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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF
WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE
REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/13033 of 9 January 1979.

During the week ending 24 February 1979, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. /Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13111)/

In a letter dated 22 February 1979 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13111) the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security.

The Security Council met to consider the question at its 2114th meeting, held on 23 February 1979. Following statements by the representatives of the USSR, China and Czechoslovakia, the agenda was adopted. The Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2115th meeting, held on 24 February 1979.

At its 2114th meeting, the President informed the Council that he had received letters from the representatives of Australia, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam in which they requested to be invited to participate in the discussions of the item on the Council's agenda. Following statements by the representatives of the USSR and China regarding the participation of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, the President, with the consent of the

majority of the members of the Council, invited the representatives of the States mentioned above to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the 2115th meeting, in addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia and the Philippines, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 2114th meeting, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution (S/13117) sponsored by Czechoslovakia and the USSR, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the telegram of 17 February 1979 from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13095),

Gravely concerned at the aggression of China against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,

Convinced that this aggression constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns the aggression by the People's Republic of China against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;
2. Demands that the People's Republic of China withdraw all its troops from Vietnamese territory forthwith;
3. Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations to cease all supplies of arms to the People's Republic of China and the transfer of technology which may be used for military purposes;
4. Demands that the People's Republic of China scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;
5. Further demands that China make full reparation for the material damage inflicted on the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as a result of the armed invasion of Chinese troops into Vietnamese territory.

At its 2115th meeting, the President called attention to document S/13119, containing a draft resolution sponsored by China, which read as follows:

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The Security Council,

Noting the letters dated 14 February 1979 (S/13085) and 17 February 1979 (S/13096) from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the President of the Security Council,

Convinced that the Vietnamese authorities' continued military invasion and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea in disregard of the just demand of the 13 member States of the Council for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Security Council under the United Nations Charter to take the necessary measures to stop Viet Nam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and eliminate its consequences,

1. Condemns Viet Nam for its armed aggression against and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea;

2. Demands the immediate cessation by Viet Nam of all its military actions against Democratic Kampuchea, the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese armed forces and related personnel from Kampuchean territory and an end to its military occupation of Kampuchea;

3. Appeals to all States to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea;

4. Urges Viet Nam and Democratic Kampuchea to enter into negotiations at an early date for a settlement of the question of relations between Kampuchea and Viet Nam.
