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Report Highlights:

Taiwan's grain imports are forecast to remain stable in 2025/26 and 2026/27 as the Comprehensive Upgrade Plan continues to align rice production with consumption while supporting farmer incomes through market mechanisms. Feed demand is expected to grow modestly as livestock consolidation and improved efficiency offset the transition from food waste to commercial feed following Taiwan's first African Swine Fever detection. The United States is expected to maintain its dominant position in wheat and competitive position in corn, with bulk shipments and containerized options continuing to meet Taiwan's various import requirements.

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WHEAT

Production

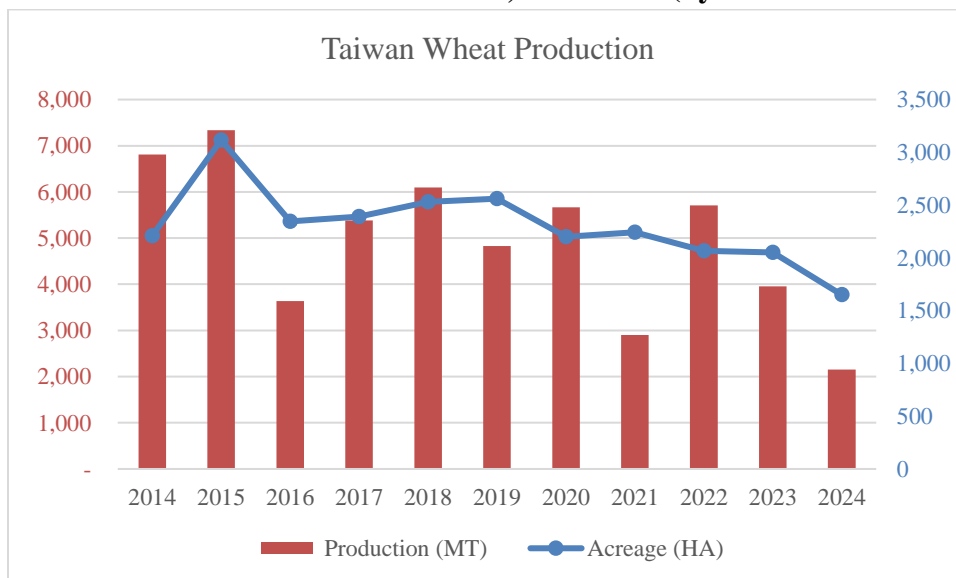
MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 wheat production are forecast at 2,000 MT, like MY2024/2025, as wheat cultivation continues to face significant challenges that have kept production minimal.

Taiwan produces a small amount of wheat with planting in November and harvest in March the following year. Currently, 80 percent of planted area is in Kinmen County, contracted for use in producing sorghum liquor (kaoliang), with the remainder on Taiwan's main island (primarily in Taichung City) mostly supplying seeds to Kinmen's production.

Production has been in steady decline since MY2019/2020, when output reached approximately 7,000 MT. Growing conditions in Kinmen continue to be challenging due to increased spring rainfall causing preharvest sprouting, along with rising problems from weeds and pest infestations. While wheat is a dryland crop, soil moisture conditions that are either too dry or too wet can significantly impact crop yields and may even prevent planting.

The downward trajectory reflects both the inherent difficulties of wheat cultivation in Taiwan's climate and the lack of policy support for wheat expansion. While the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) policy has been to encourage farmers to grow alternative grains instead of rice, wheat is currently not the focus under the "[Comprehensive Upgrade Plan for the Grains Industry](#)." Planting area has been below 2,500 hectares over the last five years with production varying due to fluctuations in yield. Currently, there are no signs that wheat planting area will increase in the foreseeable future.

Exhibit 1: Taiwan Wheat Production, 2014-2024 (by Volume and Area)



Source: MOA

Consumption

MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 total wheat consumption are both forecast at 1.25 million metric tons (MMT), a slight increase from 1.24 MMT in MY2024/2025, with the increase attributed to feed wheat use returning to trend.

Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) Use

MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 FSI consumption are forecast at 1.2 MMT, remaining stable as the flour milling industry maintains steady production levels. MY2024/2025 FSI consumption is estimated at 1.2 MMT. According to Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) industrial statistics, flour production in MY2024/2025 remained relatively stable. The first half of MY2025/2026 showed flour production essentially flat, up less than one percent compared to the same period of the previous year, indicating continued stability in the milling sector.

Taiwan's milling capacity is estimated at two MMT on an annual operating basis. In recent years, capacity utilization has been estimated at around 60 percent. The flour milling industry has been in consolidation mode, though the sector has stabilized in recent years.

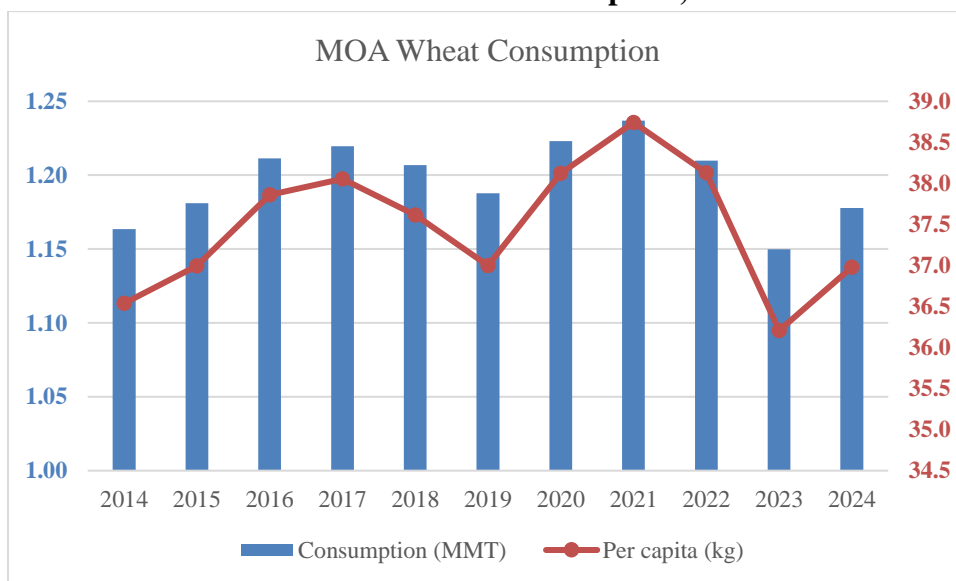
Taiwan's small amount of domestic-grown wheat is primarily contracted for Kinmen Kaoliang and almost exclusively utilized in liquor production. A minimal amount is used in flour production and marketed separately to promote its Taiwan-specific identity. While most wheat is milled into flour, about 12,000 MT of wheat annually is used for food fermentation including for soy sauce production.

Flour Use Patterns

In 2022, Taiwan Flour Millers' Association (TFMA) and U.S. Wheat Associates in conjunction with China Grain Products Research and Development Institute's (CGPRDI) conducted a survey on domestic flour uses. It is estimated that 36 percent of flour was used for baking and bakery products (with bread taking 26 percent). Another 36 percent was for noodles of all kinds (prepared/instant), while 10 percent was used for traditional steamed buns, 8 percent for prepared foods (i.e. pizza crust, frozen dumplings) and 4 percent for seitan and fried bread sticks. Another 4 percent of flour was used in feed. For the breakdown of flour types, 53 percent was medium gluten grade (all-purpose flour), followed by high gluten (bread flour) at 30 percent, low gluten (cake flour) at ten percent and high gluten flour at seven percent.

Bread has become increasingly central to Taiwan's diet, with toast consumption particularly significant at breakfast. According to MOA's Food Balance Sheet, in CY2024, per capita annual wheat consumption increased from 36.2 kg to 37.0 kg, returning to 2019 levels. This compares to per capita rice consumption of 42.4 kg in 2024, up slightly from 42.1 kg in 2023.

Exhibit 2: Taiwan Wheat Consumption, 2014-2024



Source: MOA

According to CGPRDI's September 2025 analysis of the bakery sector, based on wheat import volumes, CGPRDI estimates per capita bread consumption only exceeded 19 kilograms in CY2020; for the past four years, it has remained at 17 kilograms with virtually no growth. CGPRDI emphasizes that the bakery sector's growth has been driven primarily by rising product prices rather than volume expansion, with consumers spending more on bread without corresponding increases in consumption. The implication for wheat use is significant: even as bread has become a dietary staple, actual wheat consumption for bread production seems to have plateaued, suggesting that future wheat import growth will be constrained by volume stagnation. The stability in flour production statistics supports this assessment.

Despite volume constraints, Taiwan maintains a vibrant wheat product market. Taiwan's high-income and sophisticated consumers continue to demand a wide range of offerings, supporting a dynamic baking industry that includes high-profile award-winning bakers. Besides western-style wheat products, Taiwan's consumers also have access to a wide range of traditional wheat products including noodles, buns, and dumplings.

According to MOEA statistics, food service sales (which includes restaurant, catering, and beverage shops) in CY2025 grew approximately three percent year-over-year, though market sources indicate is driven more by price increases from rising ingredient and labor costs rather than actual increases in consumption volume.

Taiwan's stagnant population and demographic shift toward an aging society with low birth rates constrain future wheat consumption growth. According to National Development Council's (NDC) projections, Taiwan's population has plateaued and will start to trend lower during the 2030s.

According to data from the Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC), outbound travel continues to reflect Taiwan's sustained demand to travel abroad post pandemic, which may impact domestic food consumption patterns.

Feed and Residual Use

Feed and residual consumption in MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 are forecast at 50,000 MT, up from 40,000 MT in MY2024/2025, returning to typical levels. Since Taiwan produces minimal wheat domestically, feed wheat consumption closely tracks import volumes. Taiwan utilizes separate custom codes for wheat imported for feed to better track import wheat uses. Taiwan's animal feed production utilizes mainly corn and soybean meal; other grains including wheat, sorghum, and barley consist only a small portion of ration. Wheat inclusion is heavily dependent on price competitiveness against other grain alternatives.

Trade

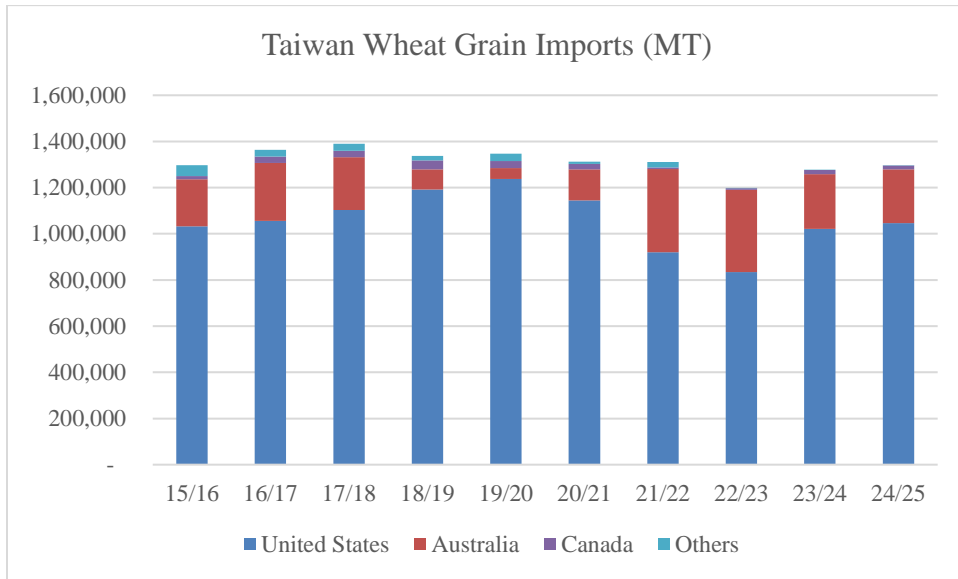
Imports

MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 all wheat imports are forecast at approximately 1.35 MMT, stable compared to MY2024/2025's 1.376 MMT, reflecting consistent import requirements and adequate supply availability from major suppliers. The United States is expected to maintain its dominant position as Taiwan's primary wheat supplier, with Australia continuing to serve as a competitive alternative particularly for containerized shipments and specialty wheat varieties.

MY2024/2025 all wheat imports totaled 1.376 MMT based on customs statistics, with wheat grain accounting for 1.297 MMT including 40,000 MT imported as feed. The United States maintained its dominant position with 1.05 MMT (81 percent market share), up slightly from 1.02 MMT (80 percent) in MY2023/2024. Australia supplied 232,000 MT (18 percent), while Canada accounted for 17,000 MT (1 percent).

Taiwan imports 99 percent of its wheat demand, relying primarily on the United States (historically 70-90 percent market share) and Australia as a competitive alternative when pricing is favorable. Australian hard white wheat, valued by Taiwan's noodle manufacturers, arrives almost exclusively via containerized shipments and competes primarily against U.S. Hard Red Winter (HRW).

Exhibit 3: Taiwan Wheat Grain Imports by Marketing Year (Export Share by Country)



Source: Taiwan Customs; Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Policy and Procurement Context

Taiwan's import tariff on wheat was temporarily reduced from 6.5 percent to 0 in December 2021, with the business tax (normally 5 percent) also waived since February 2022. Both measures have been [extended multiple times](#) and are currently set to expire on September 30, 2026. Historically, the 6.5 percent tariff existed to protect Taiwan's domestic rice industry, while soybeans and corn (primarily for feed use) remain tariff-free.

In addition to supporting the milling sector, these measures reflect the government's concern that higher wheat and flour prices could feed through to consumer prices and overall inflation, given the importance of wheat products in household consumption.

TFMA uses joint purchase tenders to import U.S. wheat in bulk vessels, which represented approximately 69 percent of total wheat grain imports in CY2025. Of the U.S. wheat imported through group purchases, 64 percent was Dark Northern Spring (DNS), 22 percent was Hard Red Spring (HRS), and 14 percent was Soft White Winter (SWW) wheat. The remaining imports consist primarily of containerized shipments from Australia and other origins.

Wheat Products Trade

Wheat flours (HS1101) have a higher tariff rate at 17.5 percent to encourage the domestic milling industry. Taiwan imported around 27,000 MT (WGE) of wheat flour in MY2024/2025, up 4 percent from the previous year. Japan remained the dominant supplier, accounting for more than half of flour imports, followed by the United Arab Emirates (likely durum wheat flour), Australia, Italy, and France. Flour and other processed wheat products including instant noodles and pasta accounted for less than 6

percent of total wheat imports after conversion, totaling approximately 79,000 MT (WGE) in MY2024/2025.

Exports

MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 wheat products exports are forecast at approximately 65,000 MT (WGE), remaining relatively stable as Taiwan continues to serve established regional markets for flour and pasta products.

Taiwan's wheat products exports totaled approximately 66,000 MT (WGE) in MY2024/2025, a decrease of 8 percent from the previous year, with volumes fluctuating between 66,000 to 72,000 MT (WGE) in recent years. Wheat flour exports accounted for approximately 47 percent of total wheat product exports, with Hong Kong as the largest destination (68 percent of flour exports), followed by Macao, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and the United States. Prepared pasta exports represented about 40 percent, with the United States as the primary market (nearly half of prepared pasta exports), followed by Hong Kong, Australia, and China. Uncooked pasta exports made up the remaining 13 percent, with the United States, Canada, Hong Kong, and Australia as leading destinations.

Stocks

MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 ending stocks are estimated at 223,000 and 255,000 MT respectively, while MY2024/2025 stocks are estimated at 191,000 MT.

Taiwan millers typically hold no more than three months of stock due to limited storage capacity and regular monthly shipments. Some individual millers also purchase containerized wheat from Australia and Canada to further optimize inventory. The projected stocks for MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 reflect adequate supply conditions and millers maintaining slightly higher inventory levels as a buffer against potential supply chain uncertainties.

Wheat	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Taiwan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	119	119	159	191	0	223
Production (1000 MT)	5	2	5	2	0	2
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1376	1376	1380	1350	0	1350
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1376	1376	1380	1350	0	1350
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1500	1497	1544	1543	0	1575
MY Exports (1000 MT)	66	66	75	70	0	70
TY Exports (1000 MT)	66	66	75	70	0	70
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	75	40	75	50	0	50
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1200	1200	1250	1200	0	1200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1275	1240	1325	1250	0	1250
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	159	191	144	223	0	255
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1500	1497	1544	1543	0	1575
Yield (MT/HA)	2.5	1	2.5	1	0	1

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027

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CORN

Production

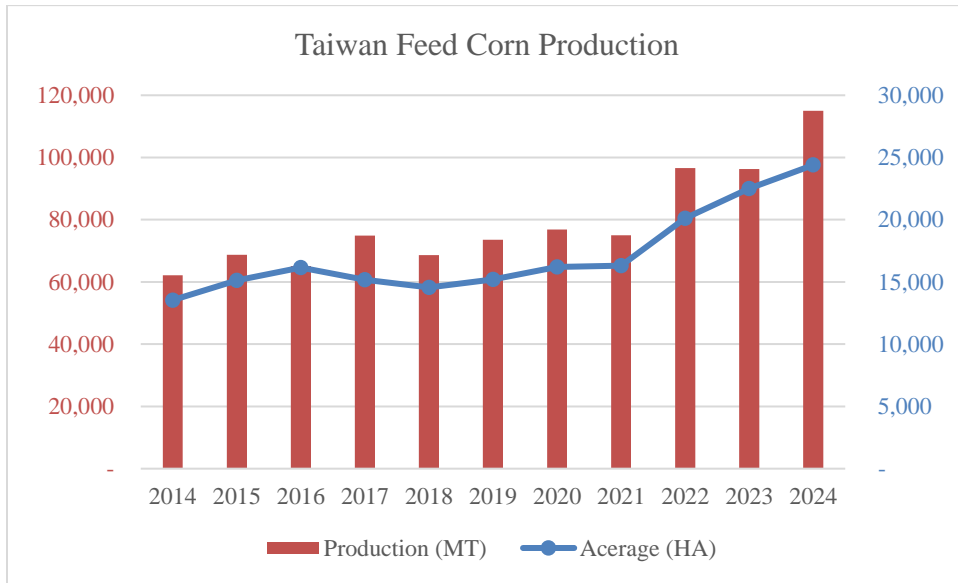
MY2025/2026 corn production is forecast at 105,000 MT, down from 115,000 MT in MY2024/2025 due to less favorable growing conditions, while MY2026/2027 production is forecast to recover to 110,000 MT based on normal yield expectations. The MY2025/2026 decline reflects a return to more typical weather patterns and yields following the exceptionally favorable conditions that boosted MY2024/2025 productivity, while the MY2026/2027 recovery assumes normal growing conditions and stable planted area around 24,000 hectares.

Feed corn has benefited from mechanized cultivation and labor-saving advantages, leading to steady growth in planting area over recent years. Most of Taiwan's feed corn is produced during the inter-crop season (between the two main rice crops from September to January), which accounted for approximately 74 percent of total production in MY2024/2025, while first crop and second crop production contributed 8 percent and 17 percent respectively.

For the past ten years, MOA's Agriculture and Food Agency (AFA) has continued to encourage domestic field corn production as an alternative to rice through various support schemes, part of the effort to manage Taiwan's rice supply and demand imbalance. Domestic feed corn production expansion over the last decade can be considered a successful effort in this regard.

However, recent results from the "Comprehensive Upgrade Plan for the Grains Industry" suggest this momentum may be slowing. During the 2025 second crop season, only 96 hectares out of 2,905 hectares switched from rice were planted to feed corn—far less than soybeans (503 hectares) and buckwheat (930 hectares). In December 2024, MOA increased incentives for alternative crops by NT\$10,000 per hectare to maintain corn's competitiveness. Even if AFA's goal to double corn area to 50,000 hectares by 2027 is achieved, domestic corn expansion would still represent only about 5 percent of total corn demand.

Exhibit 4: Taiwan Feed Corn Production, 2014-2024 (by Volume and Area)



Source: MOA

Consumption

MY2025/2026 total corn consumption is forecast at 4.6 MMT, compared to 4.55 MMT for MY2024/2025, while MY2026/2027 is forecast at 4.65 MMT. The modest increases reflect ongoing livestock sector consolidation toward larger operations using commercial feed, which offset the loss of demand from smaller operations exiting the industry.

Taiwan has a limited corn processing industry producing corn starch and high-fructose corn syrup; therefore, corn FSI consumption tends to be very stable at 200,000 MT annually.

Corn's feed and residual use closely tracks feed demand and feed production. Due to Taiwan's more conservative-leaning feed formulation, which often favors availability over short-term substitution, corn has remained the major source in feed to provide energy. Other grains including sorghum, barley, and wheat are also utilized in feed but to a much lesser extent and mainly depending on their respective price competitiveness against corn.

Feed Production Trends and Demand Outlook

According to MOA's 2024 Annual Feed Survey, Taiwan feed production was 8.35 MMT, down slightly from 8.37 MMT in 2023. Poultry feed dominates Taiwan's feed sector, accounting for 50 percent of total production at 4.20 MMT in 2024, up 2.5 percent from 2023, reflecting the sector's recovery from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreak in 2023. Hog feed represents 41 percent of total production at 3.41 MMT, down 3 percent from 2023, as the sector faced disease challenges including Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED). The remaining

9 percent consists of cattle feed (3 percent), aquaculture feed (5 percent), and other animal feed (less than 1 percent).

Commercial feed's share increased from 71 percent in 2023 to 73 percent in 2024, reflecting continued consolidation in the livestock industry. The shift from on-farm to commercial feed has accelerated significantly over the past five years, with on-farm feed production declining 20 percent from 2.84 MMT in 2019 to 2.27 MMT in 2024, while commercial feed increased 5 percent from 5.79 MMT to 6.08 MMT over the same period. This consolidation is particularly pronounced in the hog sector, where on-farm feed declined from 2.43 MMT in 2019 to 2.01 MMT in 2024 (a 17 percent reduction), while commercial hog feed increased from 1.30 MMT to 1.40 MMT.

Overall feed ingredient demand growth is expected to remain modest in MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027, with corn consumption forecast to increase approximately 1 percent year-over-year in both forecast years. The ongoing shift from on farm to commercial feed and expansion of larger, more efficient operations will drive modest growth in corn demand. However, this growth is partially offset by operations exiting due to the food waste ban rather than transitioning to commercial feed, as well as improved feed efficiency and stagnant livestock numbers.

Exhibit 5: Taiwan Feed Production (MMT)

Year	Total Feed	Commercial Feed				On-Farm Feed			
		Total	Hog	Poultry	Other*	Total	Hog	Poultry	Other*
2019	8.63	5.79	1.30	3.82	0.66	2.84	2.43	0.28	0.13
2020	8.64	5.81	1.34	3.82	0.65	2.83	2.48	0.23	0.12
2021	8.59	5.93	1.40	3.91	0.61	2.66	2.35	0.18	0.13
2022	8.60	6.10	1.47	3.97	0.66	2.51	2.15	0.22	0.13
2023	8.37	5.91	1.40	3.86	0.65	2.46	2.11	0.24	0.11
2024	8.35	6.08	1.40	4.03	0.65	2.27	2.01	0.17	0.10

**Other includes cattle, aquaculture, and other animals; Source: MOA*

Hog Sector: ASF Response and Food Waste Ban

In October 2025, Taiwan reported its first domestic African Swine Fever (ASF) case at a pig farm in Taichung's Wuqi District, traced to unsterilized household food waste. While the outbreak was quickly contained through a temporary 15-day ban on pig movement and slaughter, it triggered a decisive policy shift. On December 4, 2025, the Executive Yuan announced a phased nationwide ban on food waste in hog feed: household food waste was immediately prohibited, business-derived food waste is permitted

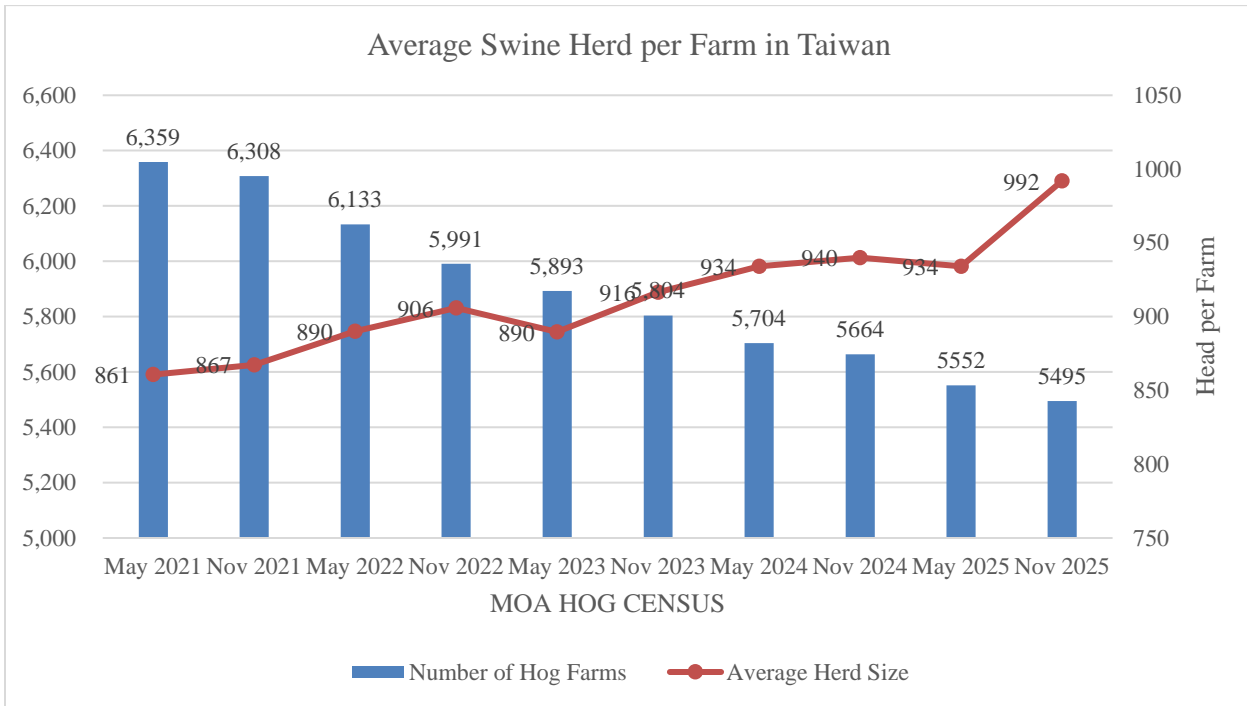
during a 2026 transition period under strict biosecurity requirements, and a complete ban takes effect December 31, 2026.

In 2024, approximately 483,000 MT of food waste (62.6 percent of total food waste) were used as hog feed, with about 8 percent of pig farms (435 farms raising approximately 470,000 pigs) registered to use food waste. Market sources indicate that food waste feeding represented a low-cost but highly inefficient alternative to expensive commercial feed. Specific plant-based business waste such as distillers' grains, fruit and vegetable residues, and bagasse will continue to be permitted even after the complete ban. Additionally, it remains unclear whether animal residues and slaughterhouse by-products will re-enter the feed system through further processing.

According to MOA's November 2025 hog survey, hog inventory stood at 5.33 million head, up 2.4 percent year-over-year, while the number of hog farms continued to decline to 5,495 farms, down 3 percent. The average herd size per farm increased to 992 head, up 6.2 percent, the highest growth rate in nearly a decade. The food waste ban is expected to significantly accelerate this consolidation trend. Market sources estimate the transition to commercial feed could impose cost increases of NT\$3,000-5,000 per pig, which may prove economically challenging for many operations, particularly smaller farms and specialty black pig producers (approximately 9 percent of hog inventory). While MOA is providing tiered subsidies to support the transition (NT\$3,600 per pig for those switching before the end of 2025 and NT\$1,800 per pig for those transitioning in 2026), some of these operations could exit the industry rather than transition, meaning a portion of pigs previously fed with food waste may not convert to corn-based commercial diets, moderating the net increase on corn demand. Larger, more efficient operations that already use commercial feed are likely to expand and maintain overall production capacity. For the first half of 2026, 93.2 percent of hog producers intend to keep their herd sizes stable, while 5.2 percent plan to expand. In 2025, Taiwan slaughtered 6.99 million hogs according to Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency (APHIA) statistics, down 3.5 percent from 2024, partly due to the temporary movement and slaughter ban following the ASF outbreak.

Following the successful containment of the October 2025 outbreak, Taiwan applied to World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) in February 2026 to regain its ASF-free status. The affected farm was cleaned and disinfected, with samples testing negative in November 2025, meeting WOAH's three-month threshold for reapplication. Regaining ASF-free status would support Taiwan's ability to expand pork exports, potentially providing additional market opportunities for the consolidating hog sector while maintaining stable domestic production levels. However, the WOAH recognition process can be protracted and is not guaranteed, so any export gains are unlikely to materialize in the near term.

Exhibit 6: Taiwan Hog Farms and Average Swine Herd Size



Source: MOA

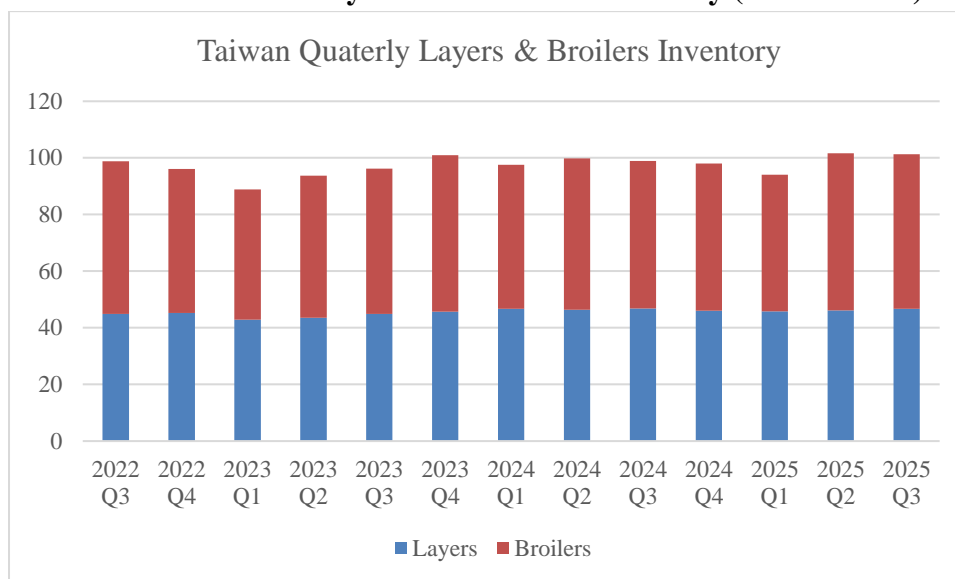
Poultry Sector Developments

The poultry sector has shown recovery from the 2023 HPAI outbreak. According to MOA's quarterly inventory data, layer inventory stood at 47 million birds in Q3 2025, stable compared to recent quarters, while broiler inventory reached 55 million birds, recovering to previous levels. This recovery is reflected in feed production data, with poultry feed increasing 2.5 percent in 2024 to 4.20 MMT.

However, HPAI remains an underlying concern. In January 2026, Taiwan confirmed H5N1 HPAI outbreaks at several poultry farms across multiple counties, resulting in culling activities. The outbreaks were concentrated in layer and broiler operations, with timing coinciding with the peak consumption period around the Lunar New Year. The period from October to March represents the peak season for avian influenza outbreaks. While the current outbreak appears to be under control through rapid culling and biosecurity measures, the recurring nature of HPAI continues to pose structural challenges to the poultry industry. The impact on feed demand from these outbreaks is typically short-term, as farms restock relatively quickly once biosecurity clearances are obtained.

In 2025, Taiwan slaughtered 400 million birds according to APHIA statistics, down three percent from 2024, reflecting the impact of HPAI outbreaks and culling activities throughout the year. Despite these short-term disruptions, overall poultry feed demand remained relatively stable as livestock inventories were maintained and restocking activities continued.

Exhibit 7: Taiwan Layers and Broilers Inventory (million head)



Source: MOA

Trade

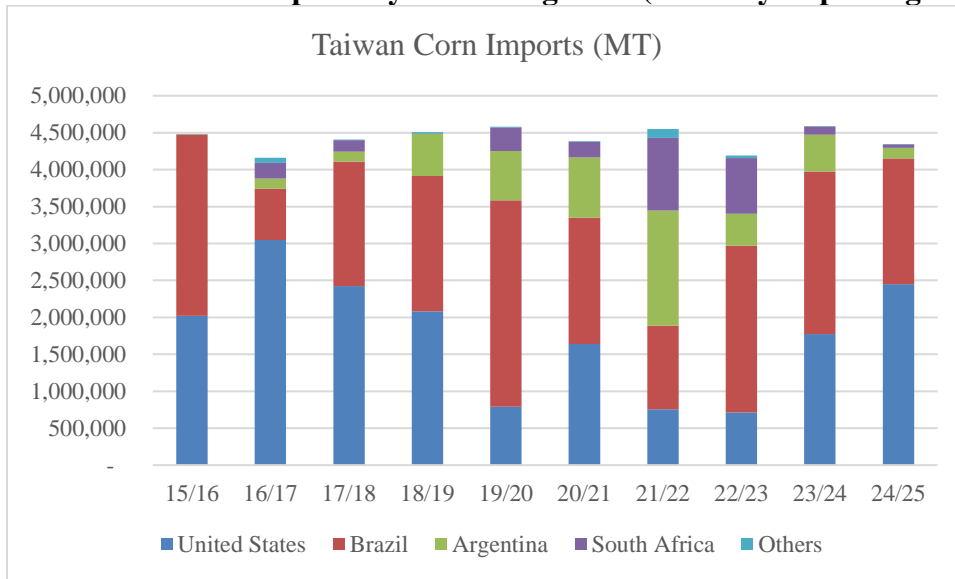
Imports

MY2025/2026 corn imports are forecast at 4.4 MMT, up from MY2024/2025's 4.35 MMT, while MY2026/2027 imports are forecast at 4.5 MMT. The modest increases reflect consistent import requirements driven by stable feed demand, with adequate supply from major suppliers supporting steady trade flows. The United States and Brazil are expected to remain the primary suppliers, with their combined market share continuing to account for over 85 percent of total imports.

MY2024/2025 corn imports totaled 4.59 MMT based on customs statistics. The United States significantly regained market share, with imports surging to 2.45 MMT (56 percent market share), up from 1.77 MMT (39 percent) in the previous year—a 38 percent increase in U.S. corn shipments. Brazil's market share declined to 39 percent at 1.70 MMT, down from 48 percent in MY2023/2024. Argentina's exports to Taiwan dropped sharply from 11 percent (499,000 MT) to just 3 percent (144,000 MT).

Taiwan's corn imports have remained relatively stable over the past ten years, fluctuating between 4.2-4.6 MMT annually. The United States and Brazil have been the primary suppliers, with their combined market share consistently accounting for over 85 percent of total imports. Argentina and South Africa have also played roles as supplementary suppliers, though their contributions have been more variable. The shift in market share in MY2024/2025 reflects improved competitiveness of U.S. bulk corn offers, particularly from the West Coast, as logistics challenges that affected previous years eased and U.S. corn remained price competitive.

Exhibit 8: Taiwan Corn Imports by Marketing Year (Share by Exporting Country)



Source: Taiwan Customs; Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Policy Context

Taiwan's feed industry relies heavily on imports to produce feed. In February 2022, the government announced policies to waive the five percent business tax on corn and soybean imports as a measure to lessen inflationary pressure and stabilize feed prices. While the reduction provides only partial relief during periods of elevated grain prices, the measure continues to support feed price stability. The measure has been extended multiple times, most recently for another six months, and is currently set to expire on September 30, 2026.

Containerized Shipments

In CY2025, containerized corn shipments totaled 680,316 MT, representing approximately 15 percent of total corn imports, the same as CY2024. While bulk shipments remained the dominant mode at 3.72 MMT (85 percent), the composition of U.S. shipments shifted notably. Approximately 26 percent of U.S. corn imports in CY2025 arrived via containerized shipments, down from higher levels in previous years, reflecting the improved price competitiveness of U.S. bulk corn from the West Coast which encouraged buyers to shift toward larger bulk purchases.

Containerized shipments can accommodate smaller corn purchasers with limited storage and remain one of the primary competitive advantages for U.S. corn in the Taiwan market, providing flexibility for buyers to optimize inventory management and supplement bulk purchases.

Other Coarse Grains and Products Imports

Apart from corn, Taiwan also imports other grains and feed ingredients including distillers' dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and corn gluten meal, depending on the formulation's needs. These import volumes closely track availability and price competitiveness against corn.

In MY2024/2025, Taiwan imported 222,805 MT of DDGS, down 4 percent from the previous year, with 99 percent from the United States. Taiwan's imported sorghum volume was 53,889 MT, up 6 percent, with Australia remaining the dominant supplier. Sorghum imports are mainly utilized for liquor production (Kinmen kaoliang). Despite the Taiwan government's efforts in recent years to grow contracted sorghum to substitute for rice production, imports are still essential. For barley, Taiwan imported about 20,288 MT in MY2024/2025, down 20 percent from the previous year, with Australia supplying the vast majority.

Taiwan imported negligible quantities of other coarse grains in MY2024/2025 including 191 MT of rye and approximately 1,000 MT of millet. Oat imports came primarily in de-husked form.

Exhibit 9: Imports of Coarse Grains and Products (1,000 MT)

Feed Ingredient/HS Code	MY 2022/23	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25	Note
1003: Barley	36	25	20	
1007: Sorghum	55	51	54	
2302.10: Bran, sharps & residues of maize	21	23	25	Corn Gluten Feed
2303.10: Residues Of Starch Manufacture	42	46	40	Corn Gluten Meal
2303.30: Brewing Or Distilling Dregs & Waste	210	232	223	DDGS

Source: Taiwan Customs; Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks

MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 corn ending stocks are forecast at 354,000 MT and 314,000 MT respectively. MY2024/2025 ending stocks are estimated at 449,000 MT.

Feed millers and corn processors generally hold no more than one to two months of stocks, utilizing containerized shipments to supplement bulk purchases and optimize inventory levels. The gradual drawdown in stocks reflects steady consumption and importers' preference to maintain leaner inventories in a stable supply environment.

Corn	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Taiwan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	20	25	20	25	0	25
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	536	536	434	449	0	354
Production (1000 MT)	100	115	100	105	0	110
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4348	4348	4550	4400	0	4500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4348	4348	4550	4400	0	4500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4984	4999	5084	4954	0	4964
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	4350	4350	4500	4400	0	4450
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	200	200	200	200	0	200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	4550	4550	4700	4600	0	4650
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	434	449	384	354	0	314
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4984	4999	5084	4954	0	4964
Yield (MT/HA)	5	4.6	5	4.2	0	4.4

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

RICE

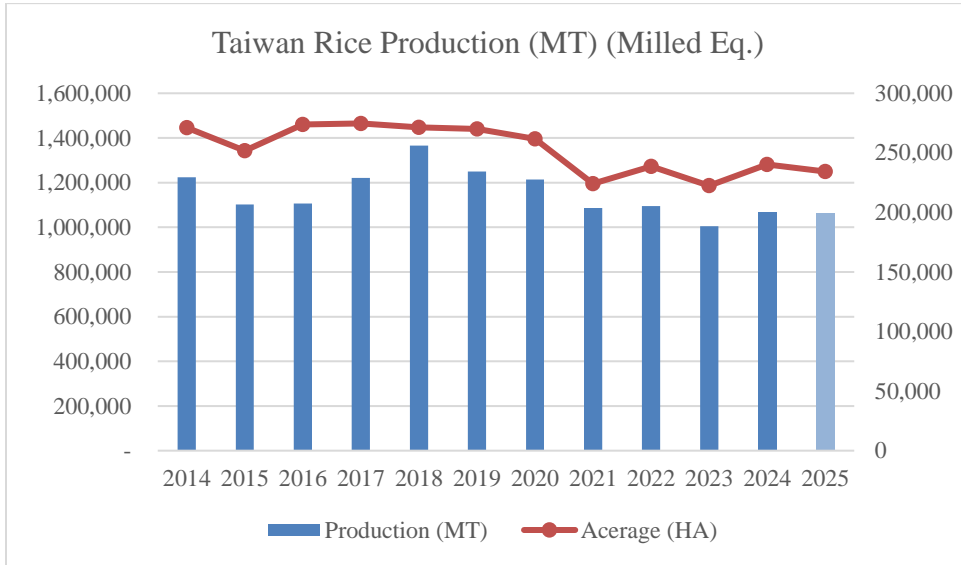
Production

Taiwan produces rice in two main crop seasons: the first crop planted in January-February and harvested in June-July, and the second crop planted in July-August and harvested in November-December.

Rice production in MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 is forecast at 1.05 MMT (Milled Rice Equivalent, MRE), a decline from 1.075 MMT in MY2024/2025. This managed reduction reflects MOA's "Comprehensive Upgrade Plan for the Grains Industry" successfully aligning production with consumption needs while supporting farmer incomes through alternative mechanisms.

For MY2025/2026, water availability has tightened in parts of north-central Taiwan but remains far less severe than during the 2020/21 drought. As of March 20, 2026, first-crop rice planting had reached about 146,000 hectares, roughly 94 percent of last year's area, and official projections indicate that total planted area will be broadly in line with the previous year. Miaoli and Hsinchu are the main areas under water stress, where authorities have implemented rotational irrigation, deployed drought wells and water trucks, and extended the period for farmers to declare fallow or switch to coarse grains. These measures help manage water use, and while localized shortages could still affect area in the affected counties and weigh on yields, the current production forecast assumes only limited impact from these effects. Unlike the 2021 episode, when irrigation for 74,000 hectares of first-crop rice was fully halted, current measures are localized and focus on water-saving and voluntary rotation rather than large-scale compulsory fallowing. MY2024/2025 rice production is estimated at 1.075 MMT MRE. Growing conditions were generally favorable throughout both crop seasons, though planting area continued its managed decrease to 234,000 hectares as the Comprehensive Upgrade Plan incentivized farmers to rotate to alternative crops. The successful implementation of enhanced subsidies for converting rice land to alternative crops, particularly in the second crop season, contributed to the reduction in rice area while maintaining overall agricultural productivity.

Exhibit 10: Taiwan Rice Production, 2014-2025 (by Volume and Area)



Source: MOA; *2025 number is not yet final

Comprehensive Upgrade Plan for the Grains Industry

Launched by MOA in January 2025 (CY2024), the "Comprehensive Upgrade Plan for the Grains Industry" has demonstrated significant success in its first year of implementation. The plan successfully maintained rice planting area within the supply-demand balanced range of 230,000-240,000 hectares, with CY2024 rice area at 234,000 hectares compared to 240,000 hectares in CY2023, a reduction of 6,000 hectares. Simultaneously, the area enrolled in crop rotation and production environment maintenance measures increased by 6,000 hectares to 235,000 hectares, demonstrating that the policy effectively encouraged farmers to switch from rice to alternative crops while maintaining overall agricultural land productivity.

AFA expressed confidence that the supply-demand balance can be maintained going forward. Most importantly, the plan achieved its goal of supporting farmer income while reducing dependency on government procurement. Wet paddy prices reached historic highs of NT\$1,132 per 100 kg for the first crop and NT\$1,212 for the second crop, and farmer revenues increased by NT\$15,000 to NT\$55,000 per hectare compared to the previous year, with farmers switching from public procurement to contract farming seeing the largest gains of NT\$55,000 per hectare. Notably, public procurement volume decreased to 304,000 MT despite the price adjustment, confirming that the policy successfully guided the rice industry back toward market mechanisms rather than increasing government dependency.

The plan operates through a "1-2-3" framework that addresses different aspects of rice sector transformation:

"1 Group" - Contract Farming Expansion: The plan expanded contract farming areas to 38,900 hectares (an increase of 4,081 hectares), with 111 operating entities managing these areas and the proportion of premium variety contracts rising from 30% to 42%. Rice farmers joining group farming

areas receive additional rewards of NT\$10,000 per hectare and NT\$13,000 per hectare for planting high-quality varieties. The component also promotes export expansion in group farming areas to improve the rice industry and contract prices.

"2 Switches" - Crop Rotation Incentives: This component successfully encouraged rotation to alternative crops, particularly in the second crop season, where dry-land crop area increased by 2,905 hectares, with buckwheat (930 hectares), soybeans (503 hectares), and sweet potatoes (239 hectares) leading the expansion. In the first rice crop, water-saving incentives are increased to NT\$20,000 per hectare in water-scarce reservoir areas and subsidence areas. For the second crop season, incentives are increased to NT\$15,000 per hectare for converting original rice land to alternative crops (including corn and soybean) or local specialty crops. Farmers in group farming areas can receive an additional NT\$5,000 per hectare, and group farming area operators are rewarded NT\$10,000 per hectare with increased subsidies for agricultural machinery.

"3+3" - Enhanced Income Protection: This component involves enhanced rice income insurance, aiming to increase the target price by at least NT\$3 per kilogram within three years to provide better income protection for farmers growing high-quality rice. It aims to strengthen industry risk resilience, promote rice industry upgrades, develop various rice products, enhance marketing capabilities, increase rice consumption, and boost rice product exports.

Overall, farmers can expect to receive payments up to NT\$20,000 per hectare under the combined framework.

Consumption

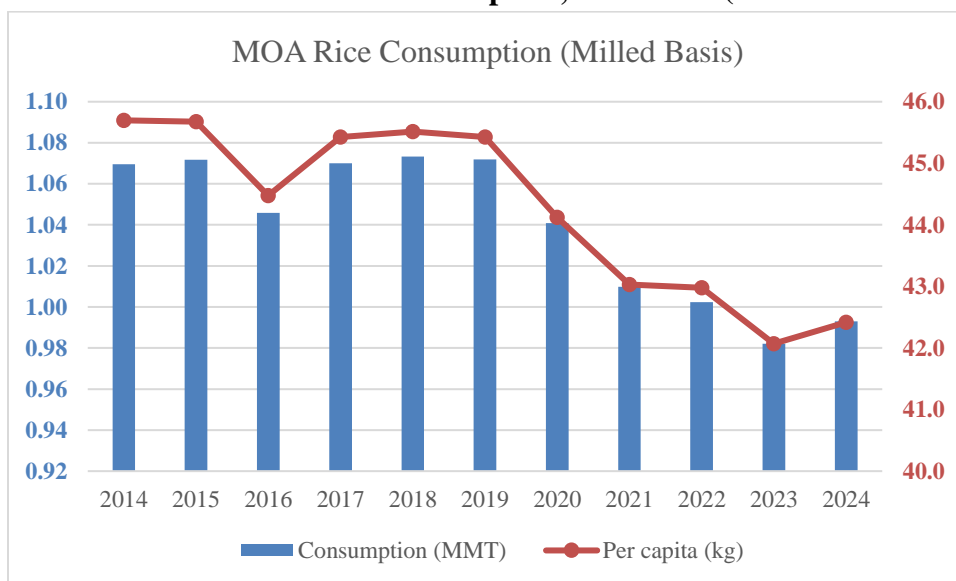
MY2025/2026 rice consumption is forecast at 1.05 MMT MRE, down from 1.1 MMT in MY2024/2025, with consumption forecast to maintain this level in MY2026/27. Current projections point to a moderating long-term downward trend as per capita consumption approaches historical lows.

According to MOA's Food Balance Sheet, in 2024 Taiwan's annual per capita rice consumption increased slightly to 42.4 kg from the previous year's 42.1 kg, marking the first increase after six consecutive years of decline. AFA attributes this modest uptick primarily to increased food processing use, including growth in rice-based products such as sake, rice flour, and ready-to-eat rice products. Additionally, rice flour applications have diversified, with products ranging from pizza crusts to gluten-free baked goods. The ready-to-eat rice market has also expanded significantly through major retail channels, with convenience stores and supermarkets increasing their offerings of pre-packaged, microwaveable rice products and rice-based meals.

However, smaller household sizes, more single-person households, and a higher frequency of dining out and food delivery continue to reduce traditional home rice cooking. Taiwan's aging population and low birth rate further limit potential growth, and NDC projects that the population will begin to decline in the 2030s. As the economy matures, consumers increasingly diversify their staple choices, substituting away

from rice. At the margin, Taiwan’s foreign worker population, roughly 3 percent of the total population and mainly from rice-staple countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand, likely provides some support to rice demand, but this is insufficient to offset the broader downward pressure from demographic and lifestyle changes. The forecast decline in MY2025/26 reflects these persistent structural pressures. Faced with gradually declining direct rice consumption but sustained production due to support policies, MOA is constantly under pressure to reduce publicly held rice stocks through exports, food aid, and feed and processing use. MOA also continues to promote increased rice consumption and alternative uses directly to Taiwan’s population, including promoting rice-derived products such as rice flour as a substitute for other flours. The success of these efforts in processing and convenience food sectors provides some optimism, though the long-term trend for direct consumption remains challenging. The declining trend for rice consumption per capita is expected to plateau soon, otherwise MOA may need to manage rice production even more aggressively.

Exhibit 11: Taiwan Direct Rice Consumption, 2014-2024 (Total and Per Capita)



Source: MOA

Trade

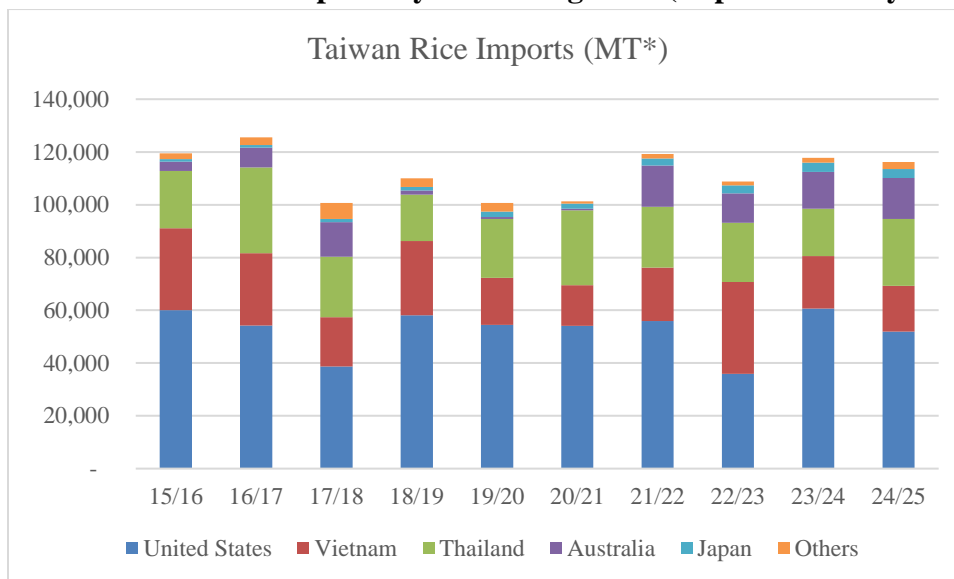
Imports

Imports for MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027 are forecast at 115,000 MT MRE, a slight decline from MY2024/2025’s 116,176 MT, reflecting adequate domestic supply and stable import patterns within the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) framework.

MY2024/2025 imports were 116,176 MT (MRE) based on customs data, a decrease of 1.4 percent from the previous year. The United States remained the largest supplier with 51,980 MT, though down 14 percent from the previous year due to timing of Country Specific Quota (CSQ) deliveries. Thailand

increased its share significantly, rising 40 percent to 25,255 MT and regaining its position as the second-largest supplier. Vietnam saw imports decrease 13 percent to 17,347 MT, while Australia increased 12 percent to 15,507 MT, benefiting from competitive containerized shipments and quality preferences for certain applications.

Exhibit 12: Taiwan Rice Imports by Marketing Year (Export Share by Country)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; Taiwan Customs *Milled Rice Equivalent

TRQ Framework: Based on WTO commitments, Taiwan's negotiated worldwide TRQ for rice is 144,720 MT (brown basis), divided into private sector imports (35 percent) and public sector imports (65 percent). The public sector quota is divided by country of origin and tender type, with U.S. CSQ set at 64,634 MT (brown basis). Australia, Thailand, and Egypt also have country-specific allocations within the public sector quota. Out-of-quota imports are not commercially viable due to prohibitively high tariffs of NT\$45/kg (\$1.58/kg) for brown rice and milled rice and NT\$49/kg (\$1.73/kg) for processed rice products.

In 2025, the U.S. rice CSQ (shipment in MY2025/2026) was again filled at 100 percent, indicating continued strong demand for U.S. rice and improved supply conditions.

Exports

Exports in MY2025/2026 and MY2026/2027, including food aid, are forecast at 125,000 MT, a slight decline from MY2024/2025's 126,968 MT. The forecast reflects Taiwan's continued use of exports as a stock management tool, with established volume-oriented markets in the Pacific region and food aid commitments expected to remain the primary outlets. While MOA continues to promote premium market development, particularly in Japan, volume-oriented markets are expected to account for most commercial exports.

MY2024/2025 rice exports were 126,968 MT MRE based on customs data, a decrease of 9.4 percent from the previous year. Volume-oriented markets accounted for approximately 66 percent of total exports, with Papua New Guinea (30,480 MT) and Vanuatu (14,101 MT) as the two largest destinations, though volumes to Papua New Guinea declined 27 percent. Exports to the Solomon Islands decreased 16 percent to 11,096 MT. Food aid represented approximately 15 percent of total exports at 19,500 MT, with Haiti as the largest recipient at 10,476 MT (54 percent of food aid), followed by Eswatini (3,222 MT), Guatemala (2,124 MT), Mozambique (828 MT), and South Africa (702 MT).

Premium market exports showed notable growth but remained a smaller share of total volumes. Exports to Japan surged 223 percent to 12,548 MT (10 percent of total exports), up from an average of only 3,513 MT over the previous five years, reflecting MOA's promotional efforts and the effectiveness of contract farming areas in producing export-quality rice. Combined with exports to Australia (9,763 MT) and the United States (1,190 MT), premium market exports to developed countries accounted for approximately 18 percent of total export volume. However, the sustainability of this growth remains to be seen as it depends on continued market development efforts and competitive positioning against other suppliers.

Stocks

MY2025/2026 ending stocks are projected at 325,000 MT, while MY2026/2027 stocks are forecast at 315,000 MT, declining from MY2024/2025's 335,000 MT. This gradual reduction reflects successful production management through the Comprehensive Upgrade Plan while maintaining adequate food security reserves. These stock levels represent approximately 3-4 months of consumption, comfortably above the three-month legal minimum required by the Food Administration Act and within MOA's target range of 300,000-400,000 MT. Most stocks are government-held and acquired through the domestic purchase program or TRQ public tenders.

MOA reported in December 2025 that Taiwan's total rice stocks (including private holdings) stood at 1.06 MMT as of November 2025, sufficient for 11 months of consumption, with rice self-sufficiency at 100 percent. Rice remains the only grain commodity for which Taiwan maintains such high self-sufficiency, underscoring the importance of effective stock management.

To enhance food security resilience, the government has allocated NT\$800 million to upgrade grain storage facilities, including low-temperature silos, facility renovations, and mobile generators. MOA has also pre-positioned 384 MT of disaster reserves across 152 vulnerable townships, sufficient for 960,000 person-days of emergency use.

MOA manages stock levels through multiple mechanisms: production controls via the Comprehensive Upgrade Plan, expanded exports to premium markets, increased processing applications, and using aging stocks for feed. The combination of these strategies positions Taiwan to maintain stocks within target ranges while ensuring food security.

Rice, Milled	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
Taiwan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	250	234	250	235	0	235
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	371	371	410	335	0	325
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1150	1075	1150	1050	0	1050
Rough Production (1000 MT)	1643	1536	1643	1500	0	1500
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	7000	7000	7000	7000	0	7000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	116	116	125	115	0	115
TY Imports (1000 MT)	116	116	125	115	0	115
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1637	1562	1685	1500	0	1490
MY Exports (1000 MT)	127	127	140	125	0	125
TY Exports (1000 MT)	127	127	140	125	0	125
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	1100	1100	1125	1050	0	1050
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	410	335	420	325	0	315
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1637	1562	1685	1500	0	1490
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	6.572	6.5641	6.572	6.383	0	6.383
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027						
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Attachments:

No Attachments