

Monitoring the Financial Status of Enterprises in the Agricultural Sector

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Abstract:

The article reveals the theoretical and practical aspects of monitoring the financial condition of enterprises, analyzes the theoretical views of a number of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of monitoring the financial condition of enterprises, analyzes the financial and economic indicators of agricultural enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to justify the need to monitor the financial condition.

Keywords monitoring; agricultural enterprises; monitoring; state monitoring; financial management; financial sustainability

JEL Classification: M21; M42

Introduction

The agro-industrial complex is one of the important sectors of the economy, which forms the country's food and economic security, as well as the labor and settlement potential of rural areas. The role of agriculture in the economy of a country or region reflects its structure and level of development. Agriculture is an important sector of production, providing the population with food and raw materials for other industries. Agriculture in the structure of GDP of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017 amounted to 4.3%.

Agriculture is one of the key sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan. The level of development of the agricultural sector has always acted and continues to be a determining factor in the economic and socio-political stability of Kazakhstan's society. Being one of the priority directions of development of the republic's economy, agriculture has huge potential and large reserves. The diverse climatic conditions of Kazakhstan make it possible to grow almost all the cultures of the temperate thermal belt and develop animal husbandry.

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1. Research background

The exceptional place of the agro-industrial complex and the agrarian sector in the economy necessitates ensuring the financial sustainability of agricultural enterprises. Under the influence of the global economic crisis, enterprises of the agro-industrial complex are increasingly suffering from a reduction in demand for their products, balancing on the verge of zero profitability, often in the unprofitable zone. Diagnostics and constant monitoring of the financial sustainability of enterprises in the agricultural sector is an objective necessity in the framework of effective economic development of the state. To maintain economic growth, reduce the number of crisis enterprises, it is necessary to constantly monitor the financial condition of enterprises in all sectors of the economy. This task can be solved from the standpoint of the formation of a new organizational mechanism - monitoring the financial condition of enterprises.

Currently, the issues of financial monitoring, risk monitoring are of particular relevance in the world due to the crisis in the economy, the growing influence of external systemic risks. Monitoring financial stability is different from monitoring because it focuses on risks for the entire financial system (Tobiaz and Covitz 2013).

In economics, the analysis of the financial condition of enterprises, as a system of methods for studying business processes that form the financial state (stability or failure) of an enterprise and the financial results of its activities, is the subject of the fundamental works of such scholars as: Kovalev (2015), Sheremet (2016), Savitskaya (2015), Blank (2013), Stoyanova (2010), Kreinina (2017), Lyubushin (2016), Dyusembaev (2018) and many others. Among foreign scholars, one should single out the studies of Brigham (2017), Gapensky (2017), Braley (2017), Myers (2017).

The theoretical basis for monitoring the financial condition of enterprises is laid in the works of Karavanova (2016), Saparova (2017), Chernov (2013), Serdyukova (2016), Zaporozhtseva (2017), Gordina (2018), Kushubakova (2017), Davletova (2017), Rodionova (2015), Pakova (2014), Blank (2013), Abayeva (2014) and others.

Despite the fact that research issues and the development of various methods for analyzing the financial condition of enterprises in the economic literature receive much attention, the theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of monitoring the financial condition of enterprises are still insufficiently developed.

Most economists do not make certain distinctions between monitoring financial condition and analyzing the financial condition of a company. According to the authors of the article, the concept of "monitoring" is much broader than the concept of "analysis". Monitoring includes analysis, as one of the main stages of its implementation.

So, from the position of Karavanova (2016), "Analysis (monitoring) of the financial condition of the organization, assessment of its solvency is a necessary condition for the implementation of the state policy aimed at preventing the bankruptcy of organizations (enterprises), financial recovery and restructuring of insolvency. According to Saparova (2017) monitoring is understood as continuous monitoring of economic objects, the analysis of their activities as an integral part of management.

In economics, there is also no definite distinction between the concepts of "monitoring financial condition" and "financial monitoring".

So, for example, Chernov (2013) believes that financial monitoring (monitoring of financial status) is a system of continuous monitoring and analysis of the financial condition and the results of the organization. Serdyukova (2016) considers financial monitoring as a system of continuous observation, analysis and forecasting of financial indicators of enterprises, formed at the macro or microeconomic level, with the aim of ensuring the adoption of tactical and strategic management decisions of the appropriate level, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of decisions made. Zaporozhtseva (2016) defines financial monitoring as systematic monitoring of the main financial parameters of the external and internal environment of an enterprise, which characterize the degree of favored conditions for the fulfillment of an enterprise's mission.

Also, there is no distinction in the researches of Pakova (2014) between the concepts of "monitoring financial condition" and "financial monitoring". In her opinion, financial monitoring is a permanent system of continuous monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the financial condition of organizations in order to make effective management decisions and identify development trends.

However, the concepts of "monitoring financial condition" and "financial monitoring" should be differentiated as the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan clearly defined the concept of "financial monitoring" as a set of measures for collecting and analyzing information about operations with money and (or) other property received from financial monitoring.

Financial monitoring was introduced in order to prevent the legalization (laundering) of illegally gained income and the financing of terrorism. Thus, the concepts of “financial monitoring” and “monitoring of financial condition” have different contents.

According to Gordina (2018), monitoring of the financial and economic condition of an enterprise can be defined as specially organized systematic observation of the most important financial and economic indicators of an enterprise with the purpose of their evaluation and control, designed to diagnose the financial and economic condition of an enterprise, assess it in dynamics and forecasting development prospects.

From the position of Kushubakova and Davletova (2017) monitoring of the financial condition of organizations is a system of continuous monitoring of the financial condition, including the rapid collection of information, analysis of key financial indicators and making preventive and preventive nature based on the results of the analysis of management decisions.

According to the latter, financial monitoring is a type of financial monitoring. Rodionova (2015) believes that monitoring the financial condition of enterprises, as one of the elements of the crisis management system, is a system of data collection and calculation of indicators on the financial condition of enterprises formed at the micro and macro level, allowing to diagnose signs of bankruptcy, to monitor trends and the dynamics of the changes and also take into account the solvency of enterprises in order on this basis to make optimal management decisions for the region and country not in general.

Many authors believe that monitoring the financial condition of the company is the most important tool for managing the crisis of an enterprise. So, Blank (2013) considers that the implementation of continuous monitoring of the financial condition of an enterprise is a necessary condition for the early detection of symptoms of a financial crisis. Abayeva (2014) defines monitoring as the observation of the financial condition of an enterprise in the phase of approaching or the occurrence of insolvency, reducing the use of marketing potential and analyzing the possibilities of preventing or exiting the “crisis marketing” segment.

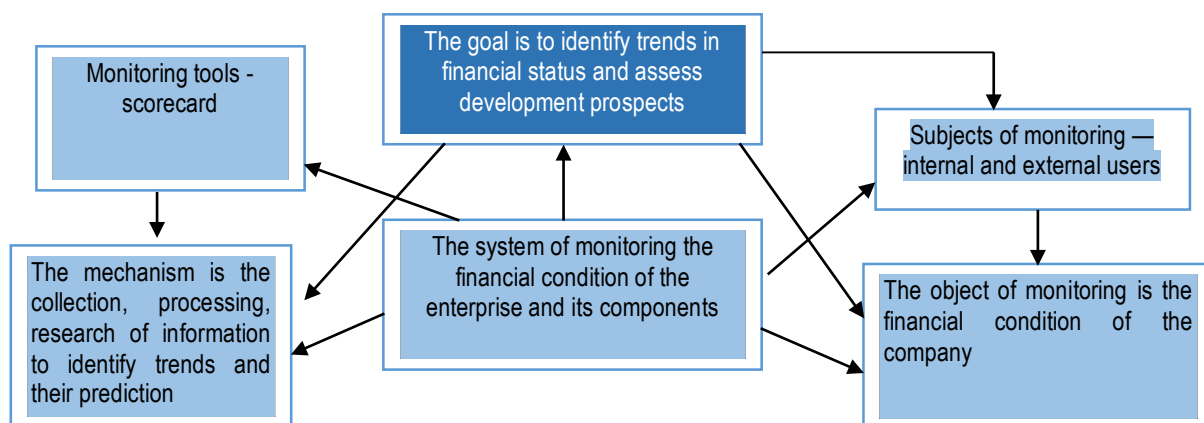
Based on the theoretical research, we determined the economic content of monitoring the financial condition of the company, its main components. From the point of view of the authors of this article, monitoring the financial condition of an enterprise is a system of continuous monitoring, analysis and evaluation of the financial condition of an enterprise based on key financial indicators in order to identify trends, forecast development prospects, prevent crisis situations and make optimal management decisions. When managing companies, such functions of financial management as planning, organization, accounting, analysis, control and regulation are implemented. But for effective management requires objective and timely information about the changes occurring in the controlled object. Obtaining such information by all market participants is possible on the basis of creating a system for monitoring the financial condition of the company.

2. Methodology

Financial monitoring is one of the most important functions of financial management in analyzing and assessing the availability, allocation and use of financial resources of an enterprise in order to ensure the sustainability of the enterprise and reduce risks.

Below are presented the main components of the monitoring system of the financial condition of the company (Figure 1).

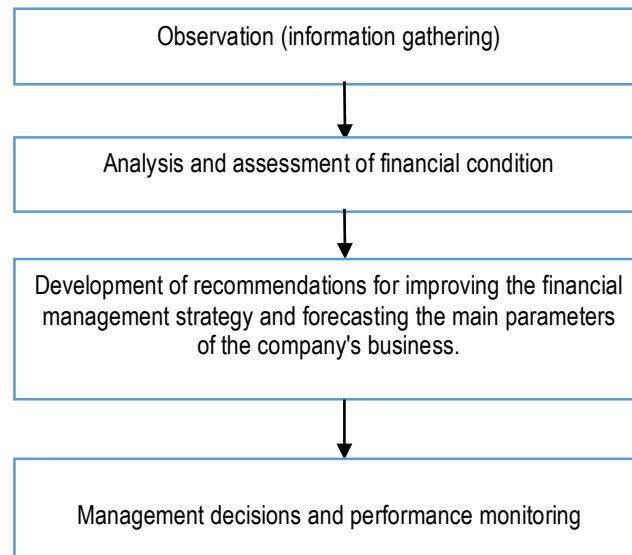
Figure 1. Main components of the monitoring system of the financial condition of the company



Source: compiled by authors

Based on Figure 1, it is clear that all the main monitoring elements that make up its content are interconnected and condition each other: the goal determines the object and subjects of monitoring, the monitoring mechanism; the monitoring mechanism determines its tools. The main stages of monitoring the company's financial condition are: monitoring, analyzing and evaluating the actual financial condition, developing recommendations for improving the financial management strategy and forecasting the future financial condition, see Figure 2.

Figure 2 - The main stages of monitoring the financial condition of the company



Source: compiled by authors

Monitoring of the financial condition of enterprises is divided into external and internal monitoring. External monitoring can be divided into three main subspecies: state, banking, independent (auditing). However, it is important to conduct a state monitoring of the financial condition of enterprises.

Internal monitoring of financial status, as the most important function of financial management, is a systematic tracking of the main financial parameters of an enterprise to develop a favorable strategy for its development and risk reduction.

Internal financial monitoring should be conducted at the enterprise level in the interests of the company itself. However, in modern conditions for a more complete diagnosis, timely identification of crisis situations in the economy, external state monitoring of the financial condition of enterprises is necessary. At present, the state only controls the bankruptcy proceedings of insolvent enterprises.

In Kazakhstan, monitoring of the financial condition of enterprises at the state level is not carried out. Currently, there is a shortage of analytical information about the financial condition of enterprises. Statistical information does not provide a comprehensive assessment of the state of enterprises; it assumes a review of the general macroeconomic situation only and does not reflect the specifics of the development results of a particular enterprise.

The introduction of state monitoring of the financial status of large and medium-sized enterprises will make it possible to identify risks in the economy as a whole, to predict the level of GDP, based on financial and economic indicators of the real sector of the economy. The main subjects of state monitoring of the financial status of large and medium-sized enterprises in various sectors of the economy should be the relevant ministries and departments.

In the agrarian sector of the economy, the creation of a center for monitoring the financial condition of agricultural enterprises under the Ministry of Agriculture will help improve the management of the agricultural sector. The creation of a center for monitoring the financial status of organizations in the agrarian sector of the economy under the Ministry of Agriculture will ensure an increase in the level of operational management of the industry. The entry of agricultural enterprises into the monitoring system will increase the level of financial transparency, which will make it possible to have a priority opportunity to receive state financial support.

Monitoring the financial condition of enterprises plays an important role in ensuring the financial sustainability of agricultural enterprises, increasing their profitability and productivity, in accordance with the objectives set out in the State Program for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The problem of sustainability is important for enterprises of any industry. It has particular difficulty for agricultural production.

3. Study case

According to the SWOT analysis of the agro-industrial sector, given in the State Program for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017–2021, low labor productivity and low profitability of agricultural producers [31] are among the weaknesses of the industry. One of the main indicators of sustainable economic development of agriculture are indicators of the financial condition of the company.

The unstable financial condition of agricultural enterprises can be judged according to the financial and economic activities of enterprises in the agricultural sector (including forestry, fisheries) according to the statistics of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Table 1).

Table 1. Main indicators of financial and economic activities of enterprises of the agricultural sector, in thousands tenge

| Indicators | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Volume of production and services rendered | 264.272.608 | 348.753.215 | 378.814.200 | 386.604.011 | 407.044.177 | 377.436.411 | 430.218.540 | 487.396.865 |
| Revenue from sales of products and services | 274.179.900 | 35.8261.412 | 405.649.213 | 399.962.895 | 409.527.459 | 377.562.325 | 450.254.520 | 524.511.959 |
| Cost price | 25.4352.699 | 291.274.641 | 354.824.026 | 376.237.916 | 358.282.491 | 344.841.686 | 386.024.256 | 438.686.517 |
| Non-manufacturing costs | 60.041.160 | 66.543.332 | 94.800.933 | 84.801.266 | 103.467.562 | 166.643.830 | 156.242.744 | 125.085.752 |
| Profit (loss) before tax | -7.877.309 | 37.772.181 | 22.500.272 | -18.389.586 | 12.936.325 | -53.659.366 | 4.705.667 | 71.608.610 |

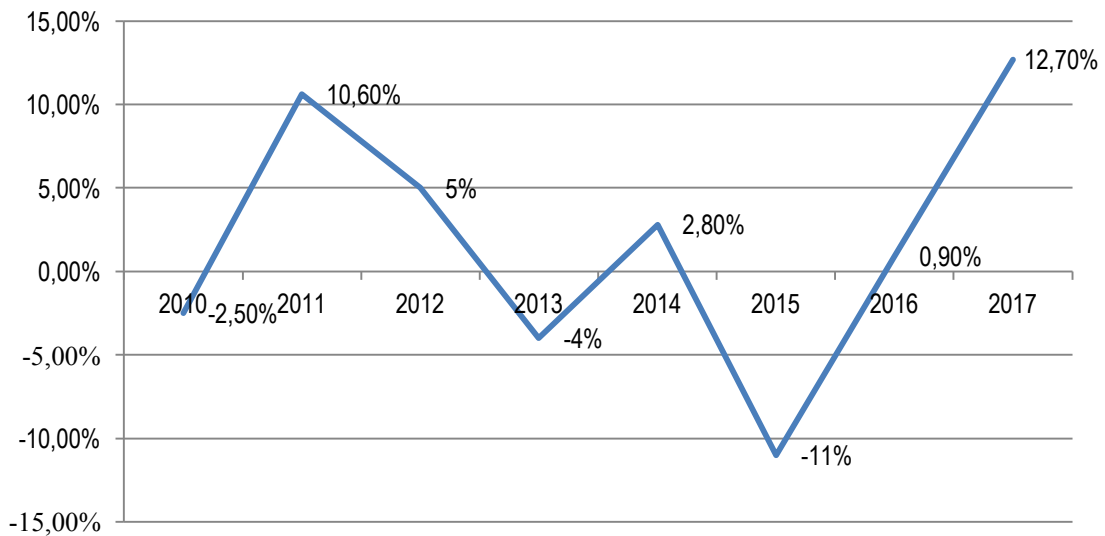
Source: compiled by authors

The main indicators of financial and economic activities of enterprises of the agricultural sector indicate the instability of the financial state: for example, the value indicators profit (loss) before tax changes in steps that are positive, then negative (Figure 1). The negative value of such an important indicator of the financial condition of enterprises as profit before tax in 2010, in 2013 (a decrease compared to 2012 was 182%), and in 2015 (a decrease compared to 2012 amounted to 362%) indicates high risks in this sector of the economy.

In 2016, there is a slight increase in the financial performance of enterprises in the agrarian sector. Income from sales of products and services increased by 19% compared with 2015, and profit before tax increased in 2016 by 108.7%. Accordingly, product profitability was 0.9%.

The implementation of government programs for industry support was a significant factor in growth in agriculture (profit before tax increased 15 times compared with 2016). In 2017, for agriculture, a positive trend is the gradual process of product diversification. Thus, against the background of a general increase in acreage (by 1.7%), their decrease was observed for wheat in favor of legumes and oil crops. Profitability indicators (unprofitability) of enterprises of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2010-2017 are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Profitability indicators (unprofitability) of agricultural enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan (%) for the period 2010-2017



Source: compiled by authors

According to the statistics of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2010, 2013 and 2015 there was a loss ratio of enterprises in the agricultural sector (including forestry and fisheries). The cause of unprofitability of agricultural enterprises (including forestry, fisheries) in 2015 was the increase in non-production costs, which in total was due to the weakening of the national currency exchange rate had a negative impact on domestic demand.

Indicators of the performance of enterprises of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2012-2016 characterized by high variability, which indicates the presence of high financial risks in their activities.

The share of agricultural enterprises that received, suffered a loss for 2010-2017 fluctuates at a level not lower than 30% of all enterprises of the agrarian sector (Table 2). The largest share of unprofitable agricultural enterprises accounted for 2013 - 48.3%, and in 2015 - 39%. According to the statistics of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the grouping of agricultural enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan that received income and loss for 2010-2017 are shown in Table 2. The share of enterprises that suffered a loss decreased in 2016 to 31%, in 2017 to 25% (in 2010, their share was 54%). This decrease was also affected by the decrease in the total number of enterprises in 2016 compared to 2010 by 54%.

Table 2. Grouping of agricultural enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which received income and loss for 2010-2017

| Indicators | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------|
| Total number of enterprises, units | 694 | 654 | 649 | 613 | 601 | 371 | 374 | 355 |
| Profit Businesses: | 380 | 467 | 383 | 317 | 372 | 227 | 257 | 264 |
| - % to total number of enterprises | 54,8 | 71,4 | 59 | 51,7 | 61,9 | 61% | 68,7 | 74,4 |
| - amount of profit, in mln. tenge | 30.040 | 55.937 | 56.230 | 30.882 | 62.636 | 54.233 | 81.428 | 98.558.992 |
| Lost businesses: | 314 | 187 | 266 | 296 | 229 | 144 | 117 | 91 |
| - % to total number of enterprises | 45,2 | 28,6 | 41 | 48,3 | 38 | 39% | 31,3 | 25,6 |
| - amount of loss, in mln. tenge | 37.918 | 18.165 | 33.730 | 49.272 | 49.699 | 107.892 | 76.723 | 26.950.382 |

Source: compiled by authors

All this necessitates the search for new approaches to the financial management of enterprises and that will ensure conditions for their sustainable development, which is based on financial sustainability, as a reflection of the efficient formation and use of financial resources necessary for the normal functioning of the enterprise and as the main characteristic of financial sustainability enterprises.

The real conditions of the enterprises of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan determine the need for an objective and comprehensive monitoring of their financial condition, the need to find new approaches to financial management of enterprises in the agricultural sector, which will ensure conditions for their sustainable

development, which is based on financial sustainability, as a reflection of effective formation and use financial resources necessary for the normal functioning of the enterprise and as the main characteristics of the stability of the financial condition of the company.

One of the main problems of the practical application of the analysis, in the framework of monitoring the financial condition of the company, is the choice of financial indicators, both in terms of quantity and composition.

On the basis of systematization of the existing methods of analyzing the financial condition of the company, a system of indicators for analyzing the financial condition of the company has been formed, as part of monitoring. From the entire list of standard indicators for analyzing and evaluating the financial condition, we have included the most informative in our opinion factors in the system of indicators for monitoring the financial condition of enterprises:

- liquidity ratios: current liquidity ratio, absolute liquidity ratio, the ratio of own working capital;
- financial stability ratios: autonomy ratio, debt to equity ratio, maneuverability ratio, stock coverage ratio with own sources;
- profitability indicators: ROA return on assets, ROE return on equity, return on sales;
- indicators of business activity: the turnover ratio of capital (assets), the turnover ratio of working capital, the inventory turnover ratio;
- market activity indicators: earnings per share (Earnings Per Share, EPS), market value added (MVA), EVA (Economic value added).

Based on the analysis and survey of experts, the indicators that are most significant for assessing the financial condition of enterprises in the agricultural sector of the economy are identified. Taking into account the fact that a significant part of the agricultural enterprises of Kazakhstan have an unstable financial condition, an analysis of their financial activities makes it possible to evaluate the basic conditions and possibilities of their financial recovery.

The calculation of indicators of the financial condition of some large and medium-sized enterprises of the agrarian sector showed a discrepancy between normative values and low profitability, which characterizes the high financial risks of agricultural enterprises and justifies the need for continuous monitoring. When analyzing the financial stability of a company, it is necessary to evaluate the probability of bankruptcy, which is understood to be the insolvency of the debtor recognized by the court, which is the basis for its liquidation.

To assess the probability of bankruptcy in the world practice of forecasting financial stability and choosing a company's financial strategy, the five-factorial Z-model of the American economist, Professor E. Altman is widely used. To predict the likelihood of bankruptcy, the Altman five-factor model is used for joint-stock companies whose shares are listed on the market. In general, the Altman model is as follows:

$$Z = 3,3 \times K_1 + 1,0 \times K_2 + 0,6 \times K_3 + 1,4 \times K_4 + 1,2 \times K_5 \quad (1)$$

The accuracy of the forecast for this model on the horizon of one year is 95%, by two to 83%, which is a great advantage of this model. Table 3 shows the Z-score values and the probability of bankruptcy.

Table 3. Z-score values. The probability of bankruptcy

| Z-score values | The probability of bankruptcy |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1,81 and less | Very high |
| from 1,81 till 2,70 | High |
| from 2,71 till 2,9 | There is a possibility |
| 3,0 and higher | Very low |

Source: compiled by authors

Below is the definition of the probability of bankruptcy of the analyzed enterprises on the basis of the Z-model according to the financial statements for 2017. The initial data for calculating the coefficients are characterized by the data given in Table 4.

Table 4. Baseline data for calculating the coefficients of the five-factor model of E. Altman

| Indicators | Enterprise 1 | Enterprise 2 | Enterprise 3 | Enterprise 4 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Profit before tax | 913.027 | (-5.557.174) | 319.552 | 231.603 |
| Balance currency | 7.946.784 | 129.446.128 | 70.945.248 | 18.031.636 |
| Equity | 2.554.538 | (-19.117.581) | 8.063.209 | 14.231.430 |
| Revenue (revenue) from sales | 8.224.547 | 21.557.091 | 20.963.455 | 4.358.061 |
| Borrowed capital | 5.392.246 | 148.563.709 | 62.882.039 | 3.800.206 |
| Net working capital (current assets - current liabilities) | 740.669 | (-15.793.754) | (-13.564.913) | 7.833.053 |
| Retained earnings | 1.204.538 | (-38.907.439) | (-24.349.417) | (-10.361.708) |

Source: compiled by authors

The values of the five coefficients, according to the Altman model for Enterprise 1, were:

$$K_1 = \frac{913027}{7946784} = 0,11; \quad K_2 = \frac{8224547}{7946784} = 1,03; \quad K_3 = \frac{2554538}{5392246} = 0,47;$$

$$K_4 = \frac{1204538}{7946784} = 0,15; \quad K_5 = \frac{740669}{7946784} = 0,09.$$

$$Z = 3,3 \times 0,11 + 1,0 \times 1,03 + 0,6 \times 0,47 + 1,4 \times 0,15 + 1,2 \times 0,09 = 0,363 + 1,03 + 0,282 + 0,21 + 0,108 = 2$$

The result suggests that the probability of bankruptcy of the Enterprise 1 is high (Z value is up to 2.7). The values of the five coefficients, according to the Altman model for Enterprise 2, were as follows:

$$K_1 = \frac{-5557174}{129446128} = -0,04; \quad K_2 = \frac{21557091}{129446128} = 0,16; \quad K_3 = \frac{19117581}{148563709} = -0,12;$$

$$K_4 = \frac{-38907439}{129446128} = -0,3; \quad K_5 = \frac{-15793754}{129446128} = -0,12.$$

$$Z = 3,3 \times (-0,04) + 1,0 \times 0,16 + 0,6 \times (-0,12) + 1,4 \times (-0,3) + 1,2 \times (-0,12) = -0,132 + 0,16 - 0,072 - 0,42 - 0,14 = -0,6$$

The probability of bankruptcy of the investigated Enterprise 2 is very high (the value of Z is negative). The values of the coefficients, according to the model of Altman for Enterprise 3:

$$K_1 = \frac{319552}{70945248} = 0,004; \quad K_2 = \frac{20963455}{70945248} = 0,3; \quad K_3 = \frac{8063209}{62882039} = -0,13;$$

$$K_4 = \frac{-13564913}{70945248} = -0,3; \quad K_5 = \frac{-15793754}{70945248} = -0,2.$$

$$Z = 3,3 \times 0,004 + 1,0 \times 0,3 + 0,6 \times (-0,13) + 1,4 \times (-0,3) + 1,2 \times (-0,2) = 0,013 + 0,3 - 0,08 - 0,42 - 0,24 = -0,43$$

The result suggests that the probability of bankruptcy of Enterprise 3 is very high (the value of Z is negative). The values of the coefficients, according to the Altman model for Enterprise 4, were:

$$K_1 = \frac{231603}{18031636} = 0,01; \quad K_2 = \frac{4358061}{18031636} = 0,24; \quad K_3 = \frac{14231430}{3800206} = 3,7;$$

$$K_4 = \frac{(-10361708)}{18031636} = -0,57; \quad K_5 = \frac{7833053}{18031636} = 0,4.$$

$$Z = 3,3 \times 0,01 + 1,0 \times 0,24 + 0,6 \times 3,7 + 1,4 \times (-0,57) + 1,2 \times 0,4 = 0,033 + 0,24 + 2,22 - 0,228 + 0,48 = 2,7$$

Conclusion

The obtained result indicates that the probability of bankruptcy of the investigated Enterprise 4 is also high (the value of Z is 2.7).

The application of mathematical models for forecasting the target indicators of the country's development program in the context of the sustainable development paradigm will have a beneficial effect on the entire management process and will contribute to improving the quality of development planning in the Republic of Kazakhstan, developing programs and their implementation (Omarova 2018).

Thus, in modern conditions the problem of financial insolvency of enterprises of the agrarian sector of the economy is very relevant. Agricultural enterprises are characterized by high bankruptcy risks.

Monitoring the financial status of large and medium-sized enterprises will facilitate the timely detection of signs of significant deviations from normal economic development and, thus, provide a real opportunity for the government and company management to take measures to prevent crisis situations. Also for the effective organization of companies, reducing financial risks, we propose to introduce at all medium and large enterprises an analytical system for diagnosing, evaluating and monitoring financial condition based on financial and management data, including consolidated reporting.

Monitoring the financial status of enterprises in the agrarian sector is a prerequisite for the implementation of state policy aimed at preventing the bankruptcy of enterprises, financial recovery and restructuring of insolvency (Aimurzina and Kamenova 2018). Monitoring the financial status of organizations of the agrarian sector of the economy will determine the main forecast parameters of the activities of enterprises of the agricultural sector, which will offer practical recommendations for the financial recovery of enterprises of the agricultural sector and ensure their financial sustainability. It will also allow identifying the main risks of enterprises of the agrarian sector and suggesting recommendations for improving the management of the finances of enterprises of the agricultural sector.

The study of monitoring the financial status of enterprises in the agricultural sector is relevant to ensure the financial sustainability of enterprises in the agricultural sector.

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