

the peaceful settlements of international disputes. In the opinion of my Delegation, what is necessary in defining this principle is a statement or series of statements which make it abundantly clear that settlements must be peaceful and that the solution of disputes by peaceful methods must be pursued actively. Canada is convinced that it would be valuable to continue concentrating on improving and making more readily available the various means provided in the Charter for the effective application of this principle. In this connection, we are awaiting with interest the discussion in the First Committee of the General Assembly on Item 99 calling for a general study and examination of methods for settling disputes peacefully.

8. The fourth principle, Mr. Chairman, on non-intervention by States is not directly referred to in the Charter but is nevertheless there by implication when Articles 2(4) and 2(7) are considered in relation to the preamble to Article 2 as a whole. For without a duty by one State not to intervene in the domestic affairs of another state the principle of sovereign equality would be less meaningful and the concept of juridical equality of little value. The embodiment of this principle in the Charter was recognized in General Assembly Resolution 1815 (XVIII) and in the debates of the Sixth Committee in 1963. This principle in common with the others and indeed with the whole framework of international law must be accepted as a necessary limitation on national sovereignty. That it was not expressly stated in the Charter as a legally binding norm of international law caused considerable differences at Mexico which proved irreconcilable. A number of those present agreed however that it would be preferable to have this principle stated in the more general language of the Charter than attempting to draw up an exhaustive list of identifiable examples of intervention. It would not perhaps be productive for instance to list as intervention the sort of international activities normally the subject of diplomatic negotiation and by so doing stifle the use of discretion in every-day intercourse between states. In any event an enumeration of this principle would be worth while only if international machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, political or judicial, was also developed more fully... J

9. These then are the four principles contained in the Report of the Special Committee. The question now is where do we go from here. It is the suggestion of my Delegation that after we have discussed these principles in the 6th Committee at the present session, in the light of the Report, and after discussing the three additional principles, we should consider renewing the mandate of the Special Committee and charging it with the responsibility of continuing to study those principles on which a consensus has not been reached including the three additional ones