

THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

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Domestic agricultural enterprises are forced to operate in a crisis environment; as a result, there is often an inability to pay, in the case of not taking appropriate management decisions will lead to bankruptcy. In today's environment of agricultural enterprises, bankruptcy is becoming increasingly important, because it is the source of negative consequences for individual enterprises and the economy as a whole. The occurrence of signs of the insolvency of agricultural enterprises requires the development of a system of effective measures, which are designed to increase the liquidity of agricultural enterprises and to avoid bankruptcy procedure. The foregoing causes scientific interest and leads to the choice of research topic.

Activities of agricultural enterprises have certain specificity and are characterized by the following features of agricultural production: dependence on external sources of funding, due to the time interval between the receipt of revenues from product sales and cost of production of agricultural products during the year; insufficiency of own sources of financing in connection with the immobilization of financial resources aimed at creating a seasonal excess of inventory needed

to ensure the manufacturing process; direct dependence of formation of financial results from the natural-climatic conditions; limited access to credit resources in the market of credit services under conditions of crisis and credit restrictions.

Economic improvement of agricultural enterprises and the implementation of measures to reduce the costs and risks to eliminate insolvency, restore financial stability, and ensure economic equilibrium for a long period.

We have divided the direction of economic recovery. After assessing the economic situation, the management of agricultural enterprises should make their own decision about the direction of economic recovery in the process of formation, use, and distribution of resources.

This study demonstrates that the recovery of agricultural enterprises is a broader concept than restoring their solvency. In those agricultural enterprises where it is impossible to restore solvency, it is necessary to establish mechanisms for the transfer of residues of resources to other users with the aim of restoring production on the territory, where an insolvent company is functioned.