



THE YEAR AHEAD

AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INTELLIGENCE AND DEFENCE OUTLOOK FOR 2021

PREPARED BY

CENTRE FOR SECURITY, INTELLIGENCE AND DEFENCE STUDIES
(CSIDS)

CANADIAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY NETWORK
(CDSN)

NORMAN PATERSON SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(NPSIA)

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2021 Year Ahead Virtual Conference
An International Security, Intelligence and Defence Outlook for 2021

Highlights from the Conference Held on
December 4, 2020

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ABOUT

THE CENTRE FOR SECURITY, INTELLIGENCE AND DEFENCE STUDIES (CSIDS)

The Centre for Security, Intelligence and Defence Studies (CSIDS) is situated within Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA). The objectives of CSIDS include: (a) the support and encouragement of interdisciplinary research at Carleton University in salient security, intelligence and defence issues; (b) the hosting of visiting scholars and research Fellows pursuing innovative research; (c) supporting the graduate education and training of students at the Master's and Doctoral levels; (d) the production and dissemination of policy-relevant research and analysis on current issues of relevance to security, intelligence and defence studies; (e) the conception, organization and hosting of conferences, seminars, symposia, workshops and guest lectures on topics related to the mandate of CSIDS; (f) the design and delivery of dedicated academic and professional training courses in security, intelligence and defence studies; and (g) collaboration with the public sector, private sector, civil society groups, the media and the general public in order to foster informed debate and dialogue on important policy questions on security, intelligence and defence.

THE CANADIAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY NETWORK (CDSN)

The CDSN is a partnership of nearly forty institutions, ranging from academic research centres to components of the Department of National Defence and Canadian Armed Forces to civil society organizations in Canada and beyond, and over a hundred members. The CDSN aims to:

- a. Create a coherent, world-class research network of defence and security experts;
- b. Advance the body of knowledge in Canadian defence and security studies;
- c. Tailor research initiatives to Canadian defence and security priorities;
- d. Improve cross-sector information and data sharing in the defence and security field;
- e. Improve the defence and security literacy of Canadians;
- f. Build the next generation of defence and security experts in academia, in government and in the private sector, with an emphasis on equity, diversity and inclusion.

Funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the CDSN organizes conferences, summer institutes, workshops, research assistantships, internships, podcasts, and a variety of other activities to build bridges between the various parts of the Canadian Defence and Security community.

THE NORMAN PATERSON SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (NPSIA)

For more than 50 years, the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) has been training Canada's best and brightest graduate students in international affairs. We have well over 2,000 alumni, many of whom have gone on to key leadership positions in the Canadian federal and provincial public services, foreign governments, the United Nations, and the private and not-for-profit sectors. NPSIA offers the most comprehensive advanced degree programs in international affairs at the Master's and Doctoral levels in Canada, including a combined Master of Arts/Juris Doctor (MA/JD) degree with the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa. The NPSIA program is interdisciplinary, reflecting the philosophy that exposure to a wide range of disciplines – such as political science, economics, law, sociology, public health, and history – is necessary to develop a well-rounded understanding of our complex global environment.

ABOUT

FINANCIAL SPONSORS

This conference would not have been possible without the generous financial support from Mobilizing Insights in Defence and Security (MINDS) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

A special thank you to the administrative staff at NPSIA and the CDSN team at Carleton.



ABOUT

THE YEAR AHEAD: AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, INTELLIGENCE AND DEFENCE OUTLOOK FOR CANADA FOR 2021

On December 4, 2020, several academics, experts, and practitioners from Canada and the United States, along with an audience of over three hundred civil servants, academics, students, and members of the public were invited to attend virtually to reflect on the challenges for Canada in the immediate future on five themed panels.

As originally conceived by the former Director of CSIDS, Dr. Rob McRae, the objective of this annual conference (first held in 2015) is to provide an opportunity for experts from academia and the public sector to have a conversation about international security challenges that the Canadian government and its closest allies are likely to face in the coming year. The five themes covered during the conference represent some of the most pressing issues that will affect Canada and that require new foreign, defence, and intelligence policies implicating several agencies, allies, and levels of government. This report summarizes what was discussed during this wide-ranging conference.

Panel 1

China vs Everybody: New Way Forward

CHAIR: DR. STEPHEN M. SAIDEMAN (CARLETON UNIVERSITY)

PANELISTS: DR. ROLAND PARIS (UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA), DR. DAWN MURPHY (US AIR WAR COLLEGE), MR. CESAR JARAMILLO (PROJECT PLOUGHSHARES)

This panel provided deep insight on the future of Canada-Chinese relations. Over the years, China has improved its position in the world, by focusing on connectivity and trade, to become a global power. It portrays itself as a great power, defender of sovereignty, and provider of development. China has shown that it is willing to work with anyone and will engage in multilateralism. It continually emphasizes that it does not have the colonial past that many Western countries have in the developing world. For example, China has created parallel cooperation forums that mirror international organizations. These cooperation forums link economic, political, and security issues, and use the five principles of peaceful coexistence. There is lots of emphasis on South-South cooperation. China has also begun to engage in activities that portray itself as a legitimate and responsible actor on the world stage. For instance, it joined the Arms Trade Treaty in October 2020.

As China has become more successful, it has also become more aggressive. For example, China uses trade to punish countries that challenge it and uses its diaspora to manipulate other countries. China violates intellectual property norms, using state-owned companies to steal from companies within China to gain trade secrets in attempts to develop advantages in emerging technologies. These activities also have military implications. Furthermore, China has become more oppressive to its own citizens and to countries who want independence. China has infringed on free speech and human rights in Hong Kong, but also in Australia, which shows how China's influence has begun to bleed out into the international system. On many foreign policy decisions, China will not back down.

Currently, the United States sees China as an adversary, while the European Union and its allies try to balance their relationships with China as a current strategic competitor and as a potential future strategic partner. Unfortunately, this means that there is less appetite in Europe to contain China's military power. There must be a collective approach to working with China. The new Biden administration must negotiate to create a common front. There must be greater resolve and a stronger measure of restraint among allies against China which will be an enormous policy challenge for the next few decades.

The world must be clear about which Chinese behaviours are unacceptable and maintain those limits, while continuing to collaborate with Beijing on matters such as climate change, stability of finance system, debt effects of COVID-19, pandemic preparedness and response, nuclear non-proliferation, conventional arms control, and rules and limits on new weapons like cyber tools. The best way to do this is to create an agreement between the US and its European allies. There is strength in numbers and cause.

How can Canada help? Canada should work with the new Biden administration to create a team, as Canada is not a great power that can pressure China on its own. Furthermore, Canada has a historical role of bridging gaps between the US and Europe.

Canada must continue to collaborate with countries of different philosophies – even if Canada disagrees with these philosophies. It cannot let its astonishment with other countries' policies block all cooperation.

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It is recommended that Canada:

- strengthens its regime on foreign investments;
- prepares for geo-political competition in the Arctic;
- invests in resources needed to compete and be relevant in Asia.
 - long term investments in military capabilities, especially in the Asia-Pacific region;
 - long-term investment in diplomatic capabilities (such as increasing its number of Chinese experts); and,
- remains consistent and communicative with boundaries put forth on trading partners and compartmentalize issues with countries of which we do not agree on all policies.

After all, China will become the enemy we turn it into. The world cannot push them into a corner. It's a delicate balance, but, by working together, Canada, the US, and its allies may be able to diplomatically work with China to limit its aggressive behaviours.



Panel 2

Global Perspectives on Governance and Health Security

CHAIR: DR. ERIN GIBBS VAN BRUNSCHOT

PANELISTS: DR. ANDY KNIGHT (UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA), DR. JONATHAN LUCKHURST (SOKA UNIVERSITY), DR. SRIKANTH KONDREDDY (UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA), DR. CHRISTOPHER AFOKE ISIKE, MR. WINSTON DOOKERAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES)

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 was a tumultuous year. As of January 1, 2021, there have been 65 million COVID-19 cases world-wide, and millions of people have died. This pandemic has shone a light on security issues still very much needing attention.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused us to reflect on human security: the safety of people from both violent and nonviolent threats. The COVID-19 pandemic has also exposed weaknesses in health and governance systems. It has also shown that there have been insufficient checks on political and economic powers, increases in resentment by minorities, failure of electoral/procedural democracy, and tensions between formal and informal institutions and democracy. Overall, this pandemic has rekindled the debate of implementing a multi-class governance to increase resiliency. This pandemic has made us all too aware that we are in a time of flux and change, and international and domestic shifts have made attacking the pandemic much more complex.

For years after the pandemic, lower-income countries will be focused on how to eradicate COVID-19. For example, small countries in the Caribbean and Pacific will be focused on survival and sustainability. There will be a need to ensure the effectiveness of pandemic coordination, the adoption of sustainable financial instruments to create universal health coverage, and the democratizing global health. The WHO will need to reform, and a renewed focus on technical issues like a global vulnerabilities index, ocean governance and stability will be paramount. Resilience will become the key term.

Perhaps these issues can be fixed at the G20, as the G20 cooperates with non-state actors as well as state actors and has become a hub of contemporary global governance. In the past, the G20 has been crucial and could play a stronger role in the transversal (economic, social, health, and environmental) challenges of the pandemic.

Specifically, a working group on pandemic preparedness and institutional resilience should be created; there was not enough compliance and implementation of regulations during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Global South must be included and their conditions must be considered. For example, if Africa plans to be ready for the next pandemic, it must rethink and redesign its state and political systems and government regimes; make public health a public good, and a right of all citizens; and, support human development and other countries in accessing affordable vaccines and PPEs.

Furthermore, the G20 can engage actors in the Global North and South and can overcome risks of vaccine nationalism and increase the sharing of medical tools.

Important to keep in mind that the countries, such as South Korea, Singapore and New Zealand, who have been highly successful at managing the pandemic were proactive in screening and testing for COVID-19, closing borders, and increasing public health infrastructure. Overall, the countries who had built in resiliency into their health infrastructure due to previous outbreaks and who acted quickly saw the most success.

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Recommendations to the Minister of Health include:

- shifting our thought paradigm about what should be the foundation of our society. For instance, if the foundation is public health, then resources need to go towards building infrastructure and investing in preventive health care;
- considering international health regulations, as these can help build capacities and resiliencies; and,
- thinking about this in a multidimensional sense by talking to other members of the cabinet and other governments in joint meetings.



Panel 3

A Keynote Discussion with Jacqueline O'Neill, Ambassador for Women, Peace, and Security

CHAIR: MS. BETH WORONIUK (WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY NETWORK – CANADA)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: AMBASSADOR FOR WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY JACQUELINE O'NEILL

First, Ms. Woroniuk and Ms. O'Neill discussed some word associations:

- When the Ambassador heard "cybersecurity", she thought of data privacy. She was particularly concerned about the weaponization of health records, as reproductive health services are sometimes illegal or stigmatized, and women who access these can be punished or be sentenced to death.
- When the Ambassador heard "chemical weapons", she thought of the research of variations of susceptibility to toxic agents, as some toxic agents can result in reproductive health problems, and, in many parts of the world, women are still responsible for cleaning up toxic sites. She believes policies surrounding this topic need to be applicable to women.
- When the Ambassador heard "returning foreign fighters", she thought of the fifth of ISIS fighters, who have left North America and Europe, who are women, and the unhelpful stereotypes of roles of women that are applicable surrounding this topic.
- When the Ambassador heard "defence procurement and acquisition", she thought of Canadian fighter jets, and how the ejection seat doesn't work if you are less than 140 lbs. The design of the plane may eliminate a large proportion of women.
- When the Ambassador heard "COVID-19", she thought of the increase in domestic violence. She also thought of the increased recruitment in extremism of kids, and especially girls as they are less likely to return to school than boys. Furthermore, she thought of children being forced into marriages due to many families facing economic hardship.

The Ambassador is focused on seizing the momentum of the 20th anniversary of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. So far, there has been consensus is that there has been progress, but not enough, and all the progress is vulnerable.

Internationally, people know what words to use when discussing this topic to be politically correct, so it has become harder to measure someone's sincerity of their commitment. However, this can be done by looking at budgets being assigned to it, watching for when people bringing in a gender analysis at the end of the process, and having one-off events, but no internal conversations.

Over the past year and a half, the Ambassador has worked on improving capabilities in Canada's government. This involves her supporting nine Canadian partners to work on women and security. This is the first time all of them meet regularly to collaborate. This initiative has been successful, as there are now parts of the government that train on domestic violence and extremism to other parts of the government, increased frameworks, a better understanding of comparative gender analysis and how to structure an inclusive national dialogue, intersectoral reviews to make sure that we don't see all women as a homogenous group, and stronger relationships with civil society and academia. This has reinforced Women, Peace and Security in all fields. She has been particularly focused on increasing women in peace operations (the Elsie Initiative), supporting the Chief of Defence staff, and supporting Canada in its chairing of the Peacebuilding Commission at the UN.

Panel 3

A Keynote Discussion with Jacqueline O’Neill, Ambassador for Women, Peace, and Security

CHAIR: MS. BETH WORONIUK (WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY NETWORK – CANADA)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: AMBASSADOR FOR WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY
JACQUELINE O’NEILL

Next year, the Ambassador hopes to continue breaking down siloes in the government, and seize real change, learning from the pandemic and by the Black Lives Matter movement and increased attention to systemic racism. She also hopes to reinforce the value of tracking disaggregated data (by gender, by race, ethnicity, disability, sexuality, age, etc.), and to make this normal practice.

The Ambassador also wants to pursue focusing on local organizations (usually run by women), as large multilateral organizations have not delivered results, especially in the early months of the pandemic. Furthermore, locally led-by-women organizations have been integral to ensuring a limited spread of misinformation. Thus, using local organizations to provide vaccines could be a strong way forward.

The international threats to this agenda are an increase in xenophobic extremism, limits to free speech (especially of visible minorities), attacks on women reproductive rights, and increases of gender ideology (such as, traditional family structure views and leaving out the LGBTQ+ community). There must be a “push back on the push back”.

How can Canadians help? We can:

- support domestic and national feminism movements;
- not be swayed by misinformation;
- push back that this is a global north and global south issue;
- continue to be humble about our own shortcomings as Canada;
- integrate thinking about this so deeply in all of our analysis that it cannot be stripped out. For example, in Canada, we can include it in training and education (GBA+ analysis, etc.), and disaggregating our data; and
- seek out diverse voices in for your social media feeds and get a broader perspective.

In conclusion, lessons observed are different than lessons learned. Canada must ensure that it is doing what it can internally to move forward the women, peace and security agenda, while also supporting foreign partners to do the same.



Panel 4

Diversity Fireside Chat

CHAIR: MS. BETH WORONIUK (WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY NETWORK - CANADA)

PANELISTS: SGT. KAREN PELLETIER (ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE), MR. ARTUR WILCYNski (COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY ESTABLISHMENT), LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BILL SHEAD (CANADIAN ARMED FORCES (RET'D))

Although diverse organizations are more innovative and are more profitable, the security/defence security has been one of the slower sectors to pay attention to these insights. Security organizations, in particular, have the authority to be intrusive and take exceptional means. Thus, it is important for them to have a security and defence sector that matches society for ethical reasons and for the effectiveness of the organization. Canadian security relies on people to have a diversity of experiences, backgrounds and world perspectives to be able to provide the information necessary. Canadian security organizations must be deliberate and have strategies in place and work with stakeholders to achieve those ends. This can be partly accomplished by fostering inclusive and diverse workplaces. Moreover, it is important to make the lived experiences of those within the security community good ones.

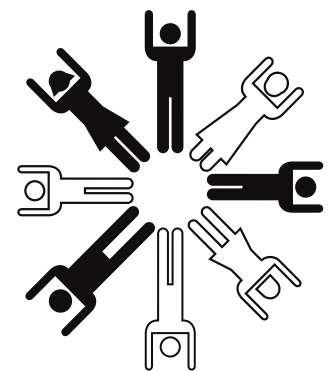
Security and defence are changing, and there are deliberate efforts being made to make these organizations more welcoming; however, Canada needs to be more deliberate in understanding barriers and taking those down. Sometimes, security agencies do not want to have such a public profile, but these agencies do need to do more to let people know that they want to include more diversity.

Diversity is similarly important in policing. Canada has an ever-changing demographic, and this diversity must be seen in local policing in order for policing to be effective. Canada must consider who is providing policing services, and if those providing the service understand the culture of those they are policing. Furthermore, Indigenous people have a special constitutional relationship with Canada, and this needs to be taken into account with policing, especially since the Indigenous population is growing. The police must represent the people they serve.

It can be difficult for minority members to be successful in these types of organizations. For instance, many visible minorities continue to pay the "Inclusion Tax", which is when non-privileged people put in extra energy at their jobs to be considered as good as privileged people. Furthermore, although many organizations use mentorship programs to help lower-level employees progress in their careers, these programs do not work as well for visible minorities as they do for others. For example, as a visible minority member, it is difficult to find a mentor who understands your culture. Organizations must be mindful of these tensions to increase representation from historically disenfranchised communities.

Governance creates a big difference, as the responsibility of governance for an institution is different than management. Often, governance is taken too lightly by too many organizations, but this seems to be changing. To be successful an organization must act as a team. This team must include the employees, the management, and the board. Everyone must be involved for the system to change.

It is important to discuss difficult topics, such as systemic racism. Canadians need to start having difficult conversations, asking difficult questions to change, and questioning when they see something wrong. After all, Canadians are still living in a society where vulnerable people are being disrespected.



Panel 5

Greyzone Warfare: The Putin Playbook, Russia and Beyond

CHAIR: DR. LEAH WEST (CARLETON UNIVERSITY)

PANELISTS: DR. PHILIPPE DUFORT (ST. PAUL UNIVERSITY), DR. MARINA MIRON (KING'S COLLEGE LONDON), AND DR. ISABELLE DUYVESTYEN (LEIDEN UNIVERSITY)

Greyzone warfare is a concept that focuses on state of being, a zone between war and peace. It refers to the means and message used: information, propaganda, cyber are distinct, but overlap with greyzone warfare. Greyzone warfare mixes of different means, regular, unregular, criminal and terrorism elements. It has forces nations to adapt militarily and discuss the moral hazards of this type of warfare. For example, it is now arguably necessary for armed forces to spy on its population to protect it; this goes beyond civil-military relations.

To best understand Russia's use of greyzone warfare, it is important to focus on the military aspect of its strategy, as opposed to its economic aspect. As of 1998, Putin's goal was to rebuild Russia militarily and economically. His foreign policy aimed to form strong relationships with the West so that Russia could move past the Cold War paradigm. However, in the military community, different strategic beliefs emerged. Some believed that Russia should not look for friends in West, and instead look Asia and post-Soviet states to create a counterbalance to NATO.

In 2008, the Russian army proved that it would be no deterrent to the West after the invasion of Georgia. During this time, the tensions increased between NATO and Russia. Russia began wanting to distinguish itself as a global power. In 2010, Russia began using greyzone warfare. It aims to withstand NATO expansion and defend its internal security and that of neighbors and allies (Ukraine, Syria, Libya, Nagorno-Karabakh), and destabilize the West with cyberattacks and information warfare.

Now, there is a cascade of evidence that Russia tries to interfere in electoral processes. Thus, Russian cyber and information operations pose a significant threat to other countries' sovereignties. This has forced other countries' intelligence agencies to improve their information operations to combat Russian attacks. To successfully combat Russia, Western allies should focus on Russia's strategic weaknesses.

Canada has adapted its doctrine to face these strategic challenges.

At a strategic level, the information domain is a shared cornerstone of all operations. Canada has invested in conceptual innovation and now includes information as its sixth domain of the military operation environment. The Canadian Armed Forces takes a deliberate approach to this information and uses it to achieve military aims.

Still, there is much to consider. Russia's ethical views differ to those in the West. As a semi-democratic country, Russia does not need to ensure that its citizens approve of military tactics, can use propaganda effectively, and create false perceptions using the media. The West must also appreciate that Russia has a different interpretation of international law. As more Russian-allied countries begin targeting the West using greyzone warfare, the West must determine its stance on ethics and international law.



CONCLUSIONS & SUMMARY

This Year Ahead event aimed to provide an opportunity to reflect on and learn about the challenges Canada is likely to face in 2021 through five themed panels. Through these discussions, we learned the importance of collaborating with like-minded countries and the importance of focusing on diversity and ethics in policy decisions.

Through the first two panels, “China vs Everybody: New Way Forward” and “Global Perspectives on Governance and Health Security”, we determined that to see successful results, like-minded countries must collaborate together and create strong policy alliances. Regarding China, collaborating with allies in order to set firm boundaries with China and compartmentalizing issues when negotiating with other countries, will allow Canada to balance diplomatic and policy decisions. Canada should also strengthen its policies on foreign investments, prepare for geopolitical competition in the North, and invest in military and diplomatic capabilities specifically focused on China and the Asia-Pacific region. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, using organizations, such as the G20, to increase communication and share “lessons learned”, and improving international health regulations to build global health capabilities and system resilience will be instrumental.

Through the keynote presentation, provided by Ambassador Jacqueline O’Neill, and the last two panels, “Diversity Fireside Chat” and “Greyzone Warfare: The Putin Playbook, Russia and Beyond”, we learned that Canadian security organizations and Canadian government must lead by example when it comes to inclusivity and ethics. Ambassador O’Neill reminded us that women in peace and security is not only a women’s issue, but an everybody issue, and affects every dimension of defence and security. Canadians can help by supporting domestic and national feminism movements, continue to be humble about our own shortcomings as Canada, and disaggregating our data to better track improvements and shortcomings.

Then, we learned how important it is for security and defence organizations to fully represent the society they serve, as well as how diversity improves the effectiveness of the organization. Canadian security organizations must have strategies in place that support minority groups, create effective governance structures to ensure the inclusion of minority groups, and work with stakeholders to promote minority group members. And, finally, through the last panel, we learned the history of Russia’s greyzone warfare use. Although Canada has adapted its doctrine to face these strategic challenges by investing in conceptual innovation including information as its sixth domain of the military operation environment, the ethical differences between Canadian and Russian societies creates a challenge for Canada. To succeed, Canada must build its stance from sound ethics and international law.

All in all, this year’s Year Ahead event provided in-depth discussions on Canada’s future challenges, and how Canada may be able to overcome them by collaborating with like-minded countries, and by valuing diversity and ethics.



09:00 – 09:10

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

- Prof. Stephen M. Saideman, CDSN Director
- Prof. Yiagadeesen (Teddy) Samy, NPSIA Director

09:15 – 10:15

CHINA VS. EVERYBODY: NEW WAY FORWARD

Moderator: Stephen M. Saideman, Carleton University

- Dr. Roland Paris, University of Ottawa
- Dr. Dawn Murphy, US Air War College
- Mr. Cesar Jaramillo, Project Ploughshares

- Break -

10:30 – 11:30

MAKE MASKS GREAT AGAIN: HEALTH AND SECURITY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Moderator: Dr. Erin Gibbs Van Brunschot, University of Calgary

- Dr. Andy Knight, University of Alberta
- Dr. Jonathan Luckhurst, Soka University
- Mr. Winston Dookeran, University of the West Indies
- Dr. Srikanth Kondreddy, University of Ottawa
- Dr. Christopher Afoke Isike

- Break -

12:00 – 12:45

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: MS. JACQUELINE O'NEIL , AMBASSADOR WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY

Introduction: Dr. Brenda O'Neill, Dean, Faculty of Public Affairs, Carleton University

Moderator: Ms. Beth Woroniuk, Women, Peace and Security Network-Canada

13:00 – 14:00

DIVERSITY FIRESIDE CHAT

Moderator: Ms. Beth Woroniuk, Women, Peace and Security Network-Canada

- Sgt. Karen Pelletier, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Mr. Artur Wilczynski, Signals Intelligence at the Communications Security Establishment
- Lieutenant-Commander Bill Shead, Canadian Armed Forces (Ret'd)

- Break -

14:15 – 15:15

GREYZONE WARFARE: THE PUTIN PLAYBOOK, RUSSIA AND BEYOND

Moderator: Dr. Leah West, Carleton University

- Dr. Philippe Dufort, St. Paul University
- Dr. Marina Miron, King's College London
- Dr. Isabelle Duyvesteyn, Leiden University

15:15 – 15:30

CLOSING REMARKS

Biographies

OPENING REMARKS

PROF. YIAGADEESEN (TEDDY) SAMY is a Professor of international affairs and currently the Director of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA). He joined NPSIA in 2003 and since then has taught graduate courses in development economics, international trade, macroeconomics, development assistance and quantitative methods.

PROF. STEPHEN SAIDEMAN holds the Paterson Chair in International Affairs at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and is the Director of the Canadian Defence and Security Network. Prof. Saideman has received fellowships from the Council on Foreign Relations and the Social Sciences Research Council. The former placed on the Bosnia desk of the Strategic Planning and Policy Directorate of US Joint Staff for a year, and the latter facilitated research in Japan. He taught previously at the University of Vermont, Texas Tech University, and at McGill University. He writes online at Political Violence at a Glance, Duck of Minerva and his own site (saideman.blogspot.com). He has won awards for teaching, for mentoring other faculty, for public engagement, and for his blogging on international studies. He is currently working on the role of legislatures in civil-military relations in many democracies around the world. He tweets at @smsaideman, and co-hosts the Battle Rhythm podcast with Prof. Stéfanie von Hlatky.

PANEL 1

China vs Everybody: New Way Forward

PROF. STEPHEN SAIDEMAN holds the Paterson Chair in International Affairs at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and is the Director of the Canadian Defence and Security Network.

Dr. ROLAND PARIS is a professor of Public and International Affairs at the University of Ottawa. Professor Paris holds a Ph.D. from Yale University in Political Science. He was a Global Affairs and Defence Senior Advisor to the Prime Minister from 2015-16. His research focuses on international security, peacebuilding and foreign policy.

DR. DAWN MURPHY is an Assistant Professor of International Security Studies at the Air War College. She holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from George Washington University. Previously, she was a post doctorate research fellow with the Princeton-Harvard China and the World Program at Princeton University. Her research interests focus on Chinese foreign and domestic policy and international relations.

MR. CESAR JARMILLO is the Executive Director of Project Ploughshares. He holds an MA in Global Governance from the University of Waterloo. Previously, he held a fellowship at the Centre for International Governance Innovation. He is an international civil society representative that spoke to the UN General Assembly, and the UN Conference on Disarmament notably.

PANEL 2

Global Perspectives on Governance and Health Security

DR. ERIN GIBBS VAN BRUNSCHOT is a professor of Sociology at the University of Calgary. She holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Alberta. She has worked with the Calgary Police Service and received funding from Alberta Justice for a project on GPS Electronic Monitoring. Her research interests focus on risk balance, security, domestic terrorism, and law enforcement.

DR. ANDY KNIGHT is a professor and the Chair of the Department of Political Science at the University of Alberta. Professor Knight holds a Ph.D. in Political Science and International Relations from York University. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and the recipient of the Harry Jerome Trailblazer Award from the Black Business Professional Association of Canada. His research interests focus on global security and governance and international organizations.

DR. JONATHAN LUCKHURST is Associate Professor of International Relations at the Graduate School of International Peace Studies of Soka University in Tokyo. A British academic with a doctorate from the University of Essex, he participates in the Group of Twenty's (G20) official Think 20 engagement forum and currently is part of its COVID-19 Task Force, presenting proposals to the G20 as coordinating author of the collaborative policy brief Transversal G20 Response to COVID-19: Global Governance for Economic, Social, Health, and Environmental Resilience.

DR. SRIKANTH KONDREDDY is an Investigator at the Bruyere Research Institute, University of Ottawa, and a Senior Fellow at the WHO Collaborating Centre for Knowledge Translation and Health Technology Assessment in Health Equity in Ottawa. He also teaches at the University of Ottawa.

DR. CHRISTOPHER AFOKE ISIKE is a professor of African Politics, African Development and International Relations at the University of Pretoria. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Professor Isike consults for the United Nations on gender equality and women empowerment.

MR. WINSTON DOOKERAN is professor of Practice at the Diplomatic Academy of the Caribbean, the Institute of International Relations (IIR) at The University of the West Indies. He holds a Masters in economics from the London School of Economics. Previously, he was the Governor of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago from 1997-2002 and was appointed Minister of Finance from 2010-12 as well as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2012-2015.

PANEL 3

A Keynote Discussion with Jacqueline O'Neill, Ambassador for Women, Peace, and Security

DR. BRENDA O'NEILL was appointed as Dean of the Faculty of Public Affairs on Oct. 1, 2020. She also holds a position as Professor in the Department of Political Science. Her research addresses several topics including political behaviour and gender and politics, focused largely on Canada. Her most recent research has examined gender and party leadership and the role of feminist identification in shaping support for sovereignty among women in Quebec. She has held several SSHRC grants and recently held the Thelma Margaret Horte Fellowship in Women and Society at the University of Calgary. Between 2017 to 2020, she served as English-language editor of the Canadian Journal of Political Science.

MS. BETH WORONIUK is the coordinator for the Women, Peace and Security Network-Canada in Ottawa. She holds a Master's in Economics and Political Science from the University of Toronto. Previously, she worked with the UN and a multitude of NGOs to advance gender equality and women's rights. Her expertise focuses on conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and sexual violence in conflict.

MS. JACQUELINE O'NEILL was appointed as Canada's first Ambassador for Women, Peace, and security. She holds a Master's in Public Policy from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government. Previously, she supported policy frameworks and strategies for NATO, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe as well as for the UN. She advised the Canadian Government from 2011-2017 on national action plans for women, peace and security.

PANEL 4

Diversity Fireside Chat

MS. BETH WORONIUK is the coordinator for the Women, Peace and Security Network-Canada in Ottawa.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BILL SHEAD is a retired Lieutenant-Commander and a member of the Peguis First Nation. He is a graduate of Dalhousie University and of the Canadian Forces Staff College. He is a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographic Society and Governor of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Corp of Commissionaires. Previously, he was Mayor of Selkirk, Manitoba, and has worked extensively with Indigenous communities throughout Canada.

SGT. KAREN PELLETIER is originally from the Musqua family of Keeseekoosie First Nation, Treaty 4 Territory and the Pelletier family, originally from the Neyhiwah Territory and Metis homelands. Educated and raised in her peoples' way and with their history. Attended SK Indian Federated College, Regina, SK. Employed with Regina Police Service as Communications Dispatcher, then as Cultural Relations Officer. While serving at RPS, she participated in the implementation of the Employment Equity Program; developed and assisted with the implementation of an aggressive recruitment strategy of Indigenous persons that resulted in a 4% application participation to jump to 24% within the first year; developed, assisted and sat on the RPS Chief of Police's Visible Minority and Aboriginal Advisory Committee; cooperatively with the RCMP and Saskatoon Police Service developed and delivered Aboriginal Members.

MR. ARTUR WILCYNski is the Associate Deputy Chief of Signals Intelligence at the Communications Security Establishment. He holds a Master's in International Affairs from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University. Previously, he worked as Ambassador at the Embassy of Canada to Norway from 2014-2018 and was a Director General at Public Safety and the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.

PANEL 5

Greyzone Warfare: The Putin Playbook, Russia and Beyond

DR. LEAH WEST is an Assistant Professor of International Affairs at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University. Leah practices, studies and publishes in the field of national security law. She completed her SJD Candidate at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law in 2020; her research explored the application of criminal, constitutional and international law to state conduct in cyberspace. Leah regularly lectures and engages with the media on her areas of research interest, she is the National Administrator of the Canadian National Rounds of the Phillip C Jessup International Law Moot, and is Counsel with Friedman Mansour LLP.

DR. PHILIPPE DUFORT is an Associate Professor at the School of Social Innovation at Saint Paul University. He holds a Ph.D. from the Department of Politics and International Studies at the University of Cambridge. He is an associate researcher at the Colombian Superior School of War and acted as associate Editor at the Cambridge Review of International Affairs from 2009-2013. His research interests focus on military and strategic affairs, strategic innovation, capitalism and post-capitalism studies.

DR. MARINA MIRON is an Honorary Research Fellow in the Centre for Military Ethics at King's College London. She holds a Ph.D. from the University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy. She previously taught courses related to intelligence, counternarcotic and strategic studies at the NATO school in Oberammergau, Germany, and at the Colombian War College in Bogota. Dr. Miron is fluent in Spanish, German and Russian, near fluent in Ukrainian and can read Italian, Arabic, Hebrew and Turkish.

DR. ISABELLE DUYVESTEYN is a professor of International Studies and Global History at Leiden University's Institute for History. She holds a Ph.D. in War Studies from King's College London. Previously, she worked at the Netherlands Institute for International Relation and at the Royal Military Academy in the Netherlands. Her research interests focus on conflict studies, intelligence, foreign policy, and counterterrorism.

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