

Farm Summary

Farm Characteristics	CA-ON-1						
Farm Description	A cow/calf and preconditioning operation producing cash crops and predominantly homegrown feed around Lake Simcoe-Rideau.						
Winter Feeding Ration	175 days of 20 lb hay, 2	0 lb oatlage,	2 lb corn screenings	and a premix mine	eral pack		
(lbs/cow/day as fed)							
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration	Calves receive 4-5 lb/da	ay 13% high fi	bre pellets for 30 da	ays while still with	cows on pasture. Then	preconditioned for	or 20 days on 10 lb
(lb/head/day as fed)	of hay and 7 lb of preco	ndition pelle	ts.				
Disclaimer:	This benchmark is base	d on 5 farms	of data; outliers we	re excluded as requ	iired.		
Environment				Cost of Produ	ction (\$/lb Weaned)		
Average Annual Temperature	4.9-7.8°C	3.50					
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	759-1087 mm	3.00					
Ecoregion	Lake Simcoe-Rideau	B 2 50					
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	0.60 cows/acre	pa 2.50 rea 2.00 M 1.50 ⊈/ 1.00					
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	Yes	N 100					
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	Yes	e 1.50					
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	2.6	v 1.00					
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	84	0.50					
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	132	-					
Bush and other acres	0		2022	2021 2	2019	2018	5-yr avg
			Cash Costs	Depreciation C	osts Opportunity	Costs Reven	ue
Physical Performance Indicators							
				Cost of Product	ion (\$/Cow Wintere	d)	
Breed	Simmental, Mixed	1,800.	.0				
Cow:Bull Ratio	25:1	1,600.	.0				
Bull Culling Rate (%)	18%	1,400.					
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,400						
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	10%	e 1,200.					
Cow Death Loss (%)	0.5%	9 1,200. 1,000.	.0				
Cow Culling Rate (%)	9.4%	\$ 800.	.0				
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	96	800. ⊃/\$ 600.	0				
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	3%						
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	92	400.	-				
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	679	200.	.0				
Weaning Weight (lb)	597 625	-					
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb) Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.61		2022	2021	2020 2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
			Cash Costs	Depreciation C	osts Opportunity Co	osts Revenue	
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	43%						
Production System	50			Whole Fa	arm Net income		
Herd size	50	140,00	0				
Days on field feeding (e.g. swath grazing)	0		_				
Days supplemented on pasture Days on full winter feed	0 175	120,00			-		
Calving Start date	March 15	100,00	0				
Weaning date	October 20	<u>0</u> 80,00	ю				
Sale date	November 10	5					
Retained ownership	Precondition (60)	v. 60,00					
% of feed purchased	7.7%	40,00	0				
% of land in crops	61%	20,00	ю — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —				
Annual sales Retained Cattle (head)	41	-,					
Placement weight (lbs)	602	-	2022	2021	2020 2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Sale Weight (lbs)	600-670						J-yr. avg.
Days on feed	20		Net	Income (Total Revenu	e - Total Farm Costs + Char	nge in Inv.)	
Days on grass	0		Net	Cash Farm Income (ex	cludes depreciation)		
Enotrates:	0	L					

Footnotes:

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 * Under 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

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



Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview Operation Maturity	Medium						
Operation Maturity Medium Herd Size 50		Beef Animals	Sold from Retaine	d Ownership	41		
Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	281						
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	852						
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr) Revenue	23.84	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. av
Market Revenue	5	195,964	163,290	140.022	144.950	146,968	160.01
Cow-Calf	5-yr avg 20%	69,526	57,528	149,023 56,025	144,850 53,237	55,404	160,01 58,34
Cash Crops	17%	63,002	54,915	41,690	42,473	43,154	49,04
Retained Ownership	18%	63,436	50,847	51,308	49,140	48,410	52,62
Government Payments	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Farm Revenue +	46%	134,742	134,736	134,736	134,737	134,740	134,73
Total Revenue	100%	330,706	298,026	283,758	279,586	281,709	294,75
Change in Inventory Expenses		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. av
Depreciation		19,338	17,878	17,225	16,852	16,279	17,51
Machinery		5,647	5,075	4,900	4,737	4,463	4,96
Buildings		13,692	12,803	12,325	12,116	11,816	12,550
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
-		E0 470	42 052	40 654	41 740	41 130	43 50
Overhead costs		50,179	43,852	40,651	41,719	41,128	43,500
Land improvement Machinery Maintenance		3,394 9,053	3,133 8,844	3,037 8,700	3,051 8,549	3,003 8,197	3,12 8,66
Buildings Maintenance		4,181	3,661	3,500	3,523	3,436	3,66
Contract labour		1,354	1,285	1,240	1,203	1,150	1,24
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		10,474	6,502	4,398	6,137	6,836	6,86
Electricity		1,234	1,003	1,026	1,001	979	1,04
Water		-	-	-	-	-	- 1,04
Farm insurance		9,169	8,705	8,398	8,147	7,791	8,44
Disability and accident insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm taxes and duties		3,712	3,525	3,400	3,299	3,155	3,41
Advisor costs		1,774	1,685	1,625	1,576	1,508	1,63
Accountant & legal fees		2,812	2,669	2,575	2,498	2,389	2,58
Phone & utilities		2,808	2,629	2,544	2,525	2,477	2,59
Other overhead costs		215	210	208	208	207	21
Wages, rent and interest payments		43,194	42,914	43,441	40,746	36,224	41,30
Paid Labour		15,789	14,990	14,460	14,028	13,416	14,53
Total land rents		15,343	13,610	11,987	11,659	11,220	12,76
Total Interest on debt		12,062	14,315	16,994	15,059	11,588	14,00
Cow-Calf		12,720	11,557	10,645	8,941	8,862	10,54
Animal purchases		836	836	836	836	836	83
Purchased feed		6,326	5,876	5,499	4,039	3,919	5,13
Other fixed and var. costs *		5,557	4,844	4,310	4,066	4,107	4,57
Retained Ownership		62,815	52,925	51,530	49,066	51,804	53,62
Animal purchases		59,384	49,930	48,681	46,371	48,994	50,67
Purchased feed		2,303	1,868	1,721	1,568	1,682	1,82
Other fixed and var. costs *		1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,12
Crop and forage		31,651	27,122	24,661	25,393	24,418	26,64
Seed		6,627	6,313	6,103	6,414	5,909	6,27
Fertilizer Herbicide		20,416 2,070	16,499 1,875	14,388 1,791	14,916 1,710	14,524 1,677	16,14 1,82
Fungicide & Insecticide		776	776	776	776	776	77
Irrigation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract labour Fuel costs (crop & forage)		671	637	614	596	570	61
Other crop and forage		1,091	1,022	989	981	963	1,00
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		219,896	196,248	188,153	182,718	178,715	193,14
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciation)		200,558	178,370	170,927	165,866	162,436	175,63
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (including u	npaid labour)	39,653	38,193	37,540	37,167	36,594	37,83
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportunity)	240,211	216,563	208,468	203,033	199,030	213,46
Profits		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. av
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs + Cha	ange in Inv.)	110,810	101,778	95,606	96,868	102,994	101,61
Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)	- ,	130,139	119,654	112,829	113,717	119,266	119,121

+ 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 Wintered)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5 yr. avg.
Cows Wintered *	50	50	50	50	50	50
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	1,428	1,203	1,171	1,114	1,177	1,218
REVENUE	·					
Cow Calf	1,391	1,151	1,121	1,065	1,108	1,167
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	203	152	147	137	128	153
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,188	999	974	927	980	1,013
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	1,391	1,151	1,121	1,065	1,108	1,167
VARIABLE COSTS	·					
Animal purchases	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	17
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	344.9	306.5	282.2	257.7	250.7	288
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	67.5	58.7	58.6	55.2	54.3	59
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	58.3	35.5	27.2	33.5	37.3	38
Vet & medicine	57.3	51.3	46.5	45.7	45.2	49
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	76.8	66.9	61.4	55.1	56.3	63
Labour						
Paid Labour	66.4	57.9	57.1	53.4	52.8	58
Unpaid Labour	246.4	214.8	212.0	198.3	195.9	213
Total Variable Costs	934.3	808.2	761.7	715.8	709.2	786
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	83.4	76.3	74.2	70.8	68.8	75
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	75.1	63.6	62.5	59.6	60.0	64
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	185.3	164.7	144.7	140.7	135.9	154
Own Land	223.0	193.3	164.7	158.9	151.8	178
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	50.7	55.3	67.1	57.3	45.6	55
Own capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total Capital Costs	617.6	553.1	513.2	487.3	462.1	527
COSTS						
Cash Costs	1,001.1	884.1	830.2	781.8	759.5	851
Depreciation Costs	81.3	69.0	68.0	64.2	64.0	69
Opportunity Costs	469.5	408.1	376.6	357.2	347.7	392
Total Production Costs	1,551.9	1,361.3	1,274.9	1,203.2	1,171.2	1,312
Profits	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	389.4	266.4	290.3	283.0	348.6	316
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	308.1	197.4	222.2	218.8	284.5	246
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity) *Model Maintains a stable herd size	(161.4)	(210.7)	(154.4)	(138.4)	(63.2)	(146)

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

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

reduction of carrype or minima and memory and back of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory and the second of carrype or minima and memory second of the second of carrype or minima and the second of the sec 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

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

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 CON COP Network primarily comes from the use of specific (AgriProfitS) versus generic (CDN COP Network) allocation. Where generic allocation results in machinery depreciation used for feed production to show up in the con-calf enterprise as that is where revenue is generated. In contrast, specific allocation removes that costs and since feed is treated at market value, machinery depreciation of 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 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 (\$/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.

Index even a per unit cost provides produces 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.



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Cow-Calf Enterprise (\$/lb Weaned)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5 yr. avg
Pounds Weaned	24,684	24,684	24,684	24,684	24,684	24,684
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	597	597	597	597	597	
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	2.39	2.01	1.96	1.86	1.97	2.04
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	2.82	2.33	2.27	2.16	2.24	2.36
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.41	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.31
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	2.41	2.02	1.97	1.88	1.98	2.05
Government payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	2.82	2.33	2.27	2.16	2.24	2.36
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.70	0.62	0.57	0.52	0.51	0.58
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08
Vet & medicine	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.13
Labour						
Paid Labour	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12
Unpaid Labour	0.50	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.43
Total Variable Costs	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.38	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.31
Owned Land	0.45	0.39	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.36
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.11
Own capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Capital Costs	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
COSTS						
Cash Costs	2.03	1.79	1.68	1.58	1.54	1.72
Depreciation Costs	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14
Opportunity Costs	0.95	0.83	0.76	0.72	0.70	0.79
Total Production Costs	3.14	2.76	2.58	2.44	2.37	2.66
Profits	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Short-term profit (cash costs)	0.79	0.54	0.59	0.57	0.71	0.64
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	0.62	0.40	0.45	0.44	0.58	0.50
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(0.33)	(0.43)	(0.31)	(0.28)	(0.13)	(0.29

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The cost of production is the feed on-farm and the purchased feed costs as used in that year to reflect the experience and situation of production are assumed to be purchased at market value. Feed rations and yields are provided to 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 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 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

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 AgriProfitS

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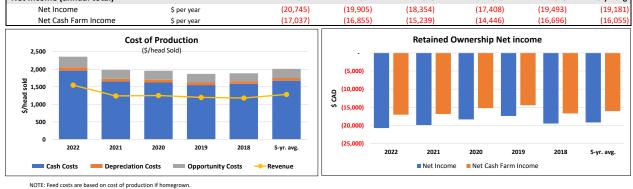
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RETAINED OWNERSHIP	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
No. of beef cattle sold per year	41	41	41	41	41	41
Note: breeding stock sales are in the cow-calf enterprise						
Placement weight (lbs) 60	02					
Sale Weight (lbs) 600-67	70					
Days on Feed	20					
Average Daily Gain (lbs/day) 2.0	00					
REVENUE (\$/head Sold)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Market Returns from Retained Ownership	1,547.23	1,240.17	1,251.40	1,198.53	1,180.74	1,283.61
Other Returns (Government payments, by-products)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	1,547.23	1,240.17	1,251.40	1,198.53	1,180.74	1,283.61
Costs (\$/head Sold)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
VARIABLE COSTS						, ,
Animal purchases	1,448.40	1,217.79	1,187.35	1,131.00	1,194.98	1,235.90
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	122.92	100.84	92.65	90.70	90.43	99.51
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	75.11	63.27	65.45	62.11	57.89	64.77
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	54.77	31.23	23.92	30.60	32.76	34.66
Vet & medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other inputs	63.10	57.43	58.16	56.68	55.08	58.09
Labour						
Paid Labour	73.87	62.38	63.77	60.14	56.23	63.28
Unpaid Labour	274.21	231.55	236.72	223.23	208.74	234.89
Total Variable Costs	2,112.38	1,764.49	1,728.02	1,654.47	1,696.10	1,791.09
CAPITAL COSTS			·			
Insurance, taxes	49.16	42.07	42.78	40.52	37.85	42.48
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	83.62	68.51	69.79	67.04	63.93	70.58
Land Cost						
Rented Land	25.86	22.56	20.24	19.77	18.49	21.39
Owned Land	31.13	26.48	23.03	22.33	20.65	24.73
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	56.43	59.57	74.95	64.56	48.57	60.81
Own capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Costs	246.20	219.19	230.79	214.22	189.49	219.98
TOTAL COSTS						
Cash Costs	1,962.77	1,651.26	1,623.10	1,550.88	1,587.96	1,675.19
Depreciation Costs	90.48	74.40	75.97	72.24	68.23	76.26
Opportunity Costs	305.34	258.03	259.75	245.56	229.39	259.61
Total Production Costs (excludes own capital)	2,358.58	1,983.68	1,958.81	1,868.68	1,885.59	2,011.07
Profits	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Short-term profit (cash costs)	(415.54)	(411.09)	(371.69)	(352.35)	(407.22)	(391.58
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(506.02)	(485.49)	(447.66)	(424.59)	(475.46)	(467.84
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(811.35)	(743.51)	(707.41)	(670.16)	(704.85)	(727.46
Net Income (\$/head sold)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Net Income Net Cash Farm Income	(505.97) (415.54)	(485.48) (411.09)	(447.65) (371.69)	(424.58) (352.35)	(475.43) (407.22)	(467.82 (391.58
	(415.54)	(411.09)	(371.09)	(352.35)	(407.22)	(591.56
Labour	400	402	124	407	124	
Paid Labour hours per year Unpaid Labour hours per year	139 435	123 387	131 410	127 399	124 390	129 404
Return to labour input \$/hour	(33.1)	(36)	(31)	(30)	(35)	(33
Average wages (paid and calculated) \$/hour	25	24	23	22	21	23
Net Income (annual total)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	5-yr. avg
Net Income \$ per year	(20,745)	(19,905)	(18,354)	(17,408)	(19,493)	(19,181
	(17,027)		(15,220)	(14 440)	(10,000)	(10,000





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RETAINED OWNERSHIP	\$/lb LW Sold	\$/hd sold	\$/lb gain
REVENUE	2021	2021	2021
Market Returns from Retained Ownership	2.41	1,547.23	38.68
Other Returns (Government payments, by-products)	-	-	-
Total	2.41	1,547.23	38.68
Costs (\$/Ib LW Sold)	2021	2021	2021
VARIABLE COSTS			
Animal purchases	2.26	1,448.40	36.21
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.19	122.92	3.07
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.12	75.11	1.88
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.09	54.77	1.37
Vet & medicine	-	-	-
Other inputs	0.10	63.10	1.58
Labour			
Paid Labour	0.12	73.87	1.85
Unpaid Labour	0.43	274.21	6.86
Total Variable Costs	3.29	2,112.38	52.81
CAPITAL COSTS			
Insurance, taxes	0.08	49.16	1.23
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.13	83.62	2.09
Land Cost			
Rented Land	0.04	25.86	0.65
Owned Land	0.05	31.13	0.78
Capital Costs			
Liabilities	0.09	56.43	1.41
Own capital	-	-	-
Total Capital Costs	0.38	246.20	6.16
TOTAL COSTS			
Cash Costs	3.06	1,962.77	49.07
Depreciation Costs	0.14	90.48	2.26
Opportunity Costs	0.48	305.34	7.63
Total Production Costs (excludes own capital)	3.67	2,358.58	58.96
Profits	2021	2021	202:
Margin over operating costs	4.56	13.29	0.33
Short-term profit (cash costs)	(0.65)	(415.54)	(10.39
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	(0.79)	(506.02)	(12.65
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	(1.26)	(811.35)	(20.28
Net Income	2021	2021	202
Net Income	(0.79)	(505.97)	(12.65
Net Cash Farm Income	(0.65)	(415.54)	(10.39

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



