COUNTRY SNAPSHOT:
NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands is the 15th largest economy in the world but the #2 exporter of agricultural products, reflecting a highly efficient and organized system of food production, processing, trading and infrastructure. Rotterdam is the largest port in Europe and the largest outside of Asia. Economic growth jumped to 4.3% in 2022, reflecting a post post-COVID bump but is expected to decline to 0.85% in 2023 and slightly higher (1.1%) in 2024. Through November 2022, according to the USDA, the U.S. exported 624,000 MT of soybeans in the first 11 months of 2022. Exports were valued at $372 million, a decline from the consistent volume in recent years. Strong pressure from environmental NGOs and some political parties exists to reduce overall livestock numbers for environmental reasons.

U.S. Soy has collaborated in the Netherlands since the 1970s.

COUNTRY STATS
POPULATION (2022): 17.5 million
POPULATION (2050): ~18 million
GDP (2020): USD 1 trillion
PER CAPITA INCOME (2020): USD 63,370

MARKET STATS
Soy usage market size by Volume, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>483,439 MT</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>223,086 MT</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>122,230 MT</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>109,627 MT</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>108,070 MT</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
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The high quality of U.S. Soy is well known to importers and feed manufacturers. The U.S. is viewed as a reliable supplier.

Demand for food quality soybeans will increase as consumption patterns switch to less meat and more plant protein consumption.

**STRENGTHS**

- The high quality of U.S. Soy is well known to importers and feed manufacturers. The U.S. is viewed as a reliable supplier.
- Demand for food quality soybeans will increase as consumption patterns switch to less meat and more plant protein consumption.

**OPPORTUNITIES**

- Importers currently purchase Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) credits to cover the quantity of soy imports. This will gradually change as the industry moves toward mass balance and certified sustainable soy vs. credits.
- The Sustainable U.S. Soy Assurance Protocol (SSAP) and sustainable practices of U.S. Soy producers create a positive advantage.
- Niche markets exist for non-genetically modified food quality beans for direct human consumption.

**CHALLENGES**

- Strong pressure from some politicians and environmental NGOs to reduce the overall number of livestock, which will lead to a reduction in feed demand.
- Strong preference for local protein production and a desire to reduce all soy imports.
- EU tolerance for genetically modified (gm) in non-GM beans is too low, creating higher risk for U.S. exporters.

Source(s):
- USDA/FAS/GATS
- International Monetary Fund
- Oil World
- IDH Soy Monitoring Report 2021