

Topics of papers presented:

The graduate students of Sciences Po in partnership with the Think Tank Europower have the pleasure of hosting a conference addressing current hot-button topics in Asia. This will be of enduring interest for international relations policy analysts, practitioners of diplomacy, academics, students, and all who enjoy a lively interest in current affairs.

1. The rise of China and its implications (Mari Stromsvag)

China's power and influence is developing rapidly on the global scale, quicker than many would have foreseen. This will continue in the coming years, but how will China's internal tensions and the imminent change of Chairman of the PRC in 2012, determine the course of its foreign policy and its place in international community?

2. The EU's economic model in Asia (Laura-Amelie Moore)

An integrated Europe has meant a more stable and prosperous region and therefore other regions in the world have looked to it as a model. One such region has been an economically emerging Asia, whose continued fast-paced growth has prompted leaders to pursue solutions to sustain such development. Thus far, only ASEAN can tout itself as a legitimate successor to the European model of integration. Can this extremely diverse ten-member association lead the way for Asian solidarity? If so, what framework should it pursue?

3. India, China and the Middle East (Solveig Monvoisin)

While China and India's future economic development is going to be increasingly dependent on the energy supplied by the Middle-East, what strategies are both giants going to apply to securitize the inflows? In what extent and at what level could the different scenarios destabilize the region and the different actors involved?

4. Burma and its neighbours (Vivaddhana Khaou)

Burma, being a key geographical area, is today the only obstacle standing between the two great rising powers in Asia, India and China. A win could allow one of these giants to expand their market and influence. In this fight for influence, what role can the European Union have? In order to counter the Chinese sphere of influence and to really become a force in Southeast Asia, the European Union must change its policies towards Burma.

5. Europe's big three and their foreign policy to the Far East (Jade Trusty)

Europe's foreign policy towards East Asia (China, Japan, South Korea) is a relatively new phenomenon often portrayed as uncoordinated and fragmented. Can Europe, focusing on the big three (France, the UK and Germany), merge the varying foreign policies and present a unified view?

6. Europe-India relations (Charmaine Lee)

Despite the long history of EU-India relations, there are areas where progress in recent years has seemingly stalled, including "hard" areas such as nuclear power and India's stance on human rights and climate change. What are these areas of paralysis? Can the EU and India progress towards a more positive dynamic in these areas?

In cooperation with

Europower/ Europuissance is a think tank founded in 2005 which aims to promote among policy makers and the general public the notion of a powerful Europe. It analyzes the promotion of European interests, the development of the region's efficiency, its emergence of Europe as a real power and its ability to stabilise its periphery.

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