

The second group of proposals centered on the humanitarian aspects of sanctions. They included proposals to create a generic list of humanitarian exemptions to trade embargoes, to improve the process for assessing the humanitarian impact of sanctions, and to enhance the UN's capacity to monitor the humanitarian situation in target states and to ensure that humanitarian supplies reach their intended targets.

The floor was then opened for a general, concluding discussion. **Patrick Martin** (Globe and Mail) drew attention to the central role of public opinion in determining the sanctions policies of sending states. He argued that we must concentrate on educating the public about the impact of sanctions, and presenting them with viable alternatives. Only in this way can we hope to satisfy the political imperative to "do something" in a manner that is compatible with the imperatives of effectiveness and humanitarianism. Mr. Martin advocated efforts to bring targeted sanctions to the attention of the public. **Richard Garfield** argued that the dissemination of information regarding the effects of sanctions - and about violations of sanctions - is a key precondition of intelligent discourse in both civil society and in policy circles.

Taking another perspective on the impact of domestic politics, **Douglas Forsythe** noted that as a member of the Security Council, Canada might have to pay a political price should it become necessary to support sanctions which are costly to various domestic constituencies. He also stressed the difficulty of implementing sanctions at the domestic level, noting that it took eight weeks for Canada to fully implement sanctions against Serbia. This process would be expedited, he said, if the Security Council would take care to draft sanctions resolutions which are more explicit in identifying the measures which they demand of member states.