



**2013 SPRING SCHOOL
EUROPEAN STUDIES PROGRAMME**

An overview

February 18th - March 15th, 2013

Place: Sciences Po, Paris, France

A WORD ABOUT SCIENCES PO

For over one hundred years now, Sciences Po has been training the best young minds of France and Europe for leadership service. As one of Europe's most distinguished universities, Sciences Po prepares its graduates to take their place in international business, multilateral organizations, positions of public responsibility and other fields of endeavour.

Sciences Po is in fact a fully-fledged, self governing university which enrolls some 10.000 students, including about 40% of students from abroad in a variety of degree programs.

Instruction is provided by a staff of some 1.400 teachers, a great majority of whom are solidly established as practitioners in their respective fields. This unusual type of faculty is anchored by a nucleus of tenured professors teaching full-time at Sciences Po.

The research arm of Sciences Po is composed of 9 research centres which provide a framework for some 200 researchers. The budget dedicated to research at Sciences Po represents one of the most important in Social Sciences in France today.

The library houses a nearly million volume collection of works in Social Sciences and 20th century history, being one of Europe's richest collections of this kind. Sciences Po is also doted with an invaluable tool for the dissemination of knowledge in the Social Sciences field with the Presses de Sciences Po.

Welcome to Sciences Po!



OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

The aim of the European Studies Programme organized by Sciences Po is to give Japanese students a comprehensive view of the current debates related to Europe, in a clear and simple manner. Today debates have most of their roots in the history of Europe since World War II and thus, they coincide with the construction of the now so-called European Union (EU) dating back to 1957. The 2012 Nobel Prize for Peace attributed to the EU gives much weight to the historical achievements of European governments and their citizens.

Although the EU six founding partners (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands) pursued two main objectives – international security and customs union – the opposition between these countries on how to establish International security has led Europe to tackle economic issues almost exclusively until the mid-1980s. As a consequence, a kind of convergence on economic matters emerged, whereas divergences remained on issues dealt with at the national levels.

Europe has never been a Federation of States and the scope for integration have started to reach social, security and political matters only recently. The enlarging scope of European integration since the birth of the Euro is thus quite unusual in the European context and it produced within and between EU countries the climax which led to the rejection of the EU Constitutional Treaty by French and Dutch in 2005. Tensions among EU countries regarding security, migration, sustainable development and the value of the Euro vis-à-vis the US Dollar have been examples of the heterogeneity of views on the future of Europe coming from the Europeans themselves. Even during the past few years European governments have had difficulties to organise a coordinated response to the economic slump and to the financial turmoil and excesses. Since 2009, Eurozone countries have had to manage their most dramatic economic crisis that has questioned the survival of one of its main economic achievements: the euro.

These steps forward and backward of the European integration process need to be understood. Different disciplinary fields from Social Sciences will be called for in this respect: economics, history, political science and sociology. They should help to learn about the past, present and future of Europe.

ACADEMIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PROGRAMME

- A curriculum taught **in English** by Sciences Po scholars who are specialists in the field;
- **A group of 40 students at the maximum.**
- **A 26 teaching hour programme and a 10 intensive French language programme.** All students follow 3 blocs of classes: one common to all the students and two thematic blocs.
- **Two field trips**, one to a Sciences Po regional campus and one to European institutions in Brussels or Strasbourg.
- **Tutorship** is provided for the whole duration of the programme, to assist students in writing their final essay. Tutors meet with the students at least once a week and when necessary.
- **Attendance** is compulsory.
- **Assessment.** Enrolled students pass a multiple choice questions test at the end of the common bloc and write an essay (10 pages, 1.5 spacing, Arial 12) on a topic related to one of the two thematic blocs chosen. Essays are to be delivered at the end of the programme.
- **Graduation.** Students receive a Sciences Po Certificate unless their average grade is below C+.

THE 2013 TEAM

Academic Dean of the Programme : Dr Jérôme Creel

Jérôme Creel has been the Academic Dean of the Program since 2006 and Deputy Director at Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Economiques (Sciences Po) since 2003. He is also associate professor of economics at ESCP Europe, a leading French business school. He had previously been a Junior and then Senior Economist at OFCE, starting in 1998. He has been a Lecturer at Sciences Po since 1999. He holds a PhD from University Paris-Dauphine in Economics. His works have dealt with economic policies in the EMU, including monetary and fiscal coordination, the economics of EU enlargement and institutional economics, notably related to the Constitutional Treaty and delegation issues.

Programme Coordination – Sciences Po International Office - The Centre for Asia, the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East

Marie Azuelos is in charge of the academic cooperation with Asia and the Pacific. She holds a Master's Degree in European Affairs from Sciences Po. Prior to joining the Sciences Po International Office, she was successively European projects manager at the Paris Chamber of commerce and industry and Deputy Director for international affairs at Ecole des Ponts ParisTech, one of the leading Schools of Engineering in France.

Marie Valin-Colin is assistant to the Centre for Asia, the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East. She holds a Master's degree on English translation specialized in Literature.

Sophie Eclappier is assistant to the Centre for Asia, the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East. She holds a Master's degree in theatre studies from Paris 3 University.

Catherine Capelle is the Administrative Coordinator of the Centre for Asia, the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East, in charge of the financial issues.

COURSE STRUCTURE

➤ **Common courses – “Europe: what are we talking about?” – 16 teaching hours**

The common bloc is comprised of 8 courses of 2 hours each; it presents a short but comprehensive view of Europe and of its different facets: a long history, quite diverse values and identities, including about gender issues and sustainable development, and different views on politics. Four disciplines will thus be involved: history, sociology, economics and political science.

➤ **Thematic courses – 10 teaching hours**

The thematic courses are comprised of 5 courses of 2 hours each.

1. **“Economics of the Euro area”**. There has been a long tradition in economics of studying monetary unions, but the Euro area is specific in many respects: these include economic policies, labour markets, finance, etc. This bloc is dedicated to understanding the extent to which the Euro area has been so specific and why it faces so many difficulties like the sovereign-debt crisis. The reasons why the European Union lags behind the United States and Japan, in terms of incomes per head and also in terms of reactivity to a shock like the 2008-2009 recession, and why EU is being caught up by emerging economies will also be discussed.

2. **“Europe and its external relations”**. At its birth, European construction was meant to tackle security issues and not only economic issues. Actually, Europeans had to wait until the end of the 1980s to see their governments promoting a coordinated strategy in this field. Coordination in other fields, like trade and budget, came earlier, although European governments and institutions still face difficulties speaking with a single voice. Cultural issues are also at stake: some countries, like France, urge the maintenance of art subsidies; meanwhile France also fights against illegal music and movie downloading by individuals.

3. **“Migration and identities”**. “Union in diversity” was intended to be the European Union *motto*, laid down in the European Constitutional Treaty. This diversity stems from the heterogeneity of member countries: different spoken languages, different habits, different levels of development, etc. explain this heterogeneity. Three main angles are

focused on: the twelve newcomers of 2004 and 2007 (ten Central and Eastern European countries, Cyprus and Malta), which have formed the latest enlargement waves, the likeliest newcomers (Croatia and Macedonia) and specific cases: a long-standing candidate country, Turkey, and a recent candidate to candidacy, Iceland.

➤ **French language courses – 10 teaching hours**

The language courses are comprised of 5 courses of 2 hours each and offered at two levels. Participation is not mandatory. Students confirming enrolment in these classes are requested to attend **all** of them.

LIST OF COURSES

European studies courses – 26 hours

Common bloc: “Europe: what are we talking about?”		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The history of Europe: Once upon a time... - Contemporary history of Europe - Identity issues - The European strategy against climate change: objectives, policies, reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity and the ecosystems: the EU global role - State-society relations in the EU - Gender issues in the EU - Democracy at the European level 	
Optional blocs		
“Economics of the Euro area”	“Europe and its external relations”	“Migration and identities”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economics of integration - Single currency, single monetary policy - Fettered fiscal policies? The Stability and Growth Pact and the recent fiscal contraction - Structural reforms on the labour, goods and financial markets - Has there been a European capitalism? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The European security strategy” (two courses) - European trade policy, partnerships and World Trade Agreements - The European budget: promoting agriculture or innovation? - The economic performances of European economies vis-à-vis the RoW after the world financial crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The common immigration policy - The latest EU enlargement - The future of EU enlargement - Turkey: the identity and political issues - North-South relationships

French languages classes - 10 hours

French language classes are offered at two levels:

- Level 1 – Full Beginner and Beginner
- Level 2 – Advanced

Participation is not mandatory. Students confirming enrolment in these classes are requested to attend **all** of them.

COURSES SYLLABUS

The History of Europe: Once upon a time...

The course is meant to give an overview of the making of the European economy, starting well before the treaty of Rome (1957). It is also designed to put the major features of the European integration process and trends into a broader, global perspective, in order to identify a number of characteristics. These elements of historical perspective and global context frame the understanding of Europe in the making.

Contemporary History and Institutions of Europe

The course traces the main events that characterized the forming of the European Union. It begins by emphasizing the needs and aspirations behind the first steps of European integration that emerged from the ruins of World War II. It then continues by outlining the issues behind a number of turning points of the process, and highlighting the national issues of large European countries like the UK, France or Germany. The last part of the seminar is devoted to the more recent history of the Union

European Identities

European Security Strategy I & II

Turkey: The identity and Political Issues

The class will be made up of four sessions. The first one will attempt to look at Europe's identity: how can we analyze it? Two will be devoted to the European Security Strategy (ESS) and to the development of a European defense capacity: a comparison will be made between the ESS and the National Security Strategy of the United States. The students will be required to read the ESS. One session will ponder the questions that Turkey's possible accession to the EU raises.

Gender issue in Europe

Gender issue is a challenge for European societies. It is linked to demographic evolutions (through the fertility rate; change in family behaviours, etc.), to the labour force dynamics (participation of women to the labour market, work and family life balance, etc.), and also to the political value through the question of social justice and gender equality. European Welfare States used to promote the male breadwinner model, in which the man is the family earner and the woman is in charge of the family. But the deep evolution of family structures (growth of lone parents, divorces, complex families, postponement of birth, women education, etc.) and the change in labour supply behaviour of women (growth of female employment rates in almost all developed countries) are challenging the old European Welfare States. This course aims to show how the European social and economic organizations have reacted to this "quiet revolution", as the American economist Claudia Goldin calls it. The European commission has asked the members states to reach some specific targets to promote gender equality but each country has opted for different way to do so.

A Comparison between the Performances of European Economies

Since 1999, economies of the Euro area have shown two facets. First, and most notably since 2002, the Euro area has been the area where economic growth has been the weakest in the world. It has resulted mainly from overly moderate responses on the part of economic policies after the E-bubble burst in 2000 in the United States. Second, divergence among Euro area's countries has been very high: some countries have completed their convergence and experienced high growth rates with inflation pressure (Spain), whereas others have adopted a non-cooperative strategy (Germany). Germany has finally experienced a short-term growth rate which has been higher than its partners' like France and Italy, but this strategy has jeopardised the steadiness of growth within the Euro area. On the eve of the financial and economic crisis, these divergences among EU countries have threatened the sharp and rapid recovery of the Euro area. Moreover, the on-going European debt crisis has postponed recovery.

The EU Strategy against Climate Change: Objectives, Policies, Challenges;

Biodiversity and ecosystems: the EU global role

The EU has become in recent years the global ecological leader. On climate change policy, it has set ambitious objectives and developed a wide array of mitigation instruments. The only region in the world where the Kyoto Protocol related emission trading mechanism (i.e. carbon market) has been implemented since 2005, it serves as a laboratory for other developed countries. Yet, its climate change performance also has to be improved and hard choices will present themselves in the context of tensed and complex climate international negotiations. Another key area of European global influence is ecosystems and biodiversity preservation, with the "Economics of ecosystems and biodiversity" Reports trying to assess the economic value of those public goods, with no markets and no prices, that are

yet at the center of human development and which degradation entails a huge economic and social cost for societies and generations to come.

Democracy at the European Level

The European Union is a hybrid political system, half-way between state structures and traditional international organizations. In this class, I will expose the basic principles underlying its functioning and discuss the main changes it has undergone since its inception.

Economics of Integration

This session will briefly review the history of economic and financial integration and will emphasize the questions of exchange rate regimes throughout European economic history. The course will finally be devoted to the rise of the Single Currency and to the reasons which led to it; then, the emergence of "stability-oriented institutions" will appear clearly. The literature on optimal currency areas will be used as theoretical benchmark.

Is there a European Capitalism?

The main objective of this course is to present a brief overview of the current state of European capitalism. The easiest way to appreciate the peculiarities of European capitalism is to compare it, as a starting point, to the American variety of capitalism. By focusing on the role of the state, the organizational structure of industries (both financial and non-financial), and the nature of labour relations, we will attempt to identify the elements that not only make the European Capitalism differ from its American counterpart, but also result in important divisions *within* the European Union.

North-South Relationship

Europe has a special relationship with developing countries because it has been the colonial master of most of them at some point or the other. Recently, the North-South relationship has been brought to the fore because of the discussion around the successor of the Lomé agreement. This course will study the origins, shape and effects of the economic relations between Europe and the South: institutional setting, trade and aid.

The Common Immigration Policy

The topic will deal with international migrations in a global perspective with a specific focus on Europe and then on French immigration policy. The new dilemmas: closing or opening the borders, demographic and labour market issues, security and Islam, second generations and urban policies will also be debated, as well as the question of the world governance of migrations.

Structural Reforms on the Labour, Goods and Financial Markets

The course attempts to clarify the debate on the economic performance of Europe, mainly in comparison with the United States. It describes the major arguments behind the two main hypotheses that are advanced to explain the poor growth and unemployment record of Europe in the past three decades: On one side, the widespread "structural reforms" argument, which imputes the slow growth to rigidities in both product and labour markets, that need to be reduced to increase growth and competitiveness. On the other, the arguments of those who remark that economic policy in Europe has been much more ideological than in the US, where monetary and fiscal authorities have proven to behave pragmatically. According to this explanation, the rigidities lie in the public rather than in the private sector. The seminar highlights theoretical and empirical strengths and weaknesses of these two conflicting explanations.

The European Budget: Promoting Agriculture or Innovation?

The European budget is notoriously small and dominated by two major common policies: CAP and structural/regional policies. The agreement reached in 2006 about the new financial perspectives for the period 2007-2013 has been criticized by almost everybody, from the Commission to the EU Parliament. The course analyzes the many defects of the current budget and its funding, and raises questions on the possible reforms on both sides.

The Latest EU Enlargements

The Future of EU Enlargements

The course is split in two parts. In the first one, we are interested in Central and Eastern European countries (CEECs) entering the European Union in 2004 and 2007. The main focus is on real aspects (foreign direct investment, trade and their consequences on catching up), budgetary aspects (constraints resulting from the Growth and Stability Pact and the Maastricht criteria) and monetary aspects (costs and benefits due to euro area membership) as a result of EU enlargement towards CEECs.

The second part of the course is devoted to the future of EU enlargements and their economic consequences, distinguishing between recognised (*e.g.* Croatia), applied (*e.g.* Iceland) and potential (*e.g.* Macedonia) candidates. Yet, intermediate forms of integration into the European sphere for these countries are analysed as an alternative to full EU membership.

European Trade Policy, Partnerships and World Trade Agreements

The course is split in two parts. In the first it gives a quick sketch of Ricardo's principle of comparative advantages, the foundation for the argument in favour of free trade; it then shows how the impressive increase in trade, in the past half century has been coupled with unprecedented growth, but also with a strong deepening of inequality: Globalization works, but it creates winners and losers. This is the main rationale behind the attempt of creating rules that guarantee fair trade. This brings to the second part, in which the course describes the working of the WTO, and traces its ups and downs. The WTO is also particularly interesting because it is one of the few instances in which Europe is represented as a whole. The conclusion deals with the Doha round, with the issues at stake, the reasons for its failure, and the future perspectives.

Single Currency, Single Monetary Policy

This session will present the monetary architecture of the Euro area: the statutes, strategy and performance of monetary policy implemented by the independent European Central Bank will be discussed in comparison with the Federal Reserve, the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan. Reforms of the ECB, recently evoked in the context of the French elections, the questions of “accountability” and contrasted reactions to financial and public debt crises between the ECB and the Federal Reserve will be dealt with.

Fettered Fiscal Policies: The Stability and Growth Pact

This session will be dedicated to the implementation of fiscal policies in Europe and its relative success so far. Reasons which have led to limiting the scope of public finances in this part of the world are in contradiction with the ongoing European debt crisis. Mainstream economics and political economy arguments can be advocated to explain the emergence of strict fiscal rules in Europe. The course will deal with the gap between US, Chinese and European fiscal policies during the current crisis and relate this gap to the existence of the Stability and Growth Pact.

FIELD TRIPS

A - TO ONE OF SCIENCES PO REGIONAL CAMPUS

A seminar related to European studies is organized in one of Sciences Po regional campuses either in Nancy (Franco-German campus), in Dijon (European studies campus) or Le Havre (Europe-Asia campus), in order for participating students to share views with local students fully engaged in European studies.

All practical information to be provided upon arrival in Paris.

All costs covered by Sciences Po.

Participation is mandatory, unless Sciences Po is advised by the time of registration.

B – TO THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

The field trip to the European institutions is an entire part of the academic programme, and concludes a one-month intensive study on Europe. Students are requested to prepare the field trip with their respective tutors and professors.

All practical information provided upon arrival in Paris.

All costs are covered by Sciences Po.

Participation is mandatory, unless Sciences Po is advised by the time of registration.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Eligibility

- To be enrolled in one of Sciences Po Japanese partner universities ;
- To have a good English ability (TOEFL IBT 90 or IELTS 6,5) ;
- To have a background on Social Sciences: History, Economics, Sociology, International relations, Law.

Registration

- Registration forms available at the international office of the partner university, to be sent to the programme coordinator marie.azuelos@sciences-po.fr (cc: marie.valincolin@sciences-po.fr).
- Deadline: **December 10, 2012**

Tuition fees

- **2.300 euros.**
- Tuition fees **include** the study trips to the European institutions in Brussels or Strasbourg **and** to one of Sciences Po regional campuses.
- Tuition fees also include **a one month metro card.**

Payment

- Tuition fees are payable through the Partner university *in case of a special agreement* or by bank transfer to Sciences Po directly by **December 10, 2012.**
- No cancellation can be accepted once the registration form is received by Sciences Po, unless a serious medical reason invoked. In this case, reimbursement is provided upon presentation of a compliant medical attestation. Under this condition, reimbursement term is as follows:
 - from 29 to 15 days before arrival: **70 %**
 - from 14 to 10 days before arrival: **40 %**
 - from 9 until 7 days before arrival: **30 %**

Accommodation

- Sciences Po suggests the participating students to share an apartment for 2 or for 3, with all facilities and internet at a negotiated rate of 52 **euros/night/person** at Citadines Appart'Hotel (or equivalent type of accommodation).
- Accommodation at is to be paid directly to Sciences Po.
- The participating students have also the possibility to find their own place to live in in Paris (please advise Sciences Po by the time of registration).

Living expenses in Paris

We recommend the participating students to secure about **800 euros** for living in Paris for the duration of the programme.