

the Special Committee's work this year represent only a modest, if nonetheless worthwhile, advance towards our stated objective - that of a solemn United Nations declaration of universally accepted legal principles against which the future performance of States may be measured.

My delegation shares the opinion that the report of the 1967 Special Committee (A/6799) is a work of creditable achievement. As a member of the Special Committee, Canada is able to attest to the considerable efforts made at the meeting in Geneva. The Special Committee's Chairman, Mr. Paul Engo, displayed the tireless enthusiasm and unbound optimism for which he is justly renowned. It is in no small measure due to his active encouragement and firm guidance that the Special Committee made the progress it did. The favourable atmosphere he, as Chairman, helped personally to create at Geneva, was directly instrumental to the success of much of the negotiations. In this Mr. Engo, and indeed the whole Committee, were able to draw upon the well known wisdom and experience of Sir Kenneth Bailey to whom, as Drafting Committee Chairman, we owe a deep debt of gratitude. Sir Kenneth's scholarly advice and practical patience often made the difference between acceptance and rejection in the more difficult drafting discussions. Lastly, it is to the Special Committee's Rapporteur, Dr. Sahovic, and to members of the Secretariat that credit is due for the excellence of the report itself. As a faithful and clear record of the plenary debates and the results obtained at the drafting level, the report reflects Dr. Sahovic's constructive attitude and outstanding ability.

Mr. Chairman, despite the limits of its overall success, the 1967 Special Committee did register some substantial gains. Its drafting Committee succeeded in formulating generally agreed texts for the principles that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter and for the duty of States to cooperate with one another in accordance with the Charter. Both of these principles were nearly defined in 1966 at the New York meeting of the Special Committee and their formulation at Geneva proves again the value of continuing to consider each unresolved principle from one session of the Special Committee to the next.

The new formulation of the good faith principle is short and succinct. In essence, the principle is founded upon mutual trust - a trust which is at once vital and illusive as the complexity and diversity of international relations continues to increase. The formulation accurately stipulates the legal requirement of complying not only with the paramount obligations of the Charter, but also with those obligations that arise out of international agreements and of the generally recognized