

VALOR MENSUAL ORIENTATIVO

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Instituto Nacional de
Tecnología Agropecuaria



Ministerio
de Economía
República Argentina

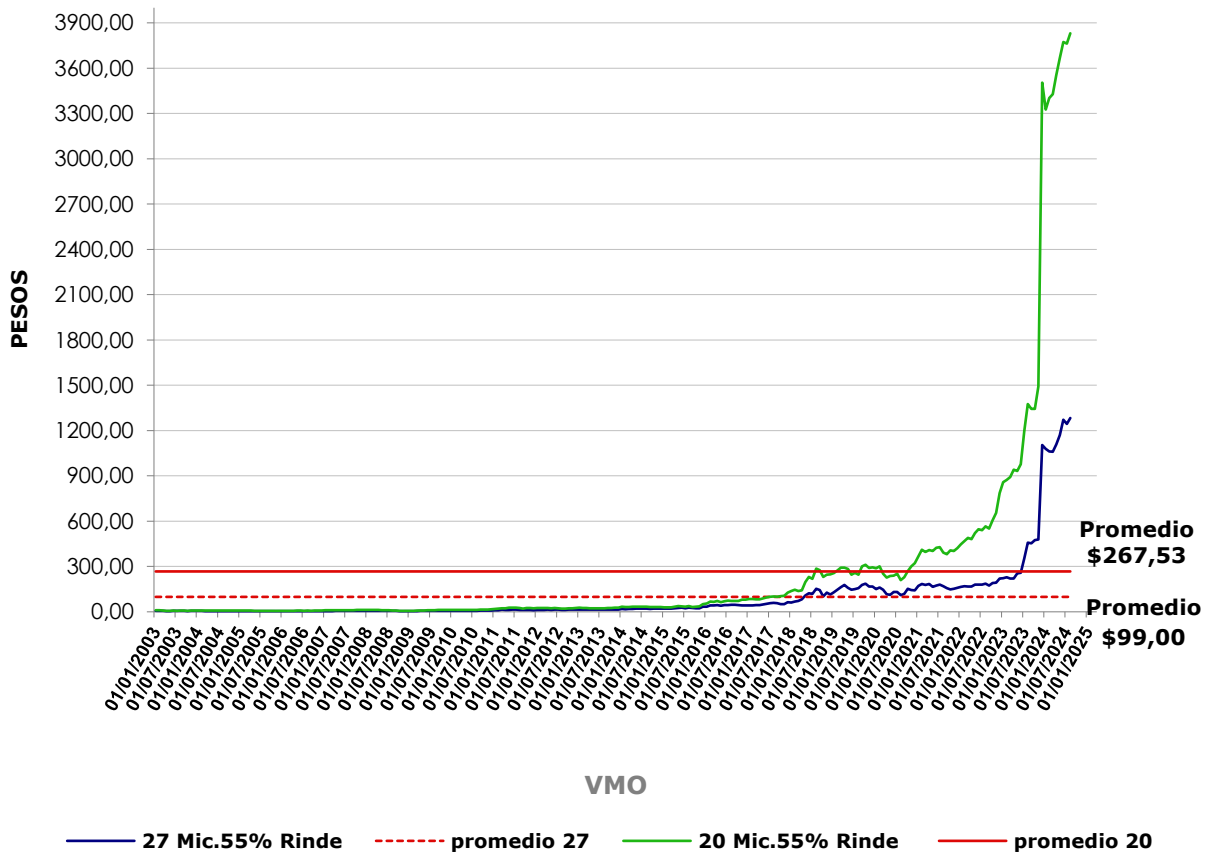
Secretaría de Agricultura,
Ganadería y Pesca

VMO: Es un valor Indicativo del precio de La lana para diferentes diámetros medios y un rinde de 55% peine. Se obtiene con el último Valor Orientativo del Sipym y última variación Cambiaria (Bco. Nación) Correspondiente al mes de referencia.

Finura	Rinde Peine	Valor en U\$S	Paridad Cambiaria	Valor en \$
20	55 %	4,03	950,5	3830,52
21	55 %	3,77	950,5	3583,39
22	55 %	3,56	950,5	3383,78
23	55 %	3,09	950,5	2937,05
24	55 %	2,62	950,5	2490,31
25	55 %	2,05	950,5	1948,53
26	55 %	1,59	950,5	1511,30
27	55 %	1,35	950,5	1283,18
28	55 %	1,11	950,5	1055,06
29	55 %	1,03	950,5	979,02
30	55 %	0,97	950,5	921,99
31	55 %	0,91	950,5	864,96
32	55 %	0,84	950,5	798,42

Fuente: SIPyM - PROLANA 30/08/24- Dólar Comprador Según BNA 30/08/2024

FINURAS DE 20 Y 27 MICRONES CON 55% DE RINDE AL PEINE



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001). The number of people who are malnourished has also increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. The population of the world is expected to reach 8 billion by the year 2025 (UN 2000).

Another reason is the increasing demand for food. The demand for food is increasing because of the increasing population and the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The third reason is the increasing demand for animal products. The demand for animal products is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The fourth reason is the increasing demand for processed food. The demand for processed food is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The fifth reason is the increasing demand for food of higher quality. The demand for food of higher quality is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The sixth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower cost. The demand for food of lower cost is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The seventh reason is the increasing demand for food of lower risk. The demand for food of lower risk is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The eighth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower environmental impact. The demand for food of lower environmental impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The ninth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower social impact. The demand for food of lower social impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The tenth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower economic impact. The demand for food of lower economic impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The eleventh reason is the increasing demand for food of lower cultural impact. The demand for food of lower cultural impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The twelfth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower political impact. The demand for food of lower political impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The thirteenth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower religious impact. The demand for food of lower religious impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The fourteenth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower ethical impact. The demand for food of lower ethical impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The fifteenth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower moral impact. The demand for food of lower moral impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The sixteenth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower spiritual impact. The demand for food of lower spiritual impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The seventeenth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower intellectual impact. The demand for food of lower intellectual impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.

The eighteenth reason is the increasing demand for food of lower emotional impact. The demand for food of lower emotional impact is increasing because of the increasing income per capita in the developing countries.