

This would be particularly useful in circumventing the problems associated with creating a durable multilateral consensus around strong sanctions.

- It would also be useful to explore the idea of imposing an ongoing 'tax' (i.e., a temporary tariff) on target states as a means of encouraging them to alter their behaviour while maintaining quasi-normal relations between senders and targets.
- In its deliberations concerning sanctions, the Security Council should give consideration to outside assessments of the likely effectiveness and humanitarian consequences of various strategies. As a Council member, Canada should ensure that these assessments are given due regard by the Council.
- Sanctions are more likely to be effective when they are actively supported by NGOs and other elements of civil society. Efforts should therefore be made to include these actors in consultations regarding the planning of sanctions policy.
- Middle-power states including Canada should create a permanent 'sanctions strategy unit.' This unit would gather information from a variety of sources - and for a variety of purposes - noted throughout this study. Its most obvious purpose would be to monitor potential crisis spots, formulate appropriate sanctions strategies, and relay this information to member states.
- Canada should promote the practice of 'lessons learned' exercises, modelled on the Copenhagen Conference on sanctions against the former Yugoslavia. These exercises should involve NGOs, as well as academics, UN officials, and representatives of member states.
- In the interest of promoting the effective use of financial sanctions, Canada should encourage efforts to improve the Council's access to reliable knowledge concerning financial transactions, and to enhance the technical, legal, and administrative competence of member states to exercise control over such transactions.

b) Humanitarian impact

- Canada should support discussions aimed at developing the idea of 'humanitarian limits' to sanctions. Such an exercise would seek consensus answers to questions such as: When does a humanitarian emergency exist? Who should address it? How should sanctions be modified to reflect the changing situation on the ground?
- Sanctions can have a significant impact on the activities of humanitarian organizations operating in the target. In turn, these organizations and their activities produce political effects which must be taken into account by member states during the design and execution phases of sanctions. Sometimes, the agendas of states and NGOs conflict; sometimes they have the potential to be mutually reinforcing. It is therefore crucial that states and NGOs engage in ongoing consultations from the earliest stages of a crisis.