

DIAGNOSIS OF FINANCIAL INSOLVENCY OF A COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.

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Bankruptcy - an inevitable phenomenon of any modern market that uses inconsistency as a marketing tool for the redistribution of capital and reflects the objective processes of economic restructuring. Relevance and practical significance of this work is due to several reasons.

First, at the moment, the Russian economy is the key issue payments crisis, and a good half of the enterprises should have long been declared bankrupt, and the proceeds redistributed in favor of efficient production, which undoubtedly contributed to improvement of the Russian market.

Secondly, in the context of widespread insolvency of particular importance, measures to prevent crises and to restore solvency and stabilize its financial condition.

Lack of investment inflows into the economy calls into question the very existence of a number of enterprises. Currently lifting many, even promising enterprises prevents huge payables to suppliers, budget, labor collective. No investor will not invest, knowing that his money will be used to repay the company's debts.

Determination of the probability of bankruptcy is of great importance for the assessment of the enterprise (the possibility of timely normalization of the financial situation, the adoption of measures to restore solvency), and the choice of counterparties (assessment of solvency and reliability of the counterparty).

In a market economy, bankruptcy of enterprises - a common phenomenon. Out of every 100 new enterprises in the market remain 20-30. In the U.S., for example, the total number of enterprises bankrupt in 2007 was about 30,000, and in Russia - 2040. In Ukraine there is a tendency to increase the number of cases filed for bankruptcy. So, by the beginning of 2008 the number of insolvent enterprises reached more than 50% of all enterprises. Reasons bankruptcies Ukrainian enterprises are diverse. The main thing in the quest for financial rehabilitation of insolvent companies - it is a qualified research the causes of bankruptcies. Inconsistency of economic entities - a common phenomenon in a market economy. It is regarded as some of the negative position of the subject in the system of economic relations, characterized by the insolvency of a subject on its obligations.

Insolvency, according to IG Kukukinoy is the financial condition of the enterprise in which it is unable within the regulatory deadline to fulfill debt obligations and self-restore its solvency. If the enterprise has the opposite effect is observed, then the irreversible insolvency.

M. Romanovsky determines that "bankruptcy - it is always a financial insolvency, but financial insolvency bankruptcy does not necessarily mean" that contradicts the law in terms of the identification of bankruptcy and insolvency. Note that according to the law of bankruptcy and insolvency concepts in Russia synonyms.

VY Garfinkel, VA Shvandar called bankruptcy "state of debtor's inability to pay its obligations, that is strictly defined state of insolvency, in which his property may be charged by the lenders foreclose", ie indicate the legal side bankruptcy.

LI Sergeev gives the concept of bankruptcy as a "failure to satisfy creditors' claims for payment of goods (works, services), including failure to provide mandatory payments to the budget due to the poor structure of the balance of the debtor."

Thus, VY Garfinkel, VA Shvandar determined that bankruptcy - the debtor, they can be

both legal and physical person (FZ of 26.10.2002 № 127-FZ "On Insolvency (Bankruptcy)" gives the following interpretation of the concept of a debtor - a " citizen , including an individual entrepreneur or legal person "), while LI Sergeev has in mind only entity (out of context) , while defining the resulting inability to come to meet creditors.

AA Blagodatin , L. Sh Lozovskiy , BA Raizberg also determine the cause of the onset of inability to pay its debts , they are considering bankruptcy as a " debtor's inability to pay its obligations in connection with his lack of money to pay for " 8 but you pay for its obligations the debtor can not only cash.

NL Zaitsev complements the above definition , taking into account only the company and affecting consequences of bankruptcy for the company : "Bankruptcy - insolvency, failure to pay the legal entity on its debt obligations due to his lack of funds , usually resulting in the closure or liquidation of the company , followed by a sellout its assets to pay off debts "

Degree of a research topic. Theoretical Foundations of the concept of " failure" of laid in the works of the classics of economic thought Blatova A. , G. Hegel , Bertalanffy , A. Marshall , Marx , E. Helferta , Schumpeter , Shershenevich and others , in the works of contemporaries

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Bernstein , I. Blanca , A. and P. Gradova Cousin , Kovalev , E. Stanislavchik , G. Tal , V. Tkachev , etc. The specifics of its manifestation in the agrarian formations reflected in studies of Agricultural Economists L. Abalkina , Zagaytova I. , A. Kamalyan , Z. Katsenelenbaum , Z. Cruz , M. Lemesheva , Nikonov , A. Petrikova , Pizengoltsa M. , K. Ternovih , A. et al Chayanova Theoretical and practical aspects of diagnosis affected financial insolvency in the development of foreign scientists and Russian researchers E. Altman , M. Bakanova , W. Bank , W. Beaver , I. Blanca, L. Gilyarovskogo Gradova A. , L. Davydova , S. Dvedenidovoy , L. Dontsovoj , D. Endovickii , O. Efimova , N. Zimin , N. Nikiforova , V. Kovalev , V. Koshkin , N. Kreynin , Z. Cruz , I. Cousin , N. Lyubushin , O. Patlasova , D. Popov , V. Rodionova Sayfulina R. , E. Stoyanova , R. Tafflera , Trenenkova E. , E. Utkin , A. Sheremet , I. Hitskova , V. Eittington and others.

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