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Oilseeds and Products

Annual Report

2005

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Report Highlights:

Soybean imports for 2004/05 and 2005/06 are forecast at 2.3 and 2.2 million metric tons, respectively, reflecting an anticipated 11 percent of reduction in local chicken production in 2005 and a 2 percent of contraction in both chicken and swine sectors in 2006. U.S. market share in 2004/5 is expected to rebound to 70-75 percent from a record low of 61 percent in 2003/4.

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Executive Summary

Soybean imports for 2004/05 and 2005/06 are forecast at 2.3 and 2.2 million metric tons, respectively, reflecting an anticipated 11 percent of reduction in local chicken production in 2005 and a 2 percent of contraction in both chicken and swine sector in 2006. U.S. market share is expected to rebound to 70-75 percent from a record low of 61 percent in 2004. Over the next few years, U.S. market share may come under pressure if low prices make soybean meal from India or Argentina attractive to local importers, especially if locally crushed meal remains relatively expensive. Downward pressure on meal prices is expected to continue because Taiwan's local livestock sector is faces increasing competition from imported poultry and pork meat products as a result of increasing trade liberalization. TRO elimination in January 2005 will only intensify these pressures. Increasing imports of poultry and meat products will likely depress Taiwan's poultry and pork meat production in coming years, forcing continued adjustments in the local livestock and feed industries.

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Trade

Imports

Soybean imports for 2004/05 and 2005/06 are forecast at 2.3 and 2.2 million metric tons, respectively. Trade in 2004/05 is expected to fall because of increasing pressures on Taiwan's livestock industry as a result of Taiwan's WTO accession, which liberalized imports of pork and poultry products. Increasing imports will likely depress Taiwan's poultry and pork meat production, forcing continued adjustments in the local livestock and feed industries (see Consumption Section below).

Since Taiwan grows none of its own soybeans, all local demand is supplied by imports either for food or for crushing. Overall demand for food beans is basically constant while the crush varies according to demand for meal and oil, which itself is affected by local livestock and poultry production. Historically, Taiwan has imported whole soybeans and crushed them locally. As a result, Taiwan-produced meal has traditionally accounted for about 98 percent of total consumption. However, imported meal may gain some ground in near future. In 2003/04, Taiwan crushers imported 50 thousand metric tons of cheap meal from India, pushing down the Taiwan meal market share by 2 percent to 96 percent. Despite some likely growth in this small opening, Taiwan-crushed meal will continue to dominate the market because it is more profitable for the crushers – and the crushers dominate the best marketing channels to the feed millers.

Market Share

The United States had a 61 percent share of 2003/04 imports, a 9 percent decrease from a year earlier and a record low. This sharp decline came because of high prices for U.S. soybeans and strong competition from South American soybeans, which offered lower prices and improving quality. In the year to come, U.S. soybean market share is unlikely to return to its former 80 percent+ levels because of price cutting in Taiwan's poultry and swine sectors that drives Taiwan soybean crushers to source soybeans from less expensive origins. This price pressure will support interest in South American beans -- or inexpensive soybean meal from India and the PRC (which is still banned).

Despite these negative changes, U.S. market share is expected to rebound to above 70 percent in 2005 because of increasing U.S. attention to quality (protein and oil), the year-round availability of U.S. soybeans, the relative reliability of U.S. suppliers and trade servicing efforts by the American Soybean Association office in Taipei.

PRC Trade

Taiwan currently bans PRC soybean imports. However, over the next few years, this ban on soybeans and other PRC agricultural products may be gradually relaxed. In 2002/03, Taiwan imported 40 metric tons of food soybeans from Mainland China because of a petition by a domestic tofu manufacturers' association. On November 18, 2003, Taiwan also temporarily lifted the import ban on PRC soybean meal until January 31, 2004. Despite this opening, there were no imports of PRC soybean meal because of high PRC prices. However, with PRC crushing capacity expected to continue expanding, Chinese soymeal will likely become competitive in Taiwan in the next few years. Reportedly, the largest crushing plant in PRC has daily crushing capacity 13,000 mt/day, compared to 4,700 mt/day of Taiwan's largest crushing plant. The increasing availability of cheap PRC soybean meal will likely spur renewed pressure to open the Taiwan market permanently.

Container Shipments

High bulk shipping costs combined with very low backhaul rates for containers have led to a large shift away from bulk to container soybean shipments. Not only have the containers kept costs down but local importers have been pleased with soybean quality in those shipments. However, since container shipments are packed away from the ports, they tend to have higher foreign material and a higher risk of ragweed contamination. Since *Ambrosia trifida L.* is a quarantine pest in Taiwan, detection could result in a rejection of the shipment by Taiwan authorities.

Consumption

The Taiwan Crush

Soybean consumption for the local crush in 2004/05 and 2005/06 are forecast at 2.00 and 1.96 million metric tons.

Livestock and Poultry Production

Since more than 90 percent of soybeans are used for animal feed, the level of local soybean consumption is closely tied to livestock and poultry production. Production of these meat products is forecast to fall in 2004/05 and 2005/06 because of rising chicken and pork meat imports. As a result, feed demand for 2006 is adjusted downward to 7.06 million metric tons in line with an estimated 2 percent of further reduction in both local poultry and swine production.

Although pork imports are only slowly increasing, poultry meat imports been rising quickly since Taiwan's 2002 WTO accession. After Taiwan eliminates the tariff rate quota on poultry, pork and other meat products in January 2005, imports of chicken meat in particular may jump sharply. Increasing competition from imports will put particularly intense pressure on Taiwan's broiler sector.

Taiwan's Council of Agriculture and local industry estimate that 2005 chicken meat imports will total 75,000 MT. This will account for 17 percent of total chicken meat consumption of 432,000 metric tons. Using 2003 as a base year, local chick production will likely fall by 11 percent to accommodate the larger volume of imports. As a result, total feed demand in 2005 will decrease 4.6 percent to 7.20 million metric tons from 7.54 million metric tons in 2003. This estimate seems realistic given near one-hundred percent quota fill rate for poultry meat quotas in 2002 and 2003 and anticipated high fill rate in 2004 along with the expanding TRQ from 19,613 mt in 2003 to 32,577 mt in 2003 and to 45,990 mt in 2004 and liberalization in 2005.

However, the impact on local pork production will likely be small and limited to some niche markets because the swine sector is relatively competitive with imported pork meat products. This competitiveness is illustrated by the stability of the hog population, which has remained at about 6.8 million head since 2003. At the moment, the largest problem facing the swine sector is a persistent outbreak of Porcine Circovirus (PCV), a disease with high mortality in pigs weighing between 15 to 30 kg. Despite high prices, PCV continues to hold down production. Pork imports are expected to continue being driven primarily by prices on the local hog market and total meat consumption levels.

To give relief to sectors affected by a surge in imports or a collapse in prices, WTO rules allow members to use Special Safeguards (SSG). Under the SSG regime, Taiwan can add a 33 percent duty surcharge when import volumes surge above a trigger level or if CIF import prices fall below the trigger price that was determined before WTO accession (see Table 9 for SSG trigger levels). As tariff levels with a 33.3 percent of duty surcharge are much lower than out-quota-rate tariff for 2004 imports, imports of all pork and poultry meat products in 2005 are anticipated to surge over the trigger volumes. The poultry SSG will likely be triggered by price while the others be activated by volume. Taiwan will likely use SSG on poultry meat, poultry offal, pork bellies, and other offal meats.

In 2006, the volume trigger level for poultry and pork meat products will increase significantly from the 2005 levels, possibly ending the SSG duties and opening the way to more imports especially of pork products. However, the price-based poultry SSG will likely stay in place indefinitely.

Food Soybeans

Taiwan has a strong market for soybeans for food use estimated at 255,000 tons. Most of this is consumed as tofu and soy milk and is based on estimated sales by crushers of sorted US#2 beans to end-users. In 2003/04, approximately 12,410 metric tons of food beans came as identity-preserved (IP), non-GM "food grade", and organic beans. Of this total, the U.S. supplied about 10,000 metric tons, Australia 730 tons and Canada 1,660 tons -- all other countries combined supplied 20 tons. According to local tofu and soymilk producers, Taiwan's demand for IP beans in 2004/05 is anticipated to double to around 25,000 tons.

The IP soybean market grew 65 percent in 2004 from a year earlier after mandatory bio-engineered food labeling took effect for primarily processed packaged soybean and corn food products, such as tofu, dried tofu, soy milk, soy curd, frozen corn, canned corn, soy protein on January 1, 2004. The market will likely grow further after labeling is required for processed packaged soybean and corn food products on January 1, 2005. As a result, demand for Non-GM, or IP beans will likely increase faster in coming years. Reportedly, some major screen #2 bean distributors are planning to enter non-GM bean market in 2005

Oilmeal Situation and Outlook

Consumption & Trade

Taiwan's soybean meal demand is almost completely met by domestically crushed meal derived from imported soybeans. Soybean meal imports traditionally accounted for less than 2 percent of total consumption because of the support given to Taiwan crushers by steady oil demand. Soybean meal imports in 2004/05 increased substantially and represented 4 percent of total consumption. The increase was due mainly to high U.S. bean prices during mid-2004. Local crushers imported soybean meal from low-cost suppliers such as India. It is anticipated that Taiwan crushers will continue looking for less expensive supplies of soybean meal in the future.

Livestock Production Trends

Taiwan's demand for soybean meal is forecast further decline in line with the anticipated decline in feed demand driven by TRQ elimination in January 2005. Liberalization of meat and poultry meat product imports in 2005 points to significant increasing imports in the coming two years (see Soybean Situation and Outlook Section above).

To increase their competitiveness, Taiwan's poultry and swine sectors are trying to add value to their products. They are introducing a product tracing system that provides consumers with identification code on packaged pork and poultry meat that be used to find all production information. Consumers will be able to find out about the producer, location of the animal, date of processing and what kind of feed was used. The tracing system is already used for some value added or specially bred animals, such as corn-fed free ranch yellow skin chicken (tu-jui) or specific pathogenic free (SPF) black color hog. HACCP has been introduced to the local animal industry to increase the reputation and value of local meat and poultry products.

Soymeal Inclusion Remains High

The feed inclusion rate of soybean meal has remained a relatively high 22.70 percent in 2004/05 and will likely be 22.80 in 2005/06 based on estimated feed production of 7.20 and 7.06 million metric tons. As of late December 2004, full fat meal and dehulled meal remained popular with premium market prices at NT\$11.20/kg and NT\$10.04/kg. This is more expensive than conventional soy meal at NT\$9.30/kg (Current exchange rate is \$1 = NT\$32.60 as of December 21, 2004). The production of full fat meal is estimated at 300,000 MT, an 80,000 MT increase from a year earlier, and dehulled soy meal production is likely to remain stable at approximately 360,000 MT. The meal extraction rate has been adjusted upwards accordingly to reflect these changes.

The use of other kinds of oilseed meals remained low. In 2003/04, the feed inclusion rate of fishmeal was estimated at 3.0 percent, a 0.1 percent increase from a year earlier, while the total for other oilseed meals (HS 2306) was 3.1 percent, a 0.5 percent increase from a year earlier. Local feed mills have also started introducing fermented full fat meal as a substitute for dairy products in feed rations. There are no import statistics in 2003/04 for milk powder (HS 0402.2910) and whey (HS 0404.1010) for imported feed use. In the future, soymeal may also face competition from distillers dried grains (DDGS) in certain uses, especially in the dairy sector. DDGS (HS 2303.3000.004) imports in 2003/04 were 15,000 metric tons after promotion programs sponsored by U.S. Grains Council.

Oil Situation and Outlook

Consumption & Trade

Oil Imports

In 2003/04 Taiwan total vegetable oil consumption was estimated at 564,000 metric tons. The market share of soybean oil fell by 3 percent in favor of palm and new-to-market oils. The decrease of soybean consumption was primarily a result of high world soybean and soy oil prices. Imports of soy oil rose by 9 percent from a year earlier because local crushers chose to import product from low cost suppliers instead of crushing beans from the United States.

Competition Between Oils

There are three segments in the Taiwan vegetable oil market:

- 1) Market leaders including soybean oil and palm oil with a market share of 67% (down 3%) and 19% (up 2%).
- 2) New-to-market oils: olive, canola, corn, sunflower, and safflower oils with a combined 11% share (up 1%).
- 3) Traditional Chinese oils: peanut and sesame oil with a combined 3% share (remained unchanged).

Despite tariff reductions for the new-to-market oils resulting from Taiwan's WTO accession, they accounted for a relatively constant share of the total edible vegetable oil market because of their high prices (see Table 11).

Taiwan maintained its relatively high level of oils and fats consumption of 25.11 kg per capita. The ratio of Protein:Fat:Carbohydrate (PFC) was 13:39:48. Compared to the official health recommendation of a PFC ratio of 12:25:63, Taiwan's fat and oil consumption is very high. Total vegetable oil consumption for the coming two years is forecast to stay near current levels. Despite increasing import potential for new-to-market oils because of the post-WTO tariff reductions (see Table 10), soybean oil and palm oil are expected to retain their leading market positions because of widespread use in the HRI and food processing sectors. However, the anticipated reduction in the Taiwan crush will likely boost import demand for soy oil and new-to-market oils, in particular canola oil and sunflower oil that compete with soy oil in household use.

The tariff rates on soybean oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil, and corn oil are fixed at 5 percent, but olive oil will be gradually reduced to zero percent and canola oil to 4 percent in 2007. However, this is unlikely to increase market competition for imported U.S. sunflower oil and domestic crushed soy oil because olive oil is not well suited to Chinese cuisine while canola oil is under increasing scrutiny because it is derived from biotech crops. However, the increasingly health conscious Taiwan market will likely have rising demand for NuSun oil, which is non-GM and has lower saturated fats than traditional sunflower oil.

Biodiesel & Soyink

The American Soybean Association has been working with Taiwan authorities to encourage the use of biodiesel and soyink. The Taiwan Environmental Protection Agency approved B20 (20 percent biodiesel) as a clean fuel in November 2000 and successful tests were completed on Taipei city garbage trucks in 2002. In 2004, Taiwan built its first biodiesel plant to produce biodiesel from recycled cooking oil. As consumption increases beyond the supply of recycled oil, demand for soy-based biodiesel should grow strongly. AIT and ASA have been working with Taiwan authorities to promote adoption of biodiesel, which could potentially increase demand for soybeans by 62,000 tons a year. Increases in soyink could also increase annual soybean consumption by 110,000 tons.

Statistical Tables

Table 1 – Total Soybean Production, Supply and Demand

PSD TABLE						
Country	Taiwan					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA) (1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	3	0	3	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	165	165	88	81	100	146
Production	6	0	6	0	0	0
MY Imports	2218	2217	2410	2320	0	2210
MY Imp. from U.S.	1350	1360	0	1610	0	1540
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2389	2382	2504	2401	100	2356
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	2040	2046	2143	2000	0	1960
Food Use Dom. Consump.	261	255	261	255	0	255
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2301	2301	2404	2255	0	2215
Ending Stocks	88	81	100	146	0	141
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2389	2382	2504	2401	0	2356
Calendar Year Imports	2453	2453	0	2310	0	2210
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	1706	1706	0	1610	0	1540
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Taiwan Customs & Council of Agriculture

Table 2 – Total Soybean Meal Production, Supply and Demand

PSD TABLE						
Country	Taiwan					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean					(1000 MT) (PERCENT)
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Crush	2040	2046	2143	2000	0	1960
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.785784	0.814761	0.786281	0.815	0	0.816327
Beginning Stocks	78	98	45	124	33	123
Production	1603	1667	1685	1630	0	1600
MY Imports	84	77	25	10	0	10
MY Imp. from U.S.	12	9	1	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1765	1842	1755	1764	33	1733
MY Exports	3	1	1	1	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	1717	1717	1721	1640	0	1610
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1717	1717	1721	1640	0	1610
Ending Stocks	45	124	33	123	0	123
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1765	1842	1755	1764	0	1733
Calendar Year Imports	41	41	0	20	0	10
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Note: The meal extraction rate is relatively high because soy meal production includes 220,000 MT of full fat soy meal and 360,000 MT of dehulled meal.

Source: Taiwan Customs & Council of Agriculture

Table 3 – Total Soybean Oil Production, Supply and Demand

PSD TABLE							
Country	Taiwan						
Commodity	Oil, Soybean						
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	(1000 MT) (PERCENT)	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	
Crush	2040	2046	2143	2000	0	1960	
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.165686	0.153959	0.165656	0.1525	0	0.153061	
Beginning Stocks	65	65	36	41	25	40	
Production	338	315	355	305	0	300	
MY Imports	61	61	65	75	0	80	
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	10	0	10	0	0	
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL SUPPLY	464	441	456	421	25	420	
MY Exports	1	0	1	1	0	0	
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial Dom. Consum	15	15	15	15	0	15	
Food Use Dom. Consump.	412	385	415	365	0	365	
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	427	400	430	380	0	380	
Ending Stocks	36	41	25	40	0	40	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	464	441	456	421	0	420	
Calendar Year Imports	42	42	0	60	0	0	
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	10	10	0	20	0	0	
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Taiwan Customs & Council of Agriculture

Table 4 – Soybean Import Matrix for 2002/03 and 2003/04

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Taiwan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	10/2003	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	1360	U.S.	1610
Others		Others	
Brazil	692	Brazil	600
Argentina	161	Argentina	106
Canada	2	Canada	2
Total for Others	855		708
Others not Listed	2		2
Grand Total	2217		2320

Source: Taiwan Customs & Council of Agriculture

Table 5 – Soybean Meal Import Matrix for 2002/03 and 2003/04

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Taiwan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	10/2003	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	9	U.S.	
Others		Others	
India	66	India	10
Total for Others	66		10
Others not Listed	2		
Grand Total	77		10

Source: Taiwan Customs & Council of Agriculture

Table 6 – Soybean Oil Import Matrix for 2002/03 and 2003/04

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Taiwan		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	10/2003	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	54	Argentina	70
Brazil	7	Brazil	5
Total for Others	61		75
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	61		75

Source: Taiwan Customs & Council of Agriculture

Table 7 – Soybean Meal Price at Crushers

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Taiwan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Prices in	NT Dollar	per uom	100 KG
Year	2003	2004	% Change
Jan	820	1198	46%
Feb	820	1177	44%
Mar	820	1243	52%
Apr	855	1325	55%
May	895	1261	41%
Jun	878	1100	25%
Jul	844	1060	26%
Aug	835	1063	27%
Sep	910	1034	14%
Oct	1073	959	-11%
Nov	1164	933	-20%
Dec	1132		-100%
Exchange Rate	32.6	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	12/21/2004	MM/DD/YYYY	

Table 8 - Pork Imports vs Domestic Production and Market

Year	Pork Imports in 1,000 mt		Domestic Pork Production in 1,000 mt	Auction Price in NT\$/100kg-head
	Meat	Offal		
1999	69	13	822	6,246
2000	45	9	921	4,714
2001	16	5	962	4,013
2002	19	10	935	4,383
2003 (revised)	33	23	892	5,353
2004 (est.)	35*	26*	890	6,000

Source: Council of Agriculture (COA) and National Animal Industry Foundation (NAIF).
Note: * Represents first ten months imports for 2004.

Table 9 - SSG Triggers for Imports, 2005

CATEGORY/YEAR	2005 TRIGGER VOLUME (MT)	CURRENT TARIFF RATE (%)	2005 TRIGGER PRICE (NT\$/KG)
Pork Belly	10,066	12.5	30
Pork Offal	15,177	15	Not-established
Poultry Meat: legs & wings	19,719	20	30
Poultry Meat: other cuts	4,903	20	42
Poultry Offal	801	25	Not-established

Source: Taiwan Council of Agriculture

Table 10 - Tariff Rates for Edible Oils and Oil Seeds

HS CODE	SEED/OIL	PRE-WTO ACCESSION TARIFF	CURRENT TARIFF	TARIFF IN 2007
1201.00	Soybeans	0	0	0
1507	Soybean Oil	6	5	5
1513.21.10 & 1513.29.10	Palm Kernel Oil	1.25	0	0
1511	Palm Oil	2.5	0	0
1513.11 & 1513.19	Coconut Oil	3	0	0
1509 & (1510)	Olive Oil	5	3.2 (5)	0
1205.00.10	Rape Seeds	3.5	0	0
1514	Rape (Canola) Oil	6	5	4
1515.21 & 1515.29	Corn Oil	7.5	5	5
1207.60.00	Safflower Seeds	9	0	0
1512.11.20 & 1512.19.20	Safflower Oil	12.5	5	5
1206.00.00	Sunflower Seeds	11	0	0
1512.11.10 & 1512.19.10	Sunflower Oil	15	5	5
<i>Source: Taiwan Customs Tariff Schedule</i>				

Table 11 – Oil Prices, CIF Taiwan, USD/Kg

TYPE OF EDIBLE OIL	MY 2001/02	MY 2002/03	MY 2003/04
Palm Oil	\$0.45	\$0.36	\$0.50
Canola Oil	\$0.58	\$0.68	\$0.72
Sunflower Oil	\$0.57	\$0.65	\$0.70
Soybean Oil	\$0.54	\$0.54	\$0.62
<i>Source: Taiwan Customs</i>			

Table 12 – Oil Imports & Production, 1,000 MT

TYPE OF EDIBLE OIL	MY 2001/02	MY 2002/03	MY 2003/04
Palm Kernel Oil	1.4	1.1	0.9
Palm Oil	85.3	96.8	109.5
Coconut Oil	6.6	8.0	5.8
Olive Oil	6.5	5.5	5.1
Canola Oil	19.1	18.0	25.2
Corn Oil	0.4	0.1	0.0
Sunflower Oil	24.8	26.9	26.3
Safflower Oil	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total Non-Soy Imports	144.3	156.5	172.8
Soybean Oil Imports	36.0	39.0	61.0
Taiwan Soybean Oil Production	355.0	355.0	315.0
Chinese traditional oil: Peanut Oil	9.0	9.0	8.4
Chinese traditional oil: Sesame Oil	9.5	9.5	6.7
<i>Source: Taiwan Customs</i>			