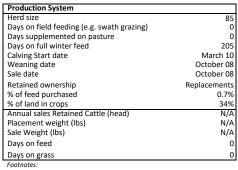
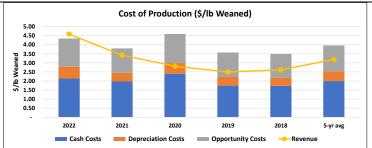


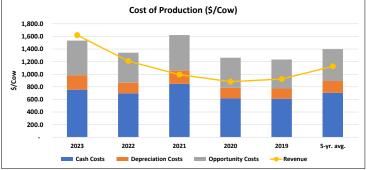
Farm Characteristics	CA-SK-9
Farm Description	A mixed cow-calf and cash crop operation with 85 head of beef cows, utilizing predominantly homegrown feed.
Winter Feeding Ration (lbs/cow/day as fed)	205 days on hay (19 lb), straw (8 lb) and barley grain (6 lb)
Retained Ownership/Replacement Ration (lb/head/day as fed)	Replacement heifers: 205 days on hay (13 lb), straw (6.5 lb) and barley grain (4 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.

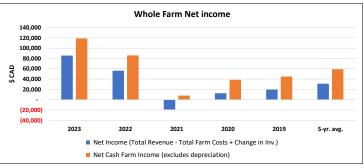
Environment	
Average Annual Temperature	2.5°C
Average Annual Precipitation (mm)	350-400mm
Ecoregion	Mixed Grassland
Stocking Rate (Animal Unit days per acre)	37
Fertilize Hay (yes/no)	No
Fertilize Pasture (yes/no)	No
Typical Hay Yield (tonnes/acre)	1.6
Grassland Acres (owned+rented)	620
Crop Acres (includes hay) (owned+rented)	316
Bush and other acres	0

Physical Performance Indicators	
Breed	Angus, Simmental
Cow:Bull Ratio	25:1
Bull Culling Rate (%)	20%
Mature Cow Weight (lb)	1,450
Heifer Retention for a steady herd (%)	15%
Cow Death Loss (%)	1.6%
Cow Culling Rate (%)	14.3%
Calves alive after 24hr/100 Cows exposed	90
Calf Death Loss (%) 24 hr to weaning	1%
Calves weaned per 100 cows exposed	87
Total Liveweight Sold per Cow (lb)	576
Weaning Weight (lb)	495
205 day adjusted Weaning Weight (lb)	518
Average Daily Gain pre-weaning (lb)	2.11
Weaning Weight as % of Cow Weight	34%









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 * lana-term a



Whole Farm Overview Page

Overview							
Operation Maturity	Medium	Poof Animals	Sold from Retaine	od Ownorchin	N/A		
Herd Size 85 Paid Labour (livestock only) (hours) -		beel Allillais	Solu Irom Ketame	ed Ownership	N/A		
Unpaid Labour (livestock only) (hours)	1,237						
Average wages - paid and unpaid (\$/hr)	25.49						
Revenue		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg
Market Revenue	5-yr avg	234,286	194,756	115,816	136,032	143,384	164,855
Cow-Calf Cash Crops	55% 43%	137,733 96,554	94,313 100,443	75,959 39,857	74,972 61,059	78,485 64,899	92,292 72,562
Retained Ownership	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Payments	2%	-	8,500	8,500	-	-	3,400
Other Farm Revenue +	0%	29	6	-	0	2	7
Total Revenue	100%	234,315	203,261	124,316	136,032	143,386	168,262
Change in Inventory		2023		- 2024	2020	2019	- F
Expenses			2022	2021			5-yr. avg
Depreciation Machinery		33,200 23,751	29,594 20,648	26,923 18,558	25,971 17,919	25,237 17,322	28,185 19,640
Buildings		9,449	8,945	8,365	8,052	7,915	8,545
Quota econ. Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead costs		45,565	45,483	39,742	35,471	37,638	40,780
Land improvement		2,140	2,093	2,000	1,887	1,935	2,011
Machinery Maintenance		12,552	12,600	12,552	11,529	11,986	12,244
Buildings Maintenance		2,034	1,944	1,785	1,728	1,749	1,848
Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel, Gasoline, Natural Gas		7,414	9,208	6,431	4,618	6,676	6,870
Electricity		6,958	4,812	2,919	2,148	2,101	3,788
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm insurance		7,274	7,513	7,133	6,881	6,676	7,096
Disability and accident insurance		- 2.705	-	-	-	-	-
Farm taxes and duties Advisor costs		3,705	3,827	3,633	3,505	3,400	3,614
Accountant & legal fees		1,823	1,883	1,788	1,725	1,673	1,779
Phone & utilities		1,664	1,602	1,500	1,451	1,441	1,532
Other overhead costs		-	-	-	-	-,	-
Wages, rent and interest payments		18,573	19,633	19,631	18,577	16,957	18,674
Paid Labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total land rents		7,978	7,213	6,608	6,314	6,111	6,845
Total Interest on debt		10,595	12,419	13,023	12,262	10,847	11,829
Cow-Calf		16,783	16,119	24,786	13,856	13,161	16,941
Animal purchases		6,333	6,333	6,333	6,333	6,333	6,333
Purchased feed		5,651	5,065	14,314	3,684	3,130	6,369
Other fixed and var. costs *		4,798	4,720	4,139	3,839	3,698	4,239
Retained Ownership		-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased feed		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed and var. costs *		-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop and forage		34,512	36,149	32,331	29,650	30,878	32,704
Seed Fertilizer		11,285 20,230	9,824 22,597	10,121 18,834	9,613 16,813	10,482 17,317	10,265 19,158
Herbicide		2,998	3,728	3,376	3,224	3,079	3,281
Fungicide & Insecticide		-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation Contract labour		-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel costs (crop & forage)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crop and forage		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Farm Costs (excludes unpaid labour)		148,631	146,977	143,413	123,525	123,872	137,284
Cash Costs (Total Farm Costs - Depreciatio	•	115,432	117,384	116,490	97,554	98,635	109,099
Depreciation & Opportunity Costs (includi		64,737	61,131	58,460	57,509	56,775	59,722
Total Economic Costs (cash, depr, opportu	inity)	180,169	178,515	174,950	155,063	155,409	168,821
Profits		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg
Net Income (Total Revenue - Total Farm Costs -	+ Change in Inv.)	85,684	56,284	(19,097)	12,507	19,515	30,978
Net Cash Farm Income (excludes depreciation)		118,855	85,872	7,826	38,478	44,750	59,156

⁺ 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*	85	85	85	85	85	85
Average male and female calf price (\$/head)	1,808	1,221	978	968	1,002	1,195
REVENUE						
Cow Calf	1,620	1,210	994	882	923	1,126
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	310	223	183	179	197	219
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	1,310	887	711	703	726	867
Government payments	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	40.0
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	1,620	1,210	994	882	923	1,126
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	75
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	157.6	156.2	254.5	122.5	118.3	162
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	251.1	189.4	240.0	190.9	188.7	212
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	112.2	90.7	78.6	48.5	61.1	78
Vet & medicine	34.9	36.0	34.2	33.0	32.0	34
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	32.9	28.5	33.4	28.1	27.0	30
Labour						
Paid Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Labour	385.8	328.3	422.1	342.2	329.7	362
Total Variable Costs	1,049.0	903.7	1,137.4	839.8	831.3	952
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	87.6	81.3	91.6	79.9	77.2	84
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	79.4	62.0	78.3	63.4	62.2	69
Land Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Rented Land	80.3	72.6	66.5	63.5	61.5	69
Own Land	139.9	127.0	116.8	111.8	108.4	121
Capital Costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities	73.3	73.9	104.1	79.5	69.8	80
Own capital	24.4	21.2	26.9	24.1	22.6	24
Total Capital Costs	484.8	438.0	484.2	422.2	401.8	446
COSTS						
Cash Costs	754.1	696.6	848.1	615.6	609.9	705
Depreciation Costs	229.6	168.6	207.7	168.4	162.5	187
Opportunity Costs	550.1	476.5	565.8	478.1	460.7	506
Total Production Costs	1,533.8	1,341.7	1,621.6	1,262.0	1,233.1	1,398
Profits	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	866.3	512.9	145.6	266.5	313.5	421
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	636.7	344.3	(62.2)	98.1	151.0	234
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	86.6	(132.2)	(628.0)	(380.0)	(309.8)	(273)
*Model Maintains a stable herd size						

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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	29,989	29,989	29,989	29,989	29,989	29,989
Average male and female weaning weight (lbs)	495	495	495	495	495	
Average male and female calf price at weaning (\$/lb)	3.65	2.47	1.97	1.96	2.02	2.41
REVENUE						
Cow Calf Operation	4.59	3.43	2.82	2.50	2.62	3.19
Cull animals and slaughter receipts	0.88	0.63	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.62
Breeding livestock receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf Sales and transfer to retained ownership enterprise	3.71	2.51	2.01	1.99	2.06	2.46
Government payments	-	0.28	0.28	-	-	0.11
Other returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cow-Calf Revenue	4.59	3.43	2.82	2.50	2.62	3.19
VARIABLE COSTS						
Animal purchases	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Feed (purchase feed, fertiliser, seed, pesticides)	0.45	0.44	0.72	0.35	0.34	0.46
Machinery (maintenance, depreciation, contractor)	0.71	0.54	0.68	0.54	0.53	0.60
Fuel, energy, lubricants, water	0.32	0.26	0.22	0.14	0.17	0.22
Vet & medicine	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
Other inputs cow calf enterprise	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Labour						
Paid Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Labour	1.09	0.93	1.20	0.97	0.93	1.03
Total Variable Costs	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.7
CAPITAL COSTS						
Insurance, taxes	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.24
Buildings (maintenance, depreciation)	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.20
Land Cost						
Rented Land	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.20
Owned Land	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.34
Capital Costs						
Liabilities	0.21	0.21	0.30	0.23	0.20	0.23
Own capital	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
Total Capital Costs	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3
COSTS						
Cash Costs	2.14	1.97	2.40	1.74	1.73	2.00
Depreciation Costs	0.65	0.48	0.59	0.48	0.46	0.53
Opportunity Costs	1.56	1.35	1.60	1.36	1.31	1.43
Total Production Costs	4.35	3.80	4.60	3.58	3.50	3.96
Profits	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	5-yr. avg.
Short-term profit (cash costs)	2.46	1.45	0.41	0.76	0.89	1.19
Medium-term profit (cash + depreciation)	1.80	0.98	(0.18)	0.28	0.43	0.66
Long-term profit (cash + depreciation + opportunity)	0.25	(0.37)	(1.78)	(1.08)	(0.88)	(0.77)

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

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Unit Reported

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