

Peter Chapman (Canadian Friends Service Committee) spoke against the punitive use of sanctions, and emphasized the importance of dealing with two sanctions-related problems: the difficulty of knowing when and how to remove sanctions, and the tendency of sanctions to isolate the target in ways that are harmful to civilians and to the process of dialogue between the target and the rest of the world. Rod Bell agreed with the latter point, but observed that isolation is often an intended effect of sanctions.

Prof. Doxey stressed the need to determine what other non-permanent members of the Council think about sanctions reform, and to move forward with a reformist agenda that has wide support not just in principle, but also in terms of political will. Prof. Nelson Michaud (Laval University) echoed this sentiment, and suggested that the sanctions forum proposed in the Burciul paper represented a promising means to this end.

David Malone also supported the idea of a sanctions forum, noting that such an initiative dovetails nicely with Canada's stated intent to increase the transparency and consultative character of the Council. More generally, Mr. Malone expressed optimism regarding Canada's ability to influence the future of UN sanctions. He also expressed a preference for reform proposals which would have an enduring effect on the "systematic" process of considering, drafting, implementing, and monitoring UNSC sanctions. Mr. Malone argued that Canada should insist that the UN Secretariat do a more effective job of preassessing the effects of sanctions, and of monitoring their ongoing effects.

Toward this end, Rob Hubert suggested that it would be valuable to compile a yearly report detailing the political, economic, and social impacts of ongoing and recently completed