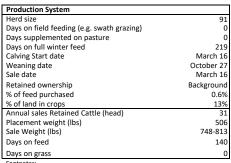


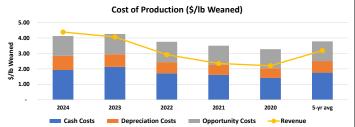
Farm Characteristics	CA-AB-10
Farm Description	A cow-calf and backgrounding operation with 91 head of beef cows, producing predominantly homegrown feed.
Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)	219 days on hay (45 lb)
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)	Backgrounders: 140 days on hay (20lb) and grain (1.25 lb)
Disclaimer:	This benchmark is based on 3 farms of data; outliers were excluded as required. Canfax Research Services (CRS) tries to provide quality information, but we make no claims, promises, or guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the information. CRS does not guarantee and accepts no legal liability arising from or connected to, the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of any material contained in our publications. Reproduction and/or electronic transmission of this publication, in whole or in part, is strictly forbidden

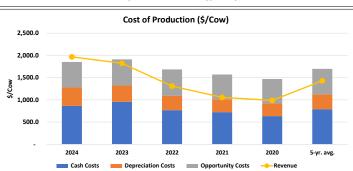
without written consent from CRS.

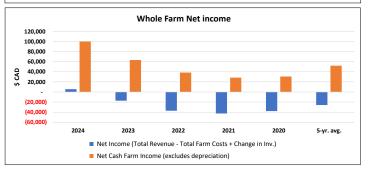
Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	1°C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	450-550mm
Ecoregion	Boreal Transition
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	11
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	No
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	2.2
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	1,984
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	284
Bush and other acres	0

Physical Performance Indicators	
Breed	Angus, Simmental
Cow:Bull Ratio	20:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	10%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1.400
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	9%
Cow Death Loss (%)	1.0%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	8.0%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	97
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	2%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	96
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	565
Weaning Weight (lb)	515
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	508
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.07
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	37%









Cost of Production: Cash Cost + Depreciation + Opportunity Costs

Cash Costs = Cash cost for purchased feed, fertiliser, seeds, fuel, maintenance, land rents, animal purchases, interest on liabilities, wages paid, veterinary costs plus medicine, water, insurance, accounting,

Depreciation = Linear depreciation on machinery and buildings, calculated on replacement values

Opportunity Costs = Calculated cost for using own production factors like labour (family working hours * wage for qualified local labour, land (own land * regional land rents) and capital (non-land equity * long-term government bonds interest rate)
Whole Farm Profitability = Market returns (+ coupled payments) (+ decoupled payments) - whole-farm costs +/- changes in inventory +/- capital gains/losses

Whole Farm Net Income = Whole farm profitability + depreciation + changes in inventory + capital gains/losses. Known as: 'Net farm income' (Agri Profits, 2018)

Revenue = sales of calves, cull cows, breeding stock, government payments and other revenue applicable to the specific enterprise



Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview							
Operation Maturity	Medium	5 (4 : 1	C 116 . D . :	10 1:	24		
Herd Size Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	91	Beef Animals	Sold from Retaine	ed Ownership	31		
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	2,154						
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	13.38						
Revenue		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. av
Market Revenue	5-yr avg	259,887	221,921	154,448	131,390	131,466	179,822
Cow-Calf	68%	178,983	160,879	109,545	87,510	89,996	125,38
Cash Crops	0% 29%		- 61.043	-	- 42 000	-	-
Retained Ownership Government Payments	3%	80,905 <i>303</i>	61,042 <i>5,308</i>	44,903 <i>9,949</i>	43,880 <i>8,857</i>	41,470 <i>303</i>	54,44 4,94
Other Farm Revenue +	0%	21	<i>3,308</i> 7	3,343 -	-	-	4,34
Total Revenue	100%	260,211	227,235	164,397	140,247	131,768	184,77
Change in Inventory		2,524	4,823	1,725	-	-	1,81
Expenses		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. av
Depreciation		96,950	85,317	77,360	70,947	68,397	79,79
Machinery		53,387	44,086	38,327	34,448	33,261	40,70
Buildings		43,564	41,231	39,032	36,499	35,136	39,093
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		34,618	36,630	34,368	27,489	24,803	31,58
Land improvement		762	681	589	500	481	31,38 . 60.
Machinery Maintenance		11,468	8,707	7,132	6,120	6,020	7,88
Buildings Maintenance		860	953	874	733	690	82.
Contract labour		447	447	462	439	423	44
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		2,892	4,165	6,229	3,833	2,790	3,98
Electricity		5,987	9,497	6,568	3,986	2,931	5,79
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		6,327	6,327	6,535	6,204	5,985	6,27
Disability and accident insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm taxes and duties		4,231	4,231	4,370	4,149	4,002	4,19
Advisor costs		552	552	570	541	522	54
Accountant & legal fees		-	-	-	-	-	-
Phone & utilities		737	719	692	648	627	68.
Other overhead costs		356	352	346	336	331	34
Wages, rent and interest payments		31,879	32,268	31,579	31,048	30,869	31,529
Paid Labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total land rents		22,993	21,838	20,758	20,503	20,414	21,30
Total Interest on debt		8,886	10,430	10,820	10,546	10,455	10,22
Cow-Calf		24,784	30,337	15,691	17,837	11,538	20,03
Animal purchases		4,033	3,186	2,585	2,250	2,250	2,86
Purchased feed		14,505	20,083	4,668	8,870	3,367	10,29
Other fixed and var. costs *		6,245	7,068	8,437	6,717	5,921	6,87
Retained Ownership		66,045	61,873	41,787	33,130	31,688	46,90
Animal purchases		62,115	56,090	37,155	29,433	29,236	42,80
Purchased feed		1,486	2,247	1,102	1,345	616	1,35
Other fixed and var. costs *		2,443	3,536	3,531	2,352	1,837	2,74
Crop and forage		2,876	2,789	2,488	2,350	2,255	2,552
Seed		2,297	2,223	1,944	1,840	1,762	2,01.
Fertilizer Herbicide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Fungicide & Insecticide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		579 257,152	566 249,215	544 203,272	510 182,801	493 169,550	538 212,39 8
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		160,202	163,897	125,913	111,854	101,153	132,60
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including		125,780	114,147	106,189	99,776	97,227	108,62
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportuni		285,982	278,044	232,102	211,631	198,380	241,228
Profits		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. av
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + C	'hange in Irv \	5,583	(17,157)	(37,150)	(42,554)	(37,782)	(25,812
wer medine (rotal nevertue - rotal raim Costs + C	mange m mv.)	2,263	(17,137)	(37,130)	(42,334)	(37,782)	(45,61

 $⁺ Other Farm \, Revenue \, includes: \, Other \, enterprises, \, capital \, gains \, and \, losses \, as \, well \, as \, calculated \, interest \, on \, savings \, based \, on \, the \, models \, previous \, year \, profits.$





 $^{{}^{\}bullet} Other fixed and var. costs includes: veterinary, medicine, maintenance and spare parts, and other/miscellaneous$

Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/Cow)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5 yr. avg.
No. of Cows*	91	91	91	91	91	91
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	2,054	1,868	1,254	998	1,015	1,438
REVENUE						
Cow Calf	1,967	1,823	1,310	1,056	989	1,429
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	174	134	104	86	98	119
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,793	1,634	1,100	876	891	1,259
Government payments	-	55.0	106.0	94.0	-	51.0
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	1,967	1,823	1,310	1,056	989	1,429
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	44.3	35.0	28.4	24.7	24.7	31
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	196.8	256.3	82.9	126.7	65.1	146
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	350.9	294.2	251.7	216.6	213.9	265
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	76.4	125.7	130.4	75.6	55.5	93
Vet & medicine	26.6	26.6	27.5	26.1	25.2	26
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	44.5	44.6	45.9	40.5	38.6	43
Labour						
Paid Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Labour	216.1	224.8	229.5	206.9	205.2	216
Total Variable Costs	955.6	1,007.2	796.3	717.2	628.1	821
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	93.4	95.4	97.9	90.5	88.6	93
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	129.8	125.1	117.9	107.8	104.8	117
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	250.1	237.6	225.8	223.0	222.1	232
Own Land	166.3	157.2	148.9	143.6	141.7	152
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	66.5	81.9	85.3	79.4	78.5	78
Own capital	190.0	206.7	212.5	208.5	205.1	205
Total Capital Costs	896.2	903.9	888.2	852.8	840.7	876
COSTS						
Cash Costs	865.2	956.5	768.3	723.3	634.8	790
Depreciation Costs	414.1	366.0	325.4	287.7	282.0	335
Opportunity Costs	572.5	588.7	590.9	559.0	551.9	573
Total Production Costs	1,851.8	1,911.1	1,684.5	1,570.0	1,468.8	1,697
Profits	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	1,101.6	866.4	541.5	332.3	354.1	639
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	687.5	500.5	216.1	44.6	72.2	304
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	115.0	(88.2)	(374.7)	(514.4)	(479.8)	(268)
*Model Maintains a stable herd size						

Costs and revenue are reported for a calendar (e.g. January to December). It reflects revenue and expenses that a producer experiences over that period. Producers who want a cash flow analysis typically use a calendar or agricultural year. This method is often preferred by lenders when getting evaluated for a line of credit or a loan. The model maintains a stable herd, retention rates were adjusted to ensure that

Cash Costs
Cash costs are the outlays over the course of the year, including machine repairs, paid labour, costs of feed production, and purchased feed. CDN COP Network bases cash costs on actual costs of production. Agri Profit\$ uses the

The cost of producing the feed on-farm and the purchased feed costs as used in that year to reflect the experience and situation of producers. Production inputs, land and any purchased feeds utilized that year are included. Rations for each type of animal and inventories are used to calculate total feed requirements. Any shortfall in production are assumed to be purchased at market value. Feed rations and yields are provided "as fed" to balance the model. Below are the included costs for feed production:

Feed: Calculated as feed cost (purchase feed + fertilizer, seed and pesticides for own feed production) + machinery cost (machinery maintenance + depreciation + contractor) + fuel, energy, lubricants and water + land cost (land

tents paid + opportunity cost own land)

Land: separated into owned and rented land, includes both crop and pastureland. Land costs = Rents paid + calculated land rents forown land (opportunity cost). By using the cost of land, the advantage that mature operations have is clearly shown as their cost structure is lower when I and has been fully paid off.

Generic allocation uses percent revenues from each commodity to cover overheads and utilizes accounting data for the overhead costs. This takes the approach that overheads and fixed costs will be covered by something grown on the farm and recognizes that there are commodity price cycles where grains and livestock tend to be opposite. It is not so much concerned about each enterprise paying their way as that all overheads are covered by the mix of commodities grown. It should be recognized that as commodity prices fluctuate and revenues to each enterprise fluctuate, the shifting shares will change the cost structure for each enterprise from year to year.

Depreciation on buildings and machinery is a non-cash cost that reveals the ability of the farm to continue operating if an asset needs replacement.

Differences in degreciation costs between AgriProfit\$ and the CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriP rofit\$) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used for feed production to show up in the cow-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that cost and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation for feed production is treated as a cash cost. This results in the CDN COP Network typically having lower cash c osts and higher depreciation costs than what is reported in AgriProfit\$.

Opportunity Costs

Opportunity costs are the non-cash costs that reveal the opportunity of using different resources. These costs can include Unpaid labour, renting out land, the opportunity of selling or buying feed production, and return to own capital.

Land: The Opportunity costs of land are the rents for new contracts if the farm rents out owned land. It reflects the future cost of renting land. If the producers' profits of utilizing the land outweigh the profits of renting the land,

utilizing owned land for production should be preferred and vice-versa.

Labour: The opportunity costs of labour are the calculated wage for family labour, either off-farm salary or farm manager salary. It is important to note that the opportunity cost of labour reflects the income you can receive for

Capital: The opportunity costs of about are the calculated wage for family labour, either on-family allow, either on-family allow, it is important to indeed that the opportunity cost of capital is the interest rate for long-term government bonds multiplied by the equity without land (values of machines, buildings, livestock, circulating capital, less total loans). If the producers' return on capital through farm and ranch production of an enterprise is greater than investing elsewhere then, continuous production should be preferred.

Unit Reported
Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (\$/cow wintered) which adjusts the calf price per head for the number of calves sold per 100 cows. When evaluating overall cost structure to identify areas for improvement, or comparing to a benchmark, this is sufficient.

However, a per unit cost provides producers with their break-even cost, allowing them to compare with posted market prices for their calves' average weight category. This break-even price will depend on the percentage of calves weaned that year from the cow herd. The higher percent weaned, the lower per pound the break -even price will be





Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/lb Weaned)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5 yr. avg.
Pounds Weaned	40,822	40,822	40,822	40,822	40,822	40,822
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	515	515	515	515	515	515
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	3.99	3.63	2.44	1.94	1.97	2.79
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	4.38	4.06	2.92	2.35	2.20	3.19
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.39	0.30	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.27
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	4.00	3.64	2.45	1.95	1.99	2.81
Government payments	-	0.12	0.24	0.21	-	0.11
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	4.38	4.06	2.92	2.35	2.20	3.19
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.44	0.57	0.18	0.28	0.15	0.32
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.78	0.66	0.56	0.48	0.48	0.59
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.17	0.28	0.29	0.17	0.12	0.21
Vet & medicine	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
Labour						
Paid Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Labour	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.48
Total Variable Costs	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.21
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.26
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52
Owned Land	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.34
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17
Own capital	0.42	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total Capital Costs	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
COSTS						
Cash Costs	1.93	2.13	1.71	1.61	1.42	1.76
Depreciation Costs	0.92	0.82	0.73	0.64	0.63	0.75
Opportunity Costs	1.28	1.31	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.28
Total Production Costs	4.13	4.26	3.76	3.50	3.27	3.78
Profits	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	2.46	1.93	1.21	0.74	0.79	1.42
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	1.53	1.12	0.48	0.10	0.16	0.68

Costs and revenue are reported for a calendar (e.g., January to December). It reflects revenue and expenses that a producer experiences over that period. Producers who want a cash flow analysis typically use a calendar or agricultural year. This method is often preferred by lenders when getting evaluated for a line of credit or a loan. The model maintains a stable herd, retention rates were adjusted to ensure that. Cash Costs

Cash costs are the outlays over the course of the year, including machine repairs, paid labour, costs of feed production, and purchased feed. CDN COP Network bases cash costs on actual costs of production. Agri Profit's uses the market value for some cash costs, including feed.

The cost of producing the feed on-farm and the purchased feed costs as used in that year to reflect the experience and situation of producers. Production inputs, land and any purchased feeds utilized that year are included. Rations for each type of animal and inventories are used to calculate total feed requirements. Any shortfall in production are assumed to be purchased at market value. Feed rations and yields are provided "as fed" to balance the

nadots below are the included costs for feed production:

Feed: Calculated as feed cost (purchase feed + fertilizer, seed and pesticides for own feed production) + machinery cost (machinery maintenance + depreciation + contractor) + fuel, energy, lubricants and water + land cost (land rents paid + opportunity cost own land)

Land: separated into owned and rented land, includes both crop and pastureland. Land costs = Rents paid + calculated land rents forown land (opportunity cost).

By using the cost of land, the advantage that mature operations have is clearly shown as their cost structure is lower when land has been fully paid off. Allocation

Generic allocation uses percent revenues from each commodity to cover overheads and utilizes accounting data for the overhead costs. This takes the approach that overheads and fixed costs will be covered by something grown on the farm and recognizes that there are commodity price cycles where grains and livestock tend to be opposite. It is not so much concerned about each enterprise paying their way as that all overheads are covered by the mix of commodities grown. It should be recognized that as commodity prices fluctuate and revenues to each enterprise fluctuate, the shifting shares will change the cost structure for each enterprise from year to year

Depreciation on buildings and machinery is a non-cash cost that reveals the ability of the farm to continue operating if an asset needs replacement.

Differences in depreciation costs between AgriProfit\$ and the CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriP rofit\$) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used claused for feed production to show up in the cow-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that cost and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation for feed production is treated as a cash cost. This results in the CDN COP Network typically having lower cash c osts and higher depreciation costs than what is reported in AgriProfit\$.

Opportunity Costs

Opportunity costs are the non-cash costs that reveal the opportunity of using different resources. These costs can include Unpaid labour, renting out land, the opportunity of selling or buying feed production, and return to own

Land: The Opportunity costs of land are the rents for new contracts if the farm rents out owned land. It reflects the future cost of renting land. If the producers' profits of utilizing the land outweigh the profits of renting the land, Labour: The opportunity costs of labour are the calculated wage for family labour, either off-farm salary or farm manager salary. It is important to note that the opportunity cost of labour cost of labour reflects the income you can receive for

the same type of labour.

Capital. The opportunity cost of capital is the interest rate for long-term government bonds multiplied by the equity without land (values of machines, buildings, livestock, circulating capital, less total loans). If the producers' return on capital through farm and ranch production of an enterprise is greater than investing elsewhere then, continuous pro duction should be preferred.

Unit Reported

Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (\$/cow wintered) which adjusts the calf price per head for the number of calves sold per 100 cows. When evaluating overall cost structure to identify areas for

interconvenition's explaisace as writing a person with refer the person of the person





RETAINED OWNERSHIP	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. a
No. of beef cattle sold per year	31	31	31	31	31	
Note: breeding stock sales are in the cow-calf enterprise						
Placement weight (lbs) 5	606					
Sale Weight (lbs) 748-8	313					
Days on Feed 1	.40					
Average Daily Gain (lbs/day) 2.	.00					
REVENUE (\$/head Sold)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. a
Market Returns from Retained Ownership	2,609.88	1,969.13	1,448.50	1,415.51	1,337.77	1,756.
Other Returns (Government payments, by-products)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	2,609.88	1,969.13	1,448.50	1,415.51	1,337.77	1,756.
Costs (\$/head Sold)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. a
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	2,003.76	1,809.40	1,198.57	949.47	943.12	1,380
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	55.44	79.74	42.02	49.49	25.71	50
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	708.69	553.74	483.72	455.85	429.26	526
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	143.18	215.31	208.14	134.67	93.84	159
Vet & medicine	13.80	13.80	14.26	13.56	13.06	13
Other inputs	29.76	28.19	30.24	28.31	25.64	28
Labour						
Paid Labour	-	-	-	-	-	
Unpaid Labour	295.68	270.15	286.80	304.58	277.52	286
Total Variable Costs	3,250.32	2,970.32	2,263.75	1,935.92	1,808.14	2,445
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	66.27	60.66	64.36	68.20	62.21	64
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	136.63	124.20	119.04	117.37	109.76	121
Land Cost						
Rented Land	7.52	7.12	6.78	6.72	6.68	6
Owned Land	5.00	4.71	4.47	4.32	4.26	4
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	91.02	95.49	97.97	106.44	106.15	99
Own capital	259.19	247.54	264.89	306.21	276.89	270
TOTAL COSTS Cash Costs	2,542.72	2,407.73	1,744.93	1,432.07	1,348.16	1,895
Depreciation Costs	713.36	579.92	520.16	498.00	467.25	555
Opportunity Costs	559.86	522.40	556.15	615.11	558.67	562
Total Production Costs (excludes own capital)	3,815.95	3,510.05	2,821.25	2,545.18	2,374.09	3,013
Profits	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	67.15	(438.59)	(296.44)	(16.56)	(10.39)	(138
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(646.21)	(1,018.51)	(816.60)	(514.55)	(477.64)	(694
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(1,206.07)	(1,540.91)	(1,372.75)	(1,129.67)	(1,036.31)	(1,257
						_
Net Income (\$/head sold) Net Income	2024 (564.70)	2023 (865.10)	2022 (767.18)	2021 (521.73)	2020 (477.89)	5-yr. (639
Net Cash Farm Income	67.04	(440.83)	(302.68)	(23.73)	(10.64)	(142
	****	(1.10100)	(000.00)	(====)	(=====,	(=
Labour 'aid Labour hours per year			-		_	
Jnpaid Labour hours per year	685	626	643	719	679	(
teturn to labour input \$/hour everage wages (paid and calculated) \$/hour	(41.2) 13	(63) 13	(52) 14	(36) 13	(35) 13	
Net Income (annual total) Net Income \$ per year	(17 505)	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr.
Net Income \$ per year Net Cash Farm Income \$ per year	(17,505) 2,078	(26,817) (13,666)	(23,782) (9,383)	(16,173) (736)	(14,814) (330)	(19,8 (4,4
					(-1)	
Cost of Production 4,500 (\$/head Sold)		5,000	ketained	Ownership Net ii	ncome	
4,000						
3,500		(E 000)				
9 3,000 9 3,500		(5,000)				
\$ 2,500 g 2,000		정 (15,000) — S (15,000) —				
할 2,000 낮 1,500		∞ (15,000) −				
1,000		(20,000)				
500		(25,000)				

NOTE: Feed costs are based on cost of production if homegrown.

Cash Costs ■ Depreciation Costs ■ Opportunity Costs → Revenue





5-yr. avg.

2021

Net Cash Farm Income

2024

2023

2022

5-yr. avg.

RETAINED OWNERSHIP	\$/lb LW Sold	\$/hd sold	\$/lb gain
REVENUE	2024	2024	2024
Market Returns from Retained Ownership	3.41	2,609.88	10.07
Other Returns (Government payments, by-products)	-	-	-
Total	3.41	2,609.88	10.07
Costs (\$/lb LW Sold)	2024	2024	2024
VARIABLE COSTS			
Animal purchases	2.62	2,003.76	7.73
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.07	55.44	0.21
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.93	708.69	2.73
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.19	143.18	0.55
Vet & medicine	0.02	13.80	0.05
Other inputs	0.04	29.76	0.11
Labour			
Paid Labour	-	-	-
Unpaid Labour	0.39	295.68	1.14
Total Variable Costs	4.25	3,250.32	12.54
CAPITAL COSTS		•	
Insurance, taxes	0.09	66.27	0.26
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.18	136.63	0.53
Land Cost			
Rented Land	0.01	7.52	0.03
Owned Land	0.01	5.00	0.02
Capital Costs			
Liabilities	0.12	91.02	0.35
Own capital	0.34	259.19	1.00
Total Capital Costs	0.74	565.63	2.18
TOTAL COSTS			
Cash Costs	3.32	2,542.72	9.81
Depreciation Costs	0.93	713.36	2.75
Opportunity Costs	0.73	559.86	2.16
Total Production Costs (excludes own capital)	4.99	3,815.95	14.72
D Site	2024	2024	2024
Profits	2024	2024	2024
Margin over operating costs	4.79	16.63	0.06
Short-term profit (cash costs)	0.09	67.15	0.26
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(0.84)	(646.21)	(2.49)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(1.58)	(1,206.07)	(4.65)
Net Income	2024	2024	2024
Net Income	(0.74)	(564.70)	(2.18)
Net Cash Farm Income	0.09	67.04	0.26

NOTE: Feed costs are based on cost of production if homegrown.



