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Taiwan

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Annual Country Report

Approved By:

Mark Petry

Prepared By:

AIT Taipei AGR and ATO

Report Highlights:

Taiwan was the seventh largest export market for U.S. food and agricultural products in 2017, valued at US\$3.41 billion. Imported food and agricultural products must comply with a range of laws designed to protect human health and prevent the introduction of animal and plant pests or diseases. This report gives an overview of Taiwan's import requirements for food and agricultural products. However, it is not a comprehensive list of all regulations and requirements can change frequently. Therefore, exporters are encouraged to work closely with their importers to ensure they are aware of and comply with all current regulations and requirements.

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Section I. General Food Laws

Taiwan's "[Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation](#)," or the Food Safety and Sanitation Act (FSSA), went into force on February 5, 2014, replacing the Food Sanitation Act (FSA). The FSSA designates the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) as the central competent authority responsible for food safety. All major laws, regulations, rules, and ordinances concerning food safety/quality are based on the FSSA.

Taiwan's Legislative Yuan (LY) frequently revises food safety legislation in response to public food safety concerns. Most recently, the LY passed amendments to the FSSA in December 2014, February 2015, December 2015, November 2017, and January 2018. Implementing regulations for the FSSA are provided for in the "[Enforcement Rules for the Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation](#)" and the "[Regulations of Inspection of Imported Foods and Related Products](#)." FSSA rules and regulations are being implemented in stages and not all requirements have taken effect.

The key implementing agencies are the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) and the Council of Agriculture (COA). TFDA was established as an agency within the Department of Health (now MOHW) on January, 1, 2010. The agency is modeled after the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. COA is responsible for animal and plant quarantine. COA's Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) fulfills a combination of functions similar to those conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), such as border quarantine and inspection of fresh produce, meat and poultry, and pet food. COA's Agriculture and Food Agency (AFA) oversees such programs as rice

procurement and organic certification.

Many of Taiwan's sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards are different from U.S. standards or those established by international standards-setting bodies such as the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), or Codex Alimentarius (Codex). Since its WTO 2002 accession, Taiwan has taken steps to implement the terms of the WTO SPS Agreement. However, some of Taiwan's standards, laws, regulations and practices are still not consistent with international standards or practices.

The following report contains a summary of regulations and requirements for shipping food and agricultural products to Taiwan. It is not a comprehensive list of all regulations and requirements can change frequently. Exporters are encouraged to work closely with their importers to ensure they are aware of and comply with all current regulations and requirements.

Section II. Food Additives Regulations

Processed food products that contain artificial food additives are subject to strict tolerance levels and acceptable use requirements as prescribed by TFDA. The "[Standards for Scope, Application and Limitation of Food Additives](#)" covers over eight hundred food additive standards and regulations. Additives that are not identified on the permitted list are prohibited for use in foodstuffs in Taiwan.

MOHW will only consider adding new food additives to the "Standards for Scope, Application and Limitation of Food Additives" after receipt of a formal application from the manufacturer or a designated representative. MOHW requires: 1) animal safety test data, 2) international acceptability of the proposed food ingredients, 3) an evaluation report stating that the ingredients are necessary to manufacture the product, 4) a description of the analysis method, and 5) product specifications. MOHW will then evaluate the acceptability of these additives and make a formal determination within four to six months.

The label should indicate the respective function of sweeteners, preservatives and antioxidants. Food additive combinations should list the name of each individual material. Where flavoring ingredients are added to or used in a food additive product, it may be declared as "flavoring" or "flavor." Natural flavor may be declared as "natural flavoring" or "natural flavor." See Section V. Labeling for additional food additive labeling requirements.

Section III. Pesticides and Other Contaminants

Imports of fruit, vegetables, meat and other food products are subject to inspection and testing by TFDA inspectors at the port of entry for pesticides, animal drugs and other contaminants such as heavy metals. MOHW is responsible for establishing and promulgating maximum residue limits (MRLs) in Taiwan.

Taiwan authorities are required by law to establish domestic MRLs. They do not automatically adopt MRLs established by Codex as default standards. All imports are subject to border inspection upon

arrival. Local products are also subject to surveillance and monitoring, although usually at a much lower inspection frequency.

Taiwan does not have MRLs for many pesticides or animals drugs commonly used in the United States or other countries. Taiwan has a de facto zero tolerance policy for residues of agrochemicals without a set MRL. Where Taiwan has set MRLs, they are often lower than those set by Codex or the United States. Border authorities utilize very sensitive, state-of-the-art equipment, and imported products containing even minute residues of such chemicals are vulnerable to rejection.

On May 8, 2018, TFDA published the “[maximum level of heavy metals, contaminants, and toxins in food](#).” This new regulations, which combines and revises a number of existing regulations and standards, will enter into force on January 1, 2019. At the same time, TFDA announced that it was revising [seven regulations](#) for food and beverages to remove contaminant standards that will now be covered in the above-mentioned regulation. The microorganism standards in these seven regulations were retained.

Inspection Regimes

The “[Regulations of Inspection of Imported Food and Related Products](#)” was most recently amended on June 24, 2015. This regulation provides for three different inspection regimes:

1. Regular randomly-selected batch inspection: The inspection is performed based on a 2-10% inspection rate.
2. Reinforced randomly-selected batch inspection: The inspection is performed based on a 20-50% inspection rate.
3. Batch-by-batch inspection: The inspection is carried out for each submitted batch of product at a 100% testing rate.

The competent authority decides the initial frequency of testing. After a single violation, the inspection frequency of the same commodity imported by the same importer will be elevated (e.g. from 2-10% regular random inspection rate to a 20-50% reinforced inspection rate). Following two consecutive violations, inspections may increase from the elevated 20-50% rate to 100% batch-by-batch inspections.

TFDA can place specific products from a specific country on a [watch list](#) if there are repeated violations. When this happens, all designated products from the designated country are subject to heightened inspections regardless of the importer. TFDA may also require the competent authority or producers in the country to provide a compliance plan.

Fruit and Vegetables

The "[Pesticide Residue Limits in Food](#)" lists allowable residue tolerances in fruit and vegetables. When perishable fresh produce is selected for testing, an importer may apply to TFDA to have the cargo temporarily released to their warehouse. The cargo cannot enter commerce until the cargo passes all required tests. Noncompliance with Taiwan’s pesticide standards will result in the recall and the rejection of the products.

Corn and Soybeans

Taiwan requires that GE and non-GE products enter under separate tariff codes. Importers of corn are also required to declare to customs upon arrival whether the shipment is for feed/industrial use or food use. COA has proposed extending this requirement to soybeans. The maximum level of aflatoxins in corn is 50 parts per billion (ppb) for feed use and 15 ppb for food use. COA is the competent authority for grain shipments for feed use, while TFDA is in charge of grain shipments for food use.

Rice

Imported rice is subject to batch-by-batch testing for pesticide residues, heavy metals, aflatoxin, and mycotoxins. The tests are supposed to be completed in 3-5 working days. If the test takes longer than five days, imported rice may be released into approved warehouses with an importer affidavit awaiting the test outcome. During this time the product may not be sold in the market. Rice imports are subject to a tariff-rate quota system. Please see the Grain and [Feed Annual](#) and GAIN reports on rice tenders for more information.

Meat and Poultry

Pesticide residue limits are listed in "[Standards for Pesticide Residue Limits in Animal Products](#)", veterinary drug residue limits are listed in "[Standards for veterinary drug residue limits in foods](#)", and heavy metal residue limits are listed in the "[Sanitation Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food.](#)"

Seafood

Heavy metal residue limits are listed in the "[Sanitation Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food.](#)" Standards for some heavy metals, such as cadmium, differ from U.S. requirements. In addition, Taiwan generally has a zero tolerance standard for pathogenic microorganisms, such as Norovirus and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in shellfish, unless otherwise specified. Testing methods are available (in Chinese) on the TFDA website at [Methods of Test for Food Microorganisms- Test of Norovirus](#) and [Test of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*](#).

Dairy

TFDA oversees milk and dairy standards in Taiwan. Standards are detailed in the [Sanitation Standard for Milk and Milk Products](#). Melamine and veterinary drug residues are prohibited in milk and milk products. Taiwan requires that imports of U.S.-origin fresh milk and milk products be accompanied by a Veterinary Services (VS) 16-4 export certificate for quarantine inspection of animal products. For additional information on dairy, please see the [Dairy and Products Annual](#) GAIN report.

Beginning March 1, 2019, dairy products under HS codes 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405, 0406 and 9806 must be accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority in the exporting country stating that the product complies with relevant food safety and sanitary regulations. Additional information can be found in [Taiwan's notification to the WTO](#).

Pet Food

COA regulates pet food and provides a list of pet food safety standards on its [website](#). Regulations

include standards for aflatoxins, pathogens, heavy metals, pesticide residues, preservatives, anti-oxidant, melamine and radiation doses.

Section IV. Packaging and Container Regulations

Recycling

The Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration (TEPA) is the statutory body responsible for the waste removal, disposal or recycling, including food product packaging or containers. According to Article 15 of TEPA's [Waste Disposal Act](#), manufacturers or importers are responsible for the recycling, disposal and removal of an article, or its package/container. All recyclable materials are required to bear the standard recycling symbol, illustrated as symbol "A" below. Symbol "B" below is also required for all plastic materials, but the name of the resin corresponding to the number inside the logo (PVC, etc.) is not required except for bio-plastics.

Symbol A: Standard Recycling Symbol



Symbol: B. Society of Plastics Industry Resin Identification Code (numbering from 1 to 7)



Codes: 1 = PET; 2 = HDPE; 3 = PVC; 4 = LDPE; 5 = PP; 6 = PS; 7 = other materials, including bio-plastics. If the material is bio-plastic, the English acronym of the bio-plastic (PLA, PHA, PHB, PHV, PHBV, etc.) must be indicated below the SPI code No. 7 as shown above. The recycle symbols can be imprinted or labeled on containers or packages.

Wood Packaging Materials

BAPHIQ regulates the use of wood packing materials in imported products. Its rules are loosely based on the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 guidelines. Specific requirements are laid out in the [Quarantine Requirements for Wood Packaging Material Used in Imported Commodity](#).

Section V. Labeling Requirements

MOHW oversees food and beverage labeling requirements. All packaged food products must carry 1) a

general label and 2) a nutritional label. Both labels must be in traditional Chinese characters. The Chinese label may be accompanied by an English label, but this is not required. Taiwan customs authorities permit the Chinese labels to be affixed to imported products in government-approved logistics centers or government-approved self-managed bonded warehouses prior to Customs clearance.

The following businesses may apply for an exemption from Chinese labeling requirements if the imported product is over three kilograms. If the imported product is less than three kilograms, interested companies must request an exemption from TFDA in advance.

- Facilities that import food products for further processing
- Restaurants, fast food outlets and bakeries that import food products for their own kitchens
- Importers that import food products for further processing or repackaging (i.e. products not for direct sale to consumers)

General Labels

All processed food products or food additives for retail sale must have a general label in Chinese containing information such as product name, ingredients, metric weight or volume, name of any food additives, country of origin, expiration date, and company name, address and phone number. Detailed labeling requirements can be found in Chapter V Food Labeling and Advertisement of the [Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation](#) and in the [Enforcement Rules of the Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation](#).

Nutritional Labels

All packaged food products must have a nutritional label. Relevant regulations and sample labels are available in English in the TFDA [Regulation on Nutritional Labeling for Packaged Food](#). The following products that do not suggest nutritional claims are exempt from mandatory nutritional labeling: 1) drinking water/mineral water; 2) fresh fruit/vegetables, meat, poultry meat, and seafood; 3) tea, coffee, herbs for brewing (without any other ingredients or food additives); 4) seasoning ingredients or packs for food preparation purposes, but not human consumption; 5) seasoning spices (star anise, pepper, cinnamon etc.); 6) salt and salt substitutes; 7) food ingredients that are not individually or separately sold to the end user. More information can be found in [Regulations on Prepackaged Food Products Exempted from the Nutrition Labeling](#).

Dairy Products

Labels for liquid dairy products must indicate the product's shelf life and appropriate storage conditions. Taiwan has detailed regulations governing the labeling of [liquid milk products](#) and [milk fat content on butter and cream](#). Milk fortified with nutrients not inherent in raw milk itself cannot be labeled as "fresh milk." All [food grade dairy powder](#) products in packages exceeding 10 kilograms in size must be clearly labeled as "food grade" or "for human consumption." Additional national definition of dairy products can be found in Chinese at [Chinese National Standards \(CNS\)](#).

Food Additives

Taiwan allows for food flavorings to be described in general terms such as "flavoring agents," "natural flavoring agents," "emulsifiers," and "leavening agents" to allow companies to protect trade secrets. The use of food additives needs to comply with [Standards for Specification, Scope, Application and](#)

[Limitation of Food Additives](#). Food additives not listed in this document are not allowed. TFDA maintains a searchable list of [Approved Additives](#).

Packaged Fruit and Vegetable Juices

All packaged fruit and vegetable juices that contain less than 100% natural juice should indicate on the outer package the percent natural juice. If the percentage of natural juice is less than 10%, the product is required to display "less than 10% natural juice" conspicuously on the front of the outer package. More information in Chinese can be found in [TFDA's Juice Rules Announcement](#).

Vegetarian Foods

All packaged foods claiming to be vegetarian should indicate the type of vegetarian ingredients. For example: "pure vegetarian" (food product without egg or dairy), "vegetarian and egg," or "vegetarian and dairy."

Packaged Drinks Containing Caffeine

All packaged drinks containing caffeine should indicate the caffeine content on the outer packages. More information can be found on the [TFDA website](#).

Food Allergens

All prepackaged food containing shrimp, crab, mango, peanut, milk, egg and products thereof, which can cause an allergic reaction, must be labeled with warning information. The warning should be clearly and separately indicated on the label. More information can be found in the [Regulations Governing Food Allergen Labeling](#).

Frozen Foods

For imported frozen foods, the following information is required in Chinese on the label: type of frozen food, preservation method and storage conditions, and cooking instructions if the products are not ready-to-eat. More information in Chinese can be found in TFDA's [Packaged Frozen Products Labeling Requirements](#).

Special Dietary Foods

In addition to general and nutritional labels, special dietary product labels need to include information on the intended users, usage, preservation method, and special nutrition formula. Detailed regulations can be found in Chinese on [TFDA's website](#).

Health Food Specific Labeling Requirements

The [Health Food Control Act](#) and the [Enforcement Rules of Health Food Control Act regulate the use of health claims on food products](#). Products with health food claims must prove that the product has the capacity to contribute to health and/or decreases disease risk. However, no health foods may claim to actually prevent illness. Any product with health food claims must be approved by the MOHW before being marketed. The import permit is valid for five years.

Alcohol Labeling Requirements

Alcohol labels must be in Chinese and must include the brand name, product type, alcohol content, origin of imported alcohol products, names and addresses of manufacturers and importers, volume, expiration date for products with alcohol content of 7% or less, or which are packaged in plastic or

paper containers, health warnings (examples include “excessive drinking endangers health,” “don’t drink and drive,” etc.), and other labeling as required by the competent authority. The brand name must be printed in large, broad or bold typeface that is larger than that of other font on the label. Importers may also include on the label the year, age and/or geographical origin. English can be used as a secondary language on the label. Items that do not need to be labeled in Chinese are brand names, names and addresses of foreign manufacturers and geographical indication. Volume should be stated in liters, centiliters or milliliters. Additional information can be found in the [Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Act](#) and the [Regulations Governing the Labeling of the Alcohol Products](#).

Genetically Engineered (GE) Product Labeling

Primary products (soybean oil, corn starch and syrup, soy sauce, etc.) made from GE raw materials are required to be labeled as GE. “Secondary” products (beverages containing corn syrup, etc.) made with GE primary products are exempted from GE labeling requirements. The labeling regulations state that the length and width of the font must not be less than two mm and must be differentiated by a different color, font or background. Fines for violating the regulations can range from NT\$30,000 (US \$1,000) up to NT\$3 million (US \$100,000). Business licenses can be revoked for serious violations. More information is available on [TFDA's website](#) for GM Food Labeling Q&As and the [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual Report](#).

Non-GE labeling

A product can only be labeled as non-GE if there is a commercially available GE-version in Taiwan. For instance, papaya is not eligible for non-GE labeling as Taiwan has not approved any varieties of GE-papaya (domestic or imported). TFDA conducts annual retail label inspections to evaluate compliance with GE-labeling rules.

Country of Origin Labeling

All food products, including fresh meat and processed foods sold in bulk packaging at retail markets, need to indicate the product name and country of origin on a card, label, sign board, or other equivalent method. On October 2, 2013, TFDA issued the [labeling guidance for beef and eligible beef variety meat](#), which require the country of origin of beef to be labeled in Chinese. This requirement extends to food vendors, such as restaurants, fast food outlets, stalls and carts. Additional information can be found in Taiwan’s [Regulations Governing the Labeling of Bulk Foods](#).

Section VI. Other Specific Standards

Alcohol

Importers are required to comply with the [Hygiene Standards for Alcohol Products](#). Standards vary across different types of alcohol products. Failure to comply may result in penalties of up to NT\$90,900 (USD\$3,000). Importers may submit documentation for sanitary inspections or safety assurances from officials or recognized associations in the exporting country as an alternative to customs clearance product inspection. Additional information can be found in [The Administrative Regulations Governing the Inspection of Imported Alcohol](#).

Chinese Medicines/Herbs

The Department of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy under MOHW is responsible for the management

of Chinese medicine/herbs. Imports of herbs or raw Chinese medicine require a Chinese raw medicine dealer business license or a pharmaceutical manufacturing license issued by MOHW. [The Scope and Limitation of Filthy and Foreign Objects](#) issued by the Department of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy sets out standards for imported Chinese medicine and herbs. Some Chinese raw medicine or herbs may be imported without a dealer license and sold in ordinary markets as food, but the products must then comply with all relevant food safety requirements.

Organic Products

On May 30, 2018, Taiwan passed a new law to govern organic agriculture called the [Organic Agriculture Promotion Act](#); this act will come into force on May 30, 2019. Under this Act, Taiwan will cease to recognize all other organic systems (including the United States') as equivalent on May 2020 unless those countries sign a bilateral organics equivalency agreement by that date.

Under current regulations, only products with 95% or greater organic content can be labeled as organic. Products labeled as organic (domestic and imported) are not allowed to test positive for any chemical residues and can only use substance permitted in the [Organic Agricultural Product and Organic Agricultural Processed Product Certification Management Regulations](#). Imported organic products are subject to testing at the border and retail level. Regulations for organic products are laid out in the [Imported Organic Agricultural Product and Organic Agricultural Processed Product Management Regulations](#) and the [Operating Guidelines in Review for Issuance of Document to Approve Organic Labeling of Imported Organic Agricultural Food Products and Organic Agricultural Food Processed Products](#). Additional information is available in a [September 2017 GAIN report on Organics Regulatory Barriers](#), and also the [Taiwan Export Manual](#) developed by the Organic Trade Association (OTA)

Special Dietary Foods

All special dietary foods must be registered with TFDA. Special dietary foods are defined as foods which are formulated for specific dietary management of diseases or conditions. Requirements are available (in Chinese) on the [TFDA website](#). Applications take 180 days to process and require a NT\$3,000 (US\$100) application fee. The application process is handled by the TFDA Food Section.

Section VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements

WTO Equivalency Recognition

Taiwan recognized the U.S. meat and poultry inspection systems as equivalent when it acceded to the World Trade Organization in 2002. Since then, additional BSE related restrictions and requirements were instated on U.S. beef (restrictions on lamb were removed in 2016). Taiwan does not impose additional facility or product registration requirements for lamb, pork and poultry. All facilities approved by USDA are eligible for export to Taiwan, except those producing beef products. Beef products must come from facilities approved under the USDA Quality System Assessment (QSA) Program (see next section).

Beef and Beef Products

Requirements and conditions for U.S. beef and beef products destined for Taiwan are outlined on the USDA [FSIS Export Library](#), including facility approval and registration information. Companies must meet the requirements for Taiwan under the [USDA Agriculture Marketing Service's Export Verification](#)

[\(EV\) Program](#) through an approved USDA Quality Systems Assessment (QSA). The QSA Program for Taiwan (as well as Japan and Korea) is called the “[USDA Less than 30 Month \(LT30\) Age-Verification QSA Program, Japan, Korea and Taiwan.](#)”

Pet Food

Taiwan formally recognized the U.S. system for approving U.S. facilities to export dog and cat food to Taiwan in October 2018. This means that USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) can now approve U.S. facilities to export product to Taiwan and these facilities no longer have to be inspected by Taiwan regulatory authorities as a condition for export. Companies interested in exporting pet food to Taiwan should contact their local [APHIS Veterinary Services service center](#).

GE Product Approval and Registration

In February 2015, Taiwan amended the Feed Control Act to give COA responsibility for regulating GE feed ingredients. Previously, all approvals were handled by TFDA. COA has completed its review of GE traits already approved by TFDA and has also issued one-year approvals for three GE alfalfa traits. The current TFDA approval list can be found [here](#). For more information please see the [Biotechnology Annual](#) report.

Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements

Phytosanitary Certificates

Taiwan authorities only accept certificates issued by the exporting country's competent government authority. Private industry issued certificates are not accepted. U.S. origin fruit and vegetable, plant, and plant product exports shipped to Taiwan must be accompanied by an APHIS phytosanitary certificate (PPQ Form 577) issued by Authorized Certification Officials (ACOs) at County, State, or Federal levels. Other certificate forms are not accepted.

Additional information regarding the export to Taiwan of live animals and animal products, including aquaculture, can be found at the [APHIS International Animal Export Regulations for Taiwan](#) webpage.

Meat and Poultry

Detailed current requirements are available in USDA’s [FSIS Export Library](#). Imports of meat and poultry products must be accompanied by a Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness (FSIS Form 9060-5) and a Certificate for Export (FSIS Form 9285-1). The latter requires information on shipping port, vessel name, shipping date, container number and container seal number etc. In addition, U.S. beef products and poultry products also require FSIS Letterhead Certificate (Form 2630-9). The attestations on the letterhead will vary depending on the type and current requirements.

On August 24, 2017, BAPHIQ revised the [Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Poultry Meat](#) to require that the exporting country or region be free from specified diseases for at least 90 days before slaughter. The previous requirement was based on the shipping date. The export certificate (form 9285-1) for fresh meat products must include both the slaughter and manufacture dates; previously either one was sufficient. The shipping date listed on the export certificate must not precede the FSIS inspector’s signature date.

Upon WTO accession, Taiwan removed virtually all requirements for import licenses issued by the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT). In early 2010, Taiwan established a new BOFT import permit regime to impose onerous import inspection requirements on U.S. bovine variety meats and offal. While several U.S. beef offal products (e.g., tongue, hanging tenders, skirt steak and tendon) are technically eligible under BOFT's import license regime, the onerous requirements such as box-by-box inspection continue to act as a de-facto ban on these products.

Seafood

Imports of fishery products (live, fresh, chilled, or frozen) require a certificate of origin issued by either the government of the exporting country or its authorized representative. U.S. exporters must provide Taiwan importers with the following: 1) packing list, 2) commercial invoice, and 3) airway bill or bill of landing. TFDA has announced its intention to require health certificates for imported fishery products for human consumption under HTS codes 0301, 0302, 0303, 0304, 0305, 0306 and 0308. TFDA has not yet announced an implementation date for this new requirement.

Beginning January 1, 2018, imported shellfish under HTS code 0307 for human consumption must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the competent authority in the exporting country. Health certificates for shellfish must include information on harvest area.

Exporters can find additional information on Taiwan's seafood import regulations, sorted by species, by entering the HS code "03" on the [BOFT webpage](#). Additional information regarding the export to Taiwan of live animals, including aquaculture, can be found at the [APHIS International Animal Export Regulations for Taiwan](#) webpage.

Wood Products

Wooden boards, including plywood and all types of engineered wood products, are subject to formaldehyde emission tests before they can enter Taiwan. The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs is responsible for wood product standards and inspections. Requirements can be found on BSMI's [Chinese National Standard](#) website by searching the product name (e.g., plywood).

Imported engineered wood products are subject to batch-by-batch inspections. Wood importers can avoid batch-by-batch inspections by applying for Registration of Product Certification or Type Approved Batch Inspection to avoid repeated procedures. Application instructions are available on the [BSMI website](#).

Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration banned the production, importation, and use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) as a wood preservative beginning January 1, 2016. However, local manufacturers licensed to treat lumber with CCA are exempted from the ban until their registration expires. A list of approved preservatives and standards can be found at [Chinese National Standards: Preservatives](#).

On January 30, 2018, Taiwan's Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior (CPAMI) announced that it officially recognized the PS-2 standard for U.S. Oriented Strand Board (OSB) and plywood span rated structural panel sheathing. PS-2 is a performance-based standard which

defines the end use application of a wood-based panel, such as plywood, OSB or composite panels. It defines the requirements for the use of wood-based panels as structural components which are recognized throughout North America. Taiwan designers and end-users who apply U.S. OSB and plywood products for structural use will no longer need to only follow Taiwan wood building codes.

Processed Egg Products

Detailed current requirements are available on the FSIS’s [Taiwan Egg Products](#) page. Uncooked processed egg products are subject to quarantine requirements and must be accompanied by Egg Products Export Certificate of Wholesomeness (FSIS Form 9060-5EP) and FSIS Letterhead Certificate for Egg products for Export to Taiwan (FSIS Form 2630-9) with attestations specific for Taiwan.

Beginning March 1, 2019, egg products under HTS codes 0407, 0408, 350211 and 350219 must be accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority in the exporting country stating that the product complies with relevant food safety and sanitary regulations. Additional information can be found in [Taiwan’s notification to the WTO](#).

Gelatin and Gelatin Derivatives

Beginning March 1, 2019, gelatin and its derivatives under HTS codes 3503.00.10.00-4, 3503.00.20.00-2, 3503.00.90.90-8, and 3504.00.11.00-2 for human consumption must be accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority in the exporting country stating that the product complies with relevant food safety and sanitary regulations. Additional information can be found in [Taiwan’s notification to the WTO](#).

Section IX. Import Procedures

Tariffs and Import Controls

Taiwan’s tariff schedule, including import duties, can be found at the [Directorate General of Customs Tariff Database](#). Article 71 of the Taiwan Customs Act allows authorities to raise or lower commodity tariffs up or down within a range of fifty percent of the established tariff rate for a period not to exceed one year as a way to cope with special domestic or international economic situations or to adjust local supply. The duty on imports classified as a “staple commodity” may be adjusted up to 100 percent if the commodity experiences significant price fluctuations. Additional information on [Import and Export Regulations](#) and [Tariffs](#) are available in English on the Taiwan government websites.

Customs Clearance Costs

In addition to import tariffs, there are several miscellaneous fees pertaining to customs clearance procedures for the importation of fresh, frozen and processed foods. The following information is for reference only. Importers and freight forwarders should be able to provide information on current fees and charges.

Cost Item	Fee
Import Duty	Varies according to HS code and product
Tobacco & Alcohol Tax	Varies depending on type of beverage
Value-Added Tax (VAT)	5% of CIF value + import duty + commodity tax or alcohol tax

Trade promotion fee	0.0415% of CIF value
Commodity tax	Applies to diluted natural fruit and vegetable juices (8%), non-alcoholic beverages (15%), based on CIF value + import duty
Container yard handling fee	NT\$5,600/20' container; NT\$7,000/40' container
Harbor service fee	For sea shipments only: NT\$684/20' container; NT\$1,368/40' container
B/L handling fee	Around NT\$2,000/bill of lading
Demurrage charge, if applicable	Free within 3 days for frozen/chilled foods, and 7 days for other products; Over due dates - NT\$800 to 2,400/day/40' container; NT\$400 to 1,600/day/20' container
Inspection (processed food) fee	Basic fee, based on one shipment --NT\$3,000-\$4,000/item; for additional items - NT\$500/item.
Quarantine fee	Basic fee: NT\$3,000-3,500/air shipment item; and NT\$3,000-4,000/sea shipment item.
Customs brokers' fee, including all other miscellaneous fees	Approximately NT\$3,500 for both air and sea shipments

Section X. Copyright and Trademark Laws

Trademarks and brand names are protected under domestic laws and generally well enforced. The Intellectual Property Office (IPO) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) is responsible for enforcement of copyright and trademark laws. IPO's website has detailed information in English on laws and regulations regarding [trademarks](#), [copyrights](#), and [patents](#). The [Plant Variety and Plant Seed Act](#) provides rules on plant variety protections. U.S. companies are encouraged to register their brands and trademarks in Taiwan to protect their intellectual properties.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

Food Safety

Dr. Shou-Mei Wu
 Director General
 Food and Drug Administration
 Department of Health
 161-2, Kuyang St., Nangang

Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: (886-2) 2787-7000
Fax: (886-2) 2653-1206

Mr. Jyh-Quan Pan
Director
Division of Food Safety
Food and Drug Administration
Department of Health
161-2, Kunyang St., Nangang
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: (886-2) 2787-7300
Fax: (886-2) 2653-1062

Animal and Plant Quarantine

Mr. Hai-Tung Feng
Director General
Bureau of Animal & Plant Health Inspection & Quarantine
Council of Agriculture
11F, No. 100, Hoping W. Road Section 2, Zhongzheng District
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: (886-2) 2343-1456
Fax: (886-2) 2343-1455

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

Reporting and market access/trade policy issues related to food and agricultural products

Mark Petry, Chief

Andrew Anderson-Sprecher, Deputy Chief

Agricultural Affairs Office
Agricultural Section

American Institute in Taiwan (AIT)
7, Lane 134, Xin-Yi Road, Section 3
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: (886-2) 2162-2000 x 2316
Fax: (886-2) 2162-2238
E-mail: AgTaipei@usda.gov

Market promotion and trade services related to food and agricultural products

Chris Frederick, Director
Agricultural Trade Office
Agricultural Section
American Institute in Taiwan
Room 704, 7F, 136 Jen-Ai Road, Sec. 3
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: (886-2) 2705-6536 x 247
Fax: (886-2) 2305-7073
E-mail: ATOTaipei@usda.gov

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Office

Certification issues for trade in animals, animal products, plants and plant products
Russell Caplen, Area Director
APHIS Office
American Institute in Taiwan
7, Lane 134, Hsin-Yi Road, Section 3
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: (886-2) 2162-2216
Fax: (886-2) 2162-2215
E-mail: IS.Taipei.Taiwan.Office@aphis.usda.gov