

resources.⁸³ Stremlau therefore suggests that these middle powers establish a 'collective measures committee' aimed at exploring options for sanctions reform and building support for the implementation of these reforms. The experience with the recent landmines treaty suggests that the effectiveness of such a 'sanctions forum' would be greatly enhanced by the active involvement of NGOs and other elements of civil society.

This study has demonstrated that there is little appetite among the P-5 for meaningful reform of sanctions policy and administration. Absent such political will, the idea of a sanctions forum takes on even greater urgency. Such a forum would have the ability to place sanctions in a prominent place on the international agenda, irrespective of the wishes of the P-5. As a member of both the Security Council and the proposed forum, Canada could play a vital role in changing the way the world thinks about sanctions, and the manner in which these measures are employed and administered by the UN and its member states. Displacing entrenched attitudes and practices will not be easy in these times of fiscal restraint and increasing great power dissensus, but the circumstances are unlikely to become more auspicious in the foreseeable future. As we have seen, the practice of sanctions is currently being transformed by a confluence of technological, economic, and political forces. In the absence of a concerted effort by states, NGOs, and corporations, this transformation will inevitably privilege concerns of efficiency and political expediency over those of effectiveness and humanity.

⁸³ Stremlau, section 5.