Mother Nature and Father Market: Using an Agribusiness Simulation for Human Capital Development

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One-way lecture directed by the teacher towards students:

- has been the traditional approach to higher education,
- > reputedly started at the University of Bologna in Italy in the 1300's.
- > Students are explicitly expected to passively sit and take notes.

- Many of us who went to the university in the 1960's, 70's, 80's and 90's
- experienced lectures as a common means of teaching.
- Much research and discussion has been done about the effectiveness of the lecture method
- with no conclusive finding.

- In the past 50 years there have emerged other methods for teaching including:
 - Cooperative learning,
 - Independent study,
 - Research based learning, and
 - Simulation gaming

OBJECTIVES

- Illustrate the use of an agribusiness simulation game.
- > Show how it fosters more active learning,
- > And achieves higher order learning skills.

Husker Agribusiness Simulation

- Based on Purdue's Grain Elevator Farm Supply Simulation developed in 1969 by Emerson Babb & Lawrence Bohl
- Requires decision making on prices for for feed, fertilizer, services and grain merchandising
- Plus, non-price decisions on advertising, inventory ordering, borrow money, capital spending, etc.
- Output: income statement, balance sheet, operating information and market share

OPERATING STATEMENT

		PERCENT CONTRIBUTION
SALESDOLLARS		TO GROSS SALES
COMPLETE HOG FEED -BULK-	23303.80	1.53
HOG SUPPLEMENT -BULK-	61610.00	4.04
PIG FEED -BAGGED-	22408.17	1.47
COMPLETE BEEF FEED -BULK-	6361.30	.42
BEEF SUPPLEMENT -BULK-	28584.41	1.87
COMPLETE LAYER FEED -BULK-	32610.95	2.14
OTHER FEED -BAGGED-	45643.37	2.99
TOTAL FEED	220522.00 *	14.46
BAGGED FERTILIZER	40460.19	2.65
BULK FERTILIZER	70284.00	4.61
ANHYDROUS	29570.14	1.94
OTHER FERTILIZER	14738.02	.97
TOTAL FERTILIZER	155052.40 *	10.17
CORN MARKETING	512245.80	33.59
SOYBEAN MARKETING	381028.70	24.99
WHEAT MARKETING	122507.80	8.03
TOTAL GRAIN MARKETING	1015782.00 *	66.61
TOTAL OTHER FARM SUPPLIES	133561.80 * TOTAL 1524918.0	

GROSS MARGIN ON SALESDOLLARS COMPLETE HOG FEED -BULK- HOG SUPPLEMENT -BULK- PIG FEED -BAGGED- COMPLETE BEEF FEED -BULK- BEEF SUPPLEMENT -BULK- COMPLETE LAYER FEED -BULK- OTHER FEED -BAGGED-	3574.63 7660.00 3561.19 -1662.15 3654.45 5020.07 6073.33	PAGE 2 GROSS MARGIN PER UNIT SOLD 10.40 15.32 16.42 -12.15 15.04 11.59 13.66
TOTAL FEED	27881.52 *	
BAGGED FERTILIZER BULK FERTILIZER	2749.16 11184.00	5.73 9.32
ANHYDROUS OTHER FERTILIZER	4745.53 2238.82 	11.68 10.55
TOTAL FERTILIZER	20917.51 *	
CORN MARKETING SOYBEAN MARKETING WHEAT MARKETING	36589.00 16012.13 -43043.27	.080 .108 520
TOTAL GRAIN MARKETING	9557.85 *	
TOTAL OTHER FARM SUPPLIES	26712.36 *	

TOTAL

85069.24

OPERATING EXPENSESDOLLARS		
FIXED FACILITY AND OTHER COST	28015.26	i
VARIABLE SERVICES COST	14267.85	
OTHER VARIABLE COST	55544.41	
FIXED FEED TRUCK COST	105.84	
VARIABLE FEED TRUCK COST	3471.42	
TRUCK RENTAL	.00	1
LABOR COST	19574.82	
LABOR OVERTIME COST	.00	1
BAD DEBT LOSS	1018.27	
INTEREST CHARGES	2880.00	1
ADVERTISING EXPENSES	5500.00)
	TOTAL	130377.90

NET OPERATING MARGIN -15143.34

PAGE 3 NET OPERATING MARGIN (BROUGHT FORWARD) -15143.34 INTEREST ON INVESTMENT 1590.00 PROFIT ON HOG CONTRACTING -1.26PROFIT ON LAYER CONTRACTING .00 OTHER INCOME 4073.09 TOTAL OTHER INCOME 5661.83 NET REVENUE -9481.51 NET REVENUE-PERCENT OF SALES--.62

	BALANCE SHEET	
ASSETSDOLLARSS CASH INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE INVENTORY FACILITIES TRUCKS	20421.78 26500.00 30548.17 80000.00 247289.99 423.36	*******
LIABILITIES LONG TERM DEBT BANK NOTES	TOTAL 50000.00 2000.00 TOTAL	405183.30 52000.00
NET WORTH		353183.30
NET WORTH TO FIXED ASSETS		1.43
RETURN ON INVESTMENT		-2.68

GENERAL INFORMATION	
SALESTONS	
COMPLETE HOG FEED -BULK-	343.71
HOG SUPPLEMENT -BULK-	500.00
PIG FEED -BAGGED-	216.88
COMPLETE BEEF FEED -BULK-	136.80
BEEF SUPPLEMENT -BULK-	242.98
COMPLETE LAYER FEED -BULK-	433.14
OTHER FEED -BAGGED-	444.61
TOTAL FEED	2318.12*
BAGGED FERTILIZER	479.78
BULK FERTILIZER	1200.00
ANHYDROUS	406.29
OTHER FERTILIZER	212.21
TOTAL FERTILIZER	2298.29*
1	

	PAG
CORN MARKETING -BU-	457362.30
SOYBEAN MARKETING -BU-	148260.20
WHEAT MARKETING -BU-	82775.52
TOTAL GRAIN MARKETING	688398.00 *
GRAIN BUSINESS LOST DUE TO SHORT STORAGE CORN -BU-	459374.60
SOYBEANS -BU-	148912.50
WHEAT -BU-	83139.71

Classroom Use:

- > Students are divided into three-person groups.
- > Oligopolistic competition in a market area.
- > A group competes with two to four other firms in their market.
- ➤ Usually, there are 5 or 6 market areas for a total of 15 to 24 agribusinesses operating in the classroom.

Classroom Use (continued):

- > Decisions are made once per week for 12 weeks, and
- weekly key results for each group is explicitly shared with the entire class.
- When posting on the board, the teacher role plays as the CEO, and
- can make terse, judgmental comments about a group's performance.
- ➢ For example, "Why in the world is the Lincoln Agribusiness losing so much money? Good grief!"

Classroom Use (continued):

- Lecture and other supporting course content were keyed to the agribusiness. For example:
- How does the economics of the firm relate to an income statement?
- What is the economics of price decisions in an oligopoly market?
- How do managers use discounted cash flow analysis to evaluate and make long-term capital investment decisions?

MOTHER NATURE

> Sinclair grain elevator disaster



CAPITAL INVESTMENT DECISION

- Nebraska Farm Supply is reluctant to invest in replacing 80,000 bushels of recently destroyed grain storage.
- The general manager and owner have come to you for help in making the decision to go ahead and rebuild, or to do nothing.

- ➤ In advising the general manager, show all work and give:
 - the present value of cash flows for years 1 thru 10,
 - salvage value,
 - the total present value, and
 - the net present value.

- > Groups need to find the following:
 - The replacement cost is \$1.50 per bushel.
 - Three-fourths of the grain volume is merchandised with an annual turnover of 6.5, and one-fourth is stored with a turnover of 4.
 - Gross margins are 4 and 8 cents/bu, respectively.
 - Variable cash costs are the same as in the simulation-game.

- Depreciation is straight line over 20 years.
- The time horizon for the analysis is ten years.
- Salvage value (in present value \$'s) discounts the cash flow from years 11 through 20, back to the present.
- The cost of funds is 6% and a return of 12% is considered good.

FATHER MARKET

- There are additional opportunities for the teacher to intervene in the business environment – behind the scenes:
- Market potential raise or lower sales
- Cost of goods sold increase or squeeze margins
- Selling prices for corn, soybeans and wheat cover costs or not



