Master's Degree
Human Rights

tech global university

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Master's Degree
Human Rights

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Global University**
- Credits: **60 ECTS**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

Website: **www.techtitute.com/us/law/master-degree/master-human-rights**

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01

Introduction

Through the correct interpretation and defense of human rights, it is possible to eradicate racial inequalities or guarantee the full development of the victims of armed conflicts. As a result, jurists must have extensive knowledge in this field to help solve these challenges and ensure the welfare of people. Given this situation, TECH has created this program, which will allow students to delve further into the mechanisms of defense of human rights in contexts of war, migration or discrimination based on identity. In this way, in a 100% online mode and without having to travel to a study center, you will significantly increase your legal competences.

Study this Master's Degree and handle the most effective and advanced mechanisms to protect the victims of armed conflicts"

Despite the countless cultural advances made in recent decades, the death penalty, gender discrimination or the restriction of migrants' rights are aspects that are still in force in different societies. As a result, more and more international organizations are joining forces to abolish these forms of behavior. In this context, the figure of the jurist specialized in Human Rights is very much needed by these entities to contribute to preserve the welfare and equal opportunities of all people.

For this reason, TECH has developed this program, through which students will significantly increase their knowledge and skills in this legal field. During 12 months of intensive learning, students will delve into the mechanisms for the Human Rights protection in the European, African and American environment. In addition, they will investigate the violation of Human Rights derived from migratory flows, digital environments or war conflicts. It will also delve into the up to date instruments offered by international law to combat the death penalty.

Thanks to the fact that this qualification is developed through an advanced method of 100% online teaching, students will be able to learn without having to give up their family and professional obligations. In addition, you will enjoy a variety of didactic materials, including complementary readings, videos and interactive summaries. As a result, you will enjoy a pleasant and completely effective teaching, in order to favor the agile and successful comprehension of the knowledge.

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

- Practical case studies presented by experts in the legal field
- The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- Its special emphasis on innovative methodologies
- 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

Know the main risks of the digital environment and the procedures to defend the rights of people on the network"

Be able to defend with solvency the Human Rights in different socio-cultural situations after completing this Master's Degree"

Thanks to this qualification you will know the up to date Mechanisms offered by international law to combat the death penalty.

Study 100% online and without the need to go to a study center.

The program's teaching staff includes professionals from the field who contribute their work experience to this educational program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive education programmed to learn in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the academic year For this purpose, the students will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts.

02

Objectives

TECH has designed this Master's Degree with the idea of allowing students to delve into the crucial aspects of Human Rights applied to migration, gender issues or cyberspace. All this, enjoying a set of didactic materials elaborated by experts with a wide professional trajectory in the legal field.

Get up to date on the protection of women's rights and LGTBIQ+ thanks to this TECH program"

General Objectives

- Examine the foundations of International Human Rights Law and the transformations it has introduced in Public International Law
- Delve into the mechanisms of control of Human Rights present in Europe, America and Africa
- Develop knowledge of the rights of indigenous peoples from a holistic perspective
- Identify the different mechanisms to guarantee Human Rights for the protection of women and the LGTBIQ + collective
- Delve into the international and European legal framework that regulates cyberspace, with special emphasis on the protection of Human Rights
- Research on the relationship between business activity and Human Rights
- Expand knowledge of International Humanitarian Law

Perfectly interpret the functioning of asylum procedures within the European Union"

Specific Objectives

Module 1. Universal Protection of Human Rights

- Examine the content and scope of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Determine the instruments of national application of the different sources of International Law and European Union Law in relation to Human Rights

Module 2. International Systems of Human Rights Protection at Regional Level

- Determine and identify the rights and freedoms protected within the European Union and their protection mechanisms
- Examine the functioning of the European, Inter-American and African systems of Human Rights protection
- Understand the Asian and Islamic culture and its way of conceiving human rights

Module 3. Right to Development, natural resources and indigenous peoples

- Delve into food security, food sovereignty and the right to food
- Inquire into the most current challenges of Agri-Food Law
- Know the international instruments in the fight against poverty, rural needs and social policies

Module 4. Gender, identity and diversity

- Analyze the historical evolution of human rights in the field of gender
- Examine the main international cases of human rights protection for women and the LGTBIQ+ community

Module 5. Migratory flows and Human Rights

- Delve into the functioning of asylum procedures in the framework of the European Union
- Address the regime applicable to migrants and refugees
- Determine the functioning of the Schengen visa regime

Module 6. Combating the death penalty: new instruments of International Law

- Examine the international jurisprudence related to the various phases of the death penalty and its eventual expansion to national judiciarie
- Identify the international instruments that can be used to combat the death penalty

Module 7. Protecting Human Rights in Cyberspace

- Delve into the implementation of the GDPR and its impact on data protection and privacy online
- Examine data protection agreements and treaties between the European Union and third countries
- Explore the nature and legal challenges of metaverses and virtual worlds in relation to Human Rights

Module 8. Citizenship and security in the digital age

- Analyze the main threats in the digital space
- Determine how Artificial Intelligence is influencing peace processes at the international level
- Establish the impact of state cybersecurity on citizens' rights

Module 9. Business and Human Rights

- Explore the scope of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Determine the role of interested parties in due diligence and remediation processes

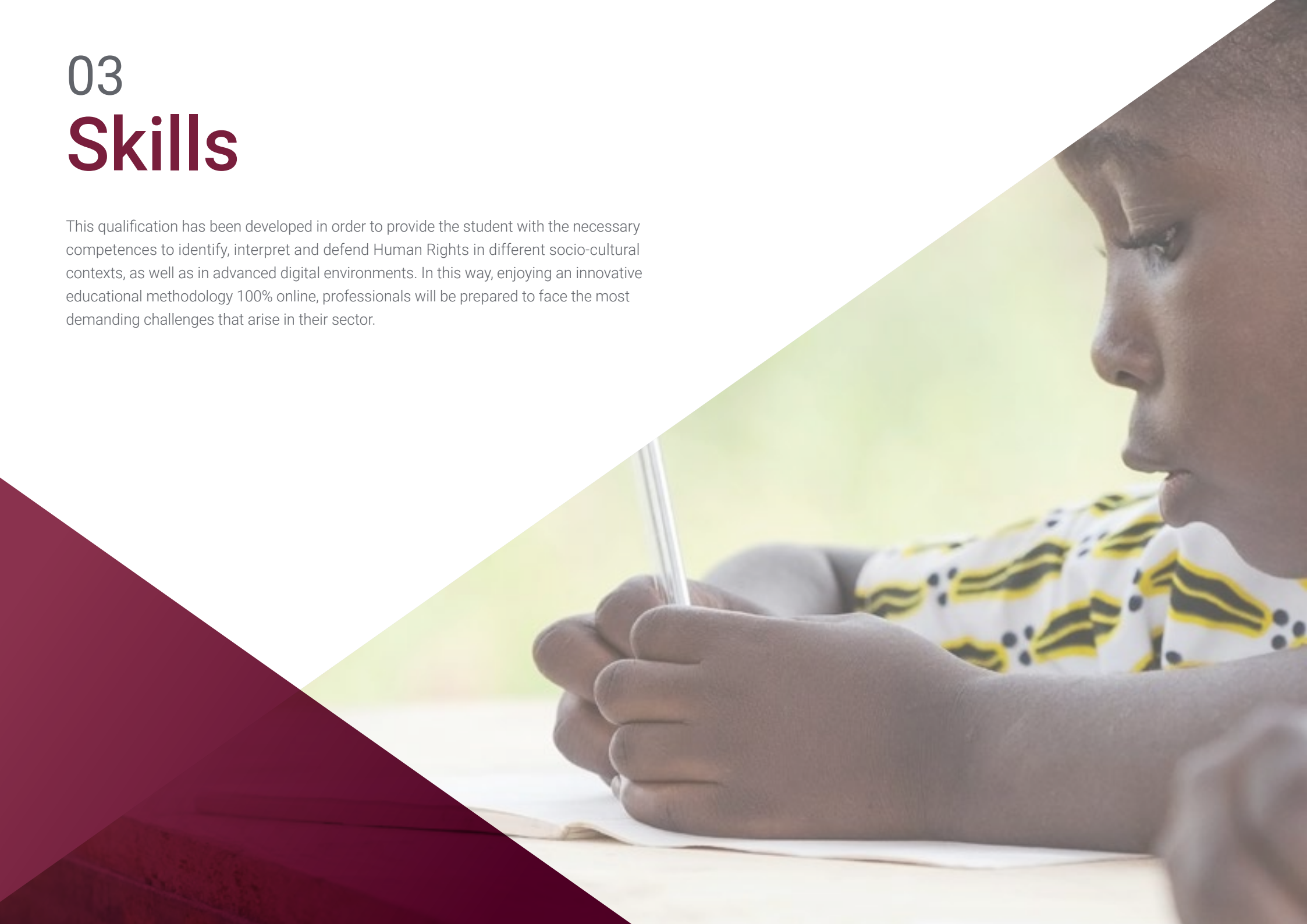
Module 10. Armed Conflict and Human Rights

- Analyze the limits of the use of weapons in combat
- Examine the different cases of violations of International Humanitarian Law, including civilian victims and the impact on the environment
- Establish the organization and functions of the different tribunals that sanction war crimes

03

Skills

This qualification has been developed in order to provide the student with the necessary competences to identify, interpret and defend Human Rights in different socio-cultural contexts, as well as in advanced digital environments. In this way, enjoying an innovative educational methodology 100% online, professionals will be prepared to face the most demanding challenges that arise in their sector.



Increase your legal skills in just 12 months and through an innovative educational methodology"

General Skills

- Analyze the reality of the death penalty in the world and the transformations that have occurred in the aptitude of states
- Identify the emerging areas in the field of Digital Law and Human Rights and anticipate possible future evolutions and challenges
- Address the new challenges in the field of identity, gender expression and Human Rights
- Determine the rights and obligations of states in the field of asylum and refugee law

Specific Skills

- Apply the principles of the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in real situations
- Interpret the instruments to accelerate the disappearance of the death penalty
- Manage the legal instruments used to accelerate the disappearance of the death penalty
- Investigate normative responses to emerging digital phenomena such as algorithmic discrimination, content moderation, and Internet governance
- Develop advocacy strategies for the victims of armed conflict

Enhance your skills in the interpretation and defense of Human Rights through this degree"

04

Course Management

With the idea of providing the highest educational level to all its programs, TECH has appointed an excellent group of experts in the legal field to teach this Master's Degree. These professionals, who actively perform their functions in different areas of law, will be responsible for developing the contents of the program. Therefore, all the knowledge that will be transferred to the students will be completely up to date.

Increase your knowledge in the field of Human Rights from the hand of experts with extensive experience in the legal field"

Address

Dr. Gutiérrez Castillo, Víctor Luis

- Researcher specialized in Common European Law and International Studies
- Head of the Cabinet of the Presidency of the Andalusian Regional Government
- Legal advisor for public institutions
- Member of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Spain
- Member of the Scientific Committee of the Institut *Economique du Droit de la Mer* de Monaco
- European PhD in Law

Professors

Dr. M'Rabet Temsamani, Rabía

- Researcher specializing in the Law of the Sea
- Professor in undergraduate and postgraduate university studies
- Doctor of Law
- Master's Degree in Joint Euro-Mediterranean Relations

Dr. Martín López, Miguel Ángel

- Researcher specialized in General International Law and Agricultural Law
- Technician of International Cooperation of the Provincial Council of Cordoba
- Author of numerous scientific publications
- Teacher in university studies
- PhD in Law

Dr. Muñoz Aunión, Antonio

- Researcher specialized in Human Rights
- Executive Director of the International Academic Network Against the Death Penalty
- Advisor to the International Commission for the Abolition of the Death Penalty
- Author of numerous scientific articles on Human Rights
- PhD in International Public Law from the University Carlos III of Madrid
- Master's Degree's Degree in European Union Law, University Carlos III of Madrid

Mr. Tuset Varela, Damián

- Researcher specialized in data protection in cyberspace
- Head of Section at the General Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Union and Cooperation
- Teacher in university studies
- Master's Degree in Public and Public Administration Law
- Master's Degree in Science and Law

Mr. Herrera Bolaños, Jordi

- Jurist specialized in International Public Law
- Legal Advisor at the Administrative Tribunal of the Organization of American States
- Legal Advisor at the Urban Community of Bordeaux
- Master's Degree in Criminology and Forensic Sciences from the Universidad Pablo de Olavide
- Master's Degree in European Union (specialization in Law) from the UNED
- Postgraduate Diploma in Human Rights Law and by the University of Seville

05

Structure and Content

The syllabus of this program is made up of 10 modules through which the student will investigate the most relevant and current aspects of Human Rights applied to different social contexts. In addition, didactic materials will be available in formats such as video, readings or interactive summaries, with the idea of being able to adapt the study to your particular educational needs.

Optimize your learning through enjoyable study formats such as explanatory video, interactive summary or simulation of real cases"

Module 1. Universal Protection of Human Rights

1.1. Background of Human Rights
- 1.1.1. Human Rights in historical perspective
- 1.1.2. Human rights and contemporary international society
- 1.1.3. The United Nations Charter and Human Rights

1.2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- 1.2.1. Historical context of the UDHR and the process of adoption of the UDHR
- 1.2.2. UDHR Structure and Content
- 1.2.3. UDHR Legal value

1.3. International bill of Human Rights
- 1.3.1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 1.3.2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 1.3.3. The Optional Protocols to the Covenants

1.4. International protection of the principle of equality and non-discrimination
- 1.4.1. International Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- 1.4.2. Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
- 1.4.3. Elimination of Disability Discrimination

1.5. International protection of specific groups
- 1.5.1. International protection of children
- 1.5.2. International protection of refugees
- 1.5.3. International protection of minorities

1.6. International protection of the dignity and integrity of individuals and their families
- 1.6.1. The international prohibition against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- 1.6.2. The protection of all persons from enforced disappearance
- 1.6.3. The protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families

1.7. International Mechanisms derived from the Human Rights bodies in the Charter
- 1.7.1. Human Rights Council
- 1.7.2. Universal Periodic Review
- 1.7.3. Special procedures

1.8. Interpretation of UN international human rights treaties by the Committees
- 1.8.1. The international human rights treaty bodies of the United Nations: competences in the field of human rights
- 1.8.2. Mechanisms for the protection of human rights established in the treaties and optional protocols
- 1.8.3. Requirements of the procedure for individual complaints to the Human Rights Committees

1.9. Other international human rights treaties of a general nature adopted at the UN
- 1.9.1. Object scope and number of States Parties
- 1.9.2. The international human rights treaty bodies of the United Nations: competences in the field of human rights
- 1.9.3. Mechanisms for the protection of human rights established in the treaties and optional protocols

1.10. The Role of Civil Society (CS) in the International Protection of Human Rights
- 1.10.1. Manifestations of civil society in contemporary international society
- 1.10.2. Participation of CS in official protection mechanisms
- 1.10.3. Other forms of control and monitoring

Module 2. International Systems of Human Rights Protection at Regional Level

2.1. Universalism versus regionalism in the international protection of human rights
- 2.1.1. International protection system in the European continent
- 2.1.2. International protection system in the American continent
- 2.1.3. International protection system in the African continent

2.2. International organizations for the protection of human rights on the European continent
- 2.2.1. The European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols
- 2.2.2. Other human rights conventions adopted within the framework of the Council of Europe
- 2.2.3. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR): jurisdiction, structure and organization

2.3. International organizations for the protection of human rights in the American continent
- 2.3.1. Historical context of its creation
- 2.3.2. The normative instruments of the inter-American system
- 2.3.3. The rights and freedoms recognized

2.4. International organizations for the protection of human rights in the African continent
- 2.4.1. Historical context of its creation
- 2.4.2. The normative instruments of the inter-American system
- 2.4.3. The rights and freedoms recognized

2.5. International tribunals in the regional systems for the protection of human rights
- 2.5.1. The African Court of Human Rights
- 2.5.2. The Inter-American Court for the Protection of Human Rights
- 2.5.3. The European Court of Human Rights

2.6. International protection of human rights protection and international integration organizations
- 2.6.1. In the framework of Mercosur
- 2.6.2. In the Framework of the European Union
- 2.6.3. Other Integration Systems

2.7. Complaints procedures and value of judgments of international tribunals
- 2.7.1. Complaints procedures and value of ECHR judgments
- 2.7.2. Complaints procedures and value of judgments of the IACHR
- 2.7.3. Complaints procedures and value of judgments of IACHR

2.8. Initiatives and challenges for the protection of Human Rights in the East
- 2.8.1. Asian perspective of human rights protection
- 2.9.2. ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
- 2.9.3. Initiatives and challenges for the protection of human rights in Asia

2.9. The Protection of Human Rights in the Arab-Islamic World
- 2.9.1. Protection of Human Rights in the Arab-Islamic World
- 2.9.2. The normative instruments of the inter-American system
- 2.9.3. Reception of the international standard relating to the protection of human rights

2.10. The International Criminal Court and other international criminal tribunals
- 2.10.1. The International Criminal Court and other International Criminal Tribunals
- 2.10.2. Composition
- 2.10.3. Operation

Module 3. Right to Development, natural resources and indigenous peoples

3.1. Right to Development
- 3.1.1. Right to Development
- 3.1.2. Principle of Permanent Sovereignty of the Peoples over their Natural Resources
- 3.1.3. Right to Development: Fundamental Content and Elements
  - 3.1.3.1. The UN Declaration of December 4, 1986

3.2. Right to food
- 3.2.1. World food security situation
- 3.2.2. The Right to Food: Content and development texts
- 3.2.3. Current challenges for the right to food

3.3. The right to water
- 3.3.1. Current global overview of water and water resources
- 3.3.2. The right to water: Content and prospects for consolidation
- 3.3.3. Ocean Waters: Necessity and progress in their protection

3.4. International Protection of Peasants
- 3.4.1. Rural poverty at the global level
- 3.4.2. The UN Declaration of December 18, 2018. Development perspectives
- 3.4.3. The creation and claiming of a right to land

3.5. Indigenous peoples in international society
- 3.5.1. The situation of indigenous peoples worldwide
- 3.5.2. The path towards the recognition of their rights. Background. ILO Convention on Indigenous Peoples 1989
- 3.5.3. The Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

3.6. International recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples
- 3.6.1. Right to territory, natural resources and sacred sites
- 3.6.2. Political and cultural rights: education, culture, and self-determination
- 3.6.3. Participation and consultation rights: Free, prior and informed consent

3.7. International systems of regional protection of indigenous peoples
- 3.7.1. Protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in the inter-American system for the protection of human rights
- 3.7.2. The American Declaration and case studies
- 3.7.3. Reference to the situation in other geographical areas: Africa and Europe

3.8. Statute of rural and indigenous women
- 3.8.1. Overview of the situation of rural women: prospects and areas for action
- 3.8.2. Overview of the situation of indigenous women: perspectives and areas for action
- 3.8.3. Case studies and proposals

3.9. Framework of the United Nations System for action for these rights
- 3.9.1. Mechanisms of the UN System
- 3.9.2. UN Special Rapporteurs: Right to food, water, indigenous peoples, etc
- 3.9.3. The work of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

3.10. Other frameworks for action: the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 3.10.1. The contribution of the SDGs: potential, practice, general analysis
- 3.10.2. SDGs 1 (end of poverty), 2 (zero hunger) and 6 (water and sanitation)
- 3.10.3. The work of International Development Cooperation

Module 4. Gender, identity and diversity

4.1. The principle of equality and non-discrimination in international society
- 4.1.1. Limits to discrimination
- 4.1.2. Categories of protection
- 4.1.3. International practice

4.2. International Protection of Women
- 4.2.1. Background of the International Protection of Women
- 4.2.2. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979
- 4.2.3. The work of CEDAW

4.3. Cultural Influences and the International Protection of Women
- 4.3.1. The protection of women in the European system for the protection of human rights
- 4.3.2. The protection of women in the inter-American system of human rights protection
- 4.3.3. The situation of women in the African system for the protection of human and peoples' rights

4.4. Gender and diversity: new spaces for international protection
- 4.4.1. Categories and conceptual differences
- 4.4.2. Conventional legal framework for protection
- 4.4.3. International practice

4.5. Gender identity and expression: Equality
- 4.5.1. Categories and conceptual differences
- 4.5.2. Gender Identity
- 4.5.3. Intersexuality

4.6. Transsexuality: recognition and international protection
- 4.6.1. Terms and classifications
- 4.6.2. International Legal Framework
- 4.6.3. Protection through international jurisprudence

4.7. International protection of the right to marry and form a family
- 4.7.1. International evolution of the regulation of the family
- 4.7.2. Ius connubi and the nubendi
- 4.7.3. International protection in regional systems

4.8. The protection of affective and family relations
- 4.8.1. Origins of family protection
- 4.8.2. International evolution of the protection of affective relationships
- 4.8.3. International practice

4.9. New forms of human rights violations: Conversion therapies
- 4.10.1. World Health Organization
- 4.10.2. International practice
- 4.10.3. International initiatives for its elimination

4.10. The Surrogacy and Human Rights
- 4.10.1. Assisted Reproduction Techniques
- 4.10.2. International regulatory systems
- 4.10.3. Abolitionist trends

Module 5. Migratory flows and Human Rights

5.1. Migratory flows at the international level
- 5.1.1. The international organization of migration
- 5.1.2. International trends
- 5.1.3. Interaction of migratory flows with other global challenges

5.2. The right to seek and receive asylum
- 5.2.1. Historical origins
- 5.2.2. Emergence and evolution of diplomatic asylum
- 5.2.3. Crystallization of asylum as a human right in international instruments

5.3. The international application of asylum in the world
- 5.3.1. The right to seek asylum and its application on the European continent
- 5.3.2. The right to seek asylum and its application on the American continent
- 5.3.3. The right to seek asylum and its application on the African continent

5.4. Refugee status as a universal protection regime
- 5.4.1. International categories of protection
- 5.4.2. New challenges: LGTBIQ+ community protection
- 5.4.3. New challenges: climate change and displacement due to disasters

5.5. International migration and asylum policies
- 5.5.1. Origins
- 5.5.2. Migration crises and political impulses
- 5.5.3. Competences in international integration organizations

5.6. Integration processes: Freedom of movement and borders
- 5.6.1. Freedom of movement
- 5.6.2. The Schengen area
- 5.6.3. Re-establishment of internal borders in the framework of the Schengen area

5.7. Agencies and border control
- 5.7.1. European border control agencies
- 5.7.2. European agencies guaranteeing the protection of FFDD
- 5.7.3. Cooperation between European and national agencies

5.8. External dimension of external border control
- 5.8.1. European Union and neighboring countries
- 5.8.2. European Union and third countries
- 5.8.3. European Union and Latin America

5.9. Border control and human rights
- 5.9.1. European Union and European human rights protection system
- 5.9.2. Responsibility of European agencies
- 5.9.3. International jurisprudence and relationship between international courts

5.10. Combating the smuggling of migrants in international society
- 5.10.1. International situation of organized crime
- 5.10.2. International instruments
- 5.10.3. Regional instruments

Module 6. Combating the death penalty: new instruments of international law

6.1. Developments in the regulation of the death penalty
- 6.1.1. Terminological and conceptual aspects
- 6.1.2. The death penalty in the Middle Ages
- 6.1.3. The death penalty in the modern age

6.2. The process of the disappearance of the death penalty
- 6.2.1. The moratorium in the United Kingdom
- 6.2.2. The political impetus. France
- 6.2.3. Role of the European Union

6.3. Progress of the UN
- 6.3.1. Reports of Rapporteurs and Experts
- 6.3.2. Conventional instruments
- 6.3.3. Universal Periodic Review

6.4. Instruments of international cooperation in the fight against capital punishment
- 6.4.1. Commercial instruments
- 6.4.2. Refusal of extradition for capital offenses
- 6.4.3. Refusal of anti-terrorist cooperation with retentionist countries

6.5. Effects of International Jurisdiction on the abolitionist process
- 6.5.1. European Court of Human Rights
- 6.5.2. International Court of Justice
- 6.5.3. Inter-American Court

6.6. The role of regional organizations in the fight against capital punishment
- 6.6.1. Council of Europe- European Convention on Human Rights and Optional Protocols
- 6.6.2. OAS - Pact of San José
- 6.6.3. African Union - African Charter on Human Rights

6.7. Global prohibition of torture as a model for the disappearance of the death penalty
- 6.7.1. Torture as an affront to human dignity
- 6.7.2. Death row as a form of torture
- 6.7.3. Technology in the service of capital punishment. A refinement of torture

6.8. Diplomacy and international politics in the fight against the death penalty
- 6.8.1. The club of retentionist countries
- 6.8.2. The figure of diplomatic assurances and its effects
- 6.8.3. The abolitionist action of the External Action Service

6.9. The action of new actors
- 6.9.1. The International Commission against the Death Penalty
- 6.9.2. REPECAP- *Academicsforabolition*
- 6.9.3. *Ensemble contre la peine de mort*

6.10. Future Perspectives. End of cruelty
- 6.10.1. The multidisciplinary approach
- 6.10.2. The interparliamentary debate
- 6.10.3. Other Strategies

Module 7. Protecting Human Rights in Cyberspace

7.1. Digital Law
- 7.1.1. Cyberspace and Human Rights
- 7.1.2. Actors and *Stakeholders* in Cyberspace
- 7.1.3. Current challenges of International Digital Law

7.2. The GDPR: Data Protection Pillar
- 7.2.1. Origins, objectives and principles of the GDPR on the European continent
- 7.2.2. Rights of data subjects and obligations of data controllers
- 7.2.3. International transfers of data under the GDPR

7.3. Related Regulations
- 7.3.1. ePrivacy Directive and its relation to the GDPR
- 7.3.2. Adequacy decision and other transfer mechanisms
- 7.3.3. Future of data protection: proposals and discussions

7.4. Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace
- 7.4.1. Legal framework for protection and guiding principles
- 7.4.2. Disinformation and *fake news*
- 7.4.3. Control and moderation of content on digital platforms

7.5. EU-US Data Protection Agreements
- 7.5.1. Safe Harbor and its invalidation
- 7.5.2. The *Privacy Shield* and its evolution
- 7.5.3. The latest transatlantic data transfer agreements

7.6. Digital Access and Right to Information
- 7.6.1. Digital Gap and Human Rights
- 7.6.2. Right to Internet access and the right to digital information
- 7.6.3. Digital inclusion and future challenges

7.7. Internet Governance and Human Rights
- 7.7.1. Agencies and organizations
- 7.7.2. Network neutrality
- 7.7.3. Internet governance. Future

7.8. Online Discrimination and Violence
- 7.8.1. Legal framework against online discrimination and harassment
- 7.8.2. Emblematic cases and judicial responses
- 7.8.3. Role of platforms in prevention and response

7.9. Metaverse and Virtual Worlds: New Frontier of Digital Law
- 7.9.1. Conceptual approach to the Metaverse
- 7.9.2. Human Rights in virtual worlds
- 7.9.3. Legal and ethical challenges of the Metaverse

7.10. International Digital Law. Conclusions and Future Perspectives
- 7.10.1. Challenges and opportunities of Digital International Law
- 7.10.2. Impact of future technological developments on Human Rights
- 7.10.3. Ethical and legal implications of digital evolution

Module 8. Citizenship and security in the digital age

8.1. Citizenship in the International Society
- 8.1.1. Evolution of the concept of citizenship
- 8.1.2. Citizen's Rights and Responsibilities
- 8.1.3. Processes of international integration and citizenship

8.2. Digital citizenship
- 8.2.1. Digital citizenship
- 8.2.2. Digital rights and their defense at a global level
- 8.2.3. Protection of vulnerable groups in the digital world

8.3. Threats in cyberspace
- 8.3.1. Human Rights Implications: Privacy and Data Protection
- 8.3.2. Transnational cybercrime and international jurisdiction
- 8.3.3. Detection and prevention of cyber-attacks

8.4. State Cybersecurity and Defense
- 8.4.1. Cyberdefense and cyberattack strategies between nations
- 8.4.2. International agreements and treaties on cybersecurity
- 8.4.3. Cyberspace in today's geopolitics: state and non-state actors

8.5. Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in international relations
- 8.5.1. Intelligence in International Relations and the integration of 0AI
- 8.5.2. Post-9/11 changes in intelligence services and adaptation to the digital era
- 8.5.3. Challenges for the intelligence community: Civil rights and states of emergency

8.6. Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the field of human rights
- 8.6.1. Human Rights and Risk of Discrimination in Automated Controls
- 8.6.2. International regulations and Ethics in the use of AI
- 8.6.3. Use of AI for border monitoring and security

8.7. Armed conflicts in the digital era
- 8.7.1. The emerging role of AI in war strategies and military tactics
- 8.7.2. Ethical and legal considerations of autonomy in lethal weapons
- 8.7.3. International regulation of AI-based combat technology

8.8. International Conflict Resolution through Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- 8.8.1. Use of AI in mediation and monitoring of peace agreements
- 8.8.2. AI in post-conflict contexts
- 8.8.3. Practical example: success and failure of AI in negotiation scenarios

8.9. International Cooperation and Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- 8.9.1. AI in Diplomacy and Multilateral Cooperation
- 8.9.2. Global Agreements on the Development and Use of AI
- 8.9.3. Creation and promulgation of international norms in cyberspace

8.10. Global Connectivity, Decentralization and Digital Autonomy
- 8.10.1. Internet of Things (*IoT*), Virtual Reality (*VR*) and Augmented Reality (*AR*): opportunities and risks
- 8.10.2. Human Rights in the era of immersive technologies
- 8.10.3. International regulation and public policies in the face of new technologies

Module 9. Business and Human Rights

9.1. Transnational Corporations in International Society
- 9.1.1. Relationship between Business and Human Rights
- 9.1.2. Businesses as non-State actors in the human rights framework
- 9.1.3. Corporate social responsibility vs. business and human rights

9.2. International Instruments on business and human rights
- 9.2.1. The UN Global Compact
- 9.2.2. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- 9.2.3. UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

9.3. The Pillar of the Guiding Principles: the State's obligation to protect
- 9.3.1. Obligations of the State and prevention of abuses by corporations
- 9.3.2. State-owned companies and public procurement
- 9.3.3. Coherence between public policies

9.4. Pillar II of the Guiding Principles: the corporate responsibility to respect
- 9.4.1. Corporate policies and transparency measures
- 9.4.2. Respect and prevention by business through due diligence
- 9.4.3. Internal remediation mechanisms

9.5. Pillar III of the Guiding Principles: the duty to remediate
- 9.5.1. Effective remediation
- 9.5.2. Judicial remediation mechanisms
- 9.5.3. Extrajudicial remediation mechanisms

9.6. Human Rights Due Diligence
- 9.6.1. Due diligence
- 9.6.2. The role of interested parties
- 9.6.3. Implementing due diligence in practice

9.7. International initiatives for international regulation of human rights due diligence
- 9.7.1. Regulatory developments on mandatory due diligence in Europe
- 9.7.2. The draft European Directive on corporate due diligence in sustainability matters
- 9.7.3. Other sectoral initiatives

9.8. Process towards a binding treaty on business and human rights
- 9.8.1. Context of the treaty in the work of the UN
- 9.8.2. Early drafts of the treaty
- 9.8.3. Relationship of the treaty to other instruments

9.9. Business, human rights and human rights defenders
- 9.9.1. Business activity and human rights defenders
- 9.9.2. The problem of SLAPPs (strategic lawsuits against public participation)
- 9.9.3. The necessary participation of interested parties

9.10. Companies in situations of armed conflict
- 9.10.1. Enhanced due diligence in situations of armed conflict and high risk
- 9.10.2. International crimes and corporate complicity
- 9.10.3. The concept of responsible exit

Module 10. Armed Conflict and Human Rights

10.1. International Humanitarian Law
- 10.1.1. War Humanitarian Law (ius in bello)
- 10.1.2. International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
- 10.1.3. Jus contra bellum

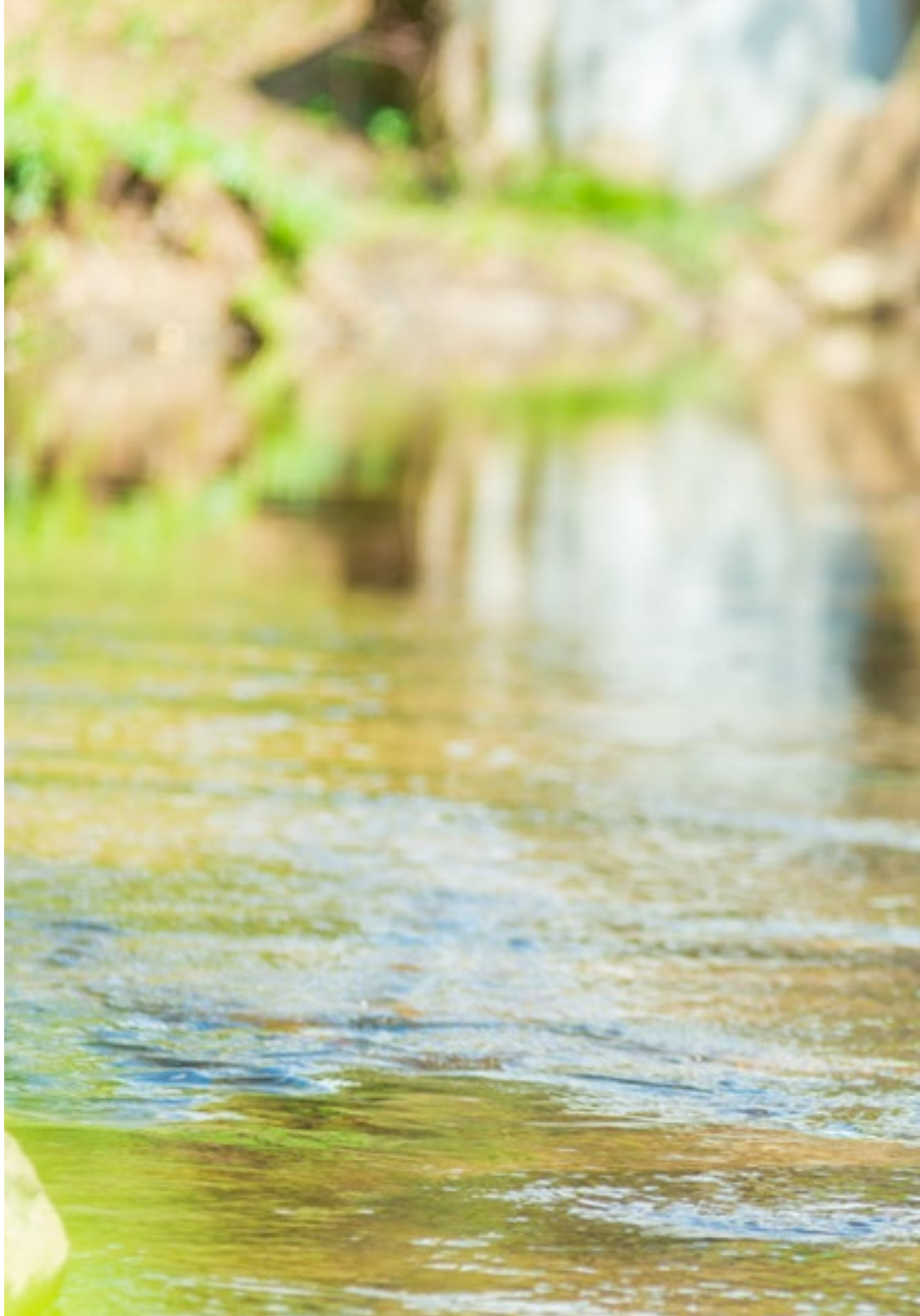
10.2. Basic rules and principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
- 10.2.1. Principle of humanity
- 10.2.2. Principle of distinction
- 10.2.3. Principle of limitation

10.3. Protection of victims through the regulation of the conduct of hostilities
- 10.3.1. International Armed Conflicts
- 10.3.2. Non-International Armed Conflicts
- 10.3.3. The Evolution of the conflicts classes

10.4. Protection of the various categories of victims through their identification
- 10.4.1. Wounded and sick
- 10.4.2. Castaways
- 10.4.3. Prisoners of war and civilian population

10.5. Protection of particularly vulnerable victims and property
- 10.5.1. Women and children
- 10.5.2. Refugees, displaced persons and journalists
- 10.5.3. Cultural property and environment

10.6. The IHL effectiveness system
- 10.6.1. International Instruments
- 10.6.2. Analysis of the reception of international instruments
- 10.6.3. Practice



10.7. War crimes and international criminal responsibility of the individual
- 10.7.1. Origins
- 10.7.2. Evolution of its regulation
- 10.7.3. International tribunals that sanction with jurisdiction to try war crimes

10.8. Limitations on the use of certain weapons in hostilities
- 10.8.1. The St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868
- 10.8.2. Hague regulations and customs
- 10.8.3. The Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I

10.9. Environment and IHL
- 10.9.1. The General Principle of Environmental Protection
- 10.9.2. Environmental Law and its application
- 10.9.3. Other international conventions

10.10. International Red Cross Movement
- 10.10.1. Red Cross and Red Crescent
- 10.10.2. Principles of the Red Cross Movement
- 10.10.3. International Committee of the Red Cross

Enroll in this Master's Degree and position yourself at the forefront of the defense of Human Rights in different social contexts"

06

Methodology

This training program offers 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.

Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

At TECH we use the Case Method

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

At TECH, you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world"

Our university is the first in the world to combine Harvard Business School case studies with a 100% online learning system based on repetition.

The student will learn, through collaborative activities and real cases, how to solve complex situations in real business environments.

A learning method that is different and innovative.

This intensive Law program at TECH Global University will prepare you to face all the challenges in this area, both nationally and internationally. Its main objective is to promote personal and professional growth by helping you achieve success. For this purpose, we rely on Harvard Business school case studies with which we have a strategic Convention that allows us to use the materials used in the most prestigious university in the world.

> *We are the only online university that offers Harvard materials as teaching materials on its courses"*

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 course, students will be presented with multiple real cases. They will have to combine all their knowledge and research, and argue and defend their ideas and decisions.

Relearning Methodology

Our university is the first in the world to combine the Harvard University case studies method with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining 8 different didactic elements in each lesson.

We enhance Harvard case studies with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

In 2019, we obtained the best learning results of all online universities in the world.

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 university is the only university in the world authorized to employ 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.

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. This methodology has 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, and financial markets and 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 training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for 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.

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.

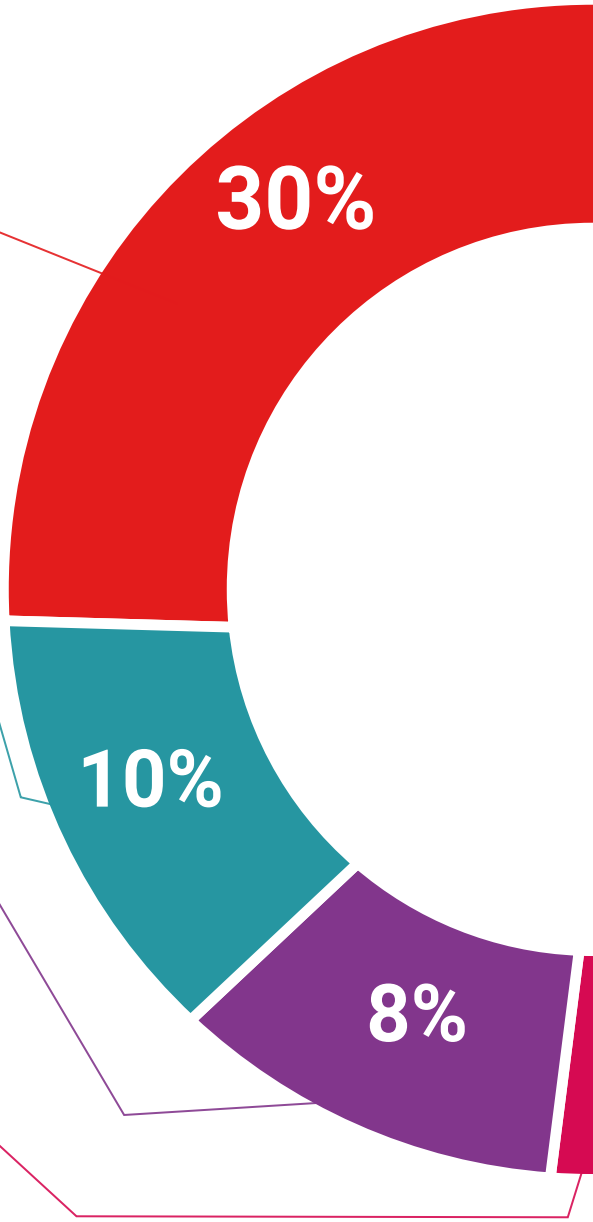
Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.

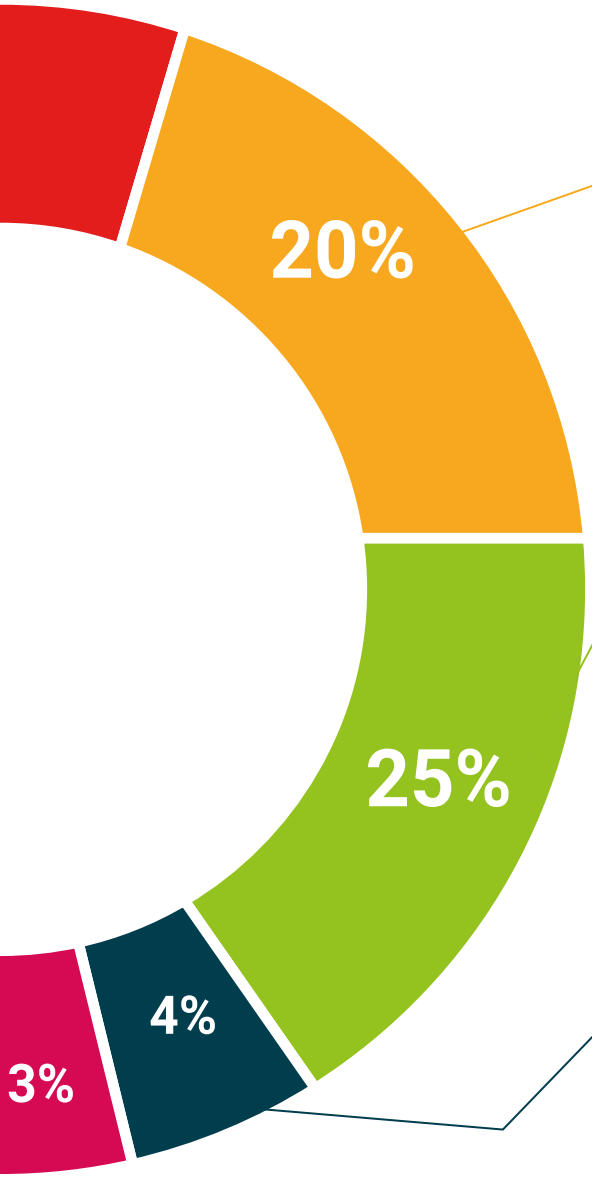
Practising Skills and Abilities

They will carry out activities to develop specific competencies and skills in each thematic area. Exercises and activities to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a specialist 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.





Case Studies

They will complete a selection of the best case studies in the field used at Harvard. 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 multimedia content presentation training tExclusive system 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 your goals.

07

Certificate

The Master's Degree in Human Rights guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Master's Degree diploma issued by TECH Global University.

Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork"

This program will allow you to obtain your **Master's Degree diploma in Human Rights** 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** 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: **Master's Degree in Human Rights**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **12 months**

Accreditation: **60 ECTS**

tech global university

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

Master's Degree in Human Rights

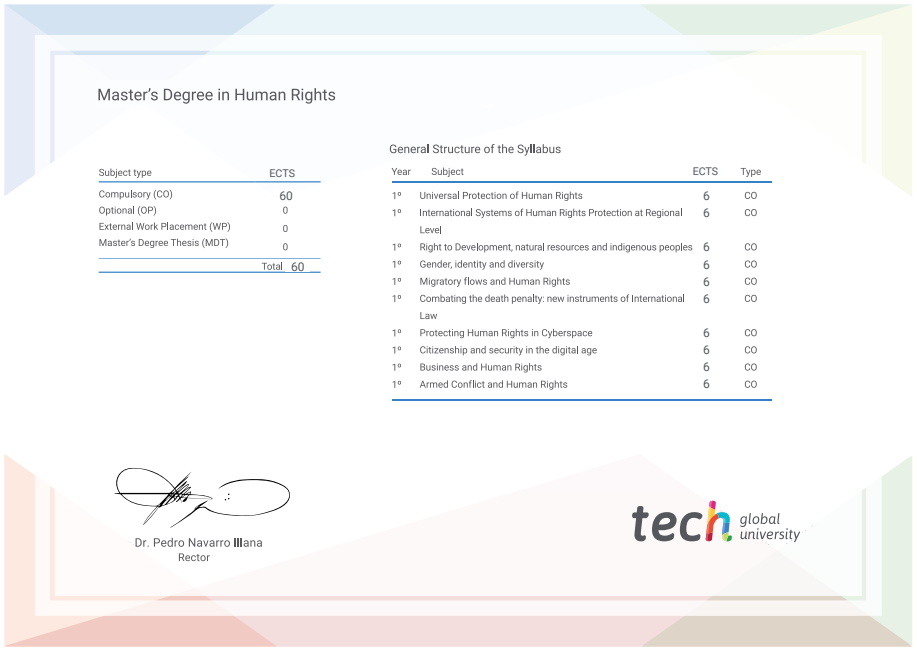
This is a program of 1,500 hours of duration equivalent to 60 ECTS, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

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

Dr. Pedro Navarro Illana
Rector

Unique TECH Code: AFWORD23S techtitute.com/certificates


Master's Degree in Human Rights

Subject type	ECTS
Compulsory (CO)	60
Optional (OP)	0
External Work Placement (WP)	0
Master's Degree Thesis (MDT)	0
Total	60

General Structure of the Syllabus

Year	Subject	ECTS	Type
1º	Universal Protection of Human Rights	6	CO
1º	International Systems of Human Rights Protection at Regional Level	6	CO
1º	Right to Development, natural resources and indigenous peoples	6	CO
1º	Gender, identity and diversity	6	CO
1º	Migratory flows and Human Rights	6	CO
1º	Combating the death penalty: new instruments of International Law	6	CO
1º	Protecting Human Rights in Cyberspace	6	CO
1º	Citizenship and security in the digital age	6	CO
1º	Business and Human Rights	6	CO
1º	Armed Conflict and Human Rights	6	CO

Dr. Pedro Navarro Illana
Rector

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*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.

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Master's Degree
Human Rights

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Global University**
- Credits: **60 ECTS**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

Master's Degree
Human Rights

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