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SECURITY COUNCIL Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 July 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China on 23 June 1980. 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) CHOU Nan
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
People's Republic of China to
the United Nations

^{*} A/35/50.

ANNEX

Note sent by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to

The Vietnamese Embassy in China

June 23, 1980

During the Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations at Vice-Foreign Ministerial Level, the Chinese side has from the very beginning put forward a positive proposal for restoring the normal relations between the two countries and maintaining the traditional friendship between the two peoples and made unremitting efforts to push forward the negotiations.

However, the Vietnamese side has persisted in refusing the reasonable proposals raised by the Chinese side and shown no sign of sincerity in settling problems through negotiations thus bringing the talks between the two countries to a standstill. After the second round of talks, we expected the Vietnamese side to take action to create an atmosphere favourable to the talks. To our disappointment, the Vietnamese authorities have redoubled their efforts to carry out hostile anti-China activities, repeatedly encroached upon China's territorial integrity and sovereignty, persisted in their military occupation of Kampuchea and stubbornly pursued a policy of regional hegemonism, aggression and expansion. Facts prove what the Vietnamese side is concerned with is not to be sincere in settling problems through negotiations to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations and restore friendship between the peoples of the two countries, but to deliberately distort facts, slander and abuse China in all fields and attempt to make use of the talks

to justify Viet Nam's aggression on Kampuchea. Obviously, such a situation and atmosphere is most unfavourable for the holding a third round of talks between China and Viet Nam.

The Chinese side remains firm in its stand for a negotiated settlement of problems and is willing to wait patiently. As soon as an active factor in favour of the talks emerges, even if it is a small one, the Chinese Government Delegation will go to Hanoi and hold the third round of talks with the Vietnamese side.
