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### **A Framework for Modelling Whole-Farm Financial Risk (PowerPoint)**

Tom Nordblom<sup>1,2</sup> Tim Hutchings<sup>2</sup> (Economics & Finance)  
Richard Hayes<sup>2,3</sup> Guangdi Li<sup>2,3</sup> (Pasture Agronomy)

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2. Graham Centre for Agricultural Innovation (alliance between Charles Sturt University & NSW Department of Primary Industries), Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute
3. NSW Department of Primary Industries, Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute

Contributed presentation at the 59th AARES Annual Conference,  
Rotorua, New Zealand, February 10-13, 2015

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# A FRAMEWORK FOR MODELLING WHOLE-FARM FINANCIAL RISK

**Tom Nordblom** <sup>1,2</sup> **Tim Hutchings** <sup>2</sup> (Economics & Finance)  
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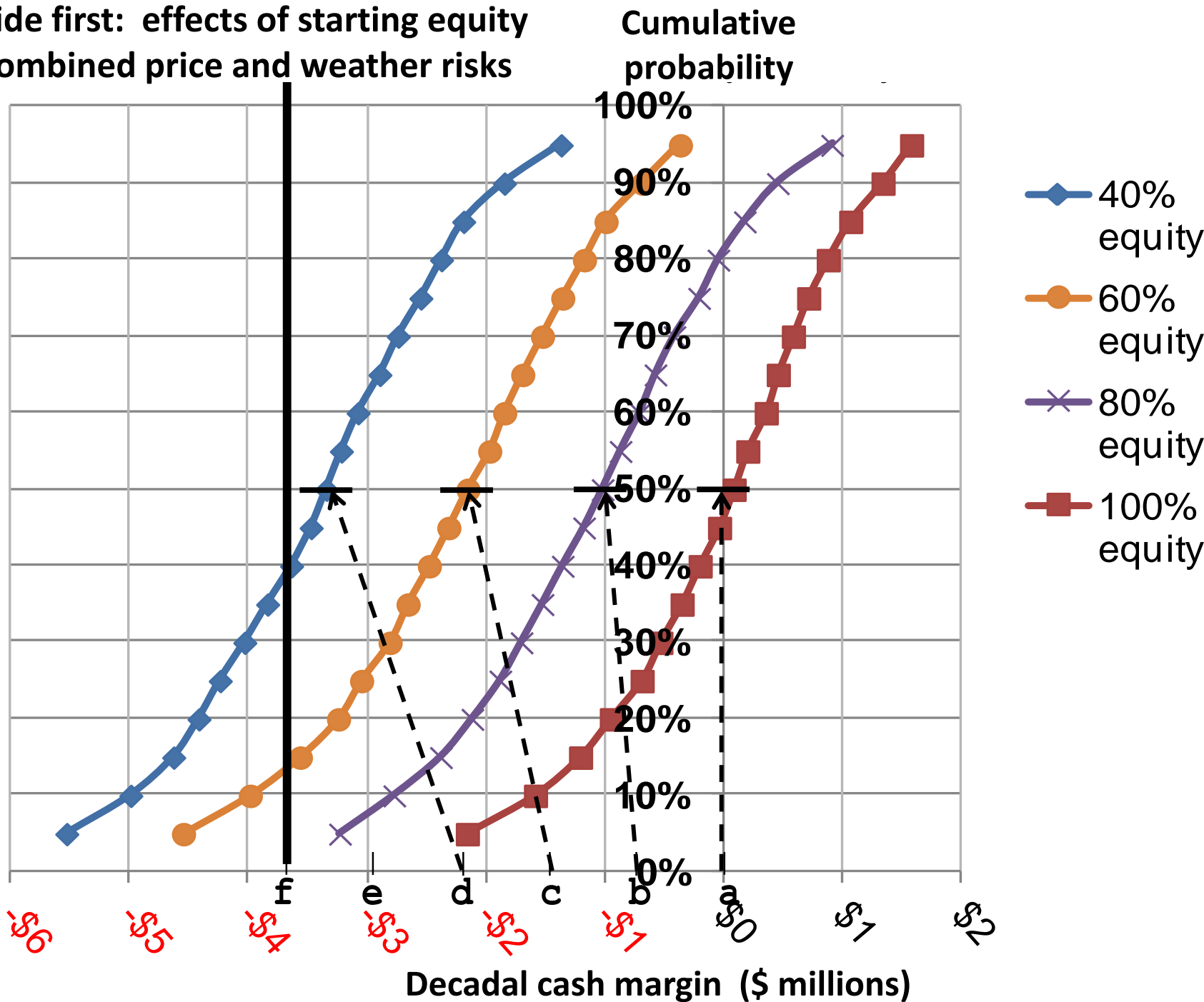
**GRDC**

Grains  
Research &  
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**AARES 2015 Feb 10-13 Rotorua, New Zealand**



Final slide first: effects of starting equity  
given combined price and weather risks




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- ➔ • SMA is a whole-farm multi-period approach, which considers all costs, price & weather variations and equity, over random decades to generate risk profiles of decadal cash balances

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- Case study is a rainfed mixed-farm in Coolamon
- ➡ • Different farm practices (pasture species & stocking rates) are considered in both analyses

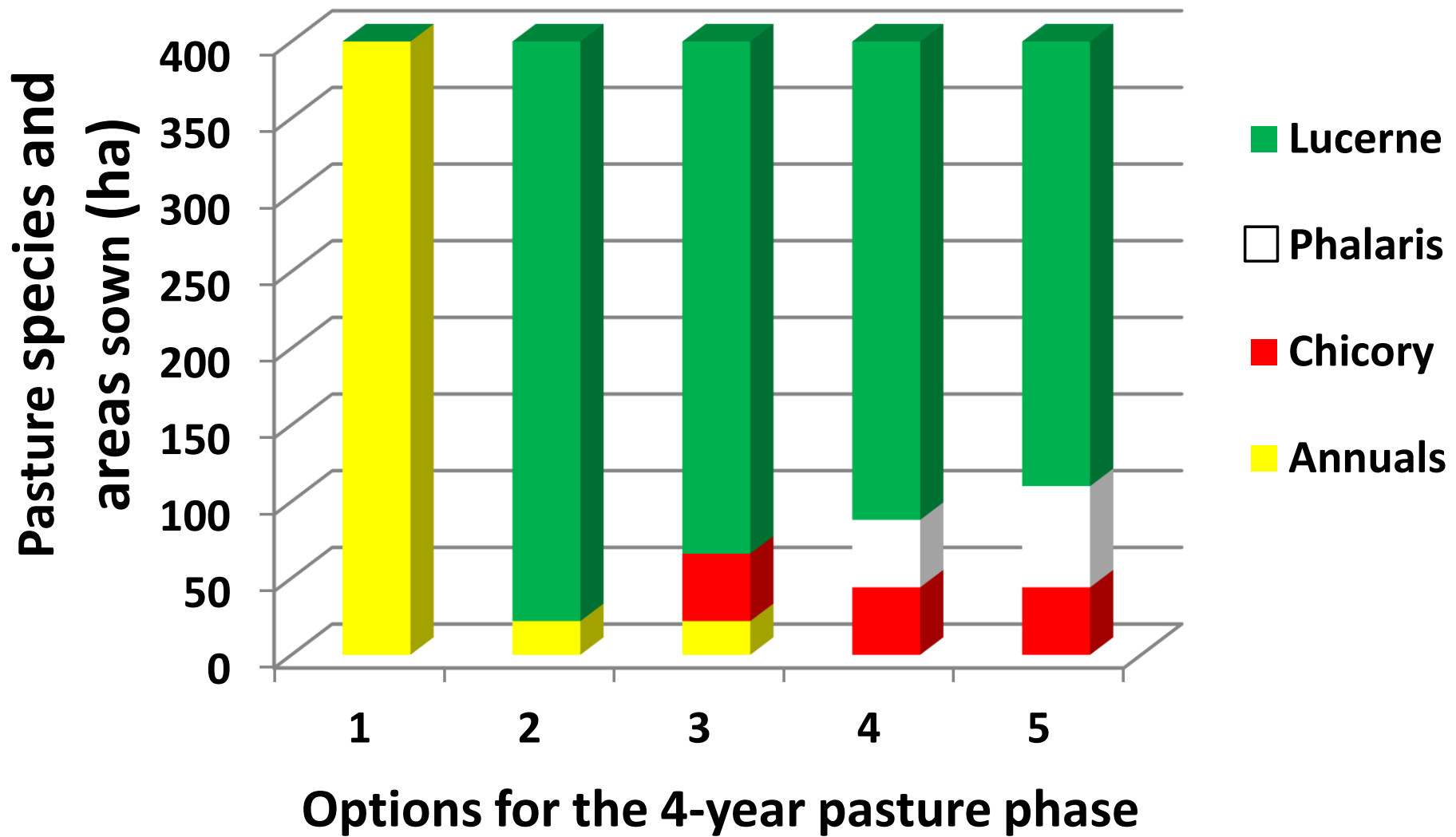
# Case study farm    rainfed mixed-cropping    Coolamon area of NSW

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Prices	↑	↓	→	→	↑	↓	↓	↑	→	→
Weather	→	↑	↓	→	↑	↑	→	↓	↓	↑

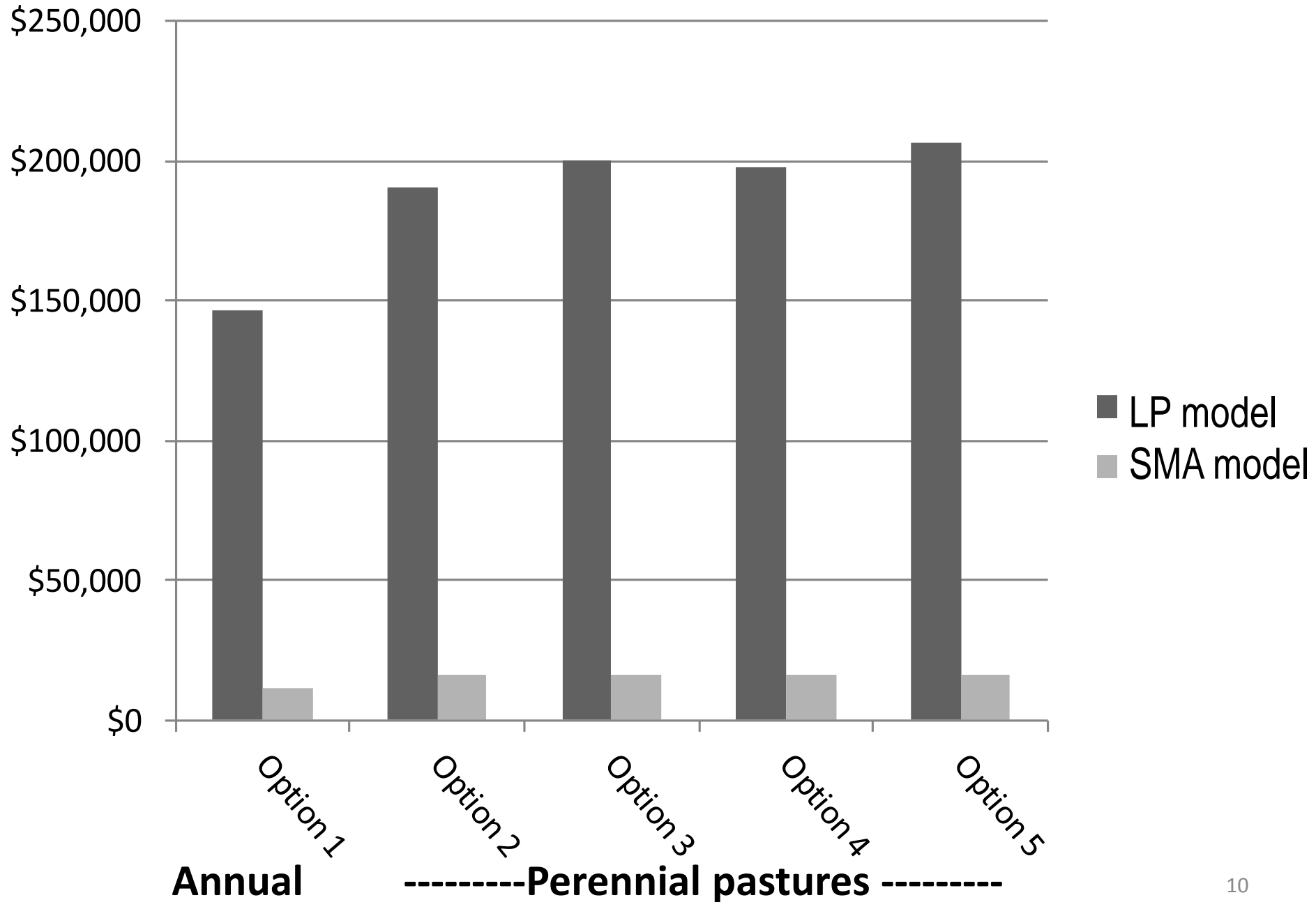
## Paddock area

No.	(ha)
1	100
2	100
3	100
4	100
5	100
6	100
7	100
8	100
9	100
10	100
11	100
12	100
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100	100

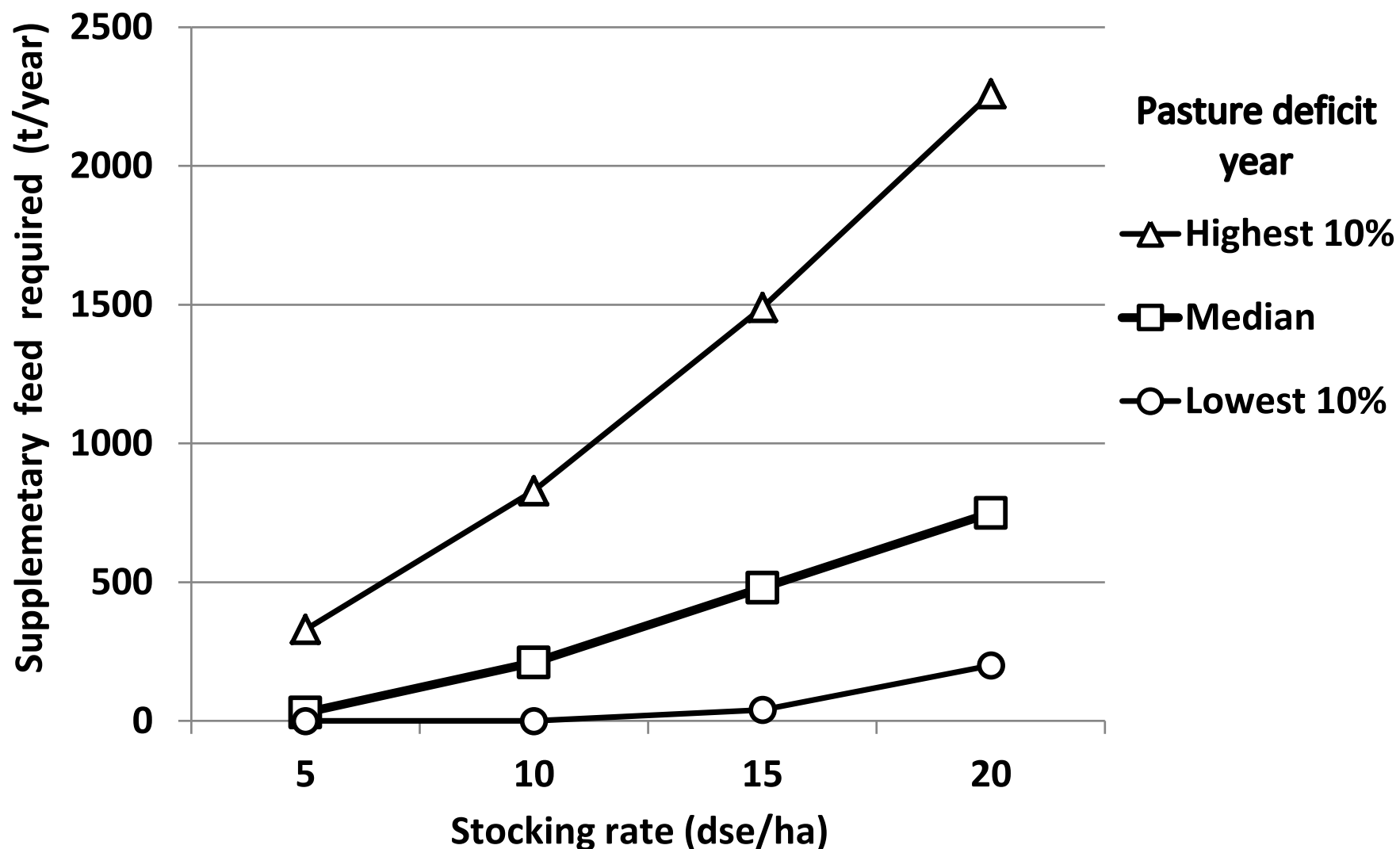
[illegible]



## Average profits, by partial budget (LP) and by SMA considering price & Wx risks



## Feed requirements increase with stocking rates and dry conditions



**The slides that follow give results from  
Sequential multivariate analysis (SMA)  
(Hutchings PhD, 2013)**

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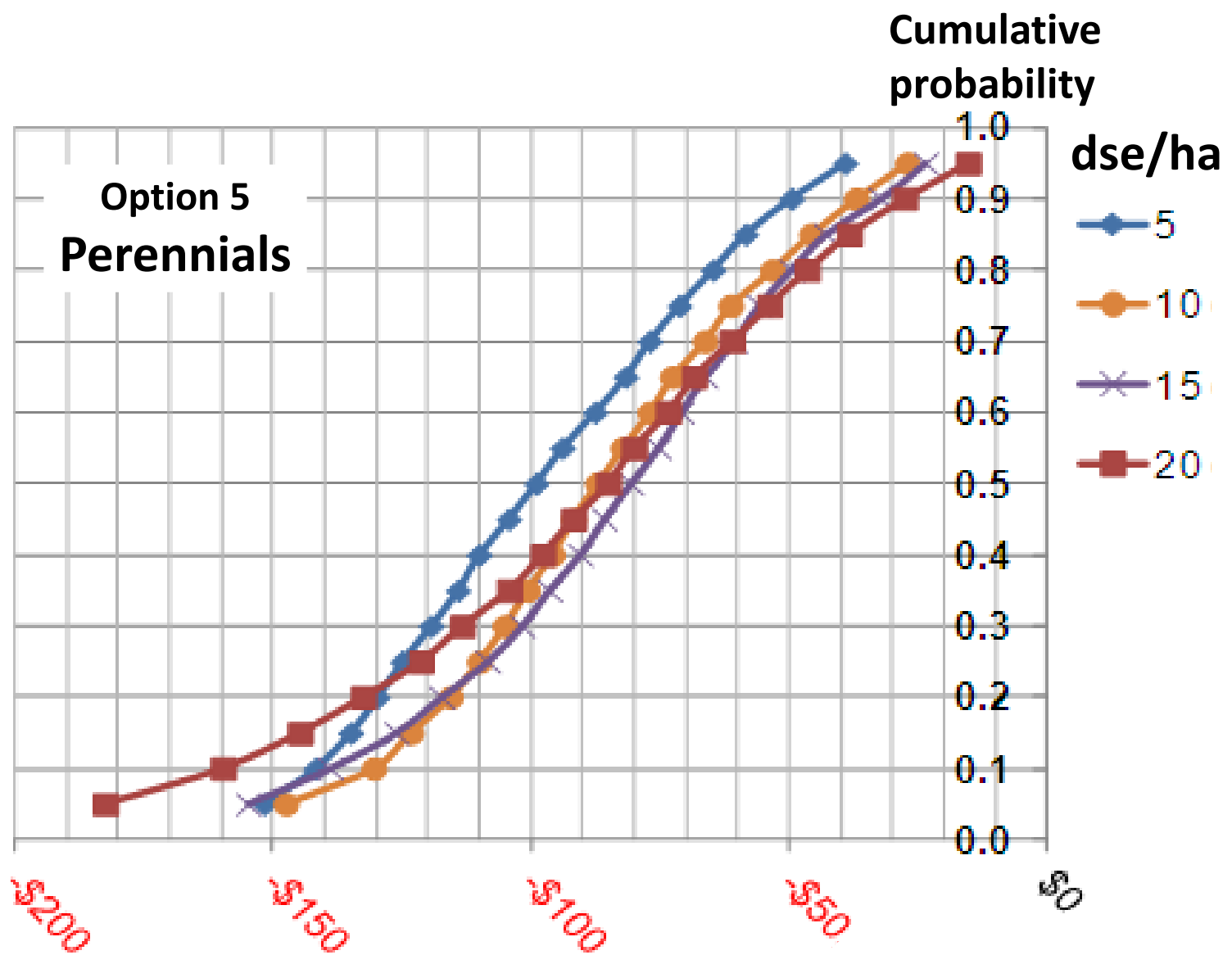
These are in terms of probability distributions of **decadal changes in whole-farm cash balances**, over 1,000 ten-year samples of variable weather and prices.

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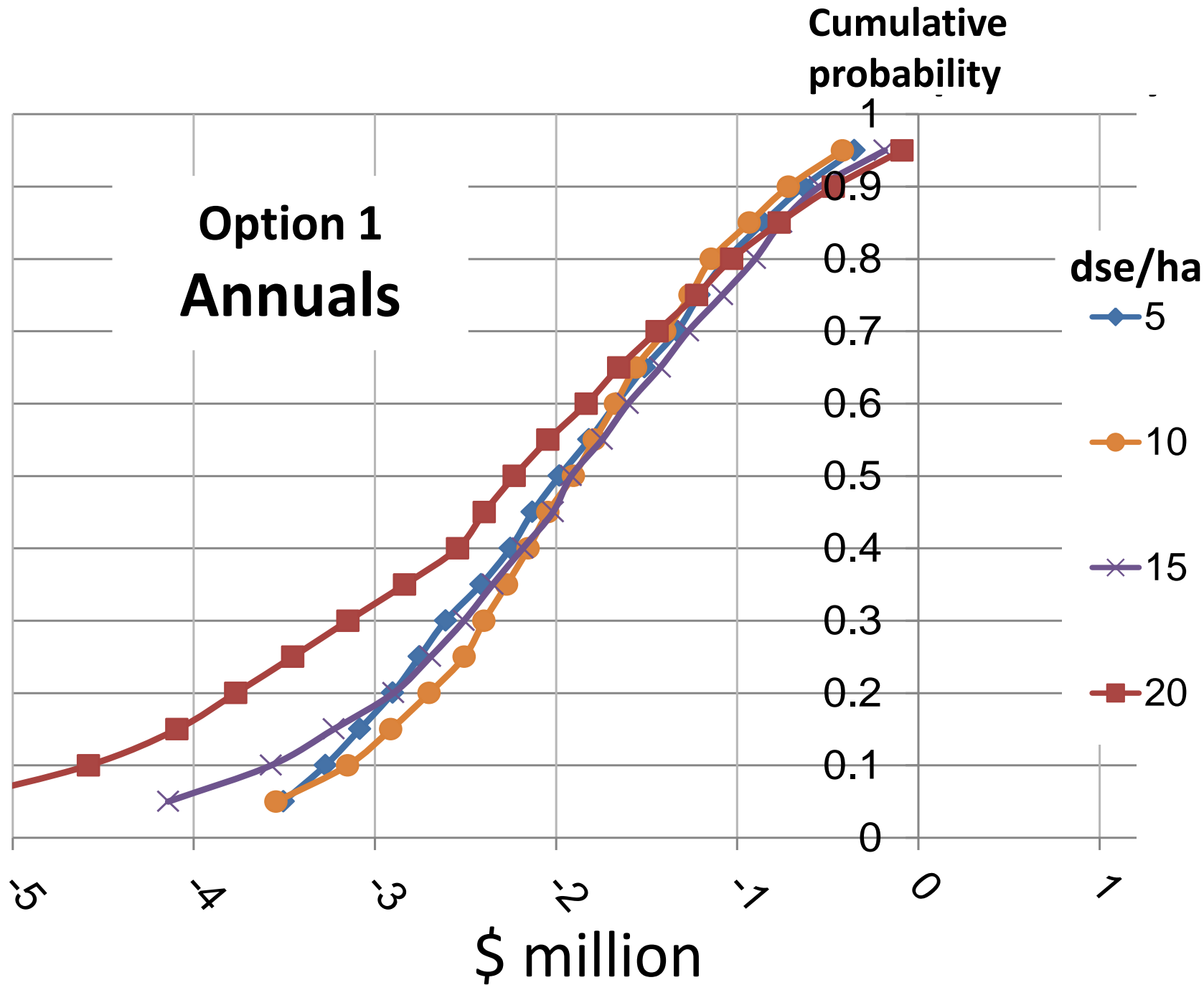
These are in terms of probability distributions of **decadal changes in whole-farm cash balances**, over 1,000 ten-year samples of variable weather and prices.

Expressed as **CDFs**  
**(cumulative distribution functions)**

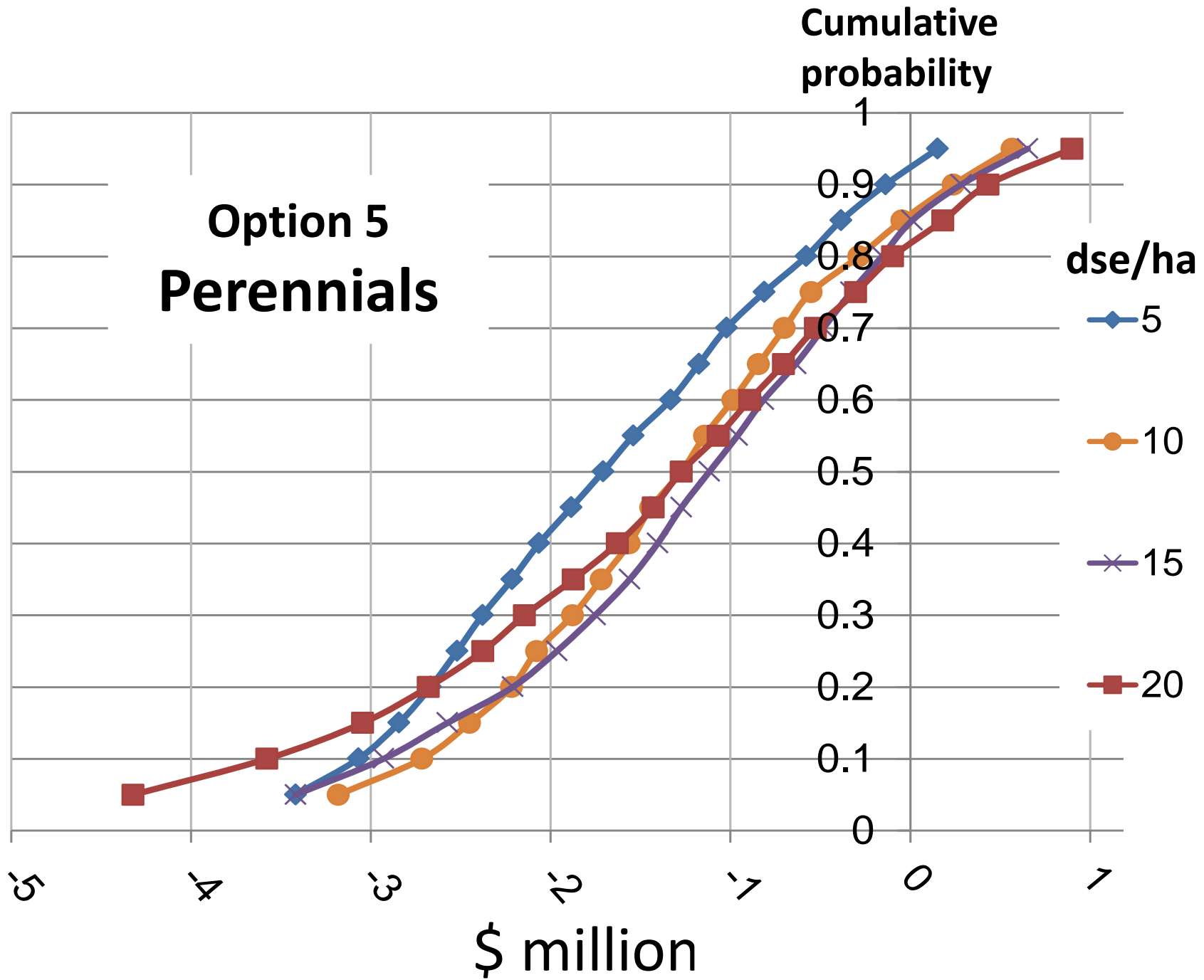


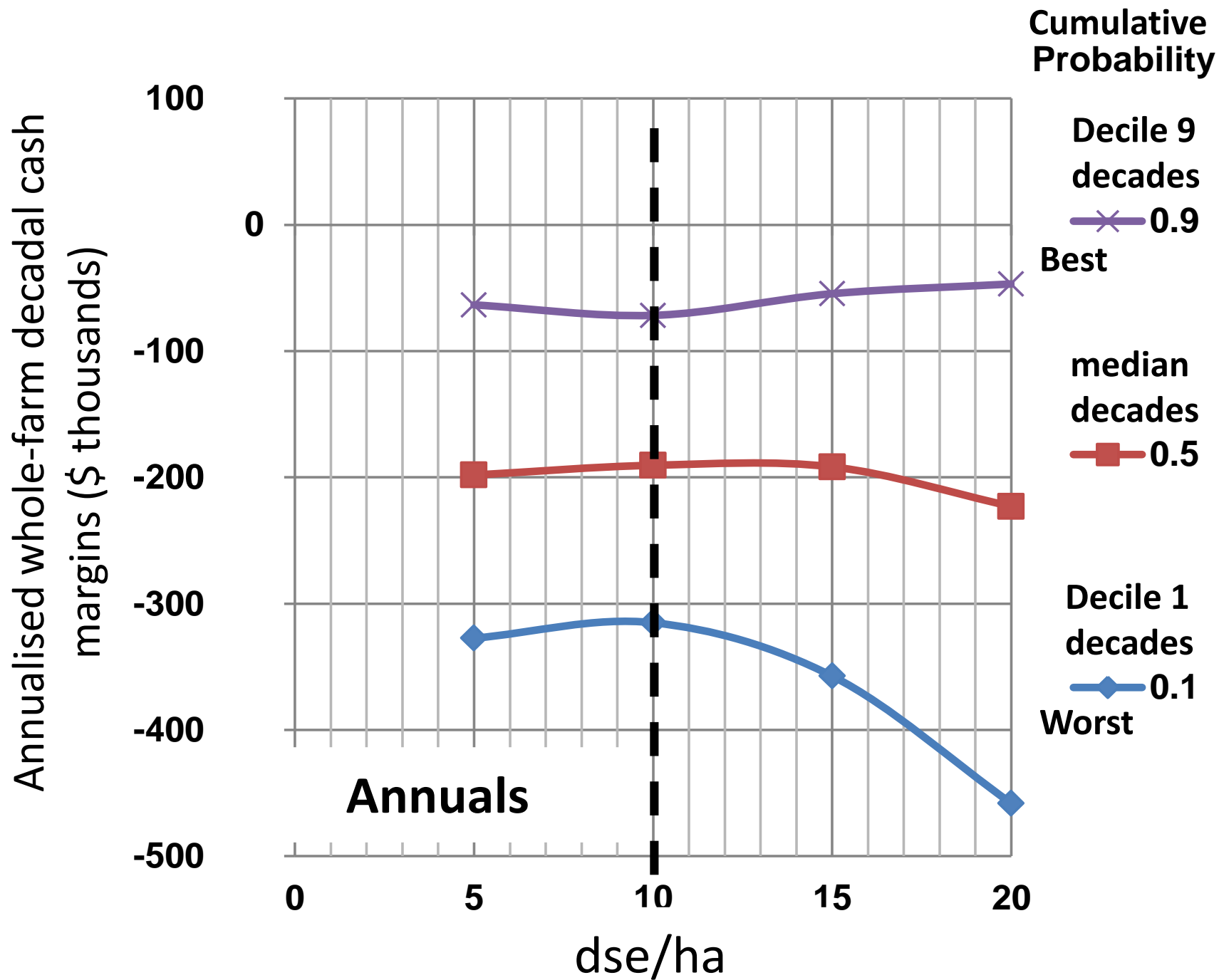


Annualised decadal cash-flow reductions  
due to interest (\$'000)



## Option 5 Perennials





Annualised whole-farm decadal cash  
margins (\$ thousands)

100

0

-100

-200

-300

-400

-500

0

5

10

15

20

dse/ha

Perennials

Cumulative  
Probability

Decile 9  
decades

0.9

Best

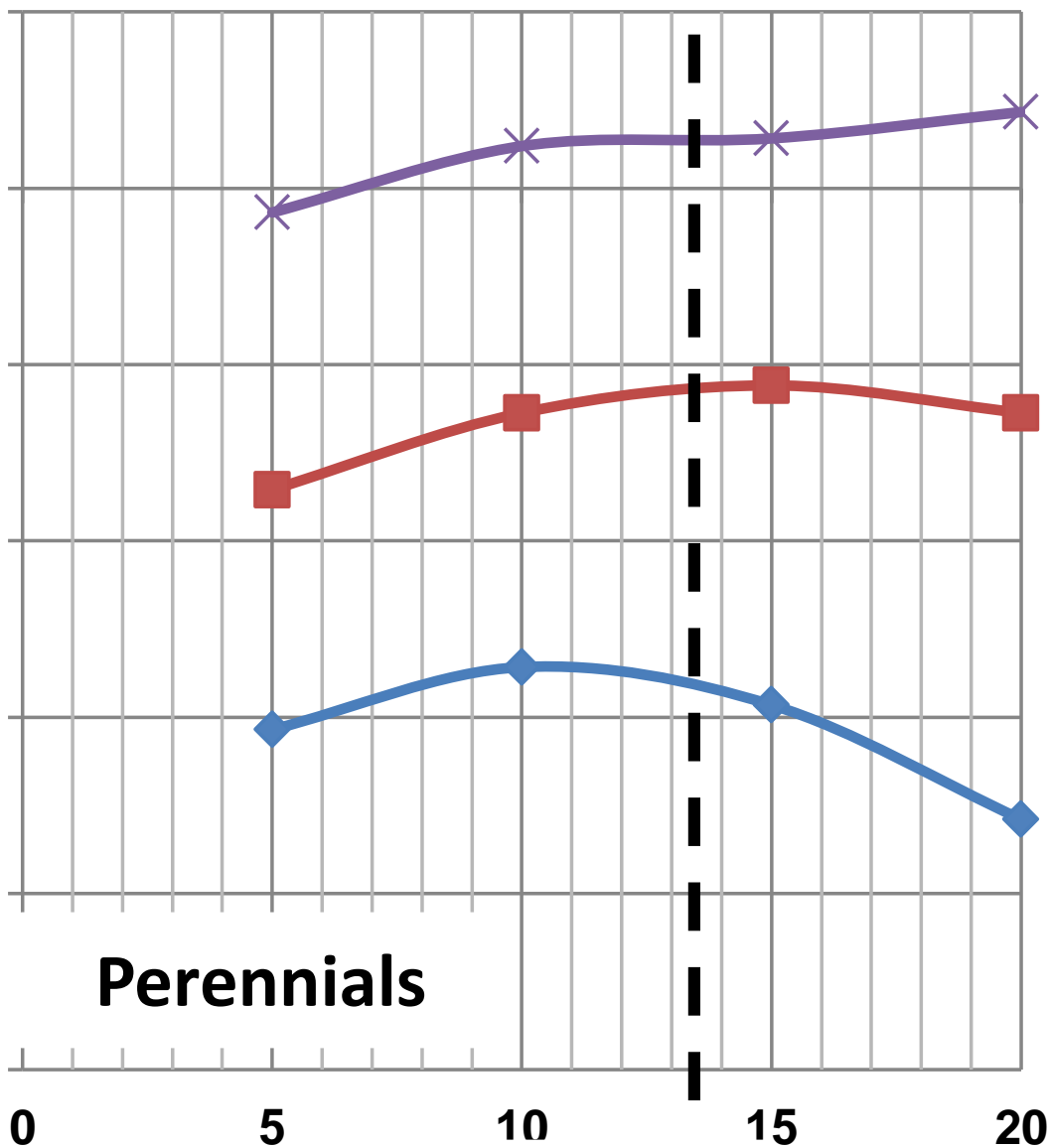
median  
decades

0.5

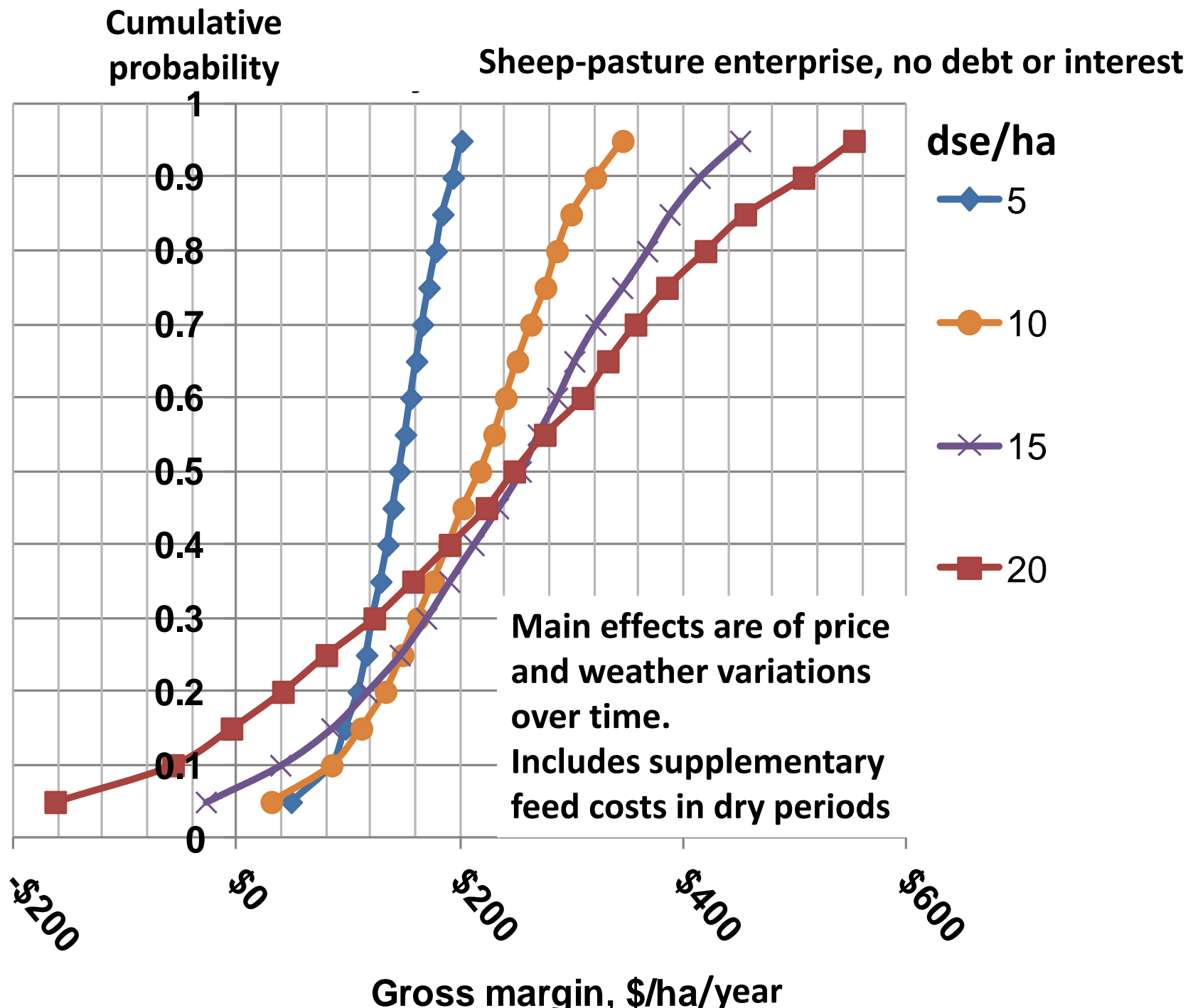
Decile 1  
decades

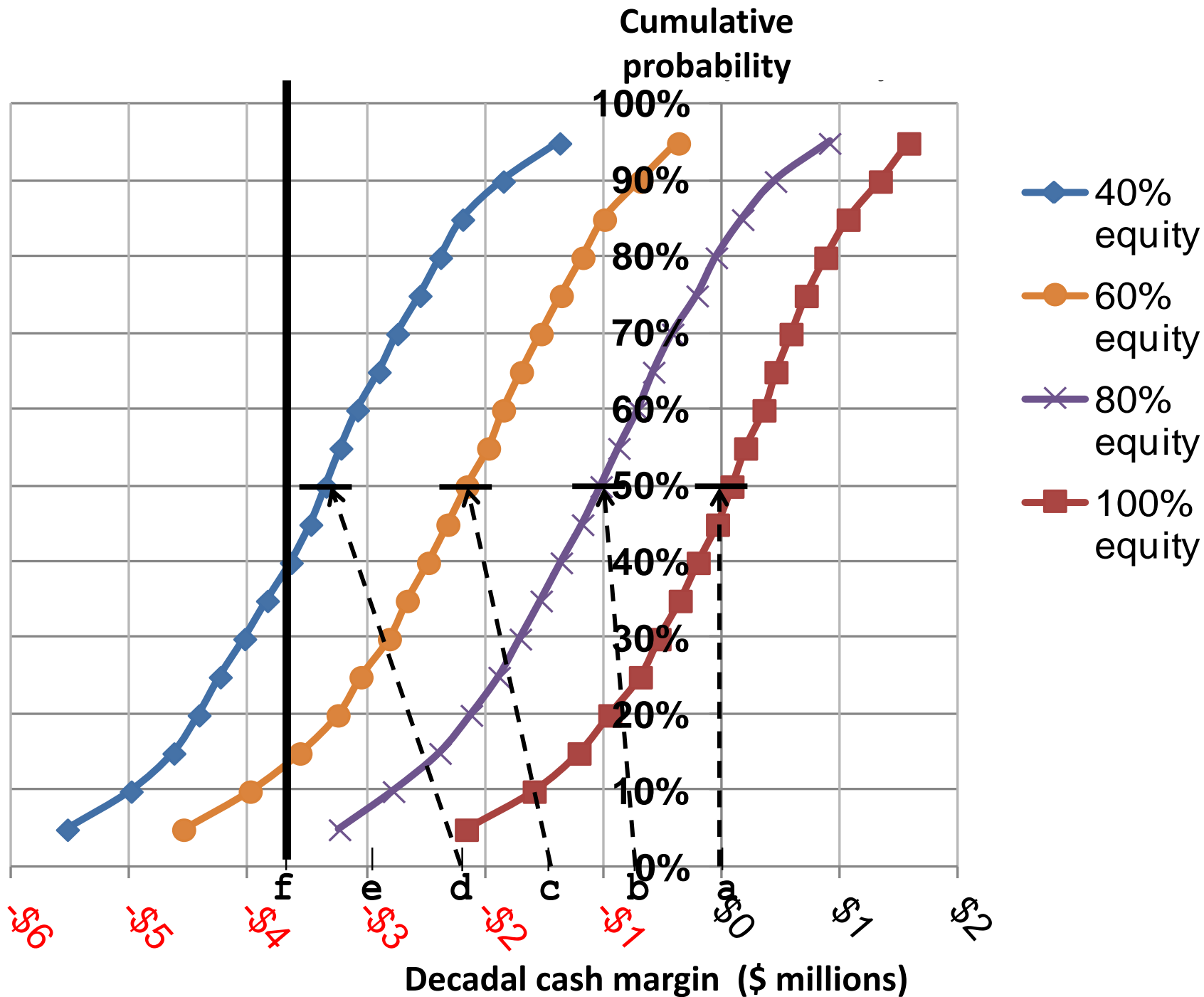
0.1

Worst



Because the whole-farm SMA results with perennial pasture options (all mainly lucerne) appear to dominate those for annual pastures, we simplify the remaining discussion by focusing only on perennial Option 5 (75% lucerne).







# CONCLUSIONS

- ➔ • We have shown how whole-farm modelling with SMA , considering all costs, price & weather variations and equity, can generate risk profiles of decadal cash balances for different farm practices (e.g., pasture species & stocking rates)

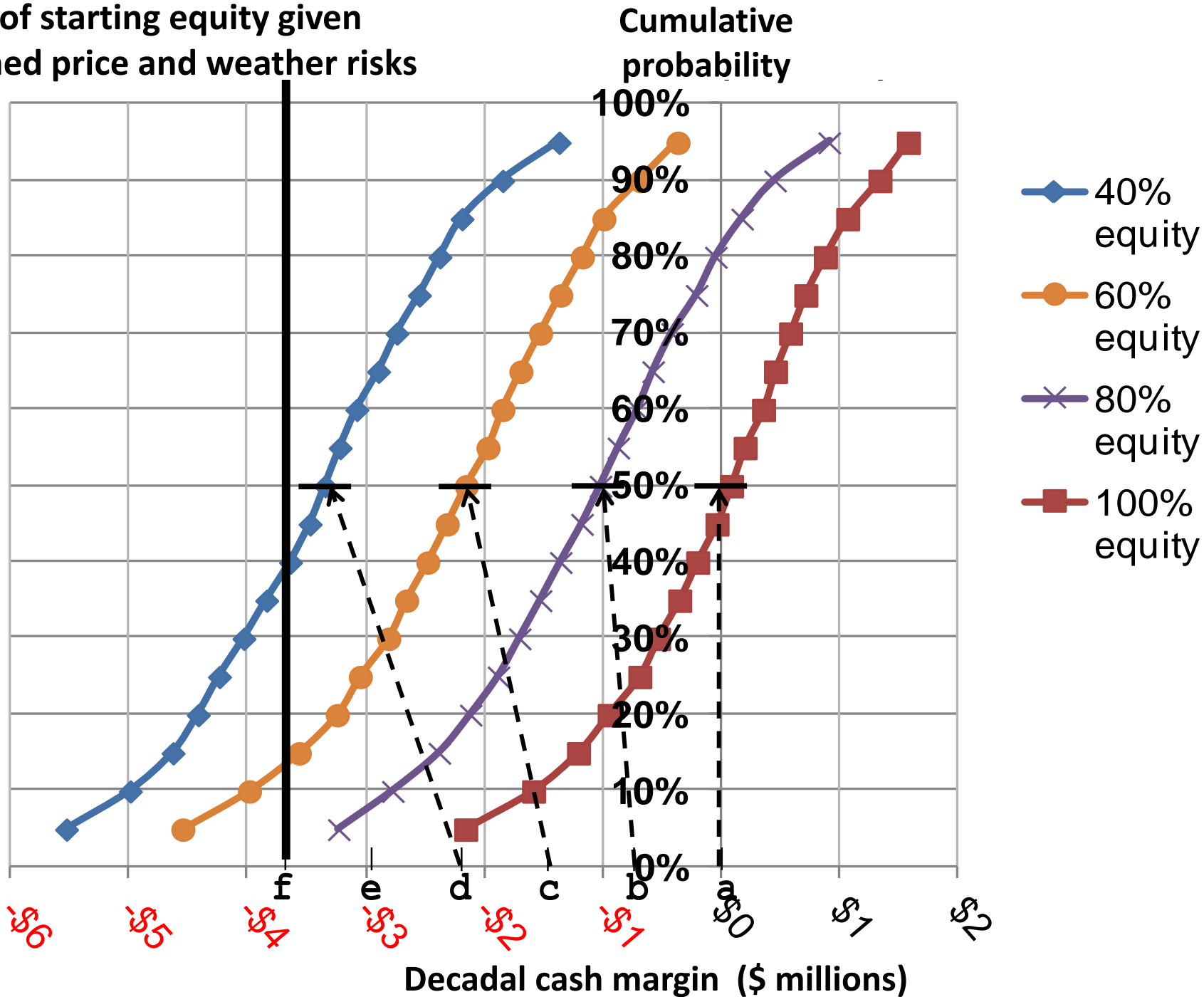
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- Advice based only on partial budgeting (e.g., LP) can be misleading
- ➡ • Farm debt can accumulate rapidly by following advice to increase income based simply on gross margins under average conditions, without regard for price and weather variability.

Effects of starting equity given  
combined price and weather risks



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