



COUNTRY SNAPSHOT: NEPAL



Nepal is a small, landlocked country, yet it continues to make impressive leaps and bounds. Despite its logistical challenges, and being in the Himalaya mountains, the poultry sector has seen double digit growth, 12-14%, for the past decade. Economic diversity is still a significant challenge to growth, as the country is highly dependent upon tourism and mountaineering. Nevertheless, the country presents exciting opportunities for the poultry industry and crushing sector, with total soy imports eclipsing 300,000MT per year.

U.S. Soy has collaborated with Nepal since 2019.

COUNTRY STATS

POPULATION (2021):
29.4 million (Urbanization 20.58%)

GDP (2021):
GDP: \$29.3 Billion

AVG. ECONOMIC GROWTH (2017-2021): 3.5%

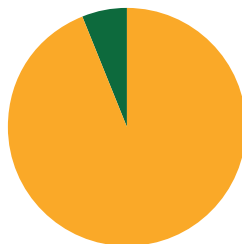
PER CAPITA INCOME (2021):
USD \$1,240

MARKET STATS

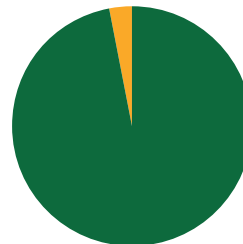
Soy complex	294,000MT.	U.S. Soy 26.5%
Whole bean	52,000 MT.	U.S. Soy 72.7%
Soybean meal	225,000 MT.	U.S. Soy 12.6%

SOY USAGE BY SECTOR BY VOLUME

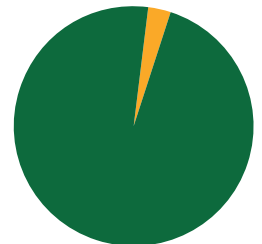
94%
Animal Protein



3%
Aquaculture



3%
Oil



STRENGTHS

- Nepal is a large meat-eating society, as 95% of the population readily consumes animal protein, supporting demand for high quality animal feed.
- Two multinational companies have achieved great success in the Nepal feed and poultry sectors, with plans to expand in other sectors.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Per person per day availability of digestible protein in Nepal is less than 50 gm—as a result, protein deficiency is prevalent and top of mind for public officials.
- Recently codified import procedure allows for the import of GMO products, provided they will be further processed.

CHALLENGES

- Importing requires transshipment via India. These long transportation periods and additional costs between Kolkata and Visakhapatnam ports of India to Birgunj and Biratnagar dry port of Nepal create inefficiencies.
- Unreliable power grid makes for a complicated and challenging operational environment, especially for businesses in rural areas.
- Frequent turnover among government officials and administrations makes for a challenging regulatory environment for the private sector. Moreover, it's difficult to deploy capital for intense projects with little policy and/or regulatory continuity.
- Poor infrastructure, including roads, storage, and facilities results in higher cost of production and inefficiencies.

