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SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 December 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 addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in China on 22 December 1980. I request that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Report of the Security Council", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LAI Yali
Acting Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

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

Beijing, 22 December 1980

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China wishes to state as follows with regard to Sino-Vietnamese negotiations:

The Chinese Government has always held that disputes and differences between States should be settled in a fair and reasonable way through peaceful negotiations. In line with this stand, the Chinese side made great efforts to bring about the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and promote their progress. Regrettably, owing to reasons arising from the Vietnamese side, the two rounds of negotiations already held yielded no result whatsoever.

Since the conclusion of the second round of negotiations, the Chinese side has repeatedly suggested that each side make proper use of the intersessional period to study the viewpoints and propositions of the other side so as to find a way to break the deadlock in the negotiations and seek a settlement. Should the Vietnamese side take the Chinese suggestion seriously, the third round of negotiations could have been expected to start earlier.

However, pushing their policy of opposition and hostility to China with redoubled efforts, the Vietnamese authorities have during this period, further poisoned the relations between the two countries, kept intensifying tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and carried out reckless military provocations against the Chinese border areas. At the same time, in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Vietnamese authorities have refused to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and have done their utmost to step up their war of aggression against Kampuchea in an attempt to achieve their ambition of total occupation of Kampuchea. What is more, they have concentrated massive troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border areas and intruded into the territory of Thailand, thus posing a grave threat to the peace, security and stability of Thailand and the South-East Asian region as a whole. In the service of the Soviet policy of global hegemony, the Vietnamese authorities have acted as a tool and commando for the southward drive strategy of the Soviet Union and provided it with military bases, thus subjecting the West Pacific, particularly the South-East Asian countries to the growing threat of Soviet military buildup. Such perverse acts of the Vietnamese authorities can in no way be glossed over by their professions of sincerity. In such circumstances and atmosphere, there is no practical significance in holding the third round of Sino-Vietnamese negotiations. The Chinese side hopes that the Vietnamese side will by deeds create conditions necessary for an early resumption of the negotiations between the two countries. Should positive factors favourable to the negotiations appear, the Chinese delegation will be ready to go to Hanoi at any time for the resumed negotiations with the Vietnamese side.