



Advanced Master's Degree Sustainable Tourism Business Management

» Modality: online

» Duration: 2 years

» Certificate: TECH Technological University

» Dedication: 16h/week

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

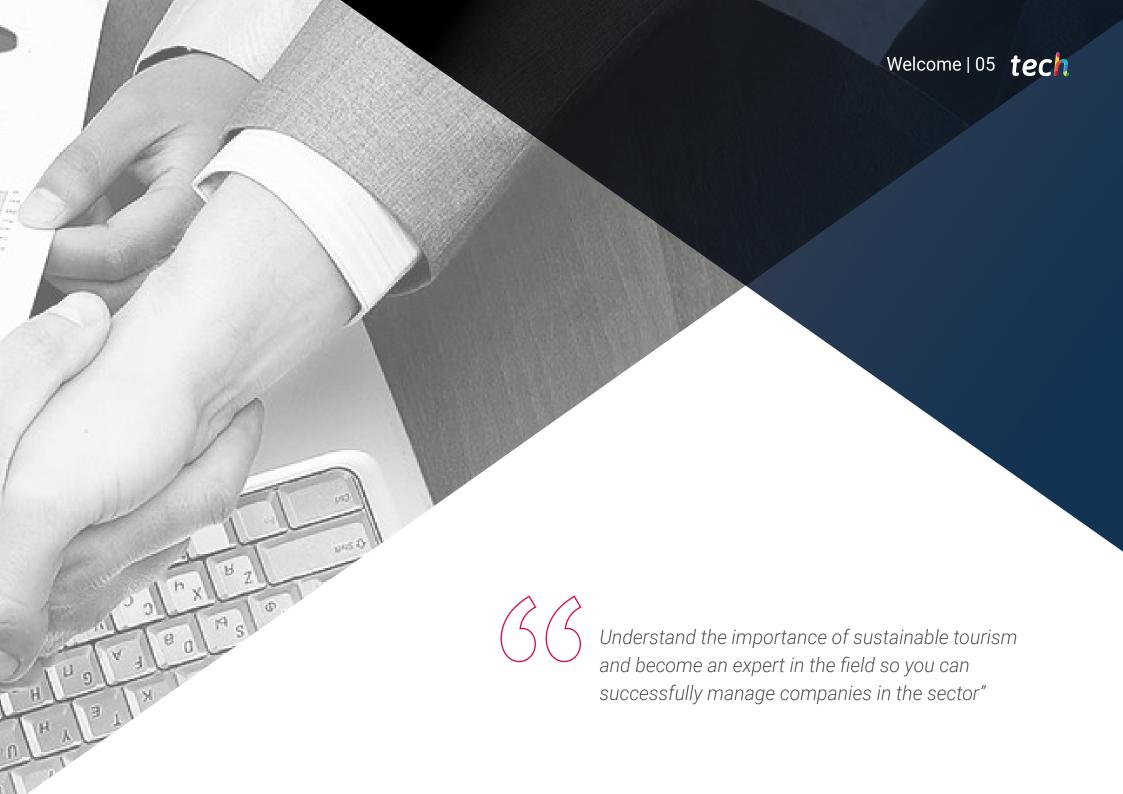
Website: www.techtitute.com/us/school-of-business/advanced-master-degree/advanced-master-degree-sustainable-tourism-business-management

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01 **Welcome**

The tourism industry is an international sector that reaches the most remote places, from major capitals to the most hidden villages. Globalization has encouraged mobility and, with it, the possibility for tourists to reach virtually anywhere in the world. However, this can also entail certain risks, especially in nature, by accessing spaces that are not originally intended for humans, as well as by the consumption of natural resources. Fortunately, changes in society have encouraged people to have a more ecofriendly mentality, and more and more people are applying sustainable criteria to their daily lives.







tech 08 | Why Study at TECH?

At TECH Technological University



Innovation

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

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



The Highest Standards

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

95%

of TECH students successfully complete their studies



Networking

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

100,000+

200+

executives trained each year

different nationalities



Empowerment

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

500+

collaborative agreements with leading companies



Talent

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

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



Multicultural Context

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

TECH students represent more than 200 different nationalities.



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



Analysis

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



Academic Excellence

TECH offers students the best online learning methodology. The university combines the *Re-learning* methodology (the most internationally recognized postgraduate learning methodology) with Harvard Business School *case studies*. A complex balance of traditional and state-of-the-art methods, within the most demanding academic framework.



Economy of Scale

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





Learn with the best

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

Teachers representing 20 different nationalities.



At TECH you will have access to Harvard Business School case studies"



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

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



tech 12 | Why Our Program?

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



A significant career boost

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

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



Develop a strategic and global vision of companies

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

Our global vision of companies will improve your strategic vision.



Consolidate the student's senior management skills

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

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



Take on new responsibilities

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

45% of graduates are promoted internally.



Access to a powerful network of contacts

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

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



Thoroughly develop business projects

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

20% of our students develop their own business idea.



Improve soft skills and management skills

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

Improve your communication and leadership skills and enhance your career.



Be part of an exclusive community

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

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



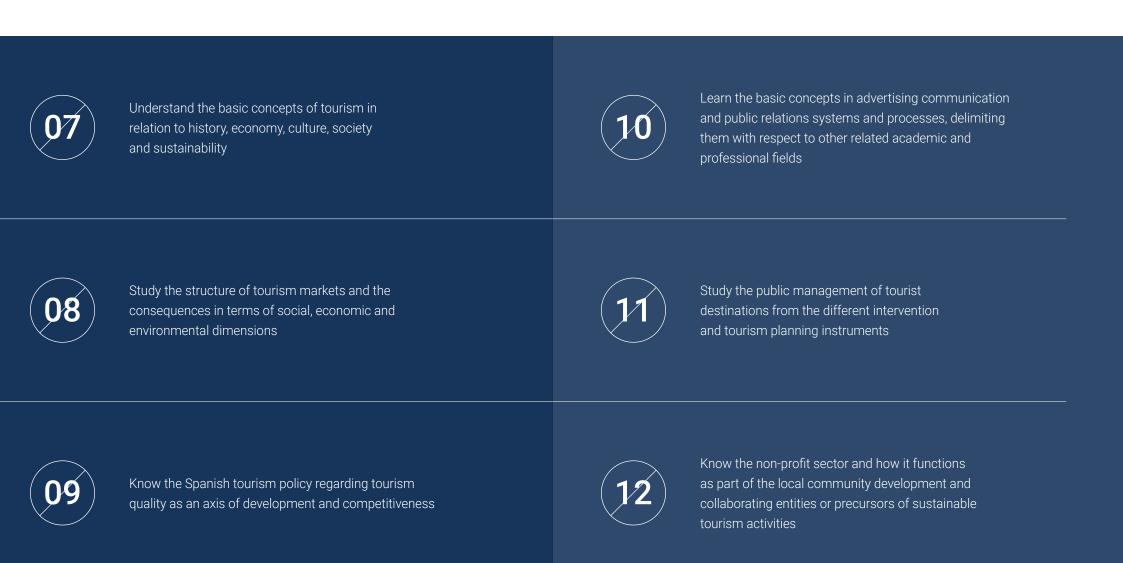


tech 16 | Objectives

TECH makes the goals of their students their own goals too. Working together to achieve them.

The Advanced Master's Degree in Sustainable Tourism Business Management will help you to:







Know the contributions of ecotourism as a cohesive element between the population and local development, managing sustainable tourism projects, and working in different socio-cultural environments



Study the process of tourism intermediation based on electronic commerce and the processes of integration and concentration of companies in current tourism sales and marketing



Learn about tourism distribution channels, intermediaries and agents that make up tourism distribution





Understand the dynamic evolution in the processes of tourism intermediation in relation to new technologies



Analyze the impacts from the point of view of suppliers and customers in the use of the Internet as a tourism intermediary



Provide students with a practical vision of the different management areas in a hotel and catering company



Gain in-depth knowledge of production processes, in particular the use of cruise ships, airports and airlines, and sports *resorts* in tourism, delving into their operating procedures and operations management



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Understanding the dynamic and evolving nature of tourism and its relationship with the creation of new tourism products based on current demand and new trends



Acquire the necessary skills and competences to assume responsibilities from management positions related to the management and organization of hotel and catering companies



Know the functions of event managers and the implications of event organization and production



Skills The tourism industry is constantly growing and developing to adapt to the needs of 21st century consumers. Today, tourists are looking for unforgettable experiences that do not harm the environment and, therefore, companies are increasingly opting to include sustainable criteria. This Advanced Master's Degree will give students the opportunity to delve into the management of sustainable tourism companies, deepening their knowledge of the latest concepts in the field so they can make a difference in their work and attract a greater number of visitors.





Properly perform a SWOT analysis



Analyze the impact of tourist activity



Recognize the psychographic profiles of individuals in their behavior as consumers of leisure and tourism



03

Understand the purchasing decision process and the factors that influence it



Administrate and manage the different types of tourist entities



Identify and manage tourist spaces and destinations



Analyze innovation models and standardization around the creative processes of innovation





Use correct business terminology in developing and presenting works and projects



Analyze international standardization: international standardization initiatives and main actors



Explore the various tourism sub-sectors and how they operate in tourist destinations worldwide



Manage tourist spaces in accordance with the principles of sustainability



Define the strategic objectives in organizing company events according to its internal needs, external demands, the nature of the institution and its situation by designing strategies in event planning



Manage sustainable tourism as an instrument of cooperation for social development while respecting the social and cultural identity target localities





Apply the current strategic management approach to tourism companies in order to formulate and implement the most appropriate strategies for each type of tourism company



Organize and know how to use information from different contexts to assess the effects of the legal environment on tourism management



Analyze and study the necessary procedures to create tourist packages in tourist complementary offer companies and its commercialization as a strategy for tourist deseasonalization



Explore the various tourism sub-sectors and how they operate in tourist destinations worldwide





Analyze innovation models and standardization around the creative processes of innovation

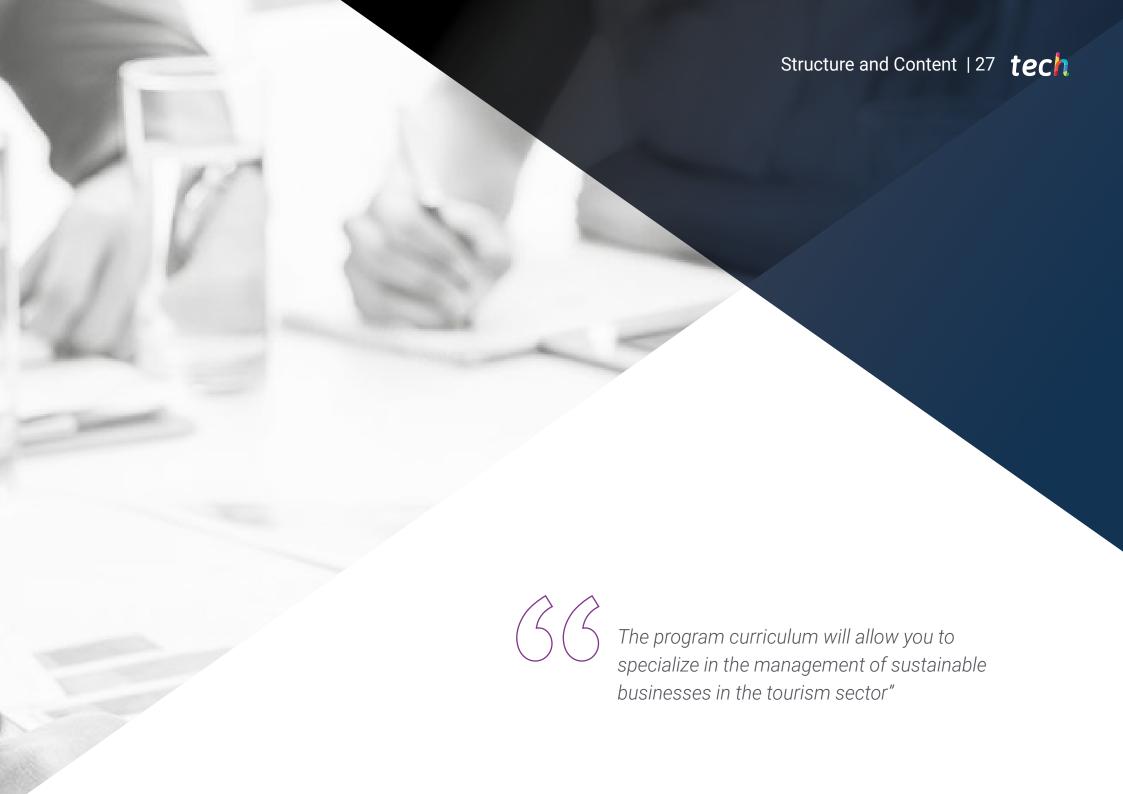


Draw up strategies and policies developed from management, taking into account the extensive knowledge of each of the departments that make up hotel and restaurant management



Manage the steps for the elaboration of an internal event organization and protocol manual, and apply it to the reality of organizations





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Syllabus

This TECH Technological University
Advanced Master's Degree in Sustainable
Tourism Business Management is an
intense program that prepares students
to face challenges and business decisions
both on a national and international level.
Its content is designed to promote the
development of managerial skills that
enable more rigorous decision-making in
uncertain environments.

Throughout 3.000 hours of study, students will analyze a multitude of practical cases through individual work, achieving high quality learning that you will be able to apply to your daily work. It is, therefore, an authentic immersion in real business situations.

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

A plan designed for students, focused on their professional improvement, that also prepares them to achieve excellence in the field of sustainable tourism. A program that understands your needs and those of your company through innovative content based on the latest trends, and supported by the best educational methodology and an exceptional teaching staff, which will provide you with the skills to creatively and efficiently resolve critical situations.

This Advanced Master's Degree takes place over 24 months and is divided into 18 modules:

Module 1	Planning and Managing Sustainable Tourism Sites
Module 2	Cultural Heritage Management
Module 3	Marketing Fundamentals
Module 4	Market Structures in Tourism
Module 5	Interactive Tourism Advertising and Communication
Module 6	Quality Management and Innovation in Tourism
Module 7	Consumer Behavior
Module 8	Advertising and Public Relations
Module 9	Public Management of Tourist Destinations
Module 10	Tourism and Local Development Cooperation
Module 11	Tourism Distribution Channels
Module 12	Hotel and Restaurant Management
Module 13	Tourism Operations Management
Module 14	Tourism Law and Legislation
Module 15	Organizing Congresses, Events and Protocols
Module 16	Introduction to Business Organization and Management
Module 17	Commercial and Marketing Management
Module 18	Accounting Fundamentals



Where, When and How is it Taught?

TECH offers you the possibility of taking this program completely online. Throughout the 24 months of training, you will be able to access all the program contents at any time, allowing you to selfmanage your study time.

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

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Mod	ule 1. Planning and Managing Sustaina	ıble To	urism Sites				
1.1.1. 1.1.2.	Tourist System and Tourist Sites Tourist System Tourism Territoriality Most Relevant Tourist Sites	1.2.1. 1.2.2.	Tourism Policy and Sustainability Tourism Policy Tools General Tourism Plan and Planning Sustainability in the Tourism Sector	1.3.1. 1.3.2. 1.3.3.	Strategic Planning in the Tourism Sector Theoretical Analysis on Strategic Planning Developing a Strategic Tourism Plan on Site Outline and Content of a Strategic Plan Developmental Phases	1.4.1 1.4.2	Diagnostic, Development and Methodology Diagnostic Methodology Tourism Resources and Their Types Information and SWOT Analysis
1.5.1.	Defining Models and Strategic Development Defining Objectives and Development Models Defining Strategies and Lines of Action						
Mod	ule 2. Cultural Heritage Management						
2.1.	Introduction to Cultural Heritage	2.2.	Heritage Preservation Policies	2.3.	Cultural Heritage as an Argument for Tourism	2.4.	Tourism Resources, Sites and Markets
2.5.	The Importance of the Tourist Guide and the Interpretation of Heritage						
Mod	ule 3. Marketing Fundamentals						
3.1.2. 3.1.3. 3.1.4. 3.1.5. 3.1.6.	Basic Concepts Introduction Basic Concepts of Marketing Stages and Approaches in Marketing Utility, Satisfaction and Quality Exchanges, Transactions and Relationships Concept and Tasks in Commercial Management Marketing Tools	3.2.1. 3.2.2. 3.2.3. 3.2.4.	The Market The Concept of Market and Setting Market Classification Micro-Settings and Specific Settings Micro-Settings and General Settings The Market and Setting in Marketing Plans	3.3.1. 3.3.2. 3.3.3. 3.3.4.	Segmentation and Positioning Fundamentals and Objectives in Segmentation Segmentation Criteria Stages in the Segmentation Process Commercial Strategy and Segmentation Positioning	3.4.1. 3.4.2. 3.4.3. 3.4.4.	Information Systems and Commercial Research The Concept and Application of Commercial Research Commercial Research Stages Sources of Information Types of Commercial Research Questionnaires and Sampling
3.5.2. 3.5.3. 3.5.4. 3.5.5. 3.5.6.	Consumer Behavior Introduction The Process in Purchasing Decisions Internal Factors External Factors Type of Purchase Consumer Response Modeling Consumer Behavior						

 Introduction to Tourism Concept, Origin and Evolution of Tourism Definition of Tourism Types of Tourism The Life Cycle of Tourism Products Sustainable Tourism 	 4.2. Tourism in Time 4.2.1. The History of Tourism Up to the 20th Century 4.2.2. Contemporary Tourism (20th and 21st Centuries) 4.2.3. The Evolution of Tourism in Spain 	 4.3. Tourism Planning 4.3.1. The Planning Process for Tourist Sites 4.3.2. Tourism Planning Tools:	 4.4. Tourism Economics 4.4.1. The Tourism Production Process 4.4.2. The Importance of the Economic Effects of Tourism 4.4.3. Balance of Payments in Tourism
4.5. Tourism Flows 4.5.1. International Tourism Flows 4.5.2. Tourism in Spain 4.5.3. Tourist Destinations and Outbound	4.6. Tourism Demand 4.6.1. Calculating Tourism Demand 4.6.2. Inbound Tourism 4.6.3. Outbound Tourism 4.6.4. Conditioning Factors in Tourism Demand 4.6.5. Demand Seasonality 4.6.6. Trends in Tourism Demand	 4.7. Tourism Supply 4.7.1. Analyzing Tourism Supply 4.7.2. Tourism Resource Supply: Natural and Cultural 4.7.3. Tourism Supply Related to Technological Innovations: New Business Models 4.7.4. Sustainable Tourism Applied to Tourism Supply 	 4.8. Tourism Companies 4.8.1. The Concept of a Tourism Company 4.8.2. Types of Tourism Companies 4.8.3. The Tourism Business Environment
 4.9. Introduction to the Main Tou Sub-Sectors 4.9.1. Hotel Sector 4.9.2. Catering Sector 4.9.3. Travel Agencies and Tour Operators 4.9.4. Air Travel 4.9.5. Complementary Services 	sm 4.10. Market Structures in Tourism 4.10.1. Market Structures in World Tourism: Globalization 4.10.2. Market Structures in International Tourism 4.10.3. Market Structures in National Tourism 4.10.4. Market Structures in Regional Tourism		

5.1. Introduction: A General Vision of Digital Marketing Fundamentals: 5.3. Social Media and Networks: Strategy and Content Management: the Internet **Digital Strategy** Facebook Twitter Instagram Bloggers Wordpress Medium 5.2.1. Digital Marketing Strategies for Tourism 5.1.1. The Transformation of Tourism Business about.me Models Companies 5.5. Digital Metrics: Web 2.0 Analytics 5.6. Mobile and Apps 5.7. Advertising and Digital Media 5.8. Search Engines SEO SEM Google AdSense Google AdWords 5.9. Communication 2.0 Online 5.10. E-mail Marketing **Reputation Community** Management

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6.9.4. SERVQUAL Model Applied to Tourism

Companies
6.9.5. HOTELQUAL Model

Module 6. Quality Management and Innovation in Tourism 6.3. Introduction to Quality: Concepts 6.2. Tourism Quality Management 6.4. Main Theories of Quality 6.1. Service Quality Management Basic Concepts in Quality Management 6. 4.1. Theories of Quality Applied to the Tourism 6.1.1. Service Quality and Evolution 6.1.2. Features and Dimensions of Service Quality 6.2.2. Quality Management Systems 6. 3.1. Service Quality in the Tourism Sector 6.1.3. Quality from the Perspective of Customers/ 6.2.3. Quality as a Management Tool Total Quality Management (Deming) 6.3.2. Concepts of Quality Clients Quality Levels 6.2.4. Quality Management Systems 6.4.3. Total Quality Management (Juran) 6.3.3. Evolution of the Concept of Quality 6.2.5. Total Quality Management Systems Total Quality Management (Crosby) 6.3.4. Dimensions and Principles of the Concept of 6.2.6. Standardizing National and International Total Quality Management (Feigenbaum) Ouality 6.4.6. Total Quality Management (Ishikawa) Quality 6.3.5. The Quality Process for Internal and External Total Quality Management (Taguchi) Customers/Clients Total Quality Management (TQM) Applied to the Tourism Sector 6.5. Quality Costs in Tourism 6.6. Tourism Quality Analysis, 6.7. Processes in the Implementation 6.8. Quality in Tourism Diagnostics, Planning and Control 6. 8.1. Quality in State and Regional Tourism Policy Companies of a Quality System and the 6.8.2. The Spanish Tourism Quality System 6.5.1. Concept and Classification of the Costs 6.6.1. The Process of a Quality Tourism Service **Environment** 6.8.3. The Spanish Institute for Tourism Quality: Associated to Quality 6.6.2. Designing and Implementing Quality 6. 7.1. Interpreting Standards Standardization and Certification 6.5.2. Costs Resulting from Failures Systems in Tourism Companies 6.7.2. Implementing Quality Processes and 6.8.4. UNE and ISO Standards in Tourism Quality 6.5.3. Investing in Preventive Activities 6.6.3. Phases in the Implantation Process of a Manuals 6.8.5. International Tourism Quality Standards 6.5.4. Costs Generated by Inspections and Quality System 6.7.3. Quality Tools Evaluations 6.7.4. Improvement Plans 6.5.5. The Curve of Total Costs Associated with 6.7.5. Internal and External Audits Ouality 6.5.6. The Importance of Managing Quality-Related Costs in Tourism Companies 6.9. Tourism Services Quality 6.10. Innovation in the Tourism Sector Management 6. 10.1. Innovation Management 6.10.2. Introduction to Innovation 6. 9.1. Tourism Service Quality and Customer/ 6.10.3. Types of Innovation: Innovation in Client Perception Management Processes 6.9.2. Techniques to Ascertain Customer 6.10.4. Innovation Management: Strategies Satisfaction 6.10.5. R&D&I Standardization 6.9.3. Online Reputation Management of Suggestions and Complaints

Module 7. Consumer Behavior			
 7.1. Consumer Behavior and Marketing 7.1.1. Marketing and Consumer Behavior 7.1.2. The Study of Consumer Behavior 7.1.3. The Concept of Consumer Behavior 7.1.4. The Consumer 7.1.5. Consumer Behavior and Marketing Mix 7.1.6. Models of Consumer Behavior 	 7.2. External Factors 7.2.1. External Factors: Macro-Setting vs. Micro-Setting 7.2.2. Demographic Environment 7.2.3. Economic Environment 7.2.4. Political-Legal, Environmental and Technological Environment 7.2.5. Social and Cultural Environment 7.2.6. Social Classes 7.2.7. Social Groups 7.2.8. The Family 7.2.9. Situational Factors 	 7.3. Internal Factors 7.3.1. Needs, Desires and Motivations 7.3.2. Perceptions 7.3.3. Experience and Lessons Learned 7.3.4. Memory 7.3.5. Attitudes 7.3.6. Personal Characteristics 	 7.4. The Process in Purchasing Decisions 7.4.1. The Decision Process 7.4.2. Recognizing Needs 7.4.3. Information Search 7.4.4. The Process of Assessing Alternatives
 7.5. Purchase Decisions and Post-Purchase Behavior 7.5.1. Deciding a Purchase 7.5.2. Choosing an Establishment and a Brand 7.5.3. Post-Purchase Processes 7.5.4. Determining Factors in Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction 7.5.5. Conclusions 	 7.6. Trends in Consumer Behavior 7.6.1. New Social Scenario for a New Consumer 7.6.2. Types of Buying Behavior 7.6.3. Styles in Purchasing Decisions 7.6.4. Level of Consumer Involvement 7.6.5. Shopping 7.6.6. Impulse Buying and Compulsive Buying 7.6.7. The Online Consumer 7.6.8. Consumerism and Protecting the Consumer 		

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Mod	lule 8. Advertising and Public Relations	5					
8.1.1. 8.1.2.	Conceptual Foundations What Is Persuasive Communication?	8.2. 8.2.1. 8.2.2.	Historical Approach to Advertising and Public Relations New and Current Advertising Trends: Current Areas of PR Application Sponsorship, Patronage, Lobbing, and Publicity		Fundamentals in the Advertising System and Process The Advertising Disseminator: The Advertiser and the Advertising Agency General Features of Internal and External Processes	8.4. 8. 4.1.	The Message in Advertising Advertising Messages in Conventional Media
8.5. 8.5.1.	The Channel in Advertising: Advertising Media and Modes Conventional Media and Below the Line	8.6. 8.6.1.	The Receptor in Advertising: Target Audience Consumer Behavior: Conditioning Factors		Process Strategic Planning in Advertising Preliminary Phase: Briefing and Advertising Objectives Creative Strategy: Media Strategy	8.8.1. 8.8.2. 8.8.3.	
8.9. 8.9.1 8.9.2.	5 - 5	8. 10.1 8.10.2	The Channel in Public Relations . Personal and Mass Media . The Receptor in Public Relations . Strategic Audiences in Public Relations				
Mod	lule 9. Public Management of Tourist D	estinat	ions				
	Tourism Policy Tourism Policy: Concept and Justification The Evolution of Tourism Policy in Spain The General Framework of Regional and Local Policies	9.2.9.2.1.9.2.2.	Administrative Organization in Tourism The Political-Administrative Framework in Tourist Site Planning Planning as a Function of Tourism Policy	9.3. 9.3.1. 9.3.2.	Institutional, Legal and Financial Framework by Municipality Tax Operations in Spanish Municipalities Local Expenses in Spanish Municipalities	9.4. 9. 4.1.	Managing Tourist Destinations Tourism Destination Management Model Countries, Regions and States, Cities and Locations
9.5. 9.5.1.	The Importance of Governance in Management The Perspective of a Tourism Policy in Community Participation	9.6. 9. 6.1.	Legal and Institutional Framework The Role of Spanish Municipal Federations		Local Tourism Management Models Sectoral Instruments and Territorial Plans The Tourism Territorial Planning Process Territorial Tourism Plans: Case Studies	9. 8.2.	Tourism Observatories as Public Management Indicators Macro-Tourism Reports Qualitative and Quantitative Progress Reports Specific Studies

9.9. Clusters and Innovative Business Associations (IBAs)

- 9. 9.1. Definition of AEI-clúster in Innovation
 9. 9.2. Advantages and Strategies of Belonging to an Innovative Cluster

9.10. Intelligent Tourist Destinations

- 9. 10.1. Concept of DTI 9. 10.2. Network of Intelligent Destinations

Module 10. Tourism and Local Development Cooperation 10.2. Aid, Actors and Legal Framework 10.1. Approaching the Problem of 10.3. National Policies for International 10.4. Tourism: A Tool for International Development for International Development Cooperation Cooperation 10.1.1. Basic Concepts 10.3.1. AECID's National International Cooperation 10.4.1. The Role of Women in International Cooperation 10.1.2. Poverty and Development **Policies** Cooperation Policies 10.2.1. Historical Evolution of International 10.1.3. Tyeps of Tourism and Sustainability 10.3.2. Spanish Cooperation Master Plan 10.4.2. Women's Rights and Integrating Them into Development Cooperation 10.3.3. Selected Criteria for Spanish Cooperation: 10.1.4. North/South Imbalances: Concept of **AECID's Cooperation Policies** 10.2.2. Introduction to International Development Development Where Do We Cooperate? 10.4.3. Differences and Similarities between MED Cooperation 10.1.5. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 10.3.4. Improvements in the New Spanish and GED 10.2.3. Brief History of Development Cooperation 10.4.4. World Women's Conferences Human rights Cooperation Plan Systems 10.3.5. Reflections on National Cooperation Policies 10.4.5. Chronology of Spanish Conferences and 10.2.4. The Spanish Cooperation and Development Legislation on Gender Equality Agency (AECID) 10.2.5. Spanish Cooperation Guidelines in the 2013-2016 Program 10.5. Management in the Non-Profit 10.6. Strategic Planning in Non-profit 10.7. The Impact of Associations on 10.8. Ecotourism as a Cooperation Strategy for Local Development Sector Organizations Society 10.6.1. Conceptualization 10.7.1. Contributions to Country Visa Quality and 10.8.1. Origins of Ecotourism 10.5.1. Growth in the Non-Profit Sector and 10.8.2. Integrating Elements in Ecotourism Associationism on a Global Scale 10.6.2. Step-by-Step Strategic Planning Governance 10.7.2. Negative Consequences of Third Sector 10.5.2. The Non-Profit Sector and Its Organizations: 10.8.3. Economic Aspects in Ecotourism A Classification 10.8.4. Participation of the Local Population 10.5.3. Managing Non-Profit Organizations as 10.7.3. Collaboration in the Non-Profit Sector Cooperation for Local Tourism Development

10.9. Ecotourism Planning

- 10.9.1. Project Design
- 10.9.2. Ecotourism Marketing
- 10.9.3. Distribution Channels
- 10.9.4. Ecotourist Responsibility

10.10. Case Studies

- 10.10.1. Ethnic Community-Based Tourism: A Case Study in Chiang Rai
- 10.10.2. Community Development for Sustainable Tourism
- 10.10.3. Tourism in Thailand: Community
 Approaches and Policies
- 10.10.4. Integrating Social Policy Development by the Local Community
- 10.10.5. Developing Local Plans: Problems and Benefits of Local Involvement

Module 11. Tourism Distribution Channels 11.3. Distribution Channels in the 11.1. Tourism Distribution 11.2. Introduction to Tourism Distribution 11.4. Commercial Intermediaries 11.1.1. Specificity of the Tourism Sector 11.2.1. Tourism Marketing: Commercial **Tourism Sector** 11.4.1. Travel Agencies in Tourism Distribution 11.1.2. The Prosumer 11.4.2. Types of Travel Agencies Intermediaries 11.3.1. Nature of Distribution Channels 11.4.3. Changes in the Positioning of Travel 11.1.3. Factors in Today's Tourism Distribution: The 11.2.2. The Distribution System in the Tourism 11.3.2. Functions of Distribution Channels Forces of Competition Agencies 11.3.3. Distribution Channel Selection Criteria 11.2.3. Intermediary Roles in the Tourism 11.3.4. Types of Intermediaries in the Tourism Distribution System Sector 11.5. Tour Operator Module in Tourism 11.7. Reservation Centers in Tourist 11.6. GDS and CRS Modules in Tourism 11.8. Tourism Intermediation Today 11.8.1. The Impact of e-Commerce on the Structure Distribution Distribution Distribution of the Tourism Industry 11.5.1. Tour Operator Role in Tourism Distribution 11.6.1. GDS and CRS Role in Tourism Distribution 11.7.1. Reservation Centers Role in Tourism 11.8.2. Impact of New Technologies on Tourism 11.5.2. Types of Tour Operators 11.6.2. GDS as the Current Paradigm Distribution Providers 11.5.3. Current Situation 11.7.2. Types of Reservation Centers 11.8.3. Tourism Intermediaries: Challenges and 11.7.3. Current Situation Strategies in the Face of e-Commerce 11.8.4. The Tourism Consumer and e-Commerce 11.10. Intermediation Strategies in 11.9. Integration in Tourist Distribution 11.9.1. Modalities in Business Integration Leisure-Tourism Services 11.9.2. Vertical Integration in the Tourism Sector 11.10.1. Strategic Variables: Provider and Customer/ 11.9.3. Horizontal Integration in the Tourism Sector Client Guidance 11.10.2. Provider Guidance

11.10.3. Customer/Client Guidance

12.1. Lodging: Now and Then 12.1.1. Ancient History 12.1.2. From the Middle Ages to the 19th Century 12.1.3. The Hotel Sector Today	12.2. Tourist Lodging 12.2.1. Concept and Types of Tourist Lodging 12.2.2. Non-Hotel Establishments 12.2.3. Hotel Establishments 12.2.4. Spanish Hotel Classification System 12.2.5. European Hotel Classification System	12.3. Hotel Company Structure 12.3.1. Hotel Organizational Chart 12.3.2. Types of Hotels 12.3.3. Hotel Chains 12.3.4. Basic Operations in Hotel Management 12.3.5. Hotel Department Analysis	12.4. Reception, Flooring and Maintenance Departments12.4.1. Reception and Concierge Departments12.4.2. Flooring and Laundry Departments12.4.3. Maintenance Department
12.5. Commercial Management 12.5.1. Commercial Department 12.5.2. Communication Department 12.5.3. Revenue Management 12.5.4. Technology Used in Lodging Companies	 12.6. Administration and Accounting Department 12.6.1. Budgets and Budget Control 12.6.2. Investment Analysis 12.6.3. Hotel Ratios 	 12.7. Catering Department in Tourist Lodging 12.7.1. Restaurant, Kitchen and Commissary 12.7.2. Gastronomy and Enology 12.7.3. Procurement and Storage 12.7.4. Kitchen Organization and Service 12.7.5. Hall Organization and Service 	 12.8. Catering Companies 12.8.1. Concept and Types of Catering Companies 12.8.2. Catering Companies: Product and Facilities 12.8.3. Catering Costs 12.8.4. The Actual or Physical and Financing Subsystems in the Catering Companies 12.8.5. Catering Company Administration and Personnel Management
12.9. Catering Services 12.9.1. Concepts of Catering Services 12.9.2. Relation between Market, Concept and Menu 12.9.3. Commercial Concepts of Catering Services 12.9.4. Commercial Restaurants within other Businesses	12.10. Sales Planning and Meetings in Catering 12.10.1. Marketing 12.10.2. Selling to Groups 12.10.3. Group Service: Catering/Receptions 12.10.4. Individual Sales 12.10.5. Trends		

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Module 13. Tourism Operations Management

13.1. The Tourism Company as a System

- 13.1.1. The Internal and External Universe of a Company
- 13.1.2. Concept of System and Subsystem
- 13.1.3. Production
- 13.1.4. Different Approaches to the Concept of Production
- 13.1.5. Production Function
- 13.1.6. Company Objectives vs. Production
- 13.1.7. Production in Service Companies
- 13.1.8. Industry and Services: Why the Distinction?
- 13.1.9. Five Features of Service Company Production
- 13.1.10. Production in Tourism Companies

13.2. Operations and Production Processes in the Tourism Sector

- 13.2.1. Essential Concepts: Operations, Processes, Methods, Procedures, Systems, Modeling and Forecasting
- 13.2.2. Two Essential Variables for Tourism: Space and Time
- 13.2.3. Map of the Four Influencing Factors: Environment, Establishment, Management Model and Human Resources

13.3. Production Processes in Transportation Companies

- 13.3.1. Transportation and Its Role in Tourism Activity
- 13.3.2. Types of Transportation Companies: Commercial Aviation, Rail, Road and Water Transportation
- 13.3.3. Transport Subsector Operations: Analysis of the Main Activities: Features and Peculiarities: Air, Railway, Road, and Water

13.4. "Cruise" Operations Management

- 13.4.1. Introduction, Tourism Context: Evolution of Cruise Tourism
- 13.4.2. Reasons for the Conversion into "Tourist Product"
- 13.4.3. Reasons for the Conversion into "Tourist Product" Features Ports Types of Ports
- 13.4.4. Modalities and Services in Maritime Transportation: Main Shipping Companies
- 13.4.5. Regular Maritime Transportation:
 Discretionary or Tourist Transport
- 13.4.6. "Cruise" Product Features, Nautical Terms and Types of Ships: Cruise Ship Features
- 13.4.7. Nautical Terms
- 13.4.8. Cruises, Features, Services, Reservations and Fares
- 13.4.9. Main Shipping Lines: Classification 13.4.10. Trends in Cruise Tourism

13.5. Operating Procedures for In-Port Cruise Ships

- 13.5.1. Specific Vocabulary
- 13.5.2. Shipping Agents
- 13.5.3. Port Service to Cruise Passengers in Transit
- 13.5.4. Vessel Operating Procedures: Mooring and Unmooring Operations
- 13.5.5. Itinerary Design and Composition Processes
- 13.5.6. Distribution Channels
- 13.5.7. International Maritime Conventions: Regulations

13.6. Airports and Airline Operations Management

- 13.6.1. Introduction to Aerial Activities
- 13.6.2. Traditional Airlines and Low Cost Airlines
- 13.6.3. Aerial Operations: Loading and Unloading, Passenger Manifests
- 13.6.4. Airports: Classification
- 13.6.5. Navigation Aids: VOR, ILS (Instrumented Landing System), GWPS
- 13.6.6. Features, Aeronautic Terms and Types of Aircrafts
- 13.6.7. ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- 13.6.8. Aviation Accidents Investigation Operations:
 Boards of Inquiry

13.7. Complementary Tourism Offer

- 13.7.1. Concept and Types of Complementary Tourism Supply
- 13.7.2. Sports Offer: Ski Resorts, Marinas, and Golf Courses
- 13.7.3. Nature Reserves
- 13.7.4. Theme Parks
- 13.7.5. Companies Specialized in Cultural Offer, Conventions and Fairs (MICE)

13.8. Production Processes in Leisure Companies

- 13.8.1. Sports Tourism Companies: Ski Resorts, Marinas and Sailing Resorts, and Golf Courses
- 13.8.2. Adventure Tourism Companies
- 13.8.3. Tourism in Protected Natural Spaces
- 13.8.4. Theme Parks
- 13.8.5. Cultural Offer

13.9. Operations Management in Sports Resorts

- 13.9.1. The Sports Industry as a Tourist Attraction
- 13.9.2. Sports Resorts Categories
- 13.9.3. Sport Resort Organization: Departments
- 13.9.4. Managing a Golf Course: Tactical and Operative Decision
- 13.9.5. The Importance of Talent Management

- 13.9.6. Golf Department Operations and Processes
- 13.9.7. Soccer Department Operations and Processes
- 13.9.8. Other Sports Department Operations and Processes
- 13.9.9. Maintaining Sports Facilities
- 13.9.10. Intelligent and Sustainable Water Management at Sports Facilities

13.10. Sports Resort Commercialization

- 13.10.1. Marketing Focused on Top-Level Sports Teams, Clubs and Franchises
- 13.10.2. International Fairs and Events
- 13.10.3. Social Networks Original Content Production for Sports Events
- 13.10.4. Sports Resorts Innovation

- 13.10.5. Commercial Department Operations in Sports Resorts
- 13.10.6. Golf Course Commercialization: Organizing Tournaments
- 13.10.7. Soccer Team Commercialization: Lodging, Stadiums and Food
- 13.10.8. Other Sports Commercialization

Module 14. Tourism Law and Legislation					
14.1. Introduction 14.1.1. Introduction 14.1.2. Concept of Tourism 14.1.3. Legal Concept of Tourism 14.1.4. Tourism Legislation	14.2. Law14.2.1. The Source System14.2.2. Concept of Law14.2.3. Source System: Regulatory Hierarchy14.2.4. The Law: Concept and Types14.2.5. The Spanish Constitution	 14.3. Features 14.3.1. Custom: Concept, Requirements and Types 14.3.2. General Principles of Law 14.3.3. Jurisprudence and Analogy 14.3.4. Effectiveness of the Law, Ignorance of the Law and Fraud of the Law 	14.4. Fundamental Civil Law Institutions 14.4.1. Civil Law: Concepts and Types 14.4.2. Individuals and Legal Entities 14.4.3. Liability 14.4.4. Contracts		
 14.5. The Company, the Entrepreneur and the Organized Economic Operator: Commercial Companies 14.5.1. Commercial Law: Concept 14.5.2. Sources of Commercial Law 14.5.3. Company and Entrepreneur 14.5.4. The Social Entrepreneur 	 14.6. Tourism Legislation: Distribution of Competences between the State and the Autonomous Communities in Tourism 14.6.1. Tourism Administration: Functions 14.6.2. Competence Distribution in Tourism 	14.7. Tourism Subjects: Tourist Lodging (I): Hotel Establishments 14.7.1. Introduction: Concept and Classification of Tourist Lodging 14.7.2. Hotel Establishments 14.7.3. Classification Basis for Hotel Establishments 14.7.4. First Group - Hotels 14.7.5. Second Group - Apartment Hotels 14.7.6. Third Group - Hostels 14.7.7. Hotel Specializations 14.7.8. Director Demands	14.8. Tourism Subjects: Tourist Lodging (II): Non-Hotel Establishments 14.8.1. Tourist Apartments 14.8.2. Tourist Campsites 14.8.3. Rural Lodging		
 14.9. The Limiting Administrative Activity in Tourism: Tourism Inspection 14.9.1. The Administrative Control of Tourism 14.9.2. Basis and Nature of the Tourist Inspection Authority 14.9.3. The Tourism Inspector 14.9.4. Inspection Plans and Tools 	14.10. International Personnel Administration 14.10.1. Tourism Contracts: General Aspects 14.10.2. Package Travel Contract 14.10.3. Contract for the Acquisition of Rights of Use of Real Estate for Tourist Use by Turn 14.10.4. Individual Service Contract 14.10.5. Contingent Reservation Contract 14.10.6. Tourist Insurance Contract 14.10.7. Accommodation Contract 14.10.8. Hotel Management Contract				

Module 15. Organizing Congresses, Events and Protocols						
 15.1. General Considerations 15.1.1. The Event Organizer Role 15.1.2. Characteristics of Association and Business Meetings 15.1.3. The Administration Process in Meetings 	15.2. The Even Organizer Administration Process 15.2.1. Forecasting 15.2.2. Planning 15.2.3. Organization 15.2.4. Management 15.2.5. Control	15.3. Event Planning 15.3.1. Checklists 15.3.2. Registration and Control Areas and Stages 15.3.3. Types of Events 15.3.4. Main Areas of Responsibility	 15.4. The Official Spanish Protocol 15.4.1. Definitions, Golden and Fundamental Rules 15.4.1.1. Flag Regulation 15.4.2. Autonomous Community Ministry and Department Hierarchy 15.4.3. Autonomous Community Regulation 			
15.5. Organizing a Protocol Event 15.5.1. Event Organization Phases 15.5.2. Preparing Posters and Invitations 15.5.3. The Program and Its Elements	 15.6. Current Perception of Event Organization: Protocol and Institutional Relations 15.6.1. The Head of Protocol in an Institution 15.6.2. Basic Functions and Criteria in the Performance of the Event Production and/or Protocol Department 	 15.7. Organizing Company Events 15.7.1. Reasons for the Emergence of Company Protocols 15.7.2. Mixed Regulation 15.7.3. Rules Inherited from Traditions and Legislation 	15.8. Internal Manuals in Company Event Organizing15.8.1. Basic Criteria for Company Protocol Manuals			
15.9. Organizing University Events 15.9.1. Origins of University Ceremonies 15.9.2. Basic Elements of Symbology and Ceremonials at Universities 15.9.3. University Precedents	15.10. Meals and Receptions 15.10.1. Organization Techniques 15.10.2. Types of Tables and Mealtime Codes of Conduct 15.10.3. Assembly and Diagrams					

Module 16. Introduction to Business Organization and Management 16.1. The Concept of a Company 16.2. Organizational Structures 16.3. Operation Functions 16.4. Commercial Function 16.2.1. What Is an Organizational Structure? 16.1.1. Concept of Competition 16.3.1. Operation Functions 16.4.1. Introduction to Marketing 16.1.2. Company Functions 16.2.2. Basic Principles in Organizational Structures 16.3.2. Operation Functions in Tourism Companies 16.4.2. Business Marketing Trends 16.1.3. The Role of the Entrepreneur 16.2.3. Organizational Structures 16.3.3. The Production Process 16.1.4. Company Objectives 16.2.4. Functional Areas 16.3.4. Operations Processes in Tourism 16.1.5. Historical Evolution of Companies Companies 16.1.6. Company Classification 16.1.7. Characteristics of Tourism Companies 16.1.8. The Business Environment 16.1.9. Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility 16.6. Management Function 16.7. Human Resources Function 16.5. Financial Function 16.8. Creation and Operation of SMEs 16.5.1. Financing 16.6.1. Management Function 16.7.1. The Job Market in the Tourism Sector 16.6.2. Levels of Management 16.5.2. The Financial System 16.7.2. Human Resources Function 16.5.3. Financial Planning 16.6.3. Corporate Cooperation 16.7.3. Process Phases in Human Resources Management Module 17. Commercial and Marketing Management 17.1. The Competition 17.2. The Product 17.3. The Price 17.4. Distribution 17.1.1. Concept and Levels of Competition 17.2.1. Introduction to Marketing Mix 17.3.1. Concept and the Importance of the Price 17.4.1. Concept of Distribution 17.1.2. Types of Competition 17.2.2. Conceptualization and Dimensionality 17.3.2. Pricing Constraints 17.4.2. Intermediaries Function 17.2.3. Product Classification 17.3.3. Pricing Methods 17.1.3. Market Leader Strategies 17.4.3. Distribution Channels 17.1.4. Challenger Company Strategies 17.2.4. Service Considerations 17.3.4. Pricing Policies 17.4.4. The Sales Force and Merchandising 17.1.5. Follower Company Strategies 17.2.5. Product Portfolio 17.3.5. Yield Management 17.4.5. Commercial Distribution 17.1.6. Niche Specialist Strategies 17.2.6. Product Life Cycle 17.3.6. Payments 17.4.6. Wholesalers 17.1.7. Benchmarking 17.2.7. Product Identification 17.4.7. Retailers

17.5. Communication

- 17.5.1. The Commercial Communication Process
- 17.5.2. Commercial Communication Tools
- 17.5.3. Planning Commercial Communication
- 17.5.4. Advertising
- 17.5.5. Sales Promotion
- 17.5.6. Public Relations
- 17.5.7. Personal Selling
- 17.5.8. Direct Marketing

- 17.2.8. Product Quality
- 17.2.9. New Products

17.6. Marketing and Commercial Plan

- 17.6.1. Conceptualization
- 17.6.2. Tasks in Commercial Management
- 17.6.3. Features
- 17.6.4. Requirements
- 17.6.5. Plan Development Process

- 17.4.8. Channel Systems and Integration
- 17.4.9. Logistics

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Module 18. Accounting Fundamentals

18.1. Accounting as an Information and Control System

- 18.1.1. Economic Activity Real and Financial Flows
- 18.1.2. Economic and Financial Information Requirements and Users
- 18.1.3. Concept of Accounting
- 18.1.4. Accounting Division
- 18.1.5. Accounting Planning and Standardization
- 18.1.6. Theoretical and Practical Matters

18.2. Accounting Assets

- 18.2.1. Concept of Accounting Assets
- 18.2.2. Asset Elements
- 18.2.3. Asset Masses
- 18.2.4. Working Capital: Asset Equity
- 18.2.5. Theoretical and Practical Matters

18.3. General Accounting Plan: Structure and Content

- 18.3.1. Introduction
- 18.3.2. Conceptual Framework
- 18.3.3. Registration and Processing Standards
- 18.3.4. Annual Accounts
- 18.3.5. Account Charts
- 18.3.6. Definitions and Accounting Relationships
- 18.3.7. Theoretical and Practical Matters

18.4. The Accounting Method: Accounts Terminology and Functionality

- 18.4.1. Accounts as Tools Account Structure
- 18.4.2. Accounts Terminology
- 18.4.3. Charge and Credit Agreement
- 18.4.4. Double Entry
- 18.4.5. Recording through Accounting Entries
- 18.4.6. Accounting Books
- 18.4.7. Asset Accounts Operation
- 18.4.8. Liability Accounts Operation
- 18.4.9. Equity Accounts Operation
- 18.4.10. Purchase and Expense Accounts Sales and Revenues
- 18.4.11. Theoretical and Practical Matters Practical Scenarios

18.5. Accounting Cycles

- 18.5.1. Accounting Cycle Phases
- 18.5.2. Preparing Annual Financial Statements
- 18.5.3. Interpreting Financial Statements
- 18.5.4. Theoretical and Practical Matters Practical Scenarios







This training program offers a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: *Re-learning*.

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 46 | Methodology

At TECH Business School we use the Harvard 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"



We are the first online university to combine Harvard Business School case studies with a 100% online learning system based on repetition.



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 intensive program from TECH Technological University School of Business prepares students to face all the challenges in this area, both nationally and internationally. We are committed to promoting personal and professional growth, the best way to strive for success, that is why TECH uses Harvard case studies, with which we have a strategic agreement that allows us to provide our students with material from the best university the world.



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 48 | Methodology

Re-learning Methodology

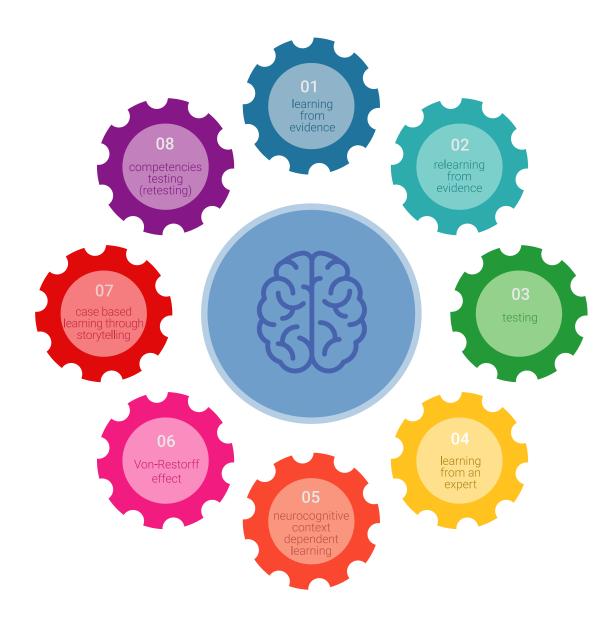
Our university is the first in the world to combine Harvard University case studies with a 100%-online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance Harvard case studies with the best 100% online teaching method: Re-learning.

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 Re-learning.

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 | 49 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.

Re-learning 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.

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.



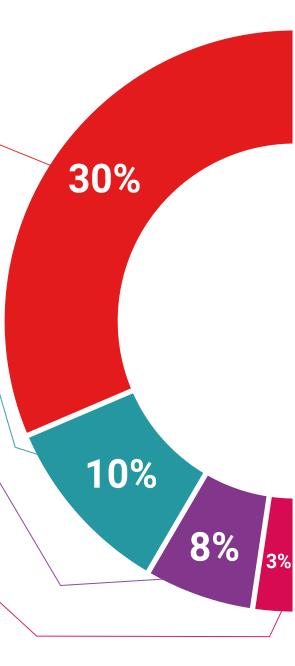
Management Skills Exercises

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.





They will complete a selection of the best business cases used at Harvard Business School. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best senior management specialists in Latin America.



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.

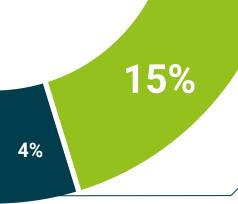


This exclusive multimedia content presentation training Exclusive system was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

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.



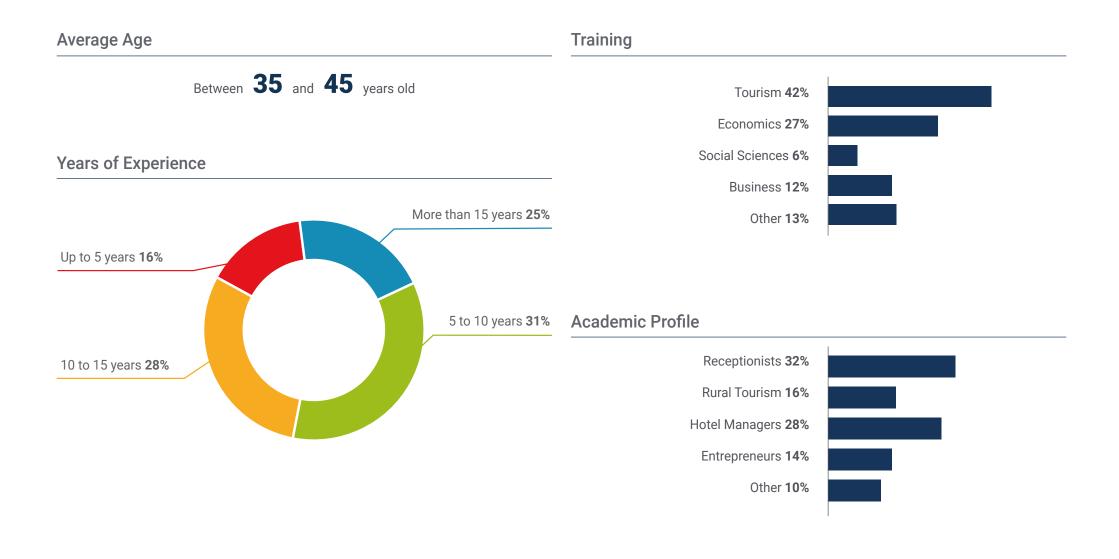


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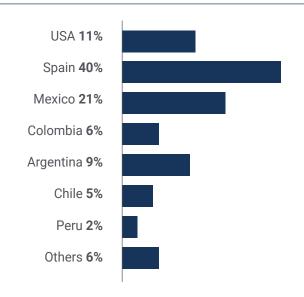




tech 54 | Our Students' Profiles



Geographical Distribution





Marta Suárez

Hotel Manager

"The tourism sector is constantly growing, so there came a time when I realized that I had to start protecting the environment for adequate sustainable development in all areas. Therefore, I was looking for a program that would allow me to delve deeper into sustainable tourism, to apply the latest techniques and tools to my daily work. Fortunately, at TECH I found this Advanced Master's Degree, which has been fundamental for my professional development in the field"





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

This TECH Technological University Advanced Master's Degree in Sustainable Tourism Business Management is an intense program that prepares students to face challenges and business decisions, both on a national and international level. The main objective is to promote your personal and professional growth. TECH is here to help you achieve success.

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

A large percentage of our students achieve employment success after studying with us.

If you want to make a positive change in your profession, don't miss the opportunity to specialize at TECH.

When the change occurs



Type of change



Salary Increase

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

\$57,900

A salary increase of

25.22%

\$72,500





tech 62 | Benefits for Your Company

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



Intellectual Capital and Talent Growth

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



Retaining high-potential executives to avoid talent drain

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



Building agents of change

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



Increased international expansion possibilities

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





Project Development

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



Increased competitiveness

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







tech 66 | Certificate

This **Advanced Master's Degree in Sustainable Tourism Business Management** contains the most complete and up-to-date academic program on the market.

After students have passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding Advanced Master's Degree diploma issued by TECH Technological University via tracked delivery.

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

Title: Advanced Master's Degree in Sustainable Tourism Business Management ECTS: 120

Official Number of Hours: 3.000 hours.







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



Advanced Master's Degree Sustainable Tourism Business Management

» Modality: online

» Duration: 2 years

» Certificate: TECH Technological University

» Dedication: 16h/week

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

