Animal & Grassland Research and Innovation Programme

Teagasc

e-Profit Monitor Analysis
Dairy Farms 2014

Agriculture and Food Development Authority

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Foreword

The Teagasc e-Profit Monitor (e-PM) is an online financial analysis tool available to all Teagasc clients. Dairy farmers work with their Teagasc Dairy Adviser to gather the data required. Once the data is entered and analysed, the Adviser can produce a range of reports for each enterprise (dairy, replacements, cattle and tillage) or the overall farm. If the farmer has carried out an e-PM analysis on a yearly basis, multiple year reports tracking performance over a number of years can be generated. In addition, if the farmer is a member of a discussion group, a group report can be produced allowing each individual farmer to benchmark their performance with other group members. This publication will provide a range of benchmarks for both individual farmers and farmer groups to measure their performance against.

The analyses in this publication are based on data provided by Teagasc dairy farmer clients relating to the 2014 production year and entered onto the e-PM system prior to 11 March 2015. In all, 1,555 farms are represented; 1,363 of these are engaged in spring milk production with the balance (192) engaged in winter/ liquid milk production. In addition, a matched sample analysis of 108 farmers who have completed e-PM analysis for each year in the period 2008 to 2014 is included.

A range of tables are provided with a summary of the key figures included in the main tables and a more detailed breakdown of costs contained in the appendices. Where results are presented as 'Average' and 'Top 10%', the overall results have been ranked on the basis of net profit per hectare. insert the following directly after net profit per hectare "exclusive of premia payments. Net profit is a key financial indicator and there are clear benchmarks on the potential per hectare profitability of a dairy enterprise. The level of profit generated will determine the standard of living, borrowing capacity and ability to invest (on- or off-farm) as it is what is available to meet the farmer's living expenses, pay tax, meet loan repayments and make investments. The e-PM is not representative of the national average - this is obtained from the National Farm Survey (NFS). The e-PM reflects the performance of the country's most financially focused progressive dairy farmers. In 2013 for example, the net profit per hectare was 27% higher for the average e-PM dairy farmer than for the average dairy farmer surveyed through the NFS."

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the work of all Dairy Advisers in promoting, completing and using e-PM and to dairy farmers for providing the data required for analysis. Without their support, this publication would not be possible. I would also like to acknowledge the work of George Ramsbottom and Kevin Connolly in extracting the data necessary for this publication.

Tom O'Dwyer,
Head of Dairy Knowledge Transfer

Spring Milk Dairy Farms 2014

e-Profit Monitor (1,363 farms)

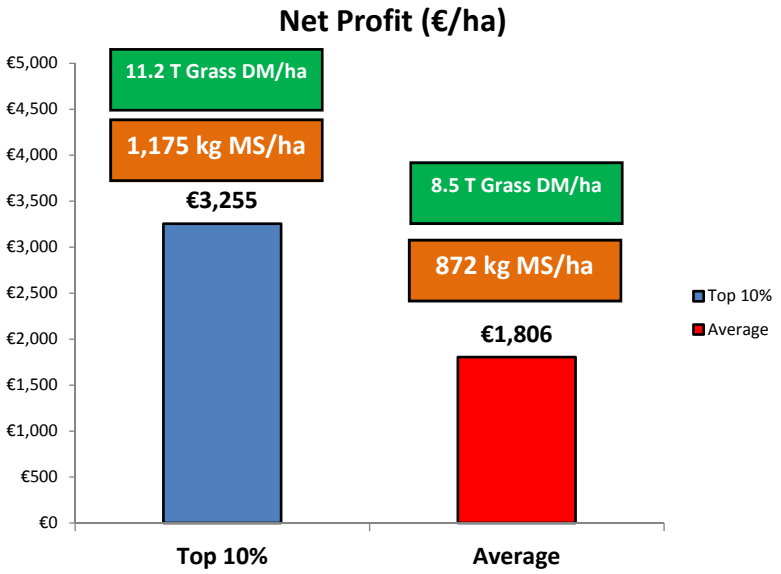
Spring Milk Dairy Farms 2014

	Top 10%[1]	Average	Top vs Average
Physical			
Herd Size (No. cows)	106	97	9
Dairy Ha	40	45	-5
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.66	2.17	0.49
Grass used (t DM/ha)	11.2	8.5	2.7
Grass in diet (% total DM consumed)	84	82	2
Milk yield (litres/cow)	5,567	5,133	434
Milk solids (kg/ha)	1,175	872	303
Financial (€/ha)			
Gross Output	6,091	4,392	1,699
Variable Costs	1,669	1,437	232
Gross Margin	4,422	2,955	1,467
Fixed Costs	1,167	1,148	18
Net Profit excl. premia	3,255	1,806	1,449

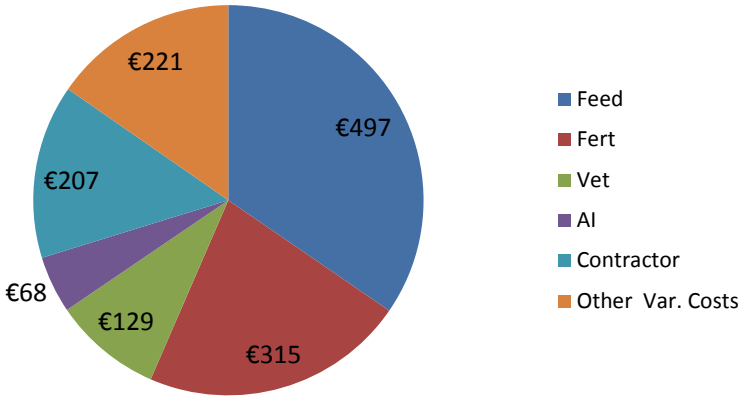
[1] Ranked by net profit per hectare.

- The top 10% of farms generated a gross output of €6,091 per ha compared to €4,392 per ha on the average farms, a difference of 39%.
- The higher output on the top farms reflected higher stocking rate, higher output per livestock unit and higher output per hectare.
- Output per ha on the top 10% of farms was 303 kg milk solids per ha or 35% higher than on the average farm (872 kg per ha). This is as a result of a higher stocking rate (+0.49 LU per ha) and higher output per LU (+ 40 kg milk solids per cow).
- Average spring milk dairy farms had lower variable costs than the top farms at €1,437 per ha versus €1,669 per ha. However, as a percentage of gross output they accounted for 33% on the average farms compared to 28% of the output on the top farms.
- The gross margin was €4,422 per ha on the top spring milk farms which was 50% or €1,467 per ha higher than those on the average farm.
- The biggest variable cost on spring milk dairy farms in 2014 was purchased forage and concentrate accounting for 35% or €497 per ha of total variable costs.
- The average spring milk dairy farm in 2014 generated a net profit of €1,806 per ha compared to €3,255 per ha on the top 10% of farms.

Spring Milk Dairy Farms Net Profit per hectare 2014



Average Spring Milk Variable costs per Hectare 2014



Winter Milk Dairy Farms 2014

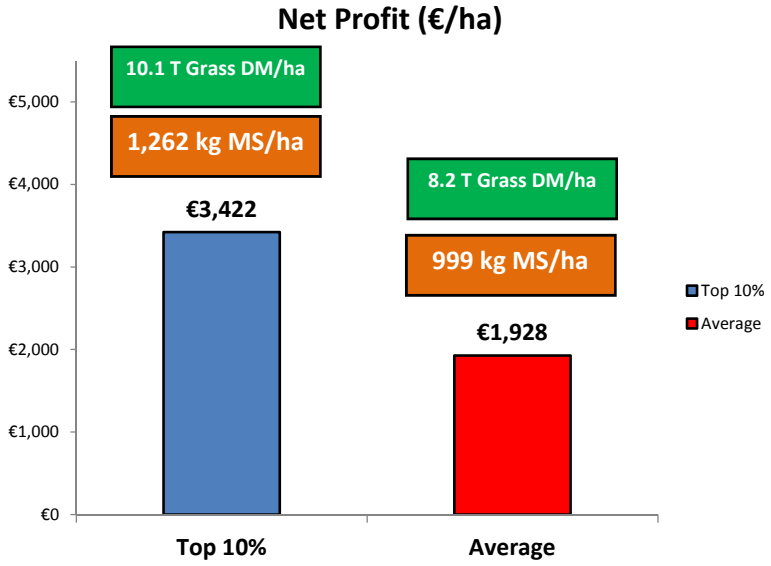
e-Profit Monitor (192 farms)

	Top 10%[2]	Average	Top vs Average
Physical			
Herd Size (No. cows)	113	128	- 15
Dairy Ha	44	57	-14
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.58	2.23	0.35
Grass used (t DM/ha)	10.1	8.2	1.9
Grass in diet (% total DM consumed)	73	73	0
Milk yield (litres/cow)	6,427	5,915	512
Milk solids (kg/ha)	1,262	999	263
Financial (€/ha)			
Gross Output	6,767	5,188	1,579
Variable Costs	2,059	1,811	248
Gross Margin	4,709	3,377	1,332
Fixed Costs	1,287	1,448	-162
Net Profit excl. premia	3,422	1,928	1,494

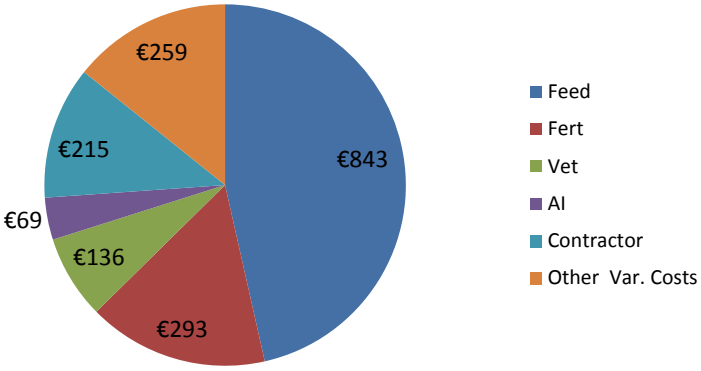
[2] Ranked by net profit per hectare.

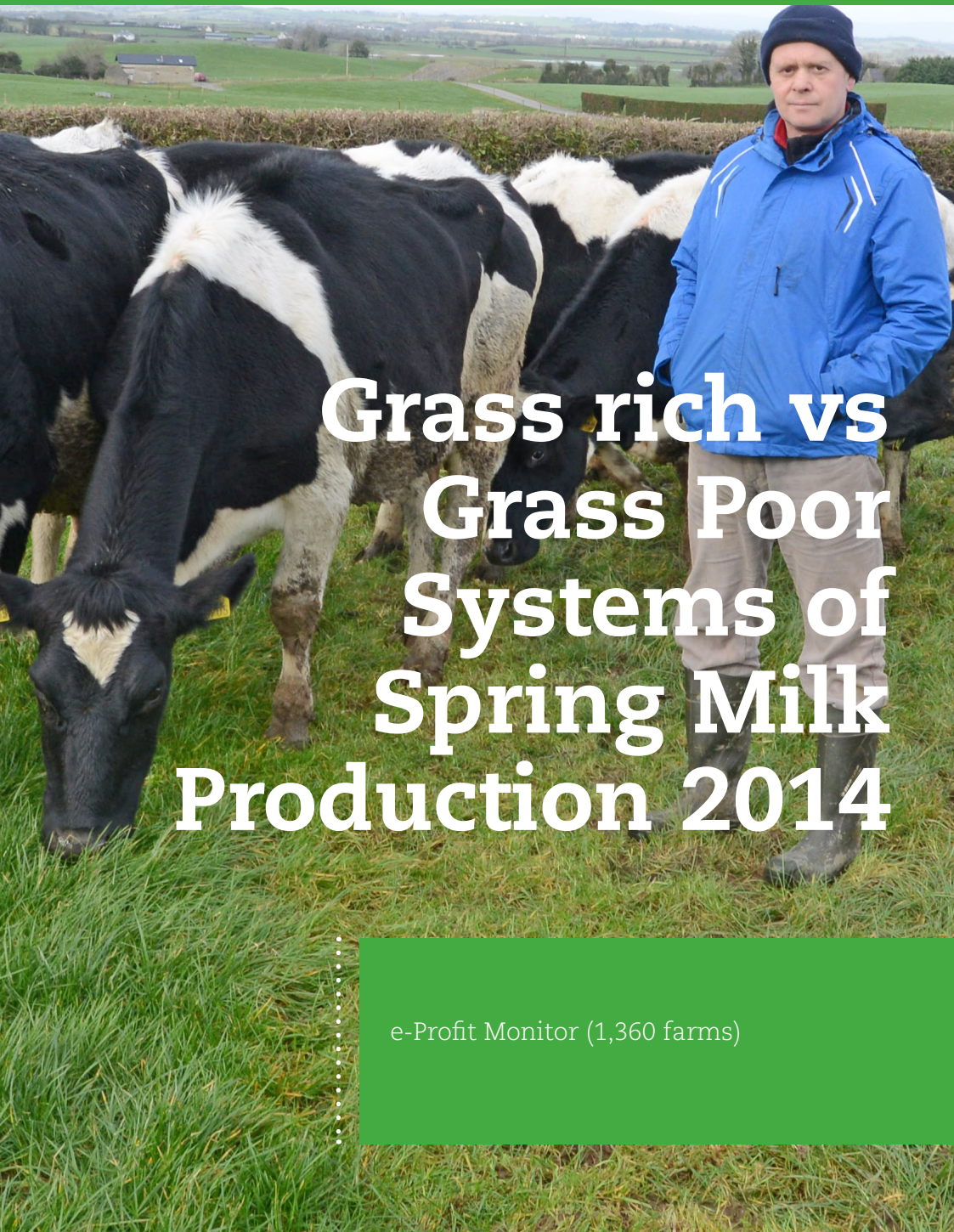
- The top 10% of farms generated a gross output of €6,767 per ha compared to €5,188 per ha on the average farms, a difference of 30%.
- The higher output on the top farms reflected higher stocking rate, higher output per livestock unit and higher output per hectare.
- Output per ha on the top 10% of farms was 263 kg milk solids per ha or 26% higher than on the average farm (999 kg per ha). This is as a result of a higher stocking rate (+0.35 LU per ha) and higher output per LU (+ 41 kg milk solids per cow).
- Average winter milk dairy farms had lower variable costs than the top farms at €1,811 per ha versus €2,059 per ha. However, as a percentage of gross output they accounted for 35% on the average farms compared to 30% of the output on the top farms.
- The gross margin was €4,709 per ha on the top winter milk farms which was 39% or €1,332 per ha higher than those on the average farm.
- The biggest variable cost on winter milk dairy farms in 2014 was purchased forage and concentrate accounting for 47% or €843 per ha of total variable costs.
- The average winter milk dairy farm in 2014 generated a net profit of €1,928 per ha compared to €3,422 per ha on the top 10% of farms.

Winter Milk Dairy Farms Net Profit per hectare 2014



Average Winter Milk Variable costs per Hectare 2014





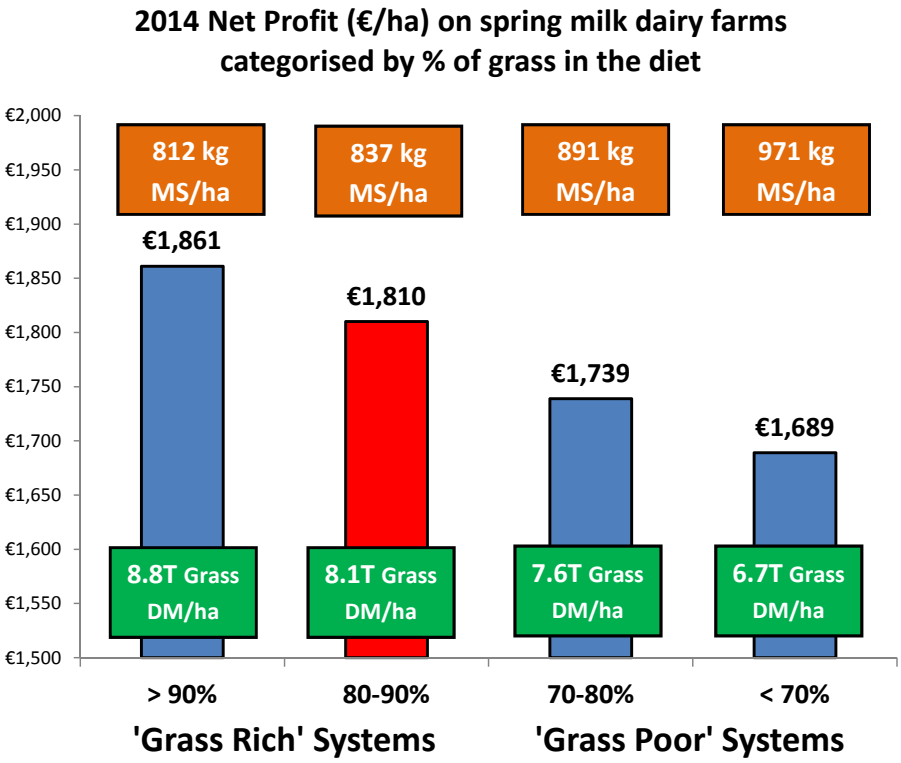
Grass rich vs Grass Poor Systems of Spring Milk Production 2014

e-Profit Monitor (1,360 farms)

Grass rich vs Grass Poor Systems of Spring Milk Production 2014

	Grass Rich		Grass Poor	
Proportion of home grown grass in the diet	>90%	80-90%	70-80%	<70%
No. of farms	165	621	384	190
Physical				
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.19	2.12	2.18	2.24
Grass used (t DM/ha)	8.8	8.1	7.6	6.7
Grass in diet (% total DM consumed)	92%	85%	76%	63%
Milk yield (litres/cow)	4,618	5,031	5,253	5,636
Milk solids (kg/ha)	812	837	891	971
Financial (€/ha)				
Gross Output	4,057	4,195	4,496	4,919
Variable Costs	1,134	1,292	1,563	1,968
Gross Margin	2,923	2,903	2,934	2,951
Fixed Costs	1,061	1,092	1,195	1,262
Net Profit excl. premia	1,861	1,810	1,739	1,689

- The grass rich farms generated an average gross output of €4,126 per ha compared to an average of €4,708 per ha on the grass poor farms, a 14% lower gross output.
- The lower output on the grass rich farms reflected lower output per cow and per hectare.
- Output per ha on the grass rich farms was on average 107 kg milk solids per ha or 13% lower than on the grass poor farms. This is as a result of a lower average stocking rate (-0.06 LU per ha) and lower output per cow (-38 kg milk solids per cow).
- On average the grass rich farms had lower variable costs than the average of the grass poor farms at €1,213 per ha versus €1,765 per ha. However, as a percentage of gross output they accounted for only 29% compared to 37% of total variable costs on average on the grass poor farms.
- The gross margin was an average of 2,913 per ha on the grass rich farms which was 1% lower on average than on the grass poor farms.
- The biggest variable cost on both grass rich and grass poor farms was purchased forage and concentrate accounting for 25% and 45% of total variable costs respectively.
- On average the grass rich farms had lower fixed costs than the average of the grass poor farms at €1,077 per ha versus €1,229 per ha.
- The average grass rich farm in 2014 generated a net profit of €1,836 per ha compared to €1,714 per ha on the grass poor farms.


2014 Net Profit (€/ha) on spring milk dairy farms categorised by % of grass in the diet
€2,000
€1,950
€1,900
€1,850
€1,800
€1,750
€1,700
€1,650
€1,600
€1,550
€1,500
812 kg MS/ha
837 kg MS/ha
891 kg MS/ha
971 kg MS/ha
€1,861
€1,810
€1,739
€1,689
8.8T Grass DM/ha
8.1T Grass DM/ha
7.6T Grass DM/ha
6.7T Grass DM/ha
> 90%
80-90%
70-80%
< 70%
'Grass Rich' Systems
'Grass Poor' Systems

Regional analysis – Spring Milk Production 2014

e-Profit Monitor (1,360 farms)

Regional analysis - Spring Milk Production 2014

Region	Average	Cork	Midlands	North West	South East	South West
No. of farms	1,363	324	279	282	257	218
Physical						
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.17	2.33	2.18	2.00	2.23	2.06
Grass used (t DM/ha)	8.5	8.6	8.1	6.9	8.4	7.3
Grass in diet (% total DM consumed)	82%	80%	82%	76%	84%	78%
Milk yield (litres/cow)	5,133	5,211	5,074	5,237	4,958	5,164
Milk solids (kg/ha)	872	963	871	805	877	824
Financial (€/ha)						
Gross Output	4,392	4,924	4,373	4,012	4,385	4,141
Variable Costs	1,437	1,551	1,350	1,411	1,383	1,461
Gross Margin	2,955	3,373	3,024	2,601	3,002	2,680
Fixed Costs	1,148	1,244	1,189	1,031	1,219	1,028
Net Profit excl. premia	1,806	2,129	1,835	1,570	1,783	1,652

Regions

Cork: Cork East and Cork West.

Midlands: Kildare: Laois; Longford; Louth; Meath; Offaly, Tipperary NR; Westmeath and Wicklow.

North West: Cavan; Clare; Donegal; Galway; Leitrim; Mayo; Monaghan; Roscommon and Sligo.

South East: Carlow; Kilkenny; Tipperary SR; Waterford and Wexford.

South West: Limerick and Kerry.

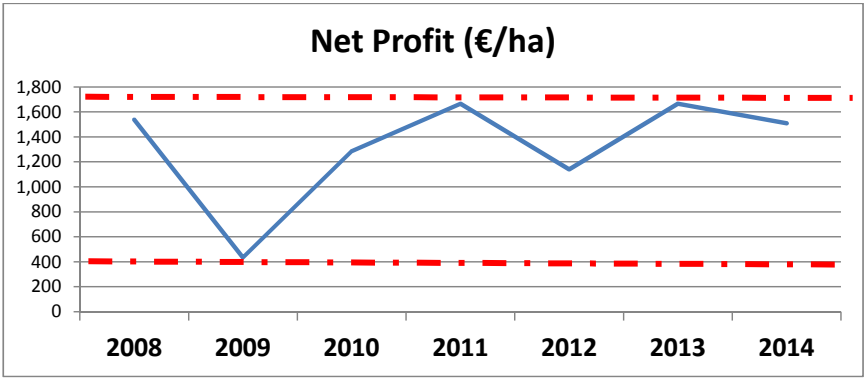
- Compared to the overall average, spring milk dairy farms in Cork had this highest gross output of €4,924 per ha compared to an average of €4,392 per ha.
- The higher output in the Cork region reflects the higher output per cow and per hectare.
- The Midlands region had the lowest total variable cost per hectare of €1,350 with lower than average variable costs per hectare – variable costs accounted for 31% of gross output compared with 33% for the average spring milk producer.
- The Cork region had the highest gross margin per hectare at €3,373 per ha which was €418 per ha higher than the average spring milk producer, because of its higher gross output per hectare.
- The South West region had the lowest fixed costs per hectare at €1,028 per ha versus €1,148 per ha for the average spring milk producer.
- The average spring milk producer generated a net profit of €1,806 per ha which was €323 less per ha than farmers in the Cork region.

Matched Sample of Winter and Spring Milk Producers 2008-2014 (108 farms)

Matched Sample of Winter and Spring Milk Producers 2008-2014 (108 farms)

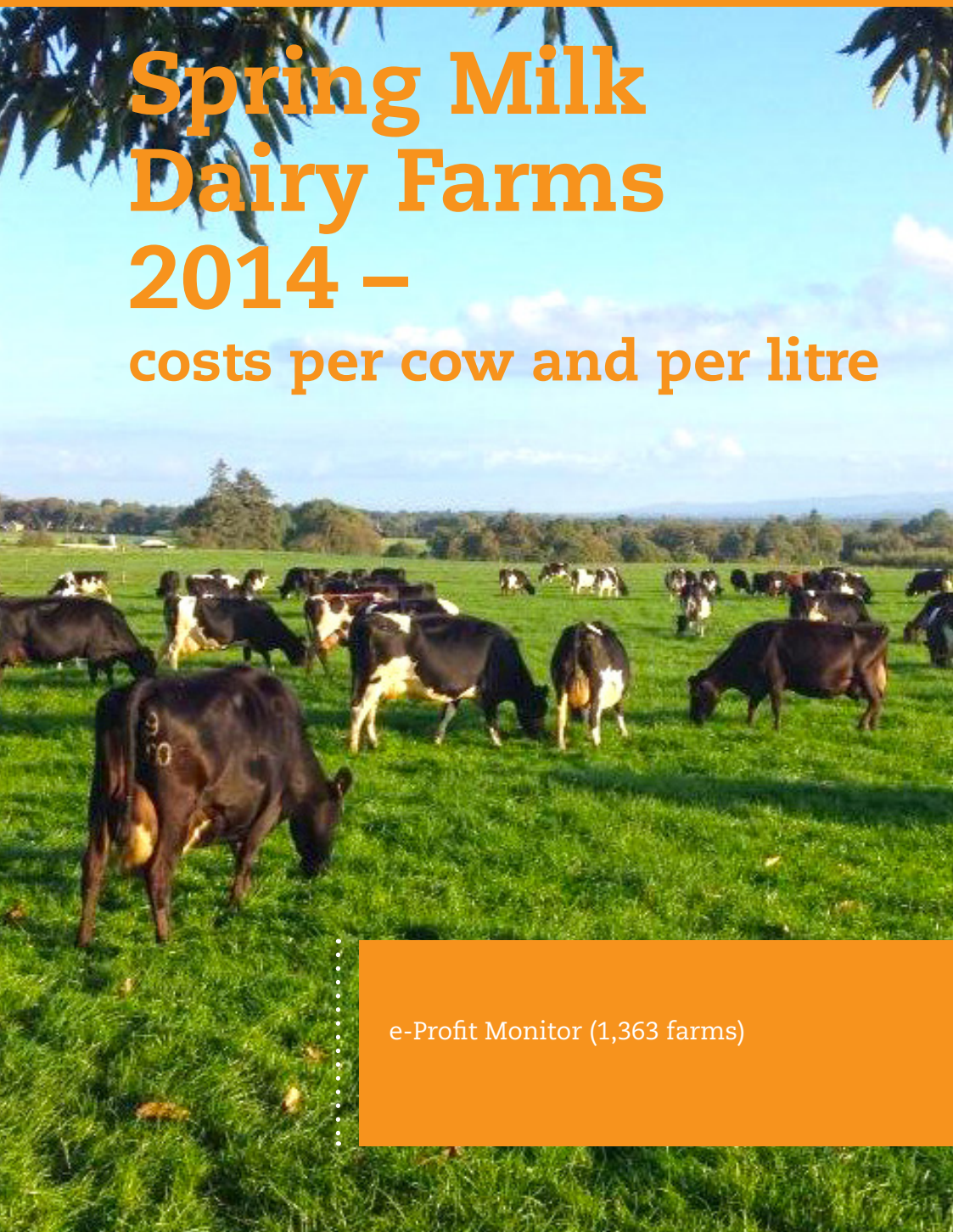
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2008-2014
Physical								
Herd Size (No. cows)	69	72	76	80	80	83	84	15
Dairy Ha	33	34	36	38	37	38	39	6
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.10	2.14	2.17	2.16	2.20	2.23	2.20	0.10
Milk yield (litres/cow)	5,858	5,614	5,888	5,833	5,732	5,849	5,783	-75
Milk solids (kg/ha)	917	895	963	950	958	995	985	68
Financial (€/ha)								
Gross Output	4,306	2,933	3,996	4,561	4,345	5,261	4,953	647
Variable Costs	1,514	1,377	1,496	1,587	1,867	2,192	1,920	406
Gross Margin	2,792	1,556	2,500	2,974	2,478	3,069	3,032	240
Fixed Costs	1,254	1,123	1,215	1,307	1,339	1,404	1,525	271
Net Profit excl. premia	1,538	433	1,285	1,666	1,139	1,665	1,508	-30

- Herd size and dairy land used increased by 22% and 18% respectively over the 2008-2014 period on this matched sample of spring and winter milk dairy farms.
- While the volume of milk produced declined by 1% over the period, milk solids yield per hectare increased by 7% reflecting a combination of higher milk solids yield per cow and higher stocking rate.
- Gross output per hectare increased by 15% over the period but this was counterbalanced by a 27% increase in variable costs and a 22% rise in fixed costs.
- Net profit per hectare declined by 2% per hectare over the period.
- The net profit per hectare varied by over €1200 between the most profitable and least profitable years.



Spring Milk Dairy Farms 2014 –

costs per cow and per litre



e-Profit Monitor (1,363 farms)

Spring Milk Dairy Farms 2014 – costs per cow and per litre

	Top 10%[3]		Average		Difference Top 10% - Average	
Physical						
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.66		2.17		0.49	
Grass used (t DM/cow)	4.2		3.9		0.3	
Milk yield (litres/cow)	5,567		5,133		434	
Milk solids Fat (%) / Protein (%) Milk solids (kg/cow)	 4.18 / 3.54 442		 4.11 / 3.50 402		 0.07 / 0.04 40	
Financial						
	c/litre	**€/cow**	**c/litre**	**€/cow**	**c/litre**	**€/cow**
Gross Output Co-op Price	41.13 40.30	2,290	39.43 39.26	2,024	1.70 1.04	266
Variable Costs Feed Fertiliser Vet AI Contractor Other var. costs **Total Variable Costs**	3.98 2.48 1.04 0.57 1.51 1.69 **11.27**	222 138 58 32 84 94 **627**	4.46 2.83 1.16 0.61 1.86 1.98 **12.90**	229 145 60 31 95 102 **662**	- 0.48 - 0.35 - 0.12 - 0.04 - 0.35 - 0.29 **- 1.63**	- 7 - 7 - 2 1 - 11 - 8 **- 35**
Gross Margin	29.86	1,662	26.53	1,362	3.33	300
Fixed Costs Labour Machinery Cat/ESB/Phone Depreciation Leases Interest Other fixed costs **Total Fixed Costs**	0.90 1.22 1.20 1.82 0.62 0.41 1.70 **7.88**	50 68 67 101 35 23 95 **439**	1.14 1.67 1.47 2.15 0.98 0.69 2.21 **10.31**	59 86 75 110 50 35 113 **529**	- 0.24 - 0.45 - 0.27 - 0.33 - 0.36 - 0.28 - 0.51 **- 2.43**	- 9 - 18 - 8 - 9 - 15 - 12 - 18 **- 90**
Net Profit excl. premia	21.98	1,224	16.21	832	5.77	392

[3] Ranked by net profit per hectare.

- Compared with the average farm, the highest net profit farms are more highly stocked (0.3 LU/Ha) and more productive (40 kg more milk solids per cow) and higher output (1.70 c and €266 per cow) with 61% of the difference in output per litre coming from higher milk price).
- The highest net profit farms had lower variable costs per litre and per cow (1.63 c and €35 respectively) and lower fixed costs per litre and per cow (2.43 c and €90 respectively).
- Net profit is 47% higher per cow than the average spring milk producer with 68% and 32% of the difference derived from higher output and lower production costs respectively.

Winter Milk Dairy Farms 2014 – costs per cow and per litre

e-Profit Monitor (192 farms)

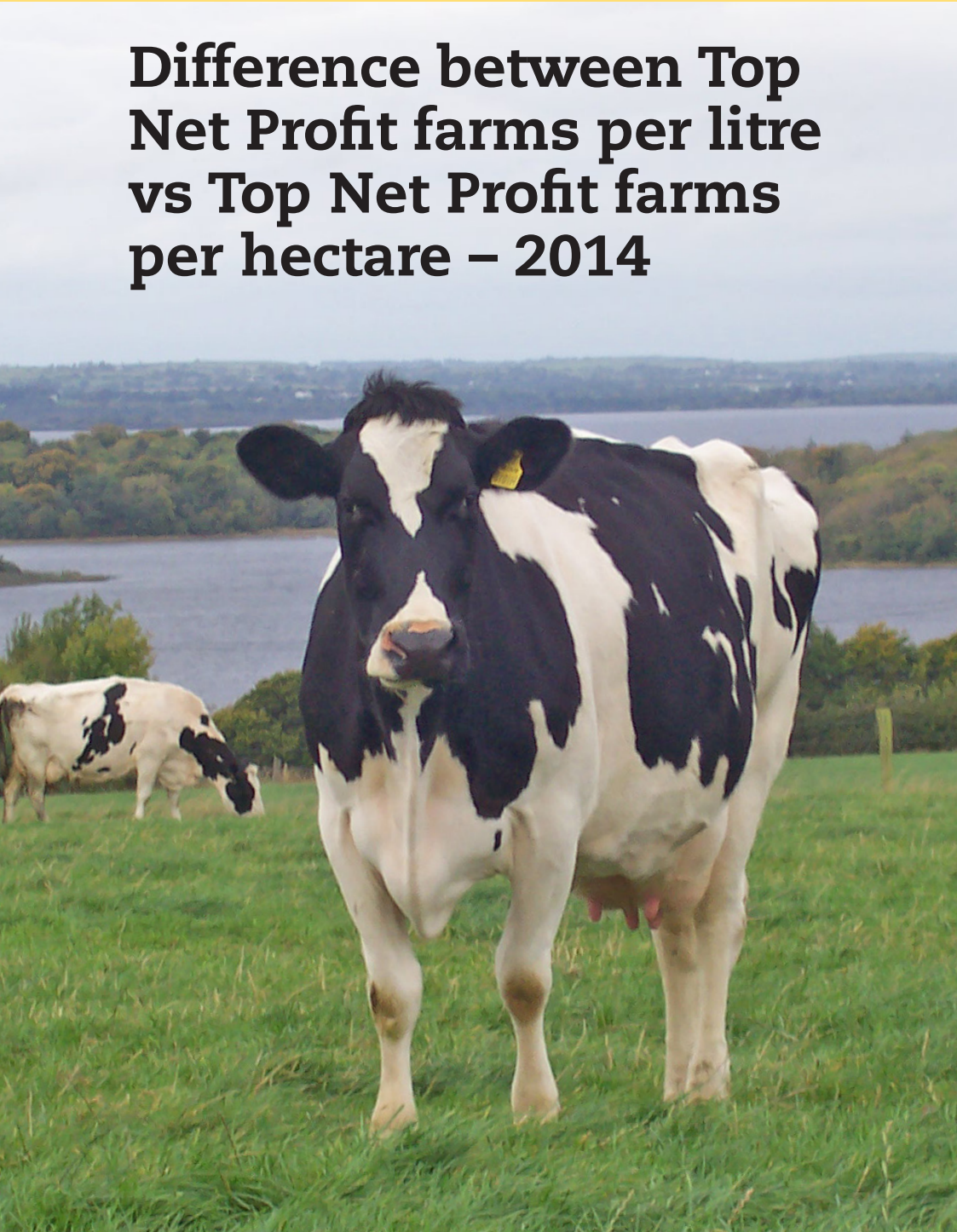
Winter Milk Dairy Farms 2014 – costs per cow and per litre

	Top 10%[4]		Average		Difference Top 10% - Average	
Physical						
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.58		2.23		0.35	
Grass used (t DM/cow)	3.9		3.7		0.2	
Milk yield (litres/cow)	6,427		5,915		512	
Milk solids Fat (%) / Protein (%) Milk solids (kg/cow)	 3.99 / 3.42 489		 3.99 / 3.38 448		 0.00 / 0.04 41	
Financial (€/cow)						
	c/litre	**€/ cow**	**c/litre**	**€/ cow**	**c/litre**	**€/cow**
Gross Output	40.81	2,623	39.33		1.48	297
Co-op Price	40.01		39.24		0.77	
Variable Costs						
Feed	6.06	389	6.39	378	- 0.33	11
Fertiliser	1.79	115	2.22	131	- 0.43	- 16
Vet	0.85	55	1.03	61	- 0.18	- 6
AI	0.45	29	0.52	31	- 0.07	- 2
Contractor	1.53	98	1.63	96	- 0.10	2
Other var. costs	1.73	111	1.96	116	- 0.23	- 5
Total Variable Costs	**12.42**	**798**	**13.73**	**813**	**- 1.34**	**- 14**
Gross Margin	28.40	1,825	25.60	1,514	2.80	311
Fixed Costs	1.00	64	1.69	100		-36
Labour	1.30	84	1.97	117	- 0.69	-033
Machinery	1.04	67	1.36	80	- 0.67	-13
Cat/ESB/Phone	1.53	98	2.05	121	- 0.32	- 23
Depreciation	0.77	49	0.91	54	- 0.52	- 5
Leases	0.42	27	0.77	46	- 0.14	- 19
Interest	1.70	109	2.24	132	- 0.35	- 23
Other fixed costs	**7.76**	**499**	**10.98**	**649**	- 0.54	**- 150**
Total Fixed Costs					**- 3.22**	
Net Profit excl. premia	20.64	1,326	14.62	865	6.02	461

[4] Ranked by net profit per hectare.

- Compared with the average farm, the highest net profit farms are more highly stocked (0.35 LU/Ha) and more productive (41 kg more milk solids per cow) and higher output (1.48 c and €297 per cow) with 52% of the difference in output per litre coming from higher milk price).
- The highest net profit farms had lower variable costs per litre and per cow (1.34 c and €14 respectively) and lower fixed costs per litre and per cow (3.22 c and €150 respectively).
- Net profit is 53% higher per cow than the average winter milk producer with 64% and 36% of the difference derived from higher output and lower production costs respectively.

Difference between Top Net Profit farms per litre vs Top Net Profit farms per hectare – 2014



Difference between Top Net Profit farms per litre vs Top Net Profit farms per hectare – 2014

	Top 10% Ranked by Net profit per hectare		Top 10% Ranked by Net Profit per litre		Top 10% per hectare – top 10% per litre	
Physical						
Herd Size (No. cows)	106		103		3	
Dairy Ha	40		45		- 5	
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.66		2.29		0.37	
Grass used (t DM/ha)	11.2		9.7		1.5	
Grass in diet (% total DM consumed)	84		88		- 4	
Milk yield (litres/cow)	5,567		5,174		393	
Milk solids Fat (%) / Protein (%) Milk solids (kg/cow [kg/ha))	4.18 / 3.54 442 / 1,176		4.22 / 3.57 414 / 948		- 0.04 / - 0.03 28 / 228	
	Per litre	**Per ha**	**Per litre**	**Per ha**	**Per litre**	**Per ha**
Financial (€/ha)						
Gross Output	41.13	6,091	41.73	4,944	-0.6	1,147
Variable Costs	11.27	1,669	10.55	1,250	0.72	419
Gross Margin	29.86	4,422	31.18	3,694	-1.32	728
Fixed Costs	7.88	1,167	7.63	904	0.25	263
Net Profit excl. premia	21.98	3,255	23.56	2,791	-1.58	464

Difference between Top Net Profit farms per litre vs Top Net Profit farms per hectare – 2014

- The top profit per hectare farms generated an average gross output of 6,091 per ha which was €1,147 higher per hectare compared to the top profit per litre farms.
- This higher output was achieved because virtue of their higher milk solids production per cow and higher stocking rate.
- Part of the output advantage of the top profit per hectare farms was lost due to their higher variable costs per hectare and per litre attributed in part to their lower grass utilisation per cow.
- Gross margin for the category was still €728 higher per hectare but due to a combination of lower gross output and higher variable costs their gross margin per litre was 1.32 cent lower per litre.
- The high net profit per hectare farms had higher fixed costs per hectare and per litre (€263 and 0.25 c respectively).
- While net profit per litre was 7% lower (1.58 c) on the high net profit per hectare farms, net profit per hectare was 14% higher (€464).
- The implications of these findings for dairy farming without the restrictions of milk quota are that the more profitable farms are those:
  - Higher stocked farms still growing and utilising large quantities of grass;
  - Delivering high output - large quantities of high value milk solids per cow and per hectare (in excess of 440 and 1,150 respectively);
  - Operating at relatively low but not necessarily the lowest cost.

Replacement Heifers

The guideline costings for spring born dairy replacement heifers on creamery milk farms on comes from the average 2014 Profit Monitor data for 1,304 farms. The costs are evaluated per LU – the average age at calving for spring born and autumn born heifer calves was 28.7 months on Irish spring calving dairy farms in 2010 – thus 1.2 LU was required per heifer calving on spring milk farms that year. This equates to fixed and variable costs of €806 per heifer before the opportunity costs of the replacement heifer calf, own land used and own labour are accounted for.

	Costs per LU (€)
Stocking rate (LU/ha)	2.18
Variable Costs	
Concentrate Costs	118
Fertiliser and Lime	141
Vet	52
AI/Breeding	15
Contractor	95
Other Variable Costs	46
Total variable costs	**467**
Fixed costs	
Hired Labour	27
Machinery Costs	27
Interest	12
Car/ESB/Phone	21
Depreciation	34
Other Fixed costs	86
Total fixed costs	**205**
Total Fixed & Variable Costs	**672**

Not included in the costs outlined above are:

1) The value of the replacement heifer calf – approximately €300 per head;
2) The opportunity cost of the land required for rearing replacement heifers. Assuming a value of €500/ha, the land cost per replacement is €212 per heifer reared (included in the other fixed costs is a €53/LU cost for leased land);
3) The own labour costs associated with replacement heifer rearing – Moorepark Labour Survey estimate approximately €229/LU.

Benefits of completing an e-Profit Monitor

The Teagasc e-Profit Monitor provides a standard way of measuring farm financial performance. The key word here is **standard,** in that the e-Profit Monitor provides the same method of measurement from year-to-year and from farm-to-farm. It is also well tried & tested since this system of measurement of farm financial performance has been used by Teagasc for almost 20 years.

The e-Profit Monitor is the best tool to use because it allows you to look at the key components of what drives the farms financial performance. These key components are

- output - how much product (milk, livestock) you sell and at what value
- costs of production – how much you spend to get your farm product to the market for sale. These include input such as feed & fertiliser as well as other running costs associated with the farm
- costs of asset investment – how much was spent on new investment as well as maintaining & replacing the buildings & machinery you use to run your farm business

Net profit is often focused on as the one key measure of financial success and as such is often referred to as 'the bottom line'. However the key question is not **WHAT** is the bottom line figure but rather it should be **HOW** was the bottom line figure achieved.

Knowing the **'how'** is important as it gives you the knowledge of the way your farm generates its income. This puts you in a better position to be able to cope with all the forces outside your control which dictate product & input prices. This is especially the case at the moment where product and input prices can vary widely between and even within years.

Completing an e-Profit Monitor gives you a detailed picture of the way money was generated & spent on your farm during the year. More important than that is that it presents the results in a standardised way that is that all the money flows are shown under standard headings. This gives the advantage in that it allows you to carry out a comparison between the results of your farm against other standardized figures. This comparison process is often referred to as benchmarking.

The e-Profit Monitor allows you to compare your farm figures easily. Working with your adviser you can arrange comparisons against Teagasc targets, comparisons with other farms operating the same system, or for discussion group members- comparison with your fellow group members. However one comparison that regular users of the programme are finding useful is the ***'Multi-Year'*** comparison that is available for their individual farm. A significant number of repeat users of the programme have up to six years of financial data on their farms which they have been using to trace progress on their own farms over that period. For some farmers this is a key comparison as they can see if changes in the way they have made in the running of the farm have had an impact on the farm finances. Having a completed e-Profit Monitor available for more than one year is advisable in that you should be able to get a more truthful picture of the

financial situation independent of changes in price for products or inputs which can make individual years look either very good or very poor.

Want to get a look at your own figures? Give your Teagasc adviser a call today and put in a request to get a profit monitor completed.

Or you can express your interest by emailing your name & address to profit.monitor@teagasc.ie. You'll be contacted and put in touch with an adviser who'll work with you to get the e-Profit Monitor analysis completed

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