One Hundred Fifteenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the third day of January, two thousand and eighteen

An Act
To encourage visits between the United States and Taiwan at all levels, and for
other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Taiwan Travel Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
Congress finds the following:

(1) The Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.),
enacted in 1979, has continued for 37 years to be a cornerstone
of relations between the United States and Taiwan and has
served as an anchor for peace and security in the Western
Pacific area.

(2) The Taiwan Relations Act declares that peace and sta-
bility in the Western Pacific area are in the political, security,
and economic interests of the United States and are matters
of international concern.

(3) The United States considers any effort to determine
the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including
by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security
of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United
States.

(4) Taiwan has succeeded in a momentous transition to
democracy beginning in the late 1980s and has been a beacon
of democracy in Asia, and Taiwan’s democratic achievements
inspire many countries and people in the region.

(5) Visits to a country by United States Cabinet members
and other high-ranking officials are an indicator of the breadth
and depth of ties between the United States and such country.

(6) Since the enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act, rela-
tions between the United States and Taiwan have suffered
from insufficient high-level communication due to the self-
imposed restrictions that the United States maintains on high-
level visits with Taiwan.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that
the United States Government should encourage visits between
officials from the United States and Taiwan at all levels.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It should be the policy of the United
States to—
(1) allow officials at all levels of the United States Government, including Cabinet-level national security officials, general officers, and other executive branch officials, to travel to Taiwan to meet their Taiwanese counterparts;

(2) allow high-level officials of Taiwan to enter the United States, under conditions which demonstrate appropriate respect for the dignity of such officials, and to meet with officials of the United States, including officials from the Department of State and the Department of Defense and other Cabinet agencies; and

(3) encourage the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, and any other instrumentality established by Taiwan, to conduct business in the United States, including activities which involve participation by Members of Congress, officials of Federal, State, or local governments of the United States, or any high-level official of Taiwan.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.