Taipei City

Taipei is Taiwan's largest city as well as its economic, political, and cultural center. It is a modern cosmopolitan metropolis with a lively and diversified face, filled with exuberance.

A City of Smiles

From the world's tallest building (2004-2010) to the biggest collection of Chinese art, Taipei invites you into a world of fascinating contrasts - a mix of the modern and traditional, with a generous dash of energy and friendly smiles to make this one of your most memorable trips to Asia.

Whether you're just stopping over en route to another Asian destination, or planning a longer stay, Taipei is a many-faceted treasure that will call you back again and again.

Discover the heart of Asia in beautiful Taipei!
New Taipei City is the administrative area that has the most population. Over 80% of New Taipei’s residents live in the 10 districts, which account for one-sixth of the area. 28.80% of the residents moved into the area from Taipei City or Kaohsiung City. The number of blue-collar foreign workers in New Taipei is approximately 50,000, which is the second highest in Taiwan. Additionally, there are about 5000 foreign professionals in New Taipei City, which is ranked the third in Taiwan.
Situated in the northern part of Taiwan island, Keelung used to be called Jilong, which means hencoop. The name was later changed to Keelung which means "rich and prosperous land".

The city occupies 132.7589 square kilometers of land, 95% of which are hills. The city is separated from the neighboring counties and cities by the mountains in the east, west and south.

The northern part of the city faces the ocean and is a great deepwater harbor since early times.

As the city is surrounded by mountains, communications between Keelung and other places were not very convenient in the past when transportation was not well-developed. Gradually, the isolation gave Keelung a chance to develop its own marine culture.
The city of Yilan is located in the center of the Lanyang Plain in northeastern Taiwan, where numerous rivers and streams provide plenty of water for irrigation and bring Yilan the fertile soil that has made it a rich source of rice as well as fish.

Yilan and the Lanyang Plain are known not only for their beautiful natural vistas but also for the country cuisines that make the area a favorite of gourmands. Among the local delicacies are goat-meat stew (which, in fact, is neither goat-meat nor stew) made with the cold mineral spring water of Su'ao, the pressed duck that is smoked with charcoal and bagasse, smoked dried kidney, and candied jujubes and plums.

These are known as "the four treasures of Yilan." The area is also known for its traditional ox-tongue cookies (which, fortunately, are named not for their ingredients but for their shape), meat rolls, taro paste, and jujube cakes.
Splendid landscape has enriched the pure beauty of nature in Hualien. Tourism resources such as Taroko National Park, East Coast National Scenic Area, East Rift Valley Scenic Area and Yushan National Park are the four main highlights (from north to south).

Xiuguluan River is famous for white water rafting. Surrounded by mountains, turquoise Liyu Lake, ecological Fuyuan National Forest Recreation Area and aromatic WuHe Plateau Tea Plantation are places you shouldn’t miss. Ruisui, HongYe and Antong hot springs are ready to cleanse and reenergize you.

In recent years, many agricultural areas have transformed into tourist farms, indigenous ceremonies are being open to public, and farming and fishing villages welcome people to come experience organic lifestyle. Hualien has become more dynamic than ever and is sure to surprise you every time you visit.
Taichung City

Taichung, in a key central Taiwan location, plays an essential role in both Taiwan's economic development and transportation systems. It is the hub for the five cities and counties in the central Taiwan region. Following the merger of Taichung city and county on December 25, 2010, Greater Taichung became third-largest among Taiwan's five special municipalities with a population of 2,646,500 people.

Its land area is three times the size of Singapore and twice that of Hong Kong. Surrounded by the mountains and sea, it possesses the precious asset of rich cultures of numerous townships and districts. Thus, Taichung city has established an inclusive land, sea and air transportation network that is seamlessly connected to different parts of the city.
Nantou County is situated in the center of Taiwan, with a longitude of 120 degrees and latitude of 23 degrees; it is bordered in the north by Taichung County, in the west by Changhua County, Yunlin County, in the south by Chiayi County, Kaohsiung County, and in the east by Hualien County. It is the only county in Taiwan not geographically close to the sea.

With an area of 410km², Nantou County has more mountainous terrain than plains; surrounded by mountains, Nantou is abundant in tourism resources, with picturesque sceneries everywhere. Sun Moon Lake and Yushan are both internationally renowned destinations, while the resource rich Puli has the best water quality in Taiwan and produces the delectable Ai Lan White Wine. Luku’s quality tea, Chushan’s bamboo crafts, Shuili’s Snake Kiln pottery wares, are all visitors’ favorites. In addition, Chichi line’s Steam train, Chitou, Sun Link Sea, Chingjing, Lushan, Aowanda, Tungpu Hot Spring, and the cable car at the Formosan Aboriginal Culture Village, are ideal sightseeing locations.
Tainan was Taiwan’s political and military center from 1624 to 1885. It has been a gateway to Taiwan since the Dutch colonial period, and was flourished through the Zheng’s regime and the Qing dynasty. During the maritime age to the expansion development of early Han Chinese settlements lived in this island, Tainan played a significant role in the historical development of Taiwan.

Tainan’s legacy has left it with a large number of cultural properties and historical heritages with various architectural design. Since the upgrade of Tainan City on 25th of Dec. 2010, the previous Tainan city and Tainan county merged and known as the Great Tainan City.
Kaohsiung is located Taiwan’s Southwestern region and is a long narrow stretch of land. Its total area consists of 2,946 square kilometers. The Taiwan Straits are located to the west and the Bashi Channel to the south.

Geographically it is in an ideal location. The large harbor makes it an important trade and commerce stop along the Northeast Asia / South Pacific passageway. This has quickly propelled the development of this international city.

Kaohsiung has an international airport with direct flights to a variety of Asian cities. Other international cities can be reached by transferring at Taoyuan International Airport.
With Kaohsiung on the west and Taitung County on the east, Pingtung County occupies 2,775 square kilometers covering thirty-three towns and has a population of less than one million.


The county is surrounded by the ocean on three sides giving ecology research conducted on its seashore much valued data. Its clean and peaceful beaches cradled along its long coastline are a paradise for summer leisure activities on and in its waters.
Taitung County

Taitung has high mountains, a rift valley, and ocean; here you can wander through a borderless natural classroom, forget your troubles and fully experience all this beautiful land has to offer, enjoying the pleasure of slow living.

Taitung has the ocean in front and high mountains at its rear, which give it rich ecological and agricultural produce variety. The mountains are pristine, the water pure and the rice good quality; other agricultural products of which the county is rightly proud are tea, golden day lily, sugar apple, shaved fish and sailfish, their purity, naturalness and taste the pride of Taitung.

In the mountains of Taitung, the distinctive culture and festivals of the Amis, Puyama, Rukai Bunun, Paiwan and Tao are preserved. The culture here is richly diverse and it is worth slowly exploring the nature and culture in depth.
Travel on islands in the Pacific Ocean

Green Island (Lyudao) and Orchid Island (Lanyu), two islands lying in the outer sea of Taitung County in the Pacific Ocean, are called as "world heritages." Their abundant marine ecology, natural coastal landscape and indigenous customs all attract travelers.

The enjoyment of the trip includes snorkeling, exploring seabed ecosystems, seeing ocean views and starry sky, experiencing tribal culture and tasting local delicious cuisine.

The sunny summer is particularly suitable for a trip to islands!
Penghu Island

Penghu locates on the Taiwan Strait between China and Taiwan in Asia. It is the only island county of Taiwan. When the time of low tide comes, more than one hundred isles appear. Therefore, the number of the total isles varies. At a rising tide, there are, generally speaking, 90 isles scattered between north latitude 23°12' to 23°47' and east longitude 119°19' to 119°43'. The utmost east isle is called "Zhamu isle", the utmost west isle is called "Hua isle", the utmost south isle is called "Cimei isle", and the utmost north isle is called "Dogiao isle". The utmost west isle is also the utmost west boundary of Taiwan. Another unusual thing about Penghu isles is that the tropic of cancer goes through the "Hoojing isle", one of the 90 isles.
Kinmen

Kinmen is narrow in the middle and wider on the eastern and western sides. The distance between east and west is approximately 20km; the longest distance between north and south on the east is approximately 15km; and the narrowest central region is only 3km, thus making it to resemble a gold ingot.

The island is fringed with islets and reefs all around, scattering on the sea to look like stars surrounding the moon, and spreading between longitude 118° 24’ east and latitude 24° 27’ north on sea. Kinmen is consisted of 12 jurisdictional islands including Kinmen, Lieyu, Tadan, Erdan, etc. with a total area of 150.456m².
The Mazu Islands are located northwest of Taiwan, in the Taiwan Strait, and are administered by Lianjiang County, under which are Nangan Township, Beigan Township, Dongyin Township, and Dongju township. The islands include Nangan, Beigan, Dongju, Xiju, Dongyin, Liangdao, Gaodeng, Daqiu, Xiaoqiu, and numerous uninhabited islets, comprising a land formation that is narrow east to west and long north to south, with a total land area of 29.52 square kilometers.

Most of the Mazu Islands are mainly made of granite, with the effects of millions of years of sea and wind erosion having formed a wide variety of terrain and scenery; precipitous cliff faces, ocean erosion ditches, distinctly tiered joints, arches bridges, columns, caves, and other formations caused by the pounding of the waves can be seen all over the Mazu Islands. In addition to coastlines formed by towering cliffs, there are also beautiful, flat sandy beaches such as Beigan’s Tanghoudao Beach (nicknamed “Sugar-Sand Beach”), Wusha Beach and Banli Beach, and Juguang’s Fuzheng and Kunqiu Beach. Xiju’s Caipu-ao, with its unusual rock formations, and Xiyin’s Qingshui-ao, with its clear waters, are representative of Mazu’s shingle beaches.