

Farm Financial Performance Considerations for Expanding the Grain Farm

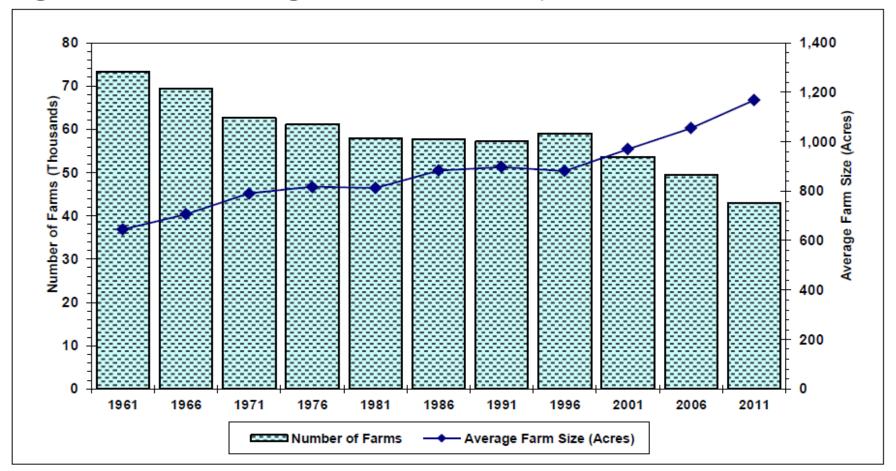






Alberta farm size is increasing at an increasing rate (census data)

Fig. 36 Number and Average Size of Alberta Farms, 1961-2011



Common Reasons for Expansion

- 1. Bring in a new partner or family member
 - Part of a succession strategy
 - Quit off-farm job
- 2. Increase efficiency
 - Capitalize on new technology
 - Ability to bring specialized labour and experts
- 3. Increase income
 - Make up for years of marginal income
 - Keep up with the Jones's
- 4. Better Marketing and Risk Management Choices

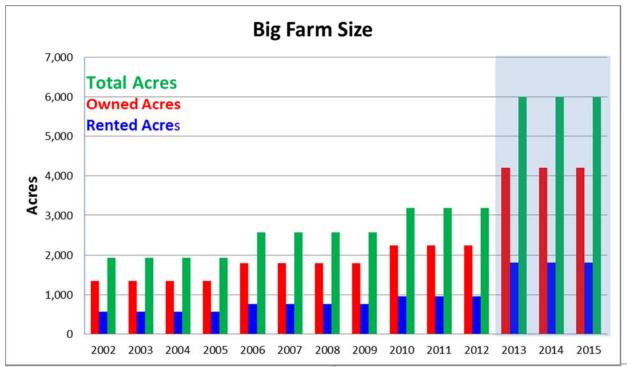
Alternatives to Expansion

1. Intensification

- higher value outputs (seed, specialties)
- Intensive management in all aspects of business
 - Farming Smarter Trading better

2. Diversification

- New or expanded alternative enterprises
 - Use the same farm footprint
- 3. Whatever it takes to attract the next generation
 - Creative solutions

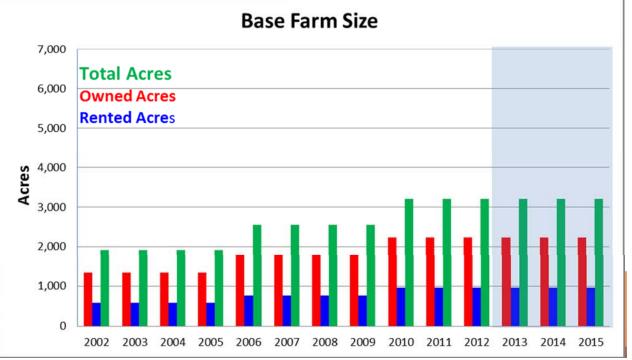


Big Farm Example

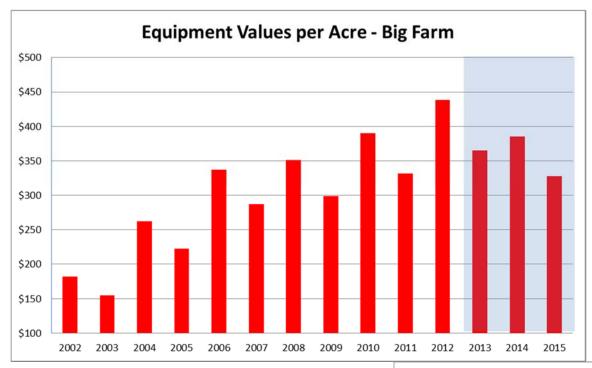
- Starts at 2000 acres
- Moderate growth
- Rapid growth after 2012
- Ends with 6000 acres

Base Farm Example

- Starts at 2000 acres
- Moderate growth
- No growth after 2012
- Stays at 3200 acres



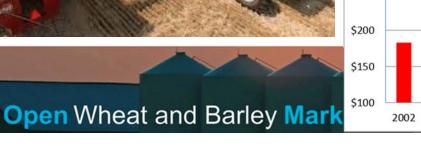
Open Wheat and Barley

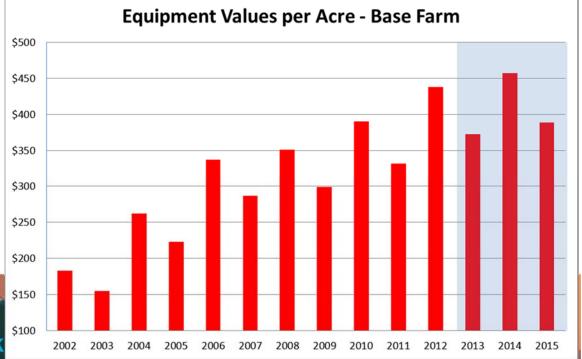


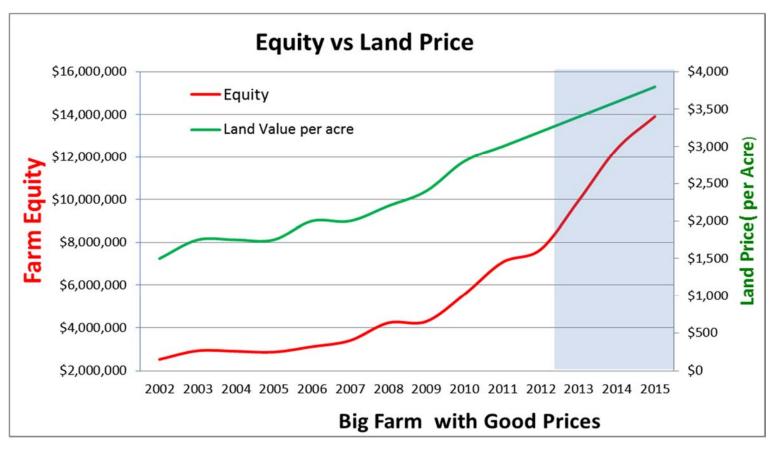
Equipment Comparison

- Both farms make updates
- Big farm spreads investment over more acres





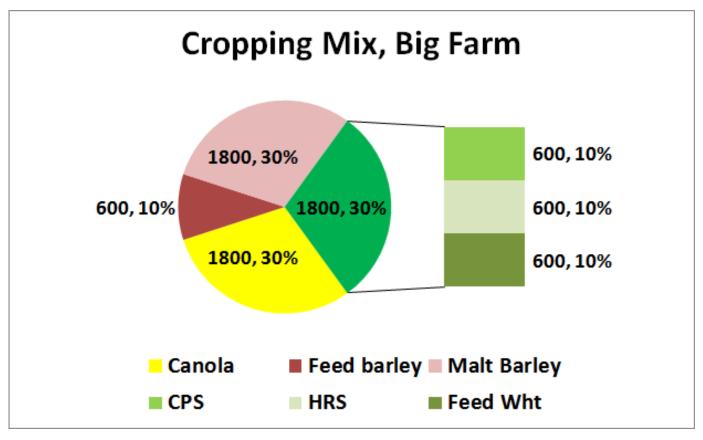




How did the farms expand?

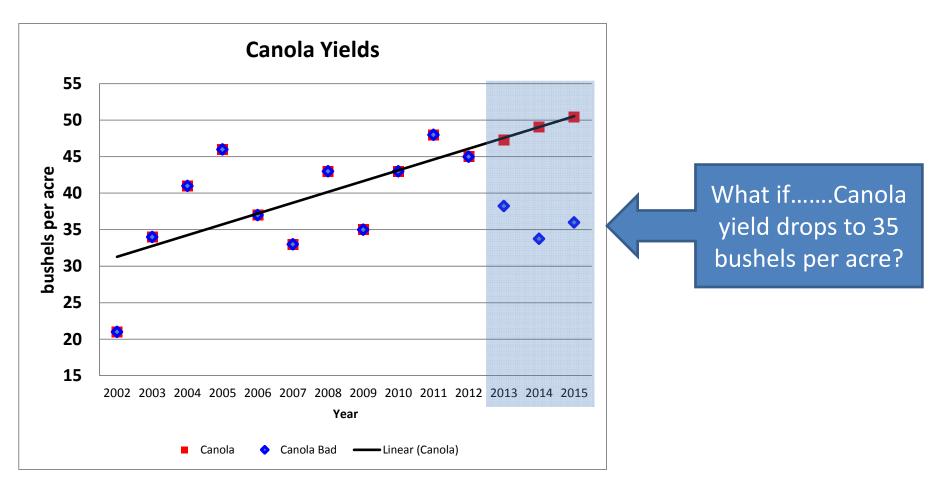
- Purchased land with 25% down and 25 year mortgages
- Purchased equipment on 5 year term loans
- Effective interest rates of 4-5%
- Land values increase to \$3800 per acre with good prices and yields





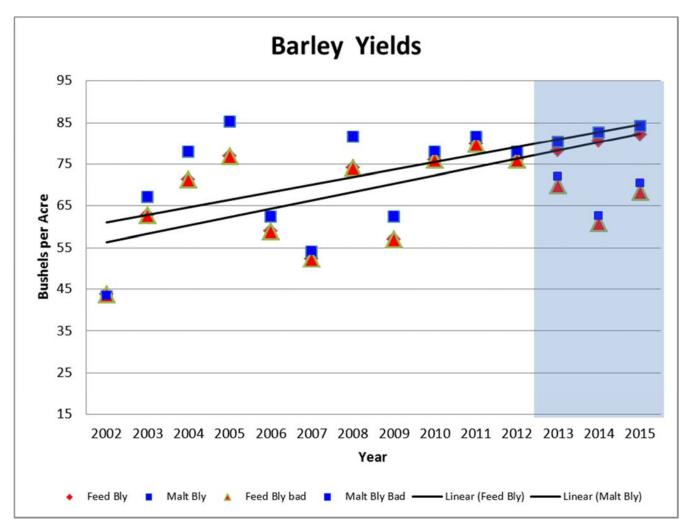
- > 40% barley, 30% canola, 30% wheat
 - All malt barley goes as malt
- > 2/3 of wheat acres to Hard Red Spring, 1/3 Canada Prairie Spring;
 - 1/3 of all wheat goes as feed
- Canola all grades #1

Yield Assumptions



Canola Yield Assumptions:

- Scenario 1 Yields for next 3 years continue at trend levels
- Scenario 2 Sub-par yields (but not bad enough to trigger insurance)
 - Crop insurance is used to protect from disaster yields

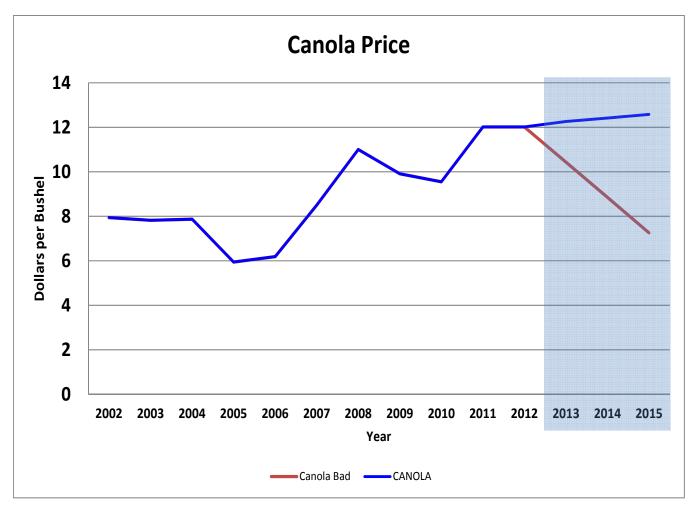




Barley Yield Assumptions:

- Important because 40% of farm is planted to barley
- No big difference in malt and feed barley yields

Price Assumptions



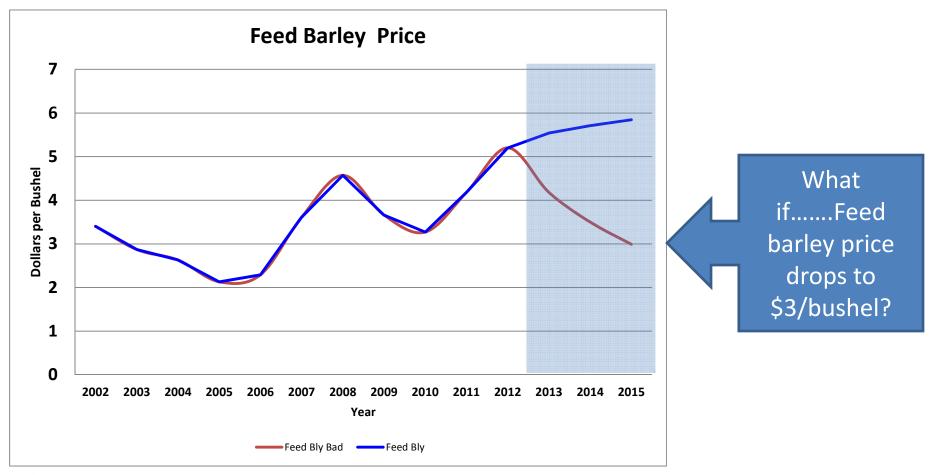


What is your opinion?

- 3 years out?
- 5 years out?

Sensitivity Analysis with two different price scenarios for all crops

- A base scenario of grain prices at or above current levels
- Approximate 30% price slide sustained over the course of 3 years

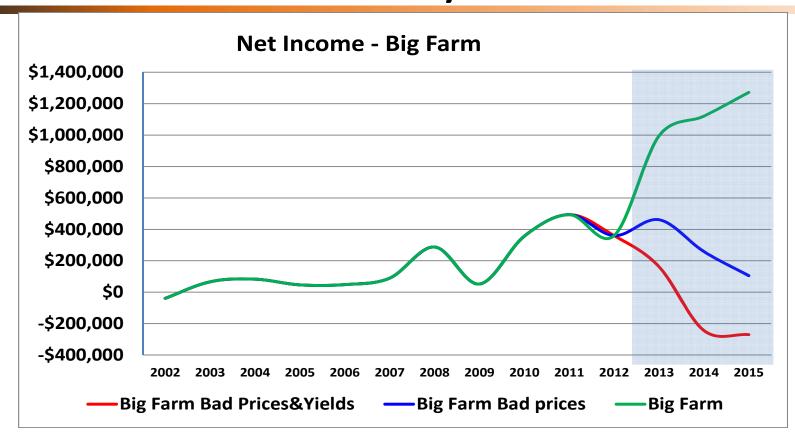


Stress Test:

- In low price scenario, all crops decline about the same percentage
- Price declines intensify by 2015 as global stocks rebuild
- A severe but not unprecedented price reduction

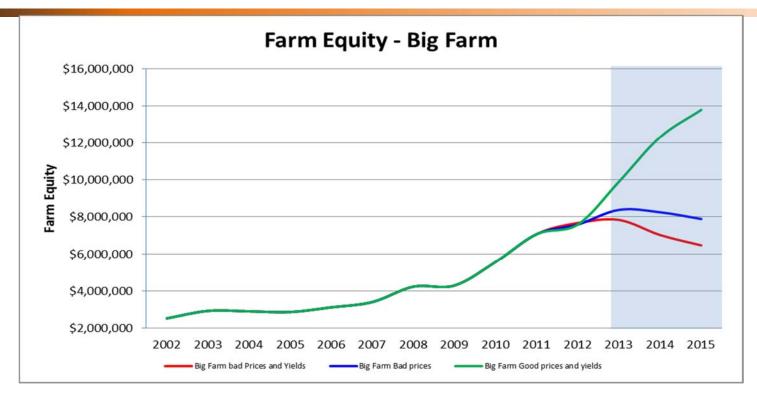
Expanding Farm (Big Farm) Financial Results

Results: Profitability



- Net Income: could be very good, could be pretty bad
- Combination of low yield and prices would be dangerous

Results: Wealth



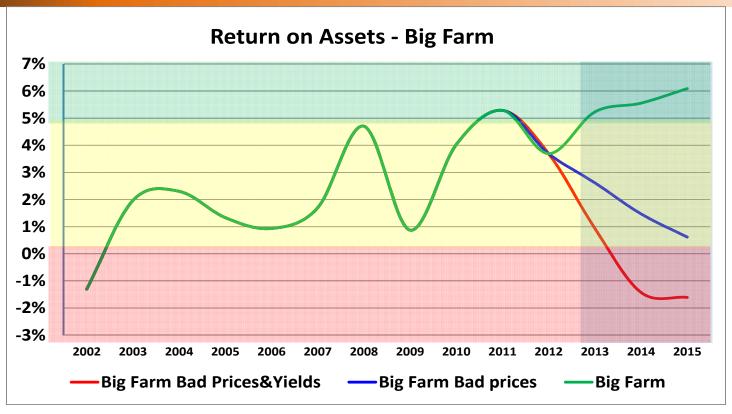
- Equity will nearly double at current or higher prices
- Most equity can be maintained in bad scenarios



Expanding Farm Analysis

A few ratios and Dr. Kohl's benchmarks

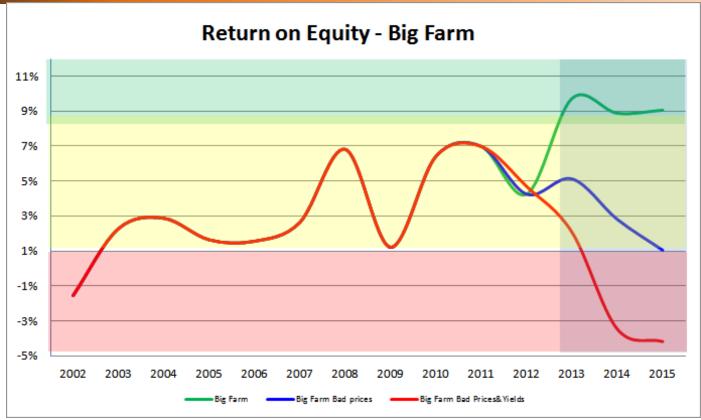
Analysis: Profitability



- At current prices ROA improves with expansion into "green zone"
- In low price and yield scenario ROA drops into "red zone"



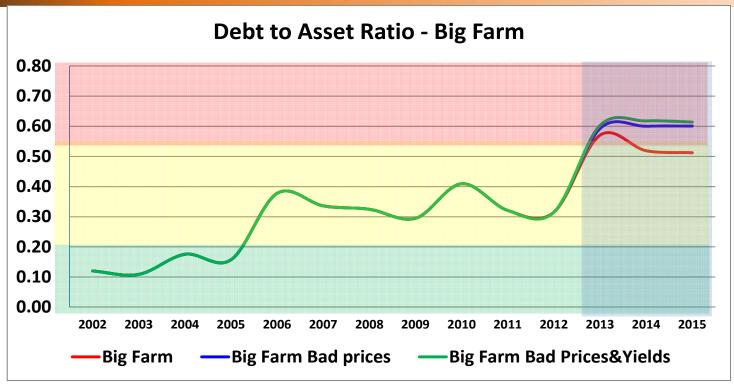
Analysis: Profitability



- Through leverage, return on equity has potential to reach 10%
- Or could drop to negative on low price/low yield scenario!



Analysis: Solvency

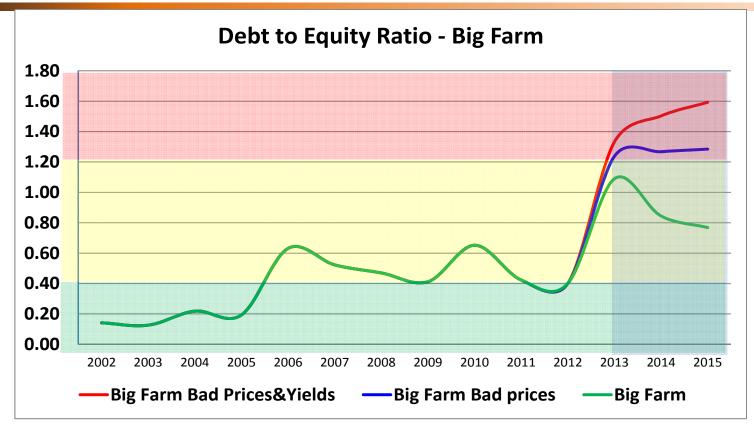


- Debt to asset ratio climbs over .50, to .60 on low price scenario
- This is considered a red light (>.5)
- Even good prices challenge this ratio

Debt to Asset Ratio = Total farm Liabilities

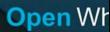
Total Farm Assets

Analysis: Solvency

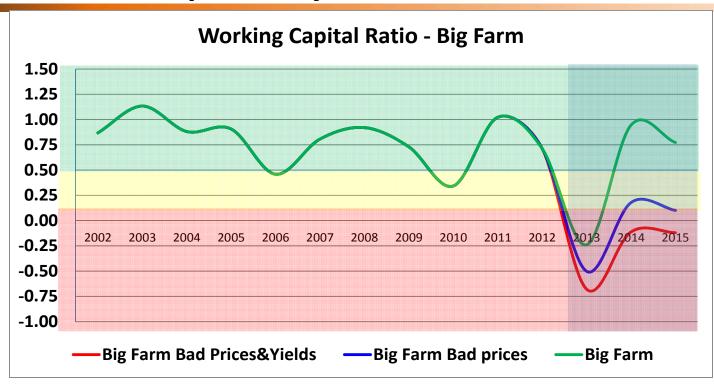


 The goal should be to keep ratios in the amber zone and trending towards the green zone during expansion

Debt to Equity Ratio= <u>Total Farm Liabilities</u>
Total Farm Equity



Results: Liquidity



- Goes negative, even with high prices indicates need for debt restructuring
- Price risk management in Year 1 of expansion is vital

Working Capital Ratio = Working Capital

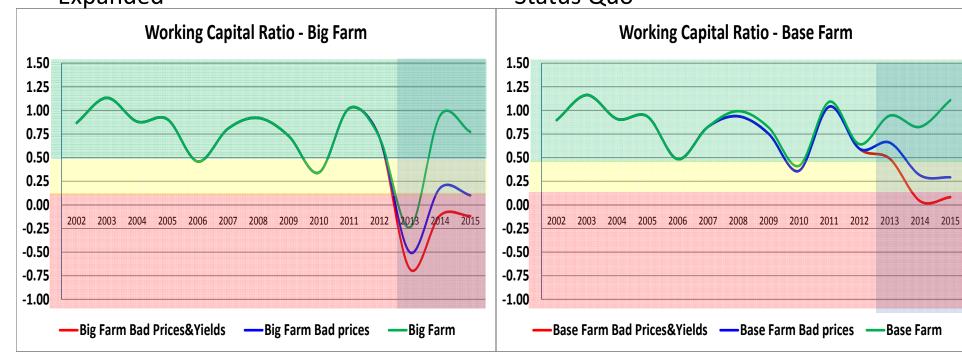
(California rule) Total Farm Expenses

WORKING CAPITAL = CURRENT ASSETS - CURRENT LIABILITIES

Comparing the Two Farms (the final set of charts)

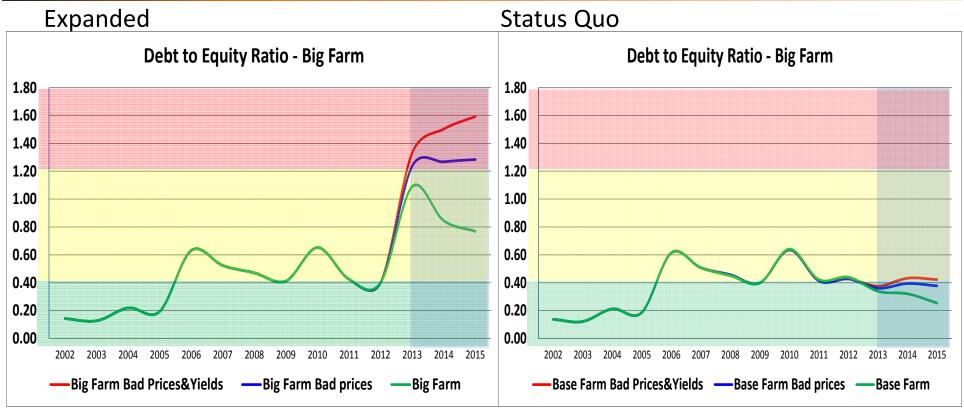
Comparisons: Liquidity

Expanded Status Quo



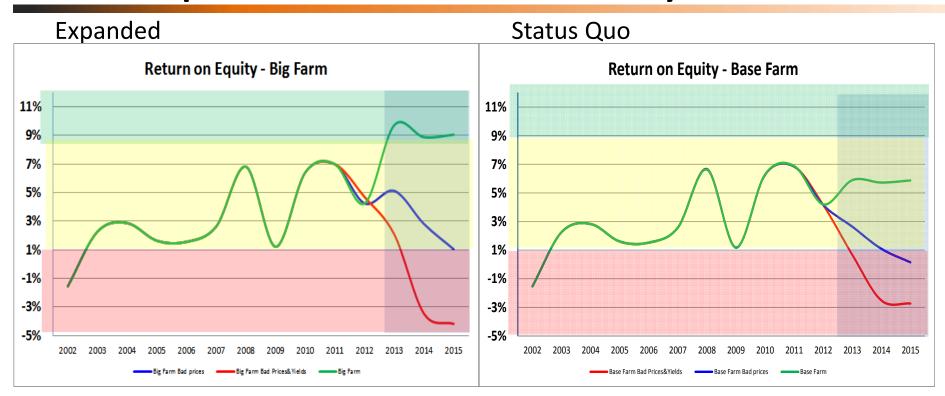
- Expansion challenges working capital
- Risk management is very important to protecting from a sharp drop into low price scenario

Comparisons: Solvency



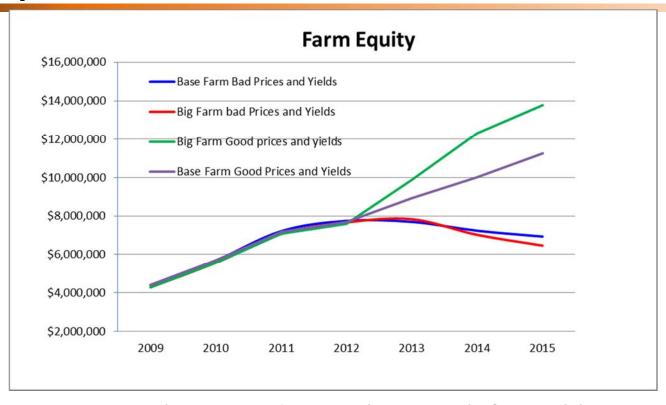
- Large differences in debt to equity ratio
- The big farm is more sensitive to availability and cost of financing

Comparisons: Profitability



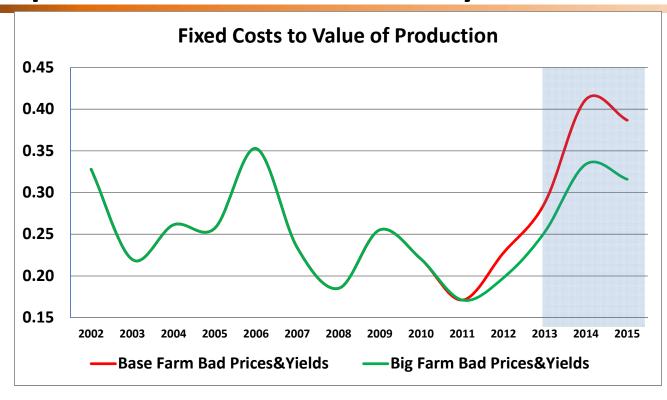
- Return on equity will change with expansion due to leverage
- Even without expansion, low price/low yield scenarios are challenging

Comparisons: Wealth



- Way more equity by expanding, at least with favorable prices
- Even with bad prices equity stays above the status quo scenario
- Why is this possible?

Comparisons: Efficiency



- Spread fixed cost over more acres is a key benefit
- Helps explain why net income drops were not allot different
 So where's the risk to expansion?



The danger is in what we can't see

Key Messages

- Expansion carries big potential rewards.....and risks
 - Farms are generally in good shape to sustain a downturn
- Efficiency gains are critical to buffer return risk
 - Efficient use of equipment labour and capital
- Working capital and Cash Flow are key
 - Must keep the bills paid during expansion phase
- Must monitor Profitability and Solvency
 - o regardless of whether or not expansion is in your plans
- Effective marketing, risk management and strategic planning is critical!



Thank You

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