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INSURANCE RISKS OF MANAGEMENT IMPORTANT METHOD

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Abstract:
Risk means the risk of losses arising from the nature of natural-climatic, economic and social events the possibility is understood. Historical, legal, economic or financial category of risk as a broad concept as seeing exit possible.

Keywords: economic theory, insurance risk, risks classification.

Introduction

The following definition of risk is rather broader: **risk is** many (more than one) the results encompassing concrete of the result uncertainty and never when not from the results one Dangerous has been alternatives existence in the situation acceptance to be done decision description.

The event – natural or socio-technical processes, external of subjects to the goal directed behavior actions sum or of the subject himself behavior.

Risks for the subject - events, the realization of which may cause harm (damage) to the subject; in the destruction of the subject or in the restriction of the subject's evolutionary possibilities, or in the interest of the subject loss in delivery manifestation will be

Harm – each what material or spiritual loss, loss

Interest – naf, benefit

So by doing risk separately condition as risk management from the point of view come out two to the feature have

– uncertainty (likely) and of danger done increase as a result surface coming harm.

In economic theory, "risk" is a result of certain production and implementation of financial activities as a possibility (risk) of losing part of the income or incurring additional expenses by the enterprise to understand acceptance done

The need to indemnify the risk factor and the damages that may occur as a result of it is insurance cause the need emits Risk insurance benefits and relationships surface basis of arrival is considered

In insurance risk series aspects according to is represented by:

- sure one event or events sum (event or events sum), which one their happen to bewith before formed insurance from the fund payments done in the increase;
- a specific insured object with depending on how risk manifestation to be to the object have;

• to insurance acceptance done the object damage (harm view) as a probability .
Risk in insurance object is considered and him random events and events as a result done increase insuranceevent means that it will occur.
Technologies update, their high level security, in an emergency of circumstances mathematicianmodeling randomness limits.
Risks classification when you say forward placed to goals reach for them known signs separately on to groups separate understood. Risks the following classification criteria available :

➢ risks risk puter object classes;
➢ the risk surface to arrive reasons;
➢ to risks effect reach opportunity.

Risk of objects complex classes :

✓ worker strength;
✓ property;
✓ investment;
✓ information.

To the surface to arrive reasons according to risks to the following divided into:

✓ natural from events come outgoing – water flood, hail, land move an epidemic and s.k.;
✓ social community from the environment come outgoing – cheating, crime, in the eye not caught loss deliver;

✓ technical from the environment come outgoing – technical of the vehicle output;
✓ economy processes and of the economy status with directly depends has been - inflation, marketbusiness environment, bank percent, currency courses and b.

Risk effect reach opportunity by:

✓ exogenous (external) risks, to them effect reach decision acceptance doer person effect under does not fall and risksdone increase as a result surface coming damages, consequences decrease with is limited;
✓ endogenous (internal) risks, decision acceptance doer person effect within will be which one they are for riskssurface to arrive probability decreases and some cases Entirely won't be.

Economical environments for special has been of risks classification system own to the composition groups, categories, species, smallspecies and varieties takes Theirs drawing appearance In Figure 1 reflection delivered.
Likely result (risky event) according to risks to the following divided into:
Real risks - negative or zero probability of getting the result: naturally environmental, political, transport and commerceof risks one part (proprietary, work release, trade).
Speculative risks – too positive, too negative the result get probability: financial risks.
Risks surface of arrival main reasons come get out they are to the following divided into:

✓ natural;
✓ ecological;
✓ political;
✓ transportation;
✓ commerce.

Content sign according to commerce risks to the following divided into:

> proprietary, properties theft, coolness, technical and technological in systems excess power and b. because ofloss probability;

> work release, different with reasons work in release stops as a result damage probability;

> trade, of payments delay, goods transportation to do in the process payments refuse to dogoods delivered not to give and b. because of harm to see probability.

Financial risks are associated with the possibility of losing money. Financial risks are divided into two types: risks associated with the purchasing power of money and risks associated with making investments (investment risks).

Money purchase power related to has been risks the following of sorts consists of:

➢ inflationary;
➢ deflationary;
➢ currency;
➢ liquidity.

Investment risks consists of:

> The risk of loss of profit is the possibility that some action (for example, insurance, hedging, investment, etc.) non-fulfilment as a result indirectly financial harm (profit to not get it). take coming risk;

> interest and dividends on portfolio investments, deposits and loans with the risk of a decrease in income of size as a result of the decrease occurrence possible

Profitability decline risk the following of sorts consists of:

⧫ percentage risks – commerce banks, credit institutions, investment institutions by attraction done funds according to paying of interest present outstanding loans according to percentage rising from the rates leaving as a result of losses danger.

⧫ Credit risk is the risk of non-payment of principal and interest by the borrower. Also interest or principal debt of the issuer that issued securities to credit risks including the risk of being unable to pay the amount. The division of credit into direct loss risks possible

Direct financial risks can be divided into the following types : stock market risk, selective risk, bankruptcy risk and credit risk.

In insurance all risks two to the group divided into: insurance and uninsured (insurance to the contract not included). **Insurance risk** – this insurance event happened to give probability and to be seen possible has been of harm quantitative volume point of view in terms of assessment possible

Insurance of risk main criteria:

• the risk must be of a random nature, in which the participant in the insurance contract all to the parties insurance of the event happened to give sure time and to be seen possible has been of harm volume in advance known it's not;

- the randomness of the occurrence of this risk with a set of one type of objects to compare can ie statistics observations take to go need;
- the occurrence of an insured event, which is reflected in the realization of the risk, is the insured or another interested of the person desire with not depend need;
- insurance of the event happened to give period and in space known it's not;
- ability to objectively measure and evaluate the consequences of risk realization in monetary terms there is.

Uninsured risks – this risks objective there is will be however insurer responsibility to the size by adding ie admission to insurance by doing won't be.

Danger from sources come out risks to the following to be can: natural related to disasters (earthquake, flood, hail, etc.) and conscious human behavior (related to theft, robbery and other illegal acts, as well as mixed risks of the above (for example, targeted by an epidemiologist movement with surface coming epidemics).

The extent of the insurer's liability are individual (for example, pictorial transportation and exhibition of works of art) and universal (e.g. regular property risk – theft) to species is divided.

Types of losses as a result of risks include: material, financial, labor, timely, prestigious (trust), ecological or to health loss delivered.

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