

The Farm School

INITIATIVE	
Name of the initiative	The Farm School
Short description	The idea is to create a shelter with different animals and managed as a farm that is open to schools and tourists. In this way, it is possible to teach the rural way of life and at the same time engage in a sustainable business.
CRITERIA	
Economic and financial sustainability of the project <i>(Is the project ensuring a steady flow of funds and generating revenue for maintaining and continuing the organizations work?)</i>	<p>The project is sustainable over time if it chooses a location according to its needs.</p> <p>It must be located in a rural area far enough from the main cities to maintain fertile crops and farms, and at the same time be a refuge in the mountainous environment for passers-by and others who wish to stay.</p>
Compatibility of the investment with the urban planning instruments and the time required for obtaining permits, concessions and opinions preparatory to its start-up <i>(Is the project coherent to its city urban planning and foresees the time required to have the necessary documents and concessions to implement it?)</i>	<p>Non-formal education is gaining traction as formal education shows shortcomings that are difficult to solve without specialized regional policies. In this aspect, the different municipalities of the rural environment are not alien to the idea of a farm school that strengthens the permanence or return of population to their municipalities interested in earning a living in rural areas. In addition, it is necessary to further develop education in vocational training because there is a great problem of overqualification of current students.</p>
Consistency under the strategic profile <i>(Clarity in the identification of stakeholders and beneficiaries, of the territory, of the need that you want to contribute to satisfying, of the change that you do wants to generate)</i>	<p>Being managed as a farm, the surplus of unused products for the sustainability of the place can be transported to cooperatives and nearby markets for sale, giving the idea an extra return.</p> <p>Small consumers from adjacent localities.</p> <p>Local markets.</p> <p>Local cooperatives.</p>



<p>Sustainability and coherence under the organizational profile</p> <p><i>(Details of the key resources as competences, organizational model, permits and / or necessary permissions)</i></p>	<p>The most common model in Spain for this type of business is the limited society.</p> <p>We will shell, according to what appears in the law, each of the characteristics of the SL or limited liability company.</p> <p>Minimum capital: Minimum 3,000 euros.</p> <p>Liability: Limited to the capital contributed.</p> <p>Number of partners: Minimum 1, in which case it would be a sole proprietorship. There is no longer, a maximum number of partners.</p> <p>Capital disbursement: It must be fully disbursed at the time of incorporation.</p> <p>Shares of capital: Divided into nominative, indivisible and cumulative shares.</p> <p>Contributions: They must be susceptible to economic valuation, money or goods, not work or services.</p> <p>Exit Partners: Pre-emptive subscription right against third parties. It may be exercised by the rest of the partners by formalizing the transmission in a public document.</p> <p>Taxation and Obligations: Corporate tax, VAT and other taxes and taxes in force. Submit annual accounts.</p> <p>Governing Bodies: General Meeting of Members formed by natural or legal persons. Administrators may be unique, joint, and several or joint.</p> <p>Denomination: It cannot be called like any other existing company, and in the name must appear SRL or SL.</p> <p>The necessary procedures to open an SL are: There are four key requirements to form a Limited Company:</p> <p>Negative Certificate of Company Name: this certificate is a confirmation of reservation of the denomination that is desired. You must specify that the denomination is available for use in a new company. It is requested in the Central Mercantile Registry.</p> <p>Share Capital: €3,000 must be available as the minimum share capital to create an SL. It can be totally in cash or include a contribution with real estate, furniture or any other economically assessable asset or right of a non-monetary nature.</p> <p>Open a bank account: with the share capital, the</p>
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	<p>partners must open an account in any bank, for which a document may be requested that proves that the Limited Company is being formed. Most often, they are asked for the Negative Certification of Company Name or the provisional CIF. When granting the deed of incorporation of the SL, the certificate of deposit corresponding to the contribution in money must be provided, which must be issued by the bank where the procedure was carried out.</p> <p>Have DNI or NIE: the members of the SL and the administrator (s) must have a DNI or NIE number. If it is a legal entity, they must have the NIF.</p>
<p>Coherence under the economic-financial profile <i>(Internal and external financial resources needed. Cost items, revenue items, the trend of costs and revenues)</i></p>	<p>Incorporation expenses: estimated at €260 and include negative certification of company name, advice and management, registration in the Commercial Register and Notary expenses derived from the deed of incorporation. First establishment expenses: are those derived from publicizing the business and calculates that they will be €200.</p> <p>Property, plant, and equipment:</p> <p>Land: as mentioned in previous sections, the land in which it is intended to establish the farm school is owned by the sole partner, so that an investment will not be necessary for this concept. It is estimated that the land has a value of €200,000.</p> <p>Construction: a reform of the house must be carried out, the amount of which amounts to €50.000. The planned works are aimed at leaving the booth ready to start the activity, so they include not only the construction but also, among others, the placement of the furniture and the different facilities required for the development of the activity.</p> <p>Other property, plant and equipment: this section includes all items necessary for the stays of each of the species that will inhabit the farm, valued at €13.000. Toys and accessories for leisure and free time, whose value is €5,000, and the decoration that will be placed in the garden and in the rest area, with a cost of € 1,500.</p>

<p>Scalability of the project idea in time and space</p> <p><i>(Economic sustainability and prospects for continuity and development of the project idea, clarity in the definition of solutions for the procurement of resources and continuation of activities)</i></p>	<p>The idea can be sustained over time if the correct policies of expansion and visibility are applied and an exhaustive examination of the possibilities of growth of rural tourism is carried out. It is necessary to observe the accommodation capacities of the surrounding villages, the tourist attractions available and probable, the agreements with the local governments and the capacity of the entrepreneur to have an active profile in social networks. In addition, it is necessary to contact the educational centres at an affordable reach to spend the night in the center or carry out a day activity. It is necessary that there are many of them, because it is the main source of income.</p>
<p>Flexibility and dynamism of the entrepreneur</p> <p><i>(Capacity of the potential entrepreneur needed to adapt to changes in the market and socio-territorial conditions)</i></p>	<p>Knowledge of the rural environment and farming.</p> <p>Correct use of the digital environment, as well as design capabilities of brochures and guides.</p> <p>Language training desirable.</p> <p>Ability to lead the project, as you will need a minimum team of workers.</p>
<p>Feasibility and expected effectiveness</p> <p><i>(key factors that reinforce business feasibility, in relationship with the constraints and criticalities of the intervention sector, capacity of the project to achieve the stated objectives)</i></p>	<p>To find out if a particular project will be positive for the organization, the first step is to make a revenue projection. This is nothing more than identifying the spending required if it is actually executed.</p> <p>In this sense, it is necessary to carry out an in-depth study of the market in which it operates, in addition to projections of varied scenarios with up to 50% of the capacity to generate returns and the growth in revenue itself.</p> <p>After verifying whether a given project can generate revenue, it is time to verify what investments will be needed to make it feasible. After all, to carry out any type of new activity</p>

within a company, it is necessary to bear expenses related to labour, purchase of equipment, technological tools, among other costs.

It is worth emphasizing that, at this time, it is also important to take reinvestment into account, as both the structure of the company, the market, and the project itself tend to change over time.

The third step of the economic feasibility project is to study the cash flow, which consists of the daily inflows and outflows of money within the business. Therefore, it is a fundamental instrument to carry out financial management.

In this context, it is necessary to analyse not only whether the revenues cover expenses in general, but to make a future projection in relation to the investments that will be made.

However, we must not forget that it is easier to succeed in a market that has numerous potential customers than one with a relatively small number. Entrepreneurs may develop a new technology that from their point of view is an amazing innovation, but they later find out that few potential customers share their view. It is important that a previous and exhaustive study of the tourism opportunities of the area and as far as it can be embraced. If this is not done, they may run the risk of settling in a deserted area of new customers.