibility and reputation of organizations.

In addition, in her commitment to excellence, she is a regular speaker at international conferences and symposiums. There she shares her holistic knowledge on subjects such as Social Responsibility, Public Relations and Advertising. It is worth mentioning that her professional performance has been rewarded on several occasions in the form of awards, such as the award she received at Rasmussen College for her leadership skills, resolute attitude and improvement of advertising campaigns.



## Ms. Werthman, Erin

- Media Director and Associate Senior Partner at Bain & Company, Minnesota, United States
- Senior Managing Partner at Collegis Education, Bloomington, Minnesota
- Director of Media Strategy and Brand Development at Rasmussen College, Minneapolis
- Director of Public Relations and Development at the University of Illinois College of Medicine
- B.A. in English-Rhetorical Professional Writing at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
- MBA in Business and Marketing from Benedictine University, Illinois
- Bain Sustainability in Action Certification by Bain & Company
- Board Member Riverview Elementary School PTA Board Member



Thanks to TECH you will be able to learn with the best professionals in the world"

## tech 24 | Course Management

#### Management



#### Mr. Pérez-Ayala, Luis Yusty

- Financial and Management Control Director in the Engineering, Infrastructure, Energy and Naval Areas of SENER.
- Travel & Hospitality Industry Technology Lead at Accenture. Spain, Portugal, Andorra and Israel
- Senior Manager at Accenture in the Intelligent Finance Area.
- Associate Director at EY in the CFO Services and Financial Accounting Advisory Services Area.
- Senior Manager at KPMG in the area of Business Consulting in the Financial Function.
- Lecturer in post-graduate studies related to Business Consulting.
- Degree in Business Administration and Management from the UCLM
- Degree in Economics from the UCLM
- Master's Degree in Revenue Management from Cornell University
- Master's Degree in Sales from Sales Business School
- Certificate Programs in Management Control, Financial Management and Taxation

#### **Professors**

#### Ms. Silva, Camila

- Talent Acquisition Partner Iberia at Johnson & Johnson
- Consultant at Ackermann International
- Talent Recruiter at Bay4leaders
- Lawyer at Pereira Dos Santos Advogados
- Coach and Mentor at Fundação Getúlio Vargas
- Law Degree at UniCuritiba
- Master's Degree in Law and Philosophy at Complutense University of Madrid
- Specialization in Information Technology and Big Data applied to Human Resources from the Polytechnic University of Madrid

#### Mr. Aguado-Muñoz Olmedilla, Álvaro

- Senior Consultant in the area of Supply Chain Management at ACCENTURE
- SAP Consultant for Supply Chain Management at VIEWNEXT
- Lecturer in university courses
- Agronomist Engineer at the Polytechnic University of Madrid.
- Master's Degree in Food Technology and Control at Center for Higher Studies in the Pharmaceutical Industry
- Business Expert by ThePower Business School

#### Mr. Sallés, José María

- Entrepreneur, Lecturer and Expert Consultant in Business Management and Administration, Motivation, Networking and Innovation
- Co-founder and Commercial Director of Wtransnet Iberian Peninsula
- Trustee of the Mereze Foundation
- Graduated in Management and Business Administration from EADA Business School
- Member of: Committee of Experts of the Ports 4.0 Program (Ports of Spain Tradetech Fun)

#### Mr. Safón, Pablo

- Senior Debt and Restructuring Manager at BDO Spain
- Senior Manager of the Financial Function area of PwC Spain.
- Financial and Investment Director at Dadelos Group.
- Consultant in the Financial Accounting Advisory Services area at EY Spain.
- Degree in Business Administration and Management from the Polytechnic University of Valencia
- Executive MBA IE Business School
- Master's Degree in Financial and Insurance Advisory Services from the Polytechnic University of Valencia

#### Mr. De Sopeña Fernández, Ignacio

- Global Head of Business Consulting at VASS
- Director of Consulting at KPMG
- Partner in charge of consulting for the Financial Function at Ernst & Young
- Speaker at lectures and conferences on business consulting and management
- Lecturer in postgraduate studies related to consulting and business management
- Graduate in Economics and Business Administration from the University College of Financial Studies
- PDD from IESE Business School

#### Mr. Gavilanes Navarro, Alberto

- Senior Manager of Digital Transformation and Technology at Kearney
- Senior Manager of Digital Transformation at Accenture
- Head of Digital Channels en Naturgy
- Director of Corporate Strategic Projects at Prosegur for the Surveillance Business Unit
- $\bullet\,$  Degree in Computer Engineering from the Nebrija University
- Master's Degree in Information Systems Consultancy and Implementation from Deusto University

## tech 26 | Course Management

#### Mr. Lara Oria, Enrique

- Technology and Business Transformation Expert Consultant
- Director at Axis Corporate of Transformation, Innovation and Digital
- Partner in charge of the Strategy and Management Consulting division at KPMG. Colombia
- Previous experience in business consulting at KPMG, IBM Global Business Services and Accenture.
- Degree in Business Administration and Management from the Complutense University of Madrid

#### Mr. Carabaño, Mario

- Head of the Public Sector and Digital Transformation at Grant Thornton
- Director of Ernst & Young
- Co-author of The Secret of Innovation
- International speaker on the topics of Digital Transformation, Innovation and Public Financing
- Graduate in Business Administration and Management from the European University of Madrid
- Graduate in Law from the Complutense University of Madrid

#### Mr. Gallego Cañas, Alberto

- Senior Manager and Finance Function at PwC
- Senior Manager at PwC Spain
- Senior Finance Specialist at Ecoembes
- Senior Finance Manager at Grupo SM
- Senior Consultant at Accenture
- Degree in Economics Madrid Complutense University
- MBA from ESCP Europe
- Advanced Corporate Finance Program from IEB





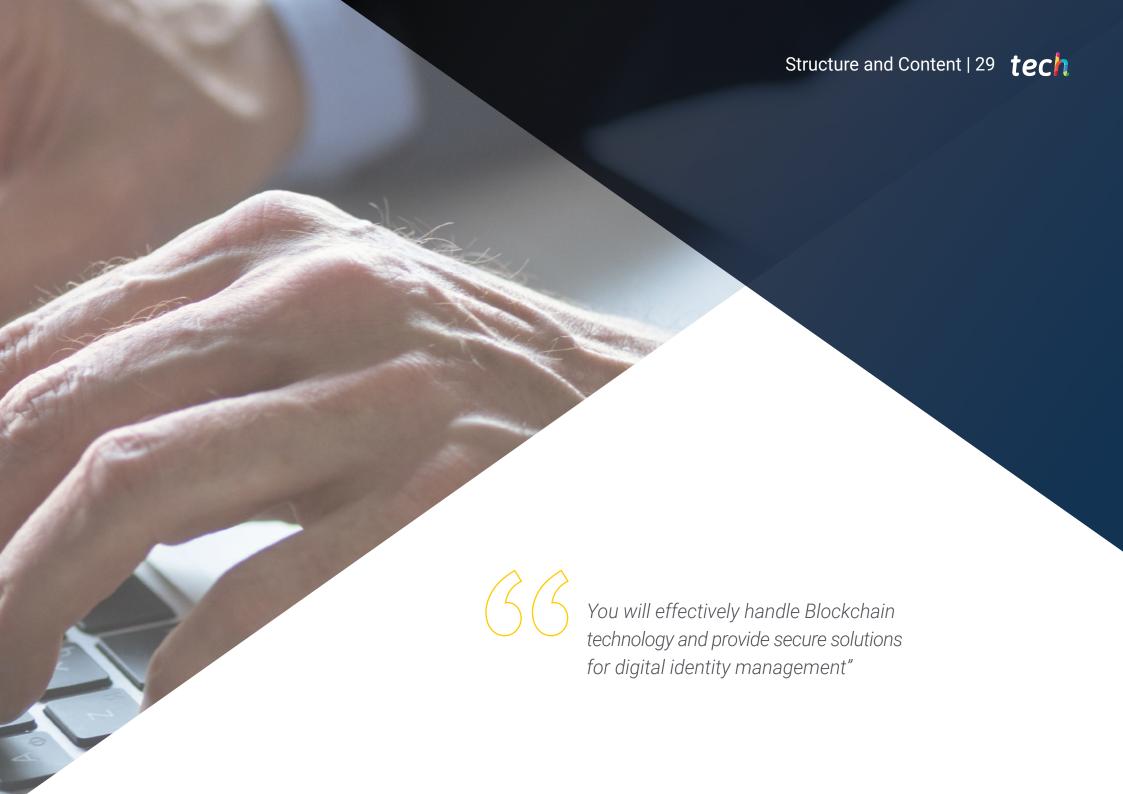
#### Mr. Hernando Guijarro, Javier

- Partner of the Corporate Finance and Treasury Function at PwC Spain.
- Head of the Treasury & Finance service line at PwC Spain.
- Manager of the External Audit Department of Financial Entities at Ernst & Young. Madrid
- Co-author of the book The Leader's Cube
- Lecturer in post-graduate studies
- Degree in Business Administration from the Complutense University of Madrid
- Master's Degree in Financial Markets and Derivatives from the UNED
- Advanced Course in Auditing by the Autonomous University of Madrid

#### Mr. Carreño Ocaña, Rubén

- Director, Head of Corporate and Human Strategy at CBRE
- Head of EMEA Portfolio & Location Network in CBRE
- Chief Transformation Officer at KPMG
- Senior Manager Risk Consulting at KPMG
- Senior Manger Strategy & Operations at KPMG
- Manager from Infrastructure, Transportation, Government and Health at Accenture in EMEA
- Industrial Engineer, University of Carlos III in Madrid
- Executive Development Program in Management from the Instituto de Empresa





## tech 30 | Structure and Content

#### Module 1. Business Consulting and the Role of the Consultant

- 1.1. The Business Reality that Business Consulting is Oriented to
  - 1.1.1. Company Classification
  - 1.1.2. Corporate Structure
  - 1.1.3. Competitive Advantages and Business Survival
- 1.2. Evolution, Change and Transformation
  - 1.2.1. Disruptive Environment
  - 1.2.2. Transformation Levers
  - 1.2.3. Change Accelerators
- 1.3. Types of Consulting Services
  - 1.3.1. Consulting Services
  - 1.3.2. Specific Business Consulting Services
  - 1.3.3. A View of Consulting by Sector of Activity
- 1.4. Integration of Business Consulting With Other Professional Services
  - 1.4.1. Audit
  - 1.4.2. Tax / Legal
  - 1.4.3. Risks and Regulatory Compliance
  - 1.4.4. Technology
  - 1.4.5. Surgery
- 1.5. Internal Consulting vs. External Consulting
  - 1.5.1. Perspectives and Fields of Action
  - 1.5.2. Reasons for Selection
  - 1.5.3. Capabilities and Accelerators
- 1.6. Types of Companies Providing Consulting Services
  - 1.6.1. Consulting Firms by Area of Service Provision
  - 1.6.2. Specialized Consulting Firms
  - 1.6.3. Graphical Overview and Market Trends
- 1.7. Consultant Roles, Skills and Competencies
  - 1.7.1. Functions and Skills
  - 1.7.2. Skills

- 1.8. Contracting Modalities
  - 1.8.1. Project Closed
  - 1.8.2. Time & Materials
  - 1.8.3. Outsourcing and Bodyshopping
  - 1.8.4. Other Modalities
- 1.9. Execution: Phases of the Consultancy
  - 1.9.1. Preparation
  - 1.9.2. Analysis and Diagnosis
  - 1.9.3. Action Plan
  - 1.9.4. Application or Implementation
  - 1.9.5. Termination
  - 1.9.6. Other Concepts and Modalities: Co-Definition, Agile
- 1.10. Organization of a Consulting Firm
  - 1.10.1. Management
  - 1.10.2. Sectors
  - 1.10.3. Functions
  - 1.10.4. By Geographic Vision of Scope of Application

#### Module 2. Strategy

- 2.1. Strategy
  - 2.1.1. Elements or Components of the Business Strategy
    - 2.1.1.1. Phases of Strategic Thinking
    - 2.1.1.2. Ambition vs. Strategy
  - 2.1.2. Competitive Environment and Sector Analysis
    - 2.1.2.1. Concepts and Methods
    - 2.1.2.2. Differentiators
  - 2.1.3. Phases of a Strategy
    - 2.1.3.1. Key Stages in Strategic Business Management

## Structure and Content | 31 tech

2.2.	The Strategic Cycle		
	2.2.1.	Elements of Strategic Planning	
		2.2.1.1. Sector Analysis	
		2.2.1.2. Diagnosis	
		2.2.1.3. The Projection	
		2.2.1.4. Strategic Choices	
	2.2.2.	Strategy Definition and Implementation	
	2.2.3.	The Strategy Review Process: Analysis and Considerations	
2.3.	Sector Analysis - Porter's 5 Forces		
	2.3.1.	Competitors	
		2.3.1.1. Competitor Analysis	
		2.3.1.2. Source of Differentiation	
	2.3.2.	Suppliers	
		2.3.2.1. Analysis of Main Suppliers	
		2.3.2.2. Suppliers are Essential for Business	
		2.3.2.3. Alternatives and Negotiation Bargaining Power vs. Supplier	
	2.3.3.	Customers:	
		2.3.3.1. Customer Analysis	
		2.3.3.2. The Purchasing Process and Decision Models	
	2.3.4.	Substitutes	
		2.3.4.1. Products, Services or Customer Alternatives	
		2.3.4.2. Market Positioning of Alternatives	
	2.3.5.	Entry Barriers	
		2.3.5.1. Analysis of Barriers to Entry in Relation to the Business	
2.4.	Diagnosis of the Organization		
	2.4.1.	Competitive Differentiation Analysis of the Portfolio of Products and Services	

2.4.2. Analysis of profitability, strengths and weaknesses. Analysis of capabilities in

major markets

2.5.		
	2.5.1.	Market and Macroeconomic Forecasts
		2.5.1.1. Macroeconomics and Sectoral Behavior in Business Cycles
	2.5.2.	The Base Case
		2.5.2.1. Situation Analysis in Case of Failure to Act
		2.5.2.2. Projecting a Base Case
		2.5.2.3. Challenging Convictions
	2.5.3.	Market Trend Analysis
		2.5.3.1. Sector Trends
		2.5.3.2. Geographical Trends
		2.5.3.3. Innovation
	2.5.4.	Elaboration of Scenarios
		2.5.4.1. Scenario Input Assumptions
		2.5.4.2. Scenario Modeling
		2.5.4.3. Stress-testing of Scenarios. Strategic Resilience
2.6.	Strategic Choices	
	2.6.1.	Creation of an Initiative Portfolio
		2.6.1.1. Growth in Core Businesses
		2.6.1.2. International Expansion
		2.6.1.3. New Sources of Growth
		2.6.1.4. Operational Improvements
	2.6.2.	Prioritization of Initiatives
		2.6.2.1. Measuring Impact
		2.6.2.2. Understanding Resource Needs
		2.6.2.3. Prioritization Matrices
	2.6.3.	The Choice of Strategy
		2.6.3.1. Top-Down Strategic Formulation
		2.6.3.2. Communication
		2.6.3.3. Measurement

## tech 32 | Structure and Content

2.7.	Launching, Implementing and Review of a strategy		
	2.7.1.	Launching the Strategy	
		2.7.1.1. Launching of a Strategic Program	
		2.7.1.2. Strategic Plan Structure and its Initiatives	
		2.7.1.3. The People in Charge of the Initiatives	
		2.7.1.4. The Objectives of the Strategy and Initiatives	
	2.7.2.	The Strategy Office	
		2.7.2.1. The Team of a Strategy Office	
		2.7.2.2. The Monitoring of the Implementation of the Strategy, the Governance Model	
		2.7.2.3. Elements of Successful Strategic Implementation	
	2.7.3.	The Strategic Review	
		2.7.3.1. VUCA Environments	
		2.7.3.2. The Strategy Review Process	
2.8.	Manag	Management and its Role in Strategy	
	2.8.1.	The Role of top Management in Strategic Decision Making	
		2.8.1.1. The Role of the CEO	
		2.8.1.2. The Role of the First Line N-1	
		2.8.1.3. The Role of Middle Management	
	2.8.2.	The Organization	
		2.8.2.1. Strategic Alignment of the Organization	
	2.8.3.	Culture and its Importance in the Implementation of the Strategy	
2.9.	International Expansion		
	2.9.1.	Advantages of Multinationals	
		2.9.1.1. Economies of Scale	
		2.9.1.2. International Projection as a Basis for Differentiation	
		2.9.1.3. Global Risk Management	
	2.9.2.	Expansion to Other Markets	
		2.9.2.1. Expansion in the Core Business to Other Markets	
		2.9.2.2. Forms of Entry into Other Markets	
		2.9.2.3. Location of Activities	
	2.9.3.	Organization and Expansion Models	

2.10.	Inorgan	nic Growth as a Source of Value
	2.10.1.	Corporate vs. Competitive Strategy
		2.10.1.1. Main Sources of Value of a Corporate Strategy
		2.10.1.2. Inorganic vs. Organic Growth
	2.10.2.	Inorganic Growth vs Organic Growth
		2.10.2.1. Synergies as a Source of Value for a Corporate Strategy vs. Portfolio
	2102	Management Assessment of Success or Failure in Growth Models
	2.10.3.	Assessment of success of Fahitre in Growth Models
Mod	ule 3. (	Corporate Finance and M&A
3.1.	Corpora	ate Finance
	3.1.1.	Financial Analysis. NOF, WC, Operating, Financial and Profitability Ratios
	3.1.2.	Sustainable Growth or Without Extra Funding
	3.1.3.	Du-Pont or ROE Analysis
3.2.	The Val	lue of Money Over Time
	3.2.1.	The Value of Money Over Time
	3.2.2.	Types of Cash Flow
	3.2.3.	Discount Rates and Profitability
	3.2.4.	Discounted Cash Flows
3.3.	Valuatio	on of Companies and Investment Projects
	3.3.1.	Company Valuation
	3.3.2.	Investment Project Analysis and Valuation Tools: NPV, TiR and Payback
	3.3.3.	Equity Valuation Methods
		Valuation by Multipliers
	3.3.5.	Valuation by DCF
	3.3.6.	Advanced Aspects and Singularities in the Valuation
3.4.		ng Decisions
		Cost and Effects of the Debt
	3.4.2.	How Much Debt to Ask For
	3.4.3.	Type of Debt

3.4.4. Bank Financing Instruments

- 3.5. Alternatives to Bank Financing
  - 3.5.1. The Importance of Diversification
  - 3.5.2. Direct Lending
  - 3.5.3. Participative Financing
- 3.6. Debt Refinancing
  - 3.6.1. Refinancing Process
  - 3.6.2. IBR
  - 3.6.3. Refinancing Agreement
  - 3.6.4. Judicial Approval
- 3.7. Capital Markets
  - 3.7.1. Equity Markets
  - 3.7.2. Syndicated Loan Market
  - 3.7.3. Bond Markets
  - 3.7.4. Hybrid Capital Markets
  - 3.7.5. Foreign Exchange Markets
  - 3.7.6. Derivative Products
  - 3.7.7. Project Finance
- 3.8. Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A)
  - 3.8.1. Main Reasons for Mergers and Acquisitions
  - 3.8.2. What is an M&A Process Like?
  - 3.8.3. Financing Structures in the M&A Process
- 3.9. Financial Due Diligence
  - 3.9.1. Fundamentals of Financial DD
  - 3.9.2. P&L Review
  - 3.9.3. Balance Sheet Review
  - 3.9.4. Cash Flows Review
  - 3.9.5. Relevant Aspects in the Process
- 3.10. Private Equity and Venture Capital
  - 3.10.1. PE Investment Typologies
  - 3.10.2. Instrumentation and Financing of PE Operations
  - 3.10.3. Compensation Mechanisms for the Management Team and Equity Structuring

#### Module 4. Operations, Processes and Efficiency

- 4.1. The Operations
  - 4.1.1. Strategy vs. Operations
  - 4.1.2. The Actors of the Operations
- 4.2. The Structure of Operations
  - 4.2.1. Sequence of Activities
  - 4.2.2. Design Chain
  - 4.2.3. Value Chain
  - 4.2.4. Service Chain
- 4.3. Operation Variables
  - 4.3.1. Transaction Variables
  - 4.3.2. Process Analysis
  - 4.3.3. Flow Analysis
- 4.4. Other Considerations on Operating Variables
  - 4.4.1. Human Resources
  - 4.4.2. Information Systems Analysis
  - 4.4.3. Conflict Resolution
- 4.5. Company Processes
  - 4.5.1. Process Overview
  - 4.5.2. Frontoffice
  - 4.5.3 Backoffice
- 4.6. The Operating Process par Excellence: The Supply Chain
  - 4.6.1. The Supply Chain
  - 4.6.2. Supply Chain Challenges
  - 4.6.3. Solutions Through Operations
- 4.7. Process Efficiency
  - 4.7.1. Critical Processes
  - 4.7.2. Identification of Areas for Improvement
  - 4.7.3. Efficiency Measurement Indicators

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- 4.8. Optimization, Digitalization and Transformation of Processes
  - 4.8.1. Business Process Management (BPM)
  - 4.8.2. Process Mining
  - 4.8.3. Task Mining
  - 4.8.4. Process Robotization (RPA)
- 4.9. Outsourcing and Process Centralization Strategies
  - 4.9.1. BPO vs. CSC in Processes
  - 4.9.2. Conceptualization of a CSC
  - 4.9.3. Critical Aspects of a CSC
- 4.10. Continuous Improvement in Operations
  - 4.10.1. The Area of Quality and Processes in the Organization
  - 4.10.2. Achieving Continuous Improvement
  - 4.10.3. Digital Transformation Associated with Continuous Improvement

#### Module 5. Marketing and Sales in Consulting

- 5.1. The Marketing and Sales Function in Consulting
  - 5.1.1. Marketing and Positioning
  - 5.1.2. Relationship Between Marketing and Sales
  - 5.1.3. Selling in Consulting
- 5.2. Turn an idea into a Market Proposition
  - 5.2.1. The Process
  - 5.2.2. The Offer
  - 5.2.3. Validation and Feasibility
  - 5.2.4. Market Size: TAM, SAM, SOM
  - 5.2.5. The Target Customer
  - 5.2.6. Market Case
- 5.3. Structuring the Sales Process
  - 5.3.1. The General Structure in the Sales Process
  - 5.3.2. The Sales Funnel
  - 5.3.3. Phases and Milestones of Each Part of the Process





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- 5.4. The Origination Process
  - 5.4.1. Sources of Origination
  - 5.4.2. The Opportunity
  - 5.4.3. Next Steps
- 5.5. Qualifying Opportunities
  - 5.5.1. Your Customer's Business
  - 5.5.2. Opportunity Qualification: Process and Criteria
  - 5.5.3. The Importance of Generating Value
- 5.6. Interaction with Different Stakeholders
  - 5.6.1. The Buyer and the Rest of the Intervening Parties
  - 5.6.2. Interaction With Them: Strategies
  - 5.6.3. Human Interaction Profiles: The Importance of Tailoring the Message to the Audience
- 5.7. Key Components of a Proposal
  - 5.7.1. Structure and Minimum Content
  - 5.7.2. Executive Summary
  - 5.7.3. Scope and Risk Management
- 5.8. The Importance of Value Generation in a Market Proposal
  - 5.8.1. How to Talk About Value
  - 5.8.2. Difference Between Value and Price
  - 5.8.3. Different Pricing Models: Implications and Risks
- 5.9. Negotiation and Closing Process
  - 5.9.1. Usual Steps in a Negotiation
  - 5.9.2. The Importance of Generating Alternatives
  - 5.9.3. Risk and Contract Management
- 5.10. Leading a Sales Process
  - 5.10.1. Duration and Management of the Sales Process
  - 5.10.2. Technology in the Sales Process
  - 5.10.3. Monitoring of the Process
  - 5.10.4. The Importance of Feedback

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#### Module 6. Organization, People and Organizational Culture

- 6.1. Organizations, Typology and Key Aspects
  - 6.1.1. Taxonomy of Organizations According to Size/Scale and Functions Large Corporation vs. Medium-Sized Company
  - 6.1.2. Individual Case: Start up
- 6.2. The Human Resources Function
  - 6.2.1. Enclave in the Organization
  - 6.2.2. Main HR Function Constraints
    - 6.2.2.1. Legal
    - 6.2.2.2. Organizational
    - 6.2.2.3. Talent
  - 6.2.3. Main Attributions
- 6.3. Internal Departments
  - 6.3.1. Talent Management
  - 6.3.2. Performance Management
  - 6.3.3. Education and Development
  - 6.3.4. Corporate Culture
- 6.4. Dimensioning of Departments
  - 6.4.1. Value Chain
  - 6.4.2. Gap Analysis People Positions
  - 6.4.3. Scope of Work and Dimensioning
  - 6.4.4. Efficiency Levers
    - 6.4.4.1. Redefinition of the Service Catalog
    - 6.4.4.2. Consolidation
    - 6.4.4.3. Automation
    - 6.4.4.4. Outsourcing

- 6.5. Productivity, Attraction, Retention and Activation of Talent
  - 6.5.1. Productivity
  - 6.5.2. Levers for Productivity
  - 6.5.3. Talent Attraction. Retention and Attraction Levers
- 6.6. Monetary Compensation vs. Non-Monetary
  - 6.6.1. Wage Band Models
  - 6.6.2. Non-cash Compensation Models
    - 6.6.2.1. Working Model
    - 6.6.2.2. Corporate Community
    - 6.6.2.3. Company Image
  - 6.6.3. Monetary vs. Non-Monetary Compensation
- 6.7. Corporate Culture
  - 6.7.1. Alignment of Culture and Strategic Objectives
  - 6.7.2. Structure of a Typical Project
  - 6.7.3. Corporate Culture and its Implementation
- 5.8. Change Management
  - 6.8.1. Analysis Components in Change Management
  - 6.8.2. Importance of Change Management in Complex Projects
  - 5.8.3. Structure of a Typical Project
- 6.9. Transformation in Complex Corporate Environments
  - 6.9.1. The Transformation
  - 6.9.2. Structure of a Typical Project
  - 6.9.3. Transformation Enablers
- 6.10. Transformation vs. Change Management
  - 6.10.1. Main Differences in Project
  - 6.10.2. Change Manager vs. Transformation Manager Role
  - 6.10.3. Management Tools

### Module 7. Financial Function

- 7.1. Financial Function
  - 7.1.1. The Usual Functions and Role of the CFO
  - 7.1.2. Organizational Structure of Financial Function
  - 7.1.3. Challenges and Trends in Financial Function:
    - 7.1.3.1. Retrospective of Financial Function
    - 7.1.3.2. Towards a Leaner Financial Function
    - 7.1.3.3. Key Enablers
- 7.2. Operational Finance
  - 7.2.1. Finances vs. Accounting
  - 7.2.2. Financial Accounting
    - 7.2.2.1. Heritage Properties
    - 7.2.2.2. Balance
    - 7 2 2 3 Income Statement
    - 7.2.2.4. Cash Flow
    - 7.2.2.5. Operating Ratios: ROE, ROA
    - 7.2.2.6. Operating Cash Requirements
    - 7.2.2.7. Working Capital
  - 7.2.3. Keys to Balance Sheet Analysis
  - 7.2.4. Keys to Income Statement Analysis
- 7.3. Analytical Accounting
  - 7.3.1. Taxonomy of Costs
  - 7.3.2. Types of Cost Allocation
    - 7.3.2.1. Standard Cost
    - 7.3.2.2. Analytical Models
  - 7.3.3. Types of Analytical Models
    - 7.3.3.1. Direct Costing
    - 7.3.3.2. Full Costing
    - 7.3.3.3. Activity-Based Costing

#### 7.4. Treasury and Financial Risks

- 7.4.1. The Treasury Function
- 7.4.2. Organizational and Governance Model of the Treasury Function
- 7.4.3. Functions
  - 7.4.3.1. Working Capital Management
  - 7.4.3.2. Cash Flow Management
  - 7.4.3.3. Liquidity Management
- 7.4.4. Trends
- 7.4.5. Treasury-Related Systems and Applications
- 7.4.6. Treasury Reports:
  - 7.4.6.1. Structure of Treasury Reports
  - 7.4.6.2. Classification of the Different Types of Receipts and Payments
  - 7.4.6.3. The Budget for Collections and Payments
  - 7.4.6.4. Optimization of Cash Surpluses
  - 7.4.6.5. Practical Business Management Conclusions
- 7.5. Corporate Performance Management (CPM)
  - 7.5.1. Strategic Financial Planning
    - 7.5.1.1. Process
    - 7.5.1.2. Good Practices
    - 7.5.1.3. Models (Structure, Working Capital, Debt/Equity, Tax, Others)
  - 7.5.2. Budget
    - 7.5.2.1. Budget Dimensions
    - 7.5.2.2. Budgeting Techniques
    - 7.5.2.3. Common Problems
  - 7.5.3. Consolidation
    - 7.5.3.1. Corporate Taxonomy in Parent Company Consolidation
    - 7.5.3.2. Soc. Dependent
    - 7.5.3.3. Soc. Multigroup
    - 7.5.3.4. Soc. Associate

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7.5.3.5. Consolidation Methods

		7.5.3.5.1. Global
		7.5.3.5.2. Proportional
		7.5.3.5.3. Equity Method
		7.5.3.7. Stages of the Process
		7.5.3.7.1. Homogenize
		7.5.3.7.2. Add
		7.5.3.7.3. Adjust
		7.5.3.7.4. Reports
	7.5.4.	Common Problems
7.6.	Financ	ial Reporting
	7.6.1.	Data
	7.6.2.	Information Sources
	7.6.3.	Types of Reporting Solutions
	7.6.4.	Implementation Methodologies
	7.6.5.	Expected Profits
7.7.	Adaptir	ng the Finance Function to the New Digital Era
	7.7.2.	Financial Management Challenges
	7.7.2.	Solutions
		7.7.2.1. Strategy, Integration, Function Transformation
		7.7.2.2. Efficiency and Automation (RPA / Artificial Intelligence)
		7.7.2.3. Performance Improvement
		7.7.2.4. Treasury Management
		7.7.2.5. Governance and Internal Control
7.8.	Organiz	zational and Operational Models of Finance function
	7.8.1.	Models of Organization of Financial Function
	7.8.2.	Centralization vs. Decentralization
	7.8.3.	Centralization: Introduction to Different Models
		7.8.3.1. Shared Services Center (SSC)
		7.8.3.2. Multi-Function Shared Services (MFSS)
		7.8.3.3. Global Business Services (GBS)
		7.8.3.4. Integrated Business Services (IBS)
		7.8.3.5. Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)

7.9.	Governance and Internal Control				
	7.9.1.	The Role of Internal Control			
	7.9.2.	Internal Control over Financial Reporting			
	7.9.3.	Frame of Reference			
	7.9.4.	Internal Control System over Financial Reporting			
	7.9.5.	The Role of Supervision and the Role of the Audit Committee			
7.10.	Financia	al Function Consulting			
	7.10.1.	Consulting for Financial Function According to the Area of Operation			
	7.10.2.	Types of Projects			
	7.10.3.	Organization of Financial Consulting Projects			
Mod	ule 8. Ir	nnovation			
8.1.	Innovat	ion			
	8.1.1.	Innovation			
		8.1.1.1. Innovation and Misconceptions			
		8.1.1.2. Basic Premises of Innovation			
		8.1.1.3. Redefining Innovation			
	8.1.2.	Common Errors			
		8.1.2.1. Falling Into the Trap of Consistency and Compromise			
		8.1.2.2. Confusing Technical Problems with Innovation Problems			
		8.1.2.3. Develop Tactical Solutions to Strategic Problems and Vice Versa			
8.2.	Innovative Thinking and Culture				
	8.2.1.	The Talent Needed to Innovate:			
		8.2.1.1. The Myth of the Expert			
		8.2.1.2. Variety is the Key to Success			
		8.2.1.3. The Talent of Innovative Companies			
		8.2.1.4. Ideal Profile of a Company's Innovation Manager			
	8.2.2.	Collaborative Culture:			
		8.2.2.1. Without Collaboration There is no Innovation			
		8.2.2.2. Towards a Culture of Collaboration			

8.2.2.3. Values

8.2.3. Models for Seeding a Culture of Innovation

8.3.	Soft Skills as a Driver of Innovation				
	8.3.1.	The Soft Skills Revolution:			
		8.3.1.1. The 4.0 Revolution			
		8.3.1.2. The Soft Revolution			
		8.3.1.3. Soft Skills			
		8.3.1.4. Soft Skills Vs. Hard Skills			
	8.3.2.	Soft Skills			
		8.3.2.1. The Soft Skills Needed for Innovation			
		8.3.2.2. Developing Soft Skills to Innovate in You			
		8.3.2.3. Development of Soft Skills for Business Innovation			
8.4.	Innovat	tion Ecosystems			
	8.4.1.	The Innovation Ecosystem			
		8.4.1.1. The Triple and Quadruple Helix			
		8.4.1.2. Protagonists of Innovation Ecosystems			
		8.4.1.3. Building an Innovation Ecosystem for a Business			
	8.4.2.	Open Innovation			
		8.4.2.1. Benefits and Weaknesses of the Different Models			
		8.4.2.2. When and How Much to Open Innovation			
		8.4.2.3. Examples			
	8.4.3.	Main Collaborative Innovation Tools			
		8.4.3.1. Analog Tools			
		8.4.3.2. Digital Tools			
		8.4.3.3. Business Selection Process			
8.5.	Business Innovation System				
	8.5.1.	Innovation Systems			
		8.5.1.1. The Importance of Size			
		8.5.1.2. The Innovation System, a Tailor-Made Suit for our Organization			
		8.5.1.3. Types of Innovation Systems			
	8.5.2.	Innovation Cycle			
		8.5.2.1. The Scientific Method			
		8.5.2.2. Phases of the Innovation Cycle			
		8.5.2.3. Failure Management			

0 5 0	Fundamental Flaments of a Custom:
8.3.3.	Fundamental Elements of a System:
	8.5.3.1. Knowledge Management
	8.5.3.2. Measuring Innovation
	8.5.3.3. Financing Innovation
	cation of Problems and Opportunities for Innovation
8.6.1.	Problem Identification
	8.6.1.1. Operational and Strategic Issues
	8.6.1.2. Classification of Problems
	8.6.1.3. How to Create a Problem Map
8.6.2.	Problem Prioritization
	8.6.2.1. Ruling out Technical Problems
	8.6.2.2. The Prioritization Matrix
	8.6.2.3. Group Exercises
8.6.3.	Dissecting Problems and Defining Challenges:
	8.6.3.1. Problems vs. Challenges
	8.6.3.2. Dissection of Problems
	8.6.3.3. Definition of Challenges
	8.6.3.4. Challenge Sizing (Potential Return)
Develo	pment of Innovative Solutions
8.7.1.	Design of Innovative Solutions
	8.7.1.1. Creativity Techniques
	8.7.1.2. Building blocks to Innovate
	8.7.1.3. Creativity Training
8.7.2.	Identification of Risks
	8.7.2.1. Generation Risks
	8.7.2.2. Market Risks
	8.7.2.3. Financial Risks
	8.7.2.4. Prioritization Matrix of Hypothetical Solutions
8.7.3.	Iterative Experimentation and Validation
	8.7.3.1. Reasoning for Experimenting and not Surveying
	8.7.3.2. Design of Tests and Experiments According to Risk Type
	8.7.3.3. Measurement of Results, Analysis, Conclusions and Iteration

8.6.

8.7.

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8.8.	Innova	tive and Intelligent Sustainable Urban Developments (Smart Cities)	9.3.	The Se	cret is in the Data
	8.8.1.	Fostering Innovation in Sustainable and Intelligent Development		9.3.1.	Data Driven Companies
		8.8.1.1. Innovation as a Driver of Sustainable Development		9.3.2.	The Value of Data
		8.8.1.2. Impacts Sought		9.3.3.	The Cloud Changes Everything
	8.8.2.	Smart Cities Innovation		9.3.4.	Data Science
		8.8.2.1. Smart Cities	9.4.	The Sa	le of Technology and Digitization in the Enterprise
		8.8.2.2. Innovation in the Development of Cities		9.4.1.	Value Platforms in the Organization
		8.8.2.3. Promotion of the Innovative Ecosystem of Cities		9.4.2.	The Importance of the Digitalization Environment
		8.8.2.4. Public-Private Cooperation		9.4.3.	Digital Transformation Methodology
	8.8.3.	Innovation in Smart Regions			9.4.3.1. The Polar Star
		8.8.3.1. Innovation in Regional Development			9.4.3.2. Starts Small and Scales Fast
		8.8.3.2. Promoting the Innovative Ecosystem of the Regions			9.4.3.3. Prioritization and Roadmap
		8.8.3.3. The Impact of Smart Regions			9.4.3.4. Business Case: Without Impact and Return There is Nothing
	Public	Public Financing of Innovation			9.4.3.5. Modes of Execution: the "Control Tower" Concept as a Guarantor of
	8.9.1.	Financing Innovation			Success
		8.9.1.1. Reasons for Financing	9.5.	A New	Operating Model
		8.9.1.2. Objectives of Innovation Financing		9.5.1.	The Digital Organization
		8.9.1.3. Benefits of Financing Innovation		9.5.2.	Open Innovation, Lean Start up, Design Thinking and Agile
	8.9.2.	Public Financing of Innovation 8.9.2.1. Public Funding		9.5.3.	The New Process of Creating Digital Products and Services in the Organization (from Discovery to Value Hacking)
		8.9.2.2. Sources of European Financing		9.5.4.	The MVP and the Iterative Development Process
		8.9.2.3. Impact of Publicly Financed Projects			9.5.4.1. IT Department IT Functions
		6.9.2.5. Impact of Publicly Financed Projects			9.5.4.2. Organization and Governance
Mod	lule 9. <sup>-</sup>	Fechnology and Digitalization			9.5.4.3. The Well-Known Suppliers
9.1.		w Role of Technologies in a Company	9.6.	Implen	nentation of Information Systems
J. 1.	9.1.1.	. ,		9.6.1.	Objective: Impact
	9.1.2.	Scope of Digitalization in the Business		9.6.2.	Stakeholder Map
	9.1.3.	Responsibility in the Business		9.6.3.	Most Suitable Technologies and Products
9.2.		Fechnology Trends and their Application in the Enterprise	9.7.	Forms	of Execution and Organization in the Implementation
<i>-</i> .∠.	9.2.1.	Innovating in the Digital Age		9.7.1.	The Implementation Process
	9.2.1.	From Ideas to Value		9.7.2.	Organization in the Implementation
		Four Technologies to Consider (Cloud, Al. 5G and Blockchain)		9.7.3.	Cost and Cave Issues to Consider

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- 9.8. People and Change Management
  - 9.8.1. Cultural Change
  - 9.8.2. The Change Management Project
  - 9.8.3. Communication as an Essential Part of Effective Change Management
- 9.9. Development of New Business Models Based on Technology
  - 9.9.1. Framework for the Development of New Business Models
  - 9.9.2. Approach Strategies
  - 9.9.3. Investment Vehicles. Corporate Venture Capital
- 9.10. Aid to Companies for the Development of IT Projects
  - 9.10.1. Multi-Annual Framework for EC Assistance
  - 9.10.2. EU Next Generation Funds

#### Module 10. Integrated Project Management

- 10.1. The Project and its Relationship with Management
  - 10.1.1. The Project and Project Management
    - 10.1.1.1. The Project
    - 10.1.1.2. Management
    - 10.1.1.3. The Lifecycle
    - 10.1.1.4. Roles in Project Management
    - 10.1.1.5. Benefits of Project Management
  - 10.1.2. Types of Projects
    - 10.1.2.1. Processes
    - 10.1.2.2. Integration and Technology
    - 10.1.2.3. Strategy
  - 10.1.3. Project Organization
- 10.2. Relevant Considerations in Project Management
  - 10.2.1. PMBOK
    - 10.2.1.1. Relevant Aspects.
    - 10.2.1.2. Main Benefits
  - 10.2.2. Value Realization Office
    - 10.2.2.1. Relevant Aspects
    - 10.2.2.2. Main Benefits

- 10.2.3. Waterfall
  - 10.2.3.1. Relevant Aspects
  - 10.2.3.2. Main Projects for Which this Methodology is Intended
  - 10.2.3.3. Main Benefits
- 10.2.4. AGILE
  - 10.2.4.1. Relevant Aspects
  - 10.2.4.2. Main Projects for Which this Methodology is Intended
  - 10.2.4.3. Main Benefits
- 10.3. Scope and Expectation Management
  - 10.3.1. Scope Management Plan
    - 10.3.1.1. The Scope
    - 10.3.1.2. Main Features
    - 10.3.1.3. Verify the Scope
  - 10.3.2. Expectation Management
    - 10.3.2.1. Identify Customer Expectations
    - 10.3.2.2. Scope vs. Expectations Matrix
    - 10.3.2.3. Verify and Close the Final Scope
  - 10.3.3. Risks and Benefits
- 10.4. Project Planning
  - 10.4.1. Planning a Project
    - 10.4.1.1. Planning of Objectives, Activities and Major Milestones
    - 10.4.1.2. Planning of Key Deliverables
    - 10.4.1.3. Planning Tools (Dashboard)
  - 10.4.2. Equipment Planning
    - 10.4.2.1. Resource Estimation Techniques and Tools (Top-down, Bottom-up,
    - Delphi Estimation, Parametric Estimation, Etc.)
    - 10.4.2.2. Estimation of Resources: Roles, Responsibilities and Costs
    - 10.4.2.3. Service Continuity Plan
  - 10.4.3. Time Planning
    - 10.4.3.1. Sequencing of Activities
    - 10.4.3.2. Development of the Work Schedule
    - 10.4.3.3. Control of the Work Schedule

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10.5.	Team M	Team Management (HR)			The Communication Plan
	10.5.1.	Team Plan			10.7.2.1. Identification of Main Messages for Each Agent Typology
		10.5.1.1. People Plan			10.7.2.2. Identification and Definition of the Main Communication Channels
		10.5.1.2. Selection of the Project Team			10.7.2.3. Communication Requirements Analysis
		10.5.1.3. Performance Evaluation Systems			10.7.2.4. Communication Typology: Verbal-Written / Formal-Informal
	10.5.2.	Develop the Project Team			10.7.2.5. Communication Techniques and Tools
		10.5.2.1. Acquisition of Equipment		10.7.3.	Control of Communication Actions
		10.5.2.2. Assigning the Team to the Project			10.7.3.1. Action Planning (Timeline, Resources, Deadlines, Expected Results,
	10.5.3.	Project Team Management			Etc.)
		10.5.3.1. Need to Coordinate and Lead the Team Effectively			10.7.3.2. Communication Actions Control Tools
		10.5.3.2. Collaborative Team Work Management Tools			10.7.3.3. Measuring the Results of Communication Actions
		10.5.3.3. Conflict Management		Quality	Management
		10.5.3.4. Service Continuity Plan		10.8.1.	Quality Analysis and Quality Control (Quality Analysis - QA)
		10.5.3.5. Feedback and Assessment of Team Performance			10.8.1.1. Quality Management
10.6.	Cost Ma	anagement			10.8.1.2. Expected Achievements
	10.6.1.	Cost Estimates			10.8.1.3. Quality Measurement Indicators (Standards)
		10.6.1.1. Cost Management Plan		10.8.2.	Quality Assurance Actions
		10.6.1.2. Project Cost Estimation			10.8.2.1. Planning of Review Activities: Monthly and Annual Reports, etc.
		10.6.1.3. Cost Management Techniques and Tools			10.8.2.2. Quality Audits
	10.6.2.	The Budget			10.8.2.3. Continuous Improvement
		10.6.2.1. Determination of the Budget		10.8.3.	Project Quality Control
		10.6.2.2. Budget Selection Methodologies			10.8.3.1. Quality Feedback Tools for Deliverables Quality
		10.6.2.3. Techniques and Tools for Budget Definition			10.8.3.2. Management of Conformities and Non-Conformities of Deliverables
	10.6.3.	Cost Control			10.8.3.3. Peer Review and its Main Benefits
		10.6.3.1. Cost Control Objectives			10.8.3.4. Measuring the Quality of Deliverables
		10.6.3.2. Measuring the Progress of Project Posts	10.9.	Risk Ma	anagement
		10.6.3.3. Cost Control Techniques and Tools		10.9.1.	Risk Planning
10.7.	Commu	Communications Management Communication			10.9.1.1. Risk Management Planning
	10.7.1. Stakeholder Identification				10.9.1.2. Identification of Risks
		10.7.1.1. Identification of Internal and External Agents			10.9.1.3. Risk Categorization Tools
		10.7.1.2. Identification of Stakeholder Expectations			

10.7.1.3. Techniques and Tools for Stakeholder Identification and Categorization

10.9.2. Monitoring of	the Contingency Plan
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10.9.2.1. Quantitative and Qualitative Risk Analysis

10.9.2.2. Probability and Impact Assessment

10.9.2.3. Monitoring Tools

#### 10.9.3. Risk Monitoring and Control

10.9.3.1. Risk Register: Owners, Actions, Symptoms, Risk Levels

10.9.3.2. Mitigation Action Planning

10.9.3.3. Audit and Monitoring of Risks

10.9.3.4. Monitoring of the Results of the Implemented Action Plans

10.9.3.5. Risk Re-Evaluation

#### 10.10. Project Closure and Change Management

#### 10.10.1. Change Management

10.10.1.1. Knowledge Transfer

10.10.1.2. Phases of Knowledge Transfer

10.10.1.3. Planning the Transfer of Knowledge: Training, Materials, Etc.

#### 10.10.2. Project Closure

10.10.2.1. Collection of Information

10.10.2.2. Final Analysis and Main Conclusions

10.10.2.3. The Closing Meeting

10.10.2.4. Analysis of the Following Steps

#### 10.10.3. The Impact of the Project

10.10.3.1. The Importance of Measuring the Impacts Obtained

10.10.3.2. Impact Within the Organization

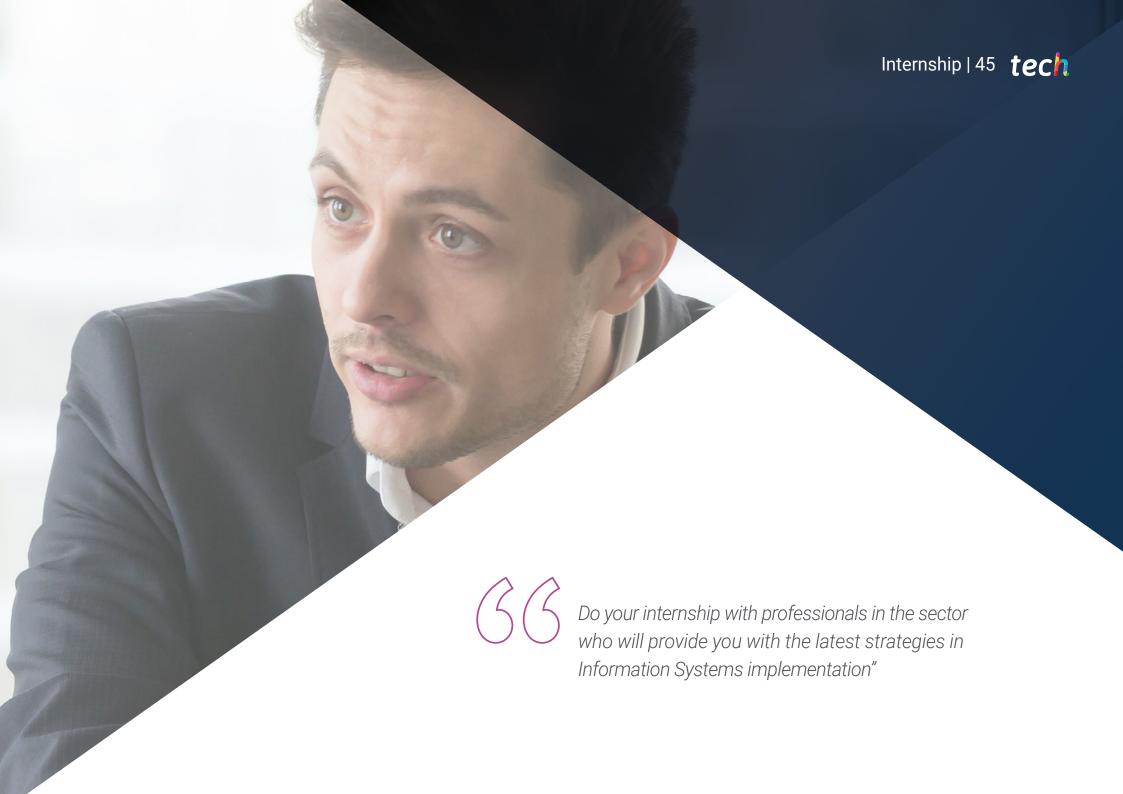
10.10.3.3. Customer Impact Management



You will accurately perform business assessments and develop practical recommendations to optimize performance"

# 07 Internship

Once the online theoretical period has been passed, this university degree provides for an Internship Program stage in a renowned institution. In this way, graduates will be supervised by a specialist tutor, who will assist them throughout the process and ensure that they enjoy highly effective learning.



# tech 46 | Internship

The Internship Program of this Business Consulting program consists of a 3-week practical internship in a recognized entity, from Monday to Friday, with 8 consecutive hours of practical learning with an assistant specialist. This experience will allow graduates to enter a professional environment, alongside a team of professionals who will help them to significantly enhance their skills.

Through an eminently practical approach, the activities that are part of this academic proposal are aimed at developing and perfecting the skills necessary to provide Business Consulting services. This will enable students to incorporate into their daily practice the most innovative techniques for the optimization, digitalization and transformation of processes.

Undoubtedly, this is an ideal opportunity for graduates to develop professionally in first-class facilities. In addition, they will be supported by a team of experts in Business Consulting. These professionals will help students to use the most cutting-edge tools to successfully manage organizational changes.

The practical part will be carried out with the active participation of the student performing the activities and procedures of each area of competence (learning to learn and learning to do), with the accompaniment and guidance of the professors and other training partners that facilitate teamwork and multidisciplinary integration as transversal competencies for the praxis of Business Consulting (learning to be and learning to relate).

The procedures described below will be the basis of the practical part of the program, and their implementation will be subject to the center's own availability and workload, the proposed activities being the following:







Module	Practical Activity				
	Conduct market research to identify possible opportunities and trends				
Marketing and Sales	Establish the segments to be targeted by the Consultancy, based on demographic, psychographic and behavioral characteristics.				
Techniques	Create a consistent brand identity (including logo, tagline and key messages).				
	Design customized proposals that highlight the benefits and value of the consultancy's services.				
	Optimize processes and workflows with the goal of improving both efficiency and productivity				
Organizational Culture	Carry out communication strategies to ensure that all employees are informed and aligned with changes in the work environment				
	Implement constructive performance appraisal systems that encourage growth and continuous improvement				
	Conduct regular surveys to measure the work climate, as well as staff satisfaction				
	Analyze the financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement) to assess the company's cash flow statements) to assess the economic health of the company.				
Financial Management	Develop detailed and realistic budgets that align financial resources with strategic objectives				
	Advise on the optimal capital structure in order to maximize shareholder value				
	Propose strategies to mitigate financial risks such as market, credit, or liquidity risks				
	Evaluate existing technology infrastructure to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement				
Technology and Digital	Develop a detailed plan that defines the steps needed to implement the digital strategy.				
Processes	Plan the migration of data and systems to new technology platforms, ensuring business continuity				
	Implement policies aimed at protecting the organization's data and systems				



# **Civil Liability Insurance**

This institution's main concern is to guarantee the safety of the learners and other collaborating agents involved in the internship process at the company. Among the measures dedicated to achieve this is the response to any incident that may occur during the entire teaching-learning process.

To this end, this entity commits to purchasing a civil liability insurance policy to cover any eventuality that may arise during the course of the internship at the center.

This liability policy for interns will have broad coverage and will be taken out prior to the start of the Internship Program period. That way professionals will not have to worry in case of having to face an unexpected situation and will be covered until the end of the internship program at the center.



### **General Conditions of the Internship Program**

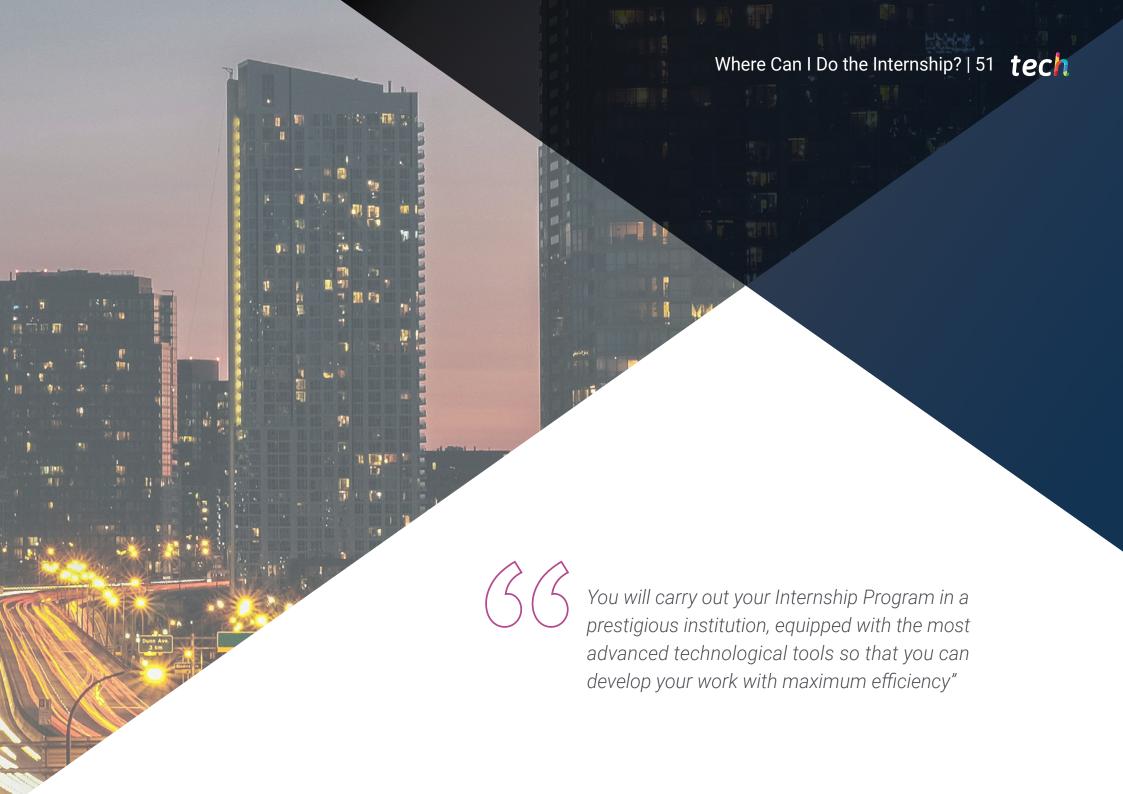
The general terms and conditions of the internship agreement for the program are as follows:

- 1. TUTOR: During the Hybrid Professional Master's Degree, students will be assigned with two tutors who will accompany them throughout the process, answering any doubts and questions that may arise. On the one hand, there will be a professional tutor belonging to the internship center who will have the purpose of guiding and supporting the student at all times. On the other hand, they will also be assigned with an academic tutor whose mission will be to coordinate and help the students during the whole process, solving doubts and facilitating everything they may need. In this way, the student will be accompanied and will be able to discuss any doubts that may arise, both clinical and academic.
- **2. DURATION:** The internship program will have a duration of three continuous weeks, in 8-hour days, 5 days a week. The days of attendance and the schedule will be the responsibility of the center and the professional will be informed well in advance so that they can make the appropriate arrangements..
- 3. ABSENCE: If the students does not show up on the start date of the Hybrid Professional Master's Degree, they will lose the right to it, without the possibility of reimbursement or change of dates. Absence for more than two days from the internship, without justification or a medical reason, will result in the professional's withdrawal from the internship, therefore, automatic termination of the internship. Any problems that may arise during the course of the internship must be urgently reported to the academic tutor.

- **4. CERTIFICATION**: Professionals who pass the Hybrid Professional Master's Degree will receive a certificate accrediting their stay at the center.
- **5. EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP:** the Hybrid Professional Master's Degree shall not constitute an employment relationship of any kind.
- **6. PRIOR EDUCATION:** Some centers may require a certificate of prior education for the Hybrid Professional Master's Degree. In these cases, it will be necessary to submit it to the TECH internship department so that the assignment of the chosen center can be confirmed.
- 7. DOES NOT INCLUDE: The Hybrid Professional Master's Degree will not include any element not described in the present conditions. Therefore, it does not include accommodation, transportation to the city where the internship takes place, visas or any other items not listed

However, students may consult with their academic tutor for any questions or recommendations in this regard. The academic tutor will provide the student with all the necessary information to facilitate the procedures in any case.





# tech 52 | Where Can I Do the Internship?

The student will be able to complete the practical part of this Hybrid Professional Master's Degree at the following centers:









Delve into the most relevant theory in this field, subsequently applying it in a real work environment"



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 56 | 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 58 | Methodology

### Relearning Methodology

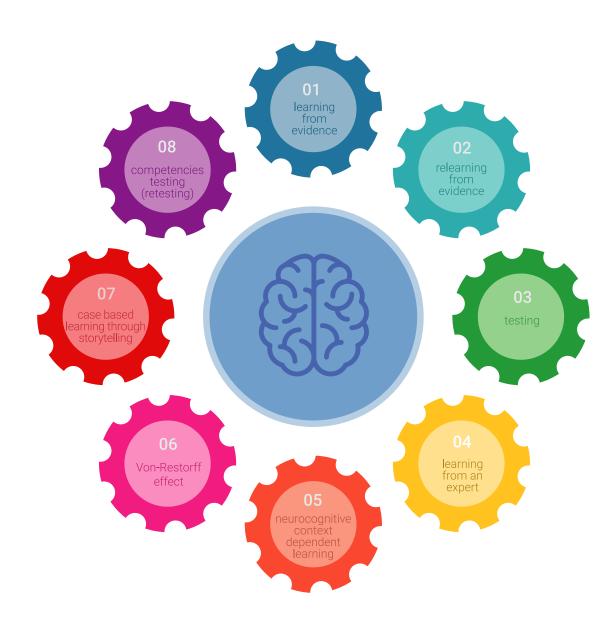
TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

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 | 59 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 60 | 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.



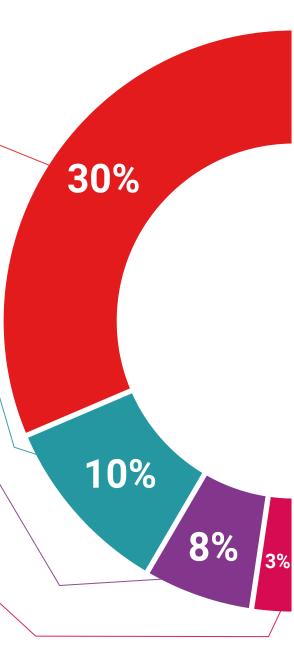
### **Management Skills Exercises**

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.

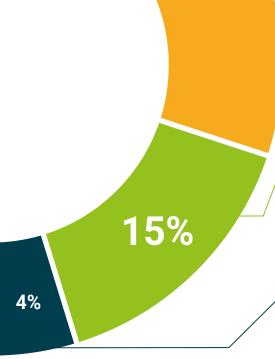


This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

### **Testing & Retesting**

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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.



30%





# tech 64 | Certificate

This private qualification will allow you to obtain a **Hybrid Executive Master's Degree in Business Consulting** 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.

This **TECH Global University** private qualification 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.

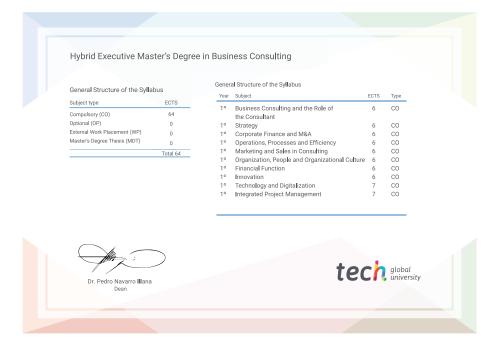
Title: Hybrid Executive Master's Degree in Business Consulting

Modality: Hybrid (online + Internship)

Duration: 12 months

Accreditation: 60 + 4 ECTS





<sup>\*</sup>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.

tech global university

Hybrid Executive Master's Degree Business Consulting

Modality: Hybrid (online + Internship)

Duration: 12 months.

Certificate: TECH Global University

Accreditation: 60 + 4 ECTS

