



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 France, including Emmanuel Macron.

Sciences Po has long outgrown its French roots, and is open to the world. Today, more than 49% of our 14,000 students are international, representing 150 countries among them. 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.

Instruction is provided by a staff of some 4160 lecturers, 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 250 researchers. The budget dedicated to research at Sciences Po represents one of the most important in Social Sciences in France today.

The library hosts a collection of nearly million volumes dedicated to the Social Sciences and to the 20th century history, being one of Europe's richest collections of this kind. Sciences Po is also endowed with an invaluable knowledge dissemination tool in the Social Sciences field: the "Presses de Sciences Po".

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

The aim of the European Studies Program is to give students a comprehensive view of the current debates in Europe and about Europe. In an intellectually-rich environment, 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.

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.

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, passing from 15 EU Member States in 1995 to 28 in 2013, and with the adoption of a Single Currency - the Euro - shared by 19 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, 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 that 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 organise a coordinated response to the economic and social slump, to the financial collapse of some member countries and to geopolitical tensions. Eurozone countries have had to manage a dramatic economic crisis, in Greece and in the so-called “peripheral countries”, thus questioning 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 who have escaped wars and dictatorships since 2015. Many of these people have also decided to emigrate to escape the consequences of climate change like drought and the exhaustion of natural species.

The UK referendum, where the ‘leave’ beat the ‘remain’, has paved the way for an era of EU disintegration or for an EU impetus: EU citizens have been watching the EU more closely and they have expect reforms and results. The surge of “populist” parties in national elections has been a major concern to the pursuit of European integration. Finally, the global Covid-19 pandemic has

raised new challenges for Europe. While uncoordinated national responses threaten European unity, the crisis also provides an opportunity to reinforce European cooperation in response to the dual public health and economic crises.

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, ecology, history, international relations, political science and law. They should help to learn about the past, present and future of Europe.

A COMPLETE ONLINE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

While the Covid-19 pandemic may prevent students from traveling internationally, Sciences Po is committed to providing a complete online learning experience for international students. In addition to the same rigorous academics students can expect from Sciences Po, the European Studies Program will allow participants to engage with other Sciences Po students, to participate in conferences with Sciences Po researchers and high-level guests, and to discover French cultural sites.

INTERACTIVE ONLINE COURSES

Courses in the European Studies Program will be held on Zoom in a live, synchronous format to allow students to interact with the professors and each other the same way they would in a classroom. Professors have adapted their course format, content and evaluation methods to the online format, while maintaining the same rigorous academic standards. Courses are scheduled in the morning in France to allow students from Japan to participate comfortably despite the time difference.

COMPLETE ACCESS TO SCIENCES PO'S DIGITAL RESOURCES

Program participants receive a Sciences Po student account, which allows them access to all of Sciences Po's online resources. In addition to their courses on Zoom, students have access to a Sciences Po email and Google applications, Sciences Po's online learning platform Moodle, and all the digital resources of Sciences Po's library.

DEBATES AND CONFERENCES

The European Studies Program allows students to engage with the main issues facing Europe today through unique interactive experiences. Participants will **compare and debate current issues in Asian-European relations with students from Sciences Po's Le Havre campus**, whose studies focus on political, geopolitical and economic issues in the Asia-Pacific region. Students will interact directly with policy-makers from Brussels during a **conference with a high-level European official**, who will discuss their work at the European Union and answer student questions.

ONLINE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Sciences Po organizes a social and cultural activities program to allow students to get to know each other outside of class and become a part of the Sciences Po community. This includes activities

such as ice breakers, a virtual campus visit and presentation of Sciences Po, and conferences on current events with Sciences Po researchers. Students can explore French culture through virtual visits of famous cultural and historical sites, such as Versailles Palace, Notre Dame Cathedral, and the Louvre Museum, led by professional art historian guides.

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

The 2021 European Studies Program will take place online from **February 15th to March 12th**. Please note that **this schedule is provisional** and may be subject to change. Courses and activities take place live; **events are indicated in Paris time (CET)**.

FEBRUARY					WEEK 1
MONDAY 15	TUESDAY 16	WEDNESDAY 17	THURSDAY 18	FRIDAY 19	
8H00-8H45 WELCOME CEREMONY	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H30 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	
9H00 – 10H30 Course	10H30-12H00 Campus tour Ice breakers		10H30-12H00 Visit: Le Louvre Museum		

FEBRUARY					WEEK 2
MONDAY 22	TUESDAY 23	WEDNESDAY 24	THURSDAY 25	FRIDAY 26	
8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H30 Course	9H00 – 11H00 Debate with students from Le Havre campus	
10H30-12H00 Conference with Sciences Po researcher		10H30-12H00 Visit: Notre Dame Cathedral			

MARCH					WEEK 3
MONDAY 1	TUESDAY 2	WEDNESDAY 3	THURSDAY 4	FRIDAY 5	
8H00 – 10H30 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H30 Course	
	10H30-12H00 Escape Game		10H30-12H00 Visit: Versailles Palace		

MARCH					WEEK 4
MONDAY 8	TUESDAY 9	WEDNESDAY 10	THURSDAY 11	FRIDAY 12	
8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H00 Course	8H00 – 10H30 Course	9H00 – 11H00 Conference and Q&A with EU official	8H00-10H00 ASSESSMENT PERIOD	
10H30-12H00 Conference: Continuing at Sciences Po		11H00-12H00 Coffee Break (Informal gathering)		10H00 – 10H45 CLOSING CEREMONY	

ACADEMICS

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

The European Studies Program is a **one-month tailor made program** taught in English by Sciences Po academics. 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, and the European economies since the global financial crisis. The program includes 36 contact hours.

FUNDAMENTAL COURSES – “EUROPE: WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?”

The fundamental courses present a short but comprehensive view of Europe and its different facets: a long history, diverse values and identities, and differing political views. Professors and students will discuss how these differences manifest in subjects such as gender issues, sustainable development, Brexit, and more. Four disciplines will be involved: history, law, economics and political science.

THEMATIC COURSES

Thematic courses allow students to delve more deeply into key issues facing Europe:

“**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 the design of economic policies, the structures of the labour markets, the relationships between banking and finance, etc. This bloc is dedicated to understanding the extent to which the Euro area has been so specific, why it faces so many difficulties like the sovereign-debt crisis and how to overcome its limits.

“**Europe and its external relations**”. At its birth, European construction was meant to tackle security issues and not only economic issues. However, 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. In the “trade war” context put forth by the US President, the unity of European countries is required.

“**Environment and Migration**”. The exhaustion of many species and the rise in serious health problems raise many concerns about the sustainability of our planet. While the EU has long promoted policies to mitigate climate change, the interactions between ecology and social policy have shifted high in the political agenda only recently. The mitigation of the consequences of climate

change on biodiversity, ecosystems and migration requires dealing simultaneously with income and territorial inequality, otherwise the acceptability of reforms and policies will be low.

KEY INFORMATION

- **Dates:** February 15th to March 12th, 2021
- **Hours of class:** 36 contact hours
- **Language of instruction:** English
- **Attendance** is compulsory.
- **Assessment:** Students will be assessed on their comprehension of the material presented during the programme. Evaluation methods will be specified as part of the detailed academic program.
- **Tutors** will be available to answer students' questions outside of class sessions and to assist students with course projects.

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 an associate professor of economics at ESCP Europe, a leading French business school. He holds a PhD in economics from University Paris-Dauphine. His works have dealt with economic policies in the EMU, 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. He regularly works as an expert for the European Parliament.

PROGRAM COORDINATION – SCIENCES PO SUMMER SCHOOL

Marie Azuelos, Director of the Sciences Po Summer School, has been working in the field of international education for the past 10 years. At Sciences Po, she served as International Affairs Manager for Asia and the Pacific, where she managed relations with Japanese partner universities and the European Studies Program. Following this role, she was the Program Manager of the Mastercard Foundation Scholars Program. Before joining Sciences Po, she worked at the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Ecole des Ponts ParisTech. Marie is a graduate of Sciences Po and Université Paris Sorbonne.

Olivia Kelley is a Program Manager at the Sciences Po Summer School, and manages the development and organization of custom programs for university groups. She has worked in the field of international education for almost 10 years at a variety of institutions, including Sciences Po, ESSEC and the OECD. She holds a BA in History from Haverford College (USA) and a MA in International Public Management from Sciences Po.