Conference Program

u Ottawa

Canada in Global Affairs
New challenges, New approaches

March 29-30, 2016

An international conference hosted in collaboration with

The Hague Institute
for Global Justice

The International Commission of Jurists, Canada

icj International Commission of Jurists

The Human Rights Research and Education Centre at the University of Ottawa

Centre de recherche et d'enseignement sur les droits de la personne — Human Rights Research and Education Centre

The Centre for International Policy Studies

uOttawa — CÉPI Centre d'études EN POLITIQUES INTERNATIONALES — CIPS Centre for INTERNATIONAL POLICY STUDIES

**Location
Faculty of Social Sciences Building
University of Ottawa**

This international conference, hosted by the University of Ottawa in collaboration with The Hague Institute for Global Justice, will interest policy-makers, decision-makers, academics and students, as well as representatives of civil society and the business community who want to better understand major emerging international issues.

In a world of increasing insecurity and uncertainty, borders are being challenged by health issues and communicable diseases, environmental and climate changes, international capital flows and free trade agreements, crime and cybercrime, migration and refugees, and terrorism. Our ever more interdependent world demands effective governance.

The conference will bring together leading national and international experts in security and State fragility, global community and just society, and reform of global institutions. They will share with us their perspectives on current and future challenges, and possible solutions for Canada.

DAY 1   -   TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 2016

7:30 a.m.	Continental Breakfast
8 a.m.	Registration
9 a.m.	Welcome Remarks Allan Rock, President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Ottawa
9:10 a.m.	Opening Plenary The Honourable Stéphane Dion, P.C., M.P. Minister of Foreign Affairs
10 a.m.	Coffee Break
10:20 a.m.	Conference Opening Statement Abiodun Williams, President of The Hague Institute for Global Justice
10:30 a.m.	**PANEL 1 – INSECURITY AND STATE FRAGILITY** *(See synopsis on page 7)* Moderator: Richard Ponzio, Head of Global Governance, The Hague Institute *Remarks from each panelist (7-10 minutes each) followed by a discussion and question period*

- Adama Dieng, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

- Simon Adams, Executive Director, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

- The Honourable Louise Arbour, C.C., G.O.Q., Counsel, Borden, Ladner Gervais LLP; Chair, President's International Advisory Board of the University of Ottawa

- Sir Emyr Jones Parry, GCMG, Chancellor, Aberystwyth University; member, President's International Advisory Board of the University of Ottawa; former U.K. Permanent Representative to the United Nations

- Ghassan Salamé, Dean, Paris School of International Affairs, Sciences Po; member, President's International Advisory Board of the University of Ottawa

12 p.m.	Lunch

1:15 p.m.	**PANEL 2 – GLOBAL COMMUNITY AND JUST SOCIETY** *(See synopsis on page 8)*

Moderator: Errol P. Mendes, Editor-in-Chief, National Journal of Constitutional Law; President, International Commission of Jurists, Canadian Section, and Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa

Remarks from each panelist (7-10 minutes each) followed by a discussion and question period

- Robert Greenhill, President, Canada Global, former Managing Director, World Economic Forum

- Margaret Biggs, Skelton-Clark Fellow , Queen's University School of Policy Studies ; former president of the Canadian International Development Agency

- Ambassador Christian Wenaweser, Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations; former Head of the Assembly of State Parties to the International Criminal Court

2:45 p.m.	Coffee break
3:05 p.m.	**Plenary** Irina Bokova, Director General UNESCO: "Global Governance for the 21st Century"
4:15 p.m.	End of Day 1
5:00 p.m.	Reception at Château Laurier
6 p.m.	Dinner in partnership with the Canadian Club Château Laurier Speaker: The Right Honourable Paul Martin, PC, CC, former Prime Minister of Canada: *"Meeting the Challenges of Global Governance"*

DAY 2 - WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 2016

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8 a.m.	Continental breakfast
8:30 a.m.	**Opening Plenary** The Right Honourable Kevin Rudd, former Prime Minister of Australia, Chair of the Independent Commission on Multilateralism: "The Future of Multilateralism"
9:00 a.m.	**PANEL 3 – REFORMING GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS** *(See synopsis on page 9)* Moderator: Huguette Labelle, C.C., Emeritus Governor, University of Ottawa; member, President's International Advisory Board of the University of Ottawa; former Deputy Minister, Canadian International Development Agency *Remarks from each panelist (7-10 minutes each) followed by a discussion and question period*

- James Steinberg, Dean, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University; member, President's International Advisory Board of the University of Ottawa

- Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support

- Walter Kemp, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer , International Peace Institute

- Ian Martin, Executive Director, UN Security Council Report

| 10:45 a.m. | Coffee Break |

11 a.m.   Armchair dialogue:

Ibrahim Gambari, Co-Chair, Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance; Founding Chair, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy & Development

Lloyd Axworthy, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; former President of the University of Winnipeg, and current Chancellor, St. Paul's University College

Moderated by Abiodun Williams, President of The Hague Institute for Global Justice

11:45 a.m.   Closing Remarks
Allan Rock, President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Ottawa

12 p.m.   End of Conference

PANEL SYNOPSES

PANEL 1 – INSECURITY AND STATE FRAGILITY

An ever more complex and inter-dependent world demands that we find effective ways to address violent conflicts, whose effects extend far beyond their sources and principal loci. Globalisation has led to an insecurity that imposes the consequences of widespread State fragility upon the whole world, including on the open societies of the developed world that are vulnerable to extremist movements. Even though cooperative security, peacemaking, peacekeeping and ultimately peacebuilding are global imperatives as never before, the world still lacks thoroughly effective institutions. Notwithstanding the West's unprecedented investment in military capabilities, including peacekeeping forces, the world seems to lack any genuine ability to resolve contemporary conflicts. Coherent approaches, joint initiatives, and carefully considered engagements are required to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict. International mediation promises to lead to sustainable peace, but only by improving the skills of expert human resources, involving complex State and human security arrangements, creating inclusive processes of conflict transformation, and installing better governance - all of which go to the root of conflicts and establish the foundations for sustainable development. Accordingly, this panel will focus on the following points:

- **Institutional priorities for effective conflict resolution:** What needs to be done to create or strengthen institutions so that they are capable of dealing with a range of violent conflicts – notably by means of pro-active international peace mediation, informed by reliable early warning and early political will to act, and including the greater participation of women and civil society? Are new institutions and/or coalitions-of-the-willing needed?

- **Reimagining and reinvigorating Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and its foundation in international humanitarian law:** Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is stipulated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. Given post-Libyan critiques of R2P and the failures of the international community in Syria, what actions are needed to reinvigorate the basic insights and tenets of R2P and renew hope in this concept at the global and regional levels?

- **Implementing the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals:** Given that Goal 16 is to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels," what are the priorities, in terms of international cooperation, to fund and achieve the twelve goals? In this respect, what are Canada's specific comparative advantages and responsibilities?

PANEL 2 – GLOBAL COMMUNITY AND JUST SOCIETY

Rapid advances in economic interdependence between all countries, along with technological globalization, have led to a deeply connected global economy that has created global inequalities and huge disparities in wealth, resources and opportunities, as well as new threats to global economic stability, the security of individuals, and the sustainability of entire societies and corporations. The global financial crisis of 2008 that started in the U.S. spiralled out to Europe and the rest of the world, causing trillions of dollars in losses, devastating economies, and throwing large sections of the global population into unemployment and poverty. Even today, many economies around the world remain fragile and vulnerable to capital flight, balance of payment crises, and illicit financial transactions. Due to global technological interconnection, cybercrime, cyber insecurity and possibly cyber warfare can be added to more traditional economic and security threats such as espionage, organized crime, intellectual property theft and threats to critical infrastructure. However, these same economic and technological interconnections can bring great benefits to at-risk populations in the form of mobile banking, distance education, tele-health, and other forms of sustainable economic development, and have the potential to lift millions in the developing world out of deep poverty. While this hyper-connected global economy may expose the world's population to great risks, it also creates the possibility of a more just and secure global society. Given these risks and opportunities, the panel will focus on the following points:

- **Reform of the Bretton Woods system:** Should the G20 be expanded to provide a new framework for the global inter-connected economy, both to avoid the most catastrophic risks and to promote the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda by favouring inclusive economic reform and equitable growth?

- **Cybersecurity:** Should national governments and international organizations, with the support of national security agencies, INTERPOL and national Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTS), create a global network of cybercrime and cybersecurity centres? Should international talks be held to establish rules-of-the-road in order to prevent cyber warfare, especially with regards to protecting critical infrastructure and preventing cyber espionage?

- **Global Connectivity:** Should national and international organizations, along with private sector partnerships, aim to dramatically increase internet access and cybersecurity in the global South?

PANEL 3 – REFORMING GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS

Like the Vienna and Berlin congresses of the 19th century, the 20th century featured major international conferences which followed the First and Second World Wars and resulted in new systems to manage international relations, especially security. While the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe was an arguably similar event and outcome for Europe at the end of the Cold War, progress on a global level emerged only piecemeal through a series of topic-specific "world conferences" which were largely aimed at retaining the post-WWII system and resulted in a patchwork of institutional developments. This situation is proving inadequate, especially in the face of technological changes that have ushered in a new era of hyper-connectivity and unparalleled interdependence. It is increasingly apparent that global systems and institutions are not wholly fit-for-purpose or adequate to the tasks they have been assigned. Leaving aside the complex aspects of the global economy, it seems imperative to reform key UN institutions, notably the Security Council and related peacemaking, peacekeeping, conflict prevention/management/resolution and peacebuilding institutions. This is especially true for the complex inter-relationship of peace and justice, which needs a more effective institutional response and coherent program support, with a view to facilitating transitions to more just, democratic and improved governance for sustainable peace and development. In these respects, more inclusive and accountable policy-making and decision-making are required at the global level. Given these concerns, the panel will focus on the following points:

- **Reform of the UN Security Council and peacemaking and peacekeeping:** How can we reform the UN SC to make it more responsive to contemporary security threats and generate broader confidence and support? How can UN peacemaking and peacekeeping – or a similarly appropriate collective use of force – be made fit-for-purpose in the face of complex emergencies and predominately multidimensional conflicts? Does Canada have a particular role to play in accelerating such reforms (e.g. in creating opportunities for more countries, regional organizations, local authorities, and non-State actors to contribute to decisions affecting international peace and security and, thereby, increasing their legitimacy)?

- **Global rule of law and accountability:** How can individual responsibility, notably accountability for committing international crimes (including the crime of aggression), be improved as a contribution to conflict transformation and prevention? What needs to be done to achieve better use of the International Court of Justice to address inter-State disputes that otherwise risk giving rise to violent conflicts or instability?

- **New UN Peacebuilding Council and Parliamentary Assembly:** Can the UN Peacebuilding Commission be transformed into a larger Peacebuilding Council which would be mandated to address and support peacebuilding in all contexts and to provide a global repository and coordination of knowledge and resources, with emphasis on conflict prevention? What needs to be done to establish a UN Parliamentary Assembly (or, at least, a parliamentary network) to improve inclusivity and accountability in global governance on all globally significant issues?