



A WORD ABOUT SCIENCES PO

Since its creation in 1871, Sciences Po has been France's preeminent university for the social sciences. Its alumni include a Secretary General of the United Nations, four Managing Directors of the International Monetary Fund, numerous corporate leaders and five of the last seven President of the Republic, including François Hollande.

Sciences Po has long outgrown its French roots, and is open to the world. Today, some 46% of our 12,000 students are international, from 150 countries. The education we offer is emphatically outward looking. We seek to provide students with the essential tools that will enable them to make sense of a complex world. Our goal is to open minds and develop critical thinking.

Sciences Po's aim is to offer a multidisciplinary higher education based on the teaching of a range of social and human sciences (history, economics, law, political science and sociology) and oriented towards action and assuming responsibility. Sciences Po's teaching, research, documentation and publications have made it a unique institution in higher education landscape in France and particularly competitive on the international scene.

The Paris campus is located in the heart of Paris, close to the political centers of power and cultural attractions. It is composed of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century buildings and its neighbors include ministries, embassies, corporate headquarters, publishing houses, the Assemblée nationale... in short, many centers of French decision-making. Students are also exposed to the strong cultural flavor of the Saint Germain district: renowned cafés sheltering a new generation of philosophers, art galleries and architecture, shops and cinemas, and restaurants. World-class historical and cultural attractions (the Louvre, Notre Dame, Musée d'Orsay, the Sorbonne, the National Museum of the Middle Ages-Cluny) are within walking distance. The Paris campus offers numerous courses on the historic, economic, political and sociological facets of France, Europe and the World, all taught by world-renowned professors.

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 11 research centers 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.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

The aim of the European Studies Program organized by Sciences Po is to give Japanese students a comprehensive view of the current debates in Europe and about Europe. In an intellectually-rich environment in Sciences Po, a team of professors involved in academic research, policy discussions and learning on the European Union will shed light on current debates, on their causes, and on their solutions.

Those debates still have most of their roots in the history of Europe since World War II and thus, they coincide with the construction of the European Union (EU) dating back to 1957. It was not a surprise that the 2012 Nobel Prize for Peace was attributed to the EU: it gave the legitimate weight to the historical achievements of European governments and citizens.

Going back to the history, it shall be reminded that the EU six founding partners (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands) initially pursued two main objectives – international security and customs union – but the opposition between them on how to establish International security led Europe to tackle economic issues almost exclusively until the 1980s. As a consequence, some economic convergence emerged, but many divergences remained on issues which were still dealt with at the domestic level.

The scope for integration has started to reach social, security and political matters only in the 1980s. Within a few decades, a surge of European integration occurred with the enlargement process, from 15 EU Member States in 1995 to 28 in 2013, and with the adoption of a Single Currency, the Euro, shared by 18 EU Member States (then members of the Eurozone).

This surge of European integration made the political process ever more difficult and intensified divergences within the EU, in sharp contrast with the initial objective of creating a stable and wealthy area. Tensions among EU countries regarding security, migration, sustainable development the value of the Euro vis-à-vis the US Dollar, and the optimal size of the Eurozone have been examples of the heterogeneity of views on the future of Europe coming from the Europeans themselves.

The global financial crisis which hit the EU in 2008 did not help fixing economic and social discrepancies and differences in points of views about the European project. Over the past few years European governments have had difficulties to organize a coordinated response to the economic and social slump, to the financial failure and to the Middle-East geopolitical tensions. Recently, Eurozone countries have had to manage a dramatic economic crisis, in Greece and in so-called “peripheral countries” which has questioned the survival of one of Europe’s main economic achievements: the Euro. Another achievement, the freedom of movement within the Schengen area (which gathers most EU countries) has been disrupted by a few countries because

of the substantial flows of migrants from Syria, Iraq, or East Africa which have escaped wars and dictatorships since 2015.

The UK referendum on EU, where the 'leave' beat the 'remain' has paved the way for an era of EU disintegration or for an EU impetus: EU citizens are watching the EU more closely now and they expect reforms and results.

The forward and backward steps of the European integration process certainly need to be understood if one wishes to know where the EU stands, in comparison with other countries in the world, and where it may go. Different disciplinary fields from Social Sciences will be called for in this respect: economics, history, international relations, political science and sociology. They should help to learn about the past, present and future of Europe.

THE EUROPEAN STUDIES PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

- **Dates:** February 13th until March 10th, 2017 (recommended arrival date: February 11th and departure date: March 11th).

A **one-month tailor made program** taught in English by Sciences Po academics who are specialists in the field. Classes will cover the history, politics, law and economics of the EU, and will include such topics as the political system and institutional functioning of the EU, the economics of integration, monetary and fiscal policies, identity and migration issues relating to the EU, and the European economies after the global financial crisis.

- **French language tuition** is offered at 2 levels: beginner or intermediate/advanced. Enrolment is not mandatory, yet this is a good opportunity to acquire some basic French language or improve your current level. A placement test will be organized at Sciences Po upon your arrival.
- **A group of 50 students** at the maximum.
- **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 program, 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 take a multiple choice questions test at the end of the common bloc and write an essay (10 pages) on a topic related to one of the two thematic blocs chosen. Essays are to be delivered before the field trip to Brussels (or Strasbourg) during the last week of the program.

TEAM

ACADEMIC DEAN OF THE PROGRAM: DR JÉRÔME CREEL

Jérôme Creel has been the Academic Dean of the European Studies Program since 2006 and Director at Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Economiques (Sciences Po) since 2014. He was a Deputy between 2003 and 2013. He is also associate professor of economics at ESCP Europe, a leading French business school. 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. His most recent research has been devoted to the costs of financial instability and to the effectiveness of newly-designed monetary policies in Europe.

PROGRAM COORDINATION – SCIENCES PO INTERNATIONAL OFFICE - 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

Please note that the course structure may be subject to minor changes. A detailed program and schedule will be sent to the participants later on.

COMMON BLOC – “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, including the consequences of Brexit, 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 BLOCS – 20 TEACHING HOURS

The thematic blocs are comprised of 5 courses of 2 hours each. The students are requested to choose two out of the three thematic courses.

“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.

“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. Events in Russia and Ukraine have accelerated the requirement for a European foreign policy. Coordination in other fields, like trade and budget, came earlier, although European governments and institutions still face difficulties speaking with a single voice. Ecological issues are also at stake and require a common EU policy.

“Migration and identities”. “Union in diversity” was intended to be the European Union motto in the Constitutional Treaty. This diversity reflects the heterogeneity of member countries: different spoken languages, different habits, different levels of development, etc. Three main angles are focused on: the 13 newcomers of 2004 and 2013 (11 Central and Eastern European countries, Cyprus and Malta), which have formed the latest enlargement waves, the likeliest newcomers

(Macedonia, Serbia, etc.) and a specific case: a long-standing candidate country, Turkey, at the border with Middle-East countries. The immigration and migrant policy will also be dealt with in this bloc.

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

Common bloc: “Europe: What are we talking about?”		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The (long) history of Europe until 1957 - Contemporary history of Europe: with and without the UK - Democracy at the European Level - The domestic impact of EU policies in a comparative perspective - Welfare State, Labour Market and Gender in Europe - Identity issues - The Economic performance of European economies - The European Strategy against Climate Change 		
Optional blocs		
<p>Economics of the Euro Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economics of Integration - Structural reforms - A European Capitalism: what phone number? - Single monetary policy during a global crisis - Fiscal rules and sustainability 	<p>Europe and its External relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity and Ecosystems: the EU global role - The European Foreign Policy (1) - The European Foreign Policy (2) - The European Budget - European Trade Policy with the rest of the world 	<p>Migrations and Identities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The latest EU enlargements - The future of EU enlargements - The Common Immigration Policy - Turkey: Identity and Political Issue - North-South Relationships

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

ELIGIBILITY

- To be enrolled in one of Sciences Po Japanese partner universities ;
- To have a good English ability (TOEFL IBT 87 or IELTS 6) ;
- 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 marie.valincolin@sciencespo.fr

Deadline: December 9th, 2016

TUITION FEES

2.400 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 AND CANCELLATION POLICY

Tuition fees are payable through the Partner university in case of a special agreement or by bank transfer to Sciences Po directly by December 20th, 2016.

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 rent a studio-apartment (double occupancy), with all facilities and internet at a negotiated rate of 1.360 euros per person for 28 consecutive nights at Résidence Adagio Bercy Village (<http://www.adagio-city.com/gb/hotel-6789-adagio-paris-bercy-village/index.shtml>).

Accommodation is to be paid directly to Sciences Po.

The participating students have also the possibility to find their own place to live in Paris (please advise Sciences Po by the time of registration).

LIVING EXPENSES IN PARIS

We recommend the participating students to secure about 850 euros for living in Paris for the duration of the program.