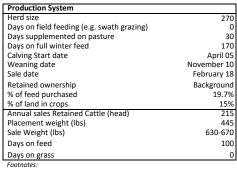
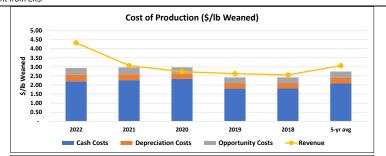


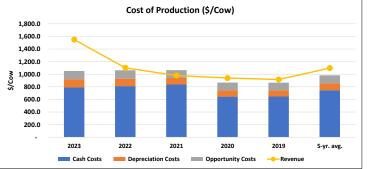
Farm Characteristics	CA-MB-3b
Farm Description	A cow-calf, backgrounding and grain cash crop producing farm selling backgrounders and breeding heifers in one of the warmest, most humid regions for farming on the Canadian prairies.
Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)	Main herd has 190 days of oat pea and corn silage (45 lb), cereal straw (12.5 lb), barley (3 lb) and mineral (75 g). Thin cows get 170 days of silage mix (60 lbs) with straw, barley and mineral, followed by 30 days of good quality alfalfa hay in field at calving (42 lb)
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)	100 days of corn silage (25 lb), barley (4 lb), mineral (50 g) and salt (5 g) followed by 20 days fed hay (18 lb)
Disclaimer:	This benchmark is based on 4 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.

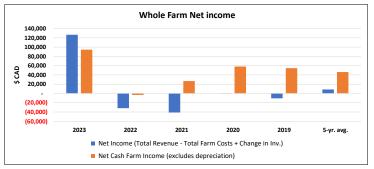
Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	2°C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	485-540 mm
	Lake Manitoba
Ecoregion	Plain
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	60
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	Yes
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	2.1
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	1,107
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	198
Bush and other acres	0

Physical Performance Indicators	
	Simmental, Angus,
Breed	Hereford
Cow:Bull Ratio	27:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	10%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,400
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	10%
Cow Death Loss (%)	1.0%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	8.6%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	94
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	3%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	91
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	504
Weaning Weight (lb)	444
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	479
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	1.92
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	32%









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, etc (excl. Tax)

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 a



Whole Farm Overview Page

Operation Maturity	Medium						
Herd Size	270	Beef Animals	Sold from Retaine	ed Ownership	215		
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours) Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	758 2,276						
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	23.22						
Revenue		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg
Market Revenue	5-yr avg	797,453	584,827	525,846	537,280	523,921	593,866
Cow-Calf	48%	418,293	297,582	240,919	253,475	247,295	291,513
Cash Crops Retained Ownership	0% 50%	1,258 377,902	1,159 286,086	- 284,927	1,178 282,626	925 275,700	904 301,448
Government Payments	1%	377,302	200,000	26,549	202,020	273,700	5,310
Other Farm Revenue +	1%	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,002	6,000	6,000
Total Revenue	100%	803,453	590,827	558,395	543,281	529,921	605,176
Change in Inventory		108,798	38,580	(7,330)	-	(8,462)	26,317
Expenses		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg
Depreciation		76,631	67,140	60,575	58,471	56,616	63,887
Machinery		69,920	60,787	54,635	52,752	50,994	57,818
Buildings		6,711	6,353	5,940	5,719	5,621	6,069
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		87,458	97,900	73,557	70,916	70,099	79,986
Land improvement		8,080	8,048	7,653	7,333	7,365	7,696
Machinery Maintenance		10,533	10,680	10,590	10,250	10,210	10,452
Buildings Maintenance		2,078	2,038	1,863	1,767	1,789	1,907
Contract labour		15,042	15,536	14,750	14,229	13,804	14,672
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		33,974	43,460	21,415	20,595	20,597	28,008
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
Farm insurance		3,573	3,691	3,504	3,380	3,279	3,485
Disability and accident insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm taxes and duties		8,319	8,593	8,158	7,870	7,635	8,115
Advisor costs		529	546	518	500	485	516
Accountant & legal fees		1,586	1,638	1,555	1,500	1,455	1,547
Phone & utilities		1,521	1,463	1,371	1,326	1,316	1,399
Other overhead costs		453	436	408	395	392	417
Wages, rent and interest payments		110,801	94,920	87,618	88,465	89,138	94,188
Paid Labour		22,411	23,148	21,977	21,200	20,567	21,860
Total land rents		15,252	14,715	14,228	13,836	13,698	14,346 57,982
Total Interest on debt		73,138	57,058	51,413	53,429	54,872	37,362
Cow-Calf		64,251	68,327	97,038	49,587	48,666	65,574
Animal purchases		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Purchased feed		40,336	43,447	74,355	29,219	28,215	43,114
Other fixed and var. costs *		13,915	14,880	12,683	10,368	10,451	12,459
Retained Ownership		391,098	274,247	222,043	228,791	219,181	267,072
Animal purchases		378,862	262,353	207,446	218,967	209,791	255,484
Purchased feed		3,190	2,859	6,647	2,091	1,767	3,311
Other fixed and var. costs *		9,046	9,035	7,949	7,733	7,623	8,277
Crop and forage		55,427	<i>58,675</i>	51,327	47,314	48,306	52,210
Seed Fertilizer		14,002 24,541	12,807 27,901	12,122 22,548	11,607 19,663	12,352 20,384	12,578 23,007
Herbicide		2,826	3,514	3,182	3,039	2,903	3,093
Fungicide & Insecticide		,- -	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation		- 11 412	-	-	- 10.706	-	- 44 422
Contract labour Fuel costs (crop & forage)		11,413 369	11,788 473	11,192 230	10,796 222	10,474 222	11,133 303
Other crop and forage		2,277	2,192	2,052	1,986	1,971	2,096
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		785,667	661,209	592,157	543,544	532,005	622,916
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		709,036	594,069	531,582	485,073	475,390	559,030
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including	unpaid labour)	129,474	119,983	113,418	111,314	109,458	116,729
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunit		838,510	714,052	645,000	596,387	584,848	675,759
Profits		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + C	hange in Inv.)	126,584	(31,802)	(41,091)	(263)	(10,546)	8,576
Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)	J,	.,	. ,,	. ,,	58,207	,,	-,

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





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

Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/Cow)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5 yr. avg.
No. of Cows*	270	270	270	270	270	270
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	1,721	1,191	943	996	976	1,165
REVENUE						
Cow Calf	1,549	1,102	979	939	916	1,097
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	146	130	124	128	128	131
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,403	972	768	811	788	948
Government payments	-	-	87.2	-	-	17.4
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	1,549	1,102	979	939	916	1,097
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	300.6	319.3	414.4	236.1	236.2	301
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	193.5	184.7	166.8	163.1	160.5	174
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	62.1	81.0	40.3	39.5	40.1	53
Vet & medicine	20.1	20.7	19.7	19.0	18.4	20
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	38.4	41.5	33.8	25.8	26.7	33
Labour						
Paid Labour	38.1	40.5	37.4	36.6	36.1	38
Unpaid Labour	68.2	72.6	67.0	65.6	64.7	68
Total Variable Costs	758.0	797.5	816.4	622.8	619.9	723
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	35.8	37.1	35.1	33.9	33.0	35
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	14.9	14.7	13.3	12.9	13.0	14
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	54.5	52.5	50.8	49.4	48.9	51
Own Land	64.1	61.1	58.3	56.1	55.3	59
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	124.2	99.9	91.4	92.3	96.4	101
Own capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total Capital Costs	293.5	265.4	248.9	244.7	246.7	260
COSTS						
Cash Costs	789.0	811.5	836.9	644.7	647.0	746
Depreciation Costs	130.1	117.6	103.0	101.0	99.4	110
Opportunity Costs	132.3	133.7	125.3	121.8	120.1	127
Total Production Costs	1,051.5	1,062.8	1,065.3	867.5	866.5	983
Profits	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	760.2	290.6	142.6	294.1	268.9	351
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	630.1	173.0	39.5	193.0	169.4	241
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity) *Model Maintains a stable herd size	497.7	39.3	(85.8)	71.3	49.4	114

*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. Produce rs 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 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 redet. 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 for own 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.

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 (AgriProfit\$) 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 costs 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, 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 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 production should be preferred.

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)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5 yr. avg.
Pounds Weaned	96,621	96,621	96,621	96,621	96,621	96,621
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	444	444	444	444	444	
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	3.87	2.68	2.12	2.24	2.20	2.62
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	4.33	3.08	2.74	2.62	2.56	3.07
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.41	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	3.92	2.72	2.15	2.27	2.20	2.65
Government payments	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.05
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	4.33	3.08	2.74	2.62	2.56	3.07
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.84	0.89	1.16	0.66	0.66	0.84
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.54	0.52	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.49
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.17	0.23	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.15
Vet & medicine	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
Unpaid Labour	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.19
Total Variable Costs	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.0
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Owned Land	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.35	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28
Own capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Capital Costs	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
COSTS						
Cash Costs	2.20	2.27	2.34	1.80	1.81	2.08
Depreciation Costs	0.36	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.31
Opportunity Costs	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.35
Total Production Costs	2.94	2.97	2.98	2.42	2.42	2.75
Profits	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	2.12	0.81	0.40	0.82	0.75	0.98
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	1.76	0.48	0.11	0.54	0.47	0.67
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	1.39	0.11	(0.24)	0.20	0.14	0.32

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 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. Produce rs who want a cash flow analysis typically use a calendar or

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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 feed" 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 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 for own 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

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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 production should be preferred.

Unit Reported

Often cow-calf COP is expressed as dollars per cow wintered (S/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

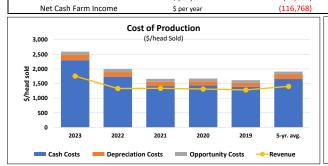
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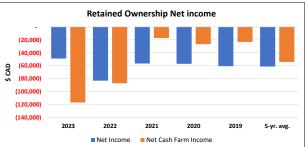
However, a per unit cost provides producers with their break-even cost, allowing them to compare with posted market prices for their calves' average weight category. This break-even price will depend on the percentage of calves weaned that year from the cow herd. The higher percent weaned, the lower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





RETAINED OWNERSHIP		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
No. of beef cattle sold per year		215	215	215	215	215	215
Note: breeding stock sales are in the cow-							
Placement weight (lbs)	445						
Sale Weight (lbs)	630-670						
Days on Feed	100						
Average Daily Gain (lbs/day)	2.18						
REVENUE (\$/head Sold)		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Market Returns from Retained Ownership		1,757.69	1,330.63	1,325.24	1,314.54	1,282.33	1,402.09
Other Returns (Government payments, by-produ	ucts)	-	-	13.98	-	-	2.80
Total Revenue		1,757.69	1,330.63	1,339.23	1,314.54	1,282.33	1,404.88
Costs (\$/head Sold)		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
VARIABLE COSTS							
Animal purchases		1,762.15	1,220.25	964.87	1,018.45	975.77	1,188.30
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pes	ticides)	65.48	67.70	77.55	52.07	51.95	62.95
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, o	contractor)	250.68	222.90	210.31	199.84	191.38	215.02
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water		88.70	108.52	57.08	54.12	53.32	72.35
Vet & medicine		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other inputs		52.22	51.82	46.46	44.97	44.15	47.92
Labour							
Paid Labour		55.61	55.54	54.10	51.30	49.02	53.11
Unpaid Labour		99.64	99.51	96.93	91.91	87.84	95.17
Total Variable Costs		2,374.48	1,826.23	1,507.29	1,512.66	1,453.44	1,734.82
CAPITAL COSTS		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	,	,
Insurance, taxes		10.26	10.29	9.99	9.49	9.09	9.83
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation	nn)	21.81	20.13	19.21	18.11	17.66	19.39
Land Cost	511)	21.01	20.13	15.21	10.11	17.00	15.55
Rented Land		2.55	2.46	2.38	2.31	2.29	2.40
Owned Land		3.01	2.86	2.73	2.63	2.59	2.76
Capital Costs		5.01	2.00	2.73	2.03	2.55	2.70
Liabilities		181.49	136.89	121.77	129.28	130.80	140.04
Own capital		101.43	130.03	121.77	123.20	130.80	140.04
Total Capital Costs		219.12	172.64	156.08	161.83	162.44	174.42
Total Capital Costs		213.12	172.04	130.00	101.03	102.44	174.42
TOTAL COSTS							
Cash Costs		2,300.79	1,735.41	1,414.59	1,438.47	1,390.49	1,655.95
Depreciation Costs		190.16	161.08	149.11	141.48	134.95	155.36
Opportunity Costs		102.65	102.37	99.67	94.54	90.43	97.93
Total Production Costs (excludes own cap	oital)	2,593.60	1,998.87	1,663.37	1,674.49	1,615.87	1,909.24
Profits		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)		(543.11)	(404.78)	(75.37)	(123.93)	(108.16)	(251.07)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation))	(733.26)	(565.86)	(224.48)	(265.41)	(243.11)	(406.43)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + o	pportunity)	(835.91)	(668.23)	(324.15)	(359.95)	(333.55)	(504.36)
Net Income (\$/head sold)		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Net Income		(227.23)	(386.42)	(263.36)	(265.41)	(282.47)	(284.98)
Net Cash Farm Income		(543.11)	(404.78)	(80.16)	(123.93)	(108.16)	(252.03)
Labour							
Paid Labour	hours per year	412	399	409	402	396	404
Unpaid Labour	hours per year	1,228	1,188	1,218	1,198	1,180	1,202
Return to labour input Average wages (paid and calculated)	\$/hour	(89.2) 20	(70) 21	(23) 20	(29) 19	(27) 19	(48) 20
Average wages (paid dilu calculated)	\$/hour	20	21	20	19	13	20
Net Income (annual total)		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Net Income	\$ per year	(48,854)	(83,081)	(56,623)	(57,062)	(60,732)	(61,270)
Net Cash Farm Income	\$ per year	(116,768)	(87,028)	(17,234)	(26,645)	(23,255)	(54,186)
	+ pc. 1ca.	(110), 00)	(0.,020)	(27,20.7	(20,0.0)	(20,200)	(5.,200)





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





RETAINED OWNERSHIP	\$/lb LW Sold	\$/hd sold	\$/lb gain
REVENUE	2023	2023	2023
Market Returns from Retained Ownership	2.69	1,757.69	8.49
Other Returns (Government payments, by-products)	-	· -	-
Total	2.69	1,757.69	8.49
Costs (\$/lb LW Sold)	2023	2023	2023
VARIABLE COSTS			
Animal purchases	2.70	1,762.15	8.52
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.10	65.48	0.32
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.38	250.68	1.21
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.14	88.70	0.43
Vet & medicine	-	-	-
Other inputs	0.08	52.22	0.25
Labour			
Paid Labour	0.09	55.61	0.27
Unpaid Labour	0.15	99.64	0.48
Total Variable Costs	3.64	2,374.48	11.48
CAPITAL COSTS			
Insurance, taxes	0.02	10.26	0.05
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.03	21.81	0.11
Land Cost			
Rented Land	0.00	2.55	0.01
Owned Land	0.00	3.01	0.01
Capital Costs			
Liabilities	0.28	181.49	0.88
Own capital	-	-	-
Total Capital Costs	0.34	219.12	1.06
TOTAL COSTS			
Cash Costs	3.53	2,300.79	11.12
Depreciation Costs	0.29	190.16	0.92
Opportunity Costs	0.16	102.65	0.50
Total Production Costs (excludes own capital)	3.97	2,593.60	12.53
- m			
Profits	2023	2023	2023
Margin over operating costs	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)
Short-term profit (cash costs)	(0.83)	(543.11)	(2.62)
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(1.12)	(733.26)	(3.54)
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(1.28)	(835.91)	(4.04)
Net Income	2023	2023	2023
Net Income	(0.35)	(227.23)	(1.10)
Net Cash Farm Income	(0.83)	(543.11)	(2.62)

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



