



Share farming & leasing models

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1

Should I expand

- 3 lenses to an expansion opportunity:
 - Strategic,
 - Operational &
 - Financial



They should be applied in the above order. If an asset is not a strategic fit, or it will negatively impact existing operations, there is no point investigating further.



2

Comparison

	Capital Upfront	Annual Finance Cost	Equity Long Term Growth	Management Responsibilities
Buy	High	Highest	Best	Highest
Lease	Low	Middle	Ok	High
Sharefarm	Low	Lowest	Ok	Shared



3

Nationally in Australia

- 28% of farms have some lease land*
- Sharefarm is low in comparison to lease

*Source: Rabobank 2020



4

Comparison

	Lease	Sharefarm
1) Land Use & Crop Selection	100%	Shared
2) Term (years)	Fixed	Can be flexible
3) Income & Operating Costs	100%	Shared
4) Financial Risk	All the risk	Shared
5) Seasonal Volatility	All the risk	Shared
6) Potential for Conflict	Low	Higher



5

Lease

Landlord (land owner)

- Fixed income
- Suits those in retirement or needing certainty

Operator (leasee)

- Full control
- High annual upfront costs
- Higher risk
- Higher reward



6

Sharefarm

Landlord (land owner)

- Continues an involvement & interest
- Some control of property management/ caretaking
- Shares the risk of the good and bad years



Operator (leasee)

- Lower upfront costs
- Income can be influenced by landlord priorities
- Good years – not as good
- Poor years – not as tough



7

Written agreement

- Confirms what is intended
- Common understanding



8

Farm Financials

\$/Ha	Current
GROSS INCOME	1,022
Less	
Overheads	80
Inputs	313
Machinery Operating	188
Machinery Capital	162
Labour	117
Interest & Fees Paid	54
TOTAL COSTS	914
SURPLUS	\$108 / Ha



9

Adding a new land lease

\$/Ha	Current	New Lease
GROSS INCOME	1,022	1,022
Less		
Overheads	80	10
Inputs	313	313
Machinery Operating	188	188
Machinery Capital	162	10
Labour	117	25
Interest & Fees Paid	54	
TOTAL COSTS	914	546
SURPLUS	\$108 / Ha	\$476 / Ha



10

New land lease vs. buying (\$4,000/acre)

\$/Ha	Current	New Lease	Buy
GROSS INCOME	1,022	1,022	1,022
Less			
Overheads	80	10	15
Inputs	313	313	313
Machinery Operating	188	188	188
Machinery Capital	162	10	10
Labour	117	25	25
Interest & Fees Paid	54		593
TOTAL COSTS	914	546	1,144
SURPLUS	\$108 / Ha	\$476 / Ha	-\$122



11

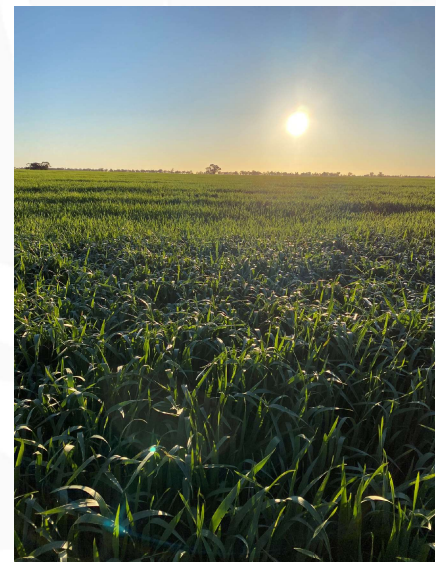
What to pay for lease

Surplus	\$/Ha	476
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Both parties need reward

Landlord – return on capital invested

Operator – reward for effort



12

What to pay for lease

Surplus to split	\$/Ha	476
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Start with:

50:50 share of surplus

$\$476 * 50\% = \$238/\text{Ha}$ each (**\$96/ac**)

60:40 share

$\$476 * 60\% = \$286/\text{Ha}$ to Operator

$\$476 * 40\% = \$190/\text{Ha}$ to Owner (**\$77 /ac**)



13

Lease - Landlord

Land Value	\$ 4,000/ac	
Income	\$96/ac	\$77/ac
less		
Rates/overheads	\$10/ac	\$10/ac
=	\$86/ac	67/ac

Return on asset 2.2% OR 1.7%



14

Lease - Operator

Return \$96/ac OR \$116/ac

Most costs are already covered :

- Machinery Operating
- Labour
- Inputs

Other costs to cover :

- Extra Machinery depreciation
- Interest cost on trading account
- Extra labour



15

Sharefarm

Popular until the early 2000's

Lease became more popular due to:

- New farming systems, improved efficiency
- Increased competition to expand
- Profits stronger and more reliable

Sharefarming, going forward may become more relevant if:

- Rising 'cost of production'
- Lower the financial risk for operator
- Owner can see potential for higher returns (good years)
- Owner can run livestock on the non-crop paddocks



16

Sharefarm – Income \$1,022/ha (\$414/acre)

Percentage share is determined by the contributions by the owner.

SURPLUS to split \$193 / acre	Operat or	\$ / ac	Owne r	\$ / ac
1) Land only	80%	\$110 (193 – 83)	20%	\$83
2) Some inputs (fertiliser, chemical - \$120/acre)	67%	\$96 (193 – 137 + 40)	33%	\$97 (137 – 40)
3) Inputs & some machinery/labour	50%	\$66 (193 - 207 + 80)	50%	\$127 (207 -80)



17

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18

Summary

Lease

- Has shifted from 5% to 1.5 – 2.5% of land value
- Spreads the fixed costs - lower per hectare costs
- Modern farming systems can do more hectares

Sharefarm

- May become relevant if operator profits reduce
- Good years can demonstrate higher income to owner

Profitability depends on:

1. Term of the agreement 3 or 5 years (longer is better)
2. Combination of good & poor seasons
3. Leverage of existing resources of machinery & labour



19



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20