

COUNTRY SNAPSHOT: NEPAL

Nepal is a small, landlocked country, yet it continues to make impressive leaps and bounds. Despite its logistical challenges, such as 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 393,000 MT per year.

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

COUNTRY STATS

POPULATION (2022):
29.1 million (Urbanization 20.58%)

GDP (2022):
\$37.2 Billion

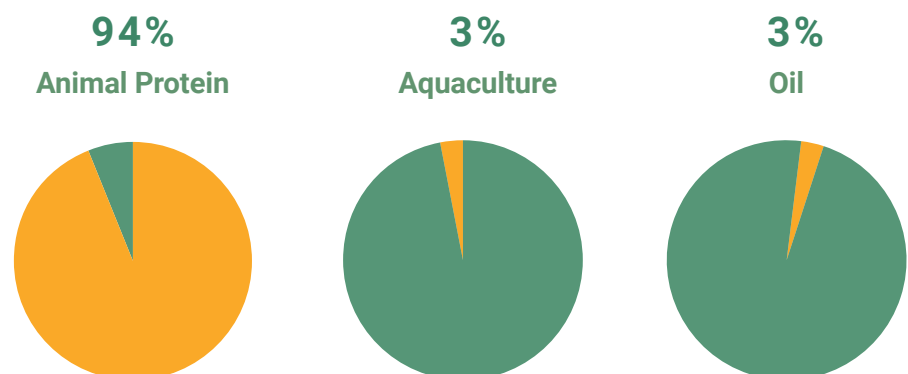
AVG. ECONOMIC GROWTH
(2017-2022): 4.2%

PER CAPITA INCOME
(2022): USD 1,278

MARKET STATS

Soy complex	393,000 MT	U.S. Soy 44.02%
Whole bean	143,000 MT	U.S. Soy 73.3%
Soybean meal	250,000 MT	U.S. Soy 27.19%

SOY USAGE BY SECTOR BY VOLUME



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 grams-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 creates inefficiencies.
- 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.

