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Maximising profitability in mixed farming systems

Jim Cuming



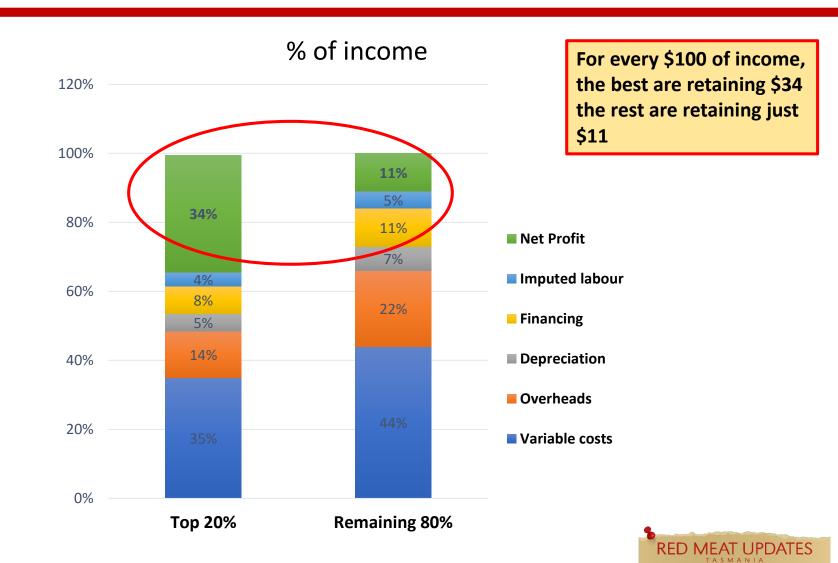


My purpose

- 1. What the top 20% are achieving.
- Explain the key <u>drivers</u> of profitability in mixed enterprises.
- 3. Point you in the right direction.



Mixed enterprise done really well...



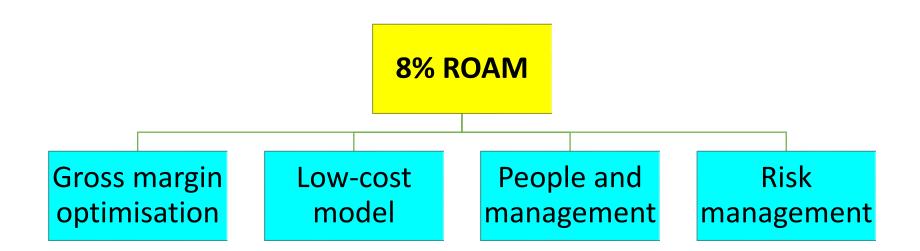
Mixed enterprise done really well...

	Top 20%	Remaining 80%
Return on assets managed (ROAM)	8%	3%
Total income	\$2.71M	\$1.39M
Net profit as a % of	34%	11%
turnover	2.5 times more profitable	

What do these businesses look like?



Profit driver framework





Gross margin optimisation

(Being really productive)



Gross margin optimisation — cropping

Item	Top 20%	Remaining 80%
Income/ha (cropping)	\$3806	\$2761
Variable costs/ha (cropping)	\$1452	\$1552
Gross margin/ha (cropping)	\$2354	\$1209
Variable costs as % of crop income	41%	62%

Similar investment (inputs)

Double the crop gross margin = \$1145/ha more for profit



Gross margin optimisation — cropping

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Income/ha (cropping)	\$3806	\$2761
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Gross margin/ha (cropping)	\$2354	\$1209
Variable costs as % of crop income	41%	62%







Gross margin optimisation — livestock

Item	Top 20%	Remaining 80%
Income/ha (livestock)	\$1039	\$576
Variable costs/ha (livestock)	\$444	\$220
Gross margin/ha (livestock)	\$865	\$357
Variable costs as % of LS income	34%	42%

Spent double Earnt double Double GM/ha



Gross margin optimisation — livestock

Item	Top 20%	Rema		mal formance	2
Income/ha (livestock)	\$1039		1 -		
Variable costs/ha (livestock)	\$444		✓ Add	ling value	9
Gross margin/ha (livestock)	\$865		\$357		
Variable costs as % of LS income	34%		42%		
Production (kg LW/ha) Lamb Beef	268 kg 431 kg		eedba utilisat		
Price received (\$/kg LW) Sheep	\$2.60	•	ise 33% m		
Cattle	\$2.66	9	\$1.96		
Pasture harvest (kg DM/ha/100mm)	873		655	RED MEAT UP	PDATES

Feed for production

Lamb growth rate – 40 kg lambs:

Da	aily grov rate (g/day)	Maintenance intake (kg/day)	Growth intake (kg/day)	Total inta (kg/day	
	100	0.8	0.4	1.2	33%
	150	0.8	0.6	1.4	43%
	200	0.8	0.8	1.6	50%
	250	0.8	1.0	1.8	55%
	300	0.8	1.2	2.0	C00/
					= More feed towa

Pasture Principles – A practical guide to pasture management Doonan B, Sherriff L, Hooper P, Macquarie Franklin

RED MEAT UPDATES

product you get paid for

What the best do...

Indicators:

- Keep crop variable costs < 40% of cropping income
- Keep livestock variable costs < 35% of livestock income
- Utilise 1 tDM / ha / 100 mm rainfall (or 1 ML water applied)

Actions for you:

- ✓ Collect your own enterprise info
- √ Calculate enterprise gross margins/ha
- ✓ Use your budget to test your enterprise mix
- ✓ Set an operational plan with key dates
- √??? (Get someone to help you)



Low-cost business model

(Being really efficient)



Low-cost business model – comparison

Item	Top 20%	Remaining 80%
Total assets owned	\$16.1M	\$11.2M
Total liabilities	\$5.5M	\$2.8M
Net worth	\$10.6M	\$8.4M
Equity (%)	73%	75%
Area managed (ha)	1737	2731
Total income	\$2.71M	\$1.39M

More debt, but similar gearing



Low-cost business model – comparison

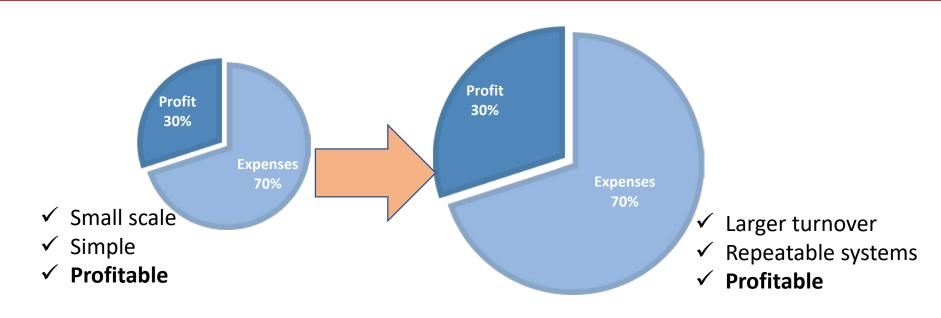
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Total assets owned	\$16.1M	\$11.2M
Total liabilities	\$5.5M	\$2.8M
Net worth	\$10.6M	\$8.4M
Equity (%)	73%	75%
Area managed (ha)	1737	2731
Total income	\$2.71M	\$1.39M
Land value per ha managed	\$11,030	\$6322

37% less area: Twice the income

Scale, not size, matters



Going for scale – simple and scalable



- ✓ Business management skills
- √ Access to scale
- ✓ Labour and machinery productivity
- ✓ Efficient finance/debt structure



Labour and machinery is more efficient

Benchmark	Top 20%	Remaining 80%
Income/FTE	\$476,287	\$296,354
Net profit/FTE	\$167,308	\$27,602
Total plant machinery and labour costs as % of income	24%	34%

- ✓ Rationalise the # of enterprises
- ✓ Simple and scalable patterns of work
- √ (Strategic) investment in labour-saving infrastructure



Similar gearing but better serviceability

Benchmark	Top 20%	Remaining 80%
ROAM	7.75%	3.02%
Finance coverage ratio	11.30	4.31
Equity %	73%	75%
Finance* costs as % of income	8.71%	13.38%

- ✓ More EBIT = better debt serviceability
- ✓ Careful use of gearing
- ✓ Greater net profit = options to re-invest



What the best do...

Indicators:

- 6% ROAM or better
- \$100 EBIT per ha per 100mm rainfall
- TPML costs < 25% of income
- \$150,000 net profit per FTE

Actions for you:

- ✓ Work out your own ratios
- ✓ Know your strengths and weaknesses
- ✓ Design your own plan to improve performance
- √??? (Get someone to help you)



So we try to be the best...

We do what the best do:

- ✓ Bigger farms
- ✓ More fertiliser
- ✓ More chemicals
- ✓ More supplements
- ✓ New genetics
- ✓ New pasture species
- ✓ New crop varieties
- ✓ More contractors
- ✓ More debt

These are ASSOCIATIVE behaviours

- <u>Characteristics</u> of the better producers
- Not the <u>cause</u> of their success

✓ And we've had the <u>cash</u> to pursue these things...

Unfortunately...



People and management

(Being really competent)



Profit is correlated to skill

- ✓ Systems focus
- ✓ 'Helicopter' view when under pressure
- √ Take responsibility for decisions
- ✓ Focus on the things within their control
- ✓ They implement plans well
- ✓ Strong observational skills

KIIIS AUUIL SCOIE

More skill

More profit



What the best do...

Indicators:

- \$150,000 net profit **per FTE**
- Timeliness. Key implementation dates achieved
- Minimum of four weeks annual leave taken and five days training

Actions for you:

- ✓ Identify and engage your team
- √ Focus on what you can control
- ✓ Communicate the plan and who is accountable for what
- ✓ Measure, monitor and review team performance (include 360° feedback)
- √??? (Get someone to help you)



Risk management

(Dealing with uncertainty)



Business risk is...

"the probability of impaired financial performance due to uncertainty"

- Identify the primary sources of uncertainty:
 - production risk
 - climate risk
 - market risk
 - financial risk.
- Prepare for the risk event (mitigate) and make provision for it.



What the best do...

Indicators:

- > four times finance cover ratio
- cost of production at or below decile 2 pricing

Actions for you:

- ✓ Understand your own risk profile (drought, flood, prices, markets, etc.)
- √ Know your average cost of production
- ✓ Plan for risk: key dates, trigger points and pre-set decisions
- ✓ Create a relationship with your suppliers and customers
- √??? (Get someone to help you)



Integrating livestock and cropping

Do we need to sow ...

- a grass seed crop, carrot seed crop, clover seed crop, and poppies
- two different cereal crops
- three different wheat varieties

Do we need to run...

- four different livestock enterprises (Prime lamb, SR Merino, cattle and sheep trading)
- two different lambings in both breeding enterprises
- four different shearings every year.

Look for **Synergies** (win: win scenarios)



Example of a true win: win scenario

Integrated brassica—cereal crop combinations:

- kale/radish/canola sown into stubbles in February
- harvest with lambs/calves/dairy heifers
- sow spring wheat for cereal production

	Yield/ha	Conversion	Price	✓ Soil improvement
Kale	6.0 t DM	10:1	\$1.60/kg LW	✓ Weed control✓ Nutrient cycling
Spring wheat	6.5 t grain		\$250/t	✓ Gives pastures a rest
Total income				✓ Out-of-season
Variable costs	40%			fattening ✓ Low risk : high return
Gross margin				= \$1551

Synergies:

Your opportunity to improve profitability

Many producers have **internal capacity** to increase profitability:

- ✓ Allocate highest and best land use
- ✓ Improved agronomy Address your
- ✓ Improved timeliness
- ✓ Performance targets
- ✓ Improved feed utilisa
- ✓ Better cost managen Be accountable
- ✓ Improved implement ???(Get some help)

✓ Simplify enterprise n Play to your strengths

weaknesses

Make a plan

✓ Systems approach to machinery and labour



Tools, resources and training

Training:

- Pasture Principles course
- BusinessEDGE



Decision support tools:









http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/agriculture/investing-in-irrigation/farm-business-planning-tools





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