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RESEARCH OF THE ESSENCE OF SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Об'єктом дослідження є сутність соціального ризик-менеджменту з точки зору визначення його основних рис. Показано, що об'єкт дослідження багатовимірний і складається з:

1) факторів, що спонукають соціальні ризики;

2) самих ризиків, як віддзеркалення негараздів у науковій думці;

3) організаційних, економічних і творчих процесів, що супроводжують ризик-менеджмент і становлять його сутність.

До недоліків об'єкту дослідження віднесені неточність визначень і відсутність єдиного підходу до питань управління ризиками в загальнодержавних органах і в приватних, корпоративних і громадських організаціях.

У дослідженні використовується метод узагальнення на основі абстрагування. Такий підхід пов'язаний з наявністю розрізненої інформації з заявленої теми. Шляхом узагальнення шукаються інваріанти, що вміщують сутність соціального ризик-менеджменту.

У результаті дослідження були виявлені, логічно ув'язані і сформульовані основні риси об'єкту досліджень. Виявлена загальна природа невизначеності ризиків, яку неможливо мінімізувати людськими зусиллями. Зусилля людини має бути спрямовано на вироблення потоку конкретних (хоча і не зовсім коректних, а то і помилкових) рішень в умовах невизначеності і непередбачуваності. З'ясовані характерні відмінності установ, які займаються соціальним ризик-менеджментом. Запропоновано відповідну класифікацію на прикладі українських інституцій. Зроблений висновок про необхідність посилення наявних інституцій соціального ризик-менеджменту в Україні та підвищення фахової підготовки існуючих менеджерів.

Робота становитиме інтерес для науковців, які досліджують проблеми соціального ризик-менеджменту, та представників органів влади всіх рівнів.

Ключові слова: *управління соціальними ризиками, оптимізація соціальних ризиків, соціальний ризик-менеджмент, інституції управління ризиками в Україні.*

1. Introduction

Risk management, in particular social, is a long-standing direction in the practice of business and public administration. Social protection at the state level was, perhaps, for the first time only in the 19th century in Germany after the unification of its «land». The German Kaiser in 1881 promulgated a message on the right of workers to social protection, on the basis of which the Reichstag issued three laws on social insurance: in case of illness, accident, disability and old age [1]. Soon, the Council of People's Commissars in 1918 issued a decree «Regulations on the social security of workers» [2].

In the twenty-first century, the practice of managing social risks received a new impetus. Against the backdrop of the global financial crisis in 2009, the World Bank issued the international standard «Risk management – Principles and guidance» [3]. The document is devoted to the risks of humanity in general; social problems indicated there indirectly.

The issues of risk management with the features inherent in the social sphere are explored in this work. The relevance of the topic at the global level is conditioned by:

1) increased risk of technogenic factors;

2) so-called globalization, which led to impoverishment of the population in many countries of the «third» and «second» world;

3) hunger and wars, which never subsided;

4) accelerated spread of epidemics and epizootics;

5) severe global and regional economic crises and the like.

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At the national level, the relevance of the topic is due to the increased frequency and severity of social risks as a consequence of the difficult economic and international situation in which Ukraine has found itself.

2. The object of research and its technological audit

The object of research consists of:

1) problems that induce social risks;

2) the most risks, as a reflection of problems in scientific thought;

3) organizational, economic and creative processes that accompany risk management and constitute its essence.

The problems that affect the social position of the state have very branched nature. Usually they are grouped into the following groups:

– ecological;
– technogenic;
– financial (in particular, banking, stock exchange, insurance);
– economic;
– political;
– cultural-national;
– demographic;
– common business;
– social in the narrow sense (residential, educational, medical, legal, associated with poverty and economic stratification of the population, age, labor), etc.

The inherent common properties should be attributed to the risks themselves, which, in fact, prompted the scholarly community to unite them under the name «riskology». These properties include: the frequency of risks, the likelihood of their occurrence, the causes and consequences of their economic and social characteristics, and the like.

On the organization of risk management, here it is necessary to allocate general government authorities and risk management in private, corporate and public organizations. In addition, methods and forms of risk management should be referred to the object of research.

The typical shortcomings that accompany risk management can be divided into global and national ones. The first can be attributed to the lack of a unified approach (theoretical and practical) to risk management issues in national bodies and in private, corporate and public organizations in different countries.

The second is the lack of a scientific approach in the practice of risk management in most state-owned, private enterprises in Ukraine, and the lack of a positive social result in both areas of the risk management system.

3. The aim and objectives of research

The aim of research is studying the essence of social risk management from the point of view of managing social risks. At the same time, emphasis is placed on management, its capabilities, feasibility, methods, subjects, and the like.

The main tasks of the work are:

1. To find out the basis of the features of the object of research.

2. To elucidate the characteristic differences between institutions dealing with social risk management from the point of view of the possibility and expediency of introducing special methods of making managerial decisions in them.

4. Research of existing solutions of the problem

The problem of social risk management is highlighted by the authors of the following works:

– in the demographic sector [4];
– in the environmental sector [5–7];
– in the field of employment [8];
– in the health sector [9, 10];
– in the education sector [11];
– in the financial sector [12].

Many publications on risk management concern social security [13–15].

If to characterize publications from the general theory, then they are mainly devoted to the organization of risk management in private enterprises (corporations) and banking institutions. However, there is absolutely no comparative analysis of the new organization of management on the existing one. There is also no analysis of the practical utility of risk management proposals.

Studies linking the conduct of risk management to the economic sustainability of enterprises are given in [16, 17]. Works stand apart that standardize risk management in enterprises of a wide profile [3, 18, 19] and concerning the history of social protection [1].

The need to review the conditions for social partnership between citizens and the state is studied by foreign risk theorists [20, 21]. These authors consider the necessity of concluding a new social contract that will be able to protect those who are threatened institutionally, so that they have decent living conditions.

Thus, the results of the analysis lead to the conclusion that there is an urgent need for further research and development of proposals for the application of social risk management at macro and micro levels.

5. Methods of research

In this research, a generalization method based on abstraction is used. This approach is associated with the availability of disparate information on the stated topic. By generalization, invariants containing the essence of social risk management are sought.

6. Research results

6.1. Determination of the subject of research. The term management is multivalued, and not all its values contain a single beginning. So, usually here we discuss ideas about the management of a person (personnel, organization, army, state ...), the management of machines and mechanisms (machine, car ...), the management of public consciousness and management of the national economy and the like. The generalizing principle here is the phenomenon of amplification of weak action. «The definition of management is that a small influence, a small force, a small energy can cause great changes in great strength, great energy, etc.».

Otherwise, this term is understood in the context of managing social risks. One of the management functions is not the strengthening of the action, but the optimization of the management decision – the so-called optimization of risks.

There are other definitions. For example, the international standard for risk management, published in Geneva, defines risk management as «coordinated activity on organization and management of a risk-based institution» [3]. However, any management always takes risks into account; hence such definition is devoid of any certainty, allows its authors to argue about anything.

Optimization of risks is understood not as a single idea, but as a set of actions. It consists in the application of special organizational measures that allow purposefully to take into account possible problems when making managerial decisions (creating separate units, developing a special order of decision-making) is first of all. Secondly, under the optimization of social risks, the use of mathematical optimization methods is understood to compare risks and options of management solutions among themselves. However, the application of mathematics is not considered a key moment in decision-making. Preference is given to the knowledge and intuition of expert managers [10, 12]. Let's pay attention to the fact that the optimization of social risks does not provide for a certain ultimate goal. It can be enriching the entrepreneur and increasing the sustainability of an individual firm, helping the poor, eliminating environmental problems, improving the quality of education, improving the competitiveness of goods and the like. In addition, risk optimization can consist of targeting several goals simultaneously (for example, simultaneous targeting of inflation and devaluation by the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU)). So, the topic of managing social risks is not limited to a well-known theory of people management or mechanisms.

Let's dwell on the classification of risks based on sources of origin. Here one should distinguish between objective and subjective risks. Objective risks arise irrespective of the aspirations of the governor-manager (an individual or a management body to which the risk management service is accountable). Subjective are the risks that arise as a result of the possible implementation of decisions made by the most powerful manager. In the latter case a contradiction of the «closed circle» type arises. Either solution involves risks that may pose a greater threat than previous ones. Uncompensated risk programmed by the management decision is called residual. It can be pre-identified or missed, but it must exist.

Summarizing all, let's emphasize that risk management is one of the methods of managing the social sphere, which provides:

1) going beyond the limits of narrowly professional representations (for example, taking into account the risks of deteriorating health or the risks of atmospheric cataclysms in the risk management in education, etc.);

2) the formalization of existing knowledge (for example, the development of manuals that define a list of risks, measures for their optimization, rules for making unambiguous decisions under uncertain conditions, procedures, etc.);

3) examination of the decisions taken on the existence of latent risks with subsequent adjustment of the decisions themselves (for example, the failure to adopt the law on the market of arable land creates a risk of state default, which remained without the attention of legislators);

4) the target organization of the management process (for example, the creation of separate units of risk management in the field of ordinary activities or the training of specialists in a certain direction, etc.).

Such ramified definition of social risk management generalizes the theory and practice of its application.

6.2. Substantiation for the theory of social risk management. Recently, in sociology and economic theory, the opinion began to spread, first arose in quantum physics, namely the view that the uncertainty of the objective world is one of its fundamental properties. This property is so deep that even the very statement about it can't be sufficiently definite. Hence the uselessness of the intentions to come closer to the mental to what is concrete and well-defined, because it may not exist. In particular, the futility of intentions to significantly improve the quality of forecasts has become clear, the whole affects the social sphere, like:

- natural disasters and economic crises;
- growth of the world's population and the economic dynamics of states;
- pandemics and panzootics;
- political cataclysms and a space threat and the like.

So, the contradictoriness lies in the fact that, despite the uncertainty of the primary information, it is necessary to make definite and unambiguous decisions every time.

But why was the negative side of social change based on the concept of risks? After all, examples of socially-positive changes that occur in the world also encourage certain actions. This approach is the result of the fact that the theory of risks itself began to be developed and used first in prosperous countries (there is nobody to catch up with, there is nobody to take an example, etc.). Only later, and very carefully, it began to spread among the backward countries, which are called catch-up, or developing. Consequently, it can't be said that risk management, as it is predominantly understood, must cover all spheres of life, but, of course, it covers a large part of it.

Through the prism of riskiness, it is possible to consider any consequences of human activity. For example, compare the risk of losing invested money, with the risk of underperforming the rate of return on invested capital. Or compare the risk of bankruptcy (as a result of the inability to redeem Eurobonds issued by the Ministry of Finance), with the risk of galloping inflation in the event of underfunding the budget deficit. Or they compare the risk of a nuclear catastrophe from the operation of nuclear power plants, have exhausted their resources, at the risk of de-energizing industrial areas in the case of their closure, and the like.

Interestingly, some experts, mostly from disadvantaged countries, allegedly experience an asymmetry of the negative approach to certain risks and suggest treating risk as a (dialectical) combination of alternatives to negativity and positive. But in this interpretation, the positive is not an independent beginning, but the addition to its alternative is the same negativity. That is, their mutual approach is not fundamentally different from one-sided negativism.

In general, the theory of social risk management consists of two parts: institutional and substantive.

On the first proposed in the bodies are not directed directly at risk management (business institutions, financial institutions, municipal authorities, etc.) create separate risk management units, as well as individual links in all branches of traditional management. Something likes the party cells that were created during the Soviet era. The task of the units is identification of existing problems and to forecast negative risks, so to speak, of objective origin (independent of possible managerial decisions) and offer management the decision to optimize them. Such approach

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reflects the interests of the cohort of managers as a part of the business community, but it contradicts the basic principle of riskology: «Any final decision contains an element of risk that must be taken into account, specifying precisely the solutions». So the owners of corporations themselves must be able to critically evaluate their own decisions. At the micro level, this can increase the competitiveness of a particular company, but whether it leads to something general positive at the macro level is unknown.

The content of risk management consists of generalized proposal to develop an optimal sequence of thinking in a specific list of risks, their evaluation, predicting the likelihood of their occurrence and making recommendations for making management decisions. At the same time, the emphasis is on the broadest coverage of the most detailed risks, contradicts the central idea – the fundamental uncertainty of the number of risks and their role in decision-making. (That, ostensibly, corresponds to a principle of uncertainty, so this underlining of a leading role of expert estimations in contrast to statistical measurements and mathematical calculations).

On the other hand, there are no (or hard-to-reach) theoretical studies to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed management methods. The frequency of economic crises has decreased? Accelerated economic or social development? Are there facts on overcoming poverty? There was an extension of the average life span? Or have ecological crises of technogenic origin been eliminated? That's it. Such questions are not even raised. The situation is complicated by the very theory of risk management, according to which the result is objectively not predictable, but depends on the professionalism of managers. So any problems of theory can be «blamed» on the non-professionalism of managers.

Despite criticism, the emergence of new trends in science and practice in itself is (more precisely – can be) a positive phenomenon. In any case, the method of managing social risks allows to formalize the decision-making process, which makes it timely and optimal (in terms of objectives) in terms of probability.

The most adequate reality is the game model of risk management, which simultaneously reveals the limits of expediency in managing social risks. As follows from the mathematical theory of games [18], if the number of «players» (independent active factors of negative impact) exceeds five, the situation becomes so complicated that it does not allow to make a mathematically sound decision. So, the excessive detailing of risks, prompted by all existing methods for risk management, can only exacerbate the situation of taking a weighted decision. However, in the scientific literature on the management of social risks, the point of view of the theory of games is almost not discussed. This testifies to the existence of a narrow-commercial interest of managers as a layer of a business society that prevails over the interests of scientific knowledge. However, there may be other considerations in this regard.

The mathematization of social risk management, which ostensibly should make certainty in the decision-making process [19], can be a delusion to managers who usually do not understand mathematics in sufficient detail.

Meanwhile, so that managers can understand how to optimize risks, they should use the lessons of fundamental science. However, world science is still unknown:

1. What is the solution to the management problem? Uncertainty of risks manifests itself not only in the impossibility of calendar forecasting of problems, but also in the fact that it is not known that there are problems. So, there are many theories that prove the usefulness of economic crises and wars. Therefore, the scientific nature of the topic, which is based on the notion of riskiness, should raise doubts.

2. Is it possible to fundamentally solve the management problem? The fact that in general terms the question of optimization of risks is not solution, the authors of [18] have already proved. However, the question seems broader: social management is not limited to game theory. The problem is that any situation, winning (or losing) in the forecast period, can repeatedly change the sign in subsequent periods. So, it is not clear which stage in the development of events should be managed and whether it should be done at all.

3. If so, how can this be done? General methods of risk optimization are still unknown, and those that are proposed (avoidance, reduction, acceptance) have no evidence base. Although risk management is more or less common in the world, it has not yet come out of the experiment stage.

Despite the high cost and low certainty of risk management, it can be recommended that national managers take moderate participation in this experiment.

On the other hand, all phenomena that can be influenced in one way or another can be objects of scientific knowledge. So, ignorance of the essence of the matter should not become an obstacle in the practice of risk management.

Thus, at present, the theory of social risk management has not been sufficiently developed. It consists in ascertaining the incomplete certainty of risk forecasts and general recommendations on the organization of risk management and risk optimization.

6.3. Optimization of social risks as a way to make management decisions. Risk management is one of the approaches in the theory of decision-making. «To do or not to do? If to do, then for what purpose and in what way?» – these are questions of the theory of risk management.

The well-known method of decision-making is comparison of the quantitative criterion of the onset of risk with an approved norm, which is set by the same specialists who must assess the riskiness. It's not about what kind of decision should be made, but about the time to take some decision. The actual likelihood of risk occurrence may differ significantly from the calculated one, but the establishment of a criterion (any) creates certainty and certainty that will force the investor to invest in optimizing risks and reducing their consequences. (Yes, the funds invested in safety precautions have led to the fact that only one of the four blocks of the Chernobyl NPP exploded).

This approach does not answer the question of which solutions to take. Some researchers believe that the risks should be minimized. «The overall goal of all risk management strategies is to reduce it», – writes the author of [9]. So, there is a clear misunderstanding of those circumstances, reducing the risk is a risk. So which of the risks should be reduced? The answer is one: risks should not be reduced, but optimized. True, risk optimization also carries a risk. However, this is already a risk of another quality and order.

The nature of economic and social problems is unknown to science, but they arise, and arise unpredictably (at least in the calendar plan) and inevitably. Modern socio-economic relations do not ensure the sustainable development of any management method. Hence, the optimization of social risks can be understood broadly and narrowly.

Risk optimization in the broad sense should be far-sighted, that is, must take into account the economic and social risks as risk management, through which it is necessary to cross. Here we have in mind fundamental questions of space threats, environmental protection, public health protection and the like.

Risk optimization narrowly lies in choosing the measures to increase the stability of a single system (corporations, institutions, public administration body, state, interstate union ...), although it does not guarantee it. These are about such well-known measures as:

– drawing up a business plan or state budget;
– diversification of investments;
– insurance and creation of stocks;
– creation of risk management units;
– development of the taxation system and the like.

Thus, the optimization of social risk principle does not add to the traditional methods of economic management and social development which specific but more attention to the problems which the traditional management enough considers the possibility.

For example, the literature on risk management encourages banking institutions to stop lending to enterprises in its extended will pollute the environment. But banks are listening to such recommendations, it causes doubts.

As regards diversification of economic activities as a means of optimizing the risk of investment, such business institutions as the holdings are used it. On the second place in terms of diversification are deposit-taking companies and banks as loan providers. All of them, of course, use the theory of risks and management practices, but their methods do not represent something fundamentally new.

To the standard recommendations let's add this.

There may not be one, but several optima and, consequently, several supposedly equivalent decisions. In some cases, decisions have been made that are able to maintain or improve the stability of the system, in others – to make losses less possible and the like. At the same time, there are situations when no solution will produce a result that is close to the desired one.

In many cases, for the optimization of social risks, it is necessary to create coalitions of institutional «players»: corporations, banks, cities, regions, national economy sectors, circle of interested countries ... Yes, transnational corporations, the World Bank, the UN, WTO, NATO, EU, other international organizations and the like. In practice, all this is known, but only in recent decades these actions have been generalized by riskology.

When it comes to minimizing risks, the goal and means are identified. Since it is about the risk optimization, there is a need to study the goals and means to achieve them. So, business before risk management puts at once two purposes: personal enrichment of owners and stability of business process. There are many definitions of business sustainability in the literature [20, 21], but all of them are not subject to formalization, since they do not go beyond intuition. On the contrary, this work uses a formalized definition. So, the stability of the system is its property to return to its former state after eliminating the disturbing effect. The essence of this definition is as follows. There are systems in which, after a short and short-term external shock, the mechanisms of so-called positive feedback are triggered, causing accelerated destruction of such systems. To achieve sustainability, feedback should be difficult to achieve. So, for example, to increase the stability of the column, reduce its center of gravity, and to increase the stability of the banking institution, increase its capitalization and the like. That is, to increase the stability of the system in terms of risk management, it is not about eliminating all possible and impossible risks, but about countering their consequences.

The natural need for optimization follows from the following. As mentioned, risks always concern negative phenomena. However, expectations can be both negative and positive, expressed in a negative form. So there are risks of loss of investment (health, life) and risks of shortfall in profits or shortfall in income (which can be used to restore health and prolong life), etc. The first type of risk coincides with negative expectations (further RNE), the second – with positive RPE). Often minimizing the first risk (refusal to invest) leads to the maximization of the second (stagnation of the economy and the preservation of outdated social relations).

Let's give an example. In the area of high seismicity, fertile land is located. The question is whether it is worthwhile to conduct agriculture on it. The earthquake is always and in every sense a negative phenomenon. Minimizing the risk (more precisely, its consequences) will mean that there is no need to create settlements in this territory at all. Optimization, however, means that it is advisable to build it, but the structures must have an earthquake-proof construction and additionally it is necessary to provide funds for eliminating the consequences of a possible catastrophe. From the economic point of view, it is necessary to compare the increase in construction costs and the overcoming of consequences with the additional profit from the processing of especially fertile land. The consequences of possible earthquakes, as well as the magnitude of the possible profit, are probabilistic. At first glance, it seems that it is about the so-called payback period or the «method of reduced costs». This term was invented by the French in the 19th century and was adopted by the Soviet Union in 1958, which was one of the reasons for the economic decline. Maybe so. However, this method takes into account only direct investments as expenses, and the method of optimization of social risks suggests adding to this the costs of eliminating the consequences of possible problems and taking into account the probability of variables. (The volumes of the latter are suggested to be estimated as the product of the probability of RNE for the actual costs themselves). In this example, the method of risk optimization consists in adding to the existing economic methods a probabilistic component.

(Let's note, incidentally, that neither the method of calculating the minimum of the given costs nor the risk assessment method has a scientific justification either economically or socially. They have not been optimized, but they seem, so to speak, more rational than other methods – this is not good, but this state of modern science, which operates with non-strict definitions, but nevertheless satisfies the practice).

So there is no single method for optimizing social risks. The practical advantage of formalized methods (any) is that they, if necessary, allow making unambiguous decisions.

6.4. Organization of social risk management in Ukraine. In Ukraine, risk management has a certain and fairly stable institutional organization.

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Let's divide the institutes into:

1) those that are directly aimed at combating social risks;

2) those where the fight against risks is one of their functional responsibilities;

3) such that they struggle with risks the risks that the latter hamper their core business.

Further let's give their list. The functions of these institutions follow from their name.

1. Institutions directly aimed at combating social risks:

– Council of National Security and Defense of Ukraine.

– Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

– The State Emergency Service, including, in particular, the State Fire Service and the operational and rescue service of the civil defense of Ukraine (the so-called «civil defense») and much more.

2. Institutions, where the fight against risks is one of their functional duties:

– Department of Trade Protection [internal and external markets] under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine.

– The Office of Expertise and Analysis of the Development of Technogenic, Ecological, Nuclear Safety and Nature Management under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

– The State Commission on Technogenic Ecological Safety and Emergencies.

– The State Labor Service, which includes the mining supervision service, the industrial safety service, the labor inspectorate.

– Office of Labor and Social Protection of Population under local state administrations and much more.

In those areas for which there are no specialized risk management structures (or their analogues), there are monitoring programs like «economic security», «financial security», «environmental safety», «food security», «information security», etc. The content of these programs is in the established critical norms, the approach to which, from the point of view of experts, increases the level of riskiness and therefore requires urgent state intervention.

3. Institutions that struggle with risks as the latter hamper their main activities – all other Ukrainian enterprises, bodies and institutions (public, private, corporate, etc.). Here, as laboratories for the prevention of risks, laboratories for checking the quality of raw materials and final products, as well as physical security, labor protection, fire protection, civil defense and information security services. Other issues of risk are resolved in the general order.

It should be noted that institutions directly aimed at combating social risks, additionally have subdivisions to combat external risks, which hamper their main activities like fire protection and civil defense.

So, in Ukraine there are institutes (state, municipal, private) in all directions of social risk management. Although their activities have a traditional (legislative) basis, but it is not always related to internal and international standards on risk management.

7. SWOT analysis of research results

Strengths. Displaying the real state of social risk management theory, which proved to be far from what is advertised in numerous scientific studies compiled by the World Bank and supported by the army of risk managers who are interested in their work.

Weaknesses. This research doesn't provide for an instrumental and statistical analysis of the effectiveness of social risk management. So, the real state of things remained unknown.

(As for the separate banking sector in Ukraine, its application proved to be a failure).

Opportunities. On the part of scientists investigating issues of social risk management, it is possible to expect further decomposition of the theory in the directions proposed by the author. Namely, going beyond the narrow professional notions, the formalization of existing knowledge, the examination of the decisions made and the targeted organization of the management process.

On the part of specialists on social risk management, it is possible to count on an in-depth understanding of the subject of their employment.

Threats. The main threat to the implementation of various risks is the unsatisfactory socio-economic situation of Ukraine, which prompts the government to curtail any scientific research, especially the fundamental ones.

8. Conclusions

1. The main features of the object of research are identified and formulated.

So, risk management is defined as one of the methods of managing the social sphere, which provides for:

1) going beyond the limits of narrowly professional representations (for example, taking into account the risks of deteriorating health or the risks of atmospheric cataclysms in the risk management in education, etc.);

2) formalization of existing knowledge (for example, the development of manuals that define a list of risks, measures for their optimization, rules for making unambiguous decisions under uncertain conditions, procedures, etc.);

3) examination of the decisions taken on the existence of latent risks with subsequent adjustment of the decisions themselves (for example, the failure to adopt the law on the market of arable land creates a risk of state default, which remained without the attention of legislators);

4) target organization of the management process (for example, the creation of separate units of risk management in the field of ordinary activities or the training of specialists in a certain direction, etc.).

2. It is established that in Ukraine there are institutes (state, municipal, private) in all areas of social risk management. The following classification of institutions is proposed:

1) those that are directly aimed at combating social risks;

2) those where the fight against risks is one of their functional responsibilities;

3) such that institutions that struggle with the risks that the latter hamper their core business.

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