

with the purpose of formulating them on the basis of consensus. The principle of sovereign equality, on which consensus was achieved, should therefore not be referred back to the Special Committee. Similarly, if a delayed consensus on the use of force principle is achieved this month in New York as a result of the USA statement today, the Canadian Delegation's view would be that the use of force principle should then be put on one side and not re-opened in the Special Committee Sessions to be held in 1966. The idea would be to have the Special Committee continue its discussions where they were concluded at Mexico and carry on attempting formulations for all the remaining principles on the basis of consensus. In this connection, the Special Committee should also be instructed to bear in mind the proposal put forward by the distinguished representative of Madagascar and in particular to study the draft resolution incorporated in Document A/5757 in relation to these principles and to any recommendations the Special Committee may in due course make to the General Assembly.

10. Finally, Mr. Chairman, a brief word about fact-finding, a subject introduced to the Special Committee by Resolution 1967 (XVIII). Unfortunately there was not sufficient time in Mexico to discuss factfinding fully and in particular to consider adequately either the working paper produced by the Netherlands (A/AC119/L9) or the research paper (A/5694, Add. 1 and 2) compiled by the Secretariat. Canada was interested in such a study and co-sponsored the Netherlands' proposal at the 18th Session because we regarded it as aimed at strengthening the means of peaceful settlements of disputes and as relevant to peace-keeping operations. Since then, the subject of factfinding has tended to become a separate subject somewhat divorced from peacekeeping with the emphasis on establishing a new United Nations organ rather than strengthening existing fact-finding arrangements. My Delegation recognizes the importance for the international community in creating impartial methods of fact-finding, and that the use of such methods would be significant in the development of law in international relations. We think, however, that it is important to have a thorough assessment of present methods before taking any decision as to what new procedures, if any, would be desirable. There is, however, a good deal to be said in favour of developing more effective and efficient means of ascertaining what the true facts are in any given situation. X

11. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I propose to make a separate statement, later in the debate on this item, regarding the additional three principles.