

продукції, її якість, конкурентоспроможність і, в кінцевому рахунку, продовольча незалежність держави.

СПИСОК ЛІТЕРАТУРИ:

1. Андрійчук В.Г. Капіталізація сільського господарства : стан та економічне регулювання розвитку : монографія / В.Г. Андрійчук. – Ніжин : ТОВ «Вид-во «Аспект-Поліграф», 2007. – 216 с.
2. Шибанін В. Стан та напрями оновлення та розвитку матеріально-технічної бази сільського господарства в Україні / В. Шибанін // Економіка АПК. – 2002. – № 8. – С. 16–23.
3. Сатир Л.М. Теоретичні підходи до визначення економічної сутності матеріально-технічної бази сільського господарства та її складових / Л.М. Сатир // Сталий розвиток економіки. – 2012. – № 7. – С. 324–327.
4. Плаксін О.А. Матеріально-технічне забезпечення підприємств АПК в сучасних умовах / О.А. Плаксін // Економіка АПК. – 2004. – № 8. – С. 63–68.

Breus S.V.

*Ph.D (Economics), Associate Professor,
Associate Professor Department of Business Economics
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design*

Dremlyuga Y.O.

*Master's degree Student
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design
Kyiv, Ukraine*

WAYS OF OVERCOMING OF BANKRUPTCY OF ENTERPRISES OF UKRAINE AND HIS EXIT ARE FROM A CRISIS ON THE MODERN STAGE

Presently every subject, regardless of type of basic activity and pattern of ownership of enterprise guilty really to estimate both a financial eigenstate and financial state of potential partners or competitors. The exit of Ukraine from an economic crisis is directly related to the improvement of the financial state of subjects of manage all patterns of ownership in all spheres of activity. The insufficient financial state of enterprise is reason of his insolvency, worsening of financial firmness, which results in unplanned losses and not achievement of necessary financial result or even bankruptcy. In obedience to the article of a 1 Law of Ukraine Bankruptcy «On Restoring Debtor's Solvency or Recognizing it Bankrupt» is economic court recognized the inability of the debtor to restore its solvency through procedures of reorganization and settlement agreement and repay established under the procedure established by this Law, monetary claims of creditors not only through the application of the liquidation procedure [1].

The primary purpose of bankruptcy is not liquidation of enterprise, but satisfaction of requirements of creditors, through confession of debtor by a bankrupt. Thus, bankruptcy can be named a mean for privation of debts. Therefore bankruptcy – it insolvency of debtor to pick up thread the solvency and satisfy with acknowledged

the court of requirement of creditors not differently as through application of liquidating procedure is held by an economic court [2].

On the modern stage of development of economy of Ukraine there are deep changes, conditioned the general processes of globalization and world financial crisis which needs effective mechanisms of management every subject of entrepreneurial activity. Without regard to positive changes in the economy of Ukraine during the last years, a world financial crisis negatively influences on activity of enterprises, which shows up in their insolvency to function, and stopping of activity causes a necessity even.

Unfortunately, a world financial crisis resulted in the increase of amount of financially helpless enterprises in every industry of economy of Ukraine which is explained, at first, objective by macroeconomic instability, and secondly, by the row of subjective factors among which inability of guidance to carry out an effective crisis management an enterprise goes out into first place, in good time to find out problems and accept necessary measures [3].

Today enterprises clash as with external, so with the internal factors of origin of financial crisis. Influence of external factors has, mainly, a general economic subjective character and increases influence of a number of market and political factors. Internal factors which influence on the results of activity of enterprise, closely connected with its operating, investing and financing activities.

From data of experts, to the world financial crisis enterprises which work on an export (metallurgy, transport and agrarian engineer) appeared the most vulnerable, and also on a consumer sector (car production). Among the methods of overcoming of consequences of financial crisis on enterprises will mark such [4]:

1. Removal of insolvency. The scale of the crisis state of enterprise was not estimated as though, the most exigent task is providing of proceeding in ability of payments after the current liabilities in an order to warn the origin of procedure of bankruptcy.

2. Proceeding in financial stability. Although insolvency of enterprise can be removed during the short period of time due to realization of row of emergency financial measures, here reasons which generate insolvency can remain unchanging, if will not be picked up thread to the safe level financial stability of enterprise.

3. Lead through of reorganization or restructuring of enterprise, perfection of him, organizational structure and corporate management, portfolio of technologies of production in accordance with the terms of crisis market, correction of sale policy and management of personnel condition construction.

REFERENCES:

1. Закон України «Про відновлення платоспроможності боржника або визнання його банкрутом» [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2343-12>
2. Третяк О. Про проблему банкрутства підприємств. // Економіка України – № 2 – 2000 р.
3. Карпунь І.Н. Управління фінансовою санацією підприємства : навч. посіб. / І.Н. Карпунь. – Львів : «Магнолія – 2006», 2009. – 418 с.
4. Троц І.В. Визначення поняття банкрутства та причини його виникнення у сучасних умовах розвитку / І.В. Троц // Вісник Дніпропетровського університету. – 2010 р. – С. 221–228.