

FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS



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Your Role

You sit between:

Farmers

Financial Systems

Institutions



The Risk

Oversimplify

Overcomplicate

Misinterpret





Framework + Why We're Here

Position

Performance

Timing

Meet the Lamberts

200-acre farm in North Carolina

\$1.2M assets

\$547K debt





Human Context

Keep land + home

Financial stress

Different priorities

Finances Meet Theater

**Debbie Lambert Calls
the Creditor for Help**

A BALANCE SHEET IS A SNAPSHOT - NOT A LIST, BUT A STRUCTURE

- **What is owned**
- **What is owed**
- **What's left (equity)**



THE BALANCE SHEET EQUATION

$$\text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities} = \text{Equity}$$

Assets: resources & tools

Liabilities: obligations & risk

Equity: ownership & strength

WHAT DO YOU SEE

Line Item/Category	Beginning of Year	End of Year (Actual)	End of Year (Scenario)	Change (Actual)
Current Assets				
Cash	\$25,000	\$53,000	\$68,000	\$28,000
Accounts Receivable	\$10,000	-	-	(\$10,000)
Inventory	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	(\$5,000)
Prepays	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	-
Total Current Assets	\$65,000	\$78,000	\$93,000	\$13,000
Non-Current Assets				
Land	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	-
Home	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-
Equipment, gross	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(\$100,000)	(\$128,000)	(\$128,000)	(\$28,000)
Total Non-Current Assets	\$1,130,000	\$1,102,000	\$1,102,000	(\$28,000)
Total Assets	\$1,195,000	\$1,180,000	\$1,195,000	(\$15,000)

Line Item/Category	Beginning of Year	End of Year (Actual)	End of Year (Scenario)	Change (Actual)
Current Liabilities				
Operating Loan	\$320,000	\$367,000	\$267,000	\$47,000
Accounts Payable	-	-	-	-
Current Portion of Term Debt	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	\$320,000	\$367,000	\$267,000	\$47,000
Long-Term Liabilities				
Restructured Hemp Loan	\$190,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	(\$10,000)
Other Long-Term Debt	-	-	\$100,000	-
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$190,000	\$180,000	\$280,000	(\$10,000)
Total Liabilities	\$510,000	\$547,000	\$547,000	\$37,000
Beginning Retained Earnings	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	-
Ending Retained Earnings	\$150,000	\$118,000	\$118,000	(\$32,000)
Owner Draw / Distributions	-	(\$20,000)	(\$20,000)	(\$20,000)
Implied Equity (Model Plug)	\$535,000	\$535,000	\$550,000	-
Total Equity	\$685,000	\$633,000	\$648,000	(\$52,000)
Total Liabilities + Equity	\$1,195,000	\$1,180,000	\$1,195,000	(\$15,000)

LET'S WORK TOGETHER

Here's a Google workbook with several tabs. Download, make a copy that's your own, and let's review and modify this together.



KEY QUESTIONS

Can they absorb a shock?

Is debt structured well?

Do assets = safety?

What concerns you?



POSITION \neq PERFORMANCE

We look to the
Profit & Loss Statement for
Operational Performance

*Next session we'll analyze a high level
P&L for the Lamberts.*

PROFIT & LOSS

ILLUSTRATES

OPERATIONAL

EFFICIENCY:

MARGINS AND RATIOS

TELL THE STORY



WHAT DO YOU SEE

Line Item/Category	2025 Actual	Expense Behavior	Ratio to Sales
Revenue			
Soy	\$120,000		45%
Sweet Potatoes	\$55,000		21%
Tobacco	\$90,000		34%
Other Revenue	-		0%
Total Revenue	\$265,000		100%
Cost of Goods Sold			
Crop Inputs	\$85,000	Variable	32%
Packing / Handling	\$12,000	Variable	5%
Other COGS	-	Variable	0%
Total COGS	\$97,000		37%
Gross Profit	\$168,000		63%
Gross Margin	63%		

Line Item/Category	2025 Actual	Expense Behavior	Ratio to Sales
Operating Expenses			
Paid Labor	\$30,000	Semi-variable	11%
Owner Labor / Wages	\$50,000	Semi-variable	19%
Fuel	\$19,000	Variable	19%
Repairs & Maintenance	\$12,000	Variable	7%
Small Tools & Supplies	\$6,000	Variable	5%
Marketing	-	Flexible	2%
Insurance	\$8,000	Fixed	0%
Rent	-	Fixed	3%
Utilities	\$7,000	Semi-fixed	0%
Admin / Office	\$5,000	Fixed	3%
Storage / Quality Losses	\$30,000	Semi-variable	2%
Total Operating Expenses	\$167,000		63%
EBITDA	\$1,000		0%
Depreciation	\$28,000	Non-cash	11%
Interest	\$5,000	Financing	2%
Net Income	(\$32,000)		-12%

REVENUE \neq HEALTH

MARGINS BY ENTERPRISE

PROFIT VS MARGIN



LET'S WORK TOGETHER

Join me in the Google workbook on the P+L tab. Download, make a copy that's your own, and let's review and modify this together.



INSIGHT:

PROFIT \neq CASH

Profit is a **PATTERN** that leads to
healthy cash flow



**THE UNION OF THE
BALANCE SHEET AND P&L
ALLOWS BOTH CASH AND
ACCRUAL ANALYSES**



POSITION
+ PERFORMANCE

TIMING

*When the Math
is Mathing*

*Next session we'll sew together the Balance
Sheet and P+L to predict Cash Flow.*

CASH FLOW IS TIMING :
A BUSINESS CAN BE
PROFITABLE AND STILL
RUN OUT OF CASH



**CASE: LOAN IS DUE AND
WE HAVE REDUCED
INCOME... AND WE DON'T
KNOW HOW MUCH IS OWED**



LET'S WORK TOGETHER

Join me in the Google workbook to review the cash flow situation and the amortization template.



What a Lender Looks At

○ 1 Financial
position *today*

○ 2 Ability to
absorb risk

○ 3 Whether growth is
supported or strained

*What do you think
makes lenders nervous?*

What's Wrong

Income shock

Tight margins

Cash pressure

Not Wrong

Strong asset base

Lender still engaged

Options still exist

Last session: we troubleshoot and make sure our farmers know how to talk with creditors.

**HOW DO WE
FIND CASH?**

**CASH IS
CREATED
OR
FREED**



INCREASE CASH SALES

LOWER COGS

LOWER AR

LOWER INVENTORY

INCREASE AP

INCREASE DEBT

SELL ASSETS

NEW PARTNER OR EQUITY



LET'S LOOK AT CREDITOR RATIOS

Join me in the
Google workbook
to review the
dashboard for the
case study and
discuss how we
would advise.





Get in touch



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