

Cash Flow and Financial Management on Tillage Farms

Part of Teagasc's 'Get Farm Financially Fit' campaign

Volatile market conditions combined with unfavourable weather can ruin plans on tillage farms. These have major implications for cash flow.

Recommendations:

Act early, even the best farmer's plans and schedules are in need of adjustments. Delays will cause the situation to deteriorate and cause extra stress.

Be realistic and up front in developing your Cash Flow plan using the worksheet overleaf.

Consult and draw up a plan with your Teagasc Adviser, Agricultural Consultant or accountant. They have the expertise and experience to help you develop a Cash Flow plan for your business.

Decide on a course of action using your Cash Flow plan to form the basis of negotiations with your suppliers and banks. Creditors will respond best to realistic budgets and up-to-date cash flow projections, supported by the farmers own records and accounts.

First Steps

1. Complete the simple 5 minute Cash Flow sheet on the next page.
2. Move on to complete the Current Debt and Cash Flow Projection sheets to get a fuller picture.
3. Contact your adviser or accountant to help complete a more detailed monthly plan if required.

Cash Flow

It is a measure of the movement of money in and out of the business. In good price years, it is important that cash flow is managed so as to build a cash reserve and to undertake necessary on-farm improvements. In poor price years, cash flow must be managed to ensure that all essential bills are paid (including living expenses) and that no long term damage is done to the business due to a cash shortage. Creating a cash flow budget can appear a daunting task. The '5 Minute Cash Flow' following is an ideal way to start to improve you financial management. Remember that budgeting is not an exact science but that in most cases a 'best estimate' is better than 'no estimate'.

The 5 Minute Cash Flow

Name

Date

This Year

Last Year

Bank Balance Today

€

=A

€

Crop Sales to year end

Tons

Average Price €

Crop 1 _____

Crop 2 _____

Crop 3 _____

Crop 4 _____

Crop 5 _____

Crop 6 _____

Straw Bales

Other _____

Total Tillage Sales

B

Direct Payments to year end

C

Other Income

D

Total Cash Inflow

B+C+D

=X

Seed /Spray/Fertiliser to year end

E

Once Off Investments to year end

F

Tax due in October

G

Machine hire

H

Land Rental

I

Machine Costs (oil/diesel/repairs) to year end

J

Loan Repayments to year end

K

Family Living costs to year end

L

Total Cash Outflows

E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L

=Y

NET CASH FLOW

X - Y

=Z

Predicted Bank Balance on 31 Dec

A + Z

(Accuracy of this year's estimate can be gauged by comparing with last year's bank balance on the 31st December)

Sensitivity Analysis

If your sale price estimate is off by €10 per ton; it will adjust your income

by €1000 per 100 ton sold. Based on your target sales and purchases what is your figure?

A more detailed cash flow can be completed overleaf, or To get a more complete picture a Teagasc Cost Control Planner can be completed using your computer.

List of all current debt as of today ____/____/20____

	Loan Name/ Debtor	Current Amount Outstanding	Remaining Loan Term (years)	Current Interest Rate	Total Repayment per year	Payments due from today to 31st Dec. 20
Term Loans (incl. house mortgage)		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
Overdraft & Stocking Loans		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
Merchant Co-Op Debt (+outstanding farm-to-farm debt)		€		%		€
		€		%		€
		€		%		€
Hire Purchase/ Finance		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
		€		%	€	€
TOTAL PAYMENTS						€

Cash Flow Projection

Cash Out [to 31st December 20____]	Current outstanding to date	From Today to 31st December 20____	Estimated Cash Out to year end
Total Repayments From above		€	€
Seed & Fertiliser		€	€
Land Rental	€	€	€
Machinery costs (fuel / repairs etc.)	€	€	€
Other Operating Expenses	€	€	€
Health Ins./Policies (Pension etc.)	€	€	€
Tax	€	€	€
Living Expenses	€	€	€
TOTAL PAYMENTS			€
Cash In [to 31 st December 20____]	Current outstanding to Date	Due From Today to 31st December 20____	Estimated Cash in to year end
Farm Sales (straw + other Sales less Exp. not included above)		€	€
Direct Payments (BPS, GLAS, etc.)		€	€
Off Farm Income (Net)		€	€
Child Benefit, Pension, Farm Assist,		€	€
TOTAL NET CASH AVAILABLE			€
BALANCE SURPLUS /DEFICIT (Deficit should not exceed available merchant credit and OD limit)			

Options where cash is tight

Immediate Priorities

The main priority is to minimise non-essential spending until such times as cash income improves. The following are the main areas to examine to try and bridge the gap between income and spending.

1. Prioritise essential living expenses.
2. Eliminate all non-essential expenditure- both farm and personal spending.
3. Review Financial Repayments / Commitments.
 - a. Examine the option of reducing bank repayments through either availing of a temporary interest-only period or extending the term on existing loans (where feasible).
 - b. Where machinery leasing or hire purchase agreements are evident, consult with your finance provider to examine ways of reducing monthly repayments on a temporary basis where possible.
 - c. Engage with your merchants/farm input suppliers and keep them informed – examine potential for structured repayments to avoid paying excessive penalty interest on overdue accounts.
 - d. Renegotiate land rental agreements, consider dropping non profitable/ less productive rented land.
4. Review monthly pension, savings and life assurance payments:
Look at pension / life assurance/ savings policies – can some of these payments be reduced?
Before taking this course of action ensure you are fully informed of the implications of amending or cancelling existing insurance or assurance plans.
5. Talk to your accountant NOW regarding Tax.
What is tax bill liability on 31st October? – Plan now to avoid another cash flow shock. Use their expertise to review your cash flow in relation to taxation / financing implications.
6. Involve all family members in analysis & solutions where possible.

Methods to bring in Cash

1. Sale of non-essential machinery.
2. Sow a forage crop after cereal harvest and sell as grazing (eg. Rape).
3. Cash in policies/savings.
Take advice from your broker/ accountant on this.
4. Off-Farm income/husband/wife.
5. Examine sale of assets in extreme circumstances.
6. Look into availing of Social Protection payments:
 - a. Family Income Supplement (if spouse / farmer employed off farm)
 - b. Farm Assist
 - c. Pension entitlement

Other Issues to Address

- **Take account of price volatility** in all future plans
- **Review the main efficiency factors** on your farm, where can you get the best return for your efforts.
Don't be forced to cut 'productive costs'.
- **Look at growing crops** that will return a premium with a known market.
- **Work out you own production costs** and keep an eye on the "futures" market.
- **Consider the tax incentives** of leasing out land where there is no successor.
- **Re-evaluate renting land** based on soil fertility and yield potential.

The Teagasc 'Get Farm Financially Fit' Campaign

Get Farm Financially Fit campaign is a joint initiative from Teagasc and industry partners to raise awareness and promote better financial management of Irish farms. Our aim is to improve farm financial management and up skill farmers so that they can use computer based or paper tools to assist them to take control of their finances.

