



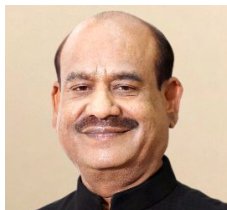
26th International Conference of **CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE WORLD**

19-24 November, 2025

Report



Hon. Mr Rajnath Singh
Minister of Defence
Government of India



Hon. Mr Om Birla
Speaker of the Lok Sabha,
Government of India



Hon. Mr Yogi Adityanath
Chief Minister, Government
of Uttar Pradesh, India



Hon. Dr Jitendra Singh
Union Minister of State (IC)
Government of India



Hon. Ms Shobha Karandlaje,
Minister of State,
Government of India



H.E. Mr Stjepan Mesic
Former President of the
Republic of Croatia



H.E. Dr Pakalitha B. Mosisili
Former Prime Minister of
Kingdom of Lesotho



Hon. Mr Osbert R. Frederick
Speaker, House of
Representatives,
Antigua & Barbuda



**Hon. Mr Justice Gaolapelwe
Gee Ketlogetswe**
Chief Justice, High Court,
Botswana



**Hon. Mr Justice Rizine
Robert Mzikamanda**
Chief Justice, Supreme Court,
Malawi



**Hon. Mr Justice M. Batia
Diallo**
President, Constitutional
Council, Mauritania



**Hon. Mr Justice Bheki
Maphalala,** Chief Justice, The
Superior Court of Judicature,
Kingdom of Eswatini



**Hon. Mr Justice Mederbek
Satyev**
Chairman, Supreme Court,
Kyrgyz Republic



Hon. Mr Justice Afrim Fidani
President, Supreme Court,
Republic of North Macedonia



**Hon. Ms Justice Efigenia
Lima Clemente**
Chief Justice, Supreme Court,
Angola



**Hon. Mr Justice Mirzozoda
Rustam**
Chairman, Supreme Court,
Tajikistan



**Hon. Mr Justice Sir Gibuma
Gibbs Salika**
Chief Justice, Supreme Court,
Papua New Guinea



**Hon. Mr Justice Simativa
Perese**
Chief Justice, Supreme Court,
Samoa



City Montessori School
is the Recipient of the
2002 UNESCO Prize
for Peace Education



Organised by:

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INTRODUCTION

The 26th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World (ICCJW) was a global forum dedicated to rethinking international governance at a time of deep global uncertainty. With the theme “A New Look at the United Nations & its Charter: Global Governance for a Sustainable Future in a Fractured World,” the Conference brought together Chief Justices, Judges, Heads of States and Governments, legal scholars, and thought leaders civil society to address the most pressing challenges facing humanity.

The Conference focused on critical global issues such as war and violence, widening economic inequality, irreversible climate change, cybercrime, corruption, and challenges arising from rapid scientific and technological advancements with the conviction that these interconnected crises could only be effectively addressed through strengthened international laws and reformed systems of global governance that promoted unity, cooperation, peace, and sustainable development, particularly for the benefit of children and future generations.

As the United Nations observed its 80th anniversary in 2025, the Conference provided participants with an opportunity to reflect upon growing concerns regarding the effectiveness of existing multilateral institutions and the need for reform of the UN Charter. It also considered alternative approaches, including “Smart Coalitions” of nations willing to act collectively where traditional mechanisms fell short. Inspired by the vision of City Montessori School as a “Lighthouse of Society,” the Conference provided an intellectual space for a global discourse on multilateralism, judicial cooperation, and the imperative of the rule of law as a stabilising force for a just, democratic, and sustainable global order.



Late Dr. Jagdish Gandhi

Founder, City Montessori School (CMS)
(10 November 1936 - 22 January 2024)

Late Dr Jagdish Gandhi

Founder Convener of the ICCJW &
Founder, City Montessori School (CMS)

Dr Jagdish Gandhi, Founder-Manager of City Montessori School (CMS), Lucknow, was a visionary educationist who conceived the International Conferences of Chief Justices of the World. He believed that education must nurture global unity, oneness of humanity, and peace, alongside academic excellence. Deeply concerned by growing global conflicts and challenges, he advocated enforceable international law, a World Parliament, a stronger United Nations, and an empowered International Court of Justice. Viewing the world judiciary as humanity’s moral conscience and last hope, he led CMS to organise these conferences annually from 2001, bringing together Chief Justices, Judges, Heads of States, and eminent leaders from across the world.

Message from the Convener

I extend my sincere thanks to the Chief Justices, Deputy Chief Justices, Judges, eminent jurists, distinguished speakers, and all participants from across the world for their invaluable presence, insights, and commitment to the ideals of justice and the rule of law. Your thoughtful engagement greatly enriched the deliberations of the International Conference of Chief Justices of the World 2025. The speed of technological expansion often outpaces our ethical reflection, risking irreversible environmental damage if not guided by restraint and responsibility. While sustainable development may appear paradoxical, progress is possible through intelligent planning, ethical decision-making, and long-term thinking. At a time when existing multilateral institutions, particularly the United Nations, face growing challenges to their effectiveness, there is a clear need to re-examine global governance. Consequently, this year, we dedicated the 26th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World to exploring the theme of “A New Look at the United Nations & its Charter: Global Governance for a Sustainable Future in a Fractured World.”



Prof. Geeta Gandhi Kingdon
Manager, CMS

Message from Co-Convener

City Montessori School, which has been guided by Mahatma Gandhi’s vision of a peaceful and unified world, believes that enduring global harmony demands enlightened and collective leadership. We carried this ideal forward by engaging with international institutions and world leaders, many of whom affirmed their commitment to peace and global cooperation through their participation in the International Conference of Chief Justices of the World. As global challenges deepen, it has become increasingly clear that the judiciary, as the moral conscience of society, holds a crucial responsibility in safeguarding justice and humanity’s future. We are grateful to all the eminent participants who have extended their unstinting support to the Conference and provided a vision for betterment of the world.



Dr Bharti Gandhi
Founder-Director, CMS

Message from the General Secretary

Humanity stands at a crossroads, with its future precariously poised due to numerous global challenges with far-reaching international ramifications, raising serious concerns for present and future generations. While the United Nations continues to work for peace, human rights, and development, its existing structure and Charter were not originally designed to address emerging realities such as globalization, rapid scientific and technological advancements, environmental concerns, and issues relating to the use of outer space. This perspective does not seek to criticize or diminish the prestige of the United Nations, but rather to strengthen its authority, relevance, and effectiveness to meet the present and future needs of humanity and the planet. It was in this background that the theme of the 26th International Conference of Chief Justices was chosen as “A New Look at the United Nations and its Charter: Global Governance for a Sustainable Future.” The Conference heard the views of Chief Justices, Judges, former Heads of State, and eminent thinkers through plenary sessions, panel discussions, and six thematic group sessions, offering important perspectives on global challenges and sustainable global governance.



Shri Ratan Chandra Gupta
General Secretary, CMS

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Delegates offering floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi at Gandhi Samadhi, Rajghat, New Delhi on 19th November, 2025.

FIRST SESSION, INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, NEW DELHI

Wednesday, 19th November, 2025

From 10:00 am to 11:00 am

Tribute and Opening Reflections

The 26th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World opened with a tribute to (Late) Dr. Jagdish Gandhi, the visionary founder of City Montessori School and the Founder Convener of this conference, whose lifelong commitment to world unity and global citizenship continues to inspire its mission. Rooted in his belief that the world is one family and that humanity must build global structures worthy of its children, the conference stands as a moral platform advocating peace, justice, and international cooperation.

Genesis of the Conference and Contemporary Relevance

Professor Geeta Gandhi Kingdon, Convener of the Conference and Manager of City Montessori School, reflected on the genesis of the conference, tracing it to Article 51 of the Indian Constitution, which promotes international peace, respect for international law, and arbitration. She emphasized that in an era marked by wars, climate change, technological disruption, artificial intelligence, inequality, and weakening multilateralism, the need for effective global governance is more urgent than ever. She underlined that the theme, “A New Look at the United Nations and its Charter: Global Governance for a Sustainable Future in a Fractured World,” aligns with the UN’s 80th anniversary and calls for serious reflection on reforming global institutions. She also highlighted the uniqueness of the conference being organized by a school, enabling young people to engage directly with issues of global governance that will shape their future.

India’s Civilizational Perspective on Global Governance

Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi, Honorable Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha and a distinguished alumnus of City Montessori School, spoke on India’s civilizational ethos and its relevance to global governance. He asserted that while the world is undergoing rapid geopolitical, economic, and technological shifts, India’s philosophical emphasis on duties over rights offers a meaningful framework for resolving global conflicts. Drawing from history, he observed how shifts in global power structures often follow technological and economic transformations. Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi positioned India as a living civilization uniquely capable of contributing to a more inclusive and balanced world order through dialogue, mutual respect, and shared responsibility.

India’s Commitment to Inclusive Global Institutions

The Chief Guest, Honorable Mr. Om Birla, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, reaffirmed India’s longstanding advocacy for a just, inclusive, and participative United Nations system. He emphasized that global institutions created eight decades ago must adapt to contemporary realities to remain credible and effective. Highlighting India’s contributions to peacekeeping, climate action, sustainable development, clean energy, and humanitarian assistance, he reiterated India’s belief in “*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*— the idea that the world is one family” as a guiding principle for global governance. He stressed that dialogue, cooperation, and adherence to the rule of law are essential for global peace and stability.

Panel Discussion: Reimagining Global Governance

The opening panel discussion, moderated by Dr Augusto López - Claros, Executive Director of the Global Governance Forum, examined whether the global governance architecture designed in 1945 remains adequate for addressing today’s interconnected risks. Panelists highlighted that while international agreements are essential, their effectiveness depends on enforceability, a persistent weakness in global institutions. They noted that challenges such as climate change, pandemics, cybercrime, financial instability, and geopolitical conflict transcend national boundaries and demand stronger international cooperation and shared sovereignty. Judges and experts cautioned that without meaningful reform, “particularly of the UN Security Council and its veto system” the United Nations risks losing legitimacy and relevance, echoing the fate of the League of Nations.

The Way Forward: Judiciary, Youth, and Global Responsibility

The session concluded with a shared recognition that humanity stands at a decisive crossroads between collective action and continued fragmentation. Speakers reaffirmed the crucial role of the judiciary in upholding justice, safeguarding the rule of law, and guiding global institutions toward meaningful reform. The conference reinforced City Montessori School’s enduring belief in the oneness of humanity and its commitment to nurturing globally conscious citizens, particularly young people, who will inherit the consequences of today’s decisions.



Member of Parliament, Dr Sudhanshu Trivedi; Hon. Speaker of the Indian Parliament, Mr Om Birla; and Prof. Geeta Gandhi Kingdon, Convener, at the First Session of the Conference in New Delhi.

WELCOME DINNER AT THE LOTUS TEMPLE, NEW DELHI

Wednesday, 19th November, 2025

From 7:30 pm onwards

Event Overview

The gathering at the Baha'i House of Worship, popularly known as the Lotus Temple in New Delhi brought together Chief Justices, judges, former heads of state, ministers, educators, and global leaders from more than fifty countries, creating a setting that reflected the conference's emphasis on global unity, justice, and cooperation.

The lotus was described as a symbol of purity rising above adversity, and the temple was presented not merely as an architectural landmark but as a sacred space embodying the Baha'i teachings of the oneness of God, the oneness of religion, and the oneness of humankind, and as a place open to people of all faiths.

Message from the Baha'i Community of India

Ms. Nazneen Rouhani, Secretary General of the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of India, spoke about the nearly two-hundred-year presence of the Baha'i faith in India and its foundational principles of unity, justice, equality of women and men, and the inherent nobility of every human being. She emphasized that the temple belongs to the people of India, with the Baha'i community acting as its trustees.

Interfaith Prayer and Musical Presentation

An interfaith musical prayer was conducted by teachers from City Montessori School, drawing from multiple religious traditions. Professor Geeta Gandhi Kingdon outlined the vision behind the International Conference of Chief Justices of the World.

Address by the Chief Guest

The Chief Guest, Honorable Ms. Shobha Karandlaje, Minister of State for Labour and Employment and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, addressed the gathering by calling for reforms in global governance institutions grounded in justice, dignity, and sustainability. Drawing on India's civilizational ethos of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," she emphasized that peace cannot be separated from justice and inclusive economic development. The Hon'ble Minister highlighted India's initiatives in labor welfare, skill development, and social security for unorganized and gig workers, linking economic justice with global peace and stability.



Hon. Ms Shobha Karandlaje, Minister of State in Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India at Lotus Temple, New Delhi on 19th November, 2025 with eminent participants.

INAUGURAL SESSION

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 9:00 am to 11:00 am



Address by Hon'ble Shri Rajnath Singh, Defence Minister of India

Shri Rajnath Singh congratulated City Montessori School, appreciating the institution as one of India's premier educational establishments. He welcomed the distinguished chief justices, judges, former heads of state, eminent dignitaries, and acknowledging leadership of the City Montessori School and the legacy of its founders and organizers of the International Conference of Chief Justices of the World.

He emphasized that the conference theme, is extremely relevant in today's complex global environment. Reflecting on the historical context of the United Nations, he observed that institutions created after the Second World War must now evolve to address contemporary realities, as stability, prosperity, and justice can no longer be sustained through outdated structures.

Shri Rajnath Singh strongly expressed the belief that the modern world requires a reformed and more representative United Nations, rooted in democracy, equality, and multilateralism. Highlighting India's civilizational philosophy of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* — the world as one family—he underscored India's consistent commitment to humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping missions, and global cooperation. He noted India's significant contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations and reaffirmed that justice, peace, and the rule of law must guide global governance.

He wished the participants meaningful and constructive deliberations, expressing confidence that the discussions would reinforce the shared belief that justice is humanity's highest duty and peace its most sacred reward, calling upon all to work together to harmonize the rule of law with the rule of conscience.



Address by Shri Yogi Adityanath, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

Shri Yogi Adityanath extended a warm welcome to the distinguished dignitaries present at the International Conference of Chief Justices of the World, including former heads of state, eminent jurists, and senior leaders. Paying a tribute to the late Dr. Jagdish Gandhi, the visionary founder of CMS, he recalled his lifelong commitment to global unity, peace, and justice, inspired by the ancient Indian philosophy of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*—the belief that the whole world is one family.

He emphasized that the conference was not merely a platform for dialogue, but a meaningful effort to address global challenges such as conflict, inequality, environmental degradation, climate change, emerging technologies, and cybercrime. He highlighted CMS's long-standing commitment to education as a transformative force, stressing that quality education, skill development, employment generation, environmental protection, and sustainable development are essential pillars for global peace and stability. He noted that education plays a vital role in connecting individuals, societies, and nations, enabling collective progress toward shared humanitarian goals.

Shri Yogi Adityanath marked the urgent need for inclusive, accountable, and responsive global institutions, particularly the United Nations, to effectively respond to present-day challenges. He expressed confidence that the discussions at this international conference would contribute meaningfully to strengthening global cooperation, safeguarding peace, and ensuring a just and sustainable future for humanity. He concluded by thanking the organizers and participants, expressing hope that the conference deliberations would lead to constructive outcomes for the world.

Address by H.E. Mr Stjepan Mesic, President of the Republic of Croatia (2000-2010)



H.E. Mr Stjepan Mesic expressed deep gratitude to City Montessori School and its founders for their unwavering commitment to promoting law, morality, and human dignity. Speaking in the land of Mahatma Gandhi, he said that he was reminded of India's enduring legacy of peace, truth, and non-violence—values that continue to guide humanity. He said that the conference reminds us that law is not merely a system of

rules, but a moral imperative that calls upon us to build a world grounded in justice, trust, and ethical responsibility rather than force or fear.

Mr Stjepan Mesic said that the rule of law is indispensable for achieving lasting peace. An independent judiciary is the soul of the state and the final guardian of universal values. Drawing from Croatia's own journey through war toward democracy, he shared that there can be no reconciliation without truth, and no truth without justice.

He also emphasized the vital role of institutions that uphold equality before the law, particularly in an era marked by unilateral actions and selective application of norms. Education and law together form the pillars of a just society, and initiatives that unite them are true investments in humanity's future. H.E. Mr Stjepan Mesic concluded by reaffirming that peace, justice, and the rule of law remain the enduring foundations of civilization.

Address by Hon. Justice Dr. Dr. h.c. Adel Omar Sherif, First Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Constitutional Court, Egypt



Justice Adel Omar Sherif stated that he was honoured to be part of the important gathering, which he noted was graciously hosted by the City Montessori School. He paid special tribute to its founders, Late Dr. Jagdish Gandhi and Dr. Bharti Gandhi, acknowledging their extraordinary vision in uniting education, peace, and the rule of law, and in creating a unique global platform that connected classrooms with courtrooms. He

further observed that, under their leadership and with the

continued guidance of Professor Geeta Gandhi, CMS had grown into an institution of genuine international standing.

Justice Adel Omar Sherif remarked that the conference was not merely an annual event but had become a global necessity. In his view, at a time marked by rising geopolitical tensions, displacement, inequality, rapid technological change, climate challenges, and cyber threats, the role of the judiciary had become more vital than ever.

He emphasized that the judiciary served as the moral compass of society and described that judges protected fundamental rights, restrained abuses of power, and guided nations toward justice. He emphasized that judicial independence was essential to democracy and to peace itself, and he maintained that when judges upheld fairness and the rule of law, societies flourished and every just decision became an act of peacekeeping.

Justice Adel Omar Sherif concluded by noting that the conference strengthened cooperation among judiciaries worldwide and reinforced the principle that global peace could not exist without global justice. He urged all participants to remain committed to justice, unity, and the shared pursuit of a peaceful world for future generations.

Address by Dr Augusto Lopez-Claros, International Economist, Former Professor, University of Chile, and Former Director, World Bank & Global Indicators Group, Spain & Executive Director of the Global Governance Forum



Dr Augusto Lopez-Claros observed that the world was entering an increasingly complex and troubling phase. He maintained that humanity was confronting severe climate change, a renewed arms race, fragile financial systems, and persistent problems of inequality, poverty, and malnutrition. In his view, these challenges threatened not only present societies but also placed the future of younger generations at

serious risk.

He acknowledged that one possible response would have been to wait for what he described as a “San Francisco moment”—a major global shock that would force reform, similar to the circumstances of 1945—but he firmly rejected this approach and also emphasized



Hon. Mr Yogi Adityanath, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, India hosted dinner for the participating Chief Justices and Judges at his residence.

that prevention was far preferable to crisis management, echoing the warnings of Benjamin Franklin and later President John F. Kennedy that action had to be taken before problems reached a breaking point.

Dr Augusto Lopez-Claros pointed out that the United Nations Charter, adopted in 1945, had remained largely unchanged for nearly eighty years, despite profound transformations in the global context. Through the Global Governance Forum, he advocated invoking Article 109 of the Charter to initiate a serious and long-overdue discussion on reforming the UN system. He stated that such reform should have included reconsidering how the UN represented not only states but also people, potentially through the creation of a parliamentary assembly and an Earth System Council to improve global environmental governance. He also called for a re-examination of the Security Council veto, which he believed undermined the UN's legitimacy and often resulted in institutional paralysis.

He supported the view that the goal of reform was both simple and far-reaching: to leave future generations a world defined by peace, prosperity, and security. In this context, he recalled Abdul Bahá's assertion that universal peace was not merely a spiritual aspiration, but a practical necessity for humanity.

Address by Mr Prakash Gupta, IFS, Consul General of India in Seattle, USA



Mr Prakash Gupta stated that he returned to City Montessori School with deep gratitude and immense pride, expressing how honoured he felt to be back at his alma mater for the 26th Chief Justices Conference of the World. He recalled spending fourteen formative years at the Station Road branch and emphasized that CMS had not only provided him with an academic education but had also shaped his moral compass and instilled the values that guided him throughout his thirty-year career in diplomacy.

He reflected fondly on several memories from his time at CMS, recalling with pride hoisting the Indian flag atop Seattle's Space Needle for the first time and representing CMS at a UNESCO

conference in Singapore while he was in the eleventh grade. He explained that this experience had inspired him to join the Indian Foreign Service. He credited CMS with teaching him to dream big, think globally, and believe that no aspiration was beyond reach.

Mr Prakash Gupta also commended City Montessori School for hosting the global conference of Chief Justices for more than twenty-five years, describing it as a remarkable achievement rooted in the visionary leadership of Late Dr. Jagdish Gandhi and carried forward with equal dedication by Dr. Geeta Gandhi. In the context of ongoing global conflicts and evident shortcomings in the United Nations system, he expressed his belief that there was an urgent need to rethink and strengthen global governance. He urged the distinguished jurists present to offer meaningful and practical recommendations.

Welcome Address by Dr. Bharti Gandhi, Founder Director, City Montessori School



Dr. Bharti Gandhi expressed deep reverence for visionary leaders who dedicate their lives to serving people and guiding society toward peace and unity. Warmly welcoming representatives from different countries, she described them as devoted believers in global unity and peace.

She recalled the enduring message of Mahatma Gandhi, who had envisioned the idea of a world government as a means to resolve global conflicts and promote lasting peace. Referring to the efforts of Dr. Jagdish Gandhi, she narrated how he had taken this vision forward by engaging with global leadership. She mentioned that when Dr. Gandhi approached Kofi Annan, he was encouraged to mobilize world leaders to raise the issue at the United Nations. Acting on this guidance, Dr. Gandhi wrote to numerous presidents and prime ministers, receiving affirmative responses notably from Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the President of Slovakia, both of whom expressed their commitment to peace.

Dr. Bharti Gandhi expressed hope that the Conference would contribute to a crime-free world and strengthen peace and justice for all humanity.



CMS Students presenting a dance in honour of the eminent delegates.

PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION- I

FROM CRISIS TO TRANSFORMATIVE GOVERNANCE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AS A BRIDGE

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 11:30 am to 12:45 pm

Address by Dr Joshua Lincoln, Senior Fellow at the Centre for the International Law & Governance at Fletcher, the Graduate School of the Global Affairs, Tufts University, USA



Dr. Joshua Lincoln shared that international law was a bridge between conflict and peace. He described that, like a bridge, law must have firm foundations, strong supporting pillars, and accessible pathways for ordinary people. He illustrated this idea through examples such as the Escazú Agreement, ICJ climate advisory proceedings, and civic driven legal actions emerging from the Pacific and Europe. Dr. Joshua

Lincoln emphasized that effective law must connect global norms with lived realities, especially for communities on the front lines of climate change and conflict. He encouraged students to help build legal frameworks that deliver justice where people actually live.

Address by Ms. Areti Sianni, Chief of Mission, UNHCR in India and the Maldives



Ms. Areti Sianni described a world increasingly shaped by prolonged conflict, inequality, climate change, and technological disruption. She pointed up the alarming reality of over 123 million displaced persons worldwide, including 42 million refugees. Referring to existing international legal frameworks—the UNHCR Statute, the 1951 Refugee Convention, and international human rights law—she stressed

that the crisis is not due to lack of law, but lack of implementation. She commended India's constitutional and practical approach to refugee protection and encouraged India to lead global thinking inspired by Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. Ms. Areti Sianni urged young people to dream big and work toward a world where displaced persons can live with safety and dignity.

Address by H.E. Mr Stjepan Mesic, President of the Republic of Croatia (2000-2010)



H.E. Mr. Stjepan Mesic offered a stark assessment of the global situation, warning that respect for children's rights and international law is steadily eroding. He cautioned that the world is drifting from a renewed Cold War toward actual armed conflict, driven by interventions that destabilize regions and

generate refugee crises. Recognizing the censured attempts to impose unipolar dominance in an increasingly multipolar world, he called for the revival of a genuinely empowered United Nations grounded in sovereign equality and non-interference. Without respect for courts and the rule of law, he warned, civilization itself is at risk.

Address by Hon. Mr. Justice Bheki Maphalala, Chief Justice, The Superior Court of Judicature, Kingdom of Eswatini



Justice Bheki Maphalala paid a tribute to Dr. Jagdish Gandhi. Addressing whether international law has delivered global peace, he answered candidly that it has not. He highlighted the structural inequality within the UN Security Council, particularly the veto power of five nations, which often blocks action in humanitarian crises such as Gaza. Justice Bheki Maphalala also emphasized the inability of the

International Court of Justice to enforce its judgments, noting that compliance depends entirely on political will. Without enforcement mechanisms and veto reform, he emphasized that international law will continue to fail those most in need.

Address by H.E. Amb. Yvette Stevens, Executive in Residence, Geneva Centre for Security Policy; Former Ambassador & Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the WTO & UN Geneva



Ambassador Yvette Stevens reflected on the importance of learning from past conflicts, drawing on Sierra Leone's civil war as a case study. She explained how internal grievances—poor governance, economic hardship, and political exclusion—combined with regional instability and external interference, led to prolonged violence. Ambassador Yvette Stevens highlighted that understanding such histories is

essential for building governance systems capable of preventing future conflicts. Her message to students was clear: study conflicts deeply so that they are never repeated.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- I A

THE STATE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Address by Hon. Justice Dr Jaime Santiago Zevallos Durand, Superior Judge, Fifth Criminal Chamber, Superior Court of Justice, Lima, Peru



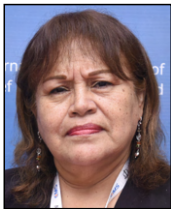
Justice Jaime Durand spoke about the mechanisms needed to strengthen law enforcement and develop comprehensive frameworks for emerging issues. He highlighted the need to combat violence, corruption, and organized crime, stressing the importance of efficient, transparent, and cooperative institutions. He explained that transnational challenges—especially cyber-crime, terrorism, and organized criminal networks—cannot be addressed by isolated national responses and require coordinated international legal cooperation supported by strong judicial independence and adequate institutional resources.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Fernando Posse Saguier, Judge, National Civil Court of Appeals & President, AIEJ, Argentina



Justice Fernando Saguier reflected on the role of the judge and that at the heart of governance and the rule of law lies the judiciary's responsibility to decide disputes that shape human destinies. He spoke about the emotional and ethical weight of judicial decisions, emphasizing that every ruling has a profound impact on real lives. He emphasized fairness, diligence, and strict adherence to legal procedure, noting that judges must always be mindful of the human consequences of their judgments. His remarks established judicial responsibility as the foundation of any meaningful discussion on global governance.

Address by Hon. Justice Dr Pilar Luisa Carbonel Vélchez, Senior Judge, Superior Court of Justice, East Lima, Peru



Justice Pilar Vélchez explained reforms required in global institutions to address modern transnational challenges. She observed that while the world has transformed rapidly, many international structures remain rigid and slow. She emphasized transparency, inclusivity, and multilateral cooperation as essential pillars of reform. Institutions, she argued, must evolve into flexible and responsive bodies capable of addressing climate change, migration, digital threats, and rising nationalism while preserving fairness and representation.

Hon. Ms Justice Danielle Forrest, Judge, Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, USA



Justice Danielle Forrest spoke on upholding global standards of justice through strong institutions. She explained that the rule of law requires decisions to be based on enacted laws rather than political pressure or power. Judicial independence, she emphasized, is essential to maintaining public trust and fairness. She highlighted the importance of global judicial dialogue, noting that cooperation among courts strengthens the global response to cybercrime, human trafficking, and other cross-border crimes. Her remarks reinforced the idea that justice systems must collaborate beyond national borders to protect human dignity.

INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH STUDENTS

Is genuine inclusion possible in global governance when the architecture itself determines who gets a seat at the table and who becomes the subject of negotiation?

Justice Fernando Saguier explained that this question lies at the heart of global governance. The UN Charter's structure has remained largely unchanged for nearly eighty years, and states are often reluctant to relinquish entrenched privileges. Judges emphasized that meaningful inclusion requires deep institutional reform and collective political will. While judges can interpret law and uphold principles, redesigning governance architecture lies within the domain of governments and diplomats. Nonetheless, dialogue, respect for diversity, and strengthening multilateral processes were identified as essential steps toward more inclusive global governance.

Given that the UN Security Council veto was originally designed to maintain stability among great powers, has its modern use shifted from preventing conflict to preventing accountability?

Ms Justice Danielle Forrest observed that the veto has become outdated, unrepresentative, and increasingly disconnected from modern global realities. While acknowledging the need for reform, the panel reaffirmed that such changes must be pursued through diplomatic negotiation and public consensus rather than judicial intervention.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- II A

MULTILATERALISM AND THE ROLE OF MIDDLE POWERS

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Miguel Ernesto Fernandez Calvo
Judge, Superior Criminal Court, Supreme Court, Costa Rica



Justice Miguel Calvo opened with reflections on the profound transitions reshaping the international order, including geopolitical rivalry, rapid technological change, and cross border crises. He spoke about how the traditional centralized multilateralism is evolving into a polycentric, multilayered system in which middle powers act as norm creators and bridge builders. He also highlighted how countries such as India and Costa Rica exemplify responsible middlepower leadership through commitments to climate cooperation, digital public frameworks, global health, and human rights. Justice Miguel Calvo further stressed that future governance will rely on global institutions for legitimacy, regional courts for enforcement, and sector specific regimes for expertise, with middle powers anchoring the entire structure.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Joao Antonio da Assuncao Baptista
Beirao, Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Mozambique



Justice Joao Baptista presented an insightful account of decentralized justice delivery in Mozambique. He described how regional, provincial, district, community, and mobile courts ensure that justice reaches even the most remote populations. Mobile courts, he explained, enable dispute resolution, protection of vulnerable groups, and legal awareness at the grassroots level. Justice Joao Baptista also emphasized that decentralized justice strengthens public trust, reduces delays, and demonstrates how judicial accessibility reinforces multilateral cooperation within states.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Alejandra Marina Orbelli, Surrogate Justice, Supreme Court & Judge, Court of Appeals, Argentina



Justice Alejandra Orbelli shared her experience coordinating youth-focused judicial initiatives addressing virtual violence and cyberbullying. She emphasized that online harm is real harm and that young people must be equipped with empathy, awareness, and legal tools for self-protection. She explained common forms of cyber abuse, the importance of evidence preservation, and available legal remedies. Her remarks highlighted that justice is accessible when courts, schools, psychologists, and families work together to protect students from digital violence.



Address by Hon. Ms Justice Claudia Valeria Bastos Fernandes, Federal Judge, Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro & Espírito Santo, Brazil

Justice Claudia Fernandes offered a clear explanation of multilateralism as institutional cooperation through bodies such as the UN,

WHO, and WTO. She highlighted the stabilizing diplomatic role of middle powers including India, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa. These nations, she explained, succeed through credibility, neutrality, and dialogue oriented diplomacy. By leading coalitions such as the G20 and BRICS, middle powers can help address global challenges like climate change, cybersecurity, trade stability, and human rights.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Marie Joceline Cazimir
Judge, Supreme Court, Haiti



Justice Marie Cazimir reflected on multilateralism as a form of pluralism where legal, political, economic, and cultural values converge. She emphasized universal civic responsibility, the rule of law, and the transformative power of education. She praised City Montessori School for fostering global dialogue and demonstrating how informed youth engagement can strengthen peace, solidarity, and international cooperation.

INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH STUDENTS

As you mentioned emerging global issues such as AI governance, digital security, and climate threats, how can middle powers shape updated norms within the United Nations framework?

The judges explained that middle powers shape global norms through public education, judicial outreach, and international dialogue. By contributing technical expertise, forming coalitions of like minded states, and actively participating in UN forums, middle powers help ensure that global standards evolve with technological and ethical realities.

How can influential middle powers avoid recreating super power style dominance?

Justice Claudia Fernandes, explained that middle powers derive influence from credibility, neutrality, and consensus building rather than coercion. Transparency and inclusive cooperation ensure that leadership remains balanced and does not replicate hierarchical power structures.

With specialized governance regimes emerging, how can siloed decision making be avoided?

The panelists emphasized cross-sector coordination through shared platforms, liaison committees, and joint working groups. Middle powers can convene cross regional dialogues to ensure climate, technology, health, and security governance remain interconnected.

What role do middle powers play in stabilizing trade during economic crises?

The judges stated that middle powers act as mediators by maintaining open trade channels, promoting regulatory predictability, and coordinating crisis responses through forums such as the G20. Their diplomatic neutrality helps stabilize markets and sustain global confidence.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- III A

COMBATTING GRAND CORRUPTION AND CYBERCRIME

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Mamadou Batia Diallo
President, Constitutional Council, Mauritania



Justice Mamadou Diallo addressed the systemic roots of grand corruption, describing it as a destructive force that weakens public institutions, erodes trust, and compromises the future of nations. He stressed that corruption is not confined to any single region but is a global challenge requiring collective responsibility. Emphasizing transparency, strong oversight mechanisms, and supranational cooperation, Justice Mamadou Diallo called for legal frameworks that empower prosecutors and courts to investigate, trace, and punish corruption effectively. His address underscored that combating grand corruption demands moral commitment and global solidarity.

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Address by Hon. Ms Justice Beatriz Paniagua Castro
Superior Judge, Alajuela Province, Costa Rica



Justice Beatriz Castro focused on the intersection of cybercrime and grand corruption in the digital age. She explained how cyber-enabled crimes operate across borders within seconds, while traditional legal systems often struggle to respond with sufficient speed. She emphasized the need for rapid response mechanisms, realtime data sharing, and international mutual assistance.

Addressing students directly, Justice Beatriz Castro encouraged critical thinking, digital awareness, and civic vigilance.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Kyrkkeldi Kydyrbaev
Judge, Constitutional Court, Kyrgyz Republic



Justice Kyrkkeldi Kydyrbaev reflected on the broader global landscape of corruption, cybercrime, terrorism, and political instability. He highlighted how misuse of technology, combined with economic and social crises, creates fertile ground for corruption. Stressing the importance of strong national institutions and unified legal responses, he emphasized education as a powerful tool in building corruption-resistant societies. Justice Kydyrbaev remarks reinforced the judiciary's responsibility to uphold ethical governance in an increasingly complex digital world.

Justice Kydyrbaev remarks reinforced the judiciary's responsibility to uphold ethical governance in an increasingly complex digital world.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Jenny Cecilia Vargas Alvarez
Superior Judge, Court of Piura, Peru



Justice Jenny Alvarez delivered an engaging and interactive address explaining why grand corruption persists within societies. She spoke about weak enforcement systems, inequality, abuse of power, and lack of public awareness as key drivers of corruption. Emphasizing education, women's empowerment, and personal responsibility, Justice Jenny Alvarez message highlighted the role of informed citizens in demanding accountability and strengthening democratic institutions.

Justice Jenny Alvarez message highlighted the role of informed citizens in demanding accountability and strengthening democratic institutions.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Roberto Alfredo Conti
Judge, Criminal Court, Argentina



Justice Roberto Conti discussed the rapidly evolving nature of cybercrime, including identity theft, financial fraud, ransomware attacks, and large-scale digital corruption. He explained the challenges of anonymity, cross border criminal networks, and digital evidence collection. Stressing the urgency of updated legal frameworks, cyberforensic capacity, and trained investigators, Justice Roberto Conti highlighted the necessity of international judicial cooperation to combat crimes that transcend national boundaries.

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INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH STUDENTS

Since artificial intelligence, cybercrime, and digital technologies are evolving rapidly, how can lawmakers and judges keep pace with these changes?

The judges shared that legal systems must evolve continuously alongside technology. Laws need regular updating to incorporate international standards, cyberforensic methods, and emerging tools such as artificial intelligence. Justice Roberto Conti emphasized the importance of global cooperation and shared legal protocols, while Justice Jenny Alvarez added that although no system can be entirely immune to abuse, strong institutional controls, judicial training, and legal modernization can significantly reduce technological vulnerabilities.

Technology is advancing very fast—how can societies ensure security and control while still benefiting from technological progress?

Justice Kyrkkeldi Kydyrbaev stressed that security in the digital age requires synchronized global norms and consistent international cooperation. Justice Roberto Conti noted that as technology advances, criminal methods evolve simultaneously, making it essential for states to continuously upgrade cybersecurity systems, legal frameworks, and public awareness. The panel collectively highlighted that public vigilance, ethical use of technology, and regulated innovation are key to maintaining security without hindering progress.

You advised us to demand transparency, but sometimes what is presented as transparency is misleading or false. How can citizens deal with this?

Justice Jenny Alvarez responded that genuine transparency is based on access to verifiable information, clear judicial reasoning, and open institutional processes. She emphasized that transparency is not about appearance but about accountability and truth. Citizens, especially young people, must question inconsistencies, seek factual clarity, and actively participate in democratic oversight. True transparency, she explained, empowers people to hold institutions responsible and strengthens public trust.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- IV A

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR CLIMATE AND HEALTH CRISES

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Carmen Maria Lopez Vasquez, President, First Civil Chamber, Superior Court of Justice of North Lima, Peru



Justice Carmen Vasquez opened the substantive discussions with a comprehensive reflection on climate change as the most complex, crosscutting crisis of the modern era. She explained that the impacts of global warming—ranging from extreme climate events to biodiversity loss, rising sea levels, climate-driven migration, and deepening inequality—reveal the structural limitations of

national legal systems. Despite scientific consensus on urgency, global governance remains slow, uncoordinated, and nonbinding. She stressed the gap between ambitious international agreements and their weak enforcement.

Justice Carmen Vasquez further highlighted how courts around the world have begun enforcing environmental commitments domestically, recognizing environmental protection as a fundamental human right. She emphasized the judiciary's emerging role in safeguarding intergenerational justice and called for stronger global governance structures, including a reconsideration of the UN Charter.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Melicia Aurea Brito Mallqui Judge, Superior Court of Justice, Ancash, Peru



Justice Melicia Mallqui explained that conflict is a natural part of social life and does not necessarily equate to violence. She emphasized the importance of cultivating a culture of peace, where disputes—whether social, environmental, or economic—are resolved through dialogue, mediation, and consensus.

She highlighted that in Latin America and across the world, unresolved grievances stem from inequality, miscommunication, and resource scarcity and she stressed the importance of education, institutional clarity, and

international cooperation, reminding the audience that peace must be taught, practiced, and protected.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Gino Peter Pitamber Persaud Senior Judge, Supreme Court, Guyana



Justice Gino Persaud vividly explained of how international treaties balance transparency, sovereignty, and equity. He spoke about the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS).

Justice Persaud used real-life examples—including the WTO banana and sugar disputes and Guyana's maritime case with Suriname—to demonstrate how binding frameworks force nations to negotiate fairly, settle disputes peacefully, and uphold international responsibilities. Justice Gino Persaud described UNCLOS as the “constitution of the oceans,” explaining maritime zones and the authority of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS).

Address by Hon. Mr Justice John Kamane Numapo Judge, National and Supreme Court, Papua New Guinea



Justice John Numapo spoke passionately about the real and immediate effects of climate change on small Pacific nations. Islands such as Tuvalu, Kiribati, and parts of Papua New Guinea are already experiencing displacement, forcing communities to relocate as climate refugees. He explained that while small island nations contribute very little to global emissions, they bear some of the harshest consequences.

He declared that Papua New Guinea is considering a dedicated Climate Change Court to address emerging legal challenges.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Anand Koemar Charan Judge, Supreme Court, Suriname



Justice Anand Charan delivered a powerful message: cooperation must replace conflict. Reflecting on Suriname's history and its peaceful dispute resolution with Guyana, he urged nations to work together rather than wage war. He emphasized the urgent need to reform the UN Charter to reflect modern challenges such as climate change and pandemics.

He also highlighted personal responsibility, quoting a Surinamese proverb: "If you want to change the world, begin with yourself." His idea is to establish an International Environmental Court, recognizing that ecological issues transcend borders and require united legal responses.

INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH STUDENTS

If a state prioritises economic development over environmental responsibility, does sovereignty justify that choice, or should global climate commitments take precedence?

The judges agreed that sovereignty cannot justify actions that harm the environment. Justice John Numapo emphasized global cooperation, while Justice Carmen Vasquez pointed out that natural resources are finite and irresponsible development will ultimately harm the nation itself. Justice Gino Persaud cited examples such as Norway's financial support to Guyana for forest conservation to demonstrate that development and environmental responsibility can coexist.

With climate-induced displacement expected to affect millions by 2050, how can legal frameworks protect dignity and resilience for vulnerable communities?

Justice Anand Charan stressed the need for stronger international treaties and cooperation. Justice Melicia Mallqui highlighted the importance of public policies addressing extreme climate events.

Justice John Numapo shared real examples of climate refugees in Papua New Guinea and emphasized the need for legislation, relocation policies, and social support systems.

Are current environmental laws sufficient to protect health in lowlying and climatevulnerable regions?

Justice Anand Charan explained that while environmental laws exist, they must be supported by broader social, economic, and infrastructural policies. Laws alone cannot address vulnerabilities without coordinated action.

If governments lower carbon taxes to support new green industries, is this unfair to older industries that paid higher taxes, or is it justified for climate action?

Justice John Numapo stated that the transition to green energy is essential, even if some industries feel disadvantaged. Justice Carmen Vasquez added that societies must choose between short-term profit and long-term survival, and climate action justifies such policy shifts.

Should cooperation be prioritised over justice for one's own countrymen?

Justice Anand Charan responded that global challenges demand cooperation beyond borders, and such cooperation ultimately strengthens justice rather than weakens it. Justice Gino Persaud added that international law itself is built on cooperative principles among nations.

Does the UN have provisions for international integration?

Justice Gino Persaud explained that the United Nations is itself a framework for international integration, designed to unite states, develop shared policies, and promote cooperation through dialogue rather than conflict.

Is it appropriate to save someone's life by blurring the line between good and evil?

Justice John Numapo emphasized that moral and legal principles must be upheld. Blurring ethical boundaries, he stated, leads to long-term instability, erosion of trust, and injustice.



A view of the Model United Nations presented by the students of City Montessori School (CMS).

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- V A

JUDICIAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Gaolapelwe Gee Ketlogetswe
Chief Justice, High Court, Botswana



Justice Gaolapelwe Ketlogetswe addressed the theme of acceptable international dispute resolution. He emphasized the need for judicial cooperation in an interconnected global village. Despite geographical distances, nations face shared challenges that require harmonized legal practices. He noted that international courts like the ICJ lack enforcement mechanisms, making cooperative frameworks essential for consistent justice. Justice Ketlogetswe encouraged nations to adopt dialogue-based dispute resolution—such as negotiation and alternative processes—over litigation, as mutually agreed solutions are easier to enforce. Justice Gaolapelwe Ketlogetswe stressed the judiciary's limited power in international enforcement and called for shared procedures, mutual learning, and global legal unity.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Maria Gabriela Vega Carvajal
Superior Criminal Judge, Alajuela Province, Costa Rica



Justice Maria Carvajal discussed the importance of the UN Charter—aligned arbitration frameworks as legitimate alternatives to politicized dispute forums. She emphasized the global duty to maintain peace, prevent conflict, and strengthen international justice systems that ensure neutrality, independence, and trust. Her remarks highlighted that cooperation, transparency, and adherence to international norms are essential for building confidence among nations. Justice Maria Carvajal underscored that true judicial cooperation arises from communication and a shared commitment to peace and security.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice K. L. Sharma
Former Judge of the Allahabad High Court of India



Justice K. L. Sharma delivered an extensive and insightful address. He traced the historical development of international commercial law, from medieval *lex mercatoria* to modern transnational legal systems. He stressed the need for convergence in procedural and substantive law, citing instruments such as the New York Convention and the UNCITRAL Model Law. He highlighted emerging disputes relating to climate change, global public health, and cross-border commerce. Justice K.L. Sharma emphasized the importance of international judicial dialogue, cross-citation of judgments, and direct communication between judges. Justice K. L. Sharma illustrated peaceful dispute resolution through examples such as the Taba Arbitration, Namibia–Angola settlement, and ICJ-mediated border disputes. He concluded by asserting that

mediation will increasingly dominate dispute resolution, aided by online systems, and that global peace now depends on evolving dispute-resolution tools suited to 21st-century complexities.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Edouard Ignace Gangny
Prosecutor General, High Court, Benin



Justice Edouard Gangny spoke about the practicalities of international dispute resolution, emphasizing confidentiality, neutrality, and precise documentation in arbitration and mediation. He pointed out that the goal of all mechanisms—litigation, arbitration, and mediation—is ultimately to build sustainable peace and justice. Justice Gangny Ignace's remarks reinforced the idea that dispute resolution must balance fairness with practicality and consistently prioritize conflict reduction.

INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH STUDENTS

How can international peace be maintained when nations continue to face armed conflicts and geopolitical tensions?

Justice Gaolapelwe Ketlogetswe explained that peace cannot be sustained without continuous dialogue. Referring to historical efforts such as the League of Nations and the United Nations, he stated that even when conflicts arise, nations eventually must return to negotiation to avoid catastrophic consequences, especially in a nuclear-armed world. Judicial cooperation and peaceful dispute resolution remain essential tools for long-term stability.

How can global legal standards coexist with national sovereignty when each country has its own legal system and cultural context?

Justice Gaolapelwe Ketlogetswe responded that national sovereignty and global cooperation are not mutually exclusive. While every country has its own legal traditions and cultural values, cooperation is possible when nations mutually agree on processes for resolving shared international issues. Justice K. L. Sharma added that international judicial mechanisms evolve through mutual understanding and dialogue, not through forced uniformity.

What is the biggest challenge facing international dispute resolution mechanisms today?

Justice Gaolapelwe Ketlogetswe noted that the greatest challenge lies in enforcement. Although countries frequently sign international treaties and agreements, compliance is often weak. The gap between international commitment and actual implementation undermines the effectiveness of dispute resolution mechanisms and remains a critical obstacle to global justice.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- VI A

FRAMEWORKS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GLOBAL COMMONS AND OUTER SPACE

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Bheki Maphalala
Chief Justice, The Superior Court of Judicature
Kingdom of Eswatini



Justice Bheki Maphalala revisited his earlier remarks on the limitations of international law in maintaining global peace, focusing particularly on the UN Security Council veto power, which allows a single permanent member to block action even when the majority supports intervention. He cited ongoing conflicts such as Ukraine, Sudan, and Gaza as examples where vetoes have

prevented meaningful international action. Justice Bheki Maphalala also highlighted the enforcement gap in the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Referring to the ICJ ruling in the case brought by South Africa against Israel, he noted that the absence of enforcement mechanisms has allowed conflicts to continue unchecked.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Sandra Pizarro Gutierrez
Judge, Superior Council, Supreme Court, Costa Rica



Justice Sandra Gutiérrez emphasized the growing importance of space law, noting that space activity has expanded far beyond a few superpowers to include more than ninety countries, private companies, and academic institutions. She explained that existing legal instruments—especially the 1967 Outer Space Treaty—are outdated and insufficient for modern realities. Justice Sandra Pizarro

identified major gaps, including unclear property rights over extracted resources, lack of enforcement mechanisms, absence of a dedicated space tribunal, limited regulation of private actors, and insufficient institutional capacity in emerging nations such as Costa Rica. Justice Pizarro proposed a national roadmap for Costa Rica, including the adoption of a national space law, mandatory licensing of private operators, space debris mitigation rules, environmental impact assessments, and clear institutional responsibilities. She stated the importance of transparency, public-private partnerships, and judicial capacity building, urging emerging nations to actively participate in shaping international space governance.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Sidiki Kante
Attorney General, Supreme Court, Guinea



Justice Sidiki Kante began by expressing gratitude to CMS for its global vision and leadership in promoting peace, dignity, and education. He spoke about the rapid technological advances shaping outer space governance and the serious challenges they

pose. Justice Sidiki Kanté also warned against increasing competition among states and private entities for satellite control, resource extraction, and strategic military advantages issues such as orbital congestion, space debris, commercialization, militarization, dual use technologies, and antisatellite weapons highlight the urgent need for updated legal frameworks. He called for a new multilateral governance mechanism for outer space—one that ensures transparency, equitable participation, protection of planetary resources, and prevention of conflict and also emphasized that international solidarity and collective responsibility are essential to keeping outer space a peaceful domain for all humanity.

INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH STUDENTS

Who would be responsible if an AI system or robot causes damage in outer space—the country, the private company, or the machine itself?

The panelists explained that under existing international treaties, states bear responsibility for space activities conducted by governmental or private actors. This legal reality highlights the urgent need to modernize space law to address autonomous systems, artificial intelligence, and private sector accountability.

How can the international community regulate private companies so they do not exploit space resources unfairly?

The judges emphasized the necessity of strong international regulations, licensing regimes, and transparent oversight mechanisms. They stressed that equitable access to space resources can only be ensured through binding multilateral agreements and consistent enforcement.

How can powerful nations be prevented from turning outer space into a competitive or militarized domain?

The panelists agreed that modernized treaties, binding multilateral frameworks, and robust international oversight are essential. They stressed that collective governance—not unilateral action—must guide the future of space exploration and use.

How do judges maintain impartiality in emotionally intense or politically sensitive cases?

Justice Sandra Gutiérrez explained that judicial impartiality is maintained through rigorous training, strict adherence to legal standards, and professional discipline. Judges must rely on facts and law, not emotion or external pressure, to ensure fairness and justice.

PARALLEL SESSION: ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Hon. Mr Justice Ricardo Li Rosi, Judge, National Civil Court of Appeals and Director General of AIEJ, Argentina



Justice Ricardo Li Rosi emphasised the urgent need for strong environmental laws rooted in sustainability and the protection of future generations. He stressed that environmental destruction is not merely a legal concern but a profound moral issue, requiring decisive judicial action and clear accountability frameworks and highlighted the responsibility of the global judiciary to compel governments

toward climate-conscious policies and insisted that environmental justice must remain central to global governance. Justice Li Rosi called for deeper international cooperation, adaptive legal systems, and the incorporation of ecological rights within constitutional and international legal structures.

Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, Astronaut, ISRO, India



Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla shared a compelling perspective on planetary responsibility shaped by his experience of viewing Earth from space. He described the planet as a fragile, thin biosphere without visible borders, reinforcing the idea that humanity shares a single, interconnected destiny and stressed about the growing threat of space debris—thousands of satellites and

millions of high-velocity particles endangering future missions. Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla also emphasised that science alone cannot solve these challenges; ethics, moral responsibility, and global cooperation are equally essential. He urged students to pursue STEAM education and prepare themselves to lead sustainable solutions for the future of Earth and outer space.

Hon. Dr Joshua Lincoln, Senior Fellow, Centre for the International Law & Governance at Fletcher, the Graduate School of the Global Affairs, Tufts University, USA



Dr. Joshua Lincoln focused on the systemic challenges of global governance and the urgent need to modernise international institutions created in the mid-20th century. He stressed that contemporary crises—climate change, migration, inequality, and technological disruption—cannot be addressed effectively through outdated frameworks. Education, Dr. Joshua Lincoln also emphasized that foundation

of global citizenship and moral responsibility. He praised City Montessori School for integrating ethical development with academic excellence. Dr. Joshua Lincoln called for meaningful reform of the UN Charter, stronger international cooperation, and legal mechanisms capable of responding to global crises through transformative and inclusive governance.



(From left to right) Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, Astronaut, ISRO, India, Hon. Dr Joshua Lincoln, Senior Fellow, Centre for the International Law & Governance at Fletcher, the Graduate School of the Global Affairs, Tufts University, USA and Hon. Mr Justice Ricardo Li Rosi, Judge, National Civil Court of Appeals and Director General of AIEJ, Argentina addressing the students in Parallel Session.

PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION- II

REIMAGINING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: UN CHARTER REFORM VS. SMART COALITION ALTERNATIVES

Friday, 21st November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:45 pm

Address by Moderator : H.E. Amb. Yvette Stevens, Executive-in-Residence, Geneva Centre for Security Policy; Former Ambassador & Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the WTO & UN Geneva



Ambassador Yvette Stevens highlighted Article 109 of the UN Charter, which mandates a review of the Charter — a process that has never occurred in nearly 80 years. She stated that the world of 2025 faces challenges unimaginable in 1945, including climate change, cyber threats, pandemics, artificial intelligence, and global inequality. She spoke the concept of “smart

coalitions” as emerging governance mechanisms and framed the panel around whether such coalitions should complement or reform the United Nations system.

Address by H.E. Dr Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili, Prime Minister of Kingdom of Lesotho (1998-2012 & 2015-2017)



Dr. Pakalitha Mosisili stated that there is widespread consensus that the UN, in its current structure, is no longer fit for purpose. The challenges facing the world today — particularly climate change — were not foreseen in 1945, making institutional reform unavoidable.

Referring to Professor Augusto López-Claros's work on a proposed Second UN Charter, Dr. Pakalitha Mosisili described reform as inevitable, not optional. He criticized the permanent veto structure of the Security Council, arguing that it creates inequality among states and prevents meaningful reform. Since any one permanent member can block change, Dr. Mosisili also suggested that new governance paradigms are required. He advocated closer coordination with regional and continental organizations such as the African Union and ASEAN, arguing that regional consensus building could help address global problems more effectively.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Rizine Robert Mzikamanda Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Malawi



Justice Rizine Mzikamanda reflected on a phrase - “the rule of life is the rule of love” he extended this idea to international law, arguing that nations must treat one another with respect, care, and shared responsibility. He affirmed the central importance of cooperation, moral values, and mutual respect in building a just global order.

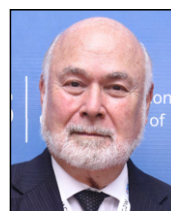
Address by Dr. Augusto López-Claros, International Economist; Former Director, World Bank Global Indicators Group; Global Governance Forum



Dr. Augusto López-Claros emphasized that institutions created in 1945 — including the UN, WHO, IMF, and World Bank — are struggling to cope with the speed and complexity of modern global challenges. He described this mismatch as a global governance gap, where outdated institutions are unable to manage accelerating risks such as climate change, financial instability, arms proliferation, and future pandemics.

Dr. Augusto López-Claros also explained that his team published a major paper in 2023 followed by a draft Second UN Charter in 2024- an annotated document aimed at modernizing global governance. He outlined three major reform proposals: expanding the UN from an organization of states only to one representing states and peoples through a UN Parliamentary Assembly; creating an Earth System Council to coordinate fragmented environmental governance; and reforming the Security Council, including introducing a veto override mechanism where a two-thirds majority of a joint General Assembly and Parliamentary Assembly could overturn a veto.

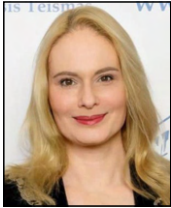
Address by Mr. Jonathan Granoff President, Global Security Institute, USA



Mr. Jonathan Granoff spoke on the historical and functional role of coalitions, noting that regional organizations and treaty-based regimes — such as nuclear-weapon-free zones — have long existed and often function effectively, even if they are not widely known. He pointed that while governance operates at many levels, today's challenges — pandemics, climate change, global finance — require cooperation beyond national borders.

Mr. Jonathan Granoff emphasized that global governance must prioritize human security rather than state security and pointed out that the UN has achieved important successes in areas such as aviation law and international commercial arbitration. However, he noted that equivalent enforcement mechanisms are lacking for environmental protection, corruption, and human rights. He offered two key recommendations: first, global institutions must explain why cooperation matters, especially for future generations; and second, every secondary school student should be educated about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to build public support for reform.

**Address by Hon. Ms Justice Goda Ambrasaite-Balyniene
Judge, Supreme Court, Lithuania**



Justice Goda Balyniene identified enforcement gaps as a major weakness in global governance. While acknowledging political constraints, she expressed strong interest in the Second UN Charter proposal and argued that reform discussions must continue despite veto-based obstacles.

Justice Goda Balyniene highlighted the role of small states and smart coalitions, noting that they can nurture good ideas until they gain universal acceptance. Drawing on the example of the Baltic states' peaceful movements, she insisted that regional coalitions can act swiftly when global institutions are stalled.

PLENARY SESSION- II

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 8:45 am to 10.30 am

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Benjamin Baak Deng
Chief Justice, Supreme Court, South Sudan**



Justice Benjamin Deng shared that despite being newly appointed, he chose to attend the conference because justice extends beyond courtrooms. He praised the students' cultural presentation and described CMS as a living example of "quality education in action."

As a professor of International Environmental Law, he critically examined Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, noting its outdated reference to "civilized" and "uncivilized" nations. He strongly advocated reform of international legal frameworks to eliminate discriminatory concepts and to ensure inclusive justice in the 21st century.

**Address by Hon. Mr Osbert R. Frederick, Speaker of the House
of Representatives, Antigua and Barbuda**



Mr. Osbert Frederick praised the discipline, values, and confidence of CMS students, stating that young people are not merely the future but the present.

He shared a lesson from his father—that instead of trying to change the entire world, one should begin by changing the small space they occupy. Using the metaphor of a bird held in a child's hand, he reminded students that their future lies in their own hands. He urged them to take climate change seriously and to act responsibly in their daily lives.

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Mederbek Satyev, Chairman, Supreme
Court, Kyrgyz Republic**



Justice Mederbek Satyev addressed the issue of judicial corruption and institutional reform. He explained that Kyrgyzstan has undertaken comprehensive judicial reforms to enhance independence, transparency, and digitalization. Judicial salaries were doubled to reduce vulnerability to corruption, and QR codes were introduced in courtrooms to allow public feedback.

Justice Mederbek Satyev also described the implementation of electronic filing systems and digital case management to minimize human interference and delays. He emphasized that continuous judicial training in ethics and human rights is essential and laid emphasis on the importance of international cooperation in strengthening global judicial integrity.

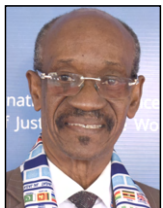
**Address by Hon. Ms Justice Efigenia Lima Clemente, Chief Justice,
Supreme Court, Angola**



Justice Efigenia Clemente spoke on the importance of continuous judicial training, institutional strengthening, and equitable justice. Speaking in her native language, the key themes focussed on transnational crime, corruption, terrorism financing, and the urgent need for stronger cross border legal cooperation.

She emphasized digital transformation, arbitration mechanisms, and professional capacity building as essential tools for a modern judiciary capable of responding to globalized crime and governance challenges.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Jean Claude Theogene, Vice President, Supreme Court, Haiti



Justice Jean Theogene spoke on criminal justice reform, institutional resilience, and national recovery through law. He emphasized that strong judicial institutions are the backbone of national stability, particularly in countries experiencing political and economic hardship.

Drawing inspiration from leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela, he highlighted the moral foundations of justice, non-violence, and resilience, stressing that sustainable recovery must be rooted in ethical governance and the rule of law.

Address by Hon. Dr. Hong Tao Tze, President, Federation of World Peace and Love (FOWPAL), USA



Hon. Dr. Hong Tao-Tze said that following World War II, the United Nations Charter was established to protect human dignity and promote global peace. He stated that despite the passage of decades, humanity continues to face serious challenges such as conflict, inequality, environmental imbalance, and social

fragmentation. He also observed that although technology has increased global connectivity, it has also contributed to division and insecurity.

He said that the world is currently at a critical juncture where the UN Charter's vision of peace must be approached with renewed moral courage and sincere conscience. Dr. Hong Tao-Tze emphasized that conscience guides ethical decision-making, transparency builds trust, and integrity ensures principled action.

True reform, according to Dr. Hong Tao-Tze, begins within the human heart and can be achieved through transparency, integrity, self-reflection, and collective responsibility.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Afrim Fidani, President, Supreme Court, Republic of North Macedonia



Justice Afrim Fidani stressed the importance of judicial independence, democratic integrity, and institutional professionalism. He affirmed that even smaller nations have a vital role to play in global justice and multilateral cooperation, and that fairness and independence are the pillars upon which public trust in the judiciary rests.

PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION- III

JUDICIAL LEADERSHIP IN THE DIGITAL AGE: CYBERCRIME, CORRUPTION, AND CONSTITUTIONAL ADAPTATION

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 10:30 am to 11:30 am

Address by Moderator : Prof. Vesselin Popovski, Professor and Vice Dean of the Law School, Executive Director of the Centre for the Study of the UN, Jindal Global University, India



The session opened with a clear articulation of why the conference exists in its present form: contemporary global challenges such as cyberattacks, pandemics, climate disasters, artificial intelligence, and transnational crime cannot be addressed through national legal systems alone. Prof. Vesselin Popovski framed the discussion by emphasizing the growing mismatch between fast moving digital risks and comparatively slow legal and judicial responses.

The discussion was positioned around the urgent need for the judiciary to adapt to cybercrime, AI driven risks, and digitally enabled corruption.

Address by Ms Lata Bavisi, President of EC-Council University (ECCU), Malaysia



Ms. Lata Bavisi began by tracing the rapid evolution of technology, from desktops to networks, mobile systems, the Internet of Things, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and now emergent agentic AI and quantum technologies. She warned that cybercrime has evolved into a sophisticated, organized, and industrial ecosystem rather than isolated criminal activity.

She stated that judicial systems and societies must urgently upskill. Cybersecurity education, she stressed, should be mandatory rather than elective. Courts, governments, and law enforcement agencies need faster response mechanisms and deeper technical understanding. Public awareness initiatives, structured training programs, scholarships, competitions, and capture the flag (CTF) platforms were highlighted as essential tools to build digital capacity.

Ms. Lata Bavisi also emphasized that corruption has undergone a digital transformation. Paper trails have moved online, making financial manipulation and abuse of power easier to conceal. As a result, courts must be equipped with new investigative tools and technical expertise to effectively adjudicate digital corruption.

Address by Dr Matthew George, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Stockholm, Sweden



Dr. Matthew George outlined SIPRI's longstanding role in maintaining authoritative, open access data on global conventional arms transfers dating back to 1950. He explained that while transparency has improved, the digital age has introduced new complications. The global information environment is now characterized by an “avalanche” of data, misinformation, and manipulated or doctored

content.

He emphasized that verification has therefore become more critical than ever. Linking this challenge to illegal arms transfers, Dr. George noted that although regulatory frameworks such as export licensing regimes and the Arms Trade Treaty exist, enforcement remains difficult. Actors increasingly exploit opaque digital channels, falsified documentation, and fragmented oversight mechanisms to circumvent controls.

Address by Mr. Prakash Gupta, Indian Foreign Service Consul General of India in Seattle



Mr. Prakash Gupta highlighted the unprecedented scale of digital activity and data creation in the modern world. Citing India's experience, he referred to hundreds of millions of digital transactions occurring daily and India's growing share of global data generation. This scale, he argued, creates serious governance, jurisdictional, and regulatory challenges.

He stated the importance of global benchmarking and cooperative rulemaking, particularly through United Nations–anchored processes, for cybercrime, data governance, and AI regulation. He pointed to India's emerging leadership in discussions on AI governance, data localization, and digital public infrastructure.

Mr. Prakash Gupta encouraged following developments in global digital rulemaking and to pursue studies in data protection law, digital regulation, and AI ethics, fields that will shape future diplomacy and governance.

Address by Hon. Justice Anand Kumar Charan Judge, Supreme Court of Suriname



Justice Anand Charan observed that criminals and corrupt actors frequently operate across borders and are often several steps ahead of law enforcement agencies. He highlighted persistent challenges such as suspects fleeing jurisdictions, gaps in national legislation, and procedural delays that weaken enforcement.

Justice Anand Charan emphasized the need for flexible international cooperation, mutual legal assistance, and effective treaties. Without such cooperation, he cautioned, laws risk becoming “tigers without teeth.” He underscored that meaningful judicial collaboration across borders is essential if legal frameworks are to translate into real accountability.

INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH STUDENTS

Student engagement led to focused and substantive exchanges. On the Gaza–Palestine conflict, panelists emphasized continued diplomacy and multilateral engagement. Regarding future cyber threats, speakers warned that subtle manipulation of decisions and systems may become more dangerous than traditional data theft, particularly when internal corruption weakens institutional resilience.

On corruption among educated or judicial elites, panelists stressed transparency measures such as asset declarations, independent oversight bodies, ethics training, and equal treatment before the law. Several speakers reaffirmed growing momentum toward the establishment of an international anticorruption court, expressing optimism that concrete progress could occur within the next 12 to 24 months.



(From left to right) Hon. Justice Anand Kumar Charan, Judge, Supreme Court of Suriname, Mr. Prakash Gupta, Indian Foreign Service, Consul General of India in Seattle, Prof. Vesselin Popovski, Professor and Vice Dean of the Law School, Executive Director of the Centre for the Study of the UN, Jindal Global University, India, Dr Matthew George, Stockholm International Peace Research and Ms Lata Bavisi, President of EC-Council University (ECCU), Malaysia Institute (SIPRI), Stockholm, Sweden in Plenary Panel Discussion.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- I B

THE STATE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Jenny Cecilia Vargas Alvarez
Superior Judge, Court of Piura, Peru



Justice Jenny Alvarez identified fragmentation—political, social, and global—as one of the most serious challenges confronting modern governance. She explained that the proliferation of political actors, weak coordination among institutions, and ineffective implementation of policies contribute to public distrust in governance systems.

She emphasized that when citizens feel unrepresented or excluded, institutional legitimacy erodes, making cooperation at both national and international levels more difficult. As remedies, she stressed the importance of visibility and protection for vulnerable populations, including migrants and stateless persons, access to documentation and essential services, civic awareness, and institutional strengthening so that political intent can translate into concrete action.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Ziki Sebastien Zahiri, Magistrate and Technical Advisor to the President, Court of Cassation
Côte d'Ivoire

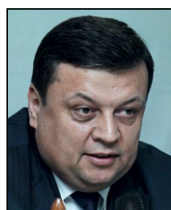


Justice Ziki Zahiri underscored the fundamental necessity of international law. He traced its origins to the aftermath of the Second World War, explaining that the creation of the United Nations was a collective response to the devastation caused by the absence of shared global rules.

He described international law as the counterpart of domestic law for states, arguing that without common rules, there can be no predictable or peaceful method for resolving disputes between nations. Justice Ziki Zahiri emphasized the principle of equality of states before international law and warned against governance systems that disproportionately favor powerful actors.

Justice Ziki Zahiri repeatedly returned to a central principle: shared rules protect both small and large states, preserve sovereignty, and are essential for maintaining global peace and stability.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Sharifzoda Inoyatullo Sharif
Judge, Supreme Court, Tajikistan



Justice Sharifzoda Sharif focused on the need for institutional reform, rule of law implementation, and judicial capacity building. He emphasized that modern threats—such as cyberattacks, information warfare, and proxy conflicts—cannot be addressed using outdated legal instruments.

He stressed that while transnational cooperation is essential, responses must be embedded within clear legal frameworks that safeguard fundamental rights while enabling effective enforcement. Judicial independence, enforcement capacity, continuous training, and technical modernization of courts and law enforcement agencies were identified as key pillars for responding to evolving global threats.

Justice Sharifzoda Sharif emphasized that law must evolve alongside technology, without compromising justice, accountability, or human rights.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

How can global governance be balanced with nationalism? Should states rely on a single international authority, or should national institutions be strengthened first?

The panelists emphasized that the issue should not be framed as a choice between the two. Strong national institutions, public trust, and respect for the rule of law remain essential foundations. However, these must be complemented by robust international legal frameworks and cooperative mechanisms. International law functions for states much like domestic law functions for citizens—without it, cross-border disputes lack neutral resolution mechanisms. The objective is harmonization: updating concepts of sovereignty to allow states to retain autonomy while fulfilling shared obligations related to human rights, health, and environmental protection.

What practical steps can students take to help stateless people?

The judges emphasized that small actions matter. Students were encouraged to raise awareness, volunteer with civil society organizations, support advocacy for documentation and access to basic services, and learn about legal and administrative pathways for restoring identity, such as birth registration drives and legal aid clinics. In the long term, students were urged to pursue careers in law, public policy, or social service to design and implement sustainable solutions to statelessness.

Why is international law necessary? Does it risk creating uniformity and erasing national uniqueness?

The panelists clarified that international law does not erase diversity or national identity. Instead, it provides shared rules that allow states to interact peacefully and predictably. Drawing on historical lessons, they noted that international legal frameworks were developed precisely to prevent domination, unilateral action, and arbitrary use of power. When properly reformed, international law protects smaller states, enforces obligations, and provides neutral forums for dispute resolution without undermining sovereignty.

How can global governance promote cooperation between countries with a history of conflict?

The judges explained that cooperation is fostered through impartial legal frameworks, neutral mediation, and multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and regional organizations. Confidence-building measures—including trade, cultural exchange, and scientific collaboration—play a critical role. Where states commit to common norms and dispute resolution mechanisms, pathways toward stability and reconciliation widen, even among former adversaries. Transparency, enforcement, and credible third-party oversight were highlighted as essential elements.

How should states respond to proxy cyber warfare when attackers deny involvement?

The panelists advised building both technical and legal capacity for cyber attribution, strengthening domestic cyber laws, and developing international norms governing state conduct in cyberspace. Enhanced cooperation in digital evidence sharing and mutual legal assistance was emphasized. Given the challenges of attribution, a combination of diplomatic engagement, sanctions based on credible technical findings, and multinational investigative coalitions can act as deterrents. At the same time, responses must remain grounded in law and due process to protect civil liberties.

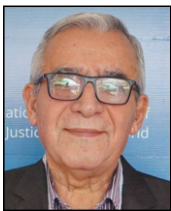
PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- II B

MULTILATERALISM AND THE ROLE OF MIDDLE POWERS

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Nabil Sari, Former President Judge, Court of Cassation, Lebanon



Justice Nabil Sari focussing on legal tools for environmental protection. He shared his experience in contributing to the creation of Environmental Public Prosecution laws in Lebanon, emphasizing that environmental justice requires not only legislation but consistent, transparent, and impartial enforcement.

He also urged students to pay attention to practical legal reforms that protect biodiversity, hold polluters accountable, and mandate restoration of environmental damage. His remarks highlighted that middle powers can lead by example through strong domestic environmental governance aligned with international commitments.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Bamassa Sissoko Judge, Supreme Court, Mali



Justice Bamassa Sissoko reflected on Mali's experience with insecurity since 2012, including the limitations faced during the deployment of MINUSMA, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. He explained that reliance on distant global powers often proves insufficient during prolonged security crises.

His central message was that middle powers and regional coalitions must assume responsibility for resilience and security when international support weakens. Structural challenges such as weak institutions, vast territories, local insurgencies, and limited mission mandates underscored the need for regionally driven solutions supported—but not replaced—by global actors.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng, Judge, Criminal Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Costa Rica



Justice Rosa Acon emphasized that regional courts and sector-specific legal regimes strengthen sovereignty rather than undermine it. Drawing on examples such as the InterAmerican Court of Human Rights, environmental courts, and extradition frameworks, she explained that pooling legal protection allows states to secure rights and remedies they could not guarantee independently.

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She appealed directly to students, stressing that global challenges demand globally minded citizens who understand cooperation as a source of collective strength. Middle powers, she argued, are uniquely positioned to uphold legal order by reinforcing regional institutions and norms.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What advice would you give future generations regarding the relationship between middle powers and sovereignty?

The panelists emphasized the principle of harmonizing—not erasing—sovereignty. Sovereignty remains fundamental, but it must coexist with cooperative rules that promote peace, security, and human rights. Students were encouraged to support judicial cooperation, regional treaties, and multilateral arrangements that allow states to address cross-border challenges such as climate change, cybercrime, and migration, while preserving legitimate national interests.

What challenges has Mali faced in combating terrorism, and why did MINUSMA struggle to stabilize the situation?

Justice Bamassa Sissoko, explained that Mali's 2012 crisis created deep and prolonged insecurity. While MINUSMA initially provided international assistance, structural issues—including weak state institutions, vast and difficult terrain, local insurgencies, and limitations in mandate and coordination—restricted its effectiveness. The key lesson was that external or military missions alone are insufficient; long-term stability requires strong institutions, regional cooperation, and durable political solutions.

How can multilateralism help address digital crimes such as data breaches, cyberbullying, and online fraud that cannot be controlled by physical borders?

The panelists stressed that cybercrime is inherently transnational. Effective responses require:

1. Updated multilateral legal frameworks and treaties to facilitate mutual legal assistance and evidence sharing,

2. Faster and harmonized procedures for obtaining digital evidence across jurisdictions,
3. Clear agreements with private digital platforms to provide data upon lawful judicial request, and
4. Capacity building for police, prosecutors, and courts, particularly in resource-constrained countries.

They cautioned that progress is often slow and depends on political commitment, but emphasized that clearer rules and cooperation are essential to prevent evidence loss and impunity.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- III B

COMBATING GRAND CORRUPTION & CYBERCRIME

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Miguel Ernesto Fernandez Calvo, Judge, Superior Criminal Court, Supreme Court, Costa Rica



Justice Miguel Calvo opened the discussion by highlighting the tension between speed and fairness. He noted that digital crimes and grand corruption demand swift action, yet reforms must remain evidence based, transparent, and firmly rooted in due process.

He referred to Costa Rica's constitutional protections and data protection frameworks, as well as comparative privacy jurisprudence, to illustrate how states can balance security imperatives with fundamental rights. Justice Miguel Calvo recommendations included strengthening cybercrime laws grounded in human rights, reinforcing anticorruption frameworks through transparency and civic participation, ensuring robust judicial oversight to prevent abuse of expanded powers, and investing in public education and ethical training as long term resilience tools.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Marie Joceline Cazimir Judge, Supreme Court, Haiti



Justice Marie Cazimir mapped the industrial scale of transnational crime, including human trafficking, illicit financial flows, and illegal exploitation of natural resources. She warned that weak institutions, porous borders, and entrenched corruption create environments in which criminal networks flourish.

She emphasized the need for improved monitoring of financial flows, stronger regional cooperation, and modernized legal frameworks that target the entire criminal chain—from production and transit to laundering and integration of illicit proceeds into formal economies.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Alejandra Marina Orbelli Surrogate Justice, Supreme Court and Judge, Court of Appeals, Mendoza Province, Argentina



Justice Alejandra Orbelli highlighted the double edged nature of technology. While digital tools enhance education, civic participation, and access to information, they also enable cyberbullying, misinformation, online exploitation, and digital harm—particularly affecting children and adolescents.

Justice Alejandra Orbelli stressed the importance of digital literacy, school level prevention programs, and legal frameworks that protect young users while promoting responsible digital citizenship. Her remarks underscored the judiciary's role in safeguarding vulnerable populations in rapidly evolving digital environments.

Hon. Mr Justice John Kamane Numapo, Judge, National and Supreme Court, Papua New Guinea



Justice John Numapo presented concrete institutional responses adopted in Papua New Guinea to combat corruption. He discussed the establishment of an Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), unexplained wealth provisions, proceeds of crime legislation, leadership tribunals, and criminal sanctions accompanied by asset forfeiture.

He emphasized that while legal tools are essential, they are ineffective without political will, institutional integrity, and honest public servants. Sustainable anti-corruption efforts depend on enforcement, independence, and public trust in institutions.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Since countries interpret privacy and digital security differently, should the international community adopt a common baseline for digital rights?

The panelists agreed that the answer is yes—but with sensitivity. Given the borderless nature of cybercrime, a common baseline for digital rights—such as privacy, data protection, due process, and access to remedies—would significantly enhance investigations,

mutual legal assistance, and victim protection. They emphasized that such a baseline should represent minimum global standards, not a one size fits all model. Regional instruments and multilateral treaties, including updated frameworks similar to the Budapest Convention, were identified as practical pathways. Capacity building is essential to ensure that lower resource states can comply without compromising sovereignty, and strong judicial oversight must prevent misuse of cyber laws for repression.

In corruption cases involving high level public officials, how can the judiciary ensure transparency without compromising due process, media neutrality, or the presumption of innocence?

The panelists emphasized the need for robust institutions, clear procedures, and calibrated transparency. Measures discussed included independent anticorruption agencies with prosecutorial autonomy, specialized or leadership tribunals for public officeholders, statutory safeguards balancing public disclosure with defendants' rights, and carefully managed public communication to avoid trial by media. Strong whistleblower and witness protection mechanisms, transparent asset recovery processes such as unexplained wealth laws, and strict adherence to evidentiary standards were highlighted as essential. In politically polarized contexts, international monitoring and technical assistance from multilateral bodies can further support fairness and public confidence.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- IV B

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR CLIMATE AND HEALTH CRISES

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm

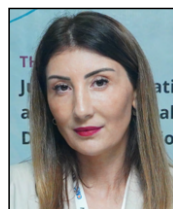
Address by Hon. Mr Justice Kyaw Kyaw, Judge, High Court, Yangon Region, Myanmar



Justice Kyaw Kyaw described the judiciary as a frontline guardian of both ecological and economic security. He outlined Myanmar's Environmental Conservation Law, 2012, constitutional duties to protect the environment, and the range of judicial remedies available in environmental and climate-related litigation.

These remedies include injunctive relief, declaratory orders, restorative measures such as reforestation, compensatory damages, and criminal sanctions for serious environmental harm. He emphasised that courts must interpret environmental and economic laws in a manner that promotes sustainable development, deters illegal logging and mining, and prevents long-term economic loss through timely and effective remedies.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Tamar Oqropiridze, Judge, Supreme Court, Georgia



Justice Tamar Oqropiridze framed climate change and pandemics as legal problems that transcend national borders. She observed that existing international instruments—such as the International Health Regulations and the Paris Agreement—provide valuable frameworks but lack robust enforcement mechanisms.

As a result, courts increasingly serve as the last resort for citizens bringing claims based on constitutional rights to life, health, dignity, and a clean environment. She raised the critical question of whether an International Environmental Court, or stronger binding international instruments, are now required to transform voluntary commitments into enforceable obligations.

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Oscar Enrique Cruz Conejo
Superior Judge, Cartago Province, Costa Rica**



Justice Oscar Conejo illustrated how constitutional courts can influence public policy by enforcing transparency, access to information, and preventive justice. He emphasized that judicial intervention should not only respond to harm after it occurs but also prevent catastrophe through early oversight.

He explained how timely judicial action builds public trust, supports science-driven policymaking, and enhances the credibility of regulatory frameworks for both citizens and investors. Courts, he argued, play a crucial preventive and corrective role in environmental and public health governance.

**Address by Hon. Ms Justice Melicia Aurea Brito Mallqui
Judge, Superior Court of Justice, Ancash, Peru**



Justice Melicia Mallqui reflected on how the COVID-19 pandemic exposed profound gaps in international health law, including delayed reporting, fragmented national responses, and insufficient mechanisms for vaccine equity and data sharing.

She emphasized the urgent need for binding international norms, institutional capacity-building, and effective coordination mechanisms. She also noted the increasing reliance on courts by individuals and communities when political and administrative systems fail to deliver timely and equitable responses during health emergencies.

**Address by Prof. (Dr) Shailendra K. Saxena, Vice Dean, Professor &
Head, Centre for Advanced Research, King George's Medical
University, Lucknow, India**



Dr Shailendra Saxena connected legal discussions with public health practice. He urged the international community to move beyond 20th-century legal frameworks and adopt science-driven norms emphasising rapid reporting, surveillance, equitable vaccine access, and universal healthcare.

He proposed the development of an International One Health Code, integrating human, animal, and environmental health. He argued that specialised international instruments, rapid-response coalitions, scientific platforms, and strong judicial backing are essential to convert legal obligations into effective, real-world outcomes.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

How can courts support national efforts to manage health emergencies? What legal challenges arise when passing health-related laws? Is an international environmental or One Health court likely to emerge?

The panellists identified three core judicial roles. First, courts interpret constitutions and statutes to create enforceable duties, such as recognising rights to health and a healthy environment. Second, courts provide remedies and injunctions compelling governments or private actors to act, including preventive

measures and resource allocation. Third, courts function as accountability mechanisms that enhance compliance and public trust.

Legal challenges include balancing emergency public health powers with civil liberties, managing scientific uncertainty in lawmaking, and ensuring adequate funding and institutional capacity. On the possibility of an international environmental or One Health Court, the panel expressed cautious support, noting that while such a body could address enforcement gaps, its success would depend on political will, treaty design, and complementary monitoring and technical institutions.

International health law lacks penalties for delayed outbreak reporting or data manipulation. What enforcement mechanisms could ensure transparency without violating sovereignty?

The panellists agreed that the core issue is not the absence of law alone, but the reluctance to share information. They proposed a combination of mechanisms: treaty-based reporting obligations with graduated incentives and penalties, independent verification systems and transparent reporting dashboards, conditional access to international funding and technical assistance, and rapid-response coalitions that support and publicly assess transparency.

Several speakers advocated institutional designs where scientific obligations—such as timely data reporting and genomic sequencing—are monitored by independent technical bodies, with sanctions calibrated to encourage cooperation rather than discourage disclosure.

Given rapid global change, should legal systems return to traditional principles or adopt entirely new approaches to manage climate and health crises?

The panel's consensus was unequivocal: both are necessary. Fundamental legal principles—human rights, rule of law, and due process—remain essential and must be preserved. Simultaneously, legal systems must innovate through transnational, science-based binding obligations, expedited procedures for emergency relief, cross-border evidence-sharing protocols, and specialised institutions such as international environmental or One Health regimes. Preserving legal legitimacy while modernising institutional design and enforcement pathways was identified as the way forward.



▶ CMS Students presenting a dance before delegates.

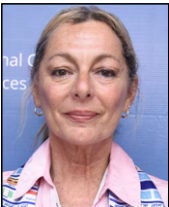
PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- V B

JUDICIAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Jaquelina Ana Balangione, Congresswoman in Charge of Judicial Affairs, Argentina



Justice Jaquelina Balangione opened the discussion by underscoring the central importance of peaceful conflict resolution. She explained that just as disputes between individuals are best resolved through communication, understanding, and compromise, disputes between states must rely on negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and adjudication rather than force.

She highlighted the role of international judicial bodies, including the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, in maintaining global order and accountability. Justice Jaquelina Balangione also drew attention to the Brasilia Rules, a legal framework developed by IberoAmerican countries to ensure effective access to justice for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, migrants, and other marginalized communities.

Address by Mr Justice Afrim Fidani, President, Supreme Court, Republic of North Macedonia



Justice Afrim Fidani reflected on how judicial cooperation builds trust between legal systems across borders. He shared personal insights on the ethical responsibility of judges to uphold fairness and integrity so that citizens—particularly young people—retain confidence in judicial institutions.

He emphasized that judicial cooperation is not a one-time act but a continuous process requiring openness, communication, professional exchange, and shared judicial values. Such cooperation, he noted, strengthens both domestic justice systems and the broader international legal order.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Roberto Alfredo Conti, Judge, Criminal Court, Argentina



Justice Roberto Conti shared how strengthening international courts can democratize justice. He explained that international judicial institutions become truly effective only when their decisions are widely respected and consistently implemented by states.

He highlighted transparency, specialization, and adherence to constitutional limits as key factors in building global trust. Justice Conti also addressed the challenges posed by emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence. While acknowledging that technology can assist in dispute resolution and case management, he cautioned that AI lacks the reliability, accountability, and ethical judgment necessary to replace human decision-making.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

In a rapidly evolving world, what role do emerging technologies—such as artificial intelligence, digital evidence standards, and online dispute resolution—play in shaping next-generation UN-aligned frameworks?

Justice Roberto Conti, explained that technology is already reshaping how disputes are investigated and resolved. Digital evidence, virtual hearings, and online arbitration have made cross-border cooperation faster and more accessible. However, he emphasized that artificial intelligence cannot yet be considered fully reliable, as its processes are often opaque and evolve too rapidly for consistent legal verification. For this reason, next-generation UN-aligned frameworks must integrate technological tools while anchoring decision-making in human judgment, judicial oversight, and internationally accepted legal standards. Technology should enhance efficiency, but never replace the values that safeguard justice.

In an era where disputes transcend borders, how can judiciaries collectively create a more coherent and effective international dispute resolution system capable of addressing modern conflicts?

Justice Afrim Fidani responded that coherence in international dispute resolution depends on dialogue, transparency, and mutual trust among courts. When judiciaries share best practices, exchange expertise, and adopt compatible legal standards, a more effective system naturally emerges. He stressed that international courts must function in partnership with national courts, not above them. Judicial training, exchange programs, and consistent application of international law were identified as essential tools. Ultimately, he emphasized that global coherence is achieved when states choose cooperation over isolation and commit to predictable, fair legal processes.

What reforms are needed within the United Nations to ensure that its dispute resolution mechanisms remain effective, especially given the veto powers held by certain states?

It was acknowledged that while the United Nations remains indispensable, institutional reform is necessary to reduce political paralysis and enhance legitimacy. Suggestions included revisiting veto powers, strengthening the independence and authority of international courts, and expanding judicial mechanisms that are insulated from political pressure. It was emphasized that smaller and developing states rely heavily on multilateral institutions for protection, and reforms must ensure fairness and equality for all nations—not only those with significant geopolitical influence. Judicial cooperation, they concluded, remains one of the most effective safeguards against unilateral action by powerful states.

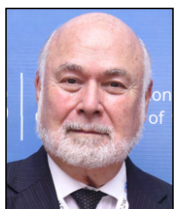
PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- VI B

FRAMEWORKS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GLOBAL COMMONS AND OUTER SPACE

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm

Address by Mr. Jonathan Granoff, President, Global Security Institute, USA



Mr. Jonathan Granoff delivered a deeply insightful address exploring the legal, ethical, and philosophical dimensions of outer space governance. He urged students to engage directly with original international treaties rather than relying solely on media interpretations, emphasizing the importance of informed and critical understanding. While explaining the

Outer Space Treaty of 1967, he outlined its core principles, including the peaceful use of outer space, the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction in orbit, and the rejection of national sovereignty claims over celestial bodies. At the same time, he highlighted the treaty's limitations, particularly the absence of strong enforcement mechanisms and the lack of a comprehensive prohibition on all weapons in space.

Mr. Jonathan Granoff further compared the Outer Space Treaty with the Law of the Seas Treaty, pointing out that while the oceans are defined as the “common heritage of mankind,” outer space is described as the “province of all mankind,” a comparatively less precise formulation. He cautioned that in the absence of clearly defined legal responsibility, outer space risks being dominated by the most powerful actors. Addressing the issue of space debris, he drew attention to its long-term dangers and strongly warned against the militarisation of space, stating that an arms race beyond Earth would pose a serious threat to global security.

Drawing upon philosophical traditions, including references to the Upanishads, Mr. Jonathan Granoff emphasized that peace originates in the human mind and heart. He stressed that the laws governing outer space must reflect humanity's shared destiny and collective moral responsibility. He concluded his address by encouraging students to listen respectfully to diverse viewpoints and to actively support international cooperation in confronting global challenges.

Address by Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, Astronaut, ISRO, India



Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla commended the students for engaging with complex issues such as space law at an early stage of their education. He explained the challenges involved in creating fair and inclusive global frameworks for space governance, particularly in light of the vast differences in technological and economic capabilities among nations. Highlighting India's

significant achievements in space exploration, he referred to successful lunar and Mars missions, climate-monitoring satellites, and the country's upcoming human spaceflight and space station initiatives.

Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla further emphasized that space exploration is inherently multidisciplinary, requiring the collective expertise of engineers, scientists, doctors, lawyers, policymakers, and other specialists. He drew attention to the growing threat posed by space debris and explained the concept of the Kessler Syndrome, in which cascading collisions could render certain orbital regions unusable. Sharing insights from his experience as an astronaut, he described the “overview effect”—a profound realization in which Earth appears as a single, borderless, and fragile home—underscoring the need for unity, responsibility, and sustainable practices in the exploration and governance of outer space.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

How can we protect outer space as a shared global domain when nations and private companies are increasingly competing for control and resources?

The panel responded that international law, particularly the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, governs outer space and clearly states that it cannot be claimed by any nation and must be used for peaceful purposes. While the treaty lays down essential principles, the speakers acknowledged its limitations in enforcement. They emphasized that protecting outer space requires collective responsibility, ethical conduct, and sustained international cooperation rather than unilateral action.

How does the growing problem of space debris threaten current and future space missions?

The speakers explained that space debris is one of the most serious challenges facing space exploration today. Debris generated from satellite collisions and anti-satellite weapons tests remains in orbit for long periods and travels at extremely high speeds, making even small fragments dangerous. If left unaddressed, this accumulation could severely restrict or even halt future space activities.

Are existing space laws adequate to deal with modern technological advancements and commercial space activities?

In response, the panel clarified that current space laws were framed during an era when only a few nations engaged in space exploration. Although these laws establish important guiding principles, they do not sufficiently address issues such as private satellite constellations, commercial launches, and environmental impacts. The speakers stressed the urgent need to update legal frameworks while preserving the core values of peaceful cooperation.

What are the risks of militarisation and weapons testing in outer space?

The panel stated that the militarisation of outer space poses a serious threat to global security. While the Outer Space Treaty prohibits weapons of mass destruction in space, it does not ban all forms of weapons. Anti-satellite tests were strongly criticized for creating long-lasting debris and increasing the likelihood of conflict, potentially turning space into a zone of confrontation rather than cooperation.

Why are ethics and philosophical values important in the governance of outer space?

The speakers emphasized that legal frameworks alone are insufficient without ethical understanding. Drawing from

philosophical traditions, including references to the Upanishads, they highlighted that peace originates in the human mind and heart. Ethical values must guide space governance to ensure responsibility, unity, and long-term stewardship of outer space for future generations.

What role can students and young people play in shaping the future of space governance?

The panel affirmed that students play a vital role as future leaders and decision-makers. They emphasized that conferences such as this provide a platform for student voices to be heard. Students were encouraged to study original treaties, think critically, listen to diverse perspectives, and actively contribute to discussions on global responsibility and peace.

PARALLEL SESSION: ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm

Address by Moderator: Dr Augusto López-Claros, International Economist; Former Professor, University of Chile; Former Director, World Bank's Global Indicators Group, Spain & Executive Director of the Global Governance Forum



Dr Augusto Claros, who framed the discussion around the judiciary's role in confronting the complex political, economic, and technological challenges of the 21st century highlighted the urgency of modernising multilateral institutions and underscored the relevance of the two invited speakers in addressing contemporary global realities through law, governance, and justice.

**Address by Hon. Justice Dr Dr h.c. Adel Omar Sherif
First Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Constitutional Court, Egypt**



Justice Adel Omar Sherif spoke on the "Challenges of the 21st Century," calling upon judges, governments, and civil society to act with responsibility and foresight. He described the core duties of judges as listening carefully, thinking deeply, and deciding fairly, stressing that these principles remain constant even as societies and technologies evolve.

He outlined major pressures facing courts worldwide, including mounting case backlogs, limited judicial capacity, and rapidly advancing technologies such as cybercrime, artificial intelligence, and data misuse that often outpace existing legal frameworks. Justice Adel Omar Sherif emphasized that judicial independence and personal integrity are indispensable, warning that political pressure, misinformation, and corruption pose serious threats to the rule of law.

Turning to education and values, he identified five essential human values that sustain justice—integrity, empathy, courage, curiosity, and respect— and insisted that these must be nurtured from a young age.

**Address by Hon. Ms Justice Roydah M. C. Kaoma
Judge, Supreme Court, Zambia**



Justice Roydah Kaoma spoke on the theme of Gender Equality, Empowerment of Women for Social Equality and Social Justice, presenting Zambia's practical and policy driven approach to advancing women's rights. She explained how Zambia has domesticated international conventions such as CEDAW through national legislation, including the Gender Equity and Equality Act and laws addressing gender-based

violence.

She described institutional mechanisms such as the Gender Division within Zambia's Cabinet, which coordinates policy implementation, data collection, and public awareness campaigns. Justice Roydah Kaoma highlighted key programmes aimed at empowering women and girls through education, economic support, and community-based interventions, while also stressing the importance of free education and lifelong learning.

At the same time, she candidly acknowledged ongoing challenges, including gaps in implementation, limited data systems, insufficient specialised training for judicial officers, and persistent social issues such as child marriage and school dropouts due to early pregnancy. She called for stronger institutions, updated legal frameworks, and climate-sensitive policies that recognise women as both vulnerable stakeholders and powerful agents of change.

PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION- IV

CLIMATE JUSTICE AND PLANETARY STEWARDSHIP

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 1:45 pm to 3:00 pm

Address by Moderator: Dr. Joshua Lincoln, Senior Fellow, Centre for International Law and Governance, Fletcher School, Tufts University, USA



Dr. Joshua Lincoln emphasized that the role of the modern judiciary has expanded beyond traditional civil and property disputes. He described courts today as trustees of planetary welfare, responsible for safeguarding environmental justice, global commons, and the rights of future generations. He highlighted that climate change, deep sea exploration, and outer space governance are interconnected global challenges that no single discipline can solve alone, underscoring the necessity of interdisciplinary and international cooperation.

Address by Chief Guest: Dr. Jitendra Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Science & Technology; Earth Sciences; PMO; Department of Space; Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India



Dr. Jitendra Singh addressed the panel by linking climate change with a broader spectrum of global crises, including pandemics, cyber threats, melting glaciers, and ocean degradation. He outlined India's future-oriented initiatives such as the Deep Ocean Mission, space debris monitoring systems, quantum mission, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity frameworks. He highlighted India's healthcare advancements, including the development of the DNA based COVID vaccine and the HPV vaccine, and spoke about the rapid expansion of India's biotechnology and space sectors driven by policy reforms and private sector participation. Dr. Jitendra Singh stressed the principle of intergenerational justice, stating that judicial decisions must protect not only present populations but also unborn generations, concluding that judges today must act as guardians of humanity and the planet.

Address by Mr. Inderjit Singh, IAS, Special Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh; Director, Non Conventional & Renewable Energy Development Agency; Managing Director, UP Renewable and EV Infrastructure Ltd.



Mr. Inderjit Singh highlighted the rapid growth of rooftop solar installations across the state, transforming citizens into both consumers and producers of electricity. He spoke about Uttar Pradesh's national leadership in compressed biogas production, utilizing agricultural waste, cow dung, and sugarcane byproducts. He also highlighted the future potential of green hydrogen, produced using solar energy and treated sewage water, and emphasized the rising adoption of electric vehicles, particularly two-wheelers and three-wheelers.

Mr. Inderjit Singh stressed that EV charging infrastructure must be powered by renewable energy and encouraged students to view renewable energy as one of the most promising career paths of the future.

Address by Hon. Mr. Justice Gaolapelwe Gee Ketlogetswe, Chief Justice, High Court of Botswana



Justice Gaolapelwe Ketlogetswe focused on the concept of climate justice, stating that climate change is not merely an environmental or legal issue but a profound human rights and survival challenge. He emphasized that nations in the Global South suffer disproportionately despite contributing least to global emissions. Referring to international principles and agreements such as the Paris Agreement, he explained that while global commitments exist, enforcement mechanisms remain weak. He also addressed international space law, underscoring that outer space cannot be claimed by any nation and must remain a peaceful global commons.

Address by Hon. Mr. Justice Michael Musonda, Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Zambia



Justice Michael Musonda highlighted that the Earth is a shared home for all humanity and that human activity poses the greatest threat to its survival. He explained how climate-induced droughts have severely impacted hydroelectric power generation, forcing communities to rely on charcoal, leading to deforestation and environmental degradation. He acknowledged that while environmental laws exist, enforcement remains weak due to poverty and survival pressures. He stressed that climate change impacts are global in nature and can only be addressed through international cooperation and shared responsibility.

Address by Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, Astronaut, ISRO, India



Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla offered a unique perspective on space exploration. He described how viewing Earth from space removes visible borders and reveals the planet's fragility, creating a deep moral responsibility to protect it. He warned about the escalating threat of space debris, including thousands of satellites and millions of high-speed particles that endanger future missions. He emphasized that scientific advancement alone is insufficient and must be guided by ethics, moral responsibility, and global cooperation.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- I C

THE STATE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Jorge Isaac Benavides Ordonez
Judge, Constitutional Court, Ecuador



Justice **Jorge Ordonez** focused on the relationship between constitutional law and international law, emphasizing that the two must function in harmony rather than in conflict. Also, he explained that constitutional frameworks should enable states to uphold international obligations while safeguarding domestic democratic values.

Justice Jorge Ordonez highlighted his country's strong emphasis on environmental protection as an example of how international norms can be embedded within national constitutional priorities stressing that modern constitutionalism requires limits on public power, protection of fundamental rights, and strong institutional mechanisms that allow courts to apply both domestic and international legal standards.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Abdoubaki Adam Bongle
Judge, High Court, Benin



Justice **Abdoubaki Bongle** addressed governance challenges faced by developing countries, particularly in the context of rapid technological advancement and political change. He noted that while digitization and artificial intelligence offer opportunities for improving governance, they can also increase opacity and state control if not accompanied by strong safeguards.

Justice Abdoubaki Bongle emphasized that good governance depends on judicial independence, transparency, and institutional accountability. Excessive interference by the state in judicial functioning, he cautioned, undermines public trust and deters sustainable investment. Justice Abdoubaki Bongle advocated reforms that strengthen the rule of law and ensure that technological progress supports, rather than weakens, democratic governance.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Alejandra Marina Orbelli,
Surrogate Justice, Supreme Court and Judge, Court of Appeals,
Mendoza Province, Argentina



Justice **Alejandra Orbelli** spoke engagingly on global governance, multilateralism, and the importance of cooperative frameworks explaining international law as a shared system of rules agreed upon by states to manage global challenges collectively. While acknowledging that large multilateral institutions are essential, she noted that they often struggle to respond swiftly to fast-evolving global crises.

She highlighted the growing relevance of cooperative approaches among states and institutions to address issues such as climate change, development, and technological transformation. Emphasizing inclusivity, she underlined that collaborative initiatives must remain aligned with international law and avoid exclusionary practices.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Question to Hon. Mr Justice Jorge Isaac Benavides Ordóñez: How can constitutional law meaningfully align with international law without sacrificing national democratic choices?

Justice Jorge Ordonez explained that harmonization between constitutional law and international law is not a zero-sum choice. Constitutions can incorporate international commitments through democratic processes, and domestic courts can interpret fundamental rights in light of binding international obligations. He emphasized transparency, public debate, and judicial review as key mechanisms to ensure that international commitments remain democratically legitimate. Using environmental protection as an example, he showed how constitutional law can reflect national priorities while giving effect to international norms.

Question to Hon. Mr Justice Abdoubaki Adam Bongle: The United Nations Security Council's veto power can block collective global action. Do you believe reform of the UN Charter is necessary, and if so, how can it be achieved?

Justice Abdoubaki Bongle acknowledged that reform of the UN Charter is institutionally important but politically complex. He noted that the veto power has structural consequences that sometimes prevent timely and effective global responses. While formal Charter reform requires broad political consensus and is difficult to achieve, he suggested incremental approaches such as voluntary restraint on veto use, improved working methods of the Security Council, strengthened regional arrangements, and UN-supported cooperative mechanisms. He stressed that global legitimacy improves when states share responsibility rather than rely on veto politics.

Question to Hon. Ms Justice Alejandra Marina Orbelli: How can financially weak or severely underdeveloped countries meaningfully participate in and benefit from global governance initiatives?

Justice Alejandra Orbelli responded that meaningful participation requires designing initiatives that lower entry barriers for resource-constrained countries. She emphasized the importance of capacity-building measures such as financial support, technical assistance, technology transfer, and training. Inclusive global initiatives should incorporate shared governance structures and deliver measurable benefits. She also highlighted the value of South-South cooperation and partnerships with multilateral institutions and civil society to ensure that weaker states are not excluded from global decision-making processes.

Question to Hon. Ms Justice Alejandra Marina Orbelli: What role should international organizations play in protecting nations that prioritize non-militarized approaches to security?

Justice Alejandra Orbelli explained that states pursuing non-militarized paths to security rely heavily on international law and multilateral cooperation. She emphasized the responsibility of global and regional organizations to strengthen preventive diplomacy, conflict mediation, humanitarian support, and rule-of-law mechanisms. She also highlighted the importance of clear dispute-resolution frameworks and sustained international political will to protect and support such nations.

To the Panel: Smart coalitions can enhance cooperation but may also fragment global governance. What safeguards are needed to ensure accountability and alignment with international law?

The panelists agreed that accountability and inclusivity must guide all cooperative governance efforts. Justice Alejandra Orbelli emphasized transparency, openness to broader participation, and consistency with international legal norms. Justice Abdou Bongle added that such initiatives should complement, not replace, multilateral institutions like the United Nations. The panel identified clear mandates, measurable outcomes, reporting mechanisms, independent oversight, and opportunities for expanded membership as essential safeguards to ensure that cooperative efforts strengthen rather than fragment global governance.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- II C

MULTILATERALISM AND THE ROLE OF MIDDLE POWERS

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Nabil Sari, Former President Judge, Court of Cassation, Lebanon



Justice Nabil Sari expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to participate in the conference and paid tribute to the late Dr Jagdish Gandhi, acknowledging his lifelong commitment to peace, unity, and global harmony. Justice Nabil Sari shared his experience in shaping and implementing Lebanon's Environmental Public Prosecution Law.

He pointed up that the law empowered the judiciary to prosecute environmental crimes more effectively. Among his landmark judicial interventions was a ruling requiring individuals responsible for illegal deforestation to bear the cost of replanting ten times the number of trees destroyed. This approach, he emphasized, reflected restorative justice and accountability rather than symbolic punishment.

Justice Nabil Sari urged states to enforce environmental laws transparently, promote sustainable development, expand protected ecological zones, reduce carbon emissions, and encourage green technologies stressing that environmental protection is inseparable from global justice and human survival.



Hon. Mr Rajnath Singh, Union Minister of Defence, Government of India, presenting the Mother Teresa Award to Hon. Ms Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng, Judge, Criminal Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Costa Rica.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Bamassa Sissoko Judge, Supreme Court, Mali



Justice Bamassa Sissoko described the profound instability Mali has faced since 2012. Terrorism, armed insurgencies, and insecurity have severely impacted the country's social, political, and legal structures. He referred to the establishment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), which aimed to restore peace and stability.

Despite these efforts, Justice Bamassa Sissoko explained, the mission faced limitations due to the complex nature of terrorism, insufficient coordination, and inadequate global support. Mali's experience, he emphasized, demonstrates a fundamental reality: no country can depend solely on global superpowers to resolve internal crises.

Instead, Justice Bamassa Sissoko stressed the importance of regional solidarity, judicial cooperation, and partnerships among middle powers. He expressed appreciation for India's engagement in Mali, including the presence of Indian industries such as Mahindra, which symbolize meaningful and constructive international cooperation.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng Judge, Criminal Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Costa Rica



Justice Rosa Acon emphasized that contemporary challenges— including climate change, cybercrime, terrorism, human trafficking, and environmental degradation— transcend national borders and require collective legal responses, highlighting the role of regional judicial mechanisms, such as the Inter-

American Court of Human Rights, the European Court of Human Rights, and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, which allow individuals, not just states, to seek justice.

Drawing from Costa Rica's experience, she explained how the country strengthened its legal framework through constitutional reforms, establishment of environmental courts, and permitting extradition in cases involving drug trafficking and terrorism. She stressed that sovereignty must never become a shield for criminals, but should serve to protect human dignity and justice.

**Address by H.E. Dr Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili
Former Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho**



He explained that Lesotho, a fully sovereign nation geographically enclosed within South Africa, relies heavily on international cooperation for its security and development.

For small and landlocked states, he emphasized, multilateralism is not optional—it is essential for survival. Membership in regional and international organizations such as SADC, the African Union, and the United Nations provides protection against geopolitical vulnerabilities and ensures a voice in global decision making.

Dr Pakalitha Mosisili concluded with a powerful message to students: you are never too young to lead, and you are never too old to learn. His remarks bridged political experience with youthful aspiration, reinforcing the importance of inclusive global leadership.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Question to Hon. Ms Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng: What message would you give to future generations regarding middle powers and sovereignty?

Justice Rosa Acon explained that while sovereignty remains an important historical principle, modern realities require nations to

harmonize sovereignty with global cooperation. Challenges such as terrorism, climate change, and digital crime demand shared responsibility. Sovereignty should not isolate nations but evolve to support peace, human rights, and judicial collaboration. Middle powers play a vital role by balancing national independence with international cooperation.

Question to Hon. Mr Justice Bamassa Sissoko: What challenges does Mali face due to terrorism, and how do you hope to overcome them?

Justice Bamassa Sissoko described Mali's prolonged crisis since 2012, marked by violent extremism and insecurity. Despite international assistance, terrorist threats persist. He emphasized that long-term solutions lie in regional unity, strengthened governance, judicial resilience, and solidarity among middle powers, rather than reliance on global superpowers alone.

Question to Hon. Mr Justice Bamassa Sissoko: Could you elaborate on the MINUSMA mission and explain why it was ultimately unsuccessful?

Justice Bamassa Sissoko explained that MINUSMA was a UN peacekeeping mission intended to stabilize Mali. Its limitations stemmed from the highly mobile nature of terrorist groups, political complexities, coordination challenges, and structural constraints of peacekeeping operations in active conflict zones. He stressed that terrorism cannot be defeated solely through foreign intervention—it requires strong local leadership and regional cooperation.

Question to Hon. Ms Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng: How can multilateralism help address rising digital crimes such as cyberbullying, data breaches, and online fraud?

Justice Rosa Acon explained that digital crimes are particularly difficult to address because evidence and perpetrators often span multiple jurisdictions. Physical borders cannot contain cybercrime. Only multilateral cooperation—through shared treaties, faster judicial processes, coordinated investigations, and collaboration with private entities—can effectively combat such crimes. She emphasized the need for stronger global cyber frameworks despite the slow pace of international consensus.



(Left to right) Address by Hon. Ms Justice Rosa Maria Acon Ng, Judge, Criminal Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, Costa Rica, Address by Hon. Mr Justice Bamassa Sissoko, Judge, Supreme Court, Mali and Address by Hon. Mr Justice Nabil Sari, Former President Judge, Court of Cassation, Lebanon addressing the students during the parallel session.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- III C

COMBATING GRAND CORRUPTION AND CYBERCRIME

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Miguel Ernesto Fernandez Calvo, Judge, Superior Criminal Court, Supreme Court, Costa Rica



Justice Miguel Calvo alluded to the widening gap between rapid technological advancement and the comparatively slower evolution of legal systems. He observed that technology often advances faster than law, enabling cybercrime and corruption to spread across borders with unprecedented speed. The challenge for modern judiciaries is to respond effectively without compromising due process, constitutional guarantees, and human dignity.

Justice Miguel Calvo highlighted their shared commitment to democratic values, constitutionalism, and judicial oversight despite vast differences in size and resources. He referred to India's landmark Puttaswamy judgment recognizing the right to privacy as a fundamental right, alongside Costa Rica's constitutional safeguards for data protection and the establishment of specialized data protection institutions.

Justice Miguel Calvo explained that cybercrime—ranging from digital fraud and cyberattacks to misinformation and privacy violations—poses not only technical challenges but also deep constitutional questions. At the same time, grand corruption diverts public resources, weakens institutions, and undermines public confidence in democracy. Justice Miguel Calvo emphasized the need to balance innovation with tradition, speed with fairness, and security with fundamental rights.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Marie Joceline Cazimir, Judge, Supreme Court, Haiti



Justice Marie Cazimir offered a comprehensive analysis of how transnational criminal networks exploit weak governance structures, economic vulnerability, porous borders, and institutional gaps. She explained that crimes such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, arms smuggling, and environmental exploitation increasingly operate across jurisdictions, often beyond the effective reach

of any single state.

Justice Marie Cazimir emphasized that nations with fragile political institutions or limited resources are particularly vulnerable, as criminal organizations take advantage of insufficient technological oversight and enforcement capacity. Justice Marie Cazimir stressed that sovereignty must not become a shield for criminal activity; rather, it must be reinforced through strong legal institutions and transparency.

Highlighting the importance of international cooperation, she called for intelligence sharing, empowered anticorruption agencies, judicial coordination, and collective vigilance.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Alejandra Marina Orbelli Surrogate Justice, Supreme Court and Judge, Court of Appeals, Mendoza Province, Argentina



Justice Alejandra Orbelli spoke about cyberbullying and digital violence, describing them as serious and growing threats in digitally connected societies. She emphasized that cyberbullying is not harmless online behavior but a form of real violence that causes deep psychological harm, particularly to children and adolescents.

Justice Alejandra Orbelli highlighted the dual nature of technology: while it offers immense opportunities for learning and connection, it can also cause lasting harm when misused.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice John Kamane Numapo, Judge, National and Supreme Court, Papua New Guinea



Justice John Numapo said that in spite of his country's abundant natural resources—such as gold, copper, gas, and agricultural wealth—many citizens continue to lack basic services due to systemic corruption and misuse of public funds.

He described the establishment of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) in 2020, along with legislative measures such as the Unexplained Wealth Law and the Proceeds of Crime Act, which empower authorities to investigate illicit wealth and confiscate assets obtained through corrupt means.

Justice John Numapo emphasized that the judiciary serves as the “last bastion of hope” for citizens. Courts in Papua New Guinea, he noted, have demonstrated independence by convicting and sentencing highprofile politicians, lawyers, and public officials involved in corruption. He stressed that strict penalties, judicial independence, and transparency are essential deterrents.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Since countries interpret privacy and digital security differently, should the world adopt a common baseline for digital rights, given that cybercrime transcends borders?

Justice Alejandra Orbelli emphasized that cybercrime does not recognize national boundaries, making isolated domestic legal frameworks insufficient. She argued for harmonized international standards and cooperation to address digital threats. Justice John Numapo added that cybercrime requires a unified global response, as national laws alone cannot operate across jurisdictions. Both stressed that shared digital rights frameworks are essential to protect privacy, strengthen cybersecurity, and ensure accountability.

Question to Hon. Mr Justice John Kamane Numapo: In corruption cases involving highlevel officials, how can the judiciary ensure transparency without compromising due process and the presumption of innocence in politically polarized environments?

Justice John Numapo explained that Papua New Guinea's judiciary maintains transparency through firm judicial independence and strict adherence to evidencebased procedures. Highprofile officials, including politicians, have been prosecuted and imprisoned, reinforcing the principle that no one is above the law.

Leadership tribunals remove officials for misconduct, while criminal courts impose appropriate sentences. Upholding neutrality, due process, and legal rigor ensures justice even amid political polarization.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- IV C

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR CLIMATE AND HEALTH CRISES

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Mederbek Satyev
Chairman, Supreme Court, Kyrgyz Republic**



Justice Mederbek Satyev explained that judicial power functions independently across three tiers—district courts, regional courts, and the Supreme Court. He emphasized that judges operate under strict constitutional and ethical obligations and are subject to disciplinary mechanisms to ensure accountability, transparency, and integrity within the judiciary.

Justice Mederbek Satyev further highlighted the country's transition toward judicial digitalization, aimed at reducing corruption, improving access to justice, and accelerating decision-making. According to him, digital reforms enhance fairness, efficiency, and public trust in judicial institutions.

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Khatanzorig Munkhbayar
Judge Adviser to the Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Mongolia**



Justice Khatanzorig Munkhbayar spoke about the fundamental branches of law—criminal, civil, administrative, and environmental—and explained how environmental matters often cut across all these domains depending on the nature of the harm involved.

He emphasized that contemporary environmental and health-related disputes increasingly require individuals and communities to initiate legal action not only against private actors but also against governments that fail to protect the environment. Reflecting on the COVID-19 pandemic, he noted that delayed disclosure and weak international coordination exposed significant gaps in global health governance, leading to avoidable global harm. He stressed the need for stronger environmental laws, enhanced constitutional protections, and greater access to justice for NGOs and citizens.

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Javier Jorge Cosentino
Judge, National Commercial Court, Argentina**



Justice Javier Cosentino observed how climate change and rapid technological developments— particularly artificial intelligence — are reshaping legal responsibilities worldwide.

He cautioned that AI can either advance human progress or deepen inequality, depending on how responsibly it is regulated. Without ethical oversight, AI risks concentrating power, influencing public opinion unfairly, and undermining human autonomy. Justice Javier Cosentino emphasized that international cooperation is no longer optional, as no nation can address complex global crises in isolation. He called for urgent reforms in legal systems to keep pace with technological change and ensure transparency, accountability, and equity.

**Address by Hon. Ms Justice Jenny Cecilia Vargas Alvarez
Superior Judge, Court of Piura, Peru**



Justice Jenny Alvarez exposed serious weaknesses in international health governance, including insufficient data sharing, delayed warnings, weak coordination, and the absence of enforceable global obligations.

Justice Jenny Alvarez highlighted the intrinsic link between climate change and public health, explaining how environmental degradation accelerates disease transmission, intensifies extreme weather events, disrupts ecosystems, and leads to forced displacement. She pointed out that existing international health regulations rely heavily on voluntary compliance by states. Justice Alvarez Vargas called for stronger multilateral mechanisms, transparent reporting systems, and binding international commitments to prevent future crises from escalating.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Carlos Cavuqila, Judge, Supreme Court, Angola



Justice Carlos Cavuqila, outlining Angola's constitutional framework, emphasized environmental protection be recognized both as a fundamental right and a civic duty. Citizens have the right to a clean and healthy environment, while the state is constitutionally obligated to protect natural resources, preserve biodiversity, and safeguard the interests of future generations.

He cited a landmark case involving an oil spill that severely affected fishing communities, explaining how the courts held the responsible company accountable and awarded compensation. The case demonstrated the judiciary's role in enforcing environmental rights and ensuring justice. He concluded by emphasizing that constitutional law is not merely theoretical but a living instrument that protects people, nature, and future generations.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

With Mongolia warming nearly three times faster than the global average and facing severe environmental degradation, what judicial or constitutional actions should be prioritized to protect the most affected communities?

Hon. Mr Justice Khatanzorig Munkhbayar explained that Mongolia is revising its legal frameworks to strengthen environmental protection. He emphasized expanding constitutional recognition of environmental rights, empowering courts and NGOs to bring cases against both government bodies and private actors, and encouraging community-based monitoring. These measures are essential to safeguarding vulnerable populations in a rapidly warming climate.

How should international law guide states in demonstrating responsibility during climate-related disasters, and to what extent is this responsibility also a moral obligation?

The panelists agreed that climate responsibility is both a legal obligation and a moral duty. They stressed the need for enforceable international rules, mandatory reporting systems, and the establishment of a permanent International Environmental Court with binding authority to ensure accountability beyond national boundaries.

How can healthcare institutions ensure equitable medical care for underresourced communities while maintaining quality, efficiency, and fairness?

Justice Jenny Alvarez explained that equitable healthcare requires strong national health systems supported by transparent governance, accessible infrastructure, and legal safeguards against discrimination. She emphasized that justice, efficiency, and fairness must work together to ensure inclusive healthcare delivery, particularly for marginalized communities.

Question to Justice Javier Cosentino: You mentioned artificial intelligence as a symbol of domination. Why is AI viewed this way, and how does it challenge existing legal systems?

Justice Javier Cosentino clarified that AI becomes a symbol of domination when used without ethical limits, allowing it to shape opinions, concentrate power, and replace human judgment. He noted that existing legal systems are often unprepared to regulate such technologies, making legal reform essential to prevent new forms of inequality.

How is artificial intelligence affecting students and society, and how can overdependence on AI be prevented?

Justice Javier Cosentino explained that AI should be treated strictly as a tool, not a substitute for human reasoning. He stressed the importance of promoting critical thinking in education and ensuring students understand the ethical implications of AI usage to prevent overdependence.

Are there landmark constitutional or judicial cases in Angola where courts upheld environmental protection as a human right?

Justice Carlos Cavuqila referred to a landmark oil spill case in which fishing communities suffered severe livelihood losses. The court held the responsible company accountable and awarded compensation, affirming that environmental protection is a constitutionally guaranteed right enforceable by courts.

If a person is declared innocent by the Supreme Court but later evidence proves guilt, can the case be reopened? How does the legal system correct such errors?

The judges explained that many legal systems permit cases to be reopened when new and compelling evidence, such as DNA analysis, emerges. These "new circumstances" allow for retrials, ensuring that justice prevails while respecting due process.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, a lack of international cooperation led to a significant loss of life. How can countries improve collaboration to prepare for future crises?

The panelists emphasized the importance of early data sharing, transparent communication, scientific collaboration, and global solidarity. They stressed that timely disclosure, cooperative vaccine development, and shared research networks are critical to saving lives in future global emergencies.



(Left to right) Hon. Mr Justice Mederbek Satyev, Chairman, Supreme Court, Kyrgyz Republic, Hon. Mr Justice Khatanzorig Munkhbayar, Judge Adviser to the Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Mongolia, Hon. Mr Justice Carlos Cavuqila, Judge, Supreme Court, Angola, Hon. Ms Justice Jenny Cecilia Vargas Alvarez, Superior Judge, Court of Piura, Peru and Hon. Mr Justice Javier Jorge Cosentino Judge, National Commercial Court, Argentina addressing at Parallel Session.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- V C

JUDICIAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Address by Hon. Justice Dr Jaime Santiago Zevallos Durand, Superior Judge, Fifth Criminal Chamber, Superior Court of Justice, Lima, Peru



Justice Jaime Durand addressed the rising complexity of international disputes, the fragility of peace, and the moral responsibility of courts to prevent violence. He reflected on the devastation caused by war, unchecked aggression, and the failure of dialogue.

He emphasized that dispute resolution should begin with dialogue, negotiation, mediation, and conciliation, and only escalate to adjudication when peaceful mechanisms fail. Justice Jaime Durand stressed that education for peace is essential and that judges must act not only as interpreters of law but also as guardians of humanity's future.

Justice Jaime Durand emphasized that modern conflicts cannot be resolved using outdated legal tools. He highlighted the need for clearer international rules, stronger institutions, and collective moral responsibility to prevent atrocities before they escalate. He urged young people to lead with courage, accountability, and a steadfast commitment to peace and justice.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Romina Kelly Judge, National Civil Trial Court, Argentina



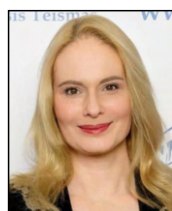
Justice Romina Kelly addressed the contemporary challenge of delivering justice in the age of digital transformation. She explained how Argentina's judiciary transitioned from paper based systems to fully digital case management during the COVID 19 pandemic. While this shift improved efficiency, traceability, and accessibility, it also introduced new risks, including cyberattacks, data breaches, unauthorized

access, and digital manipulation.

She stressed that although digitalization is necessary, it must never undermine fundamental legal principles such as due process, equality before law, transparency, and the right to be heard. She highlighted the importance of robust cybersecurity systems, continuous judicial training, constitutional protection of personal data, and clear regulations governing digital signatures and electronic evidence.

Justice Romina Kelly emphasized that technology must strengthen—not weaken—justice systems, and that innovation must never come at the cost of dignity, freedom, or equality.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Goda Ambrasaite– Balyniene, Judge, Supreme Court, Lithuania



Justice Goda Balyniene reflected on the United Nations Charter, drafted nearly eighty years ago in the aftermath of immense global suffering. She reminded students that the Charter envisioned a world where law would replace violence, dialogue would prevail over division, and justice would serve as the foundation of lasting peace.

She traced the parallel development of the International Court of Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, describing them as twin pillars of international adjudication and arbitration. However, she noted that these institutions were designed primarily for state to state territorial disputes, whereas modern conflicts increasingly involve cyber operations, climate accountability, technological sovereignty, economic sanctions, and cross border corporate disputes.

Justice Goda Balyniene cautioned that the ICJ's limited jurisdiction, reliance on state consent, and lack of strong enforcement mechanisms reduce its effectiveness. She further warned that fragmented international courts and inconsistent jurisprudence risk undermining coherence in global law. As solutions, she proposed specialized judicial chambers, greater diversity within international courts, expanded advisory jurisdiction to democratize access to justice, and stronger compliance mechanisms through reporting obligations, incentives, and regional cooperation. She urged renewed cross border judicial cooperation while preserving the foundational ideals of international law.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

As Justice Goda Balyniene mentioned that international courts cannot be strong unless national courts are strong, how do national courts in your respective countries cooperate to prevent crimes and conflicts, especially in regions as sensitive as Latin America?

The panelists explained that national courts form the foundation of international justice, serving as the first line of defense against crime, corruption, and social instability. Judges highlighted that effective cooperation begins with strong domestic institutions, judicial independence, and adherence to constitutional principles. In regions such as Latin America, courts cooperate through regional judicial networks, shared legal standards, treaty obligations, and informationsharing mechanisms. By strengthening national judiciaries and fostering crossborder collaboration, courts help prevent escalation of conflicts and contribute to regional and international peace.

Question to Hon. Justice Dr Jaime Santiago Zevallos Durand: After the International Court of Justice issued provisional measures in the Myanmar genocide case, do international courts now have a moral and legal responsibility to intervene earlier in future genocides, even before mass atrocities are fully proven?

Justice Jaime Durand acknowledged that the ICJ's actions in the Myanmar case established an important moral and legal precedent, demonstrating that international courts can act when there is a credible risk of genocide. However, he clarified that judicial intervention remains bound by jurisdictional limits, procedural requirements, state consent, and evidentiary thresholds. While

early intervention is ethically desirable, courts must operate within their legal mandates. He emphasized that preventing genocide is a shared responsibility of states, courts, and the international community, and that strengthening international legal frameworks is essential for more effective early action in the future.

PARALLEL SESSION: THEMATIC GROUP- VI C

FRAMEWORKS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GLOBAL COMMONS AND OUTER SPACE

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Address by Mr. Jonathan Granoff, President, Global Security Institute, USA



Mr. Jonathan Granoff delivered a profound legal and ethical analysis of the Outer Space Treaty, emphasizing the importance of reading primary sources rather than relying on secondary interpretations. He explained the treaty's promises, contradictions, and gaps, noting that while it prohibits national appropriation and bans nuclear weapons or weapons

of mass destruction in space, it does not ban the militarization of space entirely. He underscored the difference between treating space as *res communis*— a shared resource for humanity—or *res nullius*— a domain open to control by the most powerful. Mr. Jonathan Granoff pointed to the unmet need for international law to incorporate obligations to future generations, as exemplified in the Law of the Sea Treaty's "common heritage of mankind" principle. He warned of the danger of offensive weapons being deployed in space and highlighted the failure of political actors to push forward meaningful disarmament. He emphasized that cooperative security—not dominance—is necessary for peaceful exploration, and that students must cultivate the ability to understand opposing perspectives and engage critically with primary treaties, arguments, and real-world motivations.

Address by Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, Astronaut, Indian Space Research Organization



Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla connected legal theory with technical reality, illustrating how dramatically space exploration has advanced since the Outer Space Treaty was drafted. He spoke about India's accomplishments—from Chandrayaan's landing at the lunar south pole to the Gaganyaan human spaceflight program—and emphasized that space exploration is no longer confined to

major powers but now includes private actors, new nations, and global cooperation networks. He explained the practical challenges of overcrowded orbits, highlighting the exponential risk posed by space debris and the possibility of Kessler Syndrome, where cascading collisions could make Earth's orbit unusable. He stressed the difficulty of creating frameworks that are fair both to countries building lunar railroads and to countries without space agencies. He also spoke about the psychological "overview effect", sharing how astronauts universally describe seeing Earth as one borderless home, a perspective that deepens the moral imperative for cooperation. His remarks emphasized the need for activity.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Given that powerful countries and private corporations increasingly dominate space activity while many nations still lack space agencies, how can the world ensure equitable access to outer space? What reforms or mandates are needed to keep space fair and open for all?

Group Captain Shukla explained that equitable access is one of the most complex legal challenges of modern space governance. He illustrated this through the example of the geostationary orbit, a highly valuable orbital band where only a limited number of satellites can be placed. Even countries without space programs receive orbital slots, but larger powers often lease or purchase them due to their technological advantage. This structural inequality demonstrates the tension between ideal fairness and practical capability. He emphasized that although some states attempt to create equitable systems, disparities in capacity, funding, and technological readiness remain enormous. He concluded that the global community has not yet identified a comprehensive solution and that future frameworks must consider radically different starting points among nations while ensuring that no country monopolizes critical resources. This remains an open challenge for the next generation of scientists, diplomats, and lawyers.

The Outer Space Treaty encourages cooperation, but it lacks strong multilateral enforcement and does not provide a global court for dispute resolution. How can the international community strengthen multilateralism in space governance and create mechanisms for justice and accountability?

Mr. Jonathan Granoff addressed the deeper structural issue: the absence of a strong multilateral enforcement body for outer space. He noted that while the Outer Space Treaty establishes fundamental principles, it lacks mechanisms for adjudicating violations or addressing disputes caused by private actors. He argued that the world could adopt a protocol modeled on the Law of the Seas Treaty, which provides mechanisms for technology sharing, equitable access, and obligations toward developing nations. He emphasized that humanity already possesses the legal tools

needed for multilateral cooperation; what is lacking is political will and sustained public pressure. He gave examples from aviation and finance where global cooperation works smoothly because global constituencies demand it. Similarly, if people insist on cooperative security rather than competitive militarization, states will be compelled to comply. He concluded that treaties can only be strengthened when citizens and future leaders, such as the students in the room, demand accountability, multilateral engagement, and responsible planetary stewardship.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

Saturday, 22nd November, 2025

From 3:30 pm to 4:30 pm

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Rizine Robert Mzikamanda
Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Malawi**



Justice Rizine Mzikamanda began by defining corruption as dishonest or fraudulent conduct by persons in authority, including bribery, abuse of office, conflict of interest, nepotism, influence peddling, and manipulation of legal or political processes for private or group gain. He stressed that corruption is not an abstract concept—it causes real and visible human suffering, such as collapsed infrastructure, lack

of medicines in hospitals, and preventable deaths resulting from the misuse of public resources.

He distinguished grand corruption from petty corruption by explaining that it operates at the highest levels of power, involves massive financial flows, large contracts, and often crosses national borders. Because of its scale, complexity, and political shielding, grand corruption frequently goes unpunished, hollowing out entire public institutions. Justice Rizine Mzikamanda emphasized that the international community is increasingly recognizing grand corruption as a human rights crime, given its devastating impact on citizens' lives.

National Courts and the Limits of Domestic Enforcement

Justice Rizine Mzikamanda explained that many countries, including Malawi, have created specialized anticorruption courts to deal with such crimes more effectively. In Malawi, a High Court Financial Crimes Division was established despite resistance and criticism. These courts help fast track complex cases and reduce delays that allow corruption to thrive.

However, he cautioned that national courts alone are insufficient. Grand corruption is often transnational, with stolen assets moved through foreign banks and hidden in international financial systems. When money and perpetrators cross borders, domestic legal systems frequently reach their limits.

The Case for an International AntiCorruption Court

Justice Rizine Mzikamanda traced the origins of the global initiative launched in 2012 to establish an International AntiCorruption Court (IACC). The proposed court would prosecute cases of grand corruption when national systems are unwilling or unable to act. He noted that this initiative has steadily gained international support from governments, former heads of state, NGOs, jurists, and lawmakers, including recent backing from members of the UK Parliament.

**Address by Moderator: Dr. Joshua Lincoln, Senior Fellow at the
Centre for International Law and Governance, Fletcher School,
Tufts University, USA**



The session was moderated by Dr. Joshua Lincoln. He opened the discussion by emphasizing that democracy and the rule of law do not protect themselves. Like the environment or human relationships, they require constant care, vigilance, and active defense by society.

Dr. Joshua Lincoln explained that corruption occurring at the highest levels of power—inside offices of authority rather than on the streets—is known as grand corruption. Such corruption erodes public trust, weakens institutions, and severely damages democratic governance. He then invited the keynote speaker for the session, Justice Rizine Mzikamanda, to address the urgent global need for an International Anti-Corruption Court.

Interaction with Students and Ethical Foundations

Justice Rizine Mzikamanda strongly affirmed that students must care about corruption, as its consequences destroy the future of societies. He compared corruption to pollution, stating that while pollution damages the environment, corruption damages minds, institutions, and moral values.

He explained that specialized courts are necessary because corruption cases are high profile, legally complex, and socially damaging if delayed. Swift justice, he said, reduces the space in which corruption survives. Regarding the international court, he acknowledged that progress has been slow but emphasized that momentum is growing, offering real hope that the court may soon become a reality.

Values as the Strongest Defense Against Corruption

Justice Rizine Mzikamanda highlighted discipline, honesty, sharing, respect, and moral courage as the most powerful weapons against corruption. He praised the discipline and awareness of City Montessori School students and expressed confidence that students grounded in strong moral values will grow into adults who resist, reject, and report corruption.



(From left to right) Hon. Mr Justice Rizine Robert Mzikamanda, Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Malawi and Dr. Joshua Lincoln, Senior Fellow at the Centre for International Law and Governance, Fletcher School, Tufts University, USA at a Plenary Discussion.

PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION- V

BUILDING TOMORROW'S LEGAL ARCHITECTURE: ENHANCED ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL COOPERATION

Sunday, 23rd November, 2025

From 9:00 am to 10:00 am

Address by Moderator, Hon. Justice Dr h.c. Adel Omar Sherif, First Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Constitutional Court, Egypt



Justice Adel Omar Sherif stressed that the world is changing faster than ever and that modern law must evolve to handle cross-border disputes, digital threats, political complexities and global crises. He highlighted arbitration and judicial cooperation as two pillars essential for sustaining peace, justice and stability in a rapidly transforming world.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Bheki Maphalala, Chief Justice, The Superior Court of Judicature, Kingdom of Eswatini



Justice Bheki Maphalala explained that arbitration is a faster, cost-effective alternative to litigation and described how Eswatini's legal framework supports arbitration and the enforcement of awards under the New York Convention. He emphasized that arbitration reduces court backlogs and enables quicker justice. Chief Justice Hon. Mr Justice Sir Gibuma Gibbs Salika of Papua New Guinea then outlined

the three-tier court structure of his country—District Courts, National Court and Supreme Court—and explained the Supreme Court's role in handling constitutional matters.

**Address by Hon. Ms Justice Pasang Wongmo
Judge, High Court, Bhutan**



Justice Pasang Wangmo spoke about Bhutan's philosophy of Gross National Happiness and how strong rule of law is the foundation of national and global stability. She emphasized that arbitration builds trust for foreign investment, while judicial cooperation is crucial to combat cybercrime, trafficking and cross-border economic disputes. She urged nations to strengthen interoperability, capacity building and neutrality in legal systems so that justice remains fair and effective across borders.

**Address by Hon. Mr Justice Simativa Perese
Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Samoa**



Justice Simativa Perese shared how judicial cooperation functions across the Pacific region through annual Chief Justices' conferences, the Pacific Judges Association and the Pacific Women Judges Association. He highlighted climate change as a grave threat to Pacific island nations like Tuvalu and Kiribati, which are already being submerged by rising sea levels. Despite international court opinions and UN resolutions. He stressed that enforcement remains weak and the survival of entire nations is at risk.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Ricardo Li Rosi, Judge, National Civil Court of Appeals and Director General of AIEJ, Argentina



Justice Ricardo Li Rosi stressed upon the need of international cooperation in arbitration and emphasized that laws must move beyond speeches to real institutional implementation. He stressed the importance of judicial mechanisms that actually work in practice, not merely on paper.

**Address by Prof. Vesselin Popovski
Professor and Vice Dean of the Law School, Executive Director of the Centre for the Study of the UN, Jindal Global University, India**



Prof. Vesselin Popovski reflected on global legal reform, arguing that the United Nations Charter—especially the Security Council veto and permanent membership turning them outdated and unjust. He stated that the veto has never prevented war and that real reform is blocked by political fear and bureaucratic inertia.

Students asked critical questions on artificial intelligence in trade, enforcement of foreign judgments, limits of arbitration, effectiveness of sanctions, and the role of judicial networks. The panelists responded that arbitration has legal limits, judicial cooperation requires harmonised standards, and sanctions alone are insufficient without enforceable international mechanisms. They also emphasized that civil society and youth activism play a vital role in pushing governments toward real reform.

The session concluded with a shared understanding that the future of justice depends on stronger arbitration systems, deeper judicial networks, technological adaptation, ethical governance and fearless international cooperation. The panel reaffirmed that law must remain independent, globally connected and capable of responding swiftly to new challenges if peace and justice are to survive in an interconnected world.



(Left to right) Hon. Ms Justice Pasang Wongmo, Judge, High Court, Bhutan, Prof. Vesselin Popovski, Professor and Vice Dean of the Law School, Executive Director of the Centre for the Study of the UN, Jindal Global University, India, Hon. Justice Dr Dr h.c. Adel Omar Sherif, First Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Constitutional Court, Egypt, Hon. Mr Justice Simativa Perese, Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Samoa and Hon. Mr Justice Ricardo Li Rosi, Judge, National Civil Court of Appeals and Director General of AIEJ, Argentina at a Parallel Session.

PLENARY SESSION- III

Sunday, 23rd November, 2025

From 10:00 am to 11:30 am

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Mamadou Batia Diallo
President, Constitutional Council, Mauritania



Justice Mamadou Diallo emphasized the centrality of constitutional protection and institutional integrity in sustaining democratic governance. He explained that constitutional courts play a crucial role in maintaining balance between continuity and change, particularly during periods of political uncertainty. His address reinforced the importance of constitutional supremacy as the backbone of national stability and global legal order.

Address by Hon. Mr Justice Joao Antonio Da Assuncao Baptista Beirao, Deputy Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Mozambique



Justice Joao Beirao addressed the interconnected threats of grand corruption and cybercrime, describing them as social cancers that undermine trust, democracy, and development. He stressed that corruption steals the future of young generations and that cybercrime offers new tools to conceal illicit activities. Emphasizing prevention, ethical education, strong institutions, and international cooperation, he called upon students to reject corruption in all forms, stating that silence enables wrongdoing.

Address by Hon. Justice Dr Josefa Vicenta Izaga Pellegrin
Superior Judge, Superior Court of Justice of Lima, Peru



Justice Josefa Pellegrin focused on judicial humanism, gender justice, and the evolving nature of governance. She stressed that justice today must be more global than national, more cooperative than competitive, and more preventive than reactive. Her address emphasized inclusive justice systems, effective communication, and the judiciary's role in protecting vulnerable groups.

Address by Hon. Ms Justice Claudia Valeria Bastos Fernandes
Federal Judge, Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo, Brazil



Justice Claudia Fernandes delivered a powerful address on social sustainability as a pillar of global governance. She explained that equality, inclusion, and human dignity are essential for democratic legitimacy. Drawing from personal

experience and Brazil's judicial reforms, she highlighted the need to eliminate discrimination based on gender, disability, race, and economic status. She emphasized that freedom and equality are inseparable and that sustainable development is impossible without social justice.

Address by Hon. Justice Dr Felipe Esteban Cordova Ochoa
Judge, National Court of Justice, Ecuador



Justice Dr Felipe Ochoa focused on transnational corruption and cybercrime, explaining how digital crimes operate across jurisdictions and exploit legal gaps. He referred to international instruments like the UNCAC, noting their strengths and limitations. He emphasized the urgent need for judicial cooperation, adaptability of constitutional systems, and stronger investigative mechanisms to combat crimes that transcend borders.

STUDENT INTERACTION: QUESTIONS & JUDICIAL RESPONSE

How domestic courts can scrutinize executive decisions influenced by AI without violating separation of powers ?

Judges emphasized that while courts must respect institutional boundaries, they retain the authority to ensure legality, proportionality, transparency, and protection of fundamental rights in AI-driven decisions.

How the effectiveness of global legal frameworks is preventing corruption by wealthy and influential actors?

Panelists acknowledged progress through international conventions but stressed enforcement gaps. They emphasized judicial independence, international cooperation and political will as decisive factors.

How national legal systems can withstand political pressure and social change?

Judges highlighted the judiciary's duty to uphold constitutional values, remain independent, and act as guardians of legality, even amid political turbulence.

FINAL PLENARY SESSION

Sunday, 23rd November, 2025

From 11:50 am to 12:20 pm

Presentation of the Draft Resolution

Mr. Ratan C. Gupta, General Secretary of the Conference, addressed the gathering and explained the purpose of the session: to present a draft resolution synthesized from plenary addresses, thematic group discussions, parallel sessions, and student contributions. He emphasized the unique character of the ICCJW in foregrounding global citizenship and the interests of children and future generations, noting City Montessori School's role in nurturing young global citizens.

Prof. Geeta Gandhi Kingdon – Reading of the Draft Resolution

The draft resolution was formally read out by Prof. Geeta Gandhi Kingdon, Convenor of the Conference. The resolution highlighted grave global threats including ongoing wars, the risk of nuclear escalation, terrorism, environmental degradation, and the disproportionate impact of these crises on children and future generations. It called for dialogue over violence, invoked the Indian ideal of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (the world as one family), and stressed that global resources must be redirected from weapons to human welfare and development.

Key Provisions of the Draft Resolution

The operative clauses urged heads of state and governments to initiate a comprehensive review of the United Nations Charter and pursue reform of the UN Security Council to make global governance responsive to contemporary realities. The resolution called upon nations to maintain honourable relations, resolve disputes peacefully, integrate peace and global citizenship education into school curricula, accelerate climate action in line with the Paris Agreement, and commit to non-use of weapons of mass destruction while redirecting military expenditures toward development.

It further urged the United Nations to take decisive steps to prevent wars and terrorism, eliminate weapons of mass destruction including AI-enabled weapons, streamline multilateral development institutions to eradicate hunger and poverty, and consider transformative institutional ideas such as a World Parliament and an International Environmental Court. Strengthening global anti-corruption mechanisms and exploring the establishment of an International Anti-corruption Court were also emphasized.

Judicial Responsibilities and Global Governance

The resolution recommended that judges worldwide encourage national governments to adopt global citizenship education, advocate for the establishment of an International Anti-Corruption Court, promote effective global governance structures, and uphold the rule of law and human dignity. It concluded with a request that the adopted resolution be circulated to heads of state, chief justices, and the Secretary General of the United Nations for consideration and action.

Adoption of the Resolution

With no amendments proposed from the floor, the Chair recommended adoption, and the house formally adopted the resolution.

Acknowledgement of the Mayor of Lucknow

Following adoption, Mrs. Sushma Kharakwal, Hon'ble Mayor of Lucknow, was formally thanked for her civic leadership. Her administration's efforts toward improving cleanliness, urban culture, and civic pride in Lucknow, as well as her consistent support for the conference, were gratefully acknowledged.

Closing of the Conference

The session concluded with an invitation for dignitaries to join a group photograph, expressions of gratitude to the press and participants, and a formal vote of thanks proposed by Prof. Geeta Gandhi Kingdon, bringing the 26th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World to a dignified and ceremonial close.



▶ Dr. Jitendra Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of State (IC) of the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India speaking at the Conference.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Sunday, 23rd November, 2025

From 12.30 pm

Address by Mrs Sushma Kharakwal, Hon'ble Mayor of Lucknow

Mrs Sushma Kharakwal she shared that for twenty-five consecutive years, CMS has brought together people from across the world under one umbrella to exchange ideas and learn from one another. She congratulated Professor Geeta Gandhi Kingdon for carrying forward this legacy with dedication, noting that even after Dr. Jagdish Gandhi's passing, the conference continues to follow in his footsteps with the same spirit and purpose.

Mrs Kharakwal expressed pride in the international recognition earned by CMS and the city of Lucknow, highlighting that one of the school's students has brought global acclaim to the institution. She observed that today CMS and Lucknow are known worldwide due to such achievements and the school's excellence in organizing impactful programmes. She emphasized the importance of cleanliness, civic sense, and urban development. She shared that the city of Lucknow has made remarkable progress, improving its cleanliness ranking from forty-fourth to third position in India

Mrs Sushma Kharakwal also emphasized that children play a crucial role in bringing about social change and shared how CMS students have actively participated in waste-management initiatives, including visits to the Sivari waste processing plant, which has received national and international attention. She emphasized that collective cooperation is essential for bringing pride to the city, the school, and the community.



▶ Eminent participants, along with the Mayor of Lucknow, Mrs Sushma Kharakwal, (5th from left) releasing the 'Lucknow Declaration' at the 26th ICCJW.

26th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World

RESOLUTION 2025

(Adopted at the Final Plenary Session on 23rd November, 2025)

Being aware that the world is facing grave threats to peace and security owing to ongoing wars and conflicts, which is even raising the spectre of nuclear war, creating many devastating problems, impacting lives of the people, leading to large scale death and destruction and polluting ecology and environment of this planet;

Realizing that terrorism at national and regional levels is inciting war-like situations either on ideological, religious, political and ethnic ambitions which imperils peace and well being of every person including children and future generations and that there is danger of nuclear technology falling in the hands of terrorists and non-state agencies;

Believing that war and violence is not an option to resolve disputes and claims but must be resolved by dialogue and negotiations in the spirit of ancient Indian ethos of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' (the whole world is a family) to live in unity, peace and prosperity. Also that very large resources are spent on actual wars and also in the name of defence by various countries of the world which can be better applied for the welfare of global family;

Also believing that climate change is an existential threat for humanity which must be mitigated as well as adapted to and that serious efforts are imperative to limit global warming targets set out in Paris Agreement of Conference of Parties (CoP) and that it is incumbent on developed countries, who are 'historical polluters', to fulfill their promise in regard to climate funding;

Further realizing that survival of humanity is becoming all the more critical, because a large section of people around the world are deprived of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and are living in abject poverty and a large number of children, especially in poor countries, are exposed to various abuses and are deprived of their various rights as children;

Acknowledging that the United Nations organisation is the largest organisation working for peace, human rights, development and in some other fields, but does not have the capacity or mechanism to mitigate or address many of the world's problems and issues and therefore it is absolutely necessary to have 'A New Look at the United Nations and its Charter' and also at other multilateral organisations with a new perspective taking into account present global scenario and future needs of the planet earth.

NOW, THEREFORE, We the Chief Justices, Judges and legal luminaries from around the world, participating in the 26th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World, organised by the City Montessori School, Lucknow, India from 19th to 24th November, 2025 do HEREBY RE-AFFIRM the Resolutions adopted in previously held Conferences of Chief Justices and also RE-AFFIRM centrality of Rule of Law and independence of Judiciary, AND FURTHER RESOLVE –

1. That the Heads of State and Heads of Government of all countries of the world be urged:-

- (a) to take concrete steps to move the world body for review of the U.N. Charter and amend it including reform of the Security Council, so as to strengthen the authority, prestige and power of the United Nations for addressing the problems facing humanity and our planet earth;
- (b) to maintain just and honourable relations between nations and to resolve conflicts and disputes by dialogue and negotiations and to shun violence and wars;
- (c) to take steps for introducing instructions in citizenship

education, peace education and cross cultural understanding in all schools of their respective countries;

- (d) to take urgent steps to mitigate global warming as required in agreements and commitments made at the U.N. Climate Change Conferences and to accelerate action towards the goals set out in Paris Agreement; and urge developed nations to fulfill their promise in regard to climate funding in a time bound manner; and
- (e) to make commitment not to use Weapons of Mass Destructions (WMD) in the interest of humanity and our planet; and the resources currently used in the manufacture and maintenance of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their delivery systems be directed for the purpose of development and welfare of mankind.

2. That the United Nations be urged -

- (a) to take effective steps for prevention of wars, terrorism and extremism and elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction including AI based weapons; and to take urgent steps for reform of the Security Council;
- (b) to streamline multilateral institutions for their effective role in development and elimination of hunger and poverty especially in under-developed countries;
- (c) to consider establishment of World Parliament with sanction of every nation-state for enacting international law with universal jurisdiction;
- (d) to strengthen the present anti-corruption framework and to consider the establishment of Anti-Corruption Court;
- (e) to invite concrete proposals from Heads of State/Government of all countries, academicians, political thinkers, Non-Government Organisations (N.G.O.) and civil societies for review/amendment of the U.N. Charter, and of other multilateral organisations, with a new perspective taking into account present day and future needs and also need of the planet earth, so as to make the U.N.O. a more effective, democratic and representative organisation; and
- (f) to consider framework for protection of global commons and outer space and for establishment of International Environmental Court.

3. That Members of Judiciary of all countries of the world be urged -

- (a) to motivate respective national governments to take steps to introduce cross-cultural and global citizenship education in all schools;
- (b) to advise their respective national governments on establishment of an International Anti-Corruption Court;
- (c) to use every means available to them to create a climate of opinion in favour of the establishment of effective global governance structure suited to present and future requirements; and
- (d) to uphold the Rule of Law and to promote respect for dignity of all persons which is the basis of all fundamental human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ALSO RESOLVED that this Resolution be sent to all Heads of State/Government and Chief Justices of all countries of the world and to the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization for consideration and appropriate action.



India's Defence Minister Honourable Mr. Rajnath Singh, being presented a memento by Dr Bharti Gandhi, Founder-Director, CMS and Prof Geeta Gandhi Kingdon, Convener of the Conference and Manager CMS, at the ICCJW 2025.