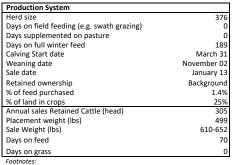


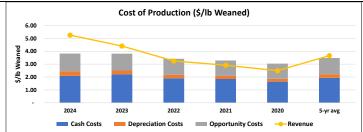
Farm Characteristics	CA-AB-9
Farm Description	A cow-calf and backgrounding operation with 376 head of beef cows, producing predominantly homegrown feed.
Winter Feeding Ration	189 days on hay (38 lb) and grain (0.3 lb)
(lbs/cow/day as fed)	
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration	Backgrounders: 70 days on hay (18 lb)
(lb/head/day as fed)	
	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
Disclaimer:	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

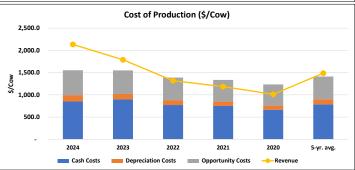
without written consent from CRS.

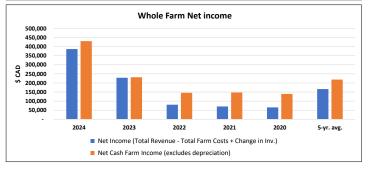
Environment Average Annual Temperature 1.5°C Average Annual Precipitation (mm) 400-500 mm Ecoregion Aspen Parkland Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre) 20 Fertilize Hay (yes/no) Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre) No 1.2 Grassland Acres (owned+rented) 4,660 Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)
Bush and other acres 1,584

Physical Performance Indicators	
,	
Breed	Angus, Simmental
Cow:Bull Ratio	21:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	13%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,300
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	18%
Cow Death Loss (%)	2.2%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	16.0%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	89
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	1%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	88
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	622
Weaning Weight (lb)	498
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	508
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.06
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	38%









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	NA - divina						
Operation Maturity Herd Size	Medium 376	Reef Anima	ls Sold from Retaine	ed Ownershin	305		
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	507	beer Amina	is sold if offi netalin	.u Ownership	303		
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	3,412						
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	14.34						_
Revenue		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. av
Market Revenue	5-yr avg	1,513,673	1,211,337	<i>877,890</i>	818,380	809,410	1,046,138
Cow-Calf Cash Crops	50% 0%	802,485	655,137	456,204	410,511	380,576	540,98
Retained Ownership	47%	711,189	556,200	421,686	407,869	428,834	505,15
Government Payments	3%	16,254	33,926	56,110	51,598	16,254	34,82
Other Farm Revenue +	0%	98	29	1	1	0	2
Total Revenue	100%	1,530,025	1,245,292	934,001	869,979	825,665	1,080,99
Change in Inventory		65,607	91,569	18,860	-	-	35,20
Expenses		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. av
Depreciation		109,624	94,190	84,107	76,582	73,870	87,67
Machinery		79,265	65,456	56,906	51,146	49,384	60,43
Buildings		30,359	28,734	27,201	25,436	24,486	27,24
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		107,560	113,585	110,250	87,308	78,470	99,43
Land improvement		11,365	10,154	8,793	7,460	7,179	8,99
Machinery Maintenance		31,829	24,167	19,795	16,984	16,707	21,89
Buildings Maintenance		7,056	7,817	7,171	6,017	5,660	6,74
Contract labour		1,874	1,874	1,935	1,837	1,773	1,85
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		9,174	15,395	24,407	14,506	10,152	14,72
Electricity		13,721	21,766	15,054	9,136	6,718	13,27
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		6,604	6,604	6,822	6,477	6,248	6,55
Disability and accident insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm taxes and duties		10,070	10,070	10,401	9,875	9,526	9,98
Advisor costs		10,145	10,145	10,478	9,948	9,596	10,06.
Accountant & legal fees		-	-	-	-	-	-
Phone & utilities		3,993	3,900	3,753	3,515	3,401	3,71
Other overhead costs		1,729	1,695	1,641	1,553	1,511	1,62
Wages, rent and interest payments		64,351	66,589	67,401	66,128	62,714	65,43
Paid Labour		16,035	16,035	16,562	15,725	15,169	15,90
Total land rents		33,639	31,815	30,151	29,201	28,871	30,73
Total Interest on debt		14,677	18,739	20,688	21,202	18,674	18,79
Cow-Calf		191,380	207,832	163,881	170,691	148,558	176,46
Animal purchases		117,738	114,652	112,463	111,240	111,240	113,46
Purchased feed		51,693	68,756	23,076	35,793	15,933	39,05
Other fixed and var. costs *		21,949	24,424	28,342	23,659	21,385	23,95.
Retained Ownership		715,931	605,868	428,170	380,965	379,566	502,10
Animal purchases		688,256	565,328	393,320	355,468	361,434	472,76
Purchased feed		3,555	5,635	-	2,146	-	2,26
Other fixed and var. costs *		24,119	34,904	34,851	23,351	18,131	27,07
Crop and forage		20,669	20,180	18,645	17,629	16,941	18,81
Seed		12,802	12,392	10,835	10,256	9,820	11,22
Fertilizer Herbicide					-		-
Fungicide & Insecticide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour		4,466	4,466	4,613	4,380	4,225	4,43
Fuel costs (crop & forage) Other crop and forage		3,401	3,321	- 3,197	- 2,994	- 2,896	3,16
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		1,209,514	1,108,243	872,454	799,302	760,119	949,92
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		1,099,890	1,014,054	788,347	722,721	686,249	862,25
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including	unpaid labour)	158,553	143,118	133,036	125,511	122,799	136,60
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunit	y)	1,258,443	1,157,172	921,383	848,231	809,047	998,85
Profits		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. av
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + Ch	nange in Inv.)	386,117	228,618	80,406	70,676	65,546	166,27
Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)	J,	430,037	-,	145,653	147,257	/	218,71

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





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

Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/Cow)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5 yr. avg.
No. of Cows*	376	376	376	376	376	376
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	2,244	1,838	1,276	1,154	1,015	1,505
REVENUE						
Cow Calf	2,134	1,789	1,319	1,186	1,012	1,488
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	304	239	167	146	180	207
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,830	1,504	1,046	945	832	1,232
Government payments	-	47.0	106.0	94.0	-	49.4
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	2,134	1,789	1,319	1,186	1,012	1,488
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	313.1	304.9	299.1	295.9	295.9	302
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	205.0	246.1	117.1	145.7	90.9	161
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	174.9	143.0	125.4	111.5	105.1	132
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	38.1	63.6	76.4	44.9	30.1	51
Vet & medicine	34.5	34.5	35.6	33.8	32.6	34
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	29.3	28.8	29.0	27.1	25.0	28
Labour						
Paid Labour	12.7	12.6	13.1	12.4	11.5	12
Unpaid Labour	61.7	61.1	63.8	59.7	54.0	60
Total Variable Costs	869.4	894.6	759.7	731.0	645.1	780
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	43.8	43.7	45.2	42.8	40.8	43
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	37.0	36.0	34.0	31.0	29.0	33
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	86.9	82.2	77.9	75.4	74.6	79
Own Land	463.5	438.4	415.5	402.4	397.9	424
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	19.6	25.1	28.6	28.9	22.9	25
Own capital	33.1	30.4	27.1	24.2	24.2	28
Total Capital Costs	683.9	655.7	628.3	604.7	589.3	632
COSTS						
Cash Costs	849.6	897.4	771.8	750.3	665.5	787
Depreciation Costs	145.4	123.1	109.8	99.0	92.8	114
Opportunity Costs	558.3	529.8	506.4	486.3	476.1	511
Total Production Costs	1,553.3	1,550.3	1,388.0	1,335.7	1,234.4	1,412
Profits	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	1,284.7	892.0	547.5	435.5	346.7	701
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	1,139.3	768.9	437.7	336.5	253.8	587
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	581.0	239.1	(68.7)	(149.9)	(222.3)	76
*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	152,703	152,703	152,703	152,703	152,703	152,703
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	498	498	498	498	498	498
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	4.51	3.69	2.56	2.32	2.04	3.02
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	5.26	4.41	3.25	2.92	2.49	3.66
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.75	0.59	0.41	0.36	0.44	0.51
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	4.51	3.70	2.58	2.33	2.05	3.03
Government payments	-	0.12	0.26	0.23	-	0.12
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	5.26	4.41	3.25	2.92	2.49	3.66
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.74
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.50	0.61	0.29	0.36	0.22	0.40
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.43	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.26	0.33
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.12
Vet & medicine	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Unpaid Labour	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.15
Total Variable Costs	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.20
Owned Land	1.14	1.08	1.02	0.99	0.98	1.04
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Own capital	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07
Total Capital Costs	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
COSTS						
Cash Costs	2.09	2.21	1.90	1.85	1.64	1.94
Depreciation Costs	0.36	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.28
Opportunity Costs	1.37	1.30	1.25	1.20	1.17	1.26
Total Production Costs	3.82	3.82	3.42	3.29	3.04	3.48
Profits	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	3.16	2.20	1.35	1.07	0.85	1.73
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	2.81	1.89	1.08	0.83	0.63	1.45
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	1.43	0.59	(0.17)	(0.37)	(0.55)	0.19

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 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

nadol. 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 AgriProfitS and the CDN COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriP rofitS) 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 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

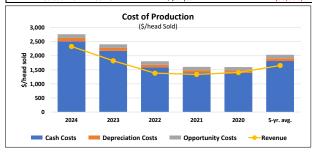
Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (\$/cow wintered) which adjusts the calf price per head for the number of calves sold per 100 cows. When evaluating overall cost structure to identify areas for

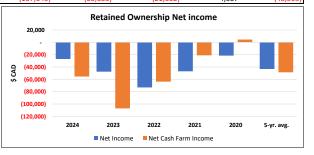
interconvenition's explaisace as writing a person with refer the person of the person





RETAINED OWNERSHIP		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
No. of beef cattle sold per year		305	305	305	305	305	305
Note: breeding stock sales are in the cow-c	calf enterprise						
Placement weight (lbs)	499						
Sale Weight (lbs)	610-652						
Days on Feed	70						
Average Daily Gain (lbs/day)	2.00						
REVENUE (\$/head Sold)		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Market Returns from Retained Ownership		2,331.79	1,823.63	1,382.59	1,337.29	1,406.03	1,656.27
Other Returns (Government payments, by-produ	ucts)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue		2,331.79	1,823.63	1,382.59	1,337.29	1,406.03	1,656.27
Costs (\$/head Sold)		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
VARIABLE COSTS							
Animal purchases		2,256.61	1,853.56	1,289.59	1,165.48	1,185.04	1,550.06
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pest	ticides)	18.79	25.31	6.08	12.69	5.43	13.66
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, o	contractor)	136.08	111.36	95.20	85.66	86.72	103.01
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water		89.21	148.15	148.73	89.53	65.04	108.13
Vet & medicine		13.85	13.85	14.30	13.68	13.10	13.76
Other inputs		38.53	38.68	40.36	36.52	35.81	37.98
Labour							
Paid Labour		9.57	9.67	9.87	9.50	9.73	9.67
Unpaid Labour		73.65	74.44	75.98	73.18	75.04	74.46
Total Variable Costs		2,636.27	2,275.01	1,680.11	1,486.25	1,475.93	1,910.71
CAPITAL COSTS		•	,	•	,	,	•
Insurance, taxes		11.61	11.73	11.98	11.52	11.76	11.72
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation	an)	34.29	33.67	31.49	29.01	28.63	31.42
Land Cost	,	5 1125	33.07	01.15	23.01	20.05	512
Rented Land		3.21	3.03	2.87	2.78	2.75	2.93
Owned Land		17.11	16.18	15.34	14.86	14.69	15.64
Capital Costs		17.11	10.10	15.54	14.00	14.05	15.04
Liabilities		23.43	29.77	31.36	32.59	31.80	29.79
Own capital		39.01	36.46	31.86	29.21	33.33	33.97
Total Capital Costs		128.66	130.85	124.89	119.97	122.97	125.47
·							
TOTAL COSTS Cash Costs		2,513.03	2,173.82	1,589.26	1,404.10	1,390.61	1,814.17
Depreciation Costs		122.14	104.94	92.57	84.88	85.22	97.95
•		122.14					124.07
Opportunity Costs Total Production Costs (excludes own cap	ii+al)	2,764.93	127.09 2,405.86	123.17 1,805.00	117.24 1,606.22	123.07 1,598.90	2,036.18
Total Floudction costs (excludes own cap	ntarj	2,704.33	2,403.80	1,803.00	1,000.22	1,356.50	2,030.18
Profits		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)		(181.24)	(350.20)	(206.67)	(66.80)	15.42	(157.90)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation))	(303.37)	(455.14)	(299.24)	(151.69)	(69.80)	(255.85)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + o	pportunity)	(433.14)	(582.23)	(422.41)	(268.93)	(192.87)	(379.91)
Net Income (\$/head sold)		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Net Income		(88.35)	(155.64)	(239.36)	(153.74)	(70.44)	(141.51)
Net Cash Farm Income		(181.48)	(350.97)	(208.63)	(68.86)	14.78	(159.03)
Labour							
Paid Labour	hours per year	191	193	191	193	205	194
Unpaid Labour	hours per year	1,678	1,696	1,676	1,700	1,808	1,712
Return to labour input	\$/hour	(57.1)	(80)	(55)	(30)	(16)	(48)
Average wages (paid and calculated)	\$/hour	14	14	14	13	13	13
Net Income (annual total)		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	5-yr. avg.
Net Income	\$ per year	(26,947)	(47,469)	(73,005)	(46,890)	(21,483)	(43,159)
Net Cash Farm Income	\$ per year	(55,350)	(107,045)	(63,633)	(21,002)	4,507	(48,505)





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





RETAINED OWNERSHIP	\$/lb LW Sold	\$/hd sold	\$/lb gain
REVENUE	2024	2024	2024
Market Returns from Retained Ownership	3.69	2,331.79	17.46
Other Returns (Government payments, by-products)	-	-	-
Total	3.69	2,331.79	17.46
Costs (\$/lb LW Sold)	2024	2024	2024
VARIABLE COSTS			
Animal purchases	3.57	2,256.61	16.90
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.03	18.79	0.14
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.22	136.08	1.02
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.14	89.21	0.67
Vet & medicine	0.02	13.85	0.10
Other inputs	0.06	38.53	0.29
Labour			
Paid Labour	0.02	9.57	0.07
Unpaid Labour	0.12	73.65	0.55
Total Variable Costs	4.17	2,636.27	19.74
CAPITAL COSTS		,	
Insurance, taxes	0.02	11.61	0.09
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.05	34.29	0.26
Land Cost			
Rented Land	0.01	3.21	0.02
Owned Land	0.03	17.11	0.13
Capital Costs			
Liabilities	0.04	23.43	0.18
Own capital	0.06	39.01	0.29
Total Capital Costs	0.20	128.66	0.96
TOTAL COSTS			
Cash Costs	3.97	2,513.03	18.82
Depreciation Costs	0.19	122.14	0.91
Opportunity Costs	0.21	129.76	0.97
Total Production Costs (excludes own capital)	4.37	2,764.93	20.71
Profits	2024	2024	2024
Margin over operating costs	0.14	0.41	0.00
Short-term profit (cash costs)	(0.29)	(181.24)	(1.36)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(0.48)	(303.37)	(2.27)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(0.68)	(433.14)	(3.24)
Net Income	2024	2024	2024
Net Income	(0.14)	(88.35)	(0.66)
Net Cash Farm Income	(0.29)	(181.48)	(1.36)

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



