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Taiwan

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Soybeans and Products Situation and Outlook

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Report Highlights:
Taiwan's demand for soybean meal destined for animal feed continues to be the driving force behind Taiwan's soybean imports. Taiwan's soybean consumption estimate for both current and forecast year is 2.30 MMT; of which 1,920 TMT is for oil and meal crushing, 280 TMT is food utilization, and 100 TMT is full fat meal use. The import estimate for MY2015/16 will be 2.10 MMT due to high carryover stocks resulting from surplus imports in the previous year. With a strong U.S. dollar and larger South American crop anticipated, the U.S. share is expected to be lower than the prior year's 60%; U.S. market share for MY 2015/16 is estimated at 50%.

Executive Summary:
General Overview:

Taiwan's demand for soybean meal destined for animal feed continues to be the driving force behind Taiwan's soybeans imports. Taiwan's soybean consumption estimate for both current and forecast year is 2.30 MMT; of which 1,920 TMT is for oil and meal crushing, 280 TMT is food utilization, and 100 TMT is full fat meal use. The import estimate for MY2015/16 will be 2.10 MMT due to high carryover stocks resulting from surplus imports in the previous year. With a strong U.S. dollar and larger South American crop anticipated, the U.S. share is expected to be lower than the prior year's 60%; U.S. market share for MY 2015/16 is estimated at 50%.

While certain consumer groups publically extol the virtues of organic, natural, or local products, the market realities see non-genetically engineered (GE) soybeans capturing just 2% of total imports in calendar year 2015. Still, these individuals and groups have managed to persuade Taiwan authorities to implement stringent labeling requirements for products containing more than 3% genetically engineered ingredients. Also, Taiwan implemented separate HS Codes for non-GE and GE products in November 2014.

Taiwan's demand for soybean meal destined for animal feed continues to be the driving force behind Taiwan's imported soybeans. Taiwan's soybean meal demand for current and forecast years is estimated at 1,510 TMT; animal feed consumption is estimated at 6.5 MMT. Taiwan's feed demand fell below 7.0 MMT due to animal disease epidemics. The porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) outbreaks in hogs in 2014 resulted in a 7.5% reduction in hog production; high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks in 2015 resulted in an 8% reduction in poultry output. Recovery rates for both hog and poultry are both estimated at 2% in the following years.

Soybean oil is expected to retain its leading market position, unless palm oil becomes price competitive. Soy oil consumption is not anticipated to increase, however. Trans fat and GE labeling laws have, thus far, not (negatively) impacted soy oil demand. Non-soy and non-palm vegetable oils (combined) will remain in demand at about 10% of total vegetable oil consumption. Market share or demand for (imported) non-soy vegetable oils will remain unchanged, though that demand is now slightly higher than before the local food safety scandals. Still, soybean oil retains a 52% market share of all vegetable oils in CY2015.

Commodities:
Oilseed, Soybean

Author Defined:

Oilseed, Soybean	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017

Market Begin Year	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
Taiwan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	2	0	3	0	3
Area Harvested	1	2	1	3	0	3
Beginning Stocks	137	137	178	361	0	167
Production	1	4	1	6	0	6
MY Imports	2520	2520	2550	2100	0	2300
MY Imp. from U.S.	1350	1505	1325	1050	0	1150
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2658	2661	2729	2467	0	2473
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	2100	1920	2150	1920	0	1920
Food Use Dom. Cons.	280	280	280	280	0	280
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	100	100	100	100	0	100
Total Dom. Cons.	2480	2300	2530	2300	0	2300
Ending Stocks	178	361	199	167	0	173
Total Distribution	2658	2661	2729	2467	0	2473
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Soybeans Situation & Outlook

General

Aside from some locally produced vegetable soybeans (edamame), Taiwan is fully dependent on soybean imports for soy foods and crushing for meal and oil. Taiwan's soybean consumption estimates for both the current and forecast year are 2.30 MMT; of which 1,920 TMT is for oil and meal crushing, 280 TMT for food utilization and 100 TMT for full fat meal use. However, import for MY2015/16 will be lower, estimated at 2.10 MMT, due to high carryover stocks resulting from an 8% increase in imports the previous year. U.S. soybean share is anticipated to be lower than MY2014/15, estimated at 50%, due to strong U.S. currency and an anticipated large South American crop.

Taiwan's consumption of soy foods, such as tofu and soymilk, is high and relatively stable at an estimated 280 TMT. This demand is primarily satisfied by locally screened U.S. #2 grade soybeans. Of this 280TMT in food use, demand for non-GE soybeans was 59 TMT accounted for 2% of total soybean imports.

Stocks and Containerized Shipments

Local crushers have historically maintained low stock levels for cost management purposes. The availability of containerized shipping in recent years provided importers with greater flexibility in their purchasing schedules and reinforced the decision to maintain limited stocks. Industry source indicates that 30% of CY2015 soybeans were imported via containerized shipments. This is a 20% drop compared to the previous year as regional trade has decreased, limiting backhaul container availability. Limited backhaul containers may be some of the drive behind the increased imports in MY2014/15. Ending stocks of MY2014/15 were pushed higher by an 8% increase in imports.

Authority Oversight

According to a February 4, 2015, amendment to the Feed Control Act (FCA), Taiwan's Council of Agriculture (COA) is now the competent authority for approval registration of GE events in animal feed. There is a two year grace period for implementation; the FCA amendment mandates that all for feed use GE events register with COA by February, 2017. COA promulgated feed safety assessment on January 4, 2016, and feed safety guidelines for GE registration is anticipated to be published April 30, 2016. GE product developers, life science companies, etc. shall register with both agencies (COA and TFDA) if the product is for both food and feed use. However, GE products previously registered to TFDA will be exempted the duplicate COA review.

Market launches for new GE event and its stacked products for both food and feed use may take longer regulatory process as two agencies are now involved. Reportedly, COA and TFDA will have experts sitting in both COA and TFDA's safety assessment committee to assist interagency coordination in the approval process.

Increasing focus on Non-GE Products, labeling requirements

Effective November 1, 2014, all soybeans and immediate products are required to clear customs under separate HS codes according to GE or non-GE designation. New import shipping documents for customs clearance is required to indicate whether the soybean shipment is GE or non-GE. Relevant handlers of soybean products are required to establish traceability system and keep the records for five years. In CY2015, non-GE soybean imports amounted to 59 TMT, just 2% of the total imports and valued at US$43 million on CNF. The United States supplied 26 TMT (worth for US$20 million), Canada 31 TMT, and one TMT sourced from other seven countries combined. Non-GE soybeans are priced at approximately 1.75 times that of conventional soybeans.

CCC Code	Description of Goods
1201.90.00.91-6	Other genetically modified soybeans, whether or not broken
1201.90.00.92-5	Other non-genetically modified soybeans, whether or not broken
1208.10.00.00-6	Flours and meals of soya beans
1208.10.00.10-4	Flours and meals of genetically modified soya beans
1208.10.00.20-2	Flours and meals of non-genetically modified soya beans

Similar to many countries, there is increasing public narrative focused on locally grown food. In 2013, non-GE soybeans were included on the list of the Taiwan authorities' incentivized rotational crops to encourage domestic production. According to COA, target production for 2016 is 6 TMT from 3,000 hectares. Despite a very limited harvest, promotions for these non-GE soybeans were prevalent.

Worth noting, many locally produced soy sauce companies are promoting new, (allegedly) non-GE products. However, given narrow supplies (and expense), limited oversight by Taiwan food safety authorities, and the lack of testing equipment or methods (which could identify GE proteins/DNA), the validity of these marketing statements is highly suspect.

GE soybeans and their products, such as tofu, soy milk, miso, etc., with detectable content must be labeled as "genetically modified (GM)" with a 3% labeling threshold. Highly processed products, such as soybean oil derived from GE soybeans, which contain no detectable DNA or protein residues, are still required to be label as containing GE in accordance to Taiwan's new labeling requirements. However, "secondary products" or those processed products containing soybean oil, corn syrup, etc. are omitted from the labeling requirements.

TRADE

Soybean Imports in MY2014/15

In MY 2014/15, Taiwan imported 2.520 MMT of soybeans, an 8% or 185 TMT increase from the previous year. The United States reclaimed its position as the top soybean supplier to the island, with 60% share, or 1.505 MMT, worth USD $669 million. Brazil imports fell into the second place holding 37% Argentina 1% and other 13 countries combined 2%.

Cross Strait Trade

Taiwan prohibits imports of commodity soybeans, soybean meal, and oil from China. Since 2008, however, Taiwan has permitted imports of specialty black skin soybeans under a separate HS1201-9000-91-6. Black skin soybeans are primarily used to make specialty soy milk or fermented soy sauce. The demand for China-origin black skin soybeans remains at around 5 TMT a year.

Although no China-origin soybean meal has been imported in recent years, Taiwan has historically lifted the import ban on China-origin soybean meal to temporarily appease the local livestock sector. Similar and more frequent openings have occurred for imports of feed-use corn from China. This suggests that Taiwan authorities are willing to lower import restrictions on agricultural or food products from China under certain circumstances. Speculation on future openings for imports of soybeans and intermediate products from mainland China has increased since Taiwan signed the Economic Cooperative Framework Agreement with China in June 2010. President Ma urged to complete cross-strait talks on trade in goods under ECFA by the end of 2014, but the talks yet to complete. Cross Strait trade dialogues are pending for new administration inauguration on May 20.

Commodities:
Meal, Soybean

Author Defined:

Meal, Soybean	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017

Market Begin Year	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
Taiwan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2100	1920	2150	1920	0	1920
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7867	0.7813	0.786	0.7813	0	0.7813
Beginning Stocks	11	11	46	44	0	44
Production	1652	1500	1690	1500	0	1500
MY Imports	51	50	35	30	0	30
MY Imp. from U.S.	15	16	7	10	0	10
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1714	1561	1771	1574	0	1574
MY Exports	18	17	20	20	0	20
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1650	1500	1720	1510	0	1510
Total Dom. Cons.	1650	1500	1720	1510	0	1510
Ending Stocks	46	44	31	44	0	44
Total Distribution	1714	1561	1771	1574	0	1574
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Soybean Meal Situation and Outlook

General

Taiwan's demand for soybean meal destined for animal feed continues to be the driving force behind Taiwan's imported soybeans. Taiwan's soybean meal demand for current and forecast years are both estimated at 1,510 TMT; animal feed consumption is estimated at 6.5 MMT. Taiwan's feed demand fell below 7.0 MMT due to animal disease epidemics. The porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) outbreaks in hogs in 2014 resulted in a 7.5% reduction in hog production; high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks in 2015 resulted in an 8% reduction in poultry output. Recovery rates for both hog and poultry are both estimated at 2% in the following years.

Locally crushed soybean meal faces minor market challenges from imports of distiller's dried grain soluble (DDGS) and other oilseed or protein meals, especially during periods of high world soybean prices. In general, feed inclusion rate for these other meals combined ranges from 13% to 14%.

Soybean Meal Substitutes, TMT

Meal/HS Code	MY2012/13	MY2013/14	MY2014/15
HS2301.10: Meat and offal meal	49	59	72
HS2301.20: Fish meal	145	152	149
HS2302: Grain bran (HS2302.10: corn gluten meal)	38 (10)	26 (12)	30 (14)
HS2303.30: DDGS	216	213	184
HS2305: peanut meal	9	8	4
HS2306: other oilseeds meal	228	244	221
HS2309.90: others for animal feeding	68	60	58

HS1214: alfalfa & Lucerne	224	219	210
Total supply (Est. inclusion rate in commercial feed)	977 (13.41%, revised)	981 (14.14%, revised)	924 (14.31%, estimated)
Sources: Taiwan Customs Statistics Note: According to industry sources, Taiwan uses minimal milk powder or whey products in feed formulation because of the high cost.			

Domestic Livestock Production

Swine and poultry are Taiwan's most important livestock sectors combining to account for 88% of Taiwan's total feed output in 2014. There are limited poultry and pork exports.
Forecast pork and poultry production for 2017 will remain low as of the target levels of the 2016.

Hog Sector

The PEDv epidemic in Taiwan forced the culling of hundreds of thousands of piglets in spring 2014 and lowered 2014's overall slaughter numbers to 8.067 million head, representing a 7.5% decrease from pre-PEDv status, 2013. Despite disease setbacks, the Taiwan hog sector is very lucrative, with the supply chain highly controlled by (reportedly colluding) producers, processors, and wholesalers. Taiwan 2014 pork prices were near-record high with COA forced to monitor live auctions, audit inventories, and increase imports. In response, 2014 pork meat (non-offal) imports (by volume) under HS 0203 doubled from pre-PEDv status (2013) with supplemental imports sourced primarily from Canada and Denmark. (Significant imports of U.S. pork are limited due to beta-agonist restrictions.) Still, local Taiwan live hog prices are nearly double what is paid in the United States, with Taiwan consumers certainly bearing the burden.

According to COA preliminary data, 2015 hog production, slaughtered, was 8.20 million head. COA set 2016 target production at 8.14 million head, 0.7% lower than 2015. Hog feed demand for the current and forecast year is estimated at 2.70 MMT, accordingly.

Pork Imports, Domestic Production, and Wholesale Market Auction Prices

Year	**Pork Imports, 1,000 metric tons (TMT)**		**Domestic pork production, per 1,000 head slaughtered**	**Auction Price, NT$/kg**
	Meat [HS0203]	**Offal [HS0206]**		
2010	44	29	8,575	$69.36
2011	44	27	8,786	$71.99
2012	24	29	8,965	$63.35
2013	30	27	8,720	$64.50

2014	48	33	8,067	$78.09
2015revised	82	34	8,200	$71.44
2016 (estimate)	82	34	8,140	NA
Source: Council of Agriculture (COA) and Taiwan Customs Statistics				

Poultry Sector, HPAI Outbreaks

The 2015 HPAI outbreaks resulted in an 8% decrease in total poultry production from pre-HPAI status, according to COA preliminary data. Total 2014 poultry production was 370 million birds, slaughtered, of which broilers accounted for 198 million; native or Tugi birds, 109 million; ducks, 37 million; geese, 5 million; and 21 million made by other birds. Between 2013 and 2014, poultry meat product imports under HS0207 increased 24% by volume; between 2014 and 2015, 27%.

There continues to be sporadic cases of HPAI in commercial poultry farms. As of March 14, 2016, COA's Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) confirmed 21 poultry farms (currently) infected. Subtypes of HPAI H5N2, H5N3 and H5N8 strains were all detected. Waterfowl, goose, and duck farms are the most impacted. According to BAPHIQ, approximately all Taiwan goose farms and goose breeder operations were infected. COA 2016 target production is 347 billion birds with only a 2% increase from 2015.

Poultry feed demand for the current and forecast year are estimated at between 2.90 MMT and 3.00 MMT, accordingly.

Poultry Meat Imports, Domestic Production and Farm Prices

Year	**Imports of poultry meat and products, TMT [HS0207]**	**Domestic poultry production, million birds slaughtered**	**Farm Price, NT$/kg (Broiler)**
2010	115	370	$41.85
2011	113	386	$44.04
2012	130	359	$42.99
2013	115	347	$44.70
2014 (revised)	143	370	$47.80

2015 (preliminary)	182	340	$48.59
2016 (estimate)	180	347	NA
Source: Council of Agriculture (COA) and Taiwan Customs Statistics			

Total Feed Demand Estimates and Soybean Meal Consumption in Feed Rations

In line with the domestic hog and poultry situations, total feed output in 2014 fell below 7.0 MMT (for the first time). Demand for the current and forecast year is estimated at 6.5 MMT. Soybean meal inclusion in feed is 1,510 TMT, estimated at inclusion rate 23.3%.

Taiwan Feed Production for CY2013-2016 in TMT

	2013	2014 (revised	2015 (estimate)	2016 (estimate)
Total Feed	**7,288**	**6,937**	**6,455**	**6,495**
Hog Feed	3,191	2,669	2,725	2,705
Poultry Feed	3,269	3,144	2,900	2,960
Others	828	819	830	830

Trade

In MY2014/15, Taiwan imported a total of 50 TMT of soybean meal, 40 TMT under HS 2304 and 10 TMT under HS 1208, of which 16 TMT were imported from the United States and the remaining mostly from India and Vietnam. Soybean meal imports for the upcoming year are estimated at 30 TMT.

Both of Taiwan's two main crushers have invested in de-hulling equipment to increase production of high protein de-hulled meal. In addition to conventional soybean meal, full fat soybeans and de-hulled high protein meal, with crude protein (CP) of 47% or above, remain popular. Soybean meal is traded according to CNS (Chinese National Standards), with a 43% CP national standard for soybean meal. For this reason, Taiwan crushers typically complain about lower protein content in U.S. soybeans when it falls below their expectation levels as compared to South American soybeans.

Commodities:
Oil, Soybean

Author Defined:

Oil, Soybean	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
Taiwan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2100	1920	2150	1920	0	1920
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1871	0.1844	0.187	0.1823	0	0.1823
Beginning Stocks	12	12	39	19	0	19
Production	393	354	402	350	0	350
MY Imports	5	5	0	5	0	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	410	371	441	374	0	374
MY Exports	14	14	20	15	0	15
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	17	17	18	18	0	18
Food Use Dom. Cons.	340	321	350	322	0	322
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	357	338	368	340	0	340
Ending Stocks	39	19	53	19	0	19
Total Distribution	410	371	441	374	0	374
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil Situation and Outlook

General

Taiwan's demand for soybean oil is primarily met by local crushing of imported soybeans with limited soybean oil trade. Domestic consumption (cooking oils and industrial uses) largely meets production, with minimal soybean oil exported.

In 2014, Taiwan witnessed a number of food safety scandals with the most prominent and widespread focused on locally produced cooking oils, including soy oil. Attention to this issue has not receded as those individuals involved in the scandal are facing prosecution. As a result, Taiwan's total "other" (i.e. non-soy) vegetable oil consumption estimate for the current and forecast year will retain at 48%. Soy oil still dominates the market dominance with 52% market share. It remains to be seen whether new labeling requirements for trans fats and GE products will depress soybean oil market share. Soybean oil is the most price competitive oil above all other vegetable oils.

Total soybean oil imports in MY2014/15 remained low at 5 TMT, while exports of locally crushed oil, mainly to Japan or within the region, totaled 14 TMT. Taiwan is likely to export approximate 15 TMT of local crushed soybean oil to regional markets to balance surplus domestic crushed soybean oil in the forecast year.

Soybean oil holds a majority 52% (50% last year) market share, followed by palm oil 34% (38% last year); other imported vegetable oils combined for 10% (10% last year). Traditional Chinese oils such as sesame oil, peanut oil and tea seed, account for the remainder, or 4% (2% last year). Soybean oil and palm oil are expected to retain their leading market positions because of widespread use in hospitals,

restaurants and institutions (HRI) and price competitiveness. Despite the relatively high prices, non-soy and non-palm vegetable oils combined will remain in high demand due increasing consumer health consciousness. Specifically, demand for traditional tea seed oil has the potential to increase. Tea seed oil is thought of as the Chinese equivalent of olive oil with similar health benefits and characteristics.

Changes for Import Declarations

Following the September 2014 tainted lard scandal, fats and oils imports are required to clear customs under separate HS codes, distinguishing them from feed or industrial use. Importers are required to declare that the goods are for "fit for human consumption," or for industry or feed use. While lard and tallow exports may already be accompanied by suitable language on the USDA export certificate, Taiwan authorities have also accept an FDA Certificate of Free Sale for U.S. fats and oil shipments.

Labeling Requirements

Taiwan authorities frequently amend food related regulations in rapid response to actual or perceived food safety concerns. Many of these changes are focused at the border as it is easier to monitor and enforce than local-level regulations.

Trans Fats

New regulations specifically targeting the labeling of trans fats went into effect on July 1, 2015. All food products are required to include a trans fat content label, with a 0.3% labeling threshold. Only food products containing less than one gram of fat and oil per 100 grams are exempt. Typically, only olive oil is below this threshold. Thus, there may not be a significant impact on soy oil market share. Taiwan crushers claim to be lowering oil refining temperatures in an attempt to reduce trans fats. Taiwan's Department of Health and Welfare's Food and Drug Administration commissioned a study looking at trans fats in various vegetable oils on the market shelves, the findings of per 100 milliliter trans fats levels of different vegetal oils are listed as followings.

- Soybean oil: 1.3 - 1.6%
- Canola oil: 1.3 -1.6%
- Sesame oil: 1.2%
- Sunflower oil: 1.0 -1.2%
- Safflower oil: 1.0%

The Taiwan Sugar, a state run company has labeled its products on market shelves with trans fats content as follows:

- Soybean oil: 1.5%
- Canola oil: 1.5%
- Sunflower oil: 1.1%
- Safflower oil: 0.8%

Blended Oils

With exception in HRI use, soybean oil is commonly used in blended vegetable oil products and less sold on the retails as a single oil product due in part to increasing consumer health consciousness and soybean oil contains less attractive characteristics of fatty oil profile and higher trans fats content. Also in response to the oil scandal in 2014, Taiwan authorities amended labeling requirements for blended oils. For blended vegetable oil products, labels must include list ingredients by volume with the highest content oil on the top, second highest, and so on. Blended oils are only allowed to include the specific name – i.e. olive oil – of an input when that input accounts for more than 50% of total volume. For instance "Blended Olive Oil" must contain at least 50% of olive oil. Soybean oil is therefore blended in with less than 50% in order to brand the blended vegetable oils with consumer attractive name.

Genetically Engineered Product

Reference: **Agricultural Biotechnology Annual_Taipei_Taiwan_7-15-2015**

GE soybeans and their products, such as tofu, soy milk, miso, etc., with detectable content must be labeled as "genetically modified (GM)" with a 3% labeling threshold. Highly processed products, such as soybean oil derived from GE soybeans, which contain no detectable DNA or protein residues, are still required to be label as containing GE in accordance to Taiwan's new labeling requirements. However, "secondary products" or those processed products containing soybean oil, corn syrup, etc. are omitted from the labeling requirements.

Imports of Non-Soy Vegetable Oils in TMT

Type of Edible Oil	MY 2014/15
Palm Oil (HS1511)	210
Coconut Oil & Palm Kernel Oil (HS1513)	8
Olive Oil (HS1509)	8
Canola Oil (HS1514)	26
Sunflower Oil (HS1512)	19
Corn and Other Veg. Oils (HS1515)	1 (9-8)
Total Non-Soy Oil Imports	**272**

Vegetable Oil Consumption, Estimated by Net Oil Imports & Production, TMT

Type of Edible Oil	MY 2014/15
Total Non-Soy Oil Imports	**272**
Domestic Soybean Oil Food Use consumption	**321**
Chinese traditional oil: Peanut Oil (Domestic crush - CY)	**15**
Chinese traditional oil: Sesame Oil (domestic crush - CY)	**8**
Other Veg. Oils (domestic crush - CY)	**3**

Est. Consumption/ Total Supply	**619**

Oil Prices, CIF Taiwan, US$/KG

Type of Edible Oil	MY 2012/13	MY 2013/14	**MY 2014/15**
Palm Oil (HS1511)	$0.895	$0.872	$0.726
Canola Oil (HS1514)	$1.283	$1.037	$0.878
Sunflower Oil, Crude (HS1512.1110)	$1.300	$1.075	$1.135
Soybean Oil (HS1507)	NA	$1.030	$0.760

Tariff Rates for Oilseeds and Edible Oils

HS Code	**Seed/Oil**	**Current Tariff**
1201.00	Soybeans	0
1507	Soybean Oil	5
1513.21.10 & 1513.29.10	Palm Kernel Oil	0
1511	Palm Oil	0
1513.11 & 1513.19	Coconut Oil	0
1509 & 1510	Olive Oil	0
1205.00.10	Rapeseed	0
1514	Rapeseed (Canola) Oil	4
1515.21 & 1515.29	Corn Oil	5
1207.60.00	Safflower Seed	0
1512.11.20 & 1512.19.20	Safflower Oil	5
1206.00.00	Sunflower Seed	0
1512.11.10 & 1512.19.10	Sunflower Oil	5

Biodiesel

No soy oil is directly used for B100 biodiesel production. Taiwan used recycled cooking oils for B100 biodiesel production to meet Taiwan's B2 biodiesel mandate, which was implemented in June 2010 with an estimated demand of 100 million liters of B100.

Taiwan had approximately 130 million liters of local B100 biodiesel production capacity using recycled cooking oil. However, Taiwan's Bureau of Energy announced in May, 2014 a temporary suspension of

the B2 mandate on bus and truck fuel use. The lower sulfur specification for 10 ppm is a suspected cause for bus and truck engine clogging. However, Taiwan generates approximately 85,000 MT of recycled cooking oils per year, which seeks to be addressed. In October 2014, Taiwan's China Petrochemical Corporation (CPC) announced that it will collaborate with three biodiesel manufactures to make biodiesel from recycled cooking oil for 2% to 10% of blending into combustion engine fuel oil. CPC produces 1.5 billion liter of combustion engine fuel oil annually.