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ОСНОВЫ РИСК-МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА

Аннотация: В статье приведено определение риск-менеджмента, охарактеризованы основные этапы процесса управления рисками. Приведены этапы анализа рисков. Рассмотрены основные методы управления рисками

Ключевые слова: риск; риск-менеджмент; управление рисками; анализ; методы управления рисками; стратегия; тактика; количественный анализ; качественный анализ.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF RISK MANAGEMENT

Annotation: The article gives the definition of risk management, describes the main steps of the risk management process. Besides article describes the stages of the risk analysis. The basic methods of risk management are proposed.

Key words: risk; risk management; risk management; analysis; risk management practices; strategy; tactics; Quantitative Analysis; Qualitative analysis

Any organization has own preferences of activity, is directed connected with risk, and on the basis of it reveals risks to which it can be subject, decides what risk level for her we accept, and looks for ways how to avoid undesirable risks. Such actions

are called a risk management system. It is the special kind of activity directed on mitigation of impact of risk on results of activity of enterprise firm. Recently even more often use phrase "risk management" which cornerstone purposeful search and the organization of work on decrease is risk degrees in the conditions of uncertainty.

The risk management represents a control system of risk and the economic, or financial relations, arising in the course of this management. The risk management includes strategy and tactics of management [1].

The strategy of management is understood as the direction and a way of use of means for achievement of a goal.

To this way there corresponds a certain set of rules and restrictions for decision-making. Strategy allows to concentrate efforts on the versions of the decision which aren't contradicting the accepted strategy, having rejected everything other options. After achievement of a goal strategy as the direction and means of her achievement stops the existence. The new purposes set a task of development of new strategy.

Tactics is concrete methods and receptions for achievement of a goal in specific conditions. Problem of tactics managements the choice of an optimal solution and the methods and receptions which are most acceptable in this economic situation is managements.

Process of management of risks of the project usually includes performance of the following procedures:

1. Risk management planning - the choice of approaches and planning of activities for risk management of the project.
2. Identification (examination) of risks - determination of those risks which are capable to influence the project, and documenting of their characteristics.
3. Quality standard of risks - high-quality risk analysis and conditions of their emergence for the purpose of definition of their influence on success of the project.
4. Quantitative assessment - the quantitative analysis of probability of emergence and influence of consequences of risks on project.

5. Planning of response to risks - definition of procedures and methods on weakening of negative consequences risk events and to use of possible advantages, i.e. choice of a method of management of risk.

6. Application of the chosen method of management of risk

7. Monitoring and control of risks - monitoring of risks, determination of the remaining risks, implementation of the management plan risks of the project and assessment of efficiency of actions for minimization of risks [2].

The first step in carrying out qualitative risk analysis is accurate determination (detection, the description - "inventory") all possible risks of the investment project.

The substantial practical assistance in this direction the offered classification of risks can render.

Reviewing of each type of risk can be made from three line items:

1. from the point of view of sources, origins of this type of risk;
2. discussions of the hypothetical negative consequences caused by possible implementation of specific this look risk;

3. discussions of the specific actions allowing to minimize the considered risk.

The main results of qualitative risk analysis are: detection of specific risks of the investment project and the reasons generating them, the analysis and cost an equivalent of hypothetical consequences of possible implementation of marked risks, sentence of actions for minimization of damage and their cost assessment. To additional, but also very to significant results of qualitative analysis, it is necessary to refer determination of boundary values of possible change of all factors (variables) of the project checked for risk.

Generally select the following stages of qualitative risk analysis:

1. identification (determination) of possible risks;
2. the description of possible consequences (damage) of implementation of the found risks and their cost assessment;

3. the description of the possible actions directed to reduction of a negative impact of the revealed risks with specifying of their cost;
4. researches at the qualitative level of a possibility of risk management (methods of diversification, deviation, compensatings, localizations of risks).

Quantitative risk analysis assumes numerical determination of values of separate risks and a project risk in general.

The quantitative analysis is based on probability theory, mathematical statistics, the theory of researches of operations.

Two conditions are necessary for implementation of the quantitative analysis of project risks: existence of the carried-out basis calculation of the project and carrying out full qualitative analysis.

As a result of carrying out risk analysis the pattern of possible risk events, probability of their approach turns out and consequences.

After comparing of the received values of risks with maximum permissible strategy of control of risk is developed and on to this basis – measures of preventing and reduction of risk.

In the conditions of action of various external and internal factors of risk different methods can be used the lowerings of risk influencing these or those aspects of activity of the enterprise [3].

The variety of the methods of management of risk applied in business activity can be divided into four groups:

1. Evasion methods from risks. Are most widespread in economic activity. This group of methods includes in refusal of unreliable partners, refusal of risky projects, insurance of risks, search of guarantors, etc.;
2. Methods of localization of risks. These methods are used in rare instances. Treats methods of localization of risks creation of the venture enterprises, creation of special structural divisions (with the isolated balance) for performance of risky operations, signing of the contracts on joint activity for the purpose of introduction

and the subsequent implementation of risky projects;

3. The methods of diversification of risks consisting in distribution of the general risk. Are subdivided into the following actions: distribution of responsibility between participants of the project, diversification of sale and deliveries, diversification of investments, distribution of risk on time (on work stages) and so forth;

4. The methods of compensation of risks connected with creation of mechanisms of prevention of danger: strategic activity planning, forecasting of an external situation, monitoring social and economic and standard legal environment, creation of system of reserves ... [4].

After the choice of a certain set of measures for elimination and minimization of risk it is necessary to make the decision on degree

sufficiency of the planned measures. In case of sufficiency of these measures the realization of the project is enabled (acceptance of remained parts of risk), otherwise it is expedient to refuse implementation of the project (to avoid risk).

So, allocate a set of methods of management of risks which competent application will allow to minimize risks for the organizations to achieve the planned objectives.

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