

only to the condition of reciprocity; nine have accepted subject only to reciprocity, and with respect to those disputes which arose after the declaration came into being; sixteen states have more restrictive conditions.

"Jurisdiction is the key, the sine qua non, for the existence of the universal Rule of Law -- and by that I mean compulsory jurisdiction. For this reason, the goal of all peace-loving states should be directed to bring about the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by members of the international community of nations as a whole.

The Court, as the judicial arm of the United Nations, needs to have the opportunity to play a larger and more dynamic role. What I wish to emphasize is that anything which the international community of nations does to strengthen the International Court of Justice will strengthen the Rule of Law itself, and as a preliminary step, the General Assembly of the United Nations might well give consideration to a comprehensive study of the wider use of the Court by all member states."

The foregoing quotation gives an indication of the nature and extent of the interest of my Delegation in this aspect of the Resolution, which our co-sponsors will develop in greater detail in their statements.

#### Implementing Provisions

Returning again to the Resolution, paragraphs three, four and five go on to spell out the means whereby the Sixth Committee might attempt to develop and codify these two cardinal principles through inscribing them as separate topics on the Agenda of the Eighteenth Session, and requesting the Secretary-General to invite member states to submit comments concerning these topics and to communicate them to member states prior to the Eighteenth Session.