

Tocal Virtual Farm

Measuring agricultural performance and finance



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Lead Author: Meg Dunford (Project Officer School programs, NSW DPIRD).

Editors, Advisors and Co-authors:

Michelle Fifield (Education Officer Schools, NSW DPIRD) and

Jo Hathway (Project Officer School programs, NSW DPIRD).

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Measuring agricultural performance and finance

An understanding of managing agricultural finance is integral to farm management and a requirement of the NSW Agriculture syllabus. The following resource provides engaging authentic learning activities to develop and challenge student understanding of the concepts. This resource addresses the NSW Agriculture Syllabus Stage 6 Farm Case study outcomes, with cross curricular connections.

Outcomes

- P1.1 describes the complex, dynamic and interactive nature of agricultural production systems
- P1.2 describes the factors that influence agricultural systems

There are many features to a farm business that producers need to manage, including financial, physical, environmental, animal welfare, risk management, workplace health and safety and marketing. Agricultural productivity is essentially measured as the ratio of agricultural outputs to agricultural inputs.

Integral to effective farm business monitoring is identifying appropriate farm performance indicators to record and monitor. Selection of performance indicators is dependent on the farm business plan and information should be drawn from performance in production, marketing, finance, people and resources.

Production performance indicators are specific to the particular enterprise. In livestock enterprises these include yield measurements such as: calving or lambing percentage, weight gain for age, live weight, milk production/cow, milk composition, kg fleece, mortality%, no eggs. In plant production enterprises production indicators include: yield kg/Ha, yield kg/mega Litre water and other yield and quality measurements.

Marketing performance indicators are again chosen dependent on farm enterprises. Examples could include quality aspects such as micron, genetics, fat (mm), fleece tenderness, absence of weeds and contaminants, moisture content, Protein %, customer satisfaction, minimisation of costs associated with transport, storage and selling.

In finance performance standard measures of whole farm performance include:

- Partial budgets,
- Whole farm budgets,
- Development budgets,
- Cash flow budgets,
- Profit and loss statement: includes all income earned from farm operations

and all costs. It is different to the cash flow budget because it includes depreciation and accrued value of inventory. However unlike a cash flow budget it does not include personal and off farm income, personal expenses, income tax and capital sales and purchases.

- Net worth or equity %: Equity% is equity or net worth expressed as a percentage of total assets. It equals all assets minus liabilities. It is a good financial indicator for the risk of a property. This calculation is shown in the figure below. It is calculated as equity or net worth divided by total assets, multiplied by 100.

$$\frac{\text{Equity or Net worth}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100$$

The benchmark is greater than 70%

- Return to capital (%): measures the financial return (profit) achieved relative to how efficiently the farm resources (assets) are allocated and used. Return to capital excludes personal factors such as taxation living expenses etc. To calculate the return to capital, find the operating profit by subtracting operator labour or management from profit. Divide the operating profit by total assets and multiple that figure by 100. This calculation is shown in the figure below.

$$\text{Operating profit} = \text{Profit} - \text{Cost of operators labour or management}$$

$$\text{Percentage Return to capital} = \frac{\text{Operating Profit}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100$$

A weak return to capital is below 2%, average is 2-6% and strong is greater than 6%.

- Gross margins: (enterprise budgets) are used to measure and compare performance of individual enterprises, not whole farm performance.

Activities

Follow this link to the DPI link “[About gross margin budgets](#)’ to learn more and complete the following:

Define partial budget.

.....

.....

.....

Define whole farm budget.

Define development budget.

Define cash flow budget.

Contrast differences between cash flow budgets and profit and loss statements.

Which financial measurement is a good financial indicator of the risk level of a property and identify the benchmark.

Financial information for a farm is shown.

Land Value	\$1 500 000
Livestock and machinery	\$1 500 000
Living Expenses	\$300 000
Annual Farm Income	\$500 000
Annual Farm costs	\$260 000

What is the return to capital% for this farm?

.....

Rate the farms return to capital using the benchmark.

.....

.....

Write the equation to determine a gross margin.

.....

Define variable costs.

.....

.....

Does a gross margin reflect profit? Explain.

.....

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List the various units of measurement to determine gross margins to eg/Ha

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.....

Describe what a gross margin enables a producer to compare?

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.....

What are the limitations of a gross margin?

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.....

.....

Variable costs are specific to an enterprise. Fixed or overhead costs affect the whole farm and are not dependent on the enterprise type. From the following list:

- Cross out the fixed costs
- Highlight the variable costs for a beef production enterprise.
- Underline the variable costs not specific to beef

Vet costs for heifer AI program	Electricity
NLIS tags	Depreciation on machinery and structures
Telephone	Contract harvesting
Hay for cattle	Molasses licks for calving cows
Replacement heifers	Stationery
Wheat cartage grading and packing	Cartage for heifers
Labour	Crop insurance
Copper capsules for weaner cattle	Bovine 5-in-1 Vaccination
Replacement bulls	Herbicides
Magnesium blocks for lambing ewes	Insurance
Fuel	Workers Compensation
Livestock pellets	Replacement ewes
Rates	

The table below lists example costs for a gross margin for the **Total dairy production enterprise** is shown.

Identify variable costs relevant for the gross margin.

Calculate the total variable costs

Identify Variable Costs	Value
AI semen	\$12000
Day old chicks	\$5000
Cattle Sales	\$76,520
Supplementary feed- dairy grain \$300/t @ 100t	\$30,000
Supplementary feed- dairy hay \$200/t @ 100t	\$20,000
Freight for feed \$50/t @ 200	\$10,000
Freight for milk	\$18,000
Tractor and vehicle maintenance	\$8,000
Electricity/quarter	\$22,000
Dairy pasture costs	\$110,000
Total Variable Costs	

Complete the following Beef Cattle Gross Margin (Adapted from NSW DPI, 2017)

BEEF CATTLE GROSS MARGIN BUDGET			
Enterprise: Feeder steers			
Enterprise Unit: 100 cows			
Pasture: Native pasture			
INCOME:			
	Description	\$/Head	Total
	38 steers 18 months @	\$1,518	\$57,684
	4 steers 20 months @	\$1,518	
	22 heifers 9 months @	\$756	
	1 CFA Bull @	\$1,665	
	7 CFA cows @	\$1,163	
	11 Other culls @	\$1,163	
		(A) Total Income:	
VARIABLE COSTS:			
	Replacements 1 Bull @	\$7,000 /hd	\$7,000
Livestock and vet costs:			
	Pestigard (pestivirus vaccinations) @164 head	\$4.50/dose (2x)	
	Leptospirosis vaccinations (7 in 1 instead of 5 in 1) @180 head	\$2.00/dose (1x)	\$360
	Piliguard (pinkeye vaccinations (excluding early weaned calves) 130	\$4.60/dose (1x)	
	Fertility tests for bulls	\$250/2 bulls	\$500
	Ear tags @ 40	\$2.00/head	
	Fodder crops / hay / grain / silage	\$0	

Drought feeding costs.	\$0		
Pasture maintenance 424 Ha native pasture	\$0		
Livestock selling cost (see selling cost note below**)	\$6,742		\$6,742
		(B) Total Variable Costs:	
		(C) Gross Margin (A-B)	
		Gross Margin/COW	
		GROSS MARGIN/DSE*	
		GROSS MARGIN/HA	
Additional Information			
**(Commission 4%, yard dues \$3.00/hd, MLA levy \$5/hd, average freight cost to saleyards \$15.00/hd; NLIS tags @ \$3.60 for all sale cattle)			
DSE rating per cow, around 14.8. (DSE calculated with C/DSE/ # Cows) This is an average figure and will vary during the year.			
Gross margin per DSE is a comparison of the best returns that can be achieved per unit of energy requirement and so allows comparison with other animal enterprises.			

Complete the following Wheat Gross Margin (Adapted from Farm Gross Margin and Enterprise Planning Guide 2017)

WHEAT GROSS MARGIN BUDGET			
Enterprise: Wheat			
Enterprise Unit: 500 acres			
Grade/ Variety : APW Medium/ Sunstate			
INCOME:			
	Description	\$/Ha	Total
	2.7 tonnes/Ha	\$225	
		(A) Total Income:	
VARIABLE COSTS:			
	Seed	Rate (kg/ha)	
	Seed (\$0.22/kg) @	80	
	Seed Treatment(1) (\$0.04 /kg) @	80	
Levies			
	GRDC Levies 1.0% Gross or Total Income (A)		
Fertiliser (Bulk)			
	18:20:0 \$550 /tonne @	60	
	Urea \$440 /tonne @	80	
Chemicals-Herbicides			
	Glyphosate 540 \$6.00 /litre @	1.2	
	Topik (3) \$37.70 /litre @	0.085	
	Affinity® \$125.00 /litre @	0.1	
	MCPA Amine (750g/L) 8.95 /litre @	0.33	
Operations			
	Fuel & Oil	\$12.13	

Repairs & Maintenance	\$17.60		
Freight			
Grain (t) @\$20/t	2.7t		
Fertiliser (t) @\$20/t	1.6t		
Contract Work			
Aerial spraying @ \$14.00/Ha			
Urea spreading @ \$8.50/Ha			
		(B) Total Variable Costs:	
		(C) Gross Margin (A-B)	
		Gross Margin/Ha	
Additional Information			
1HA = 2.47 acre			

References and Further Reading

About gross margin budgets

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Tocal Virtual Farm

<https://www.tocal.nsw.edu.au/farm-and-facilities/tocal-farms/tocal-virtual-farm-navigation>.