



MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SUMMIT

A conference on
the ongoing invasion of ukraine

October 11-12, 2023

CONFERENCE REPORT



Défense nationale
National Defence



MONTREAL INSTITUTE FOR GENOCIDE
AND HUMAN RIGHTS STUDIES

Table of Contents

Executive Summary3
NATO’s response to the war in Ukraine: Canada and its allies respond3
Justice for Ukraine: Responding to Russia’s human rights violations.....4
The Great Disinformation Game7
The China-Russia Axis: global geopolitical turmoil on display.....8
Conclusion: Where Next?9
ANNEX 1 - Agenda 11
ANNEX 2 - Biographies..... 13
With the generous support of:.....22

Executive Summary

Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 sent shockwaves across the globe, opening the gates for a new era of geopolitical and economic turmoil we still grapple with today. Two years into the conflict, Ukraine continues to resist Russia's advances, but the future is uncertain. Russia's repudiation of the rules-based world order was a wakeup call that has triggered fundamental changes, including for the European Union, NATO, international justice organizations, and cybersecurity. As Britain's Defense Secretary Ben Wallace stated at the outset of the war, many European countries had become complacent after the fall of the Soviet Union: "we have not enough infrastructure, not enough spare parts, not enough personnel, not enough modern weaponry, not enough weapon stocks. That's all coming home to roost, and we're going to have to deal with that."

On October 12-13th 2023, over 100 experts, policymakers, journalists and civil society members attended the "Montreal International Security Summit" (MISS). This two-day global conference had the objective of looking closely at some of the key questions generated by the war in Ukraine, including NATO's response to the war, the conflict's implications for justice and accountability for atrocity crimes, Russian propaganda and disinformation, and evolving nature of the Sino-Russian relationship.

This report provides a summary of the discussions that occurred at this Summit, presents a realistic view of what is next for Ukraine, and is intended to stimulate conversations among the broader foreign affairs community about the role Canada and its allies can play in supporting Ukraine going forward. It also presents an overview of the evolution of the situation since October 2023.

NATO's response to the war in Ukraine: Canada and its allies respond

Russia's invasion of Ukraine could have been foretold. When Russia annexed Crimea in 2014, launched a war in the Donbass in the same year, and [committed war crimes](#) in Syria, NATO members failed to hold President Putin accountable. Additionally, NATO's failed mission in Afghanistan sent a signal to President Putin that the alliance was deficient and gave him a green light to attack Ukraine.

The invasion has triggered the worst security crisis in Europe since the end of the Cold War, bringing a major conventional war of aggression to the European continent. Yet, in doing so, it has also unified and reenergized NATO and accelerated efforts to reconstitute transatlantic defense and deterrence. To everyone's surprise, the alliance stepped up and has, in many ways, exceeded expectations in terms of political and military assistance as well as institutional strength. Sweden and Finland's recent entry into NATO are strong examples of the alliance's revival and a far cry from French President Macron's 2019 warning that the alliance was [becoming brain-dead](#). Instead, we may be now experiencing a geographical shift of the organization to Baltic states.

NATO's newest members will create new security headaches for Moscow, including in the Baltic Sea. For the first time, Sweden and Finland joined the [2024 Operation Steadfast Defender](#), an

exercise involving 90,000 troops from all 32 NATO countries. This year's operation is the largest NATO military exercise since the end of the Cold War and will, in the words of [General Christopher G. Cavoli](#), Supreme Allied Commander Europe, "be a clear demonstration of our unity, strength and determination to protect each other, our values, and the rules-based international order".

Nevertheless, experts gathered at the Security Summit agreed that countries such as Canada and Germany needs to contribute more to NATO's operations, especially in the military sphere as the provision of material support has been slow and tedious. Canada has also been unable to produce more weapons and is doing little to replenish what it has already given to Ukraine. Experts present at the conference argued that Canada is in a unique position to do more as it can provide both military support and support to civil society as people on the ground working hard to provide basic needs. Remi Landry, associate professor at Université de Sherbrooke and retired Lieutenant Colonel from the Canadian Forces, criticized Canada for being "an artist in pre-writing", just waiting until someone raises concern before stepping up. Germany received similar criticism from German experts, especially Jessica Berlin, founder of the strategy consultancy CoStruct, who argued that Chancellor Olaf Sholz does not have the political will to provide missiles sitting in storage in due time.

NATO's occasional inability to mobilize members was also discussed as each members' veto right has caused significant delays, especially regarding financial aid and NATO membership. Pro-Russian governments such as Hungary's have been an obstacle to many decisions taken by the alliance with no solution in sight. University of Waterloo expert Alexander Lanoszka and McGill University professor Jennifer Welsh discussed the possibility of switching to a majority-based consensus in order to prevent one country from holding an entire body hostage. However, this change is unlikely to happen as NATO is enshrined on the basic system of Westphalian sovereignty, with power members such as the U.S. particularly reluctant to give up their veto right.

New York Times journalist Serge Schmemmann also warned that the support of the U.S. was also uncertain and dependent on the will of the U.S. Congress. In the past few months, Schmemmann's warnings have become true as Senators in Washington struggled to close a deal that would release up to USD \$61 billion in aid for Ukraine. With the 2024 U.S. election approaching, U.S. support for Kiev hangs in the balance. The ongoing war between Israel and Hamas has also drawn the public's attention away from war in Ukraine. Both Schmemmann and Lanoszka warned that the 2024 U.S. elections could be a dangerous moment for the NATO alliance. As NATO experiences new challenges to its interests and values, power and deterrence must go hand-in-hand, and the time has come to adapt their strategies, planning, and posture to prepare NATO for the future.

Justice for Ukraine: Responding to Russia's human rights violations

Russia's aggression of Ukraine has led to a unique moment for international justice as different actors are combining their efforts to hold Russia accountable for crimes committed in Ukraine. Two years into the war, Russian troops have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other international crimes in Ukraine.

First of all, by invading Ukraine, Russia has violated Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter, which states that: *“All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.”*

According to various reports by agencies such as the [U.N. Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine](#), the [U.S. Department of State](#), and the [Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe](#), as well as organizations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Bellingcat and the [Newlines Institute](#), and crimes committed by Russia in Ukraine include indiscriminate attacks, executions, torture, sexual and gender-based violence. An independent legal analysis by the [Newlines Institute](#) even accused Russia of breaching the genocide convention in Ukraine. On 27 April 2022, the [Canadian Members of Parliament](#) voted unanimously to call Russia's attacks in Ukraine a "genocide".

On the ground in Ukraine, different national and international agencies, human rights organizations, professional investigators, and journalists are gathering evidence of crimes committed by Russia. There is indeed a unique political will to utilize a vast reservoir of expertise, from a [Commission of enquiry](#) set up at the UN Human Rights Council to [EuroJust](#), a committee established in 2002 by the Council of the European Union to enable close cooperation between the national authorities when investigating the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. These unprecedented efforts come from a belief among Western democracies that winning peace requires justice. To make sense of the different legal efforts, speakers at the Summit explored the different pathways to justice and accountability that are being pursued by Ukraine with the help of the international community.

- Domestic courts

Ukraine had already established a War Crimes Unit prior Russia's 2022 invasion, but the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine (OPG) is now seeking out the help of the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.K., and the European Union for expertise, advice, resources and planning. This led to the creation of the Atrocity Crimes Advisory Group, a multilateral partnership established by the U.S., the E.U., and the UK [“to support the OPG in its investigation and prosecution of war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law resulting from Russia's unprovoked and illegal war”](#). By April 2023, Ukrainian Prosecutor General Andriy Kostin stated that his office had registered 80,000 incidents of potential war crimes.

However, at a domestic level, one of the main obstacles to justice is Ukraine's imperfect justice system. Not only does Ukraine's justice system need resources but it needs to guarantee the independence and credibility of its institutions, which had been lacking before 2022.

- International Criminal Court

Considerable efforts to seek justice for Ukraine at the international level, despite the International Criminal Court's (ICC) reputation for slowness and bureaucratic hurdles. On 2 March 2023, the Prosecutor of the ICC, Karim A. A. Khan, opened a [full investigation](#) into past and present allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide committed in Ukraine by any person from 21 November 2013 onwards. On 17 March 2023, Pre-Trial Chamber II of the ICC [issued warrants of arrest](#) for President Vladimir Putin and Ms. Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova

for the war crime of unlawful deportation of population (children) and that of unlawful transfer of population (children) from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation. Finally, [on 5 March 2024](#), Pre-Trial Chamber II of the ICC issued warrants of arrest for Mr. Sergei Ivanovich Kobylash and Mr. Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov for alleged crimes committed in Ukraine from at least 10 October 2022 until at least 9 March 2023. While we may never see President Putin face justice, the arrest warrant not only sends a strong message, but has also been a challenge to the president's travel.

- Universal jurisdiction

One avenue to justice which is receiving growing attention and was widely discussed at the Summit is universal jurisdiction. In summary, the doctrine of [universal jurisdiction](#) permits foreign states to prosecute alleged perpetrators of international crimes even if the crimes were committed abroad and even if the victims do not reside in the country in question. States are able to conduct these investigations in part because refugees arriving from, for example, Ukraine can be interviewed, and their testimony collected.

Atrocity perpetrators who are trying to flee abroad under the guise of being refugees or asylum seekers could also be arrested and interviewed. Theoretically, states with universal jurisdiction as part of their legal regimes can investigate and prosecute those who come onto their territory. While it is an expensive and cumbersome process, it is not without precedent. Indeed, [France](#), [Germany](#), [Sweden](#), and [The Netherlands](#) prosecuted alleged perpetrators of atrocities committed in the Syrian civil war. Summit speakers such as Ekkehard Strauss and David Donat Cattin argued that, considering the amount of ongoing investigations and resources devoted to them in Ukraine, the approach would not be as expensive as prior universal jurisdiction cases as a lot of the investigative work has already been done.

- Special Tribunal for the Crimes of Aggression

Although the ICC has been working on gathering evidence of war crimes, the initial crime could also be addressed: the crime of aggression. This process is already ongoing with prosecutors in Ukraine [investigating 647 senior Russian military and political officials](#) on suspicion of the "crime of aggression".

However, the ICC cannot prosecute Russia for the crime of aggression as Russia is not a State party to the Rome Statute. To deal with this challenge, the European Commission announced the establishment of the International Centre for the Prosecution of the Crime of Aggression Against Ukraine on 2 February 2023 with the [aim](#) of providing "a structure to support and enhance ongoing and future investigations into the crime of aggression and contribute to the exchange and analysis of evidence gathered since the start of the Russian aggression." In the long-term, one possibility would be to set up a special tribunal to prosecute Russia for "crime of aggression" in Ukraine, a process supported by the U.S. and by [Ukraine's Prosecutor General](#).

At the MISS, speakers emphasized the need not to repeat the mistakes of the past. One of the reasons for Russia's invasion of Ukraine is that President Putin was not held accountable for crimes committed in Chechnya, Georgia, Crimea and Syria, amongst others. Human rights and legal experts such as Naomi Kikoler, Savita Pawnday and Ekkehard Strauss underlined the need for more prevention and commitment to early warning mechanisms. According to Kikoler, director of

the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide, Canada must re-commit to atrocity prevention, including by setting up an inter-agency office dedicated to that task.

While the road to justice for Ukraine is filled with legal, technical, and material obstacles, MISS experts agreed that Russia's war against Ukraine constitutes an opportunity to expand the tools for stopping tyrants and to innovate international and national justice ecosystems.

The Great Disinformation Game

For decades now, the Kremlin has mastered the offline and online disinformation game by dedicating a large amount of financial resources, manpower and technology to its strategy. In his 2015 [testimony before the SFRC Europe Subcommittee](#), U.S. Deputy Assistant Benjamin Ziff stated:

“The Kremlin sponsors these efforts with a sophisticated \$1.4 billion-a-year propaganda apparatus at home and abroad, which claims to reach 600 million people across 130 countries in 30 languages. The Russian government also funds think tanks and outside organizations in its neighboring states to help achieve its goals of promoting the Kremlin's false narratives; portraying the West as a threat; and undermining trust in independent media as well as Western institutions and values.”

President Putin's justification for the illegal aggression of Ukraine is, in large part, a continuation of Russia's long-existing propaganda about Ukraine, the West and its institutions, including NATO. As such, to justify a brutal war against Ukraine, the Kremlin has used at least three main narratives:

1) The denazification narrative :

To justify the invasion of Ukraine, President Putin has described the Ukrainian government as [“openly neo-Nazi”](#) and [Ukraine as an artificial creation](#) in need of de-nazification. As such, he claimed at the outset of the invasion that the goal of the “special military operation” is [“to protect people who have been abused by the genocide of the Kyiv regime for eight years”](#). This narrative was not new as the Russia Federal Security Service referred to the “denazification” of Ukraine in 2014. However, this discourse was taken to a new high, completely distorting the history of Russia and Ukraine, and abusing international doctrines such as the Responsibility to Protect. A [legal report](#) issued by the Newlines Institute and the Raoul Wallenberg Center for Human Rights argues that the Kremlin's and Russian state media's narrative indicates “an intent to an intent to destroy the Ukrainian national group” and describe the rhetoric as [“accusations in a mirror,”](#) where perpetrators accuse the targeted group committing atrocities similar to those that they actually intend to commit.

2) The anti-West and NATO narratives:

The Kremlin disseminates a wide and sometimes contradictory range of disinformation narratives about NATO including that: NATO promised Russia it would not expand after the Cold War; NATO is at war with Russia in Ukraine; NATO is a threat to Russia and is encircling it; and

Ukrainians are being manipulated by Western powers. Ironically, what actually triggered an expansion of NATO - with the membership of Sweden and Finland - is Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. It should be noted that these accessions have not led to a more aggressive response from Russia.

3) The savor narrative

Russia propagandists have also been apt at adapting their narrative to different regions, particularly on the African continent. The aim is to justify Russia's invasion of Ukraine, to sway African countries to support its actions, and increase Russia's influence in the region by arguing that Russia is the only nation with their interest at heart. For example, while it is in fact Russian control of Ukrainian land and sea that exacerbated food and energy insecurities in Africa, the Kremlin's propaganda [blamed it on the West](#). Russia also [weaponizes colonial grievances](#) among audiences in Africa, claiming that Russia is different from former Western empires. In doing so, Russia willfully omits its own Soviet imperial history.

Disinformation experts Marcus Kolga and Chris Beall warned that, while Russian influence and interference in Canada is not a new problem, it requires more attention from Canadian authorities. For example, Kolga mentioned that the Russian Embassy in Ottawa is actively cultivating a network of Canadian proxies by reaching out to academics and journalists to amplify Russian propaganda in Canada. This network of enablers not only threatens outspoken defenders of Ukraine, but attempts to legitimize Russia's invasion. The creation of a foreign influence registry might help limit or at least impose a cost on individuals who want to collaborate and enable disinformation in Canada.

The China-Russia Axis: global geopolitical turmoil on display

Since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, China's stance on Russia's invasion has been ambivalent and ever evolving. At times, Beijing has tried to position itself as a peacemaker but has done very little to show any will to do so and has also refused to criticize the invasion. The two nations have long had a mutually beneficial relationship based on common national interests and ideologies.

To make sense of China's perspective of the war in Ukraine, Christopher Walker, Vice President, Studies & Analysis at National Endowment for Democracy at National Endowment for Democracy, and Jonathan Berkshire Miller, Senior Fellow and Director of Foreign Affairs, National Defence and National Security at the MacDonald Laurier Institute, outline what unites Russia and China:

1. A common understanding that national interest should triumph over everything and everyone else.
2. Neo-authoritarian ideology: regime security is the same thing as national security. Preserving both is essential.
3. The primary threat to their regime's security is the existing international order, including values human rights, democracy and the rule of law.
4. The West is in terminal decline, while China/Russia are on the rise, and that their time has come to shape the international order to ensure that their regime will thrive.

Consider this event as an example of the Sino-Russian relationship: during a [public event](#) held by the Council of Foreign Relations in New York on January 9, China's Minister of the International Liaison Department Liu Jianchao defended China's position on Russia's war in Ukraine and added that while China "believes that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country must be respected," in the context of the war in Ukraine, "the security concern [of Russia] must also be very well addressed".

Military cooperation between the two nations pre-existed the war but had never been linear. However, in February 2022, just a few days before Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Presidents Xi and Putin issued a joint statement reaffirming their strategic partnership and bilateral ties, and expressed their security concerns, particularly as it relates to the United States and NATO. Furthermore, China and Russia have held six joint military exercises in 2022, the highest figure in the last twenty years, according to data collected by the [Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs at the US National Defense University](#). Russia has also (secretly) continued to [purchase military equipment](#) from China, including vehicles, body armor, and other Chinese-manufactured weapons and technologies.

Also of interest is Beijing's role in amplifying Russian propaganda war, particularly in the Global South. In May 2022, the U.S. State Department [recognized](#) that Chinese government officials and party state media used Chinese and Western social media platforms to spread the Kremlin's propaganda and conspiracy theories in multiple languages and regions across the globe. Chinese media often cite Kremlin officials as news sources, push the same false claims that the United States runs dangerous [bioweapons labs in Ukraine](#), have described some of the atrocity crimes committed by Russia as hoaxes, and refer to the war as a "special military operation". Within China, the CCP and its entities censored reports of Russia's atrocities committed in Ukraine while at the same time [blaming NATO and the U.S.](#) for Putin's invasion. Tactics used include spreading unverified claims sourced from Russian state media and officials, censoring Western content about Russia's atrocities, and boosting the Kremlin's narrative via wolf-warrior and state-media accounts, and proxies around the world. This allows the PRC to promote its own national/security interests and ideology, while continuing to support its long-existing partner. Western Democracies, meanwhile, have failed to send the right message to countries in the Global South, which has contributed to their lack of strong support for the plight of Ukrainians.

As geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and China increase, trying to drive a wedge between China and Russia is likely to be all the more harder.

Conclusion: Where Next?

After more than two years of conflict, the tactical realities, the political and economic impacts of the war in both Ukraine and Russia, and the current approaches of U.S. and European policymakers towards the conflict have changed. One of the determining factors of the outcome of the war is the speed and scale of Western assistance to Ukraine yet their support dramatically waned, especially in the United States where the Senate and the Congress struggled to agree on an aid package for Ukraine. This decline in support tends to reflect American opinion as [three-in-ten Americans \(31%\)](#) believe their country is providing too much assistance to Ukraine in its fight against Russia.

This is particularly true among Republicans as about half of them now say the U.S. is providing too much aid.

While Ukraine's GDP is in agony and depends on the continued support of the West, Russia's economy has also proven quite [resilient to Western sanctions](#). The economy grew in 2023 and is likely to continue to do so in 2024 thanks to oil and diamond exports as well military production. Russia has transformed its economy into a [mobilized war economy](#) while Russian banks continue to have access to the international financial system. Nonetheless, the longer-term prospects are somber as the war, mostly focused on military production, is distorting the economy. This, in the long-term, is unsustainable.

In Ukraine, [new polling from the Munich Security Conference](#) shows that Ukrainians are strongly opposed to any cease-fire framework that would require Kyiv to cede territory to Russia. Ukrainians still largely agree with their government, which has pushed for a peace plan that would see Russia withdraw troops from occupied territories and recognize Ukraine's 1991 post-Soviet borders. Ukrainians have proven to be highly innovative, especially in the tech sector, in order to make up for deficiencies in manpower. What has driven this resilience and determination to fight? According to experts at MISS, Ukrainians, unlike Russians, know what they are fighting for, and President Zelensky has given them a vision of their country's future. Ukraine is becoming an integral member of the European family, especially as the European Council granted Ukraine the status of a candidate for accession to the European Union.

The war continues to have global implications and its outcome is likely to determine the shape of the rest of the 21st century, especially for Europe. German expert Jessica Berlin stated that capitulating to President Putin would mean capitulating on the vision of peace in Europe. The war in Ukraine was a wakeup call for European countries, leading to positive transformation for the European Union and NATO. However, as support to war efforts in Ukraine wanes, those who believe in human rights and democracy need to understand that winning this war will not be quick and easy. Meanwhile, international institutions appear to be failing as autocratic powers such as China and Russia attempt to shape them in their vision and undermine universal values of human rights and democracy.

The future of the international rule of law, freedom and prosperity depends on our ability to resist and push back against autocratic states who have no regard for human rights and territorial integrity.

ANNEX 1 - Agenda

11 October

5 PM Registration and beginning of Summit

5:30 PM Welcoming words

- Kyle Matthews, Executive Director, MIGS
- Norbert Eschborn, Director, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Canada

5: 45 PM - 6:45 PM: Ukraine Under Attack: High Level Discussion

- Yuliya Kovaliv, Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada
- Serge Schmemmann, Writer and Journalist NY Times
- Naomi Kikoler, Director, Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide, U.S. Holocaust Museum
- Ali Ehsassi, Canadian MP

Moderator: Lisa Laflamme, journalist

12th October

9:00 am Registration and coffee

9:25-30 am Welcoming words by Kyle Matthews

9:15-10:30 am Panel 1 - NATO's response to the war in Ukraine: A Zeitenwende?

- Rémi Landry, Associate Professor, Université de Sherbrooke
- Jennifer Welsh, Canada 150 Research Chair in Global Governance and Security, McGill University
- Alexander Lanozka, Assistant Professor of International Relations at the University of Waterloo

Moderator: Debra Arbec, journalist and host of CBC Montreal News

10:30 am-10:45 am: Break

10:45 am-12:00 am Panel 2 - Justice and Accountability for Atrocity Crimes

- David Mandel-Anthony, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Global Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of State
- Ekkehard Strauss, Professor, Berlin School of Economics and Law
- Savita Pawnday, Executive Director, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect
- David Donat Cattin, Former Secretary General of Parliamentarians for Global Action, Professor, NYU

Moderator: Laura-Julie Perreault, journalist, La Presse

12:00-1:00 PM Lunch Break

1:00 PM - 2:15 PM Panel 3 - The Great Disinformation Game: Understanding Authoritarian Tactics

- Marcus Kolga, Senior Fellow, MacDonald Laurier Institute
- Chris Beall, Senior Fellow, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Eugene Czolij, President, NGO “Ukraine-2050”
- Tomass Pildegovičs, Senior Expert, NATO Stratcom COE
- Kyoko Kuwahara, Visiting Fellow, MacDonald Laurier Institute

Moderator: Aphrodite Salas, John Lemieux Fellow, MIGS, and Associate Professor, Journalism, Concordia University

2:15-2:30 Break

2:30 - 3:30 PM Panel 4 - The China-Russia Axis and Ukraine

- Balkan Devlen, Director of the Transatlantic Program, Macdonald Laurier Institute
- Elisabeth Braw, Senior Fellow, American Enterprise Institute
- Jonathan Berkshire Miller, Director of Foreign Affairs, National Security, National Defence, Macdonald-Laurier Institute
- Christopher Walker, Vice President for Studies and Analysis, National Endowment for Democracy

Moderator: Evan Solomon, GZero Media

3:35 - 4:45 Panel 5 - Outcomes: for Ukraine, Russia, Europe, and the Rule of Law?

- Jeremy Kinsman, former Ambassador Russia
- Jessica Berlin, foreign policy analyst and commentator, and founder of CoStruct
- Azeem Ibrahim, Director, New Lines Institute
- Ken Roth, former executive director of Human Rights Watch

Moderator: Terry Martin, TV anchor

4:45 PM - 5 PM Closing remarks

ANNEX 2 - Biographies

Debra Arbec

Debra Arbec is the host of CBC Montreal News at 6. From the anchor desk and in the field, over the last few decades, Arbec has covered many of the biggest news stories in the province. Here at CBC, that includes the election night shooting at the Parti Quebecois victory rally, the devastating Lac Megantic train disaster, the floods of 2017 and 2019 and of course, the pandemic. After a months-long investigation, Arbec broke the story about how the Montreal-based UN aviation agency ICAO, tried to cover up a 2016 cyber-attack. The story won her a nomination for a CAJ award, which recognizes the best in Canadian investigative journalism. She has won several RTDNA awards for her reporting and has been nominated several times as best local anchor, by the Canadian Screen Awards.

Chris Beall

Chris Beall is a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace where he leads a multistakeholder crisis response network bringing together civil society, government, and industry partners working to protect the integrity of Ukraine's information environment.

Prior to joining Carnegie, Chris created and led the Global Platform Governance Network at the Centre for International Governance Innovation. The GPGN brought together civil servants, regulators, and legislative staff from democracies around the world addressing aspects of digital platform governance. Chris previously held leadership positions in the Government of Canada in national security, trade and immigration policy, strategic finance, and management oversight. Chris holds a doctorate from the University of Oxford.

Jonathan Berkshire Miller

Jonathan Berkshire Miller is an international affairs professional with expertise on security, defense and geo-economic issues in the Indo-Pacific. He has held a variety of positions in the private and public sector. Currently, he is a senior fellow with the Japan Institute of International Affairs. Miller is also senior fellow and director of the Foreign Affairs, National Defence and National Security program at the Ottawa-based Macdonald Laurier Institute, Senior Fellow on East Asia for the Tokyo-based Asian Forum Japan and the Director and co-founder of the Council on International Policy. He also holds appointments as Canada's ASEAN Regional Forum Expert and Eminent Person and as a Responsible Leader for the BMW Foundation. Previously, he was an international affairs fellow with the Council on Foreign Relations, based in Tokyo. Other former appointments and roles include terms as a Distinguished Fellow with the Asia-Pacific Foundation of Canada, and Senior Fellow on East Asia for the New York-based EastWest Institute. In addition, Miller previously spent nearly a decade working on economic and security issues related to Asia with the Canadian federal government and worked both with the foreign ministry and the security community.

Jessica Berlin

Jessica Berlin is a German and American political analyst, founder of the strategy consultancy CoStruct, and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors at the pan-African fintech company Bridge Technologies. She previously lived and worked in Afghanistan, China, Myanmar, Rwanda, the UK, and the US in security, foreign policy, and economic development, including with the US Senate, US Department of Defense, and the German development agency. She is a frequent commentator for international news media, focusing on transatlantic security and the global ramifications of Russia's war on Ukraine, and has traveled regularly to Ukraine since spring 2022. Her commentary has been featured by DW News, BBC, CNN, the Washington Post, Al Jazeera English, ZDF, ARD, France 24, Tagesspiegel, NZZ, Bild, et al. A frequent keynote speaker,

her TEDx on the transatlantic democratic crisis has been described as "one of the most powerful and inspiring TED talks." She holds an M.Sc. in Political Economy of Emerging Markets from King's College London, a B.A. in International Relations from Tufts University, and speaks five languages.

Elisabeth Braw

Elisabeth Braw is a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), where she focuses on defense against emerging national security challenges, such as hybrid and gray-zone threats. Concurrently, she is a columnist with *Foreign Policy*, where she writes on national security and the globalized economy; a member of the National Preparedness Commission (UK); a member of the steering committee of the Aurora Forum; and a member of the advisory board for GALLOS Technologies. Ms. Braw is the author of *The Defender's Dilemma: Identifying and Deterring Gray-Zone Aggression* (AEI Press, 2022) and *God's Spies: The Stasi's Cold War Espionage Campaign Inside the Church* (Eerdmans, 2019). Before joining AEI, Ms. Braw was a senior research fellow at the Royal United Services Institute in London, where she founded and led its modern deterrence project. She has also worked for Control Risks, a global risk consultancy. Ms. Braw began her career as a journalist, reporting on Europe for the *Christian Science Monitor*, *Newsweek*, and the international Metro group of newspapers, among others. In addition to *Foreign Policy*, she is often published in a wide range of publications, including the *Financial Times*, *Politico*, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (writing in German), and the *Wall Street Journal*. Ms. Braw attended the University of Hagen in Germany, graduating with an MA in political science and German literature. She has a BA from Friedrich Schiller University Jena in Germany.

Eugene Czolij

Eugene Czolij was called to the Quebec Bar in 1982 and is a partner at Lapointe Rosenstein Marchand Melançon. In 2020, he was appointed Honorary Consul of Ukraine in Montreal. In 2016, he received an honorary doctorate from Lviv Polytechnic National University in Ukraine for his contribution to promoting Ukraine's interests and its Euro-integration. Since 1993, he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian World Congress. For 10 years, from 2008 to 2018, he was President of the Ukrainian World Congress. In his second five-year term as Ukrainian World Congress President, he made 147 international trips to 51 countries, where he had 1,500 bilateral meetings with Church hierarchs and high-level officials of state governments and international organizations (such as the UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, NATO and the EU), gave 160 public speeches at official events, and had 200 community meetings. In 2019, he has been the Head of the Ukrainian World Congress International Observation Mission to Ukraine's Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. Since 1994, he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (he was President from 1998 to 2004). He has received several awards, including the Order of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, the highest award of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal, the Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal, the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise – V Degree, the Order of Merit of Ukraine – III Degree, the Commemorative Medal of the President of Ukraine – "25 years of the Independence of Ukraine", the Medal of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, the St. Voldymyr the Great Medal of the Ukrainian World Congress, and the Shevchenko Medal of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Balkan Devlen

Dr. Balkan Devlen is the Director of the Transatlantic Program and Senior Fellow at the Macdonald-Laurier Institute. He is a professor, foreign policy analyst, and consultant with over two decades of experience across three continents. He teaches, speaks, and writes on how leaders make foreign policy decisions, great power politics, security in NATO's Eastern Flank and the best ways of thinking about and preparing for the future. He is also an Adjunct Research Professor at Carleton University and an expert forecaster and Senior Consultant for Good Judgment, Inc, a geopolitical forecasting company based in NY. He published several academic articles and book chapters and his public commentary appeared in *The Globe and Mail*, *National Post*, *Toronto Star*, *Toronto Sun*, *Inside Policy* and other media outlets. He is a regular contributor to CBC

News, CTV News, Global News, and various radio shows. Dr. Devlen gave over 100 presentations and talks at international conferences, workshops, high-level policy forums, and webinars. Previously he held faculty positions in Denmark, the US, and Turkey and was awarded several international fellowships and research grants.

David Donat Cattin

David Donat Cattin is the former Secretary-General of Parliamentarians for Global Action and Adjunct Professor of International Law at Center for Global Affairs of New York University. He worked on the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute and its amendments in more than 100 States. He headed the NGOs' team on the trial, appeals and review at the Rome Diplomatic Conference on the ICC and drafted in 1996-97 the non-paper that constituted the basis for the inclusion of victims' participation in the ICC proceedings. He produced several commentaries, essays and contributions on critical topics of International Criminal Law, International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. Donat Cattin co-authored the volume "International Law and the Protection of Humanity" (Brill, 2017). He contributed to several public hearings and conferences on international justice in national and regional Parliaments, international organizations, academic institutions and civil society frameworks.

Ali Ehsassi

Ali Ehsassi is a Canadian Member of Parliament for Willowdale, Ontario. Previously, Ali worked as a lawyer in the private sector and as a civil servant at the provincial and federal levels. He currently serves as Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee and is a member of the subcommittee on International Human Rights. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto (B.A.), attended the London School of Economics (M.Sc.) and received degrees from Osgoode Hall Law School (LL.B) and Georgetown University in Washington, DC (LL.M).

Norbert Eschborn

Dr Norbert Eschborn is the Director of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Canada since August 2019. Until June 2019, he headed KAS's Myanmar office. Before, he managed the office in Korea in the same function between 2011 and 2015. From 2007 till 2011, he was the Head of the Evaluation Division in the European and International Cooperation Department of KAS. Previously, he had an assignment as the Foundation's Representative to Indonesia and East Timor. He also worked for KAS in Thailand in the same function between 1997 and 2001. He began his career as a journalist and later became a researcher at the Institute of Political Science of the Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany. His publications include articles and books on development strategies of ASEAN countries, EU-ASEAN relations, the role of the German political foundations in development cooperation, the political system of Thailand as well as aspects of the political and legal reform processes in Thailand and Indonesia. During three and half years as principal private secretary to a leading German politician of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in the "Bundestag", the lower house of the German parliament, he gained first experiences in practical politics.

Azeem Ibrahim

Dr. Azeem Ibrahim is a Research Professor at the Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College, and a Director at the Newlines Institute for Strategy and Policy in Washington, D.C. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge, after which he completed fellowships at the universities of Oxford, Harvard and Yale. He is the author of multiple books and is a columnist at Foreign Policy magazine. He has written hundreds of pieces for publications including the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Daily Telegraph, the Times, the Chicago Tribune, the LA Times, Newsweek, The National Interest, Yale Global, and many others. He was ranked as a Top 100 Global Thinker by the European Social Think Tank and named a Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum. In 2019 he received the International Association of Genocide Scholars Award for his research on the Rohingya genocide; and in 2022, Dr Ibrahim was awarded an Officer of the Order of the British Empire by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Naomi Kikoler

Naomi Kikoler is the director of the Simon-Skjoldt Center for the Prevention of Genocide. As the Center's deputy director, she led Center's policy engagement with the United States government and work on Bearing Witness countries, including undertaking the documentation of the commission of genocide by ISIS. Previously she developed and implemented the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect's work on populations at risk and efforts to advance R2P globally and led the Centre's advocacy, including targeting the United Nations Security Council. Prior to joining the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect in 2008, she worked on national security and refugee law and policy for Amnesty International Canada. She has also worked for the UN Office of the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide, the Office of the Prosecutor at the UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement at the Brookings Institution, and she worked as an election monitor in Kenya with the Carter Center. She has been an adjunct professor at the New School University and is the author of numerous publications, including the US Holocaust Memorial Museum's 2015 report, *Our Generation is Gone: The Islamic State's Targeting of Minorities in Ninewa*, the 2013 Nexus Fund series on the emerging powers and mass atrocity prevention, and the 2011 report *Risk Factors and Legal Norms Associated with Genocide Prevention* for the UN Office on the Prevention of Genocide and the Jacob Blaustein Institute. She is a graduate of McGill University's Faculty of Law, Oxford University, where her master's thesis was on the Rwandan genocide, and the University of Toronto. She is a board member of the Canadian Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, the Free Yezidi Foundation, is a Fellow at the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada.

Jeremy Kinsman

Jeremy Kinsman served as a Canadian Ambassador for 15 years, in Moscow (1992-96), in Rome (1996-2000) as High Commissioner in London (2000-2002), and as Ambassador to the EU in Brussels (2002-2006). Earlier postings were in Brussels and in Algeria before going to New York in 1975 where he became Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN. He was then Chairman of Policy Planning in Ottawa before becoming Minister for Political Affairs in Washington (1981-85). Recalled to Foreign Affairs in 1989 as the Assistant Deputy Minister for International Security Affairs and Political Director, he notably served as chair and interdepartmental coordinator for Canada's political engagement in the Gulf War 1990-91. After leaving government service, Jeremy Kinsman transferred his energies to civil society, heading from 2007 an international project for the Community of Democracies.

Marcus Kolga

Marcus Kolga is the founder and director of DisinfoWatch and a Senior Fellow at the MacDonald Laurier Institute. He is an international award-winning documentary filmmaker, journalist, digital communications strategist, and a leading Canadian expert on Russian and Central and Eastern European issues. Marcus has a focus on communications and media strategies as tools of foreign policy and defence, and continues to write commentary for national and international media including the *Globe and Mail* and *Toronto Star*. He is also the co-founder and publisher of UpNorth.eu, an online magazine that features analysis and political and cultural news from the Nordic and Baltic region. He frequently comments on Russian, Eastern and Central European issues on North American radio and television and at foreign policy conferences. In 2008 he spearheaded an effort to make August 23rd, the anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, a Canadian National Day of Remembrance for the European victims of Nazism and communism - Black Ribbon Day - by drafting a parliamentary resolution that was introduced and passed by Hon. Bob Rae. In 2015, Marcus was awarded the Estonian Order of the White Star by President Toomas Hendrik Ilves.

Kyoko Kuwahara

Kyoko Kuwahara is a Visiting Fellow at the Macdonald-Laurier Institute. She specializes in public diplomacy, strategic communications, disinformation and soft power strategies. She is also a research

fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs and serves as a visiting research analyst at the Institute for Future Engineering in Tokyo, a specially appointed assistant professor at Kyoto University, and a 2023 Schmidt Futures International Strategy Forum Fellow. After completing a master's course at the Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, she joined the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, where she was a research fellow in 2017-2018. She then served as an officer at the Office for Strategic Communication Hub at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 2018-2019 before joining the JIIA. Her recently published books include "Why is Japan's "Righteousness" Difficult to Convey to the World? Fierce Image Competition between Japan, China, and South Korea" (2020), and "After Sharp Power: The Dawn of the New Cold War between the U.S. and China", co-author (2019).

Lisa Laflamme

Lisa LaFlamme is a journalist who has been at the forefront of journalism for over 30 years tackling some of the biggest issues of our time. She has interviewed major newsmakers and has traveled to some of the world's most dangerous places. Through her extensive war coverage of Iraq, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ukraine has documented the reality of how conflict warps society, punishes the most vulnerable and benefits the most corrupt. As Chief Anchor and Senior Editor of CTV National News for almost 12 years, LaFlamme led the country's number one newscast. During her career, she has received critical acclaim for her live special broadcasts from around the world marking moments in history. LaFlamme volunteers for Journalists for Human Rights (JHR) and has traveled with the organization to the Democratic Republic of Congo to mentor young journalists in Goma, in the heart of the conflict zone. She serves as honorary co-chair of the annual JHR Night for Rights and in 2022 was awarded the JHR award for Human Rights Reporting.

Alexander Lanoszka

Alexander Lanoszka is an Assistant Professor of International Relations at the University of Waterloo. He studies alliance politics, theories of war, and European security. He is the author of several books, including "Military Alliances in the Twenty-First Century" (Polity, 2022). He has also co-written policy monographs on Baltic regional security and Taiwan's defence posture as well as co-edited a volume on NATO's enhanced Forward Presence. Alexander sits on the editorial board of the journal Contemporary Security Policy and is the Ernest Bevin Associate Fellow in Euro-Atlantic Geopolitics at the UK-based think-tank Council on Geostrategy. He taught at City, University of London prior to coming to Waterloo and held fellowships at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology and Dartmouth College

Andrew Leslie

Lt-General (ret'd) the Honourable Andrew Leslie, PC, CMM, MSC, MSM, CD, RCA, BA, MA, D.Mil.Sci.(hc) was a soldier and led the 57,000 people in the Canadian Army in fires, floods, earthquakes, security missions, peacekeeping and war (Cyprus, Germany, Croatia, Serbia, Afghanistan and elsewhere), being awarded national and international honours and decorations. He has also been a Senior Vice President of a very large multinational corporation, a Federal Member of Parliament, the Chief Government Whip, the Parliamentary Secretary focused on Canada-US Relations and Trade during the time of NAFTA, and was included on varied Federal cabinet committees. He now sits on both corporate and charitable boards, and speaks on international affairs, leadership, transformation, governance, and crisis response. Andrew was educated at Ottawa University (BA), the Royal Military College (MA) where he was also conferred a Doctorate (hc), various Military Staff Colleges, and both the Harvard Business School and the Rotman School of Business. Fluently bilingual, he lives in Ottawa.

David Mandel-Anthony

David Mandel-Anthony is a Senior Policy Advisor in the Office of Global Criminal Justice at the U.S. Department of State, advising the Ambassador-at-large for War Crimes Issues since March 2012 on the formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy for the prevention and response to mass atrocities.

David's focus areas include Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guatemala, Ukraine, the Atrocity Prevention Board, the UN Human Rights Council, international criminal tribunals, transitional justice, post-conflict rule-of-law building, and sexual violence in conflict. Prior to joining the State Department, Mandel-Anthony worked for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Humanity in Action, the Open Society Justice Initiative, Human Rights Watch, the Public International Law and Policy Group, and the International Center for Transitional Justice. He is a Fellow with the Truman National Security Project and a Senior Fellow with Humanity in Action.

Terry Martin

Terry Martin is a Berlin-based journalist and moderator with decades of experience in international news. Formerly an anchor with CNN International, Terry is now Senior Anchor with DW News, Germany's global broadcasting service. He also provides communications support to cross-border research initiatives, especially EU-funded projects. Terry has provided live coverage of G8 summits, UN climate conferences, natural disasters, and key elections, interviewing countless political and business leaders. A former political correspondent, he has also hosted scores of TV discussion programs. As a radio journalist Terry has done live reporting for American public radio, CBC, and CBS Network News among others. His experience as a print journalist includes several years as Germany Correspondent and Contributing Editor for Europe Magazine.

Kyle Matthews

Kyle Matthews is the Executive Director of MIGS at Concordia University. He joined MIGS as Lead Researcher of the Will to Intervene Project in 2008 and was appointed Senior Deputy Director in 2011. His work focuses on human rights, international security, the Responsibility to Protect, global threats, and social media and technology. He works closely with the Canadian All-Party Parliamentary Group for the Prevention of Genocide and has advised Members of Parliament on issues related to international peace and security. He previously worked for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, where he was posted to the Southern Caucasus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Switzerland. Prior to that he worked for CARE Canada in Albania and later at its headquarters in Ottawa, where he managed various humanitarian response initiatives and peace-building projects in Afghanistan, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. In 2011 he joined the New Leaders program at the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs. He is a member of the Global Diplomacy Lab, a member of the BMW Foundation's Global Responsible Leaders, and recently joined the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's advisory board on transatlantic cooperation for atrocity prevention. He is currently a Fellow at the Canadian Institute for Global Affairs and a Research Fellow at the Canadian Research Institute on Humanitarian Crises and Aid.

Savita Pawnday

Savita Pawnday is a foremost expert on R2P and atrocity prevention. She has worked extensively with and advised a wide range of governments and the United Nations on how to prevent and respond to mass atrocities. In 2010, Pawnday was instrumental in conceptualizing and launching the Global Network of R2P Focal Points. Now with over 60 countries, the Global Network of R2P Focal Points is the largest network of senior government officials of its kind. Pawnday has led Global Centre's work on UN peacekeeping, international justice mechanisms, Women, Peace and Security, and advocacy on specific country situations where populations are at risk of atrocities, such as Syria, Myanmar, South Sudan, Yemen and Ethiopia. She has written and published extensively on R2P and atrocity prevention. Pawnday is regularly invited by governments, the U.N., NGOs, academic institutions, and other international multilateral organizations from around the globe to speak on R2P. Prior to joining the Global Centre, she worked in various capacities as a researcher and a project manager. She has worked in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi with Catholic Relief Services, in New York with Trickle Up and in India with a few grassroots NGOs. She holds an M.A.

from Fordham University in political economy and development, with a specialization in political economy of civil wars.

Laura-Julie Perrault

Laura-Julie Perrault is an international affairs columnist at La Presse. A graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Laura-Julie Perreault worked at Le Soleil, the CNN Moscow office and the Gemini News Service office in London before joining the La Presse team in 2002. She has been an international affairs columnist since September 2021. Previously, she was an editorial writer and covered international politics for 12 years, reporting extensively in over 40 countries. Her work abroad has won her several awards, including one at the Canadian Newspaper Awards. In 2013-2014, she was a fellow of the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University. She co-founded the Fonds québécois en journalisme international and co-hosted the podcast Sans Escalier. For seven years, she taught international journalism at the Université de Montréal.

Tomass Pildegovičs

Tomass Pildegovičs is a Senior Expert at the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence. He has also been named a NATO 2030 Global Fellow. In his previous role, he served as a Policy Assistant in the European Parliament, advising on issues related to foreign interference in democratic processes, hybrid threats, and EU-Russia relations. Pildegovičs was selected as the 2022 Recipient of the European Union Studies Association Haas Fund Fellowship, as well as a 2021 GLOBSEC Young Leader in Security and Defence. Pildegovičs is currently a PhD candidate in Politics and International Relations at the University of Cambridge. He completed his MPhil in Politics and International Relations with Distinction at the University of Cambridge in 2019. He also holds a BA in International Relations with First Class Honours (2018) from the Department of War Studies, King's College London.

Kenneth Roth

Kenneth Roth is an American attorney, human rights activist, and writer. He was the executive director of Human Rights Watch from 1993 to 2022. Prior to working at HRW, he worked in private practice as a litigator and served as a federal prosecutor for the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and the Iran-Contra investigation in Washington DC. Roth is now serving as the Charles and Marie Robertson Visiting Professor and Visiting Lecturer at the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs. During the early years of his work in the human rights movement, Roth focused on the Soviet imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981. He has special expertise on issues of justice and accountability for atrocities committed in the quest for peace; military conduct in war under the requirements of international humanitarian law; counterterrorism policy, including resort to torture and arbitrary detention; the human rights policies of the United States, the European Union, and the United Nations; and the human rights responsibilities of multinational businesses. Roth has published numerous articles, newspaper op-eds, and articles in academic journals, covering a wide range of issues.

Aphrodite Salas

Aphrodite Salas is a visual journalist who has worked across Canada and around the world. She is now Director of the Graduate Diploma Program in Journalism and an Associate Professor at Concordia University. Aphrodite is also a workshop leader and Quebec Trainer for the Journalists for Human Rights Misinformation Project. Her research areas focus on the role journalism schools can play in reconciliation, visual journalism, mobile journalism and various types of information disorder. Aphrodite is currently working on a series of multimedia projects in collaboration with three northern Indigenous communities, with the support of the Social Sciences Humanities Research Council of Canada. Aphrodite was a video journalist and assignment editor at CTV Montreal, senior anchor at Global Quebec and hosted her own current affairs radio program on 940 Montreal. As a national correspondent, Aphrodite covered Parliament Hill in Ottawa for CityTV's Toronto and Vancouver stations. She was also a national correspondent for

CTV News in Montreal, and was the network's transportation reporter in Toronto. As an anchor, Aphrodite has been on the desks of CTV News Channel, CityTV's CP24, CKCO Kitchener and CFQC Saskatoon.

Serge Schmemann

Serge Schmemann joined The New York Times in 1980. He served as the editorial page editor of The International Herald Tribune in Paris from 2003 to 2013. He has been a Times correspondent and bureau chief in Moscow, Bonn and Jerusalem and at the United Nations. He served as the deputy foreign editor in New York from 1999 to 2001. Schmemann won a Pulitzer Prize in 1990 for his reporting on the reunification of Germany.

Evan Solomon

As publisher of GZERO Media and a member of the Eurasia Group management committee, Evan Solomon draws on his decades of experience in digital media, political journalism, and brand building to spearhead GZERO Media's ambitious programming and platform goals. One of Canada's most experienced multi-platform journalists, Evan hosted Canada's two most popular national television news programs, CTV's Power Play and Question Period. He has interviewed key political players around the world, from prime ministers to presidents, and moderated national leadership debates. Evan also hosted the BellMedia/iHeart Radio daily two-hour radio program, The Evan Solomon Show, and was a columnist for Maclean's, Canada's national weekly magazine. Prior to his work at CTV, Evan hosted the daily award-winning national political TV program "Power & Politics with Evan Solomon" at the CBC. A best-selling author, Evan's books include "Fueling the Future: How the Battle Over Energy Is Changing Everything" and "Feeding the Future: From Fat to Famine: How to Solve the World's Food Crisis".

Ekkehard Strauss

Ekkehard Strauss is the former Senior Human Rights Officer to the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Jordan (2018-2020). He is now professor at the Berlin School of Economics and Law. Previously, he served in different functions with OHCHR in both Geneva and New York, as well as further afield. His doctoral thesis concerned the prevention of human rights violations by international organizations. Based upon this thesis, he participated in the development and implementation of preventive human rights strategies, in particular those related to the prevention of mass atrocities. His work, in support of the OSCE, the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, and the OHCHR, covered Eastern and Central Europe, North and West Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Dr. Strauss has published several books and articles on the capacity of the UN and other international organizations to prevent violence and conflict and he has developed strategies and best practices in this regard for the consideration of academics, human rights and humanitarian practitioners and political leaders.

Christopher Walker

Christopher Walker is Vice President for Studies and Analysis at the National Endowment for Democracy. In this capacity, he oversees the department that is responsible for NED's multifaceted analytical work, which includes the International Forum for Democratic Studies, a leading center for the analysis and discussion of democratic development. The International Forum pursues its goals through several interrelated initiatives: publishing the *Journal of Democracy*, the world's leading publication on the theory and practice of democracy; hosting fellowship programs for international democracy activists, journalists, and scholars; coordinating the Network of Democracy Research Institutes, a global think tank network; and organizing a diverse range of analytical initiatives to explore critical themes relating to democratic development. Prior to joining the NED, Walker was Vice President for Strategy and Analysis at Freedom House. Prior to Freedom House, he was a senior associate at the EastWest Institute, and program manager at the European Journalism Network. Walker has also served as an Adjunct Professor of International Affairs at New York University. He holds a B.A. degree from Binghamton University and an M.A. from

Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. Walker has testified before congressional committees and appeared regularly in the media. His articles have appeared in numerous publications, including the *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Foreign Policy.com*, *Barron's*, *The Far Eastern Economic Review*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Die Welt*, *The Moscow Times*, *Politico.com*, *Journal of Democracy*, and *World Affairs*. He is co-editor with Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner of *Authoritarianism Goes Global: The Challenge to Democracy* (Johns Hopkins University Press, March 2016).

Jennifer Welsh

Jennifer Welsh is the Canada 150 Research Chair in Global Governance and Security at McGill University. She was previously Professor and Chair in International Relations at the European University Institute and Professor in International Relations at the University of Oxford, where she co-founded the Oxford Institute for Ethics, Law and Armed Conflict. From 2013-2016, she served as the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, on the Responsibility to Protect. Welsh is the author, co-author, and editor of several books and articles on humanitarian intervention, the evolution of the notion of the 'responsibility to protect' in international society, the UN Security Council, and Canadian foreign policy. She was a former recipient of a Leverhulme Trust Research Fellowship and a Trudeau Fellowship, and from 2014-2019 has directed a five-year European Research Council-funded project called "The Individualisation of War: Reconfiguring the Ethics, Law and Politics of Armed Conflict". Welsh is also a frequent media commentator on international affairs and Canadian foreign policy.

With the generous support of:



Défense nationale National
Defence

