



**2012 SPRING SCHOOL
EUROPEAN STUDIES PROGRAMME**

An overview

13 February – 9 March 2012

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.

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 not reached social, security and political matters until recently. The enlarging scope of European integration since the birth of the Euro is thus quite unusual in the European context and it produces 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 two years European governments have had difficulties to organise a coordinated response to the economic slump and to the financial turmoil and excesses.

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.
- **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 to 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 2012 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 Dean of the Economics Department and Professor of economics at ESCP Europe, a major 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

Régine Serra is in charge of the academic cooperation with Asian countries. She is also a senior lecturer at Sciences Po on Japanese politics. She holds a master degree on International Relations and Oriental languages and a post-graduate degree on International Affairs.

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

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, heterogeneous economic records, 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. 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 is also 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 Eighties 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 and institutions 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 - The economic performances of European economies after the financial crisis - European welfare states and the dynamics of generations - Democracy at the European level 	
Thematic 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 packages - 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 European cultural policies 	<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

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 and to the current institutional setting.

The European Identities

The 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.

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.

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.

European Welfare States and the Dynamics of Generation

The year of birth strongly influence the life chances, notably in terms of education attainment, access to cultural capital, as well as to work and income opportunities, and also economic capital, both in terms of intracohort stratification and in terms of intercohort inequalities. The process of socio-historical fluctuation means strong bifurcation in the model of socialization of successive social generations (Chauvel, 2002) and produce, sometimes, strong generational fractures, in terms of economic means, social homogeneity or inequality. First, this presentation will develop a general scheme of social impact of historical fluctuations about to transform birth cohorts into social generations. The impact of the "transitional socialization" on the long term of birth cohorts is analyzed in terms of "Mathew effect" (Robert Merton ["For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." (Matthew XXV:29)¹]) and in terms of "scaring effect" (long term consequences of early difficulties). Then, in a second period, the French stratification system will be analyzed in comparative perspective, to understand their consequences on middle classes.

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 European Cultural Policies

Cultural policies in Europe are a prominent topic. Of course, cultural goods are exchanged through the European customs union, as any other goods, but cultural exceptions may play a special role because the diversity of cultures has to be taken into account in the general agenda of nations and of the European Commission policies. Topics to be dealt with during this session are: quotas, the circulation and transmission of cultural goods in Europe; the expensive languages diversity; cultural exceptions and protection of cultural goods.

¹ "For to everyone who has, more shall be given, and he will have an abundance; but from the one who does not have, even what he does have shall be taken away" (Matthew XXV:29)

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 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, with great emphasis on the reasons which have led to limiting the scope of public finances in this part of the world. 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 crisis era 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 EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

The field trip to European institutions is fully 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 covered by Sciences Po.

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