

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF AN OUTDOOR SWINE PRODUCTION SYSTEM (SISCAL) IN THE REGION OF ARAGUAÍNA- TOCANTINS

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The objective of this study was to evaluate the implantation of an Intensive System of Outdoor Swine (SISCAL) in the region of Araguaína-Tocantins. The system considered the production of animals only until the weaning phase, with a herd of 21 hybrid females and 2 breeding males with a coverage schedule every 30 days and a 33.3% annual plant reform. The analysis of the economic viability of the activity consisted in the elaboration of a project to evaluate the economic viability of SISCAL in the region. The following indicators were calculated: investments, costs, revenues, operating costs, simple Payback, internal rate of return, net present value and cost benefit ratio. The investment amount required for the implementation of SISCAL was R\$ 51,393.67. The annual production in the year of implantation of the activity was of 2,650 kg of live weight which generated revenue of around R\$ 37,100.00. For the other years, these values were of 7,299 kg PV and R \$ 81,188.80, respectively. In the analysis of unfunded cash flow, the same is negative only in year 0, due to the value of the initial investment. The accumulated cash flow is negative until year 2, being positive for the other years of the project, and the simple Payback occurs between years one and two, thus indicating that in the analysis horizon of 10 years this activity is profitable. The simple and accumulated cash flows in the funded situation were positive in all the years of the project review horizon. The results of the Cost Benefit Ratio indicator are higher than one in the funded and non-funded situations, which shows the superiority of benefits in relation to costs. The Net Present Value was positive in both situations, which indicates stability of the proposal in the face of changes in market interest rates. The Internal Rate of Return of the situation without financing was higher than the minimum rate of attractiveness considered in the project (10%). Thus, it is concluded that the implementation of SISCAL in the region of Araguaína-TO is feasible from an economic point of view, since the indicators analyzed in the simulation of the project: Simple Payback, Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return and Cost Benefit Ratio were favorable.

Keywords: cash flow, investment analysis, profitability

Promoção e Realização:



Apoio Institucional:



Organização:

