

## MANAGEMENT OF CURRENT ASSETS OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES: STATUS AND PROBLEMS

**Mazur N.A.**

Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor,  
Professor at Department of Accounting and Taxation,  
Podolsky State Agricultural and Technical University

**Stender S.V.**

Candidate of Economic Sciences,  
Senior Lecturer at Department of Accounting and Taxation,  
Podolsky State Agricultural and Technical University

In the current economic conditions a large number of companies faced with a number of economic problems, including a deficit of working capital, which in turn affects the deterioration of the financial sustainability of the enterprise, reducing business activity and so on. So avoiding the problems is possible through an effective asset management. The problems of assessing the level of security of companies' current assets and determining the effectiveness of their use are important from the position of decision-making.

The production process is characterized by a number of parameters such as the type of production and type of product, technology features, duration of the production cycle and those that significantly affect the amount of money involved in the production. They must constantly analyze and monitor financial managers to improve the efficiency of their use.

An important component of working capital is accounts receivable, because two-thirds of all businesses current assets were had to

that. A size of enterprises' accounts receivable for the period 2013-2015 has increased in 3.5 times. Unpaid bills for delivered products make up the most of receivables. One of the important tasks of financial management of accounts receivable management is to determine the risk of insolvency of customers predicted value calculation of provision for doubtful debts, and providing recommendations on work actually or potentially insolvent buyers.

Current assets typically are constantly changing. Financial managers must know the expected annual minimum and maximum levels of current assets. The minimum level can be considered as a permanent part of current assets, while the difference between the minimum and maximum levels called seasonal component.

Thus, in the market economy agribusiness entities should always efficiently manage current assets and sources of their formation necessary for the operation of current assets, rational allocation and effective use.