Flanders
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THE PORK MEAT MARKET IN TAIWAN

FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE MARKET SURVEY

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FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE

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1 MARKET SUMMARY

Taiwan – an Emerging Market that Provides Growth Opportunities for Belgian Pork Meat Exporters

Taiwan has the highest level of meat consumption per capita in Asia: about 90 kilograms, of which pork accounts the largest portion. Pork consumption has been relatively high and stable. The annual market size is estimated between 960,000 and 970,000 metric tons. Much of the pork meat supply is served by domestic production, with over 90% self-sufficiency rate. Per capita consumption of pork in Taiwan has been stable at 35~40 kilograms, among top 5 in the world. Pork is still the major source of protein for Taiwanese inhabitants.

In the past, imports occurred only at times of occasional short supplies and high local pork prices. A turning point occurred in 2014 when Taiwan was severely hit with an outbreak of porcine epidemic diarrhea, which resulted in a loss of 150,000 piglets and a rise in the domestic pig price to a 10-year high. Production in Taiwan since 2014 has become more constrained and controls for pollution more tightened. Besides, Taiwan's domestic production is vulnerable to feed conversion and the sow productivity in Taiwan is inferior to the world's major exporters. The 2014 price hike gave chances to the imports of pork meats and offal. Imported meat since then gained acceptance by Taiwan food processors.

Countries that want to export meat products to Taiwan must go through a complicated and lengthy application procedure after being recognized as disease-free countries by the Taiwanese authorities. Canada and some European countries are the leading exporters of pork to Taiwan. Currently, pork containing Ractopamine from the USA is banned from entering Taiwan market but the USA officials are pressing Taiwan to relax the import restriction. Taiwan's combined imports of pork from Spain, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Hungry accounted for more than 40% of the total imported meat volume in 2015 and 2016, not counting the imports of offal. The approval of Spanish establishments to export to Taiwan at the end of 2014 further intensified the competition. Taiwan imported 12,142 metric tons and 15,206 tons of Spanish pork in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Competition from Europe-imported pork meat is expected to continue.

Contraction in domestic production and an anticipated increase in consumption result in increased import demand for pork meat and offal. Although the Taiwan pork market will still be dominated by abundant local production, certain variety meats and offal are in high demand and undersupplied. Imports will find good chances in the food processing and catering sector. Belgian exporters may find room for export growth in the Taiwanese market.

2 THE LOCAL SWINE INDUSTRY

2.1 LOCAL PIG FARMS, PRODUCTION AND LAND USAGE

Before 1997, Taiwan was a net exporter of prime pork meat to Japan but the swine industry was severely hit by the 1997 foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak in Taiwan. The FMD outbreak caused massive losses from suddenly closed export markets and the costs of depopulating 30 percent of the swine population, about 3.8 million heads. Local production shrank from 10.1 million heads in 2001 to 9.3 million in 2004. The number of swine farms fell by almost half from 25,300 in 1997 to 12,000 in 2004, with smaller farms failing the most often. Most swine production is concentrated in the southwest part of Taiwan.

Although Taiwan has been FMD-free since 2001 and was officially declared FMD-free in 2003 with vaccination by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), exports failed to recover to pre-1997 levels. That led to a high self-sufficient rate of pork meat in Taiwan.

Such high self-sufficiency was however challenged by the 2014 outbreak of porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED) which further reduced the local production. The number of pig farms by the end of 2014 was reduced to 8,137.

The latest statistics conducted by Council of Agriculture in Nov. 2016 shows the total number of swine farms was further reduced to 7,681, the total herd size was shrank to 5,442,381 heads. The Council of Agriculture has set a livestock target for the local swine sector in 2017 – to remain 7,609 pig farms and raise a pig population of 5,516,766 heads for the domestic market.

Taiwanese pig farms are mostly in small and medium sizes. In 2016, among the 7,681 farms, only 1,514 farms (20%) have the herd size of more than 1,000 heads. These farms however account for 70% of total local supply of pigs. The total number of pigs in six major southern counties is 4.7 million (taking up 85%), and they are in hierarchical order Yunlin County, Pingtung County, Changhua County, Tainan City, Chiayi County and Kaohsiung City.

According to COA's survey made last made in Nov. 2016, the total land space used in pig farming is 25.44 million square meters. Average pig farm space is 3,343 squre meters and average space per pig head is 4.7 sqm.

Latest statistics of local pig farm production in Taiwan (Nov. 2016)

Item	Unit	End of Nov., 2016	End of Nov. 2015	Increase/ decrease By number	Increase/ decrease by %
No. of pig farms	farm	7 609	7 846	-237	-3%
No. of Swine	head	5 442 381	5 496 216	-53 835	-1%

Info source: National Animal Industry Foundation, http://www.naif.org.tw

Latest statistics of detail pig farm production in Taiwan (May 2016)

Item	Unit	End of May, 2016	End of May 2015	Change by number	Change by %
No. of pig farms	farm	7 681	7 973	-292	-3.66%
No. of Swine	head	5 498 817	5 509 014	-10 197	-0.19%
Breeding Boars	head	20 373	20 405	-32	-0.16%
Breeding Sows	head	592 453	589 238	3 215	0.55%
Mature breeding sow	head	520 172	522 447	-2 275	-0.44%
Female breeding Pigs	head	72 281	66 791	5 490	8.22%
Pork pigs	head	4 885 991	4 899 371	-13 380	-0.27%
Suckling piglets	head	787 196	798 979	-11 783	-1.47%
Under 30 KG	Head	1 407 228	1 410 247	-3 019	-0.21%
Between 30-60 KG	head	1 360 112	1 362 061	-1 949	-0.14%
Above 60 KG	head	1 331 455	1 328 084	3 371	0.25%

Info source: National Animal Industry Foundation, http://www.naif.org.tw

2.2 SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN TAIWAN

Ever since Taiwan lost her export position, the local production has been consumed for and dominating the local market. Take 2015 for example, the number of locally produced pigs supplied to slaughterhouses was approximately 8.23 million, with 832,000 metric tons in carcass weight, at 91% self-sufficiency rate. The production value is estimated to be NT$71.74 billion, among which around 7.057 million pigs were traded in 23 meat markets nationwide.

Volume of pigs supplied to slaughterhouses and number of pigs traded in auction markets

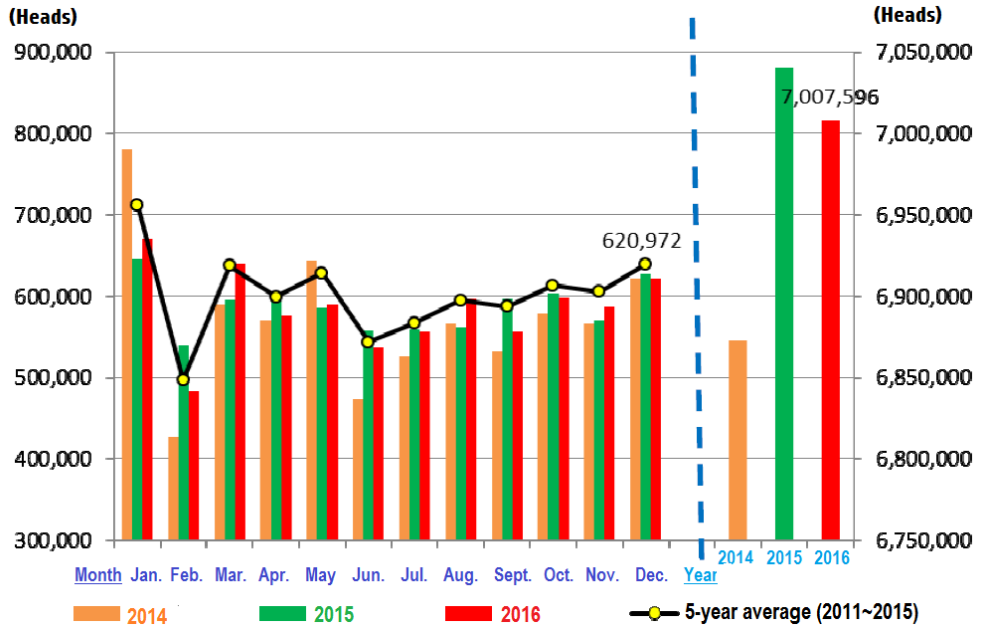
In Taiwan (Statistics: years 2011~2016)

Year	Supply for slaughterhouses (heads)	Carcass weight (metric tons)	Self-sufficiency rate (%)	Production value (billion NT$)	Number in auction markets (heads)
2017	8,170,600*	/	/	/	/
2016	8,087,614	/	/	/	7,007,596
2015	8,229,635	832,115	90.0%	71.74	7,040,014
2014	8,067,477	815,253	90.1%	76.84	6,888,730
2013	8,720,858	855,019	93.1%	66.46	7,470,171
2012	8,965,036	877,628	93.9%	66.75	7,541,176
2011	8,786,528	864,792	91.8%	75.16	7,231,555

*2017 Targeted figure set by Council of Agriculture

Info sources: compiled Directorate General of Customs, Council of Agriculture website and Livestock Monthly Magazines

Trend of Pig Trade in 23 Auction Markets in Taiwan, 2014~2016



Info source: Taiwan Livestock Animal Foundation (compiled from Chinese-version 05/01/2017 Livestock Market News)

2.3 PRICES AND TRADING SYSTEM IN LIVE WEIGHT

The abundant local supply of pork meat have been providing the local consumers with good deals. In Taiwan, nearly all pigs are shipped live to an auction mart, slaughtered overnight and then sold in local markets warm. Local household consumers are used to and actually prefer to buy fresh warm meat at good prices from traditional markets.

However, the 2014 PED outbreak resulted in a loss of 150,000 piglets and a rise in the domestic pig price to a 10-year high. According to the National Animal Industry Foundation, the average price for pig trade in 2014 was TWD7,791/100 KG (216€ /100 KG), up from TWD6,402 (177€ /100 KG) in 2013. High prices of local pork meat was one factor that helped stimulating pork meat imports.

In 2015 and 2016 the average price of pig trade remained high at TWD 7,145/100KG (205€ /100 KG at 2015 exchange rate) and TWD7,158/100KG (212€ /100 KG at2016 exchange rate) respectively.

Year	No. of pig trade (heads)	Average weight/pig	Average price	Standard Pigs		
				No. of pig trade (heads)	Average weight/pig	Average Price
2016	7,023,876	123.08KG	NT$71.23/KG	6,850,360	NT$123.03	71.58KG/KG

Info source: Council of Agriculture (COA), Taiwan
http://ppg.naif.org.tw/naif/MarketInformation/Pig/twStatistics.aspx

Trading of live-weight pigs are conducted by auction system in Taiwan. Currently the live pig auction mode in Taiwan is a trading system executed by various supply channels such as farmers' association, cooperatives, Taiwan Sugar Corporation (TSC) and farmers. Live pigs are transported to 23 meat markets nationwide for individual bidding. Participants should draw lots to determine the order before the computer-aided auction bidding system to ensure an open and fair procedure. After the auction is completed, the earning is transferred directly to the

selling farm's account. A spot cash transaction minimizes trading risk while ensuring farmer's income.

There are 23 meat auction markets nationwide and the daily pig price is determined by the average of the total price of pigs for auction on that same day. Besides, the COA has established the Livestock Pricing Information website and the Pig Price Inquiry System (http://ppg.naif.org.tw/naif/MarketInformation/Reference/reference.aspx), where the auction price and trading volume are released daily in real-time. Farmers, dealers and consumers are able to access the information easily, which also serves as a reference for farmers to determine the best timing to sell.

It should be noticed that besides the accidental disease outbreak that caused local supply shortfall, the local pork prices can go up due to the following factors:

1. The structural composition of the industry in Taiwan: Small farms (herd size less than 200) account for 50% of the total operation. Farms with more than 1,000 heads of pigs only account for 20% of the livestock industry and account for 70% of total local market supply.
2. The high cost of feeds which mainly depend on imports.
3. The ban on using growth enhancers.
4. The industry's heavy dependence of live auctions as opposed to a grading system for the sale of chilled or frozen pork. As mentioned above, there are in total 23 pork trading houses nationwide, of which 21 trade by live auction. There is only one frozen pork auction in off-shore Penghu County, which offers a small sale of 70 to 80 heads twice a week. One other meat trading house located in off-shore Kinmen island trades by price negotiation on carcass. Nearly all pigs are shipped live to an auction mart, slaughtered overnight and then sold in local markets warm. Most pigs are sent from the south where production is concentrated, to the densely populated north of Taiwan. This is a venture that adds long-distance transportation and handling fees to the market price of hogs.

Even though the authorities have been trying to reduce live auctions and promoting frozen and chilled pork sales of locally produced pork meat for over 30 years, the live auction system has proven difficult to replace. Meat market operators, butchers and others in the pork industry supply chain have been slow to support a leap to frozen or chilled pork, particularly when considering the out-of-pocket expenses for upgrading hardware, software and transportation means. Besides, many farmers fear that if they stopped supplying fresh meat, they would have no competitive edge left after vast amounts of imported frozen pork appeared on the market.

2.4 LOCAL SWINE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT TREND

As Taiwan is still listed as an epidemic area of infectious swine diseases and pork exportation is banned, the swine industry will continue prioritizing domestic market over foreign market. The structure of the swine industry however posts a challenge to grow. In 2016, there were totally 7,681 farms and only 20% of which (1,514 farms) have the herd size of more than 1,000 heads. These 20% in fact account for 70% of total local supply of pigs. About 6,000 farms are operating on small scale to take the remaining home market.

Another challenge for Taiwan's swine industry lies on feed supplies. Imported feeds account for more than 85% of total animal feeds consumed in the market. The swine sector is therefore vulnerable to high feed prices and the fluctuation of the global feed market. According to official estimation, Taiwan's cost of pig production is 1.7 to 1.8 times higher than the major western pork-exporting countries, since feed conversion and sow productivity numbers are poorer than the world's big exporters.

There are also challenges such as the retirement of elderly farmers, increasing pressure to divert land to alternative uses, rising environmental pressures, especially for water treatment and waste disposal – all translated into higher production costs and sales prices.

The economic value of annual swine production shares has been around 20% of total value of agricultural products. Besides, historically the sector plays an influential role in social security and has strong lobby power. The local authorities and politician cannot afford neglecting the sector. The Council of Agriculture (COA), has recognized the various challenges faced by the local swine sector and came up with various policies to encourage pig farm consolidation and modernization in production and waste-to-energy facilities. New production and biosafe systems by batches, age classification, off-site and multi-site have been introduced to pig farms to raise yield and to reduce the costs in feeds and veterinary medicine, with some success. For example, in 2005 one sow contributed to only 12.6 head of pigs to the market yearly, while the average number of pigs kept in a farm was 532 heads. In 2015, the numbers rose to 15.8 and 710 respectively. Such new-model pig farms increased rearing rate by 10% to 15% whereas the market age can be shortened by 10.

In addition to raise production, the industry has also been encouraged to improve its competitiveness through strategic business alliances and better marketing. The National Animal Industry Foundation is one example of such an alliance that promotes the brand of Taiwan's indigenous "Taiwan Black Pig". Another government initiative is to bring together small farms to form "Agricultural Production and Marketing Groups" that can access investment funds and secure greater bargaining power.

To counter the aging and retirement of pig-raising farmers, the government launched the "Small Landlords and Big Tenant Farmers" program, which leases land that elderly farmers no longer work on, to young professional farmers or agricultural groups. The government encourage young professionals to enter the sector by offering various incentives to these tenant farmers. The average age of tenant-farmers is 44 years, compared with an average age of 62 for other farmers across Taiwan. Besides, family-own swine farms and individual small-scale farms are encouraged to enter contract with larger farms or corporations.

The consolidation and modernization of local pig farms helps to bring down production cost, leaving the remaining farms more competitive. On the other hand, this contraction in domestic production and the ongoing consolidation of small farms will likely result in increased import demand for pork meat and offal.

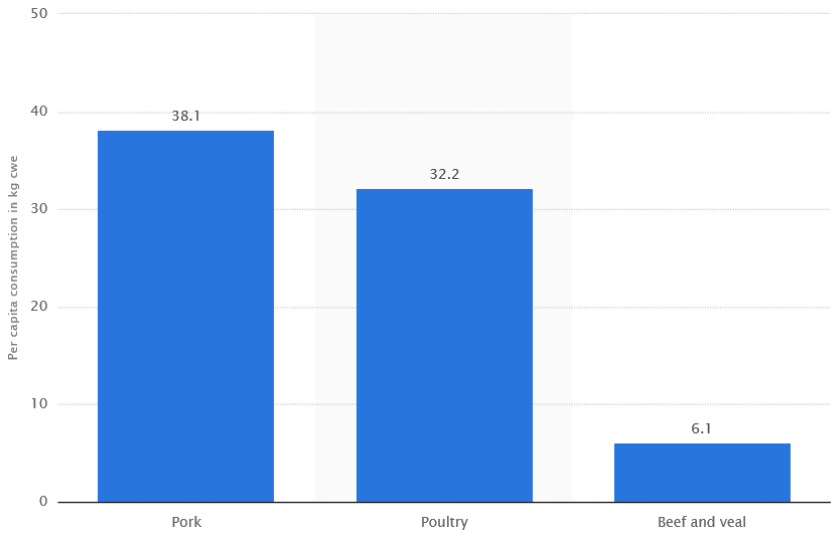
3 IMPORT OPPORTUNITIES AND COMPETITION

3.1 MARKET POTENTIAL

With a comparatively wealthy population (at US$22,044 Nominal GDP per capita in 2016) of 23 million people, Taiwanese are among the highest per capita meat consumers in Asia. Taiwan's pork consumption is relatively stable and is around ten times as large as its beef consumption. The per capita pork consumption in Taiwan has been remaining at the level of 35~45 kg, among top five in the world. According to Food Supply and Demand Yearbook, in 2014 the total annual consumption of meat (not including fish) in Taiwan per capita was 74.31 kg, among which pork took up 46% (34.18 kg), poultry 45.4% (33.7 kg), and beef 6.9% (5.16 kg). The 2015 figures of pork consumption were higher due to a significant import surge. Obviously pork is still the preferred choice of meat in Taiwan, even though the per capita consumption was dropped from 45 kg in 2006 to 34~38kg in recent year. The USA Pork Meat Export Agency estimates the annual market size is between 960,000 ~ 970,000 metric tons.

Raw pork meat trade in Taiwan are divided into fresh warm meat, chilled meat and frozen meat. Currently 70% of the total consumption comes from fresh meat and the self-sufficiency rate is over 90% in general. Although the Taiwan pork market is dominated by local production, certain variety meats are in high demand and undersupplied such as picnic, trimmings and other pork variety meats. The import substitutes of these products are well-accepted in the market.

Per capita meat consumption in Taiwan in 2015, by type (in kilogram carcass weight equivalent)



3.2 IMPORTANT PERFORMANCE AND SOURCES

Pork imports into Taiwan was open since 2005 from few countries who have completed the quarantine procedure required by the Taiwanese authorities, mainly USA, Canada, Japan, Holland and Denmark. Generally speaking, significant imports occurred only in response to occasional short domestic supplies and high local pork prices.

Imported pork were accepted first by the food processing and catering business with their competitive prices and promotional campaigns. Pork containing Ractopamine from the USA is banned from entering Taiwan market since 2007. Canada has been the largest source of import for Taiwan. With the market opening to European suppliers, European countries also stand as the leading exporters of pork to Taiwan. Non-Ractopamine pork products from USA fall behind some European competitors in the market.

In 2015, imported pork products to Taiwan surged 47.3% due to cheap foreign supplies. Taiwan's imports of pork related products reached a new height in 2015 with a total amount of 80,426 metro tons and US$172.4 million in value. The combined imports of pork from major European countries of Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, France and Hungry accounted for over 40% of the total import volume in both 2015 and 2016. Furthermore, the approval of Spanish establishments to export to Taiwan at the end of 2014 again intensified the European market share. Spain with its renowned Iberico pork meats has quickly lured the Taiwanese consumers. Taiwan imported 12,142 metric tons and 15,206 metric tons of Spanish pork in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The unit import value from Spain was also higher than the other import sources. This trend is likely to continue.

Imports fluctuate according to local supplies and demands, generally higher during traditional holiday months where family reunions and worshipping ceremonies enhance demands. Imports in 2015 was significant due to price cuts by foreign suppliers but price competition slowed down in 2016 and hence import volume. Taiwan's import figures of pork meat and related products in the past years are presented in the following charts with information from customs statistics.

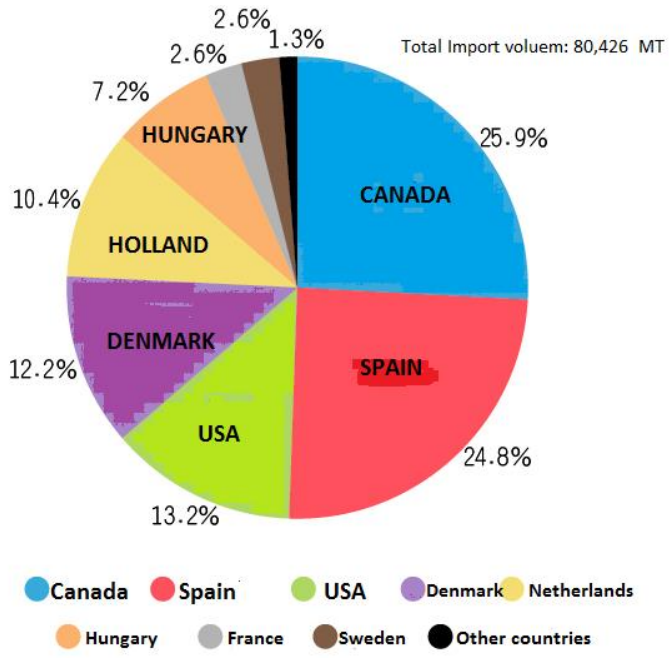
Import Statistics of Total Pork-related Products in Taiwan

Including frozen and chilled pork meat, offals and variety products
Period: Year 2008~2016 and first 3 months of 2017
Volume Unit: metric tons
Value Unit: US$1,000

Year	Mon	Total		Fresh, Chilled Meat		Frozen Meat		Processed Meat		Canned		Offal			
												Fresh, frozen, chilled		Others	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
2008		55,721	94,639	0	1	28,914	51,030	179	749	89	227	21,058	28,393	5,481	14,241
2009		85,001	133,151	24	61	53,821	85,061	117	676	110	354	23,430	29,701	7,499	17,298
2010		74,898	130,940	67	184	43,975	82,853	102	665	102	286	22,955	29,235	7,696	17,718
2011		72,849	156,145	62	127	44,260	102,214	110	628	117	384	21,232	34,402	7,069	18,390
2012		54,023	113,976	31	110	24,058	54,237	93	409	116	260	23,409	40,747	6,317	18,212
2013		57,772	115,748	18	146	30,142	61,069	81	700	161	449	19,453	29,784	7,916	23,600
2014		80,775	196,695	42	187	47,766	132,689	72	442	224	627	25,469	43,671	7,202	19,079
2015		116,695	230,129	43	170	81,679	175,741	94	784	222	578	26,126	34,867	8,531	17,989
2016		80,426	172,399	258	745	58,573	137,113	135	1,478	301	825	14,242	18,673	6,917	13,565
2016	1	10,653	21,497	0	5	7,979	17,337	19	183	41	132	1,773	2,275	841	1,565
	2	5,949	11,297	1	10	4,094	8,309	2	36	13	20	1,310	1,737	529	1,185
	3	7,704	15,535	2	17	5,708	12,595	14	84	35	103	1,248	1,390	697	1,346
	4	5,710	11,814	2	13	4,150	9,461	2	46	17	23	868	1,003	671	1,268
	5	7,621	14,745	1	5	5,664	11,787	14	166	24	52	1,491	1,965	428	769
	6	6,434	13,152	1	8	4,720	10,205	4	71	26	97	1,175	1,644	507	1,127
	7	6,861	15,223	1	7	5,120	12,644	10	71	31	101	1,180	1,478	519	923
	8	6,951	15,416	1	6	5,377	12,995	9	123	15	22	974	1,235	577	1,034
	9	5,252	12,455	1	5	3,920	10,247	10	162	13	19	911	1,293	397	728
	10	5,843	14,351	25	102	4,036	11,160	19	197	32	108	1,199	1,598	531	1,186
	11	5,428	12,917	0	1	3,592	9,861	15	137	12	19	1,176	1,673	634	1,226
	12	6,020	13,996	225	566	4,214	10,511	15	200	42	130	937	1,383	587	1,207
2017	1	8,256	20,030	25	65	6,660	17,103	13	184	10	20	1,127	1,756	421	902
	2	7,007	15,430	0	1	5,129	12,427	11	101	26	95	1,517	2,115	324	691
	3	8,663	19,583	175	441	6,499	16,020	21	185	35	120	1,470	1,819	463	999

Info compiled from source: Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance
https://web.customs.gov.tw

2016 Total Imported Volume of Pork Meat, Offal and Variety Products - By Country



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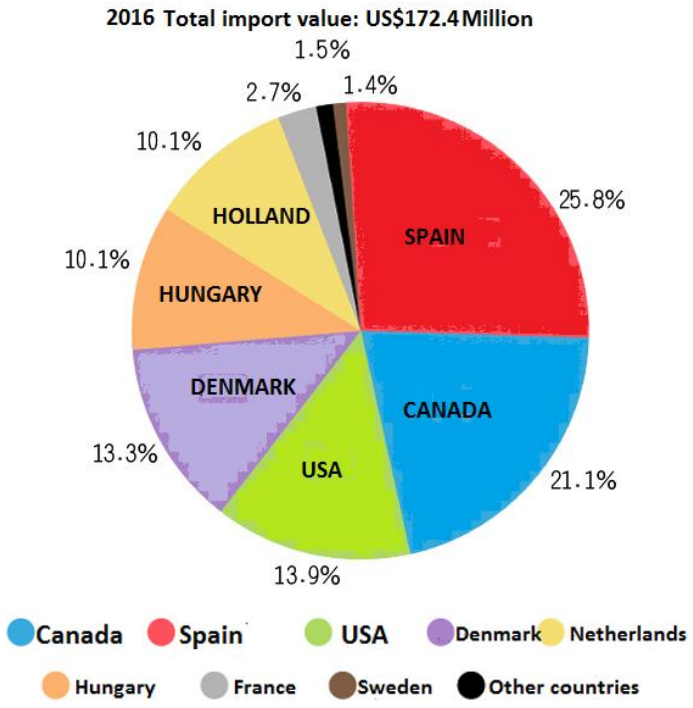


Changes of Imported of Pork Meat, Offal and Variety Products, by country
2015 vs. 2016 (in volume MT)

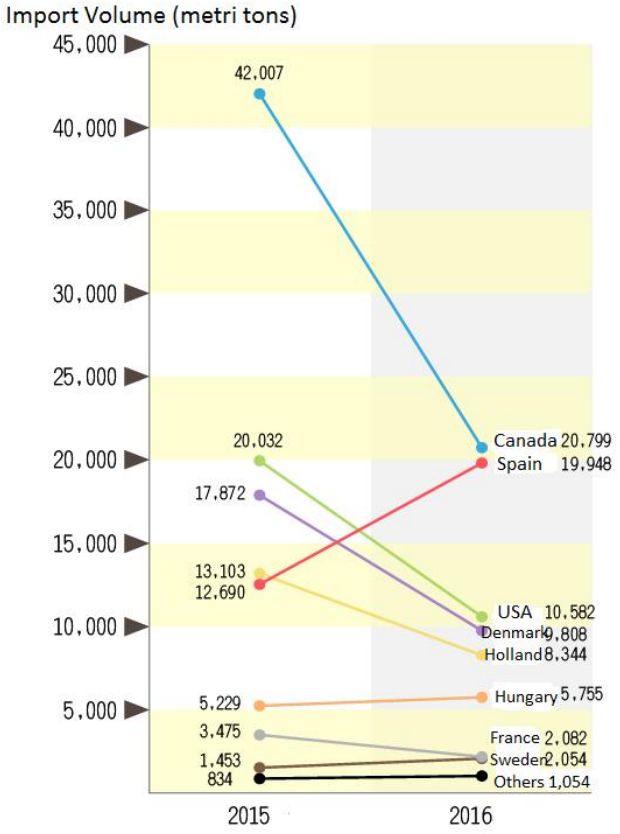
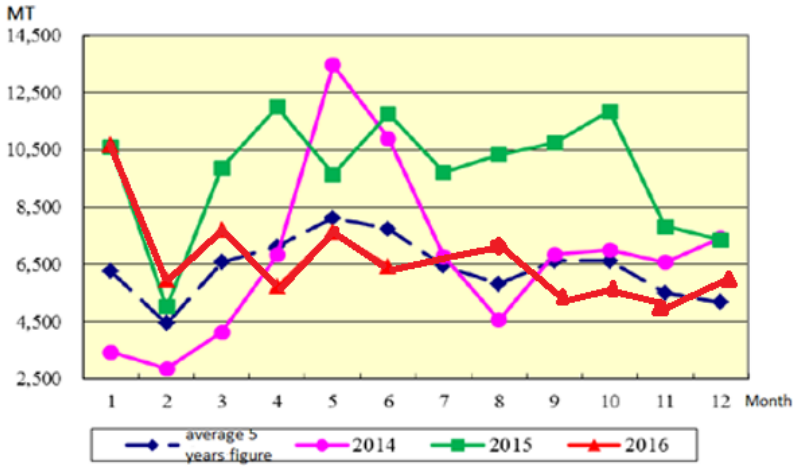


Chart: Import Volume of Frozen Pork Meat, Offal and Variety Products, by month and by year (Jan. 2014~ Dec. 2016)



2016 Import Statistics of Products under CCC 0203: Frozen and chilled swine Meat (not including offal and variety products)

Country of origin	Import Weight (KG)	Share of Import	Import Value (US$1,000)	Share of Import
Total	58,831,646	100.00%	137 859	100.00%
CANADA	16,659,260	28.32%	29 940	21.72%
SPAIN	15,186,641	25.81%	38 840	28.17%
DENMARK	9,349,884	15.89%	22 286	16.17%
HUNGARY	4,923,781	8.37%	16 195	11.75%
NETHERLANDS	4,712,450	8.01%	11 595	8.41%
USA	4,208,857	7.15%	11 150	8.09%
FRANCE	1,595,195	2.71%	4 026	2.92%
SWEDEN	1,343,606	2.28%	1 889	<1%
FINLAND	809	<1%	1 122	<1%
JAPAN	43	<1%	817	<1%

2015 Import Statistics of Products under CCC 0203: Frozen and chilled swine Meat (not including offal and variety products)

Country of origin	Import weight (KGM)	Share of import	Import Value (US$1,000)	Share of Iimport
Total	81,721,286	100.00%	175,925	100.00%
CANADA	31,761,213	38.87%	55,612	31.61%
DENMARK	16,526,122	20.22%	40,317	22.92%
USA	9,433,025	11.54%	18,954	10.77%
SPAIN	9,040,421	11.06%	22,985	13.07%
NETHERLANDS	6,583,286	8.06%	14,283	8.12%
HUNGARY	3,861,789	4.73%	12,831	7.29%
FRANCE	3,040,781	3.72%	8,167	4.64%
SWEDEN	825,703	1.01%	1,300	0.74%
FINLAND	605,413	0.74%	811	<1%
JAPAN	43,345	<1%	666	<1%
AUSTRALIA	188	<1%	1	<1%

3.3 IMPORT RULES AND TARIFFS

In order to export meat to Taiwan, the authorities of the exporting country must first applied for the recognition of disease-free status from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, bovine contagious pleuropneumonia and African swine fever by the Taiwanese authorities.

Afterwards, the authorities of the exporting country is required to send detailed documents about the country's meat quarantine inspection, disease-control, food-safety chain, logistics, border control and health certification system for review.

After documentation review, the real implementations must be audited and concluded as acceptable by the Taiwanese authorities. The application process, site audit, risk communication with local state holders and the final acceptance may take years to complete.

Taiwan currently allows imports of pork meat/pork offal products from Canada, the U.S. (not containing Ractopamine), Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Hungary, France, Spain, Finland and Japan.

Belgium was recognized as a disease-country free country of the concerned foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, bovine contagious pleuropneumonia and African swine fever in 2007. In Oct. 2016, the Taiwanese inspectors carried out an audit mission in Belgium to evaluate the official controls and quarantine in the pork/poultry meat production and trade. The final decision is expected to come by the end of 2017.

Tariffs for imported frozen pork meat products is 12.5% on CIF prices and for offal15%. Imported pork is generally utilized by the processing industry, and pricing is a critical determinant in purchasing decisions for new entries. Cheaper pork imports have made fast advances with domestic catering business. For the retail consumers, even though Taiwan's long-standing dietary preference is for fresh and not frozen pork, younger consumers are increasingly willing to buy bargain-priced frozen imports at supermarkets. According to data from the Taiwan Swine Industry Association, the carcass price of Canadian pork averages NT$42 (1.17€) per kilogram, while Taiwan's local pork sells at up to NT$64 (1.78€) per kilogram. In 2015, the average pork unit value from all exporting countries decreased by 18.7% which resulted in the imports of pork belly and pork variety reached 8,804 and 19,760 metric tons respectively in that year.

Spain with its world-renowned Iberico pork meats took a different approach on campaigning the taste and quality. Since the market was open late 2015, the Spanish interests groups made wide and intense media reports and event campaigns impress the professional catering business and to educate the public consumers. Consumers are willing to pay for higher prices for valued products as educated. Such promotion works in a mature market like Taiwan. In 2015 and 2016, Spain quickly came up to the 2nd largest pork supplier for Taiwan, next only to Canada in volume but exceeding Canada in terms of import values.

CCC Code and Import Tariff in Taiwan (Source: Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance)

1) Swine meat, frozen

CCC Code		CD	Product name in Chinese	Description of Goods in	Unit	Tariff Rate
Tariff NO	sc					
02032100	10	8	**帶頭、皮、耳、尾及**腳（不含內臟），重量不超過 8 公斤之整隻屠體豬肉，冷凍	Whole carcasses (including the head, skin, ears, tail and feet, no entrails) of swine, weighing not more than 8 kg, frozen	KGM	12.5%
02032100	90	1	**其他冷凍屠體及半片屠體豬肉**	Other carcasses and half-carcasses of swine, frozen	KGM	12.5%
02032200	00	9	**冷凍帶骨之豬腿肉、肩肉及其切割肉**	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine, with bone in, frozen	KGM	12.5%
02032911	00	9	**冷凍去骨豬腹脇肉（包括腩排）**	Belly(including spare ribs) of swine, boneless, frozen	KGM	12.5%
02032919	10	9	**冷凍去骨之豬後腿肉、肩胛肉、腰內肉、大里脊及其切割肉**	Hams, shoulders, tenderloin, loins and cuts thereof, boneless, of swine, frozen	KGM	12.5%
02032919	90	2	**其他冷凍去骨豬肉**	Other meat of swine, boneless, frozen	KGM	12.5%
02032991	00	2	**冷凍帶骨豬腹脇肉（包括腩排）**	Belly(including spare ribs) of swine, with bone in, frozen	KGM	12.5%
02032999	00	4	**其他冷凍帶骨豬肉**	Other meat of swine, with bone in, frozen	KGM	12.5%

2) Swine meat, fresh or chilled

CCC Code		CD	Product name in Chinese	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff Rate
Tariff NO	sc					
02031100	10	0	**帶頭、皮、耳、尾及**腳（不含內臟），重量不超過 8 公斤之整隻屠體豬肉，生鮮或冷藏	Whole carcasses (including the head, skin, ears, tail and feet, no entrails) of swine, weighing not more than 8 kg, fresh or chilled	KGM	12.5%
02031100	90	3	**其他屠體及半片屠體豬肉，生鮮或冷藏**	Other carcasses and half-carcasses of swine, fresh or chilled	KGM	12.5%
02031200	00	1	**帶骨之豬腿肉、肩肉及其切割肉，生鮮或冷藏**	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine, with bone in, fresh or chilled	KGM	12.5%
02031911	00	1	**去骨豬腹脇肉（包括腩排），生鮮或冷藏**	Belly(including spare ribs) of swine, boneless, fresh or chilled	KGM	12.5%
02031919	00	3	**其他去骨豬肉，生鮮或冷藏**	Other meat of swine, boneless, fresh or chilled	KGM	12.5%
02031991	00	4	**帶骨豬腹脇肉（包括腩排），生鮮或冷藏**	Belly of swine (including spare ribs), with bone in, fresh or chilled	KGM	12.5%

02031999	00	6	**其他帶骨豬肉，生鮮或冷藏**	Other meat of swine, with bone in, fresh or chilled	KGM	12.5%

3) Offal

CCC Code		CD	Product name in Chinese	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff Rate
Tariff NO	sc					
02063010	00	4	**豬肉骨，生鮮或冷藏**	Bone with meat of swine, fresh or chilled	KGM	35%
02063020	00	2	**豬腳（包括前、後腿蹄膀及腱子肉）及橫膈膜，生鮮或冷藏**	Feet (including hocks of the front and hind legs, shank muscle) and skirts of swine, fresh or chilled	KGM	15%
02063090	00	7	**其他食用豬雜碎，生鮮或冷藏**	Other edible offal of swine, fresh or chilled	KGM	15%
02064100	00	3	**冷凍豬肝**	Livers of swine, frozen	KGM	15%
02064910	00	3	**冷凍豬筋**	Tendons of swine, frozen	KGM	15%
02064920	00	1	**冷凍豬肉骨**	Bone with meat of swine, frozen	KGM	35%
02064930	00	9	**冷凍豬腳（包括前、後腿蹄膀及腱子肉）及橫膈膜**	Feet (including hocks of the front and hind legs, shank muscle) and skirts of swine, frozen	KGM	15%
02064990	00	6	**其他冷凍食用豬雜碎**	Other edible offals of swine, frozen	KGM	15%

4) Pig Fat

CCC Code		CD	Product name in Chinese	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff Rate
Tariff NO	sc					
02091000	00	7	**不帶瘦肉之豬脂肪，未熬或未以其他方法萃取，生鮮、冷藏、冷凍、鹹、浸鹹、乾或燻製者**	Pig fat, free of lean meat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	KGM	18%

5) (Processed) Cuts and salted swine meat

CCC Code		CD	Product name in Chinese	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff Rate
Tariff NO	sc					
02101100	00	3	**帶骨之豬腿肉、肩肉及其切割肉**	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof of swine, with bone in	KGM	15%
02101200	00	2	**豬腹脇肉及其切割肉**	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof, of swine	KGM	20%
02101900	00	5	**其他鹹、浸鹹、乾或燻製之豬肉**	Other meat of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	KGM	15%

6) Prepared and Preserved Meat Products

CCC Code	Product name in Chinese	Goods	Tariff

16024100109	**已調製或保藏之火腿及已切割者，冷凍者**	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, frozen	32%
16024100207	**已調製或保藏之火腿及已切割者，罐頭**	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, canned	32%
16024100902	**其他已調製或保藏之火腿及已切割者**	Other prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof	32%
16024200108	**已調製或保藏之豬肩肉及其已切割者，冷凍者**	Prepared or preserved meat of shoulders and cuts thereof, swine, frozen	33%
16024200206	**已調製或保藏之豬肩肉及其已切割者，罐頭**	Prepared or preserved meat of shoulders and cuts thereof, swine, canned	33%
16024200901	**其他已調製或保藏之豬肩肉及其已切割者**	Other prepared or preserved meat of shoulders and cuts thereof, swine	33%
16024910109	**已調製或保藏之豬腹脇肉（包括腩排），冷凍者**	Prepared or preserved pork belly (including spare ribs), frozen	40%
16024910207	**已調製或保藏之豬腹脇肉（包括腩排），罐頭**	Prepared or preserved pork belly (including spare ribs), canned	40%
16024910902	**其他已調製或保藏之豬腹脇肉（包括腩排）**	Other prepared or preserved pork belly (including spare ribs)	40%
16024920107	**已調製或保藏帶頭、皮、耳、尾及**腳（不含內臟），重量不超過 8 公斤之整隻屠體豬肉	Prepared or preserved whole carcasses (including the head, skin, ears, tail and feet, no entrails) of swine, weighing not more than 8 kg	30%
16024920919	**其他已調製或保藏之豬肉，冷凍者**	Other prepared or preserved meat of swine, frozen	30%
16024920928	**其他已調製或保藏之豬肉，罐頭**	Other prepared or preserved meat of swine, canned	30%
16024920991	**其他已調製或保藏之豬肉**	Other prepared or preserved meat of swine	30%
16024930105	**已調製之豬**腳（包括前、後腿蹄膀及腱子肉）、橫膈膜、豬腸（包括大腸、小腸及直腸）及胃（肚），冷凍者	Prepared feet (including hocks of the front and hind leg, shank muscle), skirts, guts (including large intestine, small intestine and rectum) and stomachs of swine, frozen	15%
16024930203	**已調製之豬**腳（包括前、後腿蹄膀及腱子肉）、橫膈膜、豬腸（包括大腸、小腸及直腸）及胃（肚），罐頭	Prepared feet (including hocks of the front and hind leg,shank muscle), skirts, guts (including large intestine, small intestine and rectum) and stomachs of swine, canned	15%

16024930908	**其他已調製之豬**腳（包括前、後腿蹄膀及腱子肉）、橫膈膜、豬腸（包括大腸、小腸及直腸）及胃（肚）	Other prepared feet (including hocks of the front and hind leg,shank muscle), skirts, guts (including large intestine, small intestine and rectum) and stomachs of swine	15%
16024990102	**其他已調製或保藏之豬雜碎，冷凍者**	Other prepared or preserved meat offal of swine, frozen	15%
16024990200	**其他已調製或保藏之豬雜碎，罐頭**	Other prepared or preserved meat offal of swine, canned	15%
16024990905	**其他已調製或保藏之豬雜碎**	Other prepared or preserved meat offal of swine	15%

7) Lard

CCC Code	Product name in Chinese	Goods	Tariff
15030011007	**豬、牛、羊硬脂，酸價不超過 1**	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin, acid value not exceeding 1	13%
15030012006	**豬、牛、羊硬脂，酸價超過 1**	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin, acid value exceeding 1	4%
15030021005	**豬、牛、羊脂油，酸價不超過 1**	Lard oil, oleo oil and tallow oil, acid value not exceeding 1	13%
15030022004	**豬、牛、羊脂油，酸價超過 1**	Lard oil, oleo oil and tallow oil, acid value exceeding 1	4%

4 CONCLUSION AND USEFUL LINKS

Even though the Taiwanese swine industry will continue to modernize and to produce pork for the local market, there are still rooms for imported pork products in the food processing, catering as well as retail business. Lifting Taiwan's quarantine ban would allow Belgian meat to enter the market and achieve growth.

As meat trade involves quarantine issues during transportation and border check with valid health certificate, it is advised to partner with local professional importers and distributors to break into the market. The local partners will penetrate into sales outlets covering professional meat processing factories, horeca business and retail outlets such as hypermarket, supermarkets and virtual shops via internet. As a late comer into the already saturated market, Belgian exporters need to joint force in promoting Belgian brand name, food safety and high quality to attract first-time buyers and sustain loyal customers. Exporters are encouraged to support local partners in marketing and promotion activities such as media and event campaigns, organizing cooking courses, participating in trade fairs, etc. Flanders Investment and Trade has an office in Taipei. Flemish companies can contact FIT for more commercial information and tailor-made service in order to export to the Taiwan market.

Useful links

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan http://www.coa.gov.tw

Bureau of Animal and Plant Health and Quarantine http://www.baphiq.gov.tw/

Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance http://web.customs.gov.tw

Taiwan Food and Drug Administration http://www.tfda.gov.tw

Taiwan Animal Industry Foundation http://www.naif.org.tw

Taiwan Frozen Meat Packers' Association http://tfmpa.industry.org.tw/

Taiwan Food Industry Association http://www.tfif.org.tw/

ROC Swine Industry Association http://www.swineroc.com.tw/