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Study on Shrimp Production in Peureulak Coastal National Priority Program, Aceh Timur, Aceh

Suprihadi[1], Sinar Pagi Sektiana[2], Moch Farkhan[2], Sarifuddin[3]

[1]Study Programme in Fisheries Resources Utilization
Postgraduates of Jakarta Fishery Business Expert Polytechnic
Email: suprihadijava@gmail.com

[2] Postgraduate Applied Polytechnic AUP Jakarta
Email: moch_farchan@yahoo.co.id

[3]BPAP Ujong Batee Aceh Besar

Abstract

Potential of shrimp on the coast Peureulak East Aceh, Aceh is part of the National Shrimp Improvement with a target of 250% in 2024. The purpose of this research is study intensive, semi-intensive and extensive shrimp production. This research method uses quantitative namely financial analysis know the level of shrimp production. Productive pond area 5,072.14 hectares (50,721,400 m^2) existing production per year reaches 1,078,960 kg it is necessary to study for 1 cycle with Operation Profit, Net Profile, Rate Profile, Benefit Cost Ratio, Profitability, Break Event Point (BEP) and Payback Period (PP). The results of the analysis carried out from Intensive, Semi Intensive and Extensive ponds, the level of net profit from a good investment is extensive pond analysis because it is seen from the percentage of 0.48%, with a B/C Ratio of 3%, but the longest payback period is 4 years. the biggest profit is in intensive ponds of Rp. 223,135,000. For the existing analysis of shrimp production 10% of the total area of the pond 5,072.14 hectares (50,721,400 m2) that is intensive ponds 34,236,945 kg, semi-intensive 26,628,735 kg and extensive 1,997,916, It can be concluded that the economic potential of ponds in the Peureulak area of East Aceh, Aceh is large enough so that productivity development can be sustainable.

*Keywords:*Business Analysis; Intensive shrimp pond; semi intensive; exstensive

Introduction

The National Shrimp Production Potential in 2015 to 2019 averages 8.9%, the volume and value of exports for the January-April 2020 period was 19% or 78.80 thousand tons of the total export volume of fishery commodities of 414.6 thousand tons and 38.67% or USD 648.72 million of the total export value of USD 1.68 billion, Thus, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2020 targets shrimp production of 250% until 2024. To achieve the target in 2024, To achieve the target in 2024, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries makes a plan to increase productivity in 5 priority areas for shrimp farming These include shrimp ponds in East Aceh-Aceh, South Lampung-Lampung, Cianjur-West Java, Sukamara-Central Kalimantan and Buol-Central Sulawesi.

The National priority program area for the East Aceh region is an area consisting of 24 administrative districts, 513 gampongs, 59 mukim 1,596 hamlets with a coastline length of ± 124 km and a population of 436,081 people (BPS, 2019) from Peureulak sub-district to Madat sub-district with an area of 6,040.60 km2 (10.53% of the total area of Aceh province), with 18,697 ha of aquaculture area, production volume of 13,509 tons per year with a value of Rp. 1,080,640,000, total pond cultivators 6,637 (Timur & Figures, 2021).

Seeing the enormous potential of Aceh's fisheries (Sitorus, 2018) and is a capital and asset for the development and welfare of the Acehnese people, it needs to be well organized and managed in order to welcome a glorious future (Efendy & Siang, 2015) (Joffre et al., 2018). The operational needs of ponds are so high that it needs support from various stakeholders for feasible management (Utami *et al*., 2014), pond management must be directed to the Shrimp Culture Health Management (SCHM) system and be able to change conditions. shrimp cultivation with good and healthy cultivation techniques and systems so that shrimp farming becomes a role model and public trust (Fauzi *et al*., 2007).

Productivity is the main key in measuring the success value of a shrimp farming business as far as the income and costs required (Dede *et al*., 2014). Productivity also affects the incentives of market participants and the efficiency of market transactions as well as limiting market power from high prices and clarifying the rights of the less fortunate in the market (Nuraini, 2019). Productivity efficiently directly affects the production and economic growth of the community. Then it affects the incentive to invest (Azansyah, 2013) (Arslan & Alqatan, 2020). Cultivation requires techniques and management suitability to obtain maximum productivity (Amri, 2003) (Taukhid et al., 2021) so as to ensure availability to be processed into products, that shrimp harvest failure often occurs due to damage to the aquatic environment (Pantjara et al., 2016).

As a result of incompatibility with the blue economy in shrimp cultivation in aquaculture areas (Radiarta *et al*., 2015), it will result in a decrease in the allocation of environmental quality and quantity (Ahmad, 2018) resulting in various cases including low productivity, damage to ecosystems and the emergence of various diseases. caused by the virus, because each cultivator only cares about himself (Juarno *et al*., 2017).

Analyzing shrimp farming as an alternative driving force for the national economy and as a pillar of the Indonesian

economy (Oktopura *et al.*, 2020) in area management by increasing productivity, encouraging a sustainable business cycle and becoming a driving force for the pillars of national economic growth (Purnomo, 2016), namely Pro-poor (Pro Poverty), Pro-job, Pro-growth, and Pro-environment. 3 key factors in the concept of fishery industrialization, namely increasing value added (Riana *et al*., 2014), efficiency and competitiveness (bargaining position), so as to create a positive business climate as an effort to increase income and community welfare (Radiarta *et al*., 2015) and realizing the independence and competitiveness of aquaculture for the welfare of the community (Banu, 2020) (Sari & Muslimah, 2020).

For this reason, pond areas play a very important role in efforts to develop the fishing industry (Pratiwi, 2017) and efforts to resolve various problems, especially in order to improve the standard of living of shrimp farmers (Wulanningrum & Jayanti, 2016) and facilities are needed for the development of aquaculture areas (Rahman, 2018) and coordinate all activities starting from planning, organizing, implementing, business analysis and evaluating the suitability of shrimp pond land (Syaugy *et al*., 2012).

Research Methods

The study was conducted using a quantitative method, namely financial analysis to determine the level of shrimp production that has the uniqueness and specificity under study (Sukarniati & Khoirudin, 2017) and how a subject makes the main and why the subject must be followed as a role and success step so that the subject under study be the cause of the research being conducted (Rahardjo, 2017). Research conducted by identifying shrimp production (Susetyo & Santoso, 2016). The study was conducted in December 2020 to January 2021.

Primary data obtained from observations and interviews with resource persons Mr. Baihaqi and Mr. Sarifuddin as well as several shrimp farmers. And secondary data is data obtained from the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of East Aceh, Aceh and fisheries extension workers in East Aceh, Aceh. The variables measured in this study were seen from the production of 1 cycle, namely financial analysis to find out the advantages of using the system (Wawoh *et al*., 2019):

- Operation Profit (OP) is profit which is the difference between gross income and variable costs (Jannah, 2018), namely OP = TR – VC.

  Where: OP = Profit of shrimp farming business, TR = Total Renenue, VC = Variable Cost.

- Net Profit is absolute profit (difference between all revenue or sales results with all expenses) (Maluwu *et al*., 2020), π = TR – TC.

  Where: π = Net Profile / Total Profit, TR = Total Renenue, TC = Total Cost
- Profit Rate is a business that provides an indication of the ability of profits compared to the total amount of costs incurred (Wawoh *et al*., 2019).

$$\frac{\pi}{TC} \text{ X } 100\ \%$$

  Where: π Net Profit / total profit, TC = Total Cost
- Benefit Cost Ratio, which is a benefit analysis to see how far the comparison value is with the cost value at the current condition value, if the BCR value is > 1 then the business is feasible (Wawoh *et al*., 2019).

$$BCR = \frac{\text{Sales results}}{\text{Fixed cost}}$$

- Break Event Point, namely the break-even point / main turning point (Wawoh *et al*., 2019)

a. Sales BEP $= \dfrac{FC}{1 - \dfrac{VCU}{JP}}$

b. $= \dfrac{FC}{P\text{-}VCU}$

Where: FC = Fixed cost

VCU = Variable cost /unit

P = Selling price per unit of production

JP = Sale volume

Return period

$\dfrac{I}{TC}$ X n tahun

Where: TC = Total cost, I = Investation

DISCUSSION

The location of data collection identified intensive, semi-intensive and extensive shrimp production in the shrimp pond area of the National Priority Program for Coastal Peureulak, East Aceh, Aceh. The location of the area can be seen in Figure 1.

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Figure 1. Map of shrimp pond area in East Aceh, Aceh

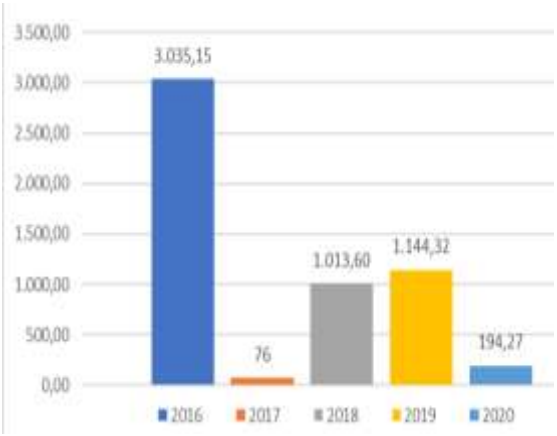

Figure 2. Existing data on coastal shrimp production in Peureulak, East Aceh, Aceh.

The results of this analysis are used as consideration in making decisions (Sa'adah, 2019), whether to accept or reject the idea of a shrimp farming business from the costs of producing, distributing and selling the products and the level of profit according to the efforts made and the risks faced. The cost element is setting a strategy that is important in determining goals (Nuraini, 2019). Existing data on Pond Shrimp Production in Peureulak Coastal National Priority Program, East Aceh, Aceh with a productive pond area of 5072.14 hectares or 50,721,400 m2 can be seen in graph Figure 2.

Business Analysis

Business analysis is an activity carried out to analyze by planning, researching, predicting, evaluating an activity or business. This is done to identify and avoid possible bad business processes because every business must have risks, so that bad possibilities can be minimized. This analysis can also be used to increase profits and goals in a business (Intyas & Abidin, 2018).

Intensive Shrimp Farm Investment Cost

Table 1. Investment costs.

No	Description	Vol	Unit	Unit price (Rp)	Total price (Rp)	Residual value (Rp)	UE	Depreciatio (Rp)
1	Seawater Pipe Installation and outlet/ inlet piping							
	a. Piping installation size 12 inchi (two lanes)	1	package	12.000.000	12.000.000	100.000	8	1.487.500
	b. Reservoir creation size 3 x 5 x 4 meters	1	unit	20.000.000	20.000.000	300.000	10	1.970.000
	c. Map Inlet pipe	1	package	2.000.000	2.000.000	50.000	8	243.750
	d. Inlet reservoir size 3 x 2 x 2 meters	1	package	5.000.000	5.000.000	300.000	10	470.000
	e. Outlet pipe	1	package	2.000.000	2.000.000	50.000	8	243.750
	f. Central drain size. 1 x 1,5 x 0,2 meters	3,6	m3	5.000.000	18.000.000	50.000	7	2.564.286
2	Guard house size 4 x 12 meters, semi permanent	72	m3	2.800.000	201.600.000	50.000.000	9	16.844.444
3	Feed warehouse size 10x15 meters	48	m3	2.800.000	134.400.000	20.000.000	10	11.440.000
4	Guardhouse size 1.5 x 2 x 4 meters, wood material	1	unit	15.000.000	15.000.000	5.000.000	10	1.000.000
5	Electrical installation	1	package	18.000.000	18.000.000	2.000.000	8	2.000.000
6	Pond construction size 40x50x1,5 meters	1	Map	75.000.000	75.000.000	10.000.000	15	4.333.333
7	Reservoir making size 40x50 meters	1	Map	75.000.000	75.000.000	10.000.000	15	4.333.333
8	Paddle wheel 3 phase	4	Unit	5.500.000	22.000.000	700.000	5	4.260.000
9	Paddle wheel cable 3 phase nyy 1.5x3 mm, 50 meters	1	roll	550.000	550.000	100.000	10	45.000
10	Anco bridge	4	unit	2.000.000	8.000.000	200.000	3	2.600.000
11	Main electrical panel	1	package	4.000.000	4.000.000	700.000	4	825.000
12	Genset silent 100 KVA	1	unit	100.000.000	100.000.000	25.000.000	15	5.000.000
13	Tarpaulin Installation HDPE 0,5 mm pond size 40 x 50 x 1,2 meters	2000	M2	30.000	60.000.000	0	8	7.500.000
14	MCB 3 phase 250 volt	2	unit	575.000	1.150.000	0	3	383.333
15	Conector automatic 3 ph 8 A	5	unit	300.000	1.500.000	0	2	750.000
16	Summersible Pump 8 inchi	2	unit	25.000.000	50.000.000	2.000.000	5	9.600.000

17	Summersible pump 4 inchi	1	unit	8.000.000	8.000.000	300.000	5	1.540.000
18	Refraktometer	1	unit	3.500.000	3.500.000	500.000	4	750.000
19	Thermometer	1	unit	20.000	20.000	0	4	5.000
20	pH meter	1	unit	800.000	800.000	20.000	4	195.000
				Amount	**837.520.000**			**80.383.730**

One year depreciation cost Rp. 80,383,730 one year three cycles so that the depreciation cost is Rp. 80,383,730 : 3 = Rp. 26,794,577

Table 2. Total fix costs

No.	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Depreciation	26.794.577
2	Ren a pond 3.000 m^2/year (Rp. 12.000.000 : 3 cycle	4.000.000
3	Office electricity and others, contribute 5 %, then cost 5 % x 50.000.000	2.500.000
4	Permanent workforce 2 people x Rp. 3.000.000 x 1 cycle, Just contribute 5 % x Rp. 24.000.000	1.200.000
	Amount	**34.494.577**

Variable Cost

Costs that change with changes in the quantity of output produced and these costs are directly affected by fluctuations in the level of business activity.

Table 3. Variable Cost.

No	Description	Amount	unit	Unit price (Rp)	Total price (Rp)
1	Vanamei fry	360.000	prawns	50	18.000.000
2	Feed No. O	50	kg	20.000	1.000.000
3	Feed no 1	200	kg	19.000	3.800.000
4	Feed no 2	800	kg	18.500	14.800.000
5	Feed no 3 PV	2.500	kg	18.200	45.500.000
6	Feed no 3 SP	4.000	kg	18.200	72.800.000
7	Vitamin C	5	kg	300.000	1.500.000
8	Omega protein	10	liter	50.000	500.000
9	Molasses	100	liter	15.000	1.500.000
10	Hydrate lime	250	kg	1.500	375.000
11	Dolomite lime	1.000	kg	1.000	1.000.000
12	Calcite lime	100	kg	6.000	600.000
13	Crustacide disinfectant	3	liter	150.000	450.000
14	Fertilizer NPK	20	kg	12.000	240.000
15	Fertilizer ZA	20	kg	10.000	200.000
16	Wheat	50	kg	15.000	750.000
17	Yeast	2	kg	50.000	100.000
18	Non permanent workforce	2	person	2.500.000	5.000.000

19	Electricity	1	package	47.500.000	47.500.000
				Total cost	**215.615.000**

Total Costs

The entire process of costs incurred in the business for all the needs of goods and services that will be used.

Table 4. Total Costs.

No.	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Variable cost	215.615.000
2	Total fix costs	34.494.577
3	Capital interest 10%	24.005.074
	Amount	**274.114.651**

Revenue

Table 5. Income/ Reception.

No	Description	Amount	Unit
1	Pond area	3.000	m^2
2	Stocking dense	120	tail
2	Amount of fry	360.000	tail/m^3
4	Survival rate (SR)	75	%
5	Population	170.000	tail
6	Biomass	6.750	kg
7	Average Body Weigth (ABW)	25	Gr/ tail
8	DOC	100	day
9	Amount map	1	plot
10	Total production sycle	6.750	kg/cycle
11	Total sycle per year	3	Cycle
12	Total production per year	20.250	kg/year
13	Price	65.000	Rp/kg
14	The results of sales per cycle	438.750.000	Per cycle
15	Sales results per year	1.316.250.000	Per year

Semi Intensive Shrimp Farm

Investment Cost

Table 6. Investment costs

No.	Description	Unit	Price @ (Rp)	Total price (Rp)	Residual value (Rp)	UE	Depreciatio (Rp)
1	Guard house type 45	1 unit	200.000.000	200.000.000	50.000.000	10	15.000.000
2	Feed warehouse	1 unit	100.000.000	100.000.000	20.000.000	10	8.000.000
3	Guardhouse	1 unit	10.000.000	10.000.000	2.500.000	10	750.000
4	Electrical installation 66	1 unit	15.000.000	15.000.000	2.000.000	8	1.625.000

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	KVA 3 phase							
5	Genset back up 25 KVA	1	unit	50.000.000	50.000.000	10.000.000	5	8.000.000
6	Paddle wheel	6	unit	5.500.000	33.000.000	700.000	10	3.230.000
7	Paddle wheel cable	2	role	600.000	1.200.000	100.000	3	366.667
8	Swis conector	12	unit	1.000.000	12.000.000	0	3	4.000.000
9	Rope of paddle wheel	5	role	700.000	3.500.000	0	3	1.166.667
10	Water pump 16 pk	1	unit	6.500.000	6.500.000	100.000	5	1.280.000
11	Donpheng machine 25 pk	1	Unit	5.000.000	10.000.000	700.000	7	614.286
12	Fence net	20	Glg	700.000	14.000.000	0	3	4.666.667
13	Ancho	6	unit	80.000	480.000	0	3	160.000
14	Harvest nets	2	unit	1.300.000	2.600.000	200.000	4	600.000
15	Sampling nets	1	unit	900.000	900.000	100.000	4	200.000
16	Hand Refracto Meter	1	Unit	3.500.000	3.500.000	500.000	5	600.000
17	pH Meter	1	Unit	800.000	800.000	20.000	5	156.000
18	pH Top Soil Tester	1	Unit	900.000	900.000	20.000	5	176.000
	Amount				**459.380.000**			**50.591.286**

One year depreciation cost Rp. 50,591,286, one year three cycles so the depreciation cost is Rp. 50,591,286 : 3 = Rp. 16,863,762

Table 7. Total fix costs.

No.	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Depreciation	16.863.762
2	Ren a pond 3.000 m^2/year (Rp. 12.000.000 : 3 cycle	4.000.000
3	Office electricity and others, contribute 5 %, then cost 5 % x 50.000.000	2.500.000
4	Permanent workforce 2 people x Rp. 3.000.000 x 1 cycle, Just contribute 5 % x Rp. 24.000.000	1.200.000
	Amount	**24.563.762**

Variable Costs.

Table 8. Variable Costs.

No.	Description	Amount	Unit	Price @ (Rp)	Total price (Rp)
1	Fry	300.000	Tail	50	15.000.000
2	Feed protein 36%	2.925	Kg	18.000	52.650.000
3	Chalk Hydrat lime	4.000	Kg	800	3.200.000
4	Saponins	150	Kg	13.000	1.950.000
5	Delstar	5	liter	200.000	1.000.000
6	Dolomite	2.000	Kg	600	1.200.000
7	Drugs	1	Package	1.500.000	1.500.000
8	Vitamin	1	Package	1.000.000	1.000.000
9	Probiotics	1	Package	3.500.000	3.500.000
10	Non-permanent workforce	2	Person	2.500.000	5.000.000
11	Electricity	1	package	40.000.000	40.000.000

Total cost	**126.000.000**

Table 9. Total Costs.

No.	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Variable cost	126.000.000
2	Total fix costs	17.158.291
3	Capital interest 10%	13.565.829
	Amount	**149.224.120**

Income / Reception

Table 10. Income / Reception.

No	Description	Amount	Unit
1	Pond area	3.000	m^2
2	Stocking dense	100	tail
2	Amount of fry	300.000	tail/m^3
4	Survival rate (SR)	70	%
5	Population	225.000	tail
6	Biomass	5.250	kg
7	Average Body Weigth (ABW)	25	Gr/ tail
8	DOC	100	day
9	Amount map	1	plot
10	Total production sycle	5.250	kg/cycle
11	Total sycle per year	3	Cycle
12	Total production per year	15.750	kg/year
13	Price	65.000	Rp/kg
14	The results of sales per cycle	341.250.000	Per cycle
15	Sales results per year	1.023.750.000	Per year

Extensive Shrimp Farm

Investment costs

Table 11. Investment costs.

No.	Description	Unit	Price @ (Rp)	Total price (Rp)	Residual value (Rp)	UE	Depreciatio (Rp)
1	Guard house	1 unit	15.000.000	15.000.000	1.000.000	10	600.000
2	Warehouse	1 unit	100.000.000	100.000.000	20.000.000	10	5.333.333
3	Harvest nets	1 unit	2.000.000	2.000.000	200.000	5	153.333
	Amount			**117.000.000**			**6.086.667**

One year depreciation cost Rp. 6,086,667, one

year three cycles so that the depreciation cost

is Rp. 6,086.667 : 3 = Rp. 2,028,889

Table 12. Total fix costs .

No.	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Depreciation	2.028.889
2	Ren a pond 10.000 m^2/cycle	2.000.000
3	1 person permanent workforce x Rp. 3.000.000 x 1 cycle Just contribute 5 % x Rp. 12.000.000	600.000
	Amount	**4.628.889**

Variable Costs

Table 13. Variable Costs.

No.	Description	Amount	Unit	Price @ (Rp)	Total price (Rp)
1	Fry	70.000	Tail	50	3.500.000
2	Saponins	20	kg	13.000	260.000
3	Chalk CaO	1.000	Kg	10.000	10.000.000
4	Acukultural lime	400	kg	3.000	1.200.000
5	Urea fertilizer	150	kg	7.500	1.125.000
6	Manure	2000	Kg	1.500	3.000.000
7	Non-permanent workforce	1	person	2.500.000	2.500.000
	Total cost				**21.585.000**

Table 14. Total Costs.

No.	Description	Amount (Rp)
1	Fariable cost	21.585.000
2	Total fix costs	4.628.889
3	Capital interest 10%	2.621.389
	Amount	**28.835.278**

Income / Reception

Table 15. Income / Reception.

No	Description	Amount	Unit
1	Pond area	10.000	m^2
2	Stocking dense	7	tail
3	Amount of fry	70.000	tail/m^3
4	Survival Rate (SR)	75	%
5	Population	52.500	tail
6	Biomass	1.313	kg
7	Average Body Weigth (ABW)	25	Gr/ tail
8	DOC	100	day
9	Amount map	1	plot
10	Total production sycle	1.313	kg/cycle

11	Total sycle per year	3	Cycle
12	Total production per year	3.938	kg/year
13	Price	65.000	Rp/kg
14	The results of sales per cycle	85.312.500	Per cycle
15	Sales results per year	255.937.500	Per year

RESULTS

Intensive Pond

Table 16. Results of Intensive Pond Analysis

No	Description	Score
1	Operation Profit (Rp)	223.135.000
2	Net Profit (Rp)	164.635.349
3	Profit Rate (%)	0,6
4	Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio)	1,6
5	Rentabilitas (%)	0,10
6	Break Event Point (BEP) Sales (Rp)	65.479.030
7	Break Event Point (BEP) unit (kg)	1.121
8	Payback Periode (year)	3,1

Intensive Pond Existing Analysis

Data from analysis of business comparisons of intensive shrimp ponds with an area of 3000 m2 with shrimp ponds on the coast of Peureulak ponds in East Aceh, Aceh 5,072.14 ha (50,721,400 m2) and intensive shrimp ponds area of 10% (5,072,140 m2) of total area.

Table 17. Results of annual intensive shrimp pond analysis.

No	Description	large (m^2)	Per cycle (kg)	Per year (kg)
1	Analysis of shrimp production in 1 pond	3.000	6.750	20.250
2	Analysis of shrimp production of 10% of the area of intensive ponds	5.072.140	11.412.315	34.236.945

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Semi-Intensive Pond

Table 18. Results of Semi-Intensive Pond Analysis

No	Description	Score
1	Operation Profit (Rp)	215.250.000
2	Net Profit (Rp)	192.025.880
3	Profit Rate (%)	1,3
4	Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio)	2
5	Rentabilitas (%)	0,41
6	Break Event Point (BEP) Sales (Rp)	26.286.271
7	Break Event Point (BEP) unit (kg)	404
8	Payback Periode (year)	3

Semi-Intensive Pond Existing Analysis

Data from business analysis comparison of semi-intensive shrimp ponds with a land area of 3000 m2 with shrimp ponds on the coast of Peureulak ponds in East Aceh, Aceh 5,072.14 ha (50,721,400 m2) and intensive shrimp ponds area of 10% (5,072,140 m2) of the total area.

Table 19. Results of annual semi-intensive shrimp pond analysis.

No	Description	Large m^2	Per cucle (kg)	Per year/ (kg)
1	Shrimp production in 1 pond	3.000	5.250	15.750
2	Analysis of shrimp production 10% of the area (50.721.400)	5.072.140	8.876.245	26.628.735

Ekstensive Pond

Table 20. Results of Ekstensive Pond Analysis

No	Description	Score
1	Operation Profit (Rp)	63.727.500
2	Net Profit (Rp)	56.477.222
3	Profit Rate (%)	1,9
4	Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio)	3
5	Rentabilitas (%)	0,48
6	Break Event Point (BEP) Sales (Rp)	4.652.653
7	Break Event Point (BEP) unit (kg)	72
8	Payback Periode (year)	4

Extensive Pond Existing Analysis

The results of the business analysis comparison of extensive shrimp ponds with a land area of 10,000 m2 with an area of shrimp ponds on the coast of Peureulak ponds in East Aceh, Aceh 5,072.14 ha (50,721,400 m2) and an extensive shrimp pond area of 10% (5,072,140 m2) of total area

Table 21. Results of annual ekstensif shrimp pond analysis.

No	Description	Large m^2	Per cycle (kg)	Per year (kg)
1	Analysis of shrimp production in 1 pond	10.000	1.313	3.939
2	Analysis of shrimp production 10% of the area (50.721.400)	5.072.140	665.972	1.997.916

Conclusions And Suggestions

Based on the results of the research study analysis of the Shrimp Pond Areas National Priority Program for the Peureulak Coast of East Aceh, Aceh are:

1. Based on business analysis conducted from Intensive, Semi Intensive and Extensive ponds, the level of net profit from investment is extensive pond analysis because it is seen from the percentage of 0.48%, with a B/C Ratio of 3%, but the longest payback period is 4 year extensive ponds. , while intensive ponds are 3.1 years and semi-intensive ponds are 3 years, while the biggest profit is found in intensive ponds of Rp. 223,135,000.
2. Based on the results of the existing analysis of 10% shrimp production with a pond area of 5,072.14 hectares (50,721,400 m2), namely intensive ponds 34,236,945 kg, semi-intensive 26,628,735 kg and extensive 1,997,916, the economic potential of regional ponds is quite large and can sustainable.

Based on the results of the research studies that have been carried out, the following suggestions are obtained:

1. Management of the shrimp pond area in the coastal area of Peureulak, East Aceh, Aceh in the long term requires further research.
2. The management of the shrimp pond area in the Peureulak coastal area of East Aceh, Aceh needs a combination of influencing elements.

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