

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 607

Recognizing that in the 25 years since normalizing diplomatic relations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America have worked toward increased stability, prosperity, and peace in Southeast Asia, and expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States will continue to remain a strong, reliable, and active partner in the Southeast Asian region.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4, 2020

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Recognizing that in the 25 years since normalizing diplomatic relations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America have worked toward increased stability, prosperity, and peace in Southeast Asia, and expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States will continue to remain a strong, reliable, and active partner in the Southeast Asian region.

Whereas cooperation between the Governments and people of the United States and Vietnam can help realize their common goals of a peaceful, prosperous, and open Indo-Pacific rooted in a rule-based order that promotes security, opportunity, and respect for sovereignty;

Whereas Vietnam is serving as the 2020 Chair for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) under the theme of “Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN”, and will co-chair the U.S.–ASEAN Special Summit when it is rescheduled from the original planned March 14, 2020, date;

Whereas Vietnam has demonstrated a willingness to stand up for freedom of navigation and international law in the South China Sea and opened a new chapter in bilateral cooperation on these shared goals;

Whereas Vietnam deployed its first military officers to United Nations peacekeeping operations in 2014, and contributed a field hospital to United Nations peacekeeping operations in South Sudan in 2018;

Whereas both countries have sought to assist each other in accounting for the over 1,200 Americans and as many as 300,000 Vietnamese still missing from the Vietnam War;

Whereas the United States Government has worked with the Government of Vietnam to remove unexploded ordnance and to treat victims maimed by it through funding under the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6), including \$15,000,000 for humanitarian demining operations as well as United States Agency for International Development (USAID) programs;

Whereas the United States Government has completed the cleanup of dioxin at Da Nang airport, and is working with the Government of Vietnam of the cleanup of Bien Hoa airport;

Whereas the United States Government has assisted the Government of Vietnam in strengthening its maritime capabilities, including by providing coast guard vessels and assisting the Government of Vietnam in strengthening its maritime domain awareness;

Whereas the United States Government remains committed to working with the Government of Vietnam on its compliance with international commitments and obligations to protect internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion, expression, the press, and assembly, in order to advance the fundamental dignity of all people, a key to maintaining stability, promoting economic growth, and strengthening good governance;

Whereas, in the 25 years since the United States and Vietnam normalized diplomatic relations, the people of Vietnam have benefited from greater prosperity and integration into the global economy;

Whereas the United States and Vietnam signed a bilateral trade agreement in July 2000, and granted one another permanent normal trade relations in 2008, ushering in a more than tenfold increase in trade flows in both directions over the past 20 years, exceeding \$77,000,000,000 in 2019;

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Vietnam cooperate on a range of public health issues, particularly combating HIV–AIDS under the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program, and more broadly on health, governance, education, infrastructure, and environmental issues through the Lower Mekong Initiative;

Whereas, in 2020, Vietnam celebrates 75 years since declaring independence;

Whereas more than 1,800,000 Vietnamese-Americans have made contributions to the United States in a variety of fields ranging from law to science to defense and the arts;

Whereas the United States hosts nearly 30,000 young Vietnamese students, the 6th largest group of international students studying at United States universities, contributing \$1,000,000,000 annually to the United States economy;

Whereas bilateral cooperation transformed debts of the former South Vietnamese government to the United States into Fulbright University Vietnam, Vietnam's first independent, not-for-profit university; and

Whereas sister city relationships link our citizens in—

- (1) Seattle, Washington and Haiphong;
- (2) Madison, Wisconsin and Bac Giang;
- (3) Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Da Nang;
- (4) San Francisco, California and Ho Chi Minh City;
- (5) Oakland, California and Da Nang;
- (6) Angel Fire, New Mexico and Quang Tri Town;
- (7) New Haven, Connecticut and Hue;
- (8) Maryland State, Maryland and Ninh Thuan Province; and

(9) Newport Beach, California and Vung Tau Province (Friendship City): Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) reaffirms the importance of the United
3 States-Vietnam comprehensive partnership, includ-

1 ing the full implementation of provisions of the Asia
2 Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law
3 115–409) with regard to elevating the United States
4 relationship with Vietnam;

5 (2) welcomes Vietnam’s leadership in 2020 as
6 ASEAN Chair in cooperation with its ASEAN part-
7 ners, especially as ASEAN and the People’s Repub-
8 lic of China negotiate a Code of Conduct;

9 (3) welcomes Vietnam playing a productive role
10 as a member of the United Nations Security Council
11 during its 2020–2021 term;

12 (4) reiterates Congress’ findings in section 401
13 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Pub-
14 lic Law 115–409; 132 Stat. 5407) that—

15 (A) the promotion of human rights and re-
16 spect for democratic values in the Indo-Pacific
17 region is in the United States national security
18 interest;

19 (B) continued support for human rights,
20 democratic values, and good governance is crit-
21 ical to a successful United States diplomatic
22 strategy in the Indo-Pacific;

23 (C) strong support for human rights and
24 democracy in the Indo-Pacific region is critical
25 to efforts to reduce poverty, build rule of law,

1 combat corruption, reduce the allure of extre-
2 mism, and promote economic growth; and

3 (D) there are serious concerns with the
4 rule of law and civil liberties in Vietnam, which
5 has been identified by Freedom House as “Not
6 Free”;

7 (5) reaffirms that it is important that Viet-
8 nam’s rights and interests under international law,
9 regardless of size, power, and military capabilities,
10 are respected; and

11 (6) appreciates Vietnam’s ongoing cooperation
12 to account for the 1,246 United States service mem-
13 bers who remain unaccounted for since the Vietnam
14 War.

○