For Master of Science (MSc) in Behaviour, Evolution and Conservation, Master of Science (MSc) in Management, and Master of Science (MSc) in Economics, specialisation or orientation in

behaviour, economics and evolution

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Biologists, economists, and management scholars are all interested in behavioral interactions. Biologists study behavioral interactions to better understand how organisms evolve and interact with their respective environments. Economists study behavioral interactions to know how efficiency and cooperation can be achieved given limited resources. Management scholars study behavioral interactions to learn how to structure organisations so that individual choices lead to the success of the group. The BEE programme is committed to the notion that these diverse disciplines should join forces to learn from each other.

OBJECTIVES, ASSETS AND CONTENT

The BEE programme provides an interdisciplinary framework to shed light on social interactions and how individuals make decisions by using knowledge from economics, management, and evolutionary biology. Three Masters of Science (MSc) programmes at the University of Lausanne contribute to the BEE programme: Master of Science in Behaviour, Evolution and Conservation (MScBEC), Master of Science in Management (MScM), and Master of Science in Economics (MScE).

If you are a biology student, you will begin to study microeconomics and game theory. If you are an economics or management student, you will begin with evolutionary biology and population genetics. The BEE programme then offers you a selection of mandatory and optional courses on disciplinary and interdisciplinary topics, such as environmental economics, organisational dynamics, and social evolution. Biologists, for example, will develop the skills to address biological conservation in light of the incentives and institutions that shape human choices, while students in economics and management will develop the skills to analyse the ultimate origins of preferences and beliefs and the cultural evolutionary mechanisms that shape organisations.

By taking an integrative approach to the diversity of life and social behavior, the BEE programme examines how organisms have solved conflicts within and between societies and managed to survive in the face of warfare, predation, and environmental hazards. This is a key source of inspiration for tackling the biological, economic, and organisational challenges of our age.