The German philosopher Gottfried Leibniz made a similar argument with his principle of sufficient reason in 1714. 'There can be found no fact that is true or existent, or any true proposition,' he wrote, 'without there being a sufficient reason for its being so and not otherwise, although we cannot know these reasons in most cases.' He formulated the cosmological argument succinctly: 'Why is there something rather than nothing? The sufficient reason [..] is found in a substance which [..] is a necessary being bearing the reason for its existence within itself.'[REF