THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS
OF ANTI-CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT THE ENTERPRISE
OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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The article is devoted to topical issues of crisis management at the enterprise of agro-industrial complex. The essence of the concept “crisis management” taking into account the points of view of economists is studied. Proposed to implement the grouping of concepts according to these criteria: 1) pre-crisis management of the enterprise in the conditions of the general crisis of the economy is “warning” control, which is for the timely identification and resolution of problems in order to prevent the crisis; 2) managing the enterprise in crisis conditions in the verge of bankruptcy as a result of breach of solvency, which retains the possibility of restoring equilibrium is the management, the purpose of which is to stabilize the unstable state due to the replenishment of sources of own funds, reduction of receivables, acceleration of inventory turnover; 3) management of exit from the crisis in the judicial procedure of bankruptcy – the control, which is carried out to minimize losses and missed opportunities during the withdrawal of the enterprise from crisis by disposition of property of the debtor, achievement of the settlement agreement, reorganization (restoration of solvency) of the debtor or the liquidation of bankrupt. The main blocks of anti-crisis program are considered.

The basic ways for the country agricultural enterprises’ overcoming the crisis should be aimed at: updating the material and technical foundation of enterprises, attraction of qualified specialists to ensure personnel potential of the agricultural sector; use of tolling operations; development of mechanisms of cooperation between agricultural enterprises of different levels.