

to get the G-8 to agree on a coherent position, and noted that under such circumstances it may be necessary to act on a bilateral or unilateral basis.

Various participants noted that, ironically, the Security Council is ill-equipped to craft a multilateral programme of positive incentives in order to forestall an incipient threat to the peace, such as that posed by India and Pakistan. The general sense was that the case was ill-suited to a sanctions-based approach for several reasons: the gravity of the challenge which India's test posed to Pakistan, the weakness of the Pakistani government relative to its military, the degree of nationalist fervour on both sides, the absence of internal opposition to testing in either state, the fact that the issue at stake was a core matter of national security, and the political cleavages which made it impossible for the international community to present a united front.

The final session of the seminar was opened by Rod Bell (D.G. International Organizations Bureau, DFAIT). From the preceding discussions, Mr. Bell derived two sets of proposals for sanctions reform which Canada might pursue during a term on the Security Council. The first was a set of general goals, including: developing a framework of humanitarian principles governing the use of sanctions, improving the administrative capacity of sanctions committees, codifying the procedures for the implementation of sanctions, developing a more effective apparatus for gathering and disseminating information regarding target states, improving the implementation of targeted sanctions, encouraging the use of other diplomatic tactics in ways that would complement sanctions, and forming a "sanctions forum" in which states would gather to discuss these and other initiatives aimed at promoting the appropriate use of sanctions.