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REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 March 1980 from the Permanent Representative of  
China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 6 March 1980 sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. I request that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the preliminary list and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Chu  
Permanent Representative of the  
People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations

\* A/35/50.

ANNEX

NOTE FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF  
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

March 6, 1980

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and has the honour to state as follows:

Ten plenary meetings have been held in Beijing in the second round of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at the Vice-Foreign-Minister level. Throughout this period, the Chinese side has, with the greatest sincerity, reiterated its eight-point proposal, elaborated on its stand and position for a settlement of issues in Sino-Vietnamese relations and made great efforts for the achieving of results in the negotiations. Regrettably, the Vietnamese side has failed to show any sincerity and stubbornly refused to consider the reasonable propositions of the Chinese side. Instead, it has attempted to use the negotiations to deceive public opinion and defend its policies of aggression and expansion as well as opposition and hostility to China. The distance between the standpoints of the two sides remains so wide that no progress has come out of the negotiations. At present, the Vietnamese authorities are still redoubling their activities of opposition and hostility to China, intensifying their war of aggression in Kampuchea and threatening the peace and security of Thailand and Southeast Asia. In these circumstances, it is hardly conceivable that continuing the second round of the negotiations would lead to any progress.

In order that the negotiations between China and Viet Nam may attain the anticipated goal and contribute to the restoration of traditional friendship between their two peoples and the normalization of relations between the two countries, the Chinese side, after a careful study in view of the current state of the negotiations, suggests that the second round of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations be concluded now so that the two sides may have a necessary period of time for a serious study of each other's views and propositions and a search for ways to resolve their disputes. The third round of negotiations may be held in Hanoi at a time considered appropriate by both sides in the latter half of 1980. It is suggested that contacts and consultations be made between the embassies of the two countries on arrangements for the next round of negotiations.

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