

The stalled UN reform and the declining capacity of states opens the door for the development of codes of conduct regimes as an alternative mode of global governance. In this context, the need for and complexity of multi-sectoral relationships was emphasised. The emergence of codes of conduct regimes may be perceived as an element of New Diplomacy. It provides pro-active leaders with opportunities to promote agendas and gives rise to what Andrew Cooper labelled an "entrepreneurial diplomacy." The triggering mechanism for action on issues, such as sweatshops, for instance, in many cases involves serendipity (i.e., the successful campaign and lobbying of Craig Kielburger on child labour). Education, public opinion, and moral stand, also play a role. This contributes, in part, to the uneven track-record of the Canadian and other governments on issues they chose to promote and those they do not. Why has Canada stood so strong on landmines but fares so poorly in developing corporate codes of conduct? This raises auxiliary questions about the nature of New Diplomacy: what is the relationship between commitment and convenience? What makes like-mindedness and what drives coalitions? In this context, William Maley asked how will the Canadian government square human security with immigration and refugee issues. So far human security has been promoted and applied in areas where there was a room for manoeuvring, on relatively uncontroversial issues.

New Diplomacy relates to the fragmented nature of global governance. In this context, it is key that competencies are assigned to actors. The implementation of codes of conduct regimes, treaties and agreements, monitoring, enforcement, and other necessary tasks should be clearly stated and delegated. Through a collective and pro-active approach to global governance, a culture of prevention and peace could be promoted. Some participants expressed scepticism about the effect of treaties signed by states about business. Others pointed out the uneven power relationship between business and NGOs today and the need for government to play an active, balancing role.

John English thanked all the participants for their contributions and encouraged continued communication among them. He also expressed his appreciation to Takashi Inoguchi (University of Tokyo) who joined the conference participants at a dinner and offered his comments on New Diplomacy. Steve Lee reminded all to watch for a new book by Ming Wang about the development of Chinese bottom-up NGOs and said its translation might be useful. Looking to codes of conducts as alternative governing regimes, we may seek to develop new norms to govern the behaviour of the Security Council and the P-5, including their use of the veto, Steve Lee said. Among the dominant norms in need of change today is the link between nuclear weapon arsenals and great power status. Perhaps, it is a good time to reverse the logic. This could be achieved by giving new status to states that renounce nuclear weapons capacity and (or) get rid of their nuclear weapons (i.e., South Africa, Brazil, Ukraine). This could become a key determinant for Security Council membership, for instance. He closed the conference with a promise of a report and continued cooperation.