

ECOLOGICAL INSURANCE AS AN ECONOMIC TOOL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

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The steady increase in the amount of environmental damage, and therefore the person, as it's necessitates the introduction of effective financial mechanisms that would allow quickly and fully compensate for damage caused by environmental incidents to individuals and legal entities, and to restore the level of normative environmental indicators necessary to ensure the healthy existence of people. This mechanism in many countries of the world is ecological insurance. Therefore, it should be noted that the introduction of ecological insurance will provide real compensation for insured environmental losses, reduce the burden on state and local budgets, it will enable the involvement of insurance companies to invest in the economy and compensation for losses caused by environmental incidents.

Due to its "origin" the ecological risk is indebted to an accidental or systematic negative impact on the environment. Emergency ecological risk is an ecological hazard that takes into account the consequences of its implementation in the form of caused with a certain likelihood of economic damage caused by a negative impact on the environment. Systematic ecological risk is an ecological risk that takes into account the consequences of its implementation, in the form of economic damage caused by a systematic negative impact on the environment [1].

Ecological risk in ecological insurance means the numerical characterization of an environmental hazard that takes into account the consequences of an environmental emergency in the form of economic losses.

Ecological risk cannot be reduced to zero because it is caused by technological, human and natural factors, so environmental risk can only be acceptable. That is why

business entities should be primarily interested in regulating it. Therefore, based on this understanding of ecological risk, we can propose an algorithm for reinsurance assessment of the environmental risk of the object of ecological insurance [2, c.99].

This process consists of several stages. First of all, all objects of a potential insurance field are evaluated for the detection of the consequences of an environmental emergency. Then, for each likely emergency facility, the value of the potential economic loss is calculated and the ecological risk of its operation is determined. In this process, special importance is given to the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of an environmental emergency. A qualitative characteristic of an environmental emergency is that its consequences are difficult to distinguish from those problems that result from a systematic negative impact on the environment. At the same time, a systematic negative impact, well in excess of the permissible limits, is no less dangerous for the environment and should therefore also be considered as an environmental emergency. Accordingly, such ecological danger is characterized, firstly, by the possibility of manifestation of the consequences of an environmental emergency in the future and, secondly, by economic loss.

In the first stage of the reinsurance assessment of the environmental hazard of the object of ecological insurance, the environmental ecological situation is assessed by the characteristics of the emergency negative impact and the systematic negative impact on the environment, which, respectively, is considered as an environmental emergency.

A sudden adverse environmental impact is the sudden unintentional anthropogenic pressure on natural components, including emissions into the atmosphere or the discharge of harmful substances into the water, noise, light or other impact, the volume of which exceeds for the given territory and the time of the norm of permissible anthropogenic load. Standards of permissible anthropogenic load on the environment are standards that are set in accordance with the magnitude of the permissible aggregate impact of all sources on the environment or individual components of the environment within specific territories, and in compliance with which the sustainable functioning of natural ecological systems and biodiversity is maintained [3, c.14].

It should also be noted that an adverse environmental impact is considered as an ecological emergency in the event that this impact is one-off and exceeds the limits of

the permissible anthropogenic load on the environment. Systematic negative impact on the environment is considered to be an ecological emergency, when the negative impact was not one-off, but during the analyzed period its total value was several times higher than the norms of the permissible anthropogenic load on the environment.

That is why the reinsurance assessment of the environmental hazard of the facility is aimed at creating a list of enterprises, industries and substances that carry a potential threat to the environment for voluntary and mandatory forms of ecological insurance. It is assumed that this list is made on the basis of special studies of the long-term probable development of an environmental emergency. In addition, this work provides for the definition and description of insurance events that are included in the ecological insurance process [4, c. 31].

Therefore, the reinsurance algorithm for environmental risk assessment of the object of ecological insurance provides for the procedure of damage assessment after the possibility of an emergent environmental situation. Such an opportunity is determined by the characteristics of the development of an environmental emergency.

According to current ideas about risk in ecological insurance, analysis of the development of emergency environmental situation begins with the characteristics of the object, that is, collects and studies information on [6]:

- ✓ structure and components of the object (including control, command, protection, etc.);
- ✓ placement of components;
- ✓ basic operations (chemical, heat exchange and other processes) carried out in different components of the facility;
- ✓ technological schemes that determine the order of implementation of processes and reflect material and energy flows;
- ✓ equipment, devices, devices used and their operating conditions (in normal mode, during start-up and shut-down);
- ✓ equipment malfunctions of equipment and accidents that took place at this facility;
- ✓ quantitative characteristics of the reliability of the equipment in operation;

- ✓ physicochemical, thermodynamic and other properties of substances and materials used at the site (especially important information on their toxicity, flammability, explosiveness and corrosion ability);
- ✓ technological documentation of various types;
- ✓ the modes of work of the staff and the nature of its distribution at the facility;
- ✓ safety rules and regulations in force at the site;
- ✓ historical information about natural phenomena of catastrophic nature in the area.

Ecological insurance, which takes the form of liability insurance for the consequences of an environmental emergency, aims to ensure environmental safety and compensate for damage to third persons. Ecological insurance, which is provided in the form of property insurance, can only be considered as an element of ecological security if it does not encourage the environmental liability of the policyholder, in any situation covering its costs for compensation for the victims. In order to avoid such cases, insurance premium rates are set at a prohibitive level [6].

It should be noted that the solution to these issues lies in the forms of ecological insurance: compulsory and voluntary. In compulsory ecological insurance, all procedures are carried out on the basis of the law, which sets out basic definitions of insurance, in particular, for ecological insurance. In voluntary ecological insurance, the main document governing the relationship between the insurer and the insured is the contract.

In this regard, it can be noted that the overall environmental management scheme must be complemented by elements of ecological insurance. Yes, the procedure of ecological insurance should be provided for: in ecological policy; when planning, in which ecological insurance is the basis for the choice of measures, and one of the declared indicators in the form of the value of insurance premium rates; when carrying out audits and corrections of actions which logically include the procedures of reinsurance assessment of environmental hazard of the object of ecological insurance and additional control of by the insurance company; in the analysis by management, which provides an analysis of the amount of insurance premiums in the product life cycle of inventory cycles [5, c. 49].

Thus, in Ukraine, environmental insurance is a promising and effective way to create favorable economic conditions for attracting private capital to the process of environmental safety, improving the safety of industrial enterprises, creating additional jobs. This type of insurance belongs to those instruments of the economic and legal mechanism of environmental protection that ensures environmental safety and shape the quality of the environment; which support the flow of services necessary to meet human needs that reduce or prevent the pollution of the environment by harmful substances during the activities of high-risk production facilities.

The introduction of ecological insurance will provide real compensation for insured ecological damage, reduce the burden on state and local budgets, provide an opportunity to attract resources of insurance companies to invest in the economy and compensate for losses caused by ecological incidents.

Literature:

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