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Report Highlights:

Taiwan's soybean imports are forecast at 2.65 MMT for MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026, a slight increase from the previous MY. Soybean crush rate as well as soybean meal demand is expected to be sustained by feed production and consumption. In recent years, Taiwan also has been exported soybean meal and soybean oil to rest of Asia to sustain crush and manage oil and meal inventory. The United States is expected regain some of the soybean market share it lost to Brazil in MY2024/2025. In the first half of MY2023/2024, logistics issues in both the Panama Canal and the Red Sea region have made U.S. bulk soybean shipments from the Gulf Coast challenging; most of the U.S. imports instead are in the form of containerized shipments out of U.S. Pacific Northwest (PNW). Since February 2022, Taiwan has waived business taxes on imported soybeans to stabilize commodity prices and reduce inflationary pressures. This measure is currently set to expire on September 30, 2025.

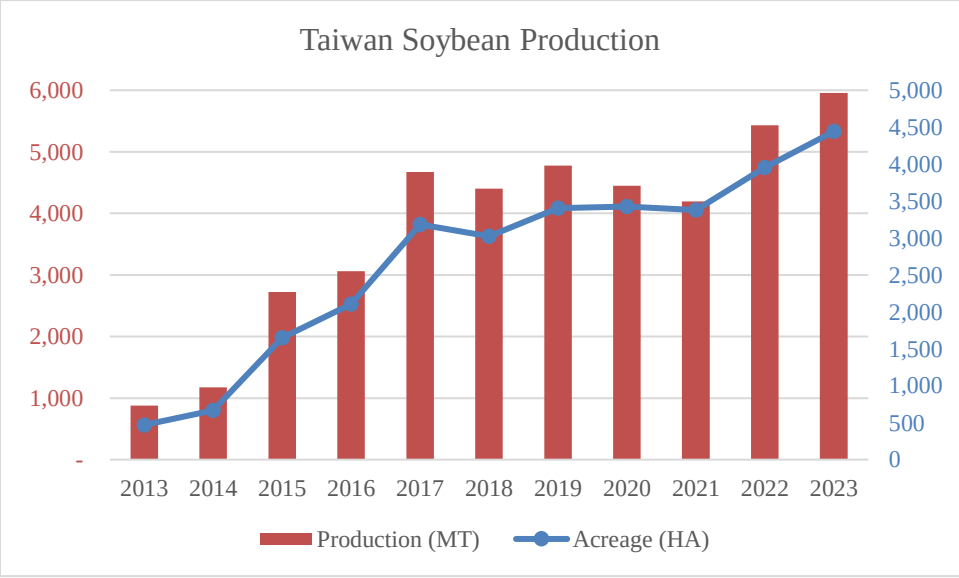
Oilseed, Soybean

Production

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean production are forecast at 6,000 MT. MY2023/2024 production was 6,000 MT based on Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) statistics.
Taiwan's soybean production is minimal due to the predominance of rice and other crops, lack of available farmland, and the competitiveness of imports. Since 2013, the MOA's Agriculture and Food Agency (AFA) has offered subsidies for planting import-dependent crops in rotation with rice to decrease excess rice production and slightly reduce import dependence. However, planting expansion has been slow, with lower yields and lack of price competitiveness against imports limiting the market opportunities for domestically produced soybeans. Since 2022, AFA has made renewed pushes for domestically grown soybeans as the issue of food security. It also encouraged the launch of the Soybean Industry Strategic Alliance to promote the domestic soybean value chain. In July 2023, AFA re-emphasized its intention to increase planted acreage of an additional 5,700 HA over the next five years, which would increase total domestic production to about 14,000 MT (using average yields for Taiwan). If achieved, this would amount to slightly more than five percent of domestic consumption.

In December 2024, MOA announced the increase in incentive to plant alternative crops (including soybean) by NT$10,000 per hectare concurrently with the announcement for increase in rice procurement support. The measure is meant to keep the incentive in soybean production competitive. It remains to be seen how much production might be further expanded when Taiwan is also aiming to increase corn and sorghum production. Due to higher production costs compared to imported alternatives, domestic soybean use is so far limited to higher-value products which promote local identity among conscious consumers. Since 2024, MOA is also supporting domestic soybean production by offering soymilk from domestically grown soybean as a lactose-intolerant alternative to the policy of offering school children with domestic fresh milk.

Exhibit 1: Taiwan Soybean Production, 2013-2023 (by Volume and Area)



Source: MOA

Consumption

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 domestic consumption is forecast at 2.65 MMT as soybean crush is sustained by feed demand.

MY2023/2024 consumption is estimated at 2.58 MMT based on feed demand recovers with restocking in both the poultry and hog sectors.

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean crush are forecast to increase to 2.05 MMT. MY2023/2024 soybean crush is adjusted to 2 MMT based on slight increase in soybean imports and crush statistics from the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA).

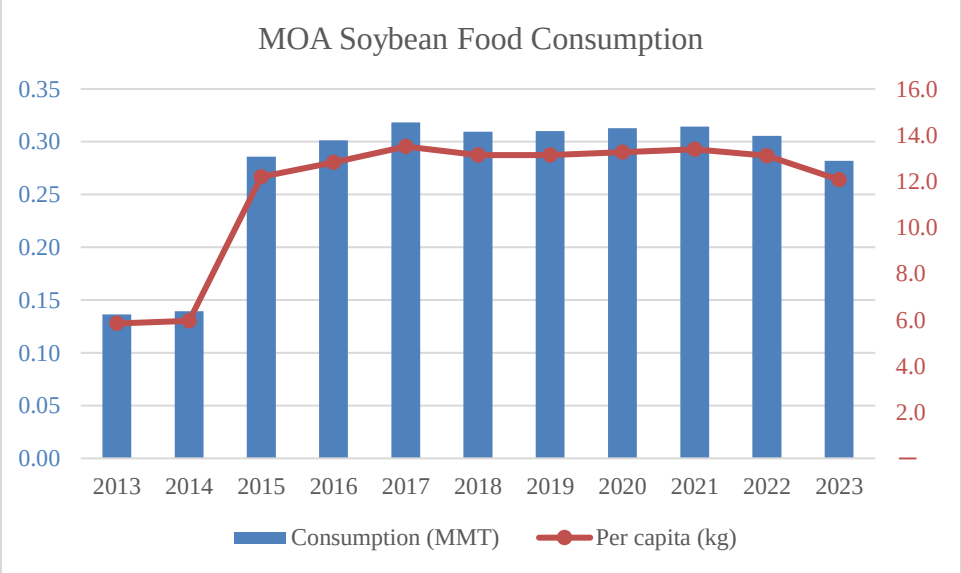
Domestic meal consumption, exports, and soybean oil demand have sustained the crush rate. However, the limited growth opportunity for vegetable oil consumption as well as constraints on further expansion of domestic livestock industry continue to put a limit on future growth for soybeans.

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 food consumption are forecast to recover to 300,000 MT. MY2023/2024 food consumption is adjusted to 280,000 MT reflecting lower soybean food use in MOA's 2023 Food Balance Sheet.

Soybean food consumption has been stable since 2015. (See Exhibit 2)

The largest components of food consumption are in the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector. In CY2024, despite record high revenue in the food service sector, foreign visitors to Taiwan were still not back to pre-COVID numbers.

Exhibit 2: Taiwan Soybean Food Consumption, 2013-2023 (Total and Per Capita)



Source: MOA

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 feed, seed, and waste consumption are forecast to be stable at 300,000 MT same level as MY2023/2024. The main use in this category is full fat soybeans, which covers the remaining protein feed needs apart from soybean meal and other oilseed meal substitutes. Buyers would prefer full fat soybeans when vegetable oil supply is tight, and prices are relatively expensive while crushers would decide to supply full fat soybean when the existing oil stock cannot further sustain production. Some of Taiwan's feed millers without associated soybean crush plants will also import soybeans directly to make use of full fat soybeans when it is economical.

Trade

Taiwan currently relies on imports to meet 98 percent of its soybean demand. MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean imports are both forecast at 2.65 MMT, an increase from MY2023/2024. MY2023/2024 soybean imports are adjusted to 2.58 MMT, based on Taiwan customs statistics.

Due to lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on container logistics, Taiwan's buyers continue to purchase regular bulk vessels and use containerized shipments as a supplement.

MY2024/2025 U.S. export sales are currently ahead of the same period in the previous MY, U.S. bulk prices have regained competitiveness against Brazil reversing the trend in the past two years.

Taiwan customers prefer U.S. soybeans shipping in bulk from the east coast due to their higher protein content. Therefore, unlike the situation with U.S. corn, soybeans cannot benefit from the logistical advantage of shipping from the PNW when there are logistical issues in the Panama Canal and in the Red Sea region.

On the other hand, containerized shipping can originate from PNW and remains a U.S. export advantage. Buyers can arrange regular shipments and use the free time provided at port as a temporary storage solution.

Taiwan's feed industry relies heavily on imports to produce feed. As a measure to lessen the inflationary pressure from imports and stabilize feed prices, the government announced policies to waive the five percent business tax on corn and soybean imports since 2022, soybean unlike wheat already has tariff-free access. Feed prices have since come down as feed ingredient prices have lowered. The measure has been extended several times and is currently set to expire on September 30, 2025.

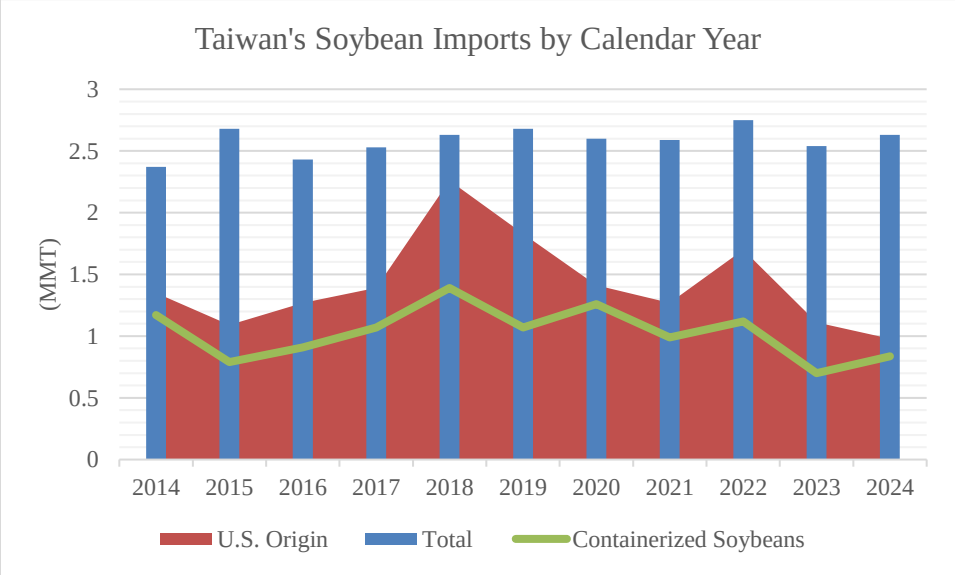
Containerized Soybean Exports from the United States

In CY2024, 15 percent of all U.S. containerized grain and oilseed exports went to Taiwan, making it the second largest destination market after Indonesia. (See USDA Agricultural Marketing Service report, page 28)

Containers offer flexibility and discretion versus bulk vessels. With limited grain storage facilities in Taiwan, buyers also value the free time and detention provided. Containerized shipping remains the preferred method for importing food grade and non-GE soybeans.

In CY2024, Taiwan imported 0.84 MMT (or 32 percent), of its soybeans through containers out of 2.63 MMT of total imports. For U.S. soybean imports, containerized shipments accounted for 79 percent, an increase from CY2023. This increase can be attributed to the lack of competitiveness of U.S. bulk against other origins. When U.S. bulk offers are not competitive, U.S. containerized shipment usually account for more. Total U.S. market share by volume declined from 44 to 37 percent in CY2024.

Exhibit 3: Taiwan Soybean Imports from the United States and World, 2013-2023



Source: Taiwan Customs Statistics

Non-GE Imports

In MY2023/2024, imports of non-GE soybeans were 90,749 MT, an increase of 10 percent YoY. In MY2023/2024, Canada took 63 percent (56,772 MT) of the non-GE soy market share, followed by the United States at 30 percent (27,436 MT). Non-GE exports remain heavily dependent on containerized shipments and supply availability.

HS Codes Separate Feed or Other Use

Since November 2014, Taiwan has required that GE and non-GE soybean shipments enter under separate HS codes. In May 2019, Taiwan further divided the codes for “other” or feed use. Soybeans are still imported mostly under “other” use, which has the flexibility to go into food or feed. In MY2023/2024, there were 60,692 MT of U.S. imports filed under the GE feed code, a significant increase from the previous year (27,009 MT). Imports under Feed or Other Use are subjected to different

testing regimes at border, imports under Other Use will need to follow the requirement for food use including for maximum residue level (MRL) for herbicides and pesticides. (See Exhibit 4)

Exhibit 4: MY2023/2024 Soybean Imports Breakdown by Customs Code (MT)

12019000916	GE Imports	Other Use	2,415,404
12019000925	Non-GE Imports	Other Use	90,749
12019000211	GE Imports	Feed Use	62,155
12019000220	Non-GE Imports	Feed Use	0

Source: Taiwan Customs Statistics; Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Black Soybean Imports

Black soybean is widely utilized in Taiwan for food processing and manufacturing due to consumer preference for its supposed health benefits. This is the only category of soybean for which imports from China are permitted. China has remained the biggest supplier, while the United States and Canada are a distant second and third. Taiwan has limited local production for black soybean (included in the soybean production statistics), mostly grown under contract. Domestic black soybean production expansion faces the same challenges as regular soybean. In MY2023/2024, 8,291 MT of black soybean were imported. Of those, 5,879 MT (71 percent) came from China and 1,814 MT (22 percent) from the United States.

Stocks

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 ending stocks are forecast at 154,000 MT and 160,000 MT respectively while MY2023/2024 ending stocks are estimated at 148,000 MT.

Barring major supply disruptions including from weather, global market has been in an ample supply environment. Taiwan buyers feel less urgency to purchase early and will likely keep a lower stock and purchase only when needed.

Taiwan has limited storage options for imported grains and oilseeds. The two storage facilities in Taichung and Kaohsiung port are shared among imported corn, soybeans, and wheat. With regular bulk shipments and containerized shipments arriving in Taiwan, storage at plants is also limited.

Oilseed, Soybean	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	**Oct 2023**		**Oct 2024**		**Oct 2025**	
Taiwan	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Planted (1000 HA)	4	4	4	4	0	4
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	4	6	4	6	0	6
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	145	145	146	148	0	154
Production (1000 MT)	6	6	6	6	0	6
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2625	2577	2850	2650	0	2650
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2776	2728	3002	2804	0	2810
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	2020	2000	2155	2050	0	2050
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	310	280	310	300	0	300
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	300	300	300	300	0	300
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2630	2580	2765	2650	0	2650
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	146	148	237	154	0	160
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2776	2728	3002	2804	0	2810
Yield (MT/HA)	1.5	1	1.5	1	0	1
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Soybean Meal

Production

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean meal production from crushing are forecast to increase to 1.62 MMT. MY2023/2024 soybean meal production is estimated at 1.58 MMT due to lower crush.

Taiwan's annual soybean crush has fluctuated around 1.9 to 2.1 MMT in recent years. Crushers will optimize their crushing pace to keep their soybean meal and oil stock levels in balance. Crushing operations have consolidated with two large plants (Central Union and TTET) and two smaller crushing plants (Everlight and Tai-Sugar). Daily combined crushing capacity is 9,000 MT with annual total capacity at 3 MMT. The average capacity utilization rate is around 65 percent. Taiwan crushers have developed export trade flows for soybean meal in recent years, which can serve as an alternative outlet when domestic demand is weak.

Consumption

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean meal consumption are forecast at 1.62 MMT, slight increase from MY2023/2024 at 1.6 MMT driven by higher crush. Soybean meal consumption closely tracks annual feed production in Taiwan. Taiwan's feed formulation adheres to the ration of corn and soybean meal for energy and protein needs.

Other meal alternatives including DDGS will substitute a demand when there is price advantage. In MY 2023/2024, other meal alternatives constitute less than 15 percent of protein in feed by soy meal equivalent (SME). Feed consumption is expected to be stable in MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 as livestock restocking and consolidation in the animal husbandry operation continues.

According to MOA's 2023 Annual Feed Survey, Taiwan feed production was 8.37 MMT, of which poultry feed accounted for 49 percent and hog feed 42 percent. Production was down 230,000 MT versus last year. Over the five-year period from 2019 to 2023, Taiwan's total feed production exhibited a slight decline from 8.63 to 8.37 MMT. Commercial feed's percentage increase from 67% of total production in 2019 to 71% in 2023.

Taiwan's on-farm production is concentrated in hog feed (86 percent). Non-integrated hog farmers still prefer buying corn and soymeal separately versus commercially produced feed. As a result, commercial poultry feed production is higher than hog feed. As consolidation in the livestock industry continues, commercial (compound) feed is expected to gain against on-farm feed.

Exhibit 5: Taiwan Feed Production (MMT)

Year	Total Feed	Feed Type	Hog Feed		Poultry Feed	
2019	8.63	Commercial	1.30	3.73	3.82	4.10
		On Farm	2.43		0.28	
2020	8.64	Commercial	1.34	3.82	3.82	4.05
		On Farm	2.48		0.23	
2021	8.59	Commercial	1.40	3.75	3.91	4.09
		On Farm	2.35		0.18	
2022	8.60	Commercial	1.47	3.62	3.97	4.19
		On Farm	2.15		0.22	
2023	8.37	Commercial	1.40	3.51	3.86	4.10
		On Farm	2.11		0.24	

Source: MOA

Feed demand in MY 2023/2024 has recovered, with MOEA feed production industrial statistics showing a 9 percent increase to 6.56 MMT. This recovery reflects the resilience of the commercial feed production sector despite previous challenges. The larger impact was likely for on-farm feed production, for which data is less accessible. The consolidation of the industry and the benefits of economies of scale for larger producers further contribute to the sustained demand for commercial feed. Overall feed demand in 2025 is expected to be sustained, barring any major disease outbreaks in Taiwan.

According to the MOA's latest twice-annual hog survey from November 2024, hog inventory has continued its decline from the previous surveys as the industry recovers from diseases such as Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED). For the first half of 2025, 93.2 percent of hog producers intend to keep their herd sizes. Producers above 1,000 head (currently accounting for 72 percent of total head) are expected to increase in proportion as small and less efficient operations close. The remainder were split almost evenly between expansion and contraction.

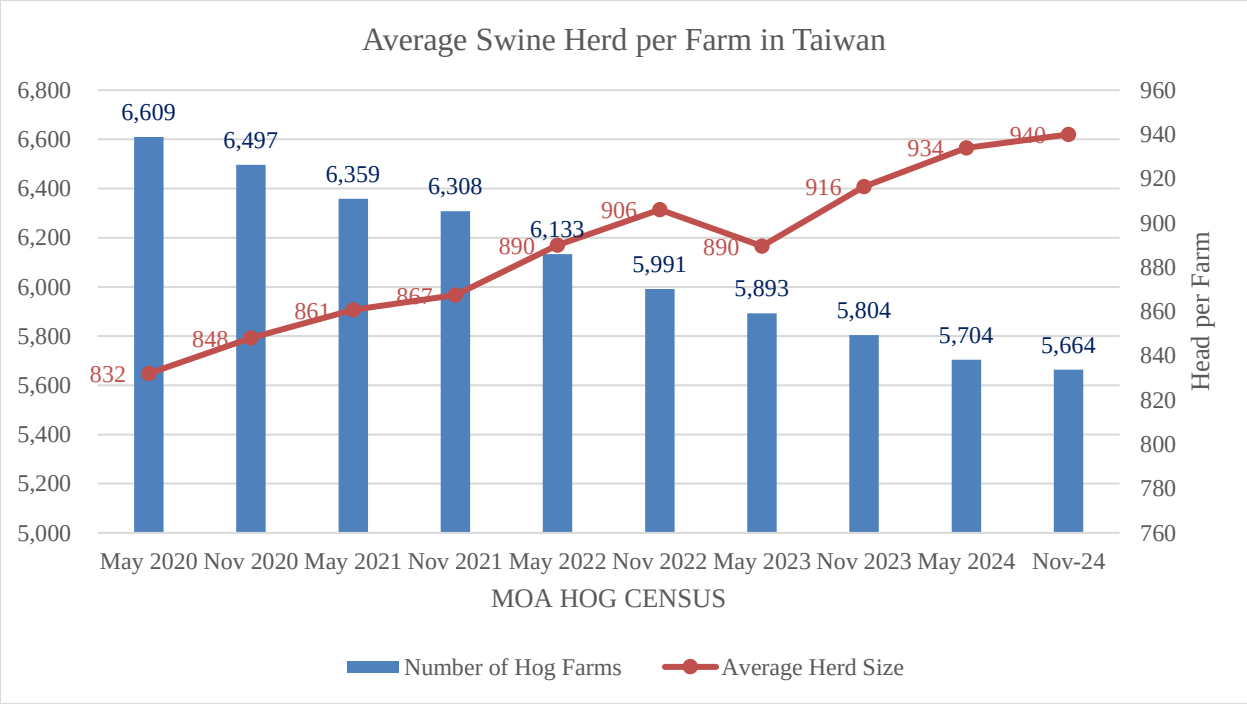
The change in herd size is primarily driven by several factors. Firstly, the ongoing impact of PRRS and PED has led to a reduction in the number of small and less efficient operations. These smaller farms often struggle to meet the increasing environmental regulations and lack the resources to invest in necessary biosecurity measures, leading to their exit from the industry. Additionally, government policies and subsidies aimed at encouraging the modernization and expansion of larger, more efficient operations have further accelerated this trend. The consolidation in the industry is also supported by the economies of scale that benefit larger producers, allowing them to maintain or even increase their herd sizes while smaller producers continue to exit the industry. (See Exhibits 6 and 7)

Exhibit 6: Taiwan Hog Producers Breakdown by Size

Producers by head	Number of producers	% of total head
<199 head	1,748	2.2%
>199 & < 999	2,272	25.8%
>999	1,522	72.0%

Source: MOA

Exhibit 7: Taiwan Hog Farms and Average Swine Herd Size



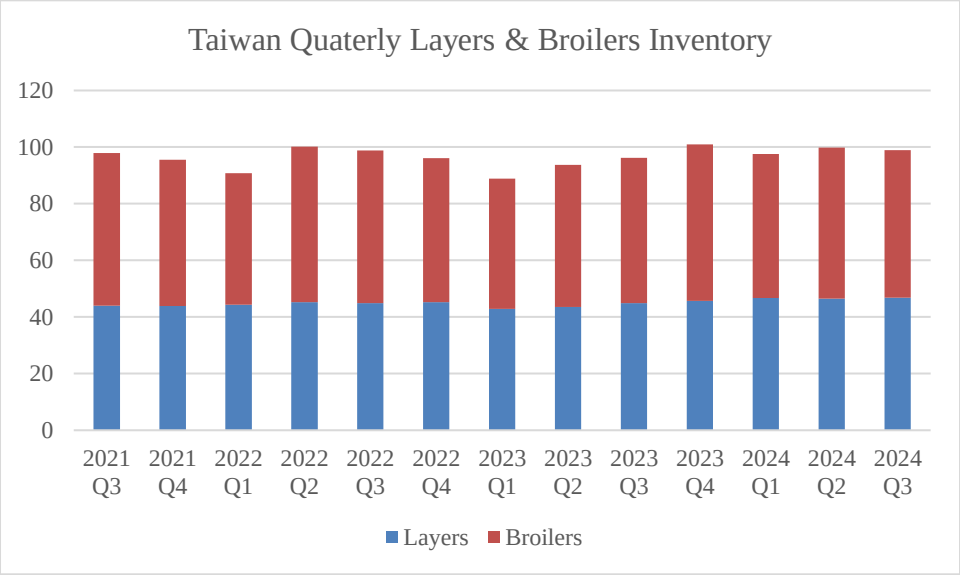
Source: MOA

Taiwan's continued vigilance in preventing African swine fever (ASF) makes it, along with Japan, one of the only two producers within the region free from domestic ASF cases. Since June 2020, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) has recognized Taiwan as foot and mouth disease-free without vaccination. MOA continues to prioritize the effort to certify Taiwan's classical swine fever-free status. In a significant development, Taiwan has successfully resumed fresh pork exports to Singapore in 2024 after a 15-year hiatus and has seen substantial growth in exports to the Philippines. Looking ahead, Taiwan aims to expand its market reach to Japan to tap into this high-value market. However, the potential export opportunities are expected to be limited to higher-end and specialty products due to high production costs.

In CY2024, the supply of both meat and egg poultry in Taiwan has stabilized, with inventory levels have recovered. Previously, Taiwan had been dealing with the lingering impact of an HPAI outbreak since the second half of CY2022. The island was desperately in need of imported breeder chickens to rebuild and replenish both meat and egg poultry stocks. The situation was alleviated in the second half of CY2023. To resolve the shortage, MOA encouraged egg imports to fill the gap, as well as importing

egg-laying hens for replacement. However, by CY2024, layers inventory has increased enough to depress domestic prices even leading to grumbling from domestic producers to their feed suppliers about feed cost. The industry continues to consolidate while the better-managed operations benefit from scale.

Exhibit 8: Taiwan Layers and Broilers Inventory (million head)



Source: MOA

Demand for animal products was buoyed by domestic consumption. MOA's annual Food Balance Sheet continues to show total meat consumption per capita was higher than total grain consumption per capita for 2022 and 2023 (the latest available).

The government continued its effort in CY2024 to relive food inflationary pressures for consumers. This included several supportive measures on food production and manufacturing, including business tax deductions on imported feed corn and soybeans.

MOA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency (APHIA) statistics also further show that both hog and poultry slaughter rates declined in CY2024 with the rest of demand filled by meat imports. According to MOA's Food Balance Sheet, meat imports have accounted for 25 percent of total supply in volume in recent years, meaning three-quarters of Taiwan's meat supply is reliant on imported feed ingredients such as corn and soybean.

Exhibit 9: Hog and Poultry Supply (Number of Animals Slaughtered)

Year	Hog (1,000 head)	Poultry (Million birds)
2015	8,200	357
2016	8,144	379
2017	7,947	376
2018	8,073	393
2019	7,980	412
2020	8,184	420
2021	8,034	400
2022	7,845	399
2023	7,290	379
2024	7,243	413

Source: APHIA

Trade

Soybean Meal and Substitutes Imports

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean meal imports are forecast at 70,000 MT based on import data and recent trends.

In MY2023/2024, soybean meal imports increased to 80,831 MT, up 89 percent from the previous MY. The United States accounted for 75 percent of that volume.

The majority of soybean meal supply in Taiwan is produced domestically. Because the domestic crush industry consists of only a small number of players, crushers always aim to balance out supply and demand through production adjustments, making soybean meal imports arbitrage opportunities rarely profitable.

Taiwan does not possess the necessary port facilities or logistics to import or store meal-type feed ingredients in bulk. As a result, imports are containerized. The United States remains the main supplier of containerized soybean meal.

In the absence of any domestically grown meal substitutes, other protein meal substitutes come from imports. In MY2023/2024, soybean meal substitutes, converted to Soybean Meal Equivalent (SME), were just over 320,000 MT. The largest two components were fishmeal, with a high protein content that is not easily substitutable, and DDGS. (See Exhibit 10)

For comparison, soybean meal supply was about 1.69 MMT.

Exhibit 10: Taiwan Imports of Soybean Meal Substitutes (1,000 MT)

Meal/HS Code	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23	MY 2023/24
2301.20: Fish meal	135	122	117
SME (x1.445)	195	176	169
2303.30: DDGS	210	242	232
SME (x 0.5833)	122	141	135
2306.49: Rapeseed meal	9	28	12
SME (x0.7115)	7	20	9
2306.50: Copra meal	10	9	6
SME (x0.4515)	4	4	3
2305: Peanut meal	2	2	3
SME (x1.124)	2	2	3
2306.60: Palm kernel meal	1	3	2
SME (x0.3557)	0	1	1
Total in SME	331	344	320
2304: Soybean meal	70	35	77

Source: Taiwan Customs Statistics; Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exports

Market sources report that MY2023/2024 soybean meal exports were above 70,000 MT, higher than the volume tracked by standard HS codes for soybean meal (50,273 MT). In previous years, market sources reported soybean meal exports to Japan had been using a different HS code but has mostly switched back to the normal HS code 2304 in MY2023/2024, exports to Japan have not changed significantly. Japan remained the largest destination for soybean meal exports, followed by Vietnam. MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 export levels are forecast at around the same level.

Soybean meal exports, though still relatively small, have become an outlet for domestic crushers to optimize local soybean meal inventory. Market sources report that Taiwan has also exported soybean meal to Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand. Both regular and higher-value fermented soybean meals are exported. The intra-Asia market can respond quickly to supply and demand imbalances. These export flows are expected to continue but timing and volume will depend on price arbitrage and availability of alternative supply.

Stocks

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 ending stocks are forecast at 20,000 MT. MY2023/2024 stocks are estimated at similar level.

As Taiwan's oilseed crushing industry relies on a constant stream of soybean imports. If there is a predictable flow of soybeans coming to Taiwan, crushers generally do not need to keep high stock levels. With limited storage space and shelf life, crushers can adjust their crush programs to reflect market demand and use exports as an outlet.

Meal, Soybean	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Taiwan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	2020	2000	2155	2050	0	2050
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.7856	0.79	0.7865	0.7902	0	0.7902
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	29	29	26	20	0	20
Production (1000 MT)	1587	1580	1695	1620	0	1620
MY Imports (1000 MT)	85	81	85	70	0	70
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1701	1690	1806	1710	0	1710
MY Exports (1000 MT)	55	70	40	70	0	70
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1620	1600	1725	1620	0	1620
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1620	1600	1725	1620	0	1620
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	26	20	41	20	0	20
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1701	1690	1806	1710	0	1710
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Soybean Oil

Production

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean oil production are projected to increase to 370,000 MT based on levels of soybean crush. MY2023/2024 production is estimated at 360,000 MT based on MOEA crush statistics. In recent years, Taiwan's soybean crush volume has been mainly driven by soybean meal demand. Soybean oil demand would act as a constraint when stock levels are too high.

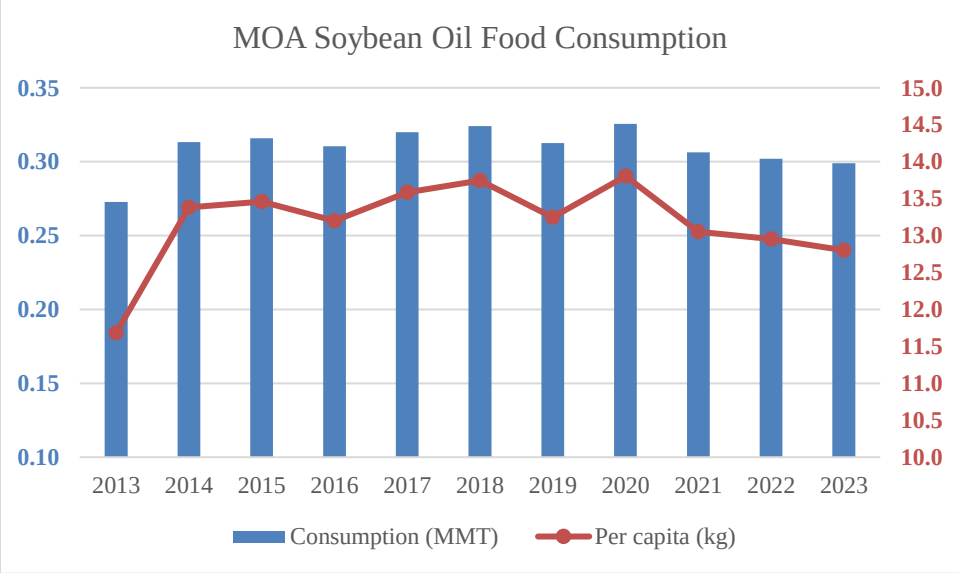
Consumption

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 soybean oil consumption for food are forecast at 320,000 MT same as MY2023/2024. Most soybean oil for food consumption is in the HRI sector, which mainly includes restaurants, public cafeterias, and catering. Soybean oil competes with palm oil on prices and availability. Soybean oil consumption, like all basic commodities, faces the prospect of limited growth opportunity as Taiwan's population has plateaued and is predicted to decline in the 2030s due to an aging population and low birth rate.

For household consumption, health-conscious consumers usually prefer non-soy single oil alternatives (canola, sunflower, etc.) over blended vegetable oil products (including soybean oil), due to marketing and perceptions of quality.

In MOA's Food Balance Sheet, vegetable oil consumption includes soybean oil, peanut oil and sesame oil and Others. In CY2023, soybean oil accounted for 68 percent of food consumption while peanut and sesame account for 1 percent and 2 percent respectively. Others Category include imported vegetable oils such as palm oil account the rest 29 percent. Vegetable oil including soybean oil consumption per capita has not changed significantly in the past 10 years. (See Exhibit 11)

Exhibit 11: Taiwan Soybean Oil Food Consumption, 2013-2023 (Total and Per Capita)



Source: MOA

Trade

Taiwan relies on soybean crush for its soybean oil supply. However, in recent years Taiwan has started to export some surplus soybean oil within the Asia region. MY2024/2025 and 2025/2026 soybean oil exports are forecast at 30,000 MT.

MY2023/2024 soybean oil exports were at 28,542 MT. South Korea switched to the top export destination at 14,402 MT, followed by Hong Kong at 7,169 MT, while Malaysia dropped to 3,002 MT (See Exhibit 12)

Exhibit 12: Taiwan Soy Oil Exports (MT) (Oct-Sep)

(Selected)	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23	MY 2023/24
Total Exports	**18,465**	**18,169**	**29,246**	**43,146**	**28,542**
South Korea	3,017	104	4,357	14,454	14,402
Hong Kong	249	9,152	8,116	6,536	7,169
Malaysia	6,206	1,094	1,878	15,182	3,002
Japan	3,068	1,520	7,775	4,620	1,016

Source: Taiwan Customs Statistics; Trade Data Monitor, LLC

By exporting surplus soybean oil, crushers were able to sustain a higher level of crush without building excess inventory due to the constrained domestic demand for soybean oil. Palm oil remains the main substitute for soybean oil by volume, although there are other vegetable oil alternatives which are more consumer-oriented including canola (rapeseed) and sunflower oil. (See Exhibit 13)

Exhibit 13: Taiwan Other Oil Imports (1,000 MT) (Oct-Sep)

Type of Edible Oil	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23	MY 2023/24
Palm Oil (HS1511)	224	216	209	267	238
Canola (Rapeseed) Oil (HS1514)	33	35	40	32	25
Sunflower Oil (HS1512)	20	20	16	18	20
Olive Oil (HS1509; HS1510)	10	11	13	10	7
Coconut Oil (HS151311; HS151319)	6	6	6	6	6
Total Non-Soy Oil Imports	**295**	**288**	**284**	**333**	**296**

Source: Taiwan Customs Statistics; Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 ending stocks are forecast both at 6,000 MT same as MY 2023/2024.

Due to soybean oil being a co-product of soybean crush, crushers do not usually retain a large soybean oil inventory, especially with limited storage capacity and high storage costs. To maintain crush operations, crushers sometimes will decide to export or sell soybean oil at a discount to maintain soybean meal production.

Oil, Soybean	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	**Oct 2023**		**Oct 2024**		**Oct 2025**	
Taiwan	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Crush (1000 MT)	2020	2000	2155	2050	0	2050
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.1787	0.18	0.1787	0.1805	0	0.1805
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	15	15	21	6	0	6
Production (1000 MT)	361	360	385	370	0	370
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	376	375	406	376	0	376
MY Exports (1000 MT)	30	29	25	30	0	30
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	20	20	20	20	0	20
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	305	320	335	320	0	320
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	325	340	355	340	0	340
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	21	6	26	6	0	6
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	376	375	406	376	0	376
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Palm Oil

Summary on Production, Trade, Consumption, and Stocks

MY2024/2025 and MY2025/2026 palm oil imports are forecast at 220,000 MT and 225,000 MT respectively based on continued demand for palm oil in the food and food manufacturing use.

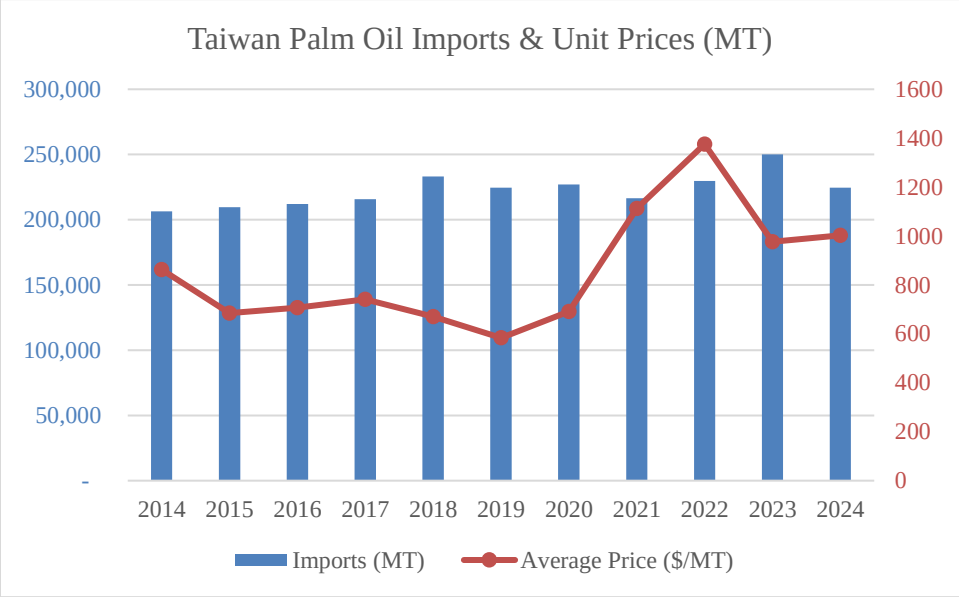
MY2023/2024 (Jan-Dec 2024) palm oil imports were 225,000 MT according to Taiwan customs data, a decrease of ten percent over the previous MY due to higher prices and lower supply.

MY 2023/2024 and MY 2024/2025 ending stocks are forecast at 5,000 MT lower than previous MY at the expectation of lower imports.

All of Taiwan's palm oil demand is met through imports. Palm oil serves as a cheaper alternative to locally crushed soybean oil and benefits from a zero percent import tariff. Palm oil and soybean oil are heavily used in the HRI sector. Higher palm oil prices will encourage substitutions mainly with soybean oil. The variations in imports volume YoY are likely a direct reflection on the price dynamics. Palm oil also has other uses in the food manufacturing sector and for animal feed.

Taiwan imports almost all its palm oil under Refined Palm Oil and Its Faction. 97 percent of Taiwan's palm oil imports originate from Malaysia due to existing joint ventures with Taiwan companies. This longstanding arrangement is not expected to change. Taiwan's Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) has begun regulating the amount of glycidyl fatty acid esters (GEs) - a suspected carcinogen - in food-grade oils and oil-based food products in 2024. GEs are contaminants that form during the vegetable oil refining process including palm oil. The limit for GEs in food grade vegetable oils and fats is set at 1,000 μg/kg. So far, there were two small cases of palm imports that were found to be exceed allowed limit in 2024 (one palm fat from UAE and one palm cooking oil from Indonesia), it remains to be seen whether there will be more cases of palm oil imports impacted.

Exhibit 14: Taiwan Palm Oil Imports (Total Volume and Unit Price)



Source: Taiwan Customs, Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Oil, Palm	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	**Jan 2024**		**Jan 2025**		**Jan 2026**	
Taiwan	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	10	10	15	10	0	5
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	260	225	245	220	0	225
Total Supply (1000 MT)	270	235	260	230	0	230
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	255	225	250	225	0	225
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	255	225	250	225	0	225
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	15	10	10	5	0	5
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	270	235	260	230	0	230
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments