THE ALBERTA BUCK - FOR FARMERS

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(GO TO FULL OR TEASER PRESENTATION)

Speaker notes

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THE ALBERTA BUCK FOR ALBERTA FARMERS

Access Your Own Equity. Retire Interest-Bearing Debt.

The average Alberta farm has **$5.96M in assets** and **$5.09M in equity** – yet pays **$61,000/year in interest** to borrow liquidity from those same assets.

Same grain. Same insurance.

No FCC loan. No interest.

Full Alberta Buck Proposal | Research

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Speaker notes

The farm your family built is nearly paid for.

Eighty-five cents of every dollar on that balance sheet is yours. The land, the buildings, the equipment, the cattle, the grain in the bin – generations of work, nearly complete.

And yet every spring, you go to the bank. You borrow against the very wealth you've already built and pay interest on that borrowing for the whole season. The bank's fee for managing a ledger entry against your collateral.

The Alberta Buck asks a simple question: what if you didn't have to?

Your grain already has insurance. Your cattle already have insurance. Your equipment already has insurance. That same insured value can back your operating capital directly – without a bank, without interest, without a loan renewal meeting every year.

This deck walks through the numbers, with sliders you can adjust to your own operation. The goal isn't just to save interest this season. It's to retire the debt permanently – and hand the next generation a farm that finances itself.

↑ NOTES ↑

ALBERTA FARM DEBT

Alberta carries $36.3B in agricultural debt on 41,505 farms, averaging $874K each.

Category	Debt	Interest/yr	Per Farm
Operating credit	$6.7B	$469M	$11,300
Equipment loans (est.)	~$9.8B	~$686M	~$16,100
Real estate (est.)	~$19.8B	~$1.39B	~$33,500
Total	**$36.3B**	**$2.54B**	**$61K**

That's $61,000 per farm per year in interest – on liquidity created against assets you already own.

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Speaker notes

Alberta had over forty thousand farm operations in the twenty twenty-one Census of Agriculture. Statistics Canada's balance sheet of the agricultural sector shows Alberta farm liabilities hit thirty-six billion at year-end twenty twenty-four.

At seven percent, that's two point five billion per year leaving Alberta farms. The average operation carries over eight hundred thousand in debt and pays roughly sixty-one thousand per year in interest.

That sixty-one thousand is the number to sit with. It's what the bank collects, every year, from a farm that is eighty-five percent paid off. It's the margin that separates a farm worth inheriting from one too burdened to pass on.

Most of that debt is a revolving operating line for inputs: seed in April, fertilizer in May, fuel all season, repairs when equipment breaks. Every year you borrow it. Every year you pay interest. Every year the bank collects its fee from wealth you already built.

The sixty-one thousand that leaves your farm this year could have been the equity stake that kept your son or daughter farming.

ASSET-RICH. CASH-CONSTRAINED.

Paying Interest on Wealth You Already Own.

Average Alberta Farm (2024)		
Total Assets	$5,963k	
Debt	($874k)	
Equity	***$5,089k***	*85%*

85% equity. The farm is nearly paid for – and yet every spring you borrow operating capital *from your own insured assets* and **pay a bank $61,000/year** for that service. ***Why?***

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Speaker notes

Here is what the average Alberta farm actually looks like on paper.

Eighty-five percent equity. The farm is nearly paid for. Land and buildings alone are worth four point six million. Equipment, grain inventory, and livestock add another million. This is the product of decades of work – yours, and the generation before you.

And yet, every spring, the bank creates operating capital from that same balance sheet and charges seven percent for the creation service. You provide the collateral. You carry the insurance. You bear the risk of a bad crop or a price collapse. And you pay the bank thirty-seven thousand a year for the privilege of accessing your own wealth.

In twenty twenty-four, Alberta farm liabilities grew over seventeen percent in a single year – the fastest rate since Statistics Canada began tracking in the eighties. The interest burden is accelerating exactly when margins are tightest and succession is hardest.

The farm that was worth inheriting ten years ago is carrying a hundred and fifty thousand more in debt today. The next generation looking at those numbers sees a burden, not an opportunity. That's what this is really about.

WHERE THE ASSETS ARE

Average Alberta Farm Balance Sheet (2024)

Category	Value	Share
Land & buildings	$4,651k	78%
Equipment	$470k	8%
Grain inventory	$394k	7%
Livestock	$188k	3%
Other	$260k	4%
Total Assets	**$5,963k**	
Debt (14.7%)	($874k)	
Equity (85.3%)	***$5,089k***	

Grain, livestock, and equipment ($1,052k) can back ~$633k in BUCKs – retire **72% of average farm debt.**

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Speaker notes

The balance sheet in detail. Land and buildings dominate at seventy-eight percent – that land is the farm's real wealth, built over generations, appreciating steadily, and largely unpledged to the operating line.

The movable, insurable assets – grain, livestock, and equipment – total just over a million dollars. These are the starting point for Phase 1: back BUCKs against those assets today, with no new infrastructure beyond the pilot program.

Grain, livestock, and equipment at default parameters backs roughly six hundred thousand in BUCKs. Seventy-two percent of the average farm's total debt, retired in a single step – without a bank, without a loan application, without interest.

THE LAND UNLOCKS MORE

Phase 1: Movable insurable assets → BUCKs today.

Asset class	Value	BUCKs available
Grain + livestock + equip.	$1,052k	~$633k
Debt retired		~$633k (72%)

Phase 2: Land equity → BUCKs, once land-backed BUCK infrastructure is established.

Land & buildings equity	$4,651k	Unlocks ~$2,790k additional

The $4.65M in land equity can retire the remaining debt **and** provide permanent operating liquidity – interest-free – for the life of the farm.

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Speaker notes

Phase one covers most of the operating debt right now, with assets that are already insured and already turning over each season.

Phase two is the generational play.

When land-backed BUCK infrastructure is established, a farm with four point six million in land equity can issue nearly two point eight million in BUCKs. That retires all remaining debt, funds a permanent interest-free operating facility, and leaves the land fully owned – not leveraged.

A farm that generates its own operating capital from its own land equity, interest-free, is worth far more to the next generation than one carrying over eight hundred thousand in debt at seven percent. It's the difference between inheriting an asset and inheriting a burden.

The question is not whether this farm can afford interest. The question is why it has to pay interest at all – on liquidity extracted from wealth it already owns.

YOUR GRAIN BIN IS YOUR BANK

A bank creates operating capital from your insured grain – then charges you interest. Issue it yourself.

$534,094	Bank Operating Loan	Alberta Buck
Collateral	Your grain / livestock	Your grain / livestock
Insurance	Your policy	Your policy
Risk borne by	You	You
Annual cost	7.0% interest+ins. = **$43,717**	Insurance only = **$6,330**
Annual savings	--	$37,387

BUCKs replace borrowing, not money. You still earn and spend Canadian dollars.

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Speaker notes

Now, imagine if you could use your million dollars worth of stock and equipment equity, and issue a half million worth of BUCKs to pay off existing debt and operating lines.

Same collateral. Same insurance. Same risk borne by you. The only difference is who runs the ledger – and who keeps the interest.

Right now that money goes to the bank. Every year. Not because you borrowed someone else's savings – because the bank created a ledger entry against your collateral and charged you for the creation service. That's what an operating line of credit is.

With BUCKs, you run the ledger yourself. You issue operating capital directly from your insured assets. At harvest, you sell your crop, redeem the BUCKs, and the cycle closes – no bank, no interest, no renewal meeting.

And here's what changes permanently: once BUCKs replace your operating line, the bank's leverage over your operation ends. No annual credit review. No rate hike in a bad year. No banker deciding whether your operation is still creditworthy when you need inputs most.

Over ten years, that thirty-seven thousand per year – kept on the farm instead of sent to the bank – is enough to fund a child's equity stake in the operation. Enough to buy a quarter section. Enough to make the farm worth staying for.

The table uses the StatsCan per-farm averages. Adjust the sliders in the following steps to match your own numbers.

FIVE STEPS TO INTEREST-FREE OPERATING CAPITAL

Step	New Slider	What You Get
1 Identify insurable assets	Grain, livestock, equip.	Total insurable value
2 Pledge assets & insurance	Pledge %, Ins. rate	Annual insurance cost
3 Issue BUCKs to Credit limit	BUCK_K, Utilization	Operating capital in BUCKs
4 Exchange BUCKs → CAD/USD	CADC/USDC rate	Spendable stablecoins
5 Retire debt & fund operations	Operating loan rate	Interest saved – permanently

Each step introduces one slider. Enter your real numbers as we go.

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Speaker notes

Five steps. Each one builds on the last, and each one adds a slider so you can enter your own numbers.

Step five is where the story changes permanently. You're not just saving interest this season – you're replacing the debt relationship with direct access to your own wealth. Once BUCKs cover your operating needs, the line of credit becomes optional. Pay it off. Close it. Keep the interest.

A farm with no operating debt and no bank dependency is a different asset than one with a renewal meeting every spring. It's a farm the next generation can afford to take on.

By the end of step five you'll have a precise annual savings figure for your operation. Let's start with your assets.

STEP 1: IDENTIFY YOUR INSURABLE ASSETS

BUCKs can only be backed by assets that carry insurance. Enter the insured value of each category.

Grain & Crops	$395,000
Livestock	$190,000
Equipment & Machinery	$470,000
Total Insurable Assets	**$1,055,000**

Grain Value	$395k	
Livestock Value	$190k	
Equipment Value	$470k	

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Speaker notes

The defaults are the per-farm averages for Alberta from Statistics Canada's agricultural balance sheet: three hundred ninety-five thousand in grain and crop inventory, one hundred ninety thousand in breeding livestock, and four hundred seventy thousand in machinery – just over a million dollars in insurable assets for the average farm.

Use the insured value – the amount your policy is written against – or the market value, if lower. If an asset isn't on an active policy, it can't back BUCKs.

Adjust each slider to your own operation. Pure grain? Slide livestock to zero. Cattle only? Slide grain to zero. The total flows directly into the next step.

Notice what these assets have in common: you already own them. You already insure them. The insurance premiums you've been treating as overhead for years are about to become the foundation of your operating capital system.

WHAT QUALIFIES AS INSURABLE?

- **Harvested grain & crops** (canola, wheat, barley, oats) – Agri-Insurance eligible
- **Livestock** (cattle, hogs, poultry) – Livestock Price Insurance or commercial policy
- **Equipment & machinery** (tractors, combines, seeding equipment) – comprehensive commercial coverage

Use the **insured value** from your policy – not market value or purchase price. An asset without an active insurance policy cannot back BUCKs.

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Speaker notes

The insurance requirement is not a bureaucratic hurdle – it is the mechanism that makes BUCKs safe. Every BUCK in circulation is backed by an asset that, if destroyed or stolen, pays out to the pool. The insurer becomes the backstop that replaces the bank's risk function.

And here's the key: you're already paying for that insurance. It's already on your balance sheet. The cost you've been treating as pure overhead is the foundation of your new operating capital system. No new expense. Just a new way of using what you already have.

If you don't currently carry insurance on a category, check eligibility. Agri-Insurance covers most Alberta grain crops. Livestock Price Insurance covers cattle and other species. Equipment coverage is available through most commercial farm insurers.

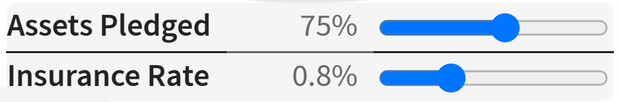
You'll need the insured replacement values from your policy statements for the next step.

STEP 2: PLEDGE ASSETS & CALCULATE INSURANCE

You don't need to pledge everything – a portion keeps you flexible if prices move.

Total Assets	$1,055,000
Pledged (75%)	**$791,250**
Insurance Rate	0.8% *yr*
Annual Insurance Cost	**$6,330**

Check your Agri-Insurance premium statement for the actual rate.



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Speaker notes

Seventy-five percent is a reasonable starting point – it leaves a buffer if commodity prices fall before you sell. A grain operation with forward contracts might go higher. A cattle operation with more price volatility might stay lower.

The insurance rate is what you already pay on that insured value, expressed as a percentage per year. Check your Agri-Insurance premium statement. Rates vary by commodity and program, but most grain policies fall between point three and one point five percent; livestock rates vary more.

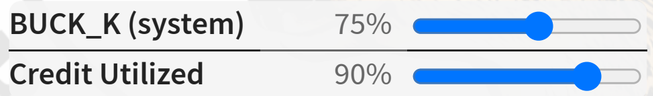
Here's what matters: if you're already paying this insurance, issuing BUCKs costs you nothing new. The insurance premium is the entire operating cost of the BUCK system. The interest payment – which you've been paying on top of the insurance – disappears entirely.

That's not a discount. That's a structural change in what it costs to operate a farm. And a structural change in what the farm is worth to the person who inherits it.

STEP 3: ISSUE YOUR BUCKS

BUCK_K is set by the system to stabilize BUCK value.
You choose how much of your credit limit to utilize.

Assets Pledged	$791,250
Credit Multiplier BUCK_K *(system-set)*	75%
BUCK Credit Limit	$593,438
Credit Utilized *(your choice)*	90%
BUCKs Issued	**$534,094**



Buffer: 7.5% drop in BUCK_K is absorbed before BUCK limit is exhausted. Below the floor, no new BUCKs can be issued; the Jubilee mechanism retires any over-credit.

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Speaker notes

The BUCK Credit Multiplier is not a farmer's choice – it is set automatically by a PID control loop watching the commodity basket that backs BUCKs. When commodity prices rise or fall relative to BUCKs in circulation, the Credit Multiplier is adjusted so more can be issued, or lowered to tighten supply and defend the peg. This is what keeps BUCKs stable – not a government decision, but the math of the underlying assets.

Three numbers flow from your pledged assets. First, the BUCK credit limit: your pledged assets multiplied by the Credit Multiplier. Second, how much of that limit you actually use – the Credit Utilized percentage. Finally, the total amount of BUCKs you issue.

You can choose to be more or less aggressive; but, even in the situation that farm asset prices fall or the commodity markets cause the BUCK to tighten the Credit Multiplier, and your BUCK limit falls, your farm is safe. No new BUCK issuance is possible – but the Jubilee mechanism gradually retires over-credit. No margin calls. No forced redemptions. Your farm is never at risk of sudden liquidation because the system tightened.

That last point matters for succession planning. A bank can call a loan in a crisis year. The BUCK system cannot. The Jubilee mechanism winds down any over-credit gently over time. The farm survives the rough year, and the next generation inherits something intact.

The Alberta BUCKs you issue are your operating capital. In the next step, we'll convert them to a form you can spend with your input suppliers.

STEP 4: EXCHANGE BUCKS → CADC / USDC

BUCKs are ERC-20 tokens. Exchange 1:1 for CADC (Canadian Dollar Coin) on a DEX, or USDC at the current rate.

BUCKs Issued	$534,094
1 BUCK → 1 CADC	**$534,094** CADC
CADC/USDC Rate (0.73)	**$389,888** USDC

CADC/USDC 0.73

CADC and USDC convert to bank CAD/USD via Coinbase, Kraken, etc.

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Speaker notes

Once you've issued your BUCKs, you exchange them on a decentralized exchange – think of it like a currency kiosk running around the clock, with no branch to visit and no officer to approve the transaction.

Alberta BUCKs can be quickly exchanged online for Canadian-dollar-pegged stablecoins already in production. You can hold it, use it with suppliers who accept it, or convert it back to bank Canadian dollars through any major exchange in minutes.

If your suppliers operate in US dollars – equipment parts from the States, for example – swap BUCKs for US-dollar-pegged stablecoins at the current exchange rate. The slider adjusts for the day's rate.

Building the cryptocurrency liquidity and smart contract infrastructure for this exchange is part of the R&D program. The technology exists today, and is used for billions in exchange. The agricultural integration is what needs to be built, tested, and handed off – ideally to farmer-controlled cooperatives, not to another financial institution.

STEP 5: PAY FOR SEED, FUEL, AND REPAIRS

Your operating capital is now available – no loan approval, no interest, no repayment schedule.

What You Pay With CADC / USDC	How
Seed and fertilizer	Participating supplier network
Fuel and lubricants	Direct payment or exchange to CAD
Equipment repairs and parts	Direct payment or exchange to CAD
Labour and contractor services	Direct payment or exchange to CAD
Agronomist and consulting fees	Direct payment or exchange to CAD

At harvest: sell your crop → redeem BUCKs → release pledged assets → cycle resets.

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Speaker notes

This is where the rubber meets the road. Your operating capital is available when you need it – before the bank opens, before an underwriter reviews your file, before the crop is in the ground.

No annual renewal meeting. No credit review. No banker deciding, in the middle of a drought year, whether your operation is still creditworthy when you need inputs most.

In the pilot program, participating input suppliers would accept CAD Coins directly. For suppliers not yet on the network, you convert to bank dollars through a standard exchange – about five minutes on a phone.

At harvest, you sell your grain, redeem your outstanding BUCKs, and your pledged assets are released. The cycle resets for next season. No compounding interest. No debt carried forward. No growing burden for the person who eventually takes over after you.

The only ongoing cost is the insurance premium – which you're already paying. That is the entire cost of the system. Everything else stays on the farm.

RETIRE THE DEBT. KEEP THE INTEREST.

Adjust sliders to match your operation – the green column is interest you stop paying, permanently

Grain Value	$395k
Livestock Value	$190k
Equipment Value	$470k
Assets Pledged	75%
Insurance Rate	0.8%
BUCK_K (system)	75%
Loan Rate	7.00%

	FCC / Bank Loan	Alberta Buck
Operating Capital	$534,094	$534,094
Interest (7.0%)	$37,387	--
Insurance (0.8%)	paid regardless	$6,330
Annual Savings	--	**$37,387**
5-Year Savings	--	$186,933
10-Year Savings	--	$373,866

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Speaker notes

The defaults are the StatsCan per-farm averages. Enter your own numbers – the green column updates in real time.

Now think about what the green number means over time.

Year one: you stop writing the interest cheque. That money stays on the farm. It funds the repair that previously went on the line of credit. It covers seed without borrowing.

Year five: two hundred thousand or more in retained earnings that would otherwise have gone to the bank. A piece of equipment, purchased outright. A debt retired.

Year ten: potentially a quarter section. Or the equity stake that lets your son or daughter actually buy into the farm – instead of looking at the debt load and deciding to leave.

A farm that generates its own operating capital, interest-free, is worth more. It's more resilient in a bad year. It's more attractive to the next generation. And it's harder for a price collapse or a rate hike to break.

The interest you're paying today is the future of your farm going somewhere else. Every year. The insurance cost shown on the BUCK side is already paid regardless – it's not a new expense. Your real first-year gain is the full interest payment you stop making.

PROVEN AT SCALE

This is not a new idea. It is a new implementation of a very old one.

System	Scale	When	Result
Land Banks	Virginia, Carolina, New England	1700s–1760s	Farmers issued currency against stored grain; no interest
Swiss WIR Bank	60,000+ Swiss SMEs	1934–present	~1.5B CHF/yr, zero interest, asset-backed
MakerDAO DAI	$5B+ locked	2017–present	Decentralized, collateral-backed stablecoin
USD Stablecoins	$150B+	2018–present	Asset-backed, globally accepted

The Alberta Buck applies the same model with modern smart-contract infrastructure.

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Speaker notes

Land banks in colonial North America let farmers issue operating capital against their own stored grain and land – no interest, no bank. They worked well enough that British financial interests lobbied the Crown to suppress them. Farmers lost that fight in the 1760s.

Alberta has a chance to win it now.

The Swiss WIR has operated continuously since the Great Depression, giving small and medium businesses a parallel credit system entirely independent of commercial banking. It survived recessions that destroyed conventional banks. It is still running today – for the grandchildren of the people who started it.

DAI and USDC prove the blockchain infrastructure works at scale. Billions of dollars in asset-backed stablecoins are issued and redeemed every day without a central bank, without a loan officer, and without interest.

The Alberta Buck is not experimental. Every component is in production somewhere in the world today. What's missing is the provincial legal framework – and the willingness of one generation of Alberta farmers to build the system the next generation will inherit.

THE PATH FORWARD

A twelve-month R&D program to prove legality and deliver a working prototype

Phase	Timeline	Deliverable
Legal Certainty	Months 1–4	Constitutional opinion; regulatory pathway
Smart Contract Prototype	Months 3–8	BUCK issuance/redemption on testnet
Agricultural Pilot Design	Months 6–10	Agri-Insurance integration; pilot farm criteria
Pilot Launch	Months 10–12	10–20 farm operations; live operating season

Investment: $3M. Potential annual savings for Alberta agriculture: $2.6B. ROI: 867x.

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Speaker notes

The path forward is twelve months. Legal certainty first – a formal constitutional opinion confirming that issuing BUCKs is within provincial jurisdiction. The analysis suggests it is, but the opinion needs to be signed and defensible before a pilot can launch.

Simultaneously, the smart contract infrastructure gets built, audited, and tested on a public testnet. Agricultural pilot design runs in parallel: integrating with Agri-Insurance, defining pilot farm criteria, building DEX liquidity for the BUCK to CAD Coin exchange.

The pilot launches in months ten through twelve – ten to twenty Alberta farm operations through one full growing season. Issuance in spring. Operations all summer. Redemption at harvest. Full data on what works and what needs adjustment.

Three million dollars. Against two point six billion per year in interest currently leaving Alberta farms. If it works at scale – and every component already works somewhere – that's over eight hundred times return on a single investment.

More importantly: it's the investment that makes Alberta farming viable for the generation that comes after. The one that's watching right now to see if it's worth staying.

NOTES

JOIN THE ALBERTA BUCK R&D PROGRAM

Alberta farms are ideal first movers: clear asset values, established insurance, short operating cycles.

- **Endorse the proposal** – contact your MLA and the Minister of Agriculture
- **Join the pilot waitlist** – perry@dominionrnd.com
- **Follow the research** – Alberta Buck Articles
- **Read the full proposal** – The Alberta Buck

Your farm built this province. Your wealth should work for you.

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Speaker notes

You don't have to wait for the government to act. The R&D program needs farm operators who are willing to document their assets, test the issuance process, and provide real data on whether the model works through a real growing season.

If you run grain or cattle, if you carry an operating line of credit, and if you'd like to be among the first Albertans to try the alternative – get in touch.

Think about what you're building toward. Not just a better interest rate this season. A farm your children can afford to take on because it doesn't carry a sixty-one thousand per year interest burden. A farm that finances its own operations from its own wealth, without a banker's approval, without a renewal meeting, without the annual uncertainty of whether the line gets renewed in a bad year.

Alberta farmers built this province. Generation after generation, they took raw land and made it productive. The wealth is real – two hundred forty eight billion in assets, eighty-five percent equity.

The question is whether that wealth works for the farm – or for the bank.

Thank you for your time. The full proposal is at albertabuck.ca. The pilot waitlist is open. Alberta's farmers deserve to find out if this works.