

51 D.L.R. (4th) 481. The Court of Appeal of Hong Kong, in *A.G. of Hong Kong v. Lee Kwong Kok*, [1992] 2 H.K.C.L.R. 76, and the Privy Council on appeal ([1993] A.C. 951), also considered the Canadian case law on reversing the burden of proof in criminal law, and whether such a reversal can be justified in a free and democratic society, even though the Hong Kong Bill of Rights did not have a provision equivalent to s. 1 of our Charter.

Although globalization has increased the need to universalize economic and trade-related conflict resolution mechanisms, less thought has been given, at least until quite recently, to developing a set of universally acceptable and effective rules for criminal responsibility to protect fundamental human rights. This has made the international influence of our Court even more relevant.

Multilateral and international trade dispute resolution bodies have, of course, been with us for many years. With the globalization seen in recent years, these bodies have proliferated and grown in popularity. International commercial arbitration is becoming institutionalized (in this regard, see Haigh, Kunetski and Antony, "International Commercial Arbitration and the Canadian Experience" [1995] 34 *Alta. L. Rev.* 137). Clearly, states and private parties that wish to submit their commercial disputes to arbitration face no shortage of resources. They have access to such agencies and institutions as the Commercial Arbitration and Mediation Centre for the Americas (CAMCA); the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission; the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (created in 1966 by the World Bank); the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague (which has been in existence since 1899 but which has, of late, been focussing increasingly on commercial arbitration); the Arbitration and Mediation Centre of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and a plethora of national arbitration centres that are also involved in international arbitration, such as the American Arbitration Association and the Quebec National and International Commercial Arbitration Centre.

Moreover, in 1966, the United Nations established UNCITRAL, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, which in 1985 developed a Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, and in 1976 adopted arbitration rules that are regularly incorporated into commercial contracts. The commission also has the mandate to promote the important Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitration Awards, which was signed in New York in 1958, has since