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SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of  
China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith excerpts from the press conference given by the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, on 1 February in Bangkok, Thailand, where he was paying an official visit as the head of a government delegation from 30 January to 2 February 1981. I request that the excerpts be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LING Qing  
Permanent Representative  
of the People's Republic  
of China to the  
United Nations

ANNEX

EXCERPTS FROM CHINESE PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG'S PRESS CONFERENCE  
IN BANGKOK ON FEBRUARY 1, 1981

Following are excerpts from Premier Zhao Ziyang's press conference on February 1 in Bangkok, Thailand where the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China was paying an official visit at the head of a government delegation from January 30 to February 2, 1981.

Commenting on the Vietnamese proposal for convening a regional meeting between the two state groups of Indochina and ASEAN, Premier Zhao said:

Viet Nam issued a statement on January 28, 1981 in the name of a so-called foreign ministers' conference of the three Indochinese countries, calling for a regional meeting of the two state groups of Indochina and ASEAN. It is a reproduction of the "four-point proposal of the Vientiane conference" of July last year and there is nothing new in it.

Viet Nam's pursuance of regional hegemonism with Soviet backing is the root cause of tension in Southeast Asia and of the disruption of peace and stability in the region. Viet Nam's military occupation of Kampuchea, its control of Laos and repeated incursions into Thailand have gravely menaced the peace and security of the Southeast Asian region. This is the essence of the problem, which cannot be distorted by fabricating a so-called "Chinese threat" or hurling charges against ASEAN.

The hypocritical proposal of the Vietnamese authorities was made with ulterior motives and meant to achieve the following purposes:

First, to cajole the international community into recognizing Indochina as a sphere of influence of Viet Nam.

Second, to dupe ASEAN countries into giving de facto recognition to the Heng Samrin regime.

Third, to use the "conference between the two state groups" to substitute and counter the resolution of the 35th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the convocation of an international conference.

Fourth, to distort the root cause of tension in Southeast Asia and avert condemnation by international opinion.

As to the question of concluding bilateral agreements between the three Indochinese countries and China, it is well-known that there exists a long-standing friendship between the

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Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and that China has pursued a consistent policy of developing friendly relations with the Indochinese countries. This is beneficial not only to China's modernization and the restoration and development of the national economy of the Indochinese countries, but also to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Chinese Government stated long ago that normal relations between China and Viet Nam can be restored immediately provided that Viet Nam withdraws its troops completely from Kampuchea and the Vietnamese Government abandons its ambition for domination of Indochina and expansion in Southeast Asia and no longer serves as a Soviet base for the latter's southward drive. The Vietnamese authorities are merely attempting to dupe world opinion when they suggest the signing of bilateral agreements while continuing the policy of expansion and aggression.

The Chinese Government is ready to work with the ASEAN countries for the implementation of the resolution of the 35th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. It has made clear that after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, China will, together with the countries concerned, including Viet Nam, join in an international guarantee of non-aggression against Kampuchean territory, non-use of Kampuchean territory for encroaching upon the independence and sovereignty of other countries in this region and non-interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in any form. This is the correct way to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

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