



Global beef production

Why production systems are relevant for perspective analysis

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Enhance the value of prospective exercises

For perspective analysis and projections, information on the farm-level situation, producer's reactions to changes in framework conditions and future decision-making should be taken into account.

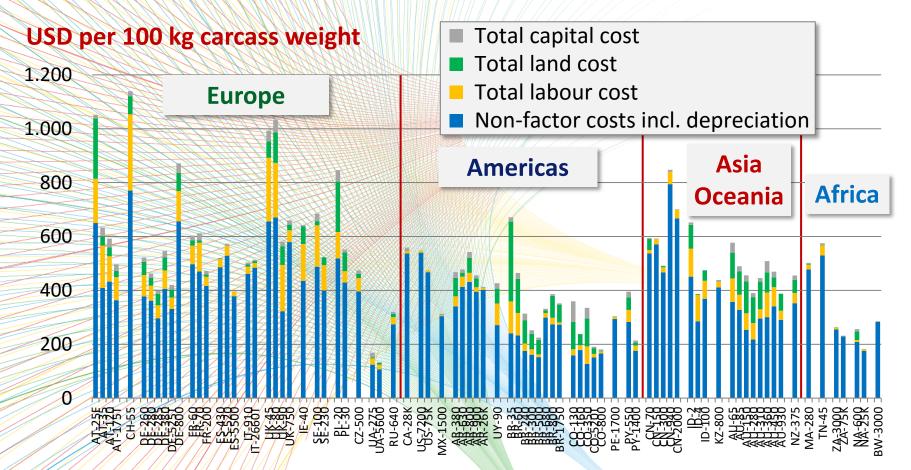








Cost of beef production 2015



Source: agri benchmark Beef and Sheep Result Data Base 2015

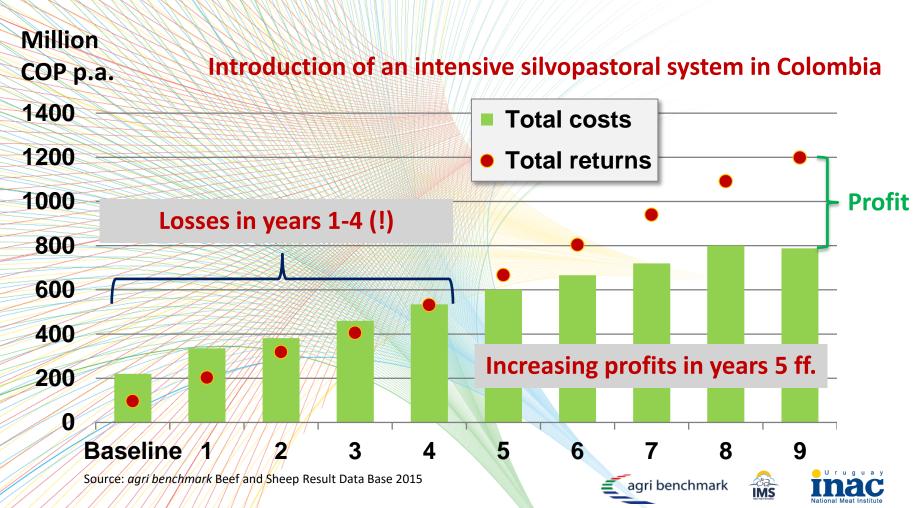








Dynamics of practice change





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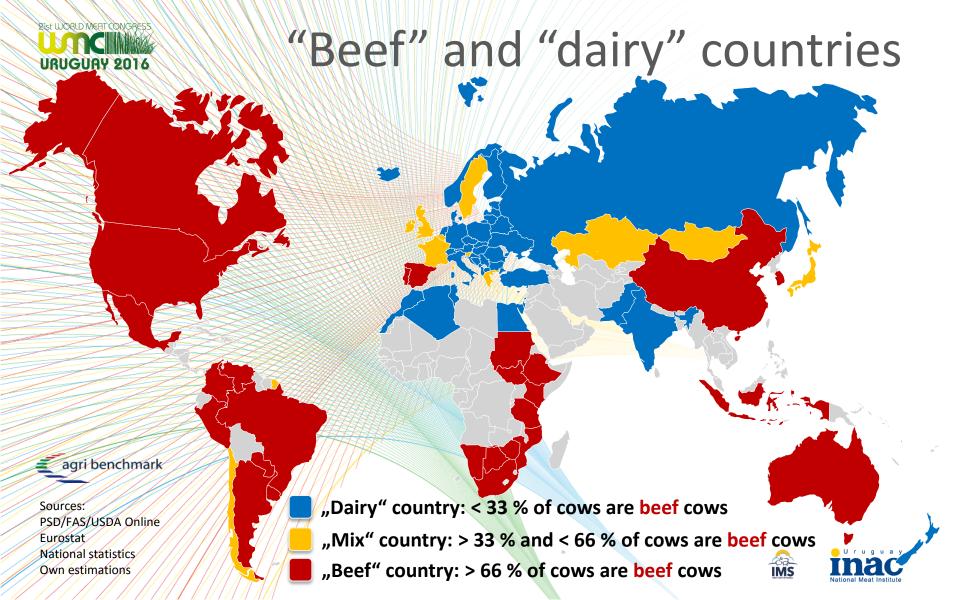
a global analysis network

- 6 branches (crop, beef and sheep, pig, horticulture, aquaculture, organic)
- 34 countries in the Beef and Sheep Network
- Annual update of farm and sector data bases
- Production systems, economics, drivers, and perspectives
- Harmonised methods and comparable results
- "Put your country in and get the world back"
- Moving towards inclusion of envrionmental, animal welfare and social indicators (comprehensive sustainability analysis)











Production systems beef finishing

Cow-calf is basically pasture system (plus silage) around the world

> 30 % pasture incl. grazed shrubs in silvo-pastoral systems

Pasture



Silage

> 30 % silage and other forages

Feedlot



> 50 % grains and other energy feed

Cut & Carry



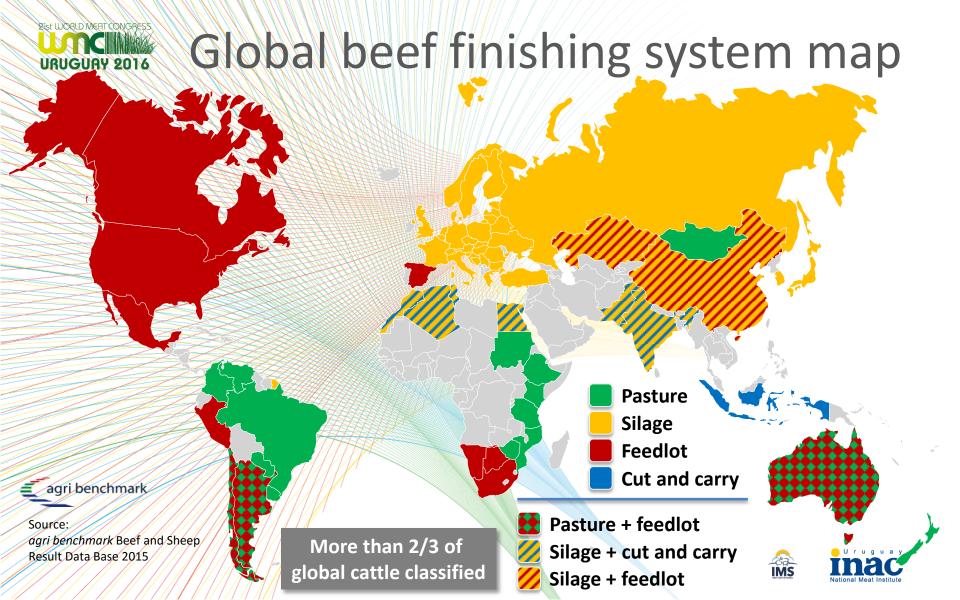
> 30 % freshly cut grass & other vegetation

Source: agri benchmark Beef and Sheep Result Data Base 2015











Production systems and cost structures 2015

Feedlot from backgrounder

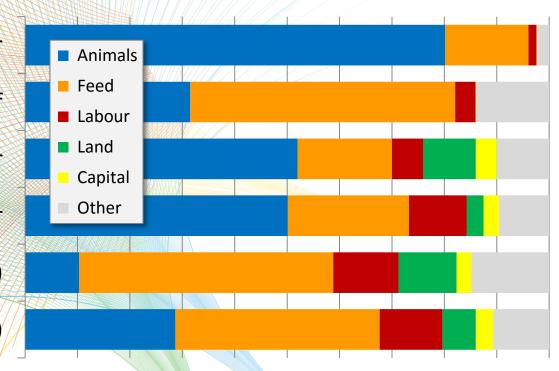
Feedlot from calf

Pasture from weaner

Silage from weaner

Silage from calf (Holstein)

Silage from calf (Fleckvieh)



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%









Is technology the answer?

To achieve productivity improvements and practice change, management know-how is more important than technology.

- The wheel does not have to be reinvented to narrow the gap between the Top 25 and the Bottom 25
- Problem is that in most countries public extension and advisory systems are on the decline.
- Certainly governments and international organisations and funding agencies can play a role.











Many drivers for agricultural development are not within the sector or linked to new technologies, but rather macro-economic and political framework conditions.

- → functioning or non-functioning institutions
- → type of governance systems
- access to capital
- infrastructure and logistics
- regulations and sometimes too many of them?







Productivity/efficiency potentials?

Potential for cow-calf is basically the same as for pasture finishing

main potential





Feedlot



very limited except for producing higher weights

feed improvements

Silage



Cut & Carry



use of concentrates and grains







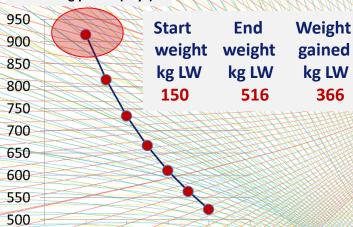


300

400

Increasing productivity in pasture systems





Daily weight gain (g per day)

600

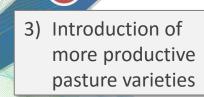
500

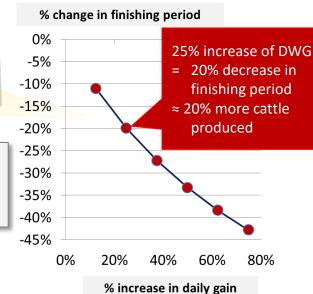
2) Fertilizer application

700

800

4) Improvement of animal genetics





1) Fencing and subdivison









The need for policy

But: governments must also protect the world against great ideas and technologies!

- High productivity production systems create incentives to expand them further
- Example: the clear advantages of silvopastoral systems could create undesired land use changes by converting rainforest and other native land into silvo-pastures for cattle
- Thus governments must enforce legislation to prevent this
 a more complex world probably requires more regulation









agri benchmark - passionate about facts



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