

Reg Whitaker addressed three additional points related to coping strategies:

1. The coping strategies should operate on the same level as the threats. In doing so, boundaries will be effectively reconstituted.
2. Some technology that enables threats can be used to inhibit them, if used collectively.
3. Paradoxically, states must give up some measure of their sovereignty in order to protect sovereignty.

### **1.3. Challenges for International Cooperation: How are Norms Created?** Terry Cormier (International Crime Division, DFAIT)

Terry Cormier addressed the creation of new norms at the global level. There has been a growth in international crime as a result of globalization. The digital environment facilitates the growth of international crime and offers new challenges to law enforcement. It also brings new threats to privacy. The state has a responsibility to counter these trends. He stressed the need for a coherent strategy and a coordinated approach.

Privacy should be perceived as a value. Equating privacy with security and in extension with sovereignty, Terry Cormier said that rights to privacy should be protected from new trans-border threats. Several important questions need to be addressed in this context including: Who should protect the rights to privacy? What is private in a borderless digital world? How is state power affected by new technology?

Canadian foreign policy in this area has four key objectives:

1. projecting Canadian values abroad
2. reflecting domestic priorities
3. forward-looking identification of new threats
4. managing ongoing issues.

Building norms includes questions such as, for instance: How should issues be put on the agenda? Should they be put forward by the private sector, civil society, individuals, or the state? Whose agenda is it? Does it belong to Canada, other Western states, or communities of internet providers? How to secure law enforcement, judicial and political cooperation?

Types of norms include:

- binding international laws
- non-binding international laws
- voluntary codes of conduct for industry
- statements of principle
- Resolutions of the Security Council
- the body (history) of existing norms.

Norm setting is relatively fast. Conventions, such as the global Convention against Transnational Organised Crime were negotiated and signed fairly quickly. Setting norms involves six main