

steps:

1. identify problem
2. gather information
3. identify common parameters
4. identify partners
5. develop shared understanding
6. sell the norm (selling the norms requires a shared understanding, allies, and discussion fora)

A set of dilemmas should be addressed in the process of consultation and negotiation, they include:

- Who to consult (everybody has a stake in privacy issues)?
- How to balance competing perspectives and values?
- How to ensure public accountability and transparency (for which demand has grown)?

International challenges for Canada include:

- finding partners
- squaring different cultural parameters
- squaring different criminal justice systems
- defining crime
- building multilateral coalitions, such as the G-8 (this becomes particularly important because perpetrators can target more than one country at once)

There are many variables during the negotiating period. One must expect that ideas will be pushed back and should be flexible. He raised the importance of a multilateral approach and highlighted the need for international judicial and law enforcement cooperation.

The Canadian government should play a key role for several reasons:

- Constitutional (binding agreements require government involvement)
- Charter of Rights
- to protect Canadian interests
- to project Canadian values
- to develop consensus

Possible outcomes include:

- domestic law
- political will
- ongoing review of Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
- Transnational Organised Crime Convention

In conclusion, he stressed the need to:

- protect ourselves from threats posed by the “dark side of globalization”
- tackle international crime on the international level
- support international discussion on what privacy means as a value