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## A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

### Paris 1 – a university for the twenty-first century

Paris 1 University is a descendant of both the Sorbonne and the Panthéon Faculty of law and economics, hence the name Panthéon-Sorbonne. Nearly 40,000 students are enrolled in its fourteen teaching and research departments and four institutes, which together offer a full range of courses at the highest level from law and political science to economics, management and the humanities and social science.

Established in the heart of the city's Latin Quarter, in what is undoubtedly the largest and most famous campus in the world, Paris 1 shares with other city universities some of the most prestigious French academic buildings, including the Sorbonne, the Panthéon Faculty of law, the Institute of geography and the Institute of art and archaeology. As such Paris 1 is part of the great French university tradition and it is the leading research centre in its fields.

The hub of a strong network of international relationships covering all five continents, Paris 1 plays a major role in the training of researchers, teachers, judges, lawyers, and senior business and public sector managers. Recent assessments have confirmed the excellence of the University's teaching and research.

While proud of its traditions, Paris 1 University also embraces modernity. It is a stakeholder in the major Campus Condorcet project and destined to occupy almost a third of the 150,000 m<sup>2</sup> world-class establishment dedicated to humanities and social science and under construction in the north of Paris and the suburb of Aubervilliers.

In addition, the University is fully engaged in a Pôle de recherche de l'enseignement supérieur (PRES), a higher education research initiative linking it to major research establishments and the leading higher education institutions.

As part of a four-year contract signed in June 2010, from 1 January 2011, Paris 1 assume wider responsibilities and contribute greater expertise in its involvement in these projects. In this way, the University intends to maintain its leading role in knowledge and research in the twenty-first century.

*Philippe Boutry,  
President of the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.*

## PARIS 1 – HEIR TO THE SORBONNE

Created in 1257, the University is part of an intellectual adventure that contributes to the spread of French culture.

### The medieval University of Paris at its peak

From the twelfth century, the area of Paris that was to become the Latin Quarter was home to many prestigious monastic establishments, which attracted the leading intellectuals and teachers of the day. In the early thirteenth century, the university institution was born of the conflicts pitting the authorities of the time (royal, episcopal and papal) against the students and teachers. In 1200 the French king Philippe II (Philippe-Auguste) exempted university students from royal justice, placing them under episcopal authority. This was the first official act recognising the University of Paris.

In 1231 the importance of the University of Paris was proclaimed in a Papal Bull: *Parens Scientiarum Est* ("Paris, Mother of the Sciences"). Thus, together with Oxford and Bologna, Paris is one of the oldest universities in the world. From its earliest days the University of Paris was international as it effectively comprised four nations, France, Normandy, Picardy and England, represented by separate colleges. In 1253 Robert de Sorbon, chaplain to the French King Louis IX (Saint Louis) founded a college which was to become the Sorbonne in 1257. By the end of the century, the University of Paris enjoyed unparalleled influence and was the principal authority on canon law and Christian theology. Always a leading player in the debates, religious schisms and conflicts that rocked the Christian world, the University of Paris confirmed its intellectual and political importance.

### A scholastic stronghold

While Renaissance humanism found it difficult to make inroads into a Sorbonne that had remained extremely scholastic and attached to Aristotelian theory, the University was nevertheless open to progress. In 1470 the cellars of the Sorbonne accommodated the first printing works in France.

At the end of the sixteenth century, King Henri IV moved to secularise the University to restore its prestige. However, it was not until a famous principal, Cardinal Richelieu, assumed control that the institution underwent fundamental change and rebuilt itself along modern lines. Later in the century, conflict between Jansenists and Jesuits led King Louis XIV, the Sun King, to make entrance to the University dependent on success in competitive exams and this accelerated its emancipation from the clergy.

### Constructive upheavals

Although still at heart a medieval organisation, the university supported the revolutionary ideals of 1789 and demanded fundamental reform. But its reputation was damaged in the tumultuous events that ensued and in 1791 the schools of the Sorbonne were closed, being abolished two years later. The Republic preferred the central schools (Écoles centrales), the Convention of arts and crafts (Arts et métiers) or the normal school (École normale).

In 1806 Napoléon Bonaparte re-established the University, under imperial status. This status disappeared with the Restoration, which favoured the return to a calmer intellectual life, dominated by the teaching of Victor Cousin, François Guizot and Abel-François Villemain. Centralisation of institutions and teaching was the order of the day. From then on the University of Paris gradually assumed the form in which it would establish its reputation in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (reconstruction took place between 1885 and 1901, with the exception of the chapel which dates from Richelieu's administrative reign).

In the twentieth century, multiple conflicts between tradition and modernity paved the way for new disciplines to penetrate the prestigious heart of the University. Reform followed reform and the University of Paris entered a phase of expansion. The events of 1968 precipitated the break up of the University in its traditional form and so was born Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University.

Créée en 1257, l'Université devient une aventure intellectuelle qui contribuera au rayonnement de la culture française ◆ Nach ihrer Gründung 1257 entwickelt sich die Universität bald zu einem geistigen Abenteuer, das zur Ausstrahlung der französischen Kultur beiträgt ◆ Creada en 1257, la Universidad llega a ser una aventura intelectual que contribuirá a la proyección de la cultura francesa ◆ Creata nel 1257, l'Università è diventata un'avventura intellettuale che ha svolto un ruolo attivo nella diffusione della cultura francese ◆ 1257年に設立された「大学」は、フランス文化の威光に携わった、知的冒険になった ◆ 创建于1257年的巴黎大学成为知识的摇篮，将为法兰西文化的传播做出积极的贡献 ◆ Университету, созданному в 1257 году, будет суждено стать замечательным интеллектуальным приключением, которое послужит славе французской культуры ◆ Fundada em 1257, a Universidade torna-se uma aventura intelectual que contribuirá para expansão da cultura Francesa ◆ האוניברסיטה, שנוסדה בשנת 1257, הפכה למרכז ◆ الجامعة كمشروع فكري متميز ساهمت منذ تأسيسها عام ١٢٥٧ في انتشار الثقافة الفرنسية ◆ אינטלקטואלי ותרמה רבות לעלייתה ולקרינתה של התרבות הצרפתית ◆ 1257년에 설립된 본 대학은 프랑스 문화의 전파에 기여를 한 지적인 도전을 보여주는 한 단면이라고 할 수 있다

### Witnesses of a prestigious past

#### The Sorbonne

Rebuilt at the end of the nineteenth century, the Sorbonne houses the Paris 1 University as well as the Chancellery of the universities of Paris, and the Paris III, IV and V universities. The Turgot, Descartes, Richelieu and Bachelard amphitheatres are memorials to the teaching of some of the greatest university academics of their time: Marc Bloch, Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, Pierre Renouvin, Vladimir Jankélévitch... The second and third cycles of history, philosophy, management, and the department of Political science are based in this building.

#### The Panthéon centre

The headquarters of the University are to be found in place du Panthéon in a building constructed in 1770 for the Law faculty as part of an urban project for the Panthéon. Designed by prominent neoclassical architect Jacques Germain Soufflot, this beautiful building houses the second cycle of economics and the second and third cycles of law.

On rue Saint-Jacques is to be found one of the world's oldest and richest cartographic archives which forms the basis of the Institute of geography.

#### The Michelet centre

At the corner of rue Michelet and the avenue de l'Observatoire is the exotic silhouette of the Institute of art and archaeology, constructed in Mesopotamian style owing to the tastes of its patron, the Marquise Arconati-Visconti.

### Building the present

The unprecedented growth of the University from the 1960s onwards led to multiple building programmes and new buildings spread over some twenty sites in the capital and also in the nearby suburbs. These include:

**The Pierre Mendès-France centre**, a modernist building which houses the initial cycles of humanities and social science, economics, and economic and social administration as well as a number of research centres and a branch of the Centre of continuing permanent education (Centre d'éducation permanente, CEP).

**The René Cassin centre**, built to a light and functional design in the late 1980s, housing students pursuing a first degree in law.

**The Saint-Charles centre**, in the XV<sup>th</sup> arrondissement, which accommodates the department of Fine arts and art science (UFR04).

**The Maison Internationale**, on Boulevard Arago in the XIII<sup>th</sup> arrondissement, in an old, private building that has been entirely renovated. It is located close to the René Cassin centre and equidistant from the Panthéon-Sorbonne university centre and the Pierre Mendès-France centre. Based here are the International relations services of the University and the offices responsible for student exchange programmes – notably the European Erasmus programmes – and for advice and guidance for foreign students who are not on exchange programmes.

At the same time, research centres, which have shown strong growth over the past twenty years, have moved to new sites, notably **the Mahler centre**. Situated at the heart of the Marais district, this building houses several important history and law research centres. Numerous international symposiums take place here.

**The Maison des sciences économiques**, on boulevard de l'Hôpital, which offers substantial premises of 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> accommodating all the centres of research in economic sciences and mathematics applied to economics. At its heart lies a multimedia documentation centre and conference and seminar rooms.

## A TIME-HONOURED HERITAGE

At the heart of the Latin Quarter, the buildings of Paris 1 embody the legacy of this prestigious French university.

Les bâtiments de Paris 1 constituent un patrimoine universitaire français prestigieux, au cœur du Quartier Latin ◆ Mitten im « Quartier Latin » bilden die Gebäude der Universität Paris 1 ein prestigebeladenes akademisches Kulturerbe ◆ Los edificios de París 1 constituyen un patrimonio universitario francés prestigioso, en el corazón del Barrio latino ◆ I suoi edifici costituiscono una parte prestigiosa del patrimonio universitario nazionale ◆ パリ第一大学の建築物はカルチエ・ラタンの中心に属するフランスの学業の偉大な遺産である ◆ 座落于拉丁区中心的巴黎一大校区的建筑群已成为享有盛名的法国大学文化遗产 ◆ Здания Университета Париж 1, расположенные в самом сердце Латинского квартала, являются ценным достоянием французского университетского мира ◆ Os edifícios de Paris 1 constituem um património prestigioso da Universidade Francesa, situada no coração do Bairro Latino ◆ مباني جامعة باريس الأولى تراث ◆ 라틴 쿼터의 중심부에 위치한 파리 1 대학의 건물들은 저명한 프랑스 대학의 유산을 상징하고 있다



## PARIS 1 PANTHÉON-SORBONNE UNIVERSITY : A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Rich in knowledge, with a historic responsibility for tradition and transmission of learning, the Paris 1 of today is moving confidently into the future.

### Paris 1 in figures:

**40,000** students

**14** teaching departments

More than **15,000** students graduating each year

A centre for continuing education (Centre d'éducation permanente, CEP)

**2,300** teachers and researchers

**807** non-teaching staff

**200** researchers from major organisations such as the national centre for scientific research (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, CNRS)

**42** centres of research

**13** doctoral schools grouped within the college of doctoral schools

### Rupture and change

In May and June 1968 all eyes were on the Latin Quarter of Paris. All the faculties were in turmoil and they contributed to the ideological, cultural and social upheaval that was sweeping across the country.

A new university landscape was emerging in Paris. On 12 November 1968, in response to many of the major criticisms of the old university system, Parliament adopted Edgar Faure's *loi d'orientation* on the future direction of education in France. The Savary Act superseded this in 1984.

Today the autonomy of the universities is recognised. They have become "public establishments with a scientific, cultural and professional character", enjoying a legal entity, financial autonomy and a wider-ranging role.

### Tradition and innovation

In 1969, the five Paris faculties were reorganised into thirteen multidisciplinary universities. The first of these took the name Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

An illustrious past, incomparable experience and a deep desire for reform led Paris 1 University to be remodelled on the initiative of its founders: presidents François

Lucaire, Hélène Ahrweiler and Claude-Albert Colliard, and professors Maurice Duverger, Henri Bartoli, André Tunc and Gérard Lyon-Caen. This innovative academic project brought together the humanities, law and economics in a multidisciplinary format. The new university is the fruit of a joint project between parts of the old Faculty of letters of the Sorbonne and of the old Faculty of law and economics of the Panthéon. This metamorphosis occurred under successive presidents – François Lucaire, Hélène Ahrweiler, Pierre Bauchet, Jacques Soppelsa, Georges Haddad, Yves Jegouzo, Michel Kaplan, Pierre-Yves Henin, Jean-Claude Colliard and Philippe Boutry – yet the essential traditional principles of the Sorbonne have remained.

New disciplines such as fine arts, mathematics applied to economics and social science, business management, and courses focusing on careers in tourism, culture and media have been added to the university's more traditional degree courses in history, geography, philosophy, history of art, economics, law and political science, which are among the most respected in France.

Most recently, in August 2007, a law entitled "loi relative aux Libertés et responsabilités des universités" (LRU, "Freedom and responsibilities of universities") was passed aiming to make universities more competitive, especially at an international level, by way of organisational and skills enhancements.

Véritable vivier de connaissances, lieu historiquement chargé de savoir, de tradition et de transmission, Paris 1 est au carrefour des époques, résolument tournée vers l'avenir ◆ Als Talentschmiede für die Wissenschaft und als historischer, mit Wissen, Tradition und Vermittlung verbundener Standort ist Paris 1 ein Bindeglied zwischen Geschichte und Modernität, wobei sich die Universität entschieden der Zukunft zuwendet ◆ Verdadero crisol de conocimientos, lugar cargado históricamente de sabiduría, de tradición y de transmisión, Paris 1 está en el cruce de diversas épocas, resueltamente volteada hacia el porvenir ◆ Parigi 1 è un vivaio di conoscenze ed anche un luogo che nel tempo si è arricchito di sapere, di tradizione, e di metodologie di trasmissione, Parigi 1 si orienta con forza e convincimento verso il futuro ◆ 知識を盛んに蓄えたり、歴史的に豊富な学識、長年の伝統と教授術を保っているパリ第一大学は、時代の合流点に立ちながら、未来に向かっている ◆ 长久以来做为知识的摇篮, 智慧、传统以及传播之地, 巴黎一大处在时代的交叉路口放眼于未来 ◆ Историческое место, где знание рождается и передается - Париж 1 на перекрестке времен, но решительно смотрит в будущее ◆ Verdadeira reserva para aquisição de conhecimentos, historicamente carregado de saber, de tradição e de transmissão, Paris 1 é o centro das épocas decididamente voltada para o futuro ◆ כנס צאן ברזל ◆ جامعة باريس الأولى ميدان للمعارف والعلوم، تراثها العريق يتناقل عبر القرون ويوجه أنظاره بعزم إلى المستقبل ◆ 깊은 학문은 물론이고 배움에 대한 전통과 전달에 대한 역사적 책임을 가진 오늘날의 파리 1 대학 은 자신있게 미래를 향해 도약하고 있다



## AN OUTSTANDING DOCUMENTARY RESOURCE

Paris 1 possesses one of the largest and most complete university libraries in France.

The jewel in its crown is the very beautiful and emblematic Sorbonne Library, in the heart of the old Sorbonne buildings. This was opened to the public for the first time on 3 December 1770 under the name of Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris.

From 2010 onwards the 12,000 m<sup>2</sup> library has benefited from major refurbishment. With décor redesigned by the artist Adrien Moreau-Néret, the reading room, a hall 60 metres long and 14 metres wide, can accommodate four hundred readers. A true centre of excellence with its collections of history, literature and linguistics, the library houses more than three million documents (volumes, manuscripts, prints, early books and maps). The oldest manuscript held is the Latin translation by Rufin d'Aquilée of *l'Histoire ecclésiastique d'Eusèbe de Césarée* (The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius of Caesarea), dating back to the eleventh century. The library of the Institute of Geography, which has adjoined it since 1978, holds in excess of seven thousand maps, which represents more than 150,000 sheets.

Inheritor of the library of the Paris Faculty of law and endowed with 800,000 documents and around 100 electronic databases, the Cujas Library is the leading European resource centre for French and francophone law. It includes a unique collection of 10,000 volumes

printed between the end of the fifteenth century and the nineteenth century. It also contains important economics and politics resources.

The University Library in the Pierre Mendès-France centre meanwhile has numerous freely available documentary resources in paper and electronic form (Domino is the electronic portal for Paris 1's rich and varied collections). In addition to lending services, including inter-library lending, Paris 1 offers one-off training sessions or sessions integrated into a degree course.

Strongly anchored in tradition through their unequalled historical collections, the libraries of Paris 1 have been able to enter the modern age with the integration of IT. By sharing costs, the libraries joined forces to acquire major collections which can be accessed virtually. They have created a collective catalogue and they take part in the SUDOC network (*Système universitaire de documentation*) which is making an inventory of the catalogues of French university libraries.

The inter-university library of the Sorbonne also holds the founding charter of the University of Paris, authorised by the pope and presented to the king of France in 1215 by papal legate Cardinal Robert de Courson – and Paris 1 is its guardian.

Paris 1 possède l'une des plus vastes et des plus complètes bibliothèques universitaires de France ♦ Paris 1 besitzt eine der größten und vollständigsten Universitätsbibliotheken Frankreichs ♦ Paris 1 cuenta con una de las más amplias y más completas bibliotecas de las universidades de Francia ♦ Dotata di una delle più grandi e più complete biblioteche universitarie di tutta la Francia ♦ パリ第一大学の図書館は、フランス大学図書館の中で、最も膨大な書物をそろえている図書館の一つである ♦ 巴黎一大拥有法国最大和最详尽的大学图书馆之一 ♦ Париж 1 обладает одной из самых больших и полных университетских библиотек Франции ♦ Paris 1 possui uma das mais vastas e mais completas bibliotecas universitárias da França ♦ جامعة باريس الأولى لها واحدة من أوسع المكتبات الجامعية في فرنسا وأكملها ♦ בפאריס 1 נמצאת מהגדולות והעשירות שבספריות האוניברסיטאיות בצרפת ♦ 파리 1 대학은 프랑스 내의 가장 크고도 방대한 대학 도서관을 가지고 있기도 하다

L'Université Paris 1 constitue la plus grande université de sciences humaines et sociales de France. Elle est bâtie autour de trois pôles : les sciences économiques et de gestion, les sciences humaines et les arts et les sciences juridiques et politiques

◆ Die Universität Paris 1 stellt die größte Universität für Sozialwissenschaften in Frankreich dar. Sie besteht aus drei Polen: Volks- und Betriebswirtschaftslehre, Humanwissenschaften, sowie Rechts- und Politikwissenschaften

◆ La Universidad París 1 constituye la universidad la más importante de ciencias humanas y sociales de Francia. Se edifica alrededor de tres ejes: ciencias económicas y de gestión, ciencias humanas y artes, ciencias jurídicas y políticas

◆ Parigi 1 è la più grande università di Scienze Umane e Sociali in Francia, comprende quattro poli e altrettanti indirizzi scientifici: le Scienze Economiche e di Gestione, le Scienze Umane, le Arti, le Scienze Giuridiche e Politiche

◆ パリ第一大学はフランスで人文科学と社会科学を研究している最も大きい大学である。三つのカテゴリーからなっている: 経済学と事務管理学、人文科学と美術学、法学と政治学

◆ 巴黎一大是法国最大的人文以社会科学大学，专注于三个方向：经济和管理科学，人文艺术，以及司法和政治科学

◆ Университет Париж 1 - один из основных университетов Франции в области гуманитарных и социальных наук. Его три главные направления: экономическая наука и управление, гуманитарные науки и искусство, юридические и политические науки

◆ A Universidade Paris 1 representa a maior Universidade de Ciências Humanas e Sociais da França. A Universidade é composta de três seções: As Ciências Económicas e de Gestão, as Ciências Humanas e as Artes e as Ciências Jurídicas e Políticas

◆ جامعة باريس الأولى هي أكبر جامعة للعلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية في فرنسا، وهي تتكون من ثلاثة أقطاب: العلوم الاقتصادية والإدارة، والعلوم الإنسانية والفنون، والعلوم القضائية والسياسية

◆ 파리 1 대학은 프랑스에서 가장 큰 인문대와 사회과학대를 가지고 있으며, 경제경영학부, 인문학부, 법과 정치과학학부로 구성된 3개의 대형 학부가 있다

## EXCEPTIONAL EDUCATION

Paris 1 University is the largest university in France for the humanities and social sciences.  
It has three major centres:

**The Centre of economics and management** incorporates the three departments of economics, management and business economics, mathematics and IT. This group is the leading centre of French university excellence in these disciplines, both by the number of theses submitted and in terms of international excellence.

**The Centre of humanities and arts** comprises the departments of history, geography, philosophy, history of art, archaeology, fine arts and art sciences and in some cases (e.g. aesthetics and art restoration), these departments are the only ones in France.

The centres of research attached to these departments have an international reputation and their preparatory courses for the concours d'Agrégation (high-level competitive examination for teachers) and the Certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement du second degré (CAPES qualification) rank among the most prestigious in France.

**The Legal and political science centre** unites the departments of law, administration and public sector, business law, international and European studies, political and management science and social studies and social law. The law school of the Sorbonne combines the major legal courses and research teams of the university.

### Multidisciplinary research and education:

They are organised principally in the University institutes: the Institute of economic and social development studies, the Demographics institute of Paris, the Institute of research and higher education in tourism, the Industrial relations institute, the Institute of insurance of Paris, the Jean Domat Institute of legal studies.

## Research in figures:

13 doctoral schools

350 theses examined orally each year

3,575 doctoral students

42 well-respected research centres

2,300 teachers and researchers

More than 200 conferences and colloquiums organised annually

## PARIS 1 AND RESEARCH

The research policy of Paris 1 University has resulted in dynamic scientific departments distinguished by their performance and innovation.

At Paris 1 University, research continues the historic institution's tradition of excellence. There are 42 research centres, of which 22 are mixed research centres and 20 are host teams.

The field of disciplines tackles different aspects of society, providing a wide range of scientific and cultural research opportunities which are mirrored in a multitude of publications, and the many seminars, colloquiums and conferences organised each year.

Research is structured around three major disciplinary areas – arts and humanities, economics and management, jurisprudence and political sciences – and is actively supported by the libraries, the IT and communications services (TICE department), and the Sorbonne publications programme. The University encourages self-archiving of publications on the platform HAL-SHS ([hal-paris1.archives-ouvertes.fr](http://hal-paris1.archives-ouvertes.fr)).

## Research in the humanities and social sciences

From classical antiquity to the modern period, the contribution of historians is associated with diversity of sources and their interpretation. Current areas of historical research at Paris 1 include cultural history, in particular that of the Middle Ages and of the nineteenth century, the economic and social history of the pre-industrial period until the twentieth century, and world history.

Archaeology is another research strength at Paris 1. Ranging from the habitat of the Aegean world, to the Bronze Age, to the iconography of the eastern Christian world, new work, particularly excavation, is continually

shedding new light on the origins of our societies and our culture. History of art, for its part, is constantly decoding the critical history of contemporary art.

Archaeologists are currently undertaking fieldwork on five continents, together with study of texts and images, covering periods from prehistory to the present day. Most of the projects involve several members of the research centre, but also rely on the support of international and frequently multidisciplinary teams.

Teams in environment and physical geography study the evolution of the physical areas, reliefs and shorelines in interaction with human activities and societies. Research teams cover a wide field including especially the organization and dynamics of spaces and territories. They cover urban areas, rural fields, but also different cultural areas, on issues such as development, spatial interaction.

Philosophers study the formation of systems of modern thought and the problems created by the interaction of man and machine. With specialists in art science, they are interested in the artistic forms and aesthetic doctrines that marked the turn of the twentieth century, in particular in the fields of music and fine arts. Paris 1 is one of the few universities in which fine arts are the subject of research, centred on works of art, their creation, their relationship with the artist, their mediation and also their limits.

Sociologists study public policies or consider rural societies of the developing world. Demographers look at population perspectives and also the socio-demography of the family, marriage or infancy.

La politique de recherche de l'Université Paris 1 représente un tissu d'unités scientifiques dynamiques, véritables pépinières de performance et d'innovation ◆ Die Forschung an der Universität Paris 1 bildet ein dynamisches Netz von wissenschaftlichen Einheiten, wo Innovation und Leistung gefördert werden ◆ La política de investigación de la Universidad París 1 representa una red de unidades científicas dinámicas, verdaderos viveros de realización e innovación ◆ Nel rispetto della propria politica di ricerca, Parigi 1 raggruppa centri scientifici dinamici, veri e propri vivai di prestazione e d'innovazione ◆ パリ第一大学の研究方針は、真の成果と革新の養成所になっている、ダイナミックな科学研究班の組織を織り成している ◆ 巴黎一大的研究策略是活跃的科研活动的纽带,使大学成为创新和成果的苗圃 ◆ Организация исследований Университета Париж 1 представляет собой сеть динамичных научных единиц, которые можно смело назвать питомниками достижений и инноваций ◆ A Política de pesquisa da Universidade de Paris 1 representa um tecido de unidades científicas dinâmicas, verdadeiros viveiros de desempenho e de inovação ◆ سياسة البحث العلمي في جامعة باريس الأولى تعتمد على نسيج حيوي من الوحدات العلمية التي تنبت فيها كفاءات وإبداعات حقيقية ◆ 파리 1 대학의 리서치 정책은 혁신과 실행력으로 잘 알려진 역동적인 과학 부서들을 낳기도 했다

### Research in legal and political science

The legal research undertaken at Paris 1 links up around core research but also has international and comparative focuses. In addition to studies conducted in the classic fields of contract law, liability, property and inheritance, researchers in private law have as a priority undertaken research in new domains relating to business law, labour law, bioethics and new technologies.

Domestic public law and public administration are also the subjects of fundamental reflection which extends the analysis of fields of application such as planning, urban and environmental law or public economic law.

International and community perspectives are essential in business law and comparative law. Research into the major international principles in criminal law runs alongside studies of private or public comparative law, in addition to the specific field of community law.

Political science researchers also adopt a comparatist point of view for the analysis of governments and policies and the development of constitutional and electoral reforms. Themes of citizenship, solidarity and violence are found at the heart of their investigations.

### Research in economics, management, mathematics and IT

Economics research received new impetus with the reorganisation of its teams in one entity – the Sorbonne economics centre (le Centre d'économie de la Sorbonne). This is characterised as much by the place occupied by quantitative methods and modelling as by the diversity of its fields of application. Modelling methods, such as optimisation or game theory, or econometrics, are developed by mathematicians and implemented by economists for the study of growth and fluctuations but also to be utilised in macro-economic, financial or international decisions and strategies.

Management science research is related as much to financial and human resource management as to organisational management, marketing or innovation. It interacts with economics in the field of industrial strategy. The Centre of interdisciplinary research in management science (Pôle de recherche interdisciplinaire en

sciences du management, PRISM) and the Centre of education and research in organisational management and labour relations (Centre d'études et de recherche sur la gestion des organisations and des relations sociales, CERGORS) clearly exhibit this interdisciplinary character.

The IT research centre (le Centre de recherche en informatique, CRI) is part of the Department of mathematics and IT (UFR27). It has a long tradition of teaching, research and collaboration with industry in the fields of information systems engineering, theory and engineering of Web databases, requirements engineering, processes and methods. In addition, research projects of the SAMM team (Statistics, analysis, multidisciplinary modelling) involve co-operation between various scientific departments at Paris 1 (for example, economics, demographics, geography...).

### College of doctoral schools (Collège des écoles doctorales)

To reinforce links between research and doctoral training, the Scientific advisory board (Conseil scientifique) of Paris 1 pursues an active policy in terms of doctoral training, under the leadership of the college of doctoral schools created in 2006. This umbrella organisation provides services for all 13 doctoral schools of the University including registration and support of doctoral students, development of complementary and multidisciplinary training, and support of international mobility. This policy also extends to improving the visibility and distribution of theses and professional integration of doctoral students. It co-operates fully with the other doctoral schools of the PRES héSam.

### The Sorbonne publication programme

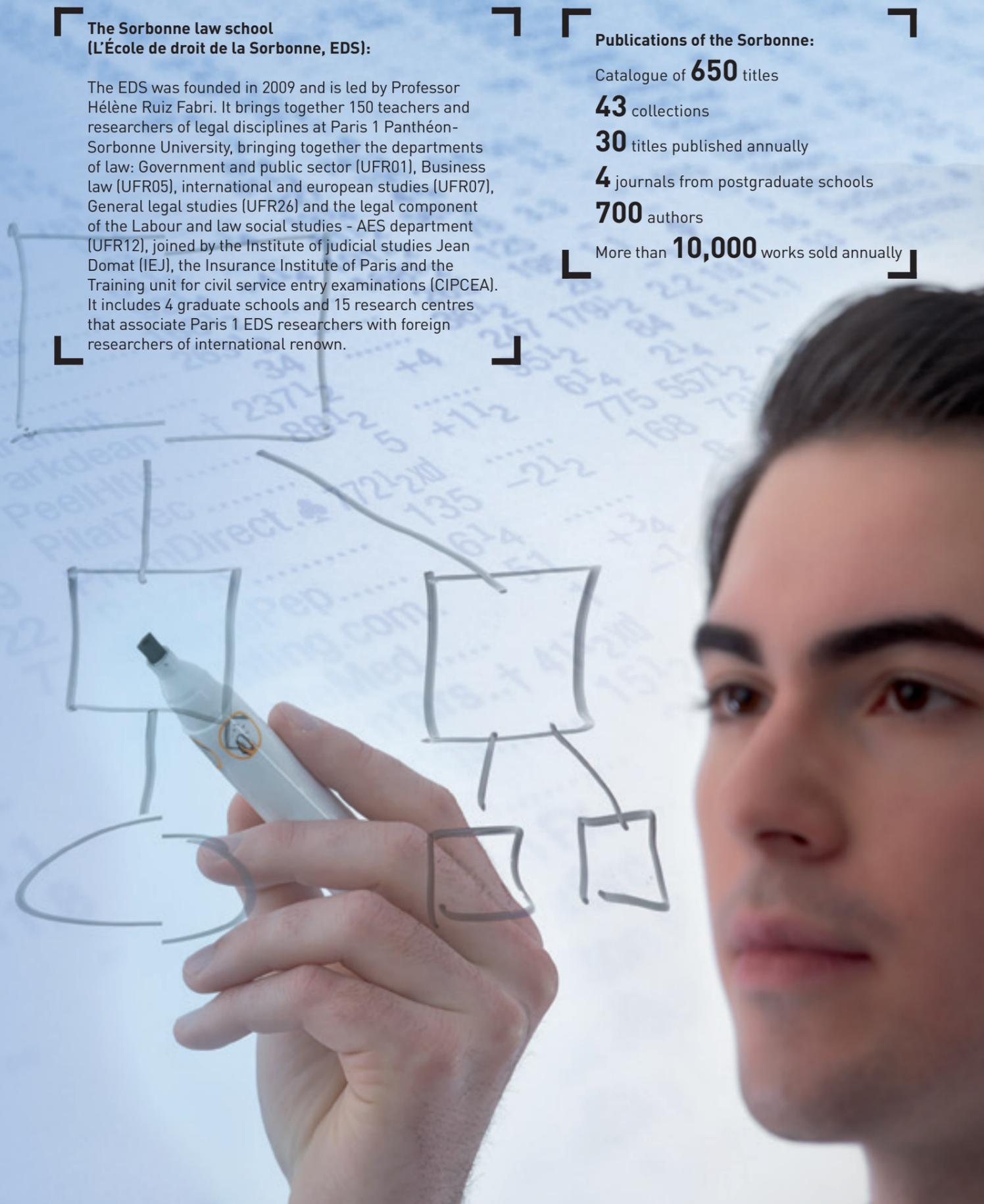
Created in 1971 by the four universities descended from the old Sorbonne, Publications de la Sorbonne edits some 25 works each year. These mirror the multidisciplinary nature of research at Paris 1. The publications division disseminates scientific works (theses, colloquium proceedings, tributes and miscellanies, and journals) in addition to teaching materials. With more than 650 titles, the catalogue groups together 43 collections and 2 periodicals.

### The Sorbonne law school (L'École de droit de la Sorbonne, EDS):

The EDS was founded in 2009 and is led by Professor Hélène Ruiz Fabri. It brings together 150 teachers and researchers of legal disciplines at Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, bringing together the departments of law: Government and public sector (UFR01), Business law (UFR05), international and european studies (UFR07), General legal studies (UFR26) and the legal component of the Labour and law social studies - AES department (UFR12), joined by the Institute of judicial studies Jean Domat (IEJ), the Insurance Institute of Paris and the Training unit for civil service entry examinations (CIPCEA). It includes 4 graduate schools and 15 research centres that associate Paris 1 EDS researchers with foreign researchers of international renown.

### Publications of the Sorbonne:

Catalogue of **650** titles  
**43** collections  
**30** titles published annually  
**4** journals from postgraduate schools  
**700** authors  
 More than **10,000** works sold annually



## SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION INTO THE WORLD OF WORK

A close link and efficient collaboration with business organisations anchors the University to an indispensable professionalism.

### The University and business: a common objective

Training at Paris 1 leads naturally to the corporate world. In law, economics and management, employment in the private sector today represents a very important opening for students at the university: 90 per cent of those with Master 2 (the second year of a French Master's degree) in management and two thirds of those with Master 2 in law or economics find a career in the private sector at the end of their studies. In the same spirit, the University is developing preparatory modules for business creation.

In humanities and social science, traditional openings in teaching, research or administration remain important as employment in the public sector represents between half and two thirds of opportunities, depending on the subject studied. Meanwhile business careers attract humanities and social science graduates whose analytical, conceptual, communications or creative skills are highly valued.

### Issues of continuing professional development

Continuing education has become increasingly significant. Demand for enhanced levels of training among employees is persuading many to resume university studies. Job-seekers and those in employment can add to their qualifications at Paris 1 – either directly or via their employers. The University is recognised for its high quality teaching and the relevance of this to the requirements of employers.

### “Paris 1 – Entreprises Forum”:

The “Paris 1 – Entreprises Forum” welcomes several dozen representatives of businesses over two days and in this way offers them the opportunity to understand the diversity and wealth of skills of Paris 1 students. In parallel with meetings with business representatives on the exhibition stands, there are careers round tables. Professionals take part in discussions about their jobs and fields of activity, and reply to questions from students who are seeking qualifying professional experience or those who have qualified. Short videos made of accounts by professionals taking part in previous forums can be freely accessed in the interactive “rencontres autour du Forum Paris 1 – Entreprises” educational space on the Paris 1 Internet website.

### Legal Forum:

Each year, for three days, the Legal Forum (forum juridique) brings together some 40 international legal practices or corporate legal departments. This annual meeting represents an invaluable opportunity for fruitful exchanges between professionals and students, enabling students to immerse themselves in the legal world and identify the possibilities open to them. Assistance with CVs and workshops aiding preparation for interviews with legal practices allow students to develop core skills and improve oral competencies (preparation for recruitment interviews, coaching...).

Un lien étroit et une collaboration efficiente avec les entreprises ancre l'Université à un indispensable professionnalisme ♦ Durch die enge und leistungsorientierte Zusammenarbeit mit Unternehmen ist die Universität auch fest im heute unentbehrlichen professionellen Umfeld verankert ♦ Un vínculo estrecho y una colaboración eficiente con las empresas, afianza la universidad hacia un profesionalismo indispensable ♦ Un legame stretto ed una collaborazione efficiente pongono l'università in un rapporto d'indispensabile professionalità con il mondo aziendale ♦ 企業との緊密な関係と有効的な協力のおかげで、パリ第一大学は様々な業界と深く関わっている ♦ العلاقات الوثيقة بين الجامعة والشركات ترسخ بعدًا مهنيًا لا غنى عنه ♦





与业界的紧密联系和高效合作使巴黎一大牢系于必不可少的专业品质 ◆ Тесные связи и эффективное сотрудничество с предприятиями – залог необходимого университету профессионализма ◆ Uma relação forte e uma colaboração eficiente que existe com as empresas, conduz a Universidade a um indispensável profissionalismo ◆ שיתופי הפעולה והקשרים ההדוקים עם המגזר הפרטי מובילים את האוניברסיטה למקצועיות חסרת פשרות ◆ 다양한 비즈니스 조직들과의 긴밀하고 효율적인 협업은 본 대학에 높은 전문성 또한 더해주고 있다



**The DPEIP (Direction partenariat entreprise insertion professionnelle):**

The University's Business partner professional integration service or DPEIP is the main University go-between and representative in running Paris 1's initiatives in relation to the business world. It is mainly a service offering advice to students seeking work or work experience. In parallel the DPEIP aims to help businesses recruit graduates, find trainees, and organise partnerships and meetings.



**Organisations benefit from the latest university research**

The university, public bodies and businesses have a major role to play in the production and promotion of university research. Paris 1 and its partners in the business world together identify worthwhile initiatives, financing and implementation of results, enabling the entire community to benefit from the research.

**Networks of today and tomorrow**

Paris 1 University has created a network of productive relationships with players in the private and public sectors. This dynamism enables it to undertake, with continuing success, its fundamental mission of teaching and research, of training the top business leaders of today and tomorrow, and of dissemination of the latest results of research in the economic environment.



Site visits (in France and abroad) are organised for a number of vocational Master's courses, to allow students to appreciate more clearly how learning comes in a variety of forms. Furthermore Paris 1 has initiated numerous conferences and visits by professionals which provide valuable opportunities for interaction between the University and business. On behalf of its graduates, the University welcomes more than a thousand outside contributors each year, while almost three quarters of students acquire professional work experience.



## AN INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

A major emphasis on openness, fruitful exchanges with the leading universities of the five continents: the objectives are emulation and diversity.

### Alliance programme :

Created in autumn 2002, the Alliance programme is a transatlantic partnership bringing together the University of Columbia and three prestigious French institutions: École polytechnique, Fondation nationale des sciences politiques and Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. Alliance is an innovative programme with the aim of launching and participating in new initiatives of educational co-operation, scientific collaboration and transatlantic dialogue. Over the past four years, the range of Alliance activities has included the organisation of numerous academic conferences in New York as well as Paris, the establishment of international multidisciplinary research teams and the creation of joint courses and teaching programmes for students of the four partner institutions. "Alliance is the ultimate in international networks of leading universities" (*Le Monde de l'éducation*).

Paris 1 University is by nature internationally focused. This is evident in more than 150 agreements established with universities abroad. These relationships form part of international networks such as Erasmus, which through programmes of research and teaching bring together some of the largest and oldest universities in Europe, such as Bologna, Bonn, Geneva, Leyden, Oxford and Prague.

The foreign student service of Paris 1 welcomes more than 8,000 students annually (representing some 20 per cent of the total student roll), who come to Paris from all over the world but principally Europe, mainly as part of the Erasmus programme.

In addition, the University has an active policy of staff mobility and benefits from the contributions of some 130 visiting teaching staff who come to Paris each year from leading foreign universities.

### Much sought-after: international integrated Master's degrees

The success of the integrated law master's degrees in training next generation of European lawyers has encouraged Paris 1 to develop this particular model in other disciplines, including history. These master's degrees aim to enable a small group of students with advanced language skills, recruited in equal numbers in France and a foreign country, to obtain a double diploma following study at both Paris 1 and the partner university abroad. As part of this, Paris 1 offers: a French-English Master's in association with King's College, London; a French-German Master's with the University of Cologne; a French-Spanish Master's with the Complutense University in Madrid; a French-American Master's in association with Cornell and Columbia universities; and a French-Italian Master's with the University of Florence.

### Expanding activity: consortiums of international co-operation

As an active participant in French international initiatives, Paris 1 University has created supporting consortiums with universities abroad and this has led to French courses being offered abroad.

Representative examples are:

- Business law Master's degrees provided to 350 Egyptian and Middle Eastern students by the Institut de droit des affaires internationales of the University of Cairo.
- Paris 1 provides administrative and educational management of a Franco-Romanian College of legal studies within the University of Bucharest. In this role Paris 1 has introduced a programme for young researchers from south-eastern Europe and is providing courses leading to a Master's in International and European business law. In some cases it provides bursaries.

- The creation in concert with several other French universities of a bi-national management economics course in the University of El Salvador (Buenos Aires).
- A legal programme up to PhD level within the High College of economics of Moscow.
- A Master's in European and international business law at the University of Galatasaray in Istanbul.
- Programmes in administrative law and political science at the University of Bir Zeit (Ramallah).
- The creation of two Masters 2 law degrees within the framework of the Alliance network: economic globalisation law, and research in economics law – international economic governance course.

With this aim, Paris 1 leads several consortiums of French universities and professional organisations that manage major international initiatives. This area of activity allows the University to support French cultural influence throughout the world. In one example, Paris 1 is taking an active part in the reconstruction project of the University of Haiti.

### International connections: an essential dimension of research

As well as the international scope that it naturally assumes at research level, notably through programmes and training associates with the French National centre for scientific research (Centre national de la recherche scientifique, CNRS), each year Paris 1 University hosts numerous colloquiums attracting researchers from across the world. The University also regularly takes part in scientific meetings abroad, for example, Paris 1 being one of the leading Parisian universities whose researchers participate at Villa Finaly in Florence. In the 1990s the thirteen universities derived from the old University of Paris became owners of the Villa, which provides them with a prestigious outpost for international meetings, research seminars and cultural events, as well as a base for the development of scientific and cultural co-operation between French and Italian universities.

Une grande dimension d'ouverture, des échanges féconds avec les plus grandes universités des cinq continents : émulation et diversité comme objectif ◆ Eine große Offenheit und fruchtbare Austausch mit den weltweit größten Universitäten belegen : Vielfalt und Wettbewerb sind das Ziel ◆ Una gran dimensión de apertura, intercambios fecundos con las mayores universidades de los cinco continentes : emulación y diversidad como objetivo ◆ Una grande apertura e degli scambi fecondi con le più grandi università dislocate sui cinque continenti fanno dell'émulation e della diversità due dei suoi obiettivi ◆ 世界に開放的で、五大洲の最も優れた大学との盛んな交流 : 目的は競争心と多様性 ◆ 規模庞大的开放政策 , 与五大洲众多著名学府的深度交流 : 把竞争和多样化做为目标 ◆ Большая открытость, плодотворные контакты с самыми крупными университетами пяти континентов : дух соревнования и разнообразие – вот наша цель ◆ Uma grande dimensão de abertura, um frutuoso intercâmbio com as grandes Universidades dos cinco Continentes : emulação e diversidade como objetivo ◆ מתוך מטרה להביא לרב גוניות ופוריות, ◆ انفتاح واسع وتبادل مثمر مع أكبر الجامعات في القارات الخمس هدفهما التكامل والمنافسة الشريفة ◆ אנו מעודדים פתיחות רבה ושיתופי פעולה עם המובילות שבאוניברסיטאות העולם ◆ 다섯 대륙의 대표적인 대학들과의 열린 교류에 있어 가장 중점을 두고 있는 점은 바로 경쟁과 교류에 있다

## DYNAMIC CULTURE AND STUDENT LIFE

Paris 1 is also a mainstay of dynamic cultural, sporting and community life for thousands of students.

### Sport

Physical effort and emulation help make student life fulfilling. Each year several hundred students integrate sport in their courses of study in the form of fractions of academic units or bonus points. Students are also encouraged to practise sport within the framework of personal training, in addition to their studies.

The unit of teaching and training in physical and sports activities (l'Unité d'enseignement et de formation en activités physiques et sportives, UEFAPS) offers all students, teaching staff and other personnel the opportunity to practise fifty physical activities, from introductory to expert level. In addition, an agreement with the Regional directorate of youth and sport (Direction régionale de la jeunesse et des sports) enables the University to offer high-level athletes a flexible degree course. These students thus have the ideal opportunity to pursue both their sporting career and their university education.

With 1,500 members and 450 graduates, the University's sporting association (l'Association sportive) complements all these activities with competitions at regional, national and international level, organised by the Fédération nationale des sports universitaires.

### Disabilities

Paris 1 provides a centre (Le Relais Handicap) to welcome and help students with disabilities. A source of genuine support, the centre aims to take into account the specific needs of all students with disabilities. The centre also acts as a source of information about associations and initiatives that are likely to interest students if faced with educational, material or psychological difficulties in their daily life. Help can include tutoring and adaptations to courses. The centre improves accessibility to University premises and provides computers that are specially equipped for the partially sighted. Support for sitting examinations and for integration into the world of work is also provided.

### Community life

Student organisations and associations offer a means by which students can contribute to the life of the University and organise such events as the start of the new university year, the integration of new students, assistance with job-seeking or work experience, and graduation ceremonies. In this way, students can become real stakeholders in the University through their initiative and dynamism.

Approximately a hundred associations exist within the University, each with a different objective: many promote degrees, particularly Masters 2, help develop subjects, encourage mutual support between students and contribute to the organisation of student life, for example, integration of new entrants, sporting tournaments, trips, previews, preferential prices for shows,

### Sporting association:

- Practice of an activity with other students who are passionate about sport
- Representing Paris 1 University in regional, national and international competitions
- Training of judges, referees, team leaders...

### La Journée Handivalides:

Every year in partnership with the Starting-Block association the Relais Handicap organises "La Journée Handivalides". This is a consciousness-raising initiative that includes meetings and discussions about disability, role-playing and round tables.

theatre productions. Alumni associations undertake every year to update and publish a directory of former students; they also organise the annual award of degrees, and offer students and graduates a range of services that aim to promote links between the University and the world of work (conferences, seminars, colloquiums).

### Cultural life

In a university such as Paris 1, which provides courses in art and various aspects of culture, cultural life is a natural complement to study. Students can even engage in cultural activities that bring them supplementary points: the Ocup (Orchestra and Chorus of the Universities of Paris) - chaired by André Hervier, University Vice-President in charge of means -, theatre (as a result of a partnership with the Théâtre national de la colline). Students can take part in poster, photography and short film competitions. They are also invited every month to a concert offered by the "l'heure culturelle" and many other events.

### UEFAPS:

- Physical and sporting activities are practised at the University
- Physical and sporting activities are validated in courses of study
- High-level athletes in the student body are welcomed and supported
- Physical, sporting and artistic activities are organised by the sporting association's competition division

Paris 1 est aussi un lieu de vie pour le dynamisme de milliers d'étudiants en quête de sport, de culture et de vie associative ◆ Paris 1 bietet ein integriertes dynamisches Umfeld, wo sich Tausende Studenten in den Bereichen Sport, Kultur bzw. Vereine betätigen können ◆ Paris 1 es también un lugar de vida que responde al dinamismo de miles de estudiantes en pos de deporte, de cultura y de vida asociativa ◆ Parigi 1 costituisce anche un luogo di vita grazie al dinamismo di migliaia di studenti alla ricerca di attività sportive, culturali e di vita associativa ◆ スポーツや教養や団体活動に飢えている多くの学生もパリ第一大学では活発的に行動できる ◆ 巴黎一大作为生命力的承载之地,为成千上万名喜爱体育、文化和社团活动的学生们而搏动 ◆ В Париже 1 - тысячи динамичных студентов могут отдаваться спорту, культуре или общественной жизни ◆ Paris 1 é também um lugar de vida para o dinamismo de milhares de estudantes à procura de desporto, de cultura e de vida associativa ◆ جامعة باريس الأولى مرتع حيوي لآلاف الطلبة في مجال الرياضة والثقافة والحياة الاجتماعية ◆ אוניברסיטה פאריס 1 היא גם מרכז לחיים סטודנטיאליים עבור אלפי סטודנטים המחפשים ◆ 또한 파리 1 대학은 역동적인 수천명의 학생들을 위한 문화, 스포츠, 그리고 동아리 활동의 장이 기도 하다

# A DIGITALLY INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENT

A made-to-measure Webserver is dedicated to research and the spread of knowledge.

## Digital resources

French universities have entered the digital age of information and communications technologies (ICT) in their teaching, research, professional integration, administration and management activities. Conscious of the importance of its use in society and within the university community, Paris 1 has integrated ICT in teaching and the development of online services for students and personnel. Among other high performance technologies orchestrated by the department of information system, Paris 1 promotes:

**A powerful DWE (digital working environment)**, which is a platform for receiving, producing and exchanging information into the entire community of Paris 1 (students, teachers and administrative staff). It allows each identified user to access all library and educational resources, and to work outside the University while being connected. The DWE is designed to provide a digital personal workspace and allows to benefit from a shared space for group work, and a follow-up of one's course of study.

**Interactive learning spaces (Espaces pédagogiques interactifs, EPI)** enabling teaching staff easily to publish and distribute teaching documents. These spaces promote information and academic communications for students and offer the possibility of interaction and collaborative work.

**The online teaching platform (plateforme d'enseignement en ligne)** is a digital pedagogical service designed for online training. It enables construction of complete learning courses with access to training modules, evaluation activities, tutoring, management of work and monitoring of students' progress.

**Videoconferencing and webconferences** promote "virtual classes" in the form of online seminars, with distance support and meetings of teaching staff.

**Podcasts** as a means of broadcasting content with sound in response to the needs of students today. Various forms (diaporama with sound, course recordings, voice memos) can be adapted to different teaching contexts. A selection of resources is freely available on the podcast space of the interactive learning spaces at Paris 1.

## Paris 1 and the regional digital university of the Paris Île-de-France

The expertise gained in the development of ICT has enabled Paris 1 to become host to the regional digital university of the Île-de-France, which aims with the support of the regional administration to provide shared training initiatives and access to different digital resources between universities.



## Paris 1 on iTunes U

The University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne offers a proportion of the audio and video resources produced by its research teaching staff on iTunes U, which is freely accessible to a wide public (iTunes U is the tab on iTunes Store dedicated to education, see [www.itunesparis1.fr](http://www.itunesparis1.fr)). This is an initiative that confirms Paris 1's strong involvement in facilitating the use of digital resources by everyone, and it accompanies the integration of ICT in teaching practice. An ambitious project to harness technology, supported by the Ministry of higher education and research and by the Île-de-France region, has helped strengthen this innovative move and many hundreds of hours have been produced and published on the Paris 1 interactive learning spaces.

Un portail numérique à la mesure de l'Université est dédié à la recherche et à la diffusion du savoir ♦ Ein entsprechend anspruchsvolles Internet-Portal ist der Forschung und der Verbreitung von Wissen gewidmet ♦ Un portal digital a la medida de la Universidad se dedica a la investigación y a la difusión del conocimiento ♦ Un portale informatico all'altezza della reputazione dell'università è consacrato alla ricerca ed alla diffusione delle conoscenze ♦ パリ第一大学のホームページは研究や知識への道になっている ♦ 巴黎一大数字化的大学门户网站致力于研究和知识的传播 ♦ Интернет портал Париж 1 посвящен исследованиям и распространению знаний ♦ Um site na internet a nível da Universidade é dedicado à pesquisa e à divulgação do saber ♦ للجامعة موقع للإنترنت يعكس أهميتها ويرسخ أبوابه للبحث فورتال مموثوق العومد لدرست العلمى ولنشر المعرفة ♦ האוניברסיטה משמם לצרכי מחקר והפצת ידע ♦ 측정을 위해 만들어진 웹서버는 온전히 리서치와 지식의 전파에만 그 목적을 두고 있다

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