

YOUTH & LEADERS

SUMMIT REPORT 2019

Kofi Annan Edition

NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE



NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE

MONDAY 21 JANUARY 2019



YOUTH & LEADERS

SUMMIT

*Launched in January 2016 by the **Paris School of International Affairs at Sciences Po (PSIA)**, the **Youth & Leaders Summit** brings together today's leading international affairs personalities with the next generation of world leaders and thinkers.*

YOUTH & LEADERS: A UNIQUE CONCEPT

Bringing a fresh perspective to university organised conferences, the **Youth & Leaders Summit** is an unparalleled event with an innovative underlying concept: fostering discussion and debate between leading global affairs actors and PSIA students on complex international issues. The impressive diversity and capacity of the PSIA student body provided the impetus for the Summit, and the idea has been met with great enthusiasm by over 80 of the world's most prominent international actors for the first four editions. PSIA students are also at the heart of the organisation and execution of the Summit, working as a team of 39 dedicated logistics and communications assistants, speaker escorts and on-the-day event assistants. Their engagement is testament to the #PSIASpirit so characteristic of the school, and fundamental to the success of the Youth & Leaders Summit.

NEW TECHNOLOGY – 2019 THEME

The **Youth & Leaders Summit** took place on January 21st 2019 at Sciences Po's iconic Paris campus, as the fourth successful edition dedicated to exchange and dialogue on some of the most pressing global issues. The 2019 edition was dedicated to tackling the theme of New Technology, through a series of keynote speeches, panel debates and discussions with students. The current report is designed to showcase the major outcomes and recommendations made during the debates.

SCIENCES PO AND PSIA

Sciences Po has been a pioneer of multidisciplinary education since 1872 and is constantly devising innovative approaches to tackling the most challenging global issues. Today, it is through PSIA that Sciences Po continues to play an active and important role in the international arena. PSIA is one of the most highly regarded International Affairs schools in the world (ranked #3 by the 2019 QS World Rankings), as well as the largest, with 1500 students from over 100 countries. Public debate is at the heart of PSIA life and, each year, the school hosts numerous high-level events and platforms for discussion.



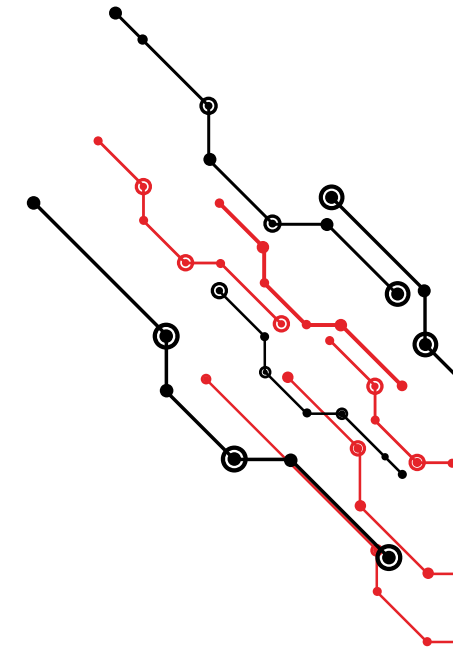
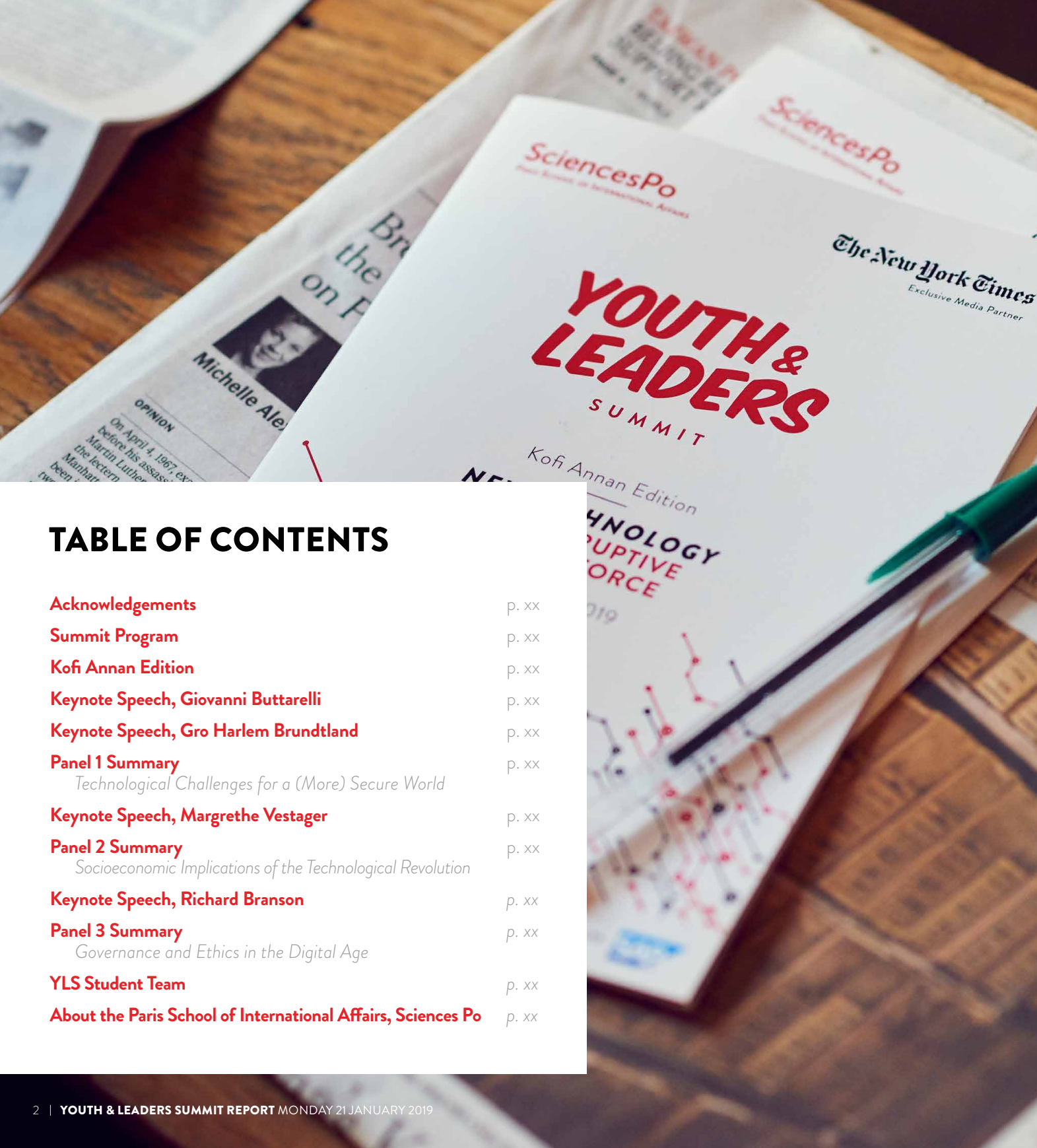


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	p. xx
Summit Program	p. xx
Kofi Annan Edition	p. xx
Keynote Speech, Giovanni Buttarelli	p. xx
Keynote Speech, Gro Harlem Brundtland	p. xx
Panel 1 Summary <i>Technological Challenges for a (More) Secure World</i>	p. xx
Keynote Speech, Margrethe Vestager	p. xx
Panel 2 Summary <i>Socioeconomic Implications of the Technological Revolution</i>	p. xx
Keynote Speech, Richard Branson	p. xx
Panel 3 Summary <i>Governance and Ethics in the Digital Age</i>	p. xx
YLS Student Team	p. xx
About the Paris School of International Affairs, Sciences Po	p. xx

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sciences Po and PSIA would like to extend their gratitude to the sponsors, partners, faculty and students who were involved in making the 2019 edition of the Youth & Leaders a resounding success.

We would especially like to thank our main sponsor **SAP** for their generous support, and **The New York Times**, our media partner, for championing and featuring the Summit. A special word of appreciation must go to Lakhdar Brahimi for his intellectual contribution to designing the agenda for the 2019 edition of the Summit as well as his moving tribute to Kofi Annan, to whom the Summit was dedicated.

Thanks go also to Sciences Po's Department of Communications and to its Direction de la Stratégie et du Développement for their indispensable support both in the lead-up to and during the event.

And, last but not least, a very warm thanks is reserved for the 39 student members of the PSIA Youth & Leaders Team, who were all instrumental in the Summit's success. Without them, the energy of the day simply would not have reflected the same **#PSIASpirit** that we hold dear and are so proud of.

NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE

MONDAY 21 JANUARY 2019

#YLSummit19

MORNING SESSION

08:30 *Welcome and registration*

09:00 **WELCOME REMARKS**

Frédéric Mion President, Sciences Po

09:10 **KOFI ANNAN, A TRIBUTE**

Lakhdar Brahimi Elder • Chairman, Strategic Committee, PSIA, Sciences Po • former UN Special Envoy for Syria • former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Algeria

09:15 **OPENING SPEECH**

Giovanni Buttarelli European Data Protection Supervisor

09:30 **KEYNOTE SPEECH**

Gro Harlem Brundtland Elder • former Prime Minister of Norway • former Director-General, World Health Organization • former UN Special Envoy on Climate Change

Followed by a discussion with PSIA students and the audience

10:00 *Break*

10:30 **PANEL 1**

TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR A (MORE) SECURE WORLD

Chair: **Adam Nossiter** Paris correspondent, New York Times

With

Maria Chiara Carrozza Professor of BioRobotics, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy • Scientific Director, Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi • former Minister for Education and Research, Italy

Carlos Lopes former Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa • Professor, Mandela School of Public Governance, University of Cape Town • Visiting Professor, PSIA, Sciences Po

Dan Smith Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

PSIA Student Panel

Nicola Bressan, Vanessa Facon, Mathieu Joly and **Wojciech Strupczewski**

Followed by a discussion with PSIA students and the audience

12:00 **KEYNOTE SPEECH**

Margrethe Vestager European Commissioner for Competition

Followed by a discussion with PSIA students and the audience

12:30 *Lunch break*

AFTERNOON SESSION

14:00 **PANEL 2**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS
OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION**

Chair: **Liz Alderman** Chief business correspondent in Europe, New York Times

With

Yann Algan Professor of Economics • Dean, School of Public Affairs, Sciences Po

Houda-Imane Faraoun Minister of Post, Telecommunications, Technologies and Digitalization, Algeria

Casper Klyng Tech Ambassador of Denmark

PSIA Student Panel

Shashwat Koirala, Jonathan Roulot and **Marusa Rus**

Followed by a discussion with PSIA students and the audience

15:30 **KEYNOTE SPEECH**

Sir Richard Branson Founder, Virgin Group (by video-conference)

In conversation with **Lakhdar Brahimi**, Elder

Followed by a discussion with PSIA students and the audience

16:00 *Break*

16:30 **PANEL 3**

GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Chair: **Steven Erlanger** Chief diplomatic correspondent in Europe, New York Times

With

Dominique Cardon Professor of Sociology • Director, Medialab, Sciences Po

Peter Cowhey Professor, Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Communications and Technology Policy, UC San Diego • Dean, School of Global Policy and Strategy, UC San Diego

Valerio Rivez Political campaign strategist

Annika Silva-Leander Head of Democracy Assessment and Political Analysis, International IDEA

PSIA Student Panel

Abraham Collier, Sara Furxhi, Caroline Milliotte and **Alara Ucak**

Followed by a discussion with PSIA students and the audience

18:00 **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Enrico Letta Dean, PSIA, Sciences Po • former Prime Minister, Italy



KOFI ANNAN EDITION

The 2019 Youth & Leaders Summit edition was dedicated to the memory of **Kofi Annan**, UN Secretary-General (1997-2006), an advocate of peace and a beloved friend of PSIA.

“ I have had the privilege of working with Kofi Annan at the UN. In his words: ‘You are never too young to lead or too old to learn.’ For me, this sums up perfectly the attitude for my generation of leaders when it comes to new technologies and adoption. ”

Gro Harlem Brundtland

“ Something that I learned from Kofi was his quiet diplomacy—he would always choose dialogue over confrontation. ”

Richard Branson

“ We owe it to him, to ourselves and to the future generations, to remember him, make use of his legacy and continue his work. ”

Lakhdar Brahimi

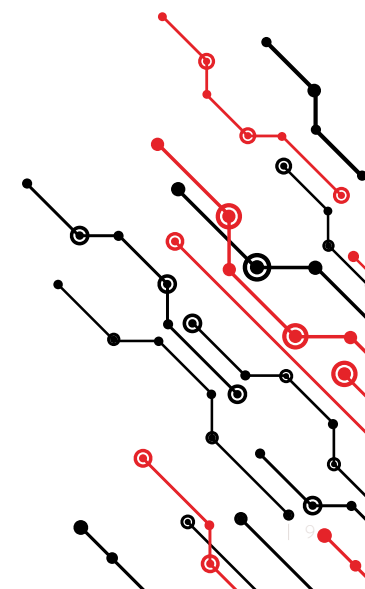


“ The premise for EU data protection law is that technology should be designed to serve humankind. ”

“ The power to collect, analyse and profit from personal data has always raised questions of freedom and fairness. ”

Giovanni Buttarelli

European Data Protection Supervisor



Giovanni Buttarelli

European Data Protection Supervisor

“ I would like to thank my dear friend Enrico Letta, Frédéric Mion and the Paris School of International Affairs for the invitation to join you today.

This is a wonderful event, bringing together the leaders of today with the leaders of tomorrow, and richly deserves its growing reputation.

So it is a great honour to be here, because my deepest desire is to be able to pass on what I have learned to the younger generation.

Some of you may be wondering why a data protection authority should be on the agenda of a day dedicated to technology and disruption? I shall try to explain.

The premise for EU data protection law is that “technology should be designed to serve humankind”.

This is because data is the engine of technological development.

Artificial intelligence, biotech, the internet of things, facial recognition – these are all technologies which require the processing of personal information on a massive scale. But the power to collect, analyse and profit from personal data has always raised questions of freedom and fairness. That is why data protection laws appeared for the first time, almost fifty years ago, to impose obligations on those who seek to benefit from using people’s data, and to give those people enforcement rights regarding how their data should be used.

We now live in a society and economy where data has become valued above almost all other things.

In the last quarter of 2018 seven of the eight most highly valued companies were tech companies – all based on the West Coast of the US or in China.

It means that never in human history has informational power been concentrated in so few hands – those of a few companies and states, often working in tandem.

The challenge is whether our values of democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights can survive in the face of this concentration of informational power.

Privacy – the universal need to have space of different degrees of intimacy in our lives, communications and relationships – is becoming a much bigger challenge than simply data protection.

Visions are colliding between, firstly, states like China who argue that the government determines the limits of freedom and ultimately owns data generated by digital technology; secondly, the United States, where, in the name of free markets, data is another locus for competition between companies and consumers; and thirdly Europe where according to the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, data doesn’t belong to anyone but privacy is something inalienable and personal data is something to be treated with respect.

That is why we at EDPS have launched a global debate about ethics and digital technology.

Because at present there is no consensus about what is right and what is wrong when it comes to the development and deployment of incredibly powerful technologies.

On such questions the US has for decades been our natural interlocutor and friendly rival. We share cultural roots and deep historical ties.

But these bonds are gradually weakening – a process that started long before the current ‘America First’ administration.

Meanwhile we are already approaching the third decade of the so called ‘Chinese century’ – and we are only just starting to awaken to the challenge.

Today, in China, over a million Uyghurs are believed to be imprisoned in ‘re-education camps’; Xinjiang province has become a digitally-enabled police state.

And then there is the ‘Social Credit System’ – which seems to elevate the “ethical” notion of “trustworthiness” over rights and the rule of law, reducing human beings and their freedom to computer-generated scores.

So digitisation and geopolitical uncertainty combine to form an existential threat to the careful balance which we have forged Europe over many centuries.

Concepts like territoriality, sovereignty, human dignity and individual autonomy and accountability are strain-

ing under the weight of the ‘Fourth Industrial Revolution’.

In your discussions today, I would encourage you to think for a moment about the supercomputer in your pockets. It is sucking up data – personal data – 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Data which will be stored for an indeterminate period in an enormous energy-intensive server somewhere on the planet, contributing as much to climate change as the aviation industry.

In poorer parts of the world – especially sub-Saharan Africa and central and southern Asia – people are given smart phones at an affordable price with certain data-hungry apps preloaded.

So in exchange for being connected, people are being farmed for their data.

Worse, they being treated like laboratory animals – tested for their reactions to different stimuli.

Some argue that this is a new form of colonialism – data colonialism – with the most vulnerable expected to sacrifice privacy, even their dignity, in exchange for the privilege of participating in digital life.

Over half the world’s population is now connected to the internet.

But, according Freedom House, only 20% of them are experiencing a ‘free’ internet. China’s surveillance model is very attractive to governments around the world who feel threatened by a connected, digitally-literate population.

Most of you in the audience are, like my three children, digital natives: Generation Z or iGen, they call you.

You have probably heard about the so-called ‘right to be forgotten’.

This is a slogan written into the GDPR by its authors.

It was conceived, in part, to protect young people who, in the youthful enthusiasm, posted photos which their older adult selves might regret.

In fact, it is probably my generation which is guilty of compromising the privacy of today’s youth – when as parents we have naively filled the internet with cute/ embarrassing pictures of you with chocolate on your faces and in the bath.

Digital literacy may be more necessary for the over 40s than the under 30s.

That is why you are best placed think about whether the digital dividend has been fairly allocated.

The obvious imbalance between winners and losers calls for a new approach to regulation.

We can no longer afford to observe the bureaucratic niceties and jurisprudential silos of competition, consumer and data protection law.

From now on, all of these arms of the supervision of the digital economy and society need to be working together and coherently.

I predict 2019 is going to be a landmark year for Europe again.

According to many reports, democracy is now in decline around the world.

Studies also indicate that young people in the US and in Europe are less enthusiastic about democracy than previous generations.

Many people in this room are going to be voting for the first

time this year.

The European Parliament elections in May will be the most important since the first direct vote took place in 1979.

At least 13 Member States will have national elections.

Outside the EU, the biggest democracy in the world, India, will also go to the polls.

Who knows - there may even be another Brexit referendum?

Most voting is not yet digital, but the “public sphere” of political discussions have gone digital.

What is and is not political is no longer very clear.

Accordingly to Chris Wylie, the Cambridge Analytica whistle-blower, even fashion items make a statement about your political views.

And he said that before the Gilets jaunes occupied the streets of this city and others, which is another movement owing its virality to the influence of the dominant social media platform.

So ask yourselves today - how are you being manipulated when you check your phones?

Think about who might be behind the messages you see.

Work out how to hold to account the companies and public bodies that benefit from using your data, and determining what you see on your newsfeeds, timelines and streaks.

You have techniques for safeguarding your digital freedom which my generation didn’t have.

Thank you for listening and my best wishes to you all. ”

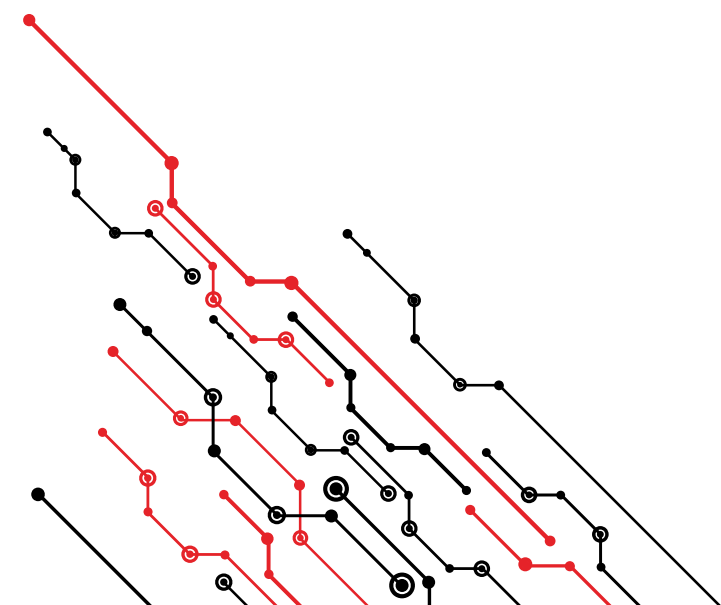


“ We live in the age of acceleration confronting three simultaneous processes of digitalisation, globalisation and climate change. We need to adapt and relearn. ”

“ We need to show humility to learn, when it comes to new ideas and adoption. Rather than sticking to familiar processes. ”

Gro Harlem Brundtland

Elder, former Prime Minister of Norway



Gro Harlem Brundtland

Elder, former Prime Minister of Norway

“ Dear Enrico [Letta], distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a privilege to be with you here today for the Youth and Leaders Summit to discuss such an important topic, which is relevant to so many pressing social, economic and political issues of our age.

It is also a privilege to speak here at such a distinguished institution where Prime Minister Enrico Letta has given new inspiration and dynamism.

It is a particular honour to be at this session dedicated to the life and memory of my dear and dearly-missed friend Kofi Annan.

Like Lakhdar Brahimi, I had the privilege of working with Kofi for decades – at the UN, where he offered invaluable support when I was Director-General of the World Health Organization, and then as members of The Elders as we continued to work to support peace, justice and human rights across the globe.

Lakhdar has already spoken so eloquently about Kofi's remarkable life and the contributions he made to the causes he held dear.

Whilst preparing this speech I kept thinking of how seriously and importantly Kofi treated the issue of new technologies and the implications of their use for peace, development and human rights.

One of his watchwords was “you are never too old to learn, and never too young to lead”.

For me, this sums up perfectly the attitude that people of my generation, and the generation of leaders currently in power, need to adopt when considering the vast array of new technologies at our disposal.

We need to show the humility to learn and be receptive to new ideas and platforms, rather than sticking to familiar if outdated methods and processes.

One of the biggest challenges in the decades to come will be how we secure equal access to education, not only in the key formative years of youth, but throughout life.

As Thomas Friedman of the New York Times put it, we live in the «Age of Acceleration», confronted with three simultaneous processes of change; from digitalization, globalization and climate change.

We need to adapt and relearn again and again.

We need to listen to young people such as yourselves who have grown up in the digital age, and understand how you use these new technologies, the benefits they can bring to society, and the innovation and creativity they can inspire in individuals and institutions.

At the same time, we need to carefully consider every aspect of the “disruptive” elements of these new technologies.

Although these are not words you might usually hear from the podium of a lecture hall in a venerable university such as Sciences Po, being

“disruptive” does not necessarily mean having a negative or distracting influence.

New technology can be disruptive in the sense that it can break down barriers and monopolies, empower people who may previously have been disenfranchised, and extend the reach of communications platforms to make them more interactive and responsive.

This is certainly true in two areas that are particularly close to my heart and to which I have dedicated so much of my engagement in public life: health and climate change.

These two issues require the holistic approach that we see under the umbrella of sustainable development.

This is the best way of meeting the basic needs of all and securing equal opportunity, dignity and human rights for all.

And for both health and climate change, technology can help advance a progressive agenda when it is applied in a transparent and responsible manner.

The link between health and technology has been fundamental to the development of medical science and public health for centuries, from the ground-breaking discoveries of Edward Jenner and Marie Curie to modern techniques of computer-aided surgery and non-invasive treatment that would have been unthinkable even five or ten years ago.

Artificial intelligence, robotics, automation, virtual reali-

ty and drones are all driving innovation in areas from diagnosis and monitoring of conditions to surgical interventions and wider pastoral care. The rapid growth of mobile and specifically smartphone use in the developing world means people have far greater access to health information and can more easily contact medical services. This is critically important, especially for women and for many marginalised communities.

However, we must remember that technology, however innovative or disruptive of past practices, is not a universal panacea. The key to improving health access and outcomes remains: politics.

Without the political will to confront vested interests and increase public funding, decent healthcare in many countries will remain the preserve of the rich and privileged.

Even in the United States, the richest country on Earth and home to some of the most skilled medical institutions and practitioners, 30 million people still live without basic health insurance and face crippling poverty due to medical bills.

Technology alone will never address these fundamental inequalities, which are born of deliberate political choices and priorities.

The test of our political systems will be our ability to make technology work for all and not only the privileged few.

Last year, I travelled to India with Ban Ki-moon as part of The Elders' initiative to promote Universal Health Coverage. India is a country undergoing rapid and disruptive technological, social and

economic change, and all of this has consequences for the future of its public health policy.

But the most impressive development we saw was a small neighbourhood clinic in a poor district of Delhi, where doctors deliver basic services free of charge to local residents. These so-called “Mohalla” clinics have been set up by the Delhi State Government and do an excellent job of increasing basic service provision and realising poor citizens' right to healthcare.

Surely, this model is more “disruptive” – in the positive sense of the word – to old orthodoxies and assumptions than even the most innovative technological breakthrough?

By the same token, it is clear that harnessing the potential of new technologies is an indispensable element of the fight against climate change. Without bold and disruptive thinking, the world will not be on track to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement on climate change and the wider Sustainable Development Goals.

We will simply need both disruptive technologies and disruptive politics to move forward, as we share the burdens of transition much more fairly.

From ever-more efficient development of renewable energy sources to the prospects of prosperity, jobs and energy security offered by cleantech industries, technology can take the lead when politicians fail to show the necessary courage, or remain beholden to the corporate interests of the fossil fuel lobby, also inspired by a growing demand from em-

ployees and consumers that businesses and companies use their moral as well as economic voice as they pursue sustainability.

Geoengineering has the possibility to help us contain climate change, but could have unforeseen and unintended consequences.

We do not know yet what the impact will be on global ecosystems and particularly on those regions and communities already vulnerable to climate change.

If we are to pursue forms of geoengineering, then a transparent, participatory and accountable international governance system needs to be established.

It is in all our interests to use the political, legislative, and social means at our disposal to deliver an achievable transition to a zero-carbon economy based on renewable energy and keep temperature rises to below 1.5 degrees Celsius, especially in light of the most recent dramatic report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

At its heart, climate change is a matter of justice and human rights, and any sustainable and effective response must have these concepts embedded into its policies.

The world cannot afford for disruptive technological innovation simply to further reinforce or replicate existing models of economic and political inequality – as has, I fear, been the case to a certain extent with the growth of the internet and its attendant industrial giants in Silicon Valley and across the globe.

Nor can the world ignore the profound moral and human rights implications

of new technologies such as artificial intelligence and robotics being used in a military context.

How do the Geneva Conventions and the wider rules of war apply to robots, drones and fully-automated weapons systems? The technology may be disruptive, but their impact threatens to be dangerously destructive.

“Move fast and break things”, the memorable phrase attributed to Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg, vividly sums up the more literal sense of the disruptive spirit behind the internet and social media technology boom of recent years.

But in today’s fractured and fractious cultural and political landscape, we should reflect that one of the most precious things that can be broken when technology moves too fast and without sufficient oversight is: trust itself.

There is a growing body of evidence that platforms such as Facebook have been used by malign actors to disrupt democratic elections worldwide, through the spread of deliberate disinformation or misuse of personal data.

Such abuses have not only taken place in developing countries with fragile civic and political infrastructure but some of the most established democracies in the world: for example the US Presidential election in 2016, and the United Kingdom’s referendum on leaving the European Union in the same year.

The way Facebook and other social media platforms collect, store and share data has profound implications for the very concept of privacy and individual rights.

At the same time, through the more secretive world of spyware, some of the world’s authoritarian governments have gained the ability to hack the personal phones and computers of those they see as dissidents – anywhere in the world. And this is not just secretive, of course; China’s system is quite out in the open!

Social media platforms have an urgent responsibility to reform and strengthen their internal procedures and regulations to do more to protect users’ rights, and prevent the spread of so-called “fake news” and hate speech.

In the words of a recent editorial in *Le Monde*:

“Social networks can offer a great space for freedom of expression. But it is simply unacceptable when they enable the worst forms of hatred to circulate widely with full impunity, especially when those companies’ owners barely seem to be concerned, and their moderating systems appear useless, outdated and complacent.”

Balancing the imperatives of free speech and civic responsibility is a debate that has run for centuries, from Voltaire and Rousseau to Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus, and remains an acute question in today’s digital age.

Governments and ordinary citizens must be active participants in this debate. We all have a responsibility, on a personal and collective basis, to uphold basic standards of decency and honesty in public discourse, whether on- or offline.

In the absence of such a shift, trust will remain broken: between technology and its users, between media and soci-

ety, and between the people and their rulers.

Such a situation will only benefit those who engage in the politics of division, nationalism, xenophobia and cynical self-interest.

It will impede if not derail the collective efforts we urgently need to tackle the existential threats facing our planet: climate change, nuclear proliferation, pandemics and disease.

Moreover, it will make it harder to address in a meaningful way the profound moral debates posed by innovative and disruptive technologies such as artificial intelligence and robotics, and the implications of their use on human rights, security and dignity.

You students and young leaders in the hall here today already face a very different world of work to the one I grew up with.

If technology can be harnessed to make human beings more productive, creative, and better at fulfilling their potential, it will vastly improve standards of living around the world.

But this will require policy action at a government and intergovernmental level to ensure that education systems prepare young people to adapt to new technologies – and that social safety nets are there for those whose jobs may become obsolete.

How to develop, encourage and harness disruptive new technologies for the benefit of all humanity is one of the defining questions of our age. It requires a collective, inclusive effort across the generations, listening to the voices of young people who are “digital natives”, but also drawing on the experiences

of those of us who came of age in the “analogue world” but who recognise that power structures and psychologies persist and adapt to new contexts – for better or worse.

This is why I am delighted that, just last week, the Kofi Annan Foundation launched a new initiative at Stanford University in California, precisely to stimulate debate and address some of these questions.

The Kofi Annan Commission

on Elections and Democracy in the Digital Age will identify and frame the challenges to electoral integrity arising from digital technologies and social media platforms, drawing together experts from industry, politics, international organisations and civil society.

It was Kofi’s last major policy initiative for his Foundation before his untimely death last August, and it shows how, right up to the end, he was facing the future and working

to address challenges that would not only impact on today’s world but generations to come.

I hope a similar spirit will direct our discussions today, so we can be disruptive in a positive sense and ensure that the undoubted benefits of technological innovation across all spheres can be enjoyed in full by everyone.

Thank you. ”





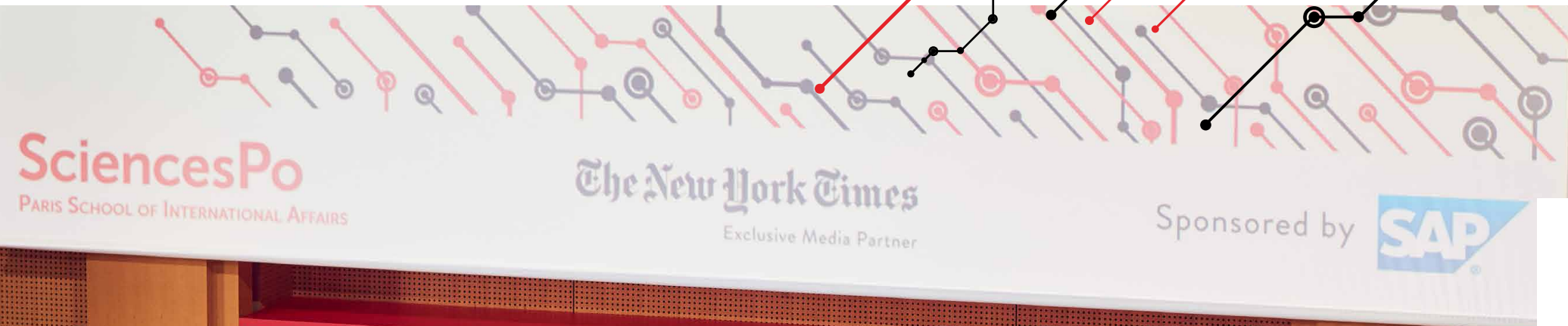
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21 January 2019

> NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE

TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR A (MORE) SECURE WORLD



“Climate change requires a lot of creativity and so does democracy, we have to find a creative way to change the world.”

Maria Chiara Carrozza

“Are politicians going to be legitimate and ethical enough when dealing with technology?”

Carlos Lopes

“If there are solutions to human security and insecurity, they lie in the human realm. They lie in the health and strength of political institutions; they don't reside in robots or technology.”

Dan Smith

PANEL 1

> *NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE*

TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR A (MORE) SECURE WORLD

Chair

Adam Nossiter Paris correspondent, New York Times

With

Maria Chiara Carrozza Professor of BioRobotics, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy • Scientific Director, Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi • former Minister for Education and Research, Italy

Carlos Lopes former Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa • Professor, Mandela School of Public Governance, University of Cape Town • Visiting Professor, PSIA, Sciences Po

Dan Smith Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

PSIA Student Panel

Nicola Bressan, Vanessa Facon, Mathieu Joly and Wojciech Strupczewski

The Rise of Cybersecurity

We are living in a new anthropological era because we live between two spaces: cyberspace and real space. So argued Maria Chiara Carrozza, a professor and bio-robotics expert, in her opening. Cyberspace—while useful—is immaterial, composed of data and information flows. Real space is physical, the space in which we and our communities live. But real space is increasingly affected by cyberspace; understanding and controlling that interaction will be vital in the coming decades. Dan Smith, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and Carlos Lopes, former Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, expanded on this idea, emphasising that it will be more important to protect electricity grids, satellites, and undersea cables than trade routes and oil fields in the future. The growing importance of cyber “No First Use” agreements in the international sphere is a particularly poignant example of the growing role of cybersecurity, added Smith—and those agreements have not been signed by three digital giants: China, the United States, and Russia.

Artificial Intelligence & Autonomous Weapons

The growth of artificial intelligence is changing the calculus of world security, explained Smith. However, in response to a question from the student panel, he added that the threat from AI and autonomous weapons—“killer robots”—may not merit the international outcry they provoke: there are 49 weapon systems with some autonomy already in operation, yet they have been relatively uncontroversial so far.

Whether they are dangerous to civilians or to the international balance of power in the future will largely depend on how they are programmed. However, Carrozza offered an alternative perspective, pointing out that drones are one of those weapons with partial autonomy, and they have attracted some severe censure. She emphasised that reducing these threats will require the international community to understand artificial intelligence, who has it, and how it will interact with the cloud and the private sector.

Technology & Security in the Developing World

An important point brought up by Lopes involved the increasing role of the developing world as the economy shifts from oil to electricity dependence. As an example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo contains the vast majority of the world’s supply of cobalt, necessary for most rechargeable batteries. Given the political instability in many of these countries, this could either be an opportunity to help with development or a potential source of conflict. Smith agreed, adding that resources, political incompetence, and the colonial legacy could all contribute to conflict. The international community has been unable to resolve these issues so far; if it continues to do so, the instability will only get worse as the resources become more important.

Robotics & Technological Revolutions

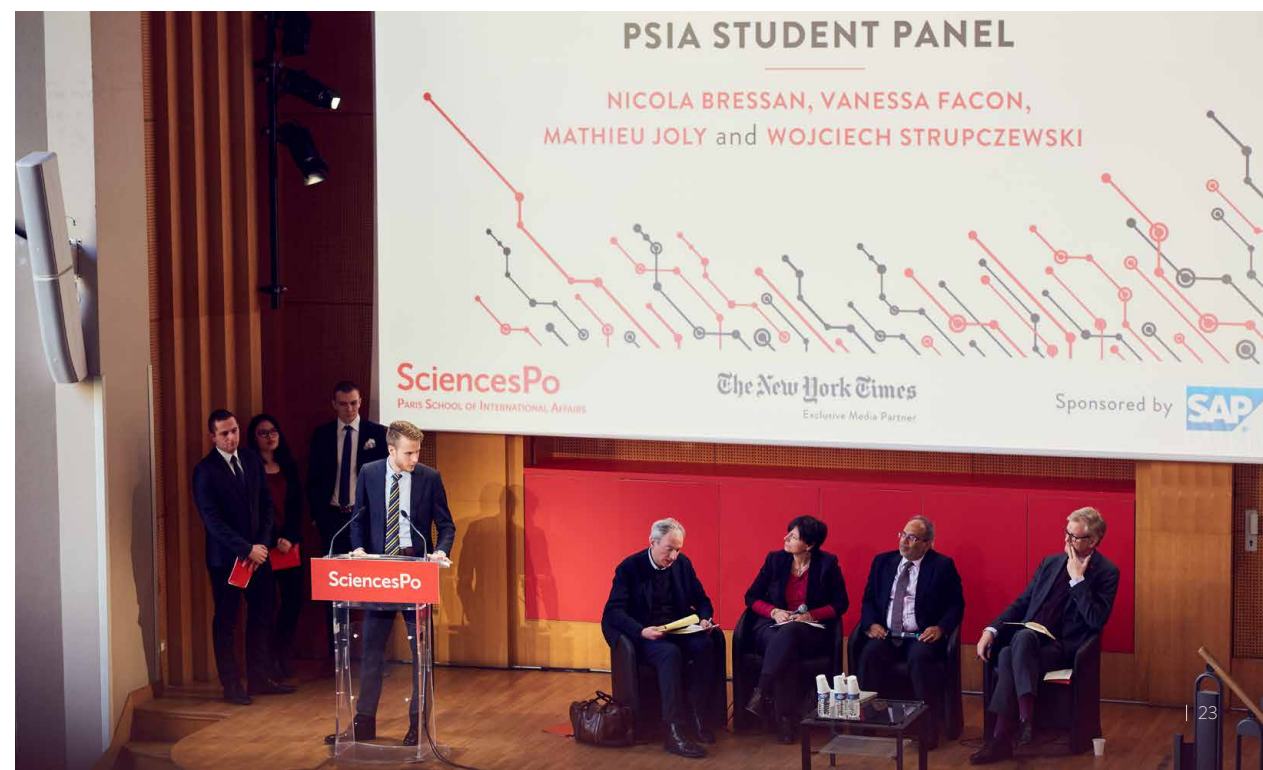
Carrozza emphasised the role of robot-human interaction in the current technological revolution. Wearable robots, from exoskeletons

to watches, will play an increasing role in human society and security. Whether or not they are a force for peace will depend on how robots are “socialised” and whether the benefits of robotics are reserved for the few—increasing inequality—or spread throughout society. Lopes expanded from this to an overall view of technological revolutions, explaining that every wave of technological change in history upsets the status quo and brings a sense of unpredictability. Regulation, social welfare and cybersecurity must be updated as quickly as possible to stave off social upheaval.

An answer Smith gave to a student question summarised an important thread which ran through many comments: “I would say that, if there are solutions to human security and insecurity, they lie in the human realm. They lie in the health and strength of political institutions; they don’t reside in robots or technology.”

Panel Summary by
Abraham Collier

Master in International Public Management



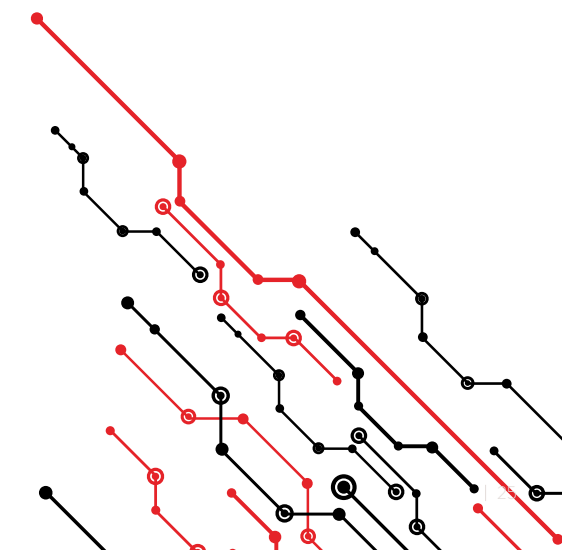


“ Disruption in itself is not a value. Society that serves its citizens, that’s a value. Technology that serves its people, that’s a value. ”

“ Competition is the guarantee of a fair deal for us as consumers. Competition is what gives us the power to demand affordable prices. ”

Margrethe Vestager

European Commissioner for Competition



Margrethe Vestager

European Commissioner for Competition

“ Introduction

Good afternoon

It's such a pleasure to be here in Paris. And I'm very glad you've chosen to spend this day talking about one of the most vital questions our society faces – the way technology is disrupting the world we know.

When I look round this room, I'd guess that many of you probably came into the world just about the same time as the notion of disruptive innovation. It was 24 years ago, in the Harvard Business Review, that the term was first introduced to the world.

And today, of course, disruption is very much in fashion. The technology industry aims to produce innovations that don't just do things better, but disrupt entire markets.

So we're all used to the idea that technology can – even should – be disruptive. But despite that, I think we're only just starting to appreciate how deeply digital technology is transforming our lives.

The role of online platforms

We live in a world where everything is connected. Somewhere out there on the Internet, there's a seller for every buyer, an answer for every question, a friend – or perhaps more than a friend – for every lonely person. And we can make those connections instantly, wherever we are in the world.

But the thing is, all those connections are no good to anyone, unless there's a way to pick out the right ones. So the Internet can only live up to its

potential if we have a place to meet, a way to find the people and businesses we want to connect to.

And that's why, in our digital world, online platforms are so important.

Because it's those platforms – the search engines and the online marketplaces, the news aggregators and the social media sites – that turn those billions of possible connections into something we can use.

The power of platforms

But that can also give these platforms enormous power over the people and businesses that rely on them. Because we need them, to function in our connected world. And though there may be millions of sellers out there, billions of pages of information, there are often just a few platforms we can use to track them down.

In a recent study that was done for the European Commission, companies that depend heavily on online platforms said their relationships with those platforms could be rocky. Three quarters of them said they'd had problems or disagreements with platforms. And a third of them said that those problems were frequent.

Of course, this sort of problem doesn't happen all the time. But in a world that's increasingly networked, where businesses – and individuals – depend on just a few platforms, we need a way to be confident that they will use their power responsibly. So

that the markets which these platforms run – just like the wider market around them – work fairly for everyone.

That's why, in April, the Commission proposed new laws to make platforms deal openly and fairly with their business customers. And I hope the European Parliament and the Council will very soon make those proposals into law.

One important part of those proposals is to make sure that platforms are open about whether they're treating their own services more favourably than their customers'.

Because businesses that rely on platforms sometimes find themselves competing with a part of the very company that runs that vital platform. Like a comparison shopping provider that has to compete with a service offered by the search engine that it relies on to bring in customers. Or a seller on an online marketplace that finds that the owner of that marketplace is competing with it to sell, say, TVs or computer games.

That's an uncomfortable place to be – and not surprisingly. Because there's a serious risk here of a conflict of interests, when the same company is both the platform, and on the platform, at the same time – when it acts as both player and referee.

Platforms and competition

Last week in Brussels, we held a conference with some of the world's leading experts on technology and society, to talk about the future of digital technology and what it means

for competition.

At that conference, and also in the more than a hundred written contributions we got in advance, a few issues kept coming up. Some were about data, or the threat to competition when big businesses try to protect their position by buying innovative startups, so they don't find their own business disrupted in the way they once disrupted others'. But one of the main concerns was how platform businesses that are also users of their own platform could deny rival users a chance to compete.

It's not hard to see the temptation, in a situation like that, for a powerful platform business to undermine competition; for it to manipulate the way the platform works, to give its own services a head start, and make it hard for others to compete.

And if that's happening, then there's reason to be worried. Because competition is a vital guarantee of a fair deal for consumers.

Competition gives consumers the power to demand lower prices, better quality, more innovative products – no matter how big the companies are that they're dealing with. Because each business knows that consumers can always walk away and go to someone else, if they don't like the deal they're getting.

But when businesses misuse their power to drive out competition, things go wrong for consumers. Prices go up. Quality falls. And innovation falters – so we lose out on the fundamental promise that the digital world offers, the promise that tomorrow's technology will be even more advanced than today's.

And what makes this espe-

cially worrying is that it could happen, not just in one or two areas, but in dozens of markets that all rely on the platform.

There's a common theme that you see in a lot of science fiction movies, where giant corporations control every conceivable part of life. Just think of the Company in the Alien films – or if your tastes are more whimsical, Buy n Large in the film Wall-E.

Those stories aren't quite realistic, of course. The writers have clearly forgotten about the competition rules. But they do reflect, in a dramatic way, a worry that many people share. That if we don't stop companies misusing the power of their platforms, the effects could stretch not just to a few markets, but throughout our economy.

So it's vital that competition enforcers play their part, to make sure those nightmares don't happen in reality. To make sure platform businesses don't misuse their power to drive out competition.

Dealing with platforms in practice

And that, of course, is exactly what we've been doing.

It's what we did in 2017, for instance, when we fined Google close to two and a half billion euros, for abusing the power of its search engine to make it hard for rivals to compete with its comparison shopping service.

That service, which lets consumers compare prices for a product from different sellers, was known at first as Froogle – and it wasn't a huge success. As one Google executive put it, "Froogle simply doesn't work."

So Google called in the power of its platform. It made sure its own comparison shopping service systematically appeared at the top of the first page of search results, while its rivals were demoted so they only appeared, on average, on page four.

And for Google, that change worked. Some of its rivals immediately lost 90% or more of their clicks. Meanwhile, Google thrived – it increased its own traffic as much as 45 times in some countries. But that success came at the expense of consumers – who found themselves with less choice, and missed out on the hope of new, innovative services.

We've also started to look at Amazon's position, as both player and referee, and its possible impact.

Amazon's Marketplace is a platform that links sellers and buyers. But Amazon also sells products directly – often in competition with the very same sellers. That raises the question of how Amazon uses the data it collects about other sellers through the platform, and whether that use leads to unfair competition against them.

This is still at a very early stage. We certainly can't say today that Amazon has done anything wrong. But one thing is clear – we need to keep a close eye on whether platform businesses are using the power of their platforms to undermine competition in other markets.

The future of platforms and competition

So we've shown we can take action to deal with the sort of concerns that people have about platforms.

But the more our lives move online, the more the power of these platforms will grow. So we also need to look forward – to think about how competition rules can protect consumers, well into the future.

Last week's conference was an important part of that reflection. But it's only one part of the work that we're doing. I've already mentioned the contributions we got before the conference, setting out the views of more than a hundred individuals and organisations – contributions which you can read on our website. And we want to use the conference to spark off even more new and interesting ideas.

That's why, for example, we've set up a Student Challenge, to collect ideas from students all over Europe. You can find all the details of that challenge on our website – and I'm looking forward to meeting the winners in Brussels in March. And meanwhile, three special advisers have been working on a report on how digitisation will affect consumers, and how competition policy should respond. I've asked them to produce their report by the end of March – and it should give us more useful insights, to help our thinking on how competition policy should face the future.

My hope is that, when we've put together all this information, we'll have a better idea of the challenges that competition policy will face.

Conclusion

But we mustn't let the debate about competition policy – important though it is – become a substitute for the

much wider debate that we need in our society.

The competition rules can help to make sure platforms don't misuse their power to entrench their positions, or take over new markets. So they can help to make sure consumers get a fair deal. But on their own, they won't change the fact that big online platforms will still have a lot of power in our lives.

In this modern world, we depend on those platforms, almost as much as we depend on the electricity or the water that run into our homes. And we need to discuss what that dependence means for us. We need to think about the rules that we want to put in place – besides the competition rules – to make sure platforms behave in a way that's good for society.

Because in the end, the effect digital technology has on our lives is not really a question about technology at all. It's a question about society – about the way we respond to the changes that technology is causing to our world.

And no one has more at stake, when it comes to that response, than young people. More than anyone, it's your lives, your opportunities, your freedoms that will depend on whether we get this right.

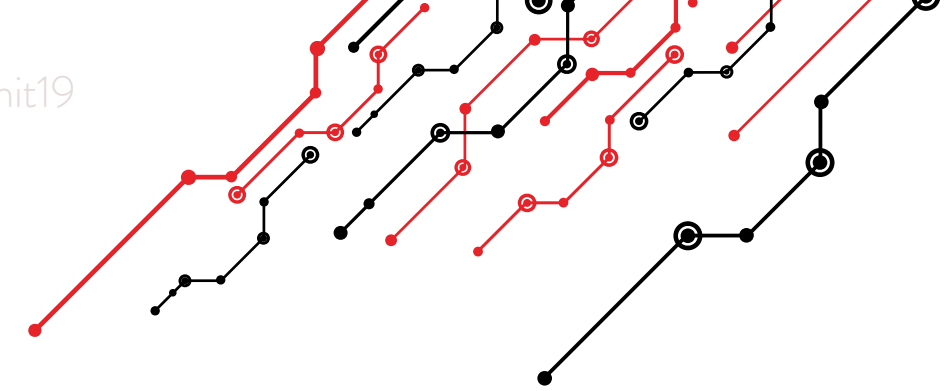
So I have one final request to you all. This is your future. So please speak up.

Thank you. ”



> NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION



“We haven’t yet found the ideal social contract for this new economy.”
Yann Algan

“In July 2016, UN declared internet a basic human right. Yet it seems that our money and intelligence is being used to make the next generation of wireless or slimmer smartphones when much of the world is not even connected to 2G.”
Houda-Imane Faraoun

“The fundamental question at the beginning of 2019 is whether technology is going to be a means of freedom and rights or whether technology will be used to control people.”
Casper Klyngne



PANEL 2

> *NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Chair

Liz Alderman Chief business correspondent in Europe, New York Times

With

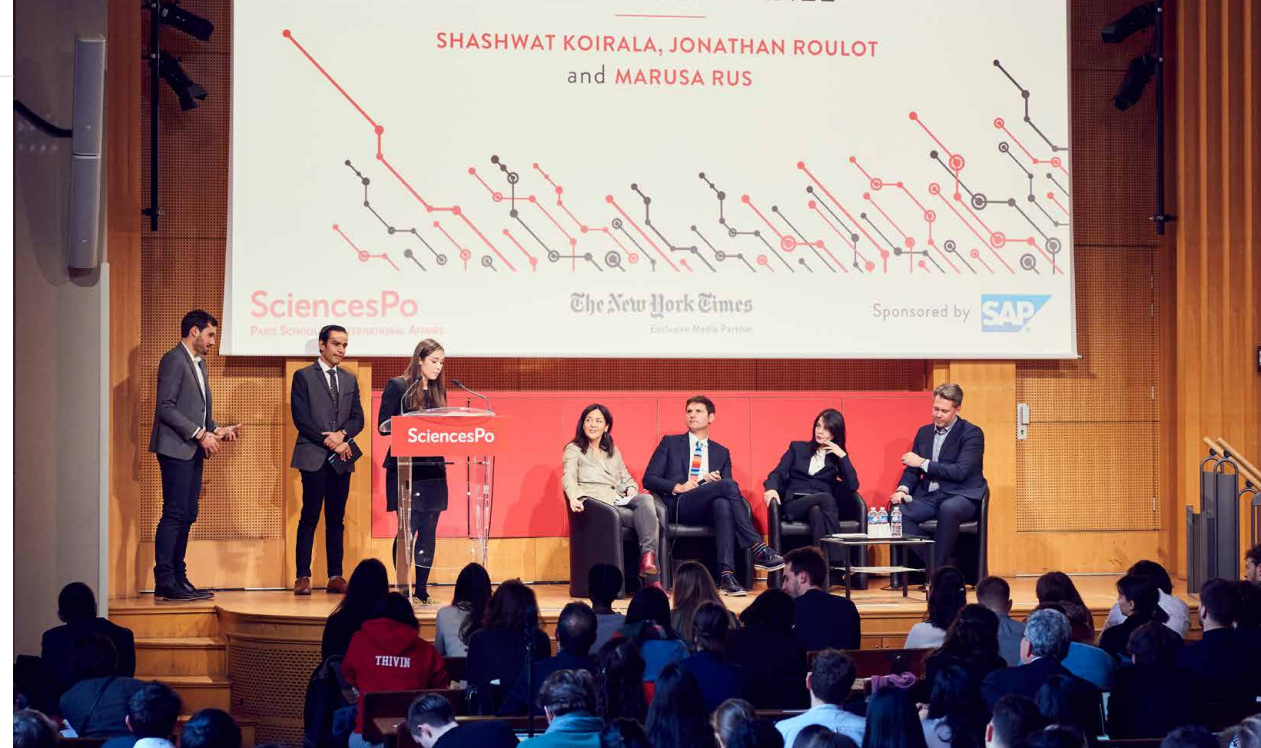
Yann Algan Professor of Economics • Dean, School of Public Affairs, Sciences Po

Houda-Imane Faraoun Minister of Post, Telecommunications, Technologies and Digitalization, Algeria

Casper Klynge Tech Ambassador of Denmark

PSIA Student Panel

Shashwat Koirala, Jonathan Roulot and **Marusa Rus**



Cause for optimism

The technological revolution, as a harbinger of the times to come, remains a deeply divisive subject. The optimism of a better world brought about by technological progress is challenged by the ineluctable fear that the more vulnerable are being left behind. This was the dichotomous scene set by Liz Alderman, Chief business correspondent in Europe for The New York Times, who chaired this panel.

Yann Algan, economics professor and Dean of the School of Public Affairs at Sciences Po, played down many of the fears associated with the technological revolution. Addressing the claims that technology would cause havoc in the job market, Algan argued that the pessimism is misguided because technological revolutions usually bring about new jobs in the long run. “We need to find new forms of jobs that can bring hope to all those who lost their jobs, but there is room for hope,” said Algan.

Casper Klynge, Tech Ambassador of Denmark,

shared in that optimism. He served up an anecdote on how he was given the runaround during an important meeting at a huge tech company. Klynge argued that it justified the need for more ambassadors like him, with the need to hold these tech giants accountable. He also downplayed criticism that his new role could potentially play into the hands of the tech companies. “This role is about defending the core interests of Denmark,” he stated.

The African problem

Houda-Imane Faraoun, ICT minister from Algeria, was not swayed by the enthusiasm demonstrated by her fellow panellists. She lamented the fact that about a billion people on the African continent do not have access to the internet due to lower penetration rates and prohibitive costs. Faraoun was also critical of world experts preaching to the African youth on the wonders of technology start-ups, regardless of the level of telecommunications infrastructure available. Unfortunately, this is leading to brain drain on the continent, mostly

when taking into consideration the younger generation. “Most likely they will take small ships, go through the Mediterranean Sea and go somewhere where telecommunications infrastructure does exist,” argued Faraoun.

She also pointed out the fact that these infrastructures are usually provided by foreign entities, meaning that the financial benefits would usually be taken out of the African economy. As a result, even though she did acknowledge the benefits of the technological revolution, such as better healthcare and a better education system, the minister claimed that the technological progress should be slowed down to allow for the socioeconomic component to catch up. While Klynge recognised the challenges plaguing Africa, he suggested that stunting the technological revolution would not be a suitable solution.

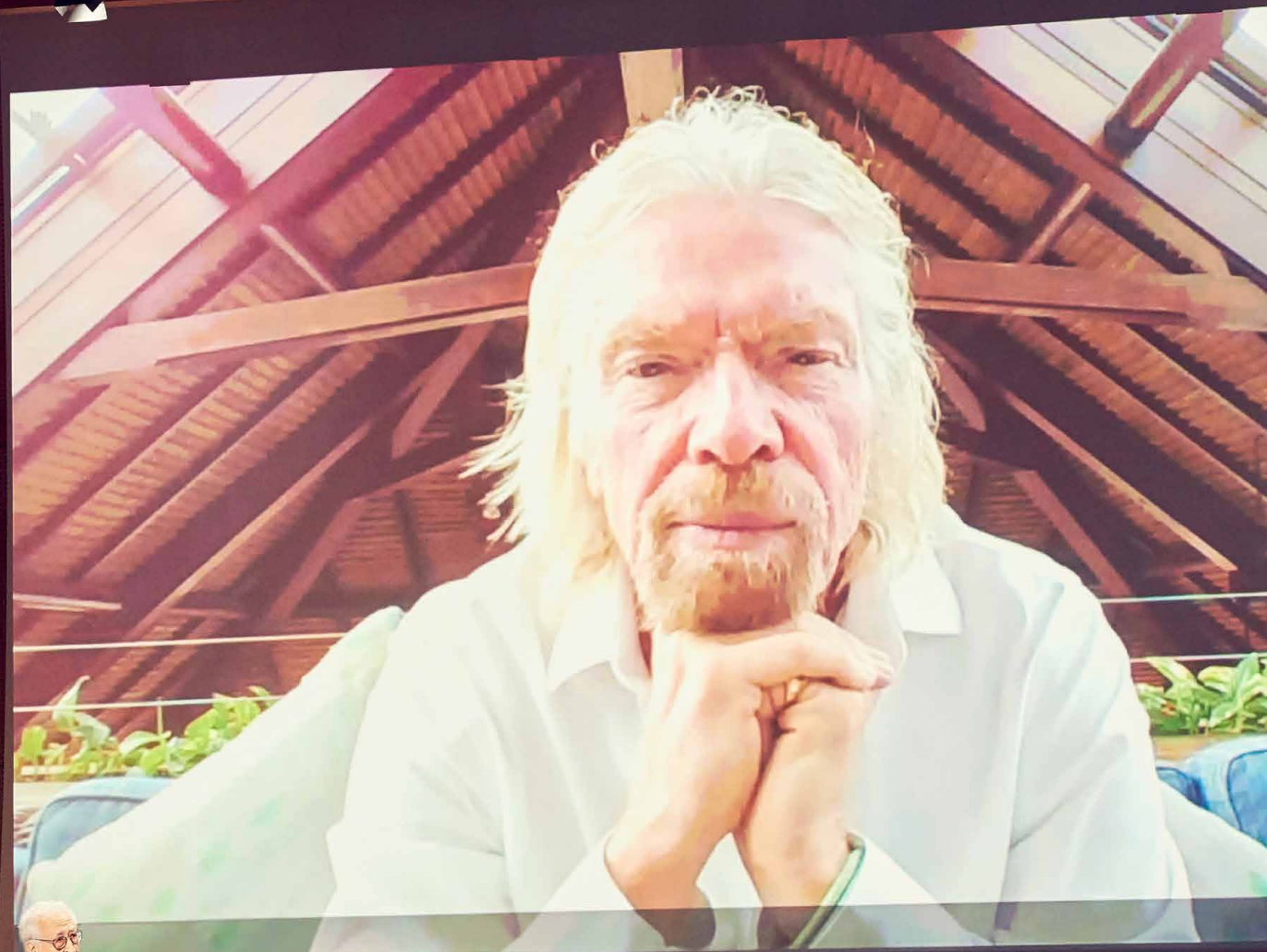
The role of Europe

However, it was the role of Europe that shaped the next part of the debate. Responding to a

question formulated by a PSIA student panel, the Danish Tech Ambassador emphasised the EU’s crucial function in implementing regulation and holding tech giants accountable for their actions. “Between the Wild West of the Silicon Valley and the Wild East of China, I think Europe has an important role to play,” posited Klynge.

Unsurprisingly, the panel remained unwavering in its own beliefs on the pros and cons of the technological revolution. There was also the desire to balance everything with a dose of hope. While Faraoun appealed for an African solution to an African problem, Klynge expressed his satisfaction that EU regulations were becoming more acceptable by the tech giants. Algan summed up the debate with a look to the future. “Technology has a lot of value added but we may need a new model, maybe a more humanist model,” he concluded

Panel Summary by
Shanda Moorghen
Master in Environmental Policy



“ You learn a lot in fifty years of being an entrepreneur. You come in contact with a lot of people; you see a lot of injustice in the world. And I think if every business could adopt a problem, we would get on top of most of the problems of the world. ”

“ There are occasions in life when you see something going so grossly wrong that you just have to be brave, speak out, and suffer the consequences. ”

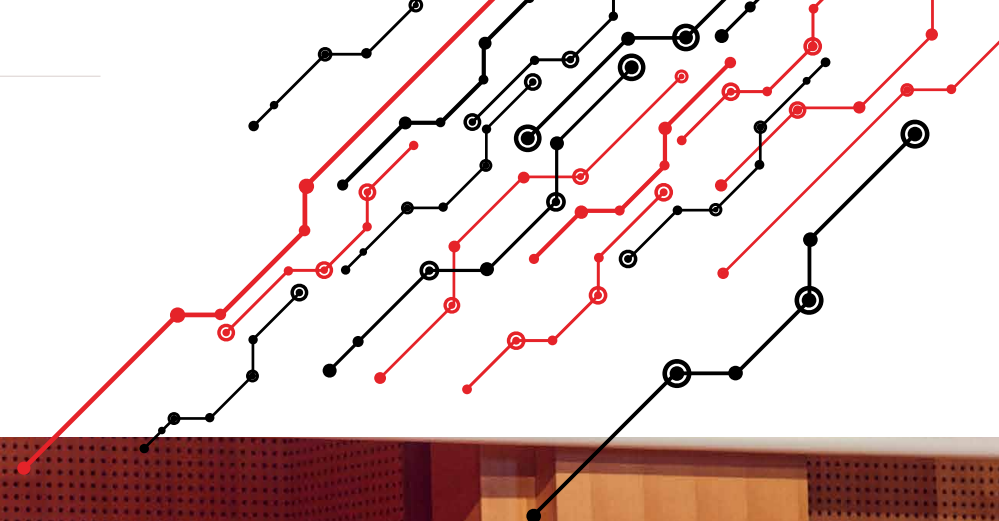
“ The governments can do so much, the social sector can do so much, but businesspeople are often entrepreneurial—they see problems differently. They should use those entrepreneurial skills to get out and sort out the problems of the world. ”

Sir Richard Branson
Founder, Virgin Group



> NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE

GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS IN THE DIGITAL AGE



“We need to pay close attention to what is happening in France now. It’s not a need for direct democracy. It’s a need for participatory and deliberative democracy.”

Dominique Cardon

“We are in a period where technology creates a number of fundamental uncertainties.”

Peter Cowhey

“The campaign that brought the systematic use of big data into political campaigning was the campaign of Barack Obama.”

Valerio Riavez

“The velocity of new technologies is one of the factors that contribute to making it potentially a threat to democracy.”

Annika Silva-Leander

PANEL 3

> *NEW TECHNOLOGY AS A DISRUPTIVE GLOBAL FORCE*

GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Chair

Steven Erlanger Chief diplomatic correspondent in Europe, New York Times

With

Dominique Cardon Professor of Sociology • Director, Medialab, Sciences Po

Peter Cowhey Professor, Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Communications and Technology Policy, UC San Diego • Dean, School of Global Policy and Strategy, UC San Diego

Valerio Riavez Political campaign strategist

Annika Silva-Leander Head of Democracy Assessment and Political Analysis, International IDEA

PSIA Student Panel

Abraham Collier, Sara Furxhi, Caroline Milliotte and **Alara Ucak**

The importance of technological transparency and regulation

While examining government and ethics in the digital age, the panel explored diverse topics ranging from the role of big data and artificial intelligence in creating transparent systems to the power of social media and its negative implications during political campaigns. “Big data contributes to representing society in a new way,” explained Dominique Cardon, Professor of Sociology at Sciences Po in his opening statement. Cardon further explained that this data which is collated, enables us to look into individual behaviour through the use of artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning. However, it is important to note that it is humans who create the models that we use to understand and interpret things.

According to Cardon, a close supervision of the kind of data we put at the entrance of a system is required. The main idea is to focus on transparency of technological systems, as well as attention paid to the quality of the data created by the system. Peter Cowhey, Dean of

the School of Global Policy and Strategy at UC San Diego elaborated upon the point of public authority versus the market and the importance of early regulation of digital platforms. According to Cowhey, it is important not to evaluate these digital platforms alone, but in tandem with the status quo. While transparency and regulation are key aspects that need to be addressed, ultimately, technological systems focus on making society collectively more intelligent. After all, artificial intelligence is essentially using data from the past to predict the future.

The positive impact of digital technologies on democracies

Annika Silva-Leander, Head of Democracy Assessment and Political Analysis at International IDEA, discussed the opportunities new technologies present for democracies, including how social media has democratized access to and production of information, enabling people to make more informed choices, including voting choices. Technology has helped to break down physical, geographical and gender barriers to

political participation and political activism, facilitating social mobilization. A prime example of this would be the important role social media played during the Arab Spring movement. The protection given by the anonymity provided by online engagement has also broadened the range of issues that are discussed in the public debate, thereby broadening the public agenda and the democratic discourse. These are all essential elements for healthy and vibrant democracies.

According to Valerio Riavez, Political Campaign Strategist, social media has proven to be a good tool for discussions and opinions related to politics. Through this, one can examine the actual penetration of social media and the critical nature of the public. Essentially, new technologies and social media have given citizens new tools to hold political leaders accountable. Silva-Leander recalled how digital media platforms have helped to expose corruption cases in a number of countries. Also, social media reduces the distance between politicians and voters, allowing policy makers to inform citizens about their views on specific issues, while the interaction of online debate also forces politicians to argue and clarify their stances on these issues. However, while the positive impact of digital media technologies is explored, it is important to also look at the negative aspects.

The negative impact of digital platforms on governance

Steven Erlanger, Chief diplomatic correspondent in Europe for The New York Times, while moderating the panel, mentioned how it sometimes might feel like we are living between Aldous Huxley’s Brave New World and George Orwell’s 1984. Silva-Leander and Riavez both pointed out that one of the major negative impacts of digital platforms is reinforcing sensationalism and spreading disinformation. Erlanger further added that it is not merely a question of fake news but a manipulation of one’s reality. Silva-Leander emphasises that while the anonymity online platforms provide can protect speakers, it can also shield them

from responsibility, fomenting hate speech and cyberbullying. This increases social polarization, which is damaging for a healthy democratic debate and climate. In the most extreme cases, online anonymity can facilitate interference in political processes, such as in elections. She explained that negative online interactions such as cyberbullying, can then be transferred into offline engagement, citing the example of the Polish mayor who was recently killed, after having been exposed to cyberbullying. Riavez mentioned that with regard to politics, social media has proven to create polarization.

For instance, a prime example of this would be the presidential campaign of Donald Trump in the United States, where bots were used online to diffuse messages on social media. Cowhey elaborated upon how government intervention and the protection of liberty in the digital age are issues that need to be focussed upon. During a panel discussion with the students, a question on whether mainstream political parties should utilise social media, considering the dangers it presents was asked. Silva-Leander responded to the question with an example about how populist parties, for instance, in Sweden have gained prominence and have been increasingly savvy with using social media to reach out to voters with their messages. She emphasised that mainstream political parties can stand to learn from the use of social media as a tool to communicate with voters. She continued to mention that while this cannot be prevented, the important way to move forward would be to focus upon ethical regulation of the activities of these parties on social media. On that note, Riavez closed the discussion with the importance of digital regulation upon political campaigns. He then posed to the audience a disturbing question we all need to think about, “A lot of the information you get on your devices, (for instance) you will receive memes and so on, whenever you receive that information, ask yourself, who from the political spectrum will benefit from this message being shared?”

Panel Summary by
Shashwati Shankar
Master in Environmental Policy

YOUTH AND LEADERS SUMMIT STUDENT SIMULATION

Selected PSIA students simulated the Summit on Friday 18 January 2019 by participating in three mock panel discussions and feeding their key findings in to the corresponding Leaders' panels during the Summit.



> *PANEL 1* **TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FOR A (MORE) SECURE WORLD**

Chaired by Riva Kastoryano, Professor, Sciences Po

Nicola Bressan, Master in International Security
Vanessa Facon, Master in International Security
Mathieu Joly, Master in International Security
Wojciech Strupczewski, Master in International Security

> *PANEL 2* **GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS IN THE DIGITAL AGE**

Chaired by Mark Maloney, Vice Dean, PSIA

Abraham Collier, Master in International Public Management
Sara Furxhi, Master in International Security
Caroline Milliotte, Master in Advanced Global Studies
Alara Ucak, Master in International Security

> *PANEL 3* **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION**

Chaired by Jean-Pierre Landau, Faculty member, Sciences Po

Shashwat Koirala, Master in International Economic Policy
Jonathan Roulot, Master in International Energy
Marusa Rus, Master in International Public Management

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YOUTH & LEADERS SUMMIT



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YOUTH & LEADERS

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