



Conference

Revisiting Human Rights in a Changing World

75 Years Universal Declaration of Human Rights and UN Genocide Convention: What Do They Mean Today in Denmark and Beyond?

18 March 9.00-16.40

Programme

9.00-9.15 Registration

9.15-9.20 Welcome and introduction

9.20-9.50 Keynote: More Relevant Than Ever Before? The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and UN Genocide Convention at 75: The Case of Afghanistan

9.50-10.20 Questions and answers

10.20-10.45 Break

10.45-12.15 Panel 1: What does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mean today in Denmark and beyond?

12.15-13.15 Lunch break

Programme

13.15-14.45 Panel 2: What does the UN Genocide Convention mean today in Denmark and beyond?

14.45-15.15 Break

15.15-15.50 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Genocide Convention in Practice: Do they Matter for Greenland?

15.50-16.25 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Genocide Convention in Practice: The Case of Ukraine

16.30 Concluding remarks

16.40 End of conference

Keynote speech

More Relevant Than Ever Before? The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and UN Genocide Convention at 75: The Case of Afghanistan

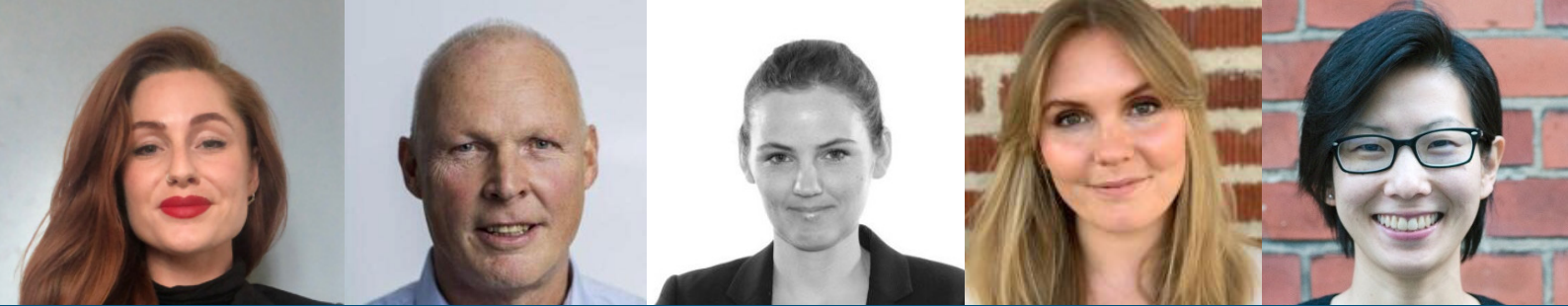
9.20-9.50

Richard Bennett, UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Afghanistan



Richard Bennett is the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and visiting Professor at Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. As a Special Rapporteur, Bennett works as an independent expert appointed by the UN Human Rights Council by reporting on the human rights situation and developments in Afghanistan.

Bennett will provide the keynote lecture reflecting on the relevance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Genocide Convention for the human rights situation in Afghanistan.



Panel 1: What does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mean today in Denmark and beyond?

10.45-12.15

Panelists:

Sofie Rose - Moderator

Peter Vedel Kessing

Elise Margrethe Bangert

Linnéa Nordlander

Sue Anne Teo



Panel 2: What does the UN Genocide Convention mean today in Denmark and beyond?

13.15-14.45

Panelists:

Martin Mennecke - Moderator

Marc Schack

Larissa van den Herik

Andreas Schüller

Gaiane Nuridzhanian

Talk

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Genocide Convention in Practice: Do they Matter for Greenland?

15.15-15.50

**Sara Olsvig, Inuit Circumpolar Council
in a talk with Charlotte Flindt Pedersen**

Sara Olsvig is Chairman of Inuit Circumpolar Council, and former Chairman of Inuit Ataqatigiit. Olsvig works to advocate for the peaceful use of indigenous lands and to foster collaboration between national governments and indigenous peoples in the development of democratic processes and partnerships that enhance opportunities for Inuit communities worldwide. Olsvig will cover human rights issues in Greenland in her talk on: *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Genocide Convention in Practice: Do they Matter for Greenland?*



Talk

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Genocide Convention in Practice: The Case of Ukraine

15.50-16.25

**Nataliya Popovich, Ukraine House in Denmark
in a talk with Charlotte Flindt Pedersen**



Nataliya Popovich is chairperson of Ukraine House in Denmark and co-founder of B4Ukraine. Her work is focused on giving voice to Ukrainians and countering Russian influence and power. In her talk, Popovich will specifically address the companies' negligence of Heightened Human Rights Due Diligence for Business in conflict-affected areas, including the Russian Federation. She will also draw parallels between past genocides in Ukrainian history and the ongoing situation during Russia's invasion of Ukraine, emphasizing aspects of genocide, ecocide, and culturecide.

Profiles

Presenters and moderators

Charlotte Flindt Pedersen, Director of The Danish Foreign Policy Society. For two decades, Pedersen has worked as a researcher and later deputy director and international manager at the Danish Institute for Human Rights. She is specialised in Eastern Europe, Russia and reform of the police and judicial system in the Balkans. Since Pedersen became director of The Danish Foreign Policy Society in 2015, she has worked to strengthen the debate on foreign policy and world events in Danish civil society.

Sofie Rose, Postdoctoral Researcher in International Politics at the Center for War Studies, University of Southern Denmark. Rose's research covers areas of gender, peace, and conflict. Rose has expertise in war crimes, protection of civilians during and post conflict, and gendered crimes such as sexual violence. She is currently researching stigma and protection of fighting aged Ukrainian men who avoid military conscription.

Martin Mennecke, Associate Professor in international law at the University of Southern Denmark. Mennecke's research covers the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice, the principle of the responsibility to Protect and the prevention of atrocity crimes and genocide. He is appointed member of the expert committee advising the Danish government on how to integrate international crimes, including possibly the crime of aggression, into Danish criminal law.

Profiles

Panel 1 - What does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mean today in Denmark and beyond?

Peter Vedel Kessing, Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for Human Rights. Kessing is specialised in the prohibition of torture, police and prisons, armed conflict, counter-terrorism and human rights. Kessing has since 1997 worked with international projects on the prevention of torture and places of detention in several countries, and is a member of the UN Torture Committee.

Elise Margrethe Bangert, Policy and Legal Advisor at Amnesty International Denmark. Amnesty International is the biggest international human rights organisation today. Since 1961, it has worked towards a more just world, with freedom and dignity for every person, by revealing and documenting violations of human rights, and pressuring authorities and governments to ensure human rights.

Linnéa Nordlander, Assistant Professor at Centre for Climate Change Law and Governance at University of Copenhagen. Nordlander's research focuses on the potential and limitations of international human rights law to push states to meet their international climate commitments on both international, regional, and domestic levels.

Sue Anne Teo, Postdoctoral Researcher at Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. Teo's research covers the impact of artificial intelligence on the foundations of human rights.

Profiles

Panel 2: What does the UN Genocide Convention mean today in Denmark and beyond?

Marc Schack, Associate Professor at Faculty of Law at University of Copenhagen. Schack works with international law including the use of force, regulation of warfare, regulation of mass atrocity crimes, humanitarian interventions, and the Responsibility to Protect.

Larissa van den Herik, Professor in public international law at the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies at Leiden University. van den Herik's research covers international law, peace, and security with a focus on UN sanctions, international criminal law, and particularly, the law on genocide, crimes against humanity, and diasporas.

Andreas Schüller, Director of the International Crimes and Accountability program at European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights. Schüller works with international criminal law and the protection of human rights from a critical, civil-society perspective. Schüller has worked on a number of issues, including drone strikes, the US torture program, abuses committed by British soldiers in Iraq, as well as international crimes in Syria, Sri Lanka, Colombia and the Ukraine.

Gaiane Nuridzhanian, Associate Professor at Faculty of Law at The Arctic University of Norway. Nuridzhanian is a lawyer from Ukraine, who has specialised in public international law, human rights law, and international criminal law, including the jurisdiction of and admissibility of cases before international courts and tribunals.

The Danish Foreign Policy Society

The Danish Foreign Policy Society is an association where we discuss international issues and strive to better understand the world around us. We do this together with our members through knowledge, debate, and curiosity.

The society was established by Ole Lippmann, who was a resistance fighter during the Second World War. He conceived the idea of The Danish Foreign Policy Society during those years when the war was raging. Europe was closed, the borders between countries were defined by barbed wire and violence, and the openness and exchange that we now know as globalization were completely unthinkable. Ole Lippmann understood that there was a need for more people to be interested in the world and curious about other countries' cultures if the terrible years of the Second World War were not to be repeated.

He looked to England, where a group of men had established the so-called Chatham House, which was a society where members came and discussed the latest trends in international development. Ole Lippmann did the same, and the Society was born in 1946. Today the world has changed. But the need for free debate and knowledge of global developments has only grown.

Therefore, the goal of the Foreign Policy Society is the same as in 1946: To engage more Danes in the world around us than the relatively narrow circle who work professionally with foreign policy.

We would like to thank the Lannung Foundation
for their generous support for this conference.

The Danish Foreign Policy Society and University of Southern Denmark