ECONOMICS

In ancient times, the concept of « economics » referred to the set of rules, inspired by values, that allowed one to manage a household well (buildings, land, family and servants). Gradually, this word broadened its meaning; henceforth, at the highest-level, this science has come to deal with encouraging action at institutions such as governments or international organizations. Is it necessary to return completely to the laws of the marketplace or to state-controlled intervention, do international organizations still have relevance? We cannot avoid the debate when world trade in goods, men and information increases, stimulated by easier communication. The debate is equally as intense for Europeans whose Constitutional plan reflects the hesitation between Keynesian models for the welfare state, on one hand, and that of pure liberalism on the other hand. This dualism reflects the different schools of economic thought, characterized by a « literary » approach (related to social sciences and political science) or a « mathematical » emphasis (less interest in society’s problems and favoring mainly the preciseness of exact sciences).

We can cite among France's top economists, Jean-Jacques Laffont, who works in the fields of industrial and public sector economics at the Université de Toulouse 1 and was a specialist in the control of competition and of state-run companies, specifically in the telecommunications sector. Another is Maurice Allais, professor at the École des Mines de Paris, who won the 1998 Nobel Prize in economics for his work on the theory of markets and the maximum allocation of resources; still another figure is François Bourguignon, at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales in Paris (EHESS), who is a specialist on issues related to the struggle of inequalities and is a chief economist at the World Bank.

Microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, industrial, international and workplace economics, economics and management, politics and finance... There is a broad range of fields for study and students don't really begin to specialize before their third year of course work. This outline reviews opportunities available through university and engineering school programs then lists business schools, MBA and banking programs. See also listings in the index for careers in management and banking.

UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Universities offer a wide range of fields for studying economics and econometrics. At the level of Master (bac + 4 and 5), university diplomas are competitive with those from business schools.

 Licences, Bac + 3


Aix-Marseille III, Preparation for economic studies, language and methods program for 1 year to enter the cycle for the first two years of public sector economics and social issues


Caen, Language preparation and training for entrance to the third-year level for the Licence in economics.


Masters (Bac + 5)

There are in France nearly 80 specializations in masters of research and more than 160 masters professionals. The list below is therefore typical.


Aix-Marseille II, (Preparation) Getting adjusted to French-speaking academic work in economics and management (IEFSEG), language and theory for a year course of study for admission to a master of economics.
-Legal and economic strategies for business – Economic/legal
management of leisure activities

Bordeaux IV, http://www.montesquieu.u-bordeaux.fr :
Demographics, economics of development and integration –
Applied economics for territories, the environment and industries

Caen, http://www.unicaen.fr : Basic and applied economics, micro-
economic modelling (co-accredited with the Université du Havre)
-Direct economic studies

Cergy-Pontoise, http://www.u-cregy.fr : International economics,
modelling and analysis of economic policies – History of economic
philosophy – engineering economics

Energy economics – Economics for human resources – Economics
and governing territories

in international competition – Business economists and engineering
economics – Socio-economic expertise and managing organizational
change – Economic strategies/sports and tourism

Lille I, http://www.univ-lille1.fr : Economy of services for industry and
innovation – Applied econometrics – European economic and social
space – Business and management of international affairs –
Engineering for cooperative projects – Economics of public decision
making

metrics – Finance – Business, innovation and entrepreneurial prin-
ciples – Transportation, spaces and networks

and employment – research in the economics of long-term
development

statistics – Business economics and development of industry –
Finance, accounting, control and auditing

of employment – Analysis and applied economic modelling for the
environment and for research – development (co-accredited with the
École Centrale de Paris) – Cultural products – Public health/
economics of health care (co-accredited with Paris XI) – Interna-
tional transportation

economics

and management of health care systems – Industrial economics –
Economic and social information

public sector management – Industries, services and competition

resources, energy and agricultural economics – Transportation eco-
nomics (co-accredited with ENAC, ENSAE, ENSCIA) – Economics
mathematics and econometrics (co-accredited with EHESS) – Statistics
and econometrics (co-accredited with Toulouse III)

Les IEP : (Instituts d’Études Politiques) offer a multidisciplinary
program (law, economics, history, political science, modern
Po Rennes, http://www.rennes.iep.fr, Sciences Po Toulouse,

Doctorat (bac + 8)

Aix-Marseille II, http://sceco.univ-aix.fr/economat :
Economics and management

Bordeaux IV, http://www.montesquieu.u-bordeaux.fr :
Economics, management and demographics

Dijon, http://www.u-bourgogne.fr/EDGEF :
Management - economics - training


Lille I, http://www.univ-lille1.fr :
Economics and social sciences

Nancy II, http://www.univ-nancy2.fr/RECHERCHE : Legal studies,
economics, political science and management

Paris IX, http://www.dauphine.fr/edocif : EDOCF (Economics of
Organizations, Competition, Innovation, Finance)

Paris XII, http://www.univ-paris12.fr/egee : Economics, manage-
ment and space


SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS
AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS

ECO, École centrale d’électronique de Paris, http://www.eco.fr :
engineering for a business, creation of a business, Net business

École des hautes études en sciences sociales de Paris,
http://www.ehess.fr : diplômes de l’EHESS et masters in the
research fields of economics

ENSAE, École nationale de la statistique et de l’administration
économique, à Malakoff, http://www.ensae.fr : Master spéciali-
sé in economic modelling and statistics

Polytechnique, http://www.polytechnique.fr : the depart-
ment of economics is active in all Polytechnique programs
(cycle polytechnicien, masters and programme spécifique for
foreign students) and the school has a research center in
management.

USEFUL LINKS

http://www.campusfrance.org, more than 40 training pro-
grams are listed in the CampusFrance catalog
http://www.u-paris2.fr/econum/ Models for the digital econo-
my (computer and economic data bases necessary for understand-
ing the development of the digital economy, electronic
management and their legal framework).

a recherche en économie
http://www.cnrs.fr,
National Center for Scientific Research
http://www.crefigea.dauphine.fr, European center for research
in finance and management, Paris IX University
http://www.crg.polytechnique.fr, research center in manage-
ment at the École Polytechnique
http://www.dauphine.fr/crpea, research center in comparati-
ve economics, Paris IX University
http://gregram.univ-mrs.fr, research group in quantitative eco-
nomics, Aix-Marseille II
http://dr.education.fr/dea.html,
doctoral schools in France

.general information
http://www.fgne.net, national federation for teaching busi-
ness management
http://www.onisep.fr, click on "atlas" for a compendium of
training programs in France