

**4<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND ARTS**

**S G E M 2 0 1 7**



**ANCIENT SCIENCE  
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS  
VOLUME II**

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**ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY**

**HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY**

**MEDIEVAL & RENAISSANCE STUDIES**  
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**24 – 30 August, 2017**

**Albena Co., Bulgaria**

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Published by STEF92 Technology Ltd., 51 "Alexander Malinov" Blvd., 1712 Sofia, Bulgaria

Total print: 5000

**ISBN 978-619-7408-18-8**

**ISSN 2367-5659**

**DOI: 10.5593/sgemsocial2017/22**

**SGEM INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON  
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND ARTS**

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## METHODOLOGY "RISK ANALYSIS": THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ASPECT

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### ABSTRACT

Risk a priori is present in the life of man and society. Risks are manifested in various spheres of human life: social, economic, political and financial. Moreover, the risk has a significant impact on human life and health. A detailed analysis of this concept was carried out within the framework of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Moreover, the author presents an actual classification of risks in the context of post-non-classical science and practice.

The author discusses the moment and situation of risks and their consequences. The author's definition of the concept of "risk assessment" is presented in the analysis conclusion. Risk assessment is a set of methods that allow predicting the probability of occurrence of an unplanned force majeure event, monitor results, evaluate the impact of this event and form ways of its repeated prevention.

Complex risk assessment is implemented with the help of modern quality-method risk analysis. From the point of view applied sciences, risk analysis is a tool for achieving goals. Within the framework of modern philosophy and the humanities, risk analysis is a complex hierarchical system. Thus, in this scientific work the procedure of risk analysis is presented not only as a process (tool for achieving goals), but also as a complex hierarchical system (object of study modern science).

In general, the methodology of risk assessment in modern science and practice should be based on knowledge, abilities and skills of applying a standard set of methods that are part of the risk analysis framework. Moreover, risk analysis should be based on the ability to quickly and adequately assess a specific non-standard unplanned situation, on the ability to promptly adopt an optimal adequate solution.

This publication has been produced within the framework of the Russian Science Foundation research project № 15-18-10013.

**Keywords:** risk, risk assessment, risk analysis, post-non-classical science, methodology.

Risk is an inherent part of human life and society. Risks are everywhere and can they have a significant impact on such key aspects of human society, as health, working capacity and safety of the individual and society, inviolability and integrity of its property and financial resources, the stability of the political, economic and social situation in



general. Along with "personal" expression of risk modern science involves the identification of risks in economic, industrial and administrative sphere. On the basis of these submissions formed a stable classification of risks according to various characteristics. We carry out a brief descriptive analysis of the classification.

Modern science proposes the following classification of risks: natural, technogenic, mixed, dynamic, financial, industrial, property, commercial and social risks [1]. Natural risks are characterized by risks arising from natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, lightning strikes, volcanoes, etc. To man-made carry risks associated with the economic activity of man and society. Mixed risks are natural events resulting from human activities. In other words, mixed some risks are the result of impact of technogenic risks on natural. If we draw an analogy with the practical side of scientific knowledge static risks, which include natural and man-made risks, in most cases cause damage to the economic and managerial activities of the organization, as associated exclusively with losses to business activities. It is the risk of loss of physical assets due to damage of property or poor organization [2].

Dynamic risks represent unexpected changes in cost, market or political situations. These risks are characterized as losses, and additional profit in relation to the planned outcome. Production risks are adapted to the production sector and are associated with the losses due to stopping production, improper use of equipment and technology, fixed and current assets of the main economic resources [3].

The financial risks connected with probability of losses of cash, and this type of risk is present in activities of the organization and of human activity. In this regard, there are two types of financial risk: risks associated with the purchasing power of money and the risks associated with the investment. Property risks reflect the possibility of loss of property for a variety of reasons: theft, sabotage, negligence, over-voltage technical and technological systems, damage. Business risks represent the risks associated with entrepreneurial activity oriented to profit maximization and occurs in the implementation of the goods and services produced or bought by the enterprise [3]. Social risks directly related with life, health and working ability of employees and their personal characteristics and working conditions [4]. Summing up the interim, a brief analysis of the classifier of risk, it is worth noting that social risks include all types of risk classification, because the person and social relations are present in any process associated with risks. The human factor is an integral part of both the appearance and the elimination of risk.

At what moment one can observe the occurrence of the risk? It would seem the answer to this question is obvious: the risk occurs in a situation of uncertainty and instability. However, this response is not exhaustive. The risk is always there, only uncertainty and instability make it more difficult to eliminate it. In such situations it is accepted to speak not about appearance or eliminate risk, but about its prevention. The task of preventing potential risks to science is particularly relevant because research in

this region to form specific risk management techniques applied in practice. Risk management is a border area of scientific knowledge that intertwine theory and practice in the same line of interdisciplinarity.

In practical terms, management by risks is a systematic application of policies, procedures and management practices to the tasks of definition of the situation, identification, analysis, evaluation, treatment, risk monitoring and exchange of information related to risk to ensure reduction of losses and increase profitability [5]. Task of the methodology of risk management is the control, prevent or reduce potential risks. The problem assessment of risks is relevant, particularly in the modern transformation of the human being. In this situation the problem of the identification and analysis of risks are difficult to formulate and required the use of an integrated approach [1].

A comprehensive approach is the methodology assessment of risks in modern science and practice. In our opinion assessment of risk is a set of methods to predict the likelihood of unplanned force majeure event, to monitor outcomes, evaluate the impact of this event and forme methods of its prevention. In the framework of the assessment of risks methodology defines the notion of risk: probability of occurrence of the unplanned force majeure event, and the magnitude of possible damage from it. So, the risk may be acceptable (for example, the threat of complete loss of profit from project implementation is planned), critical (for example, the possible flow, not only profit, but also revenue and cover the losses at the expense of the entrepreneur), catastrophic (for example, the possible loss of capital, property, and the bankruptcy of the entrepreneur) [6].

Considering the categorical notion of "risk", you must define the facets of the absolute and relative expressions of risk. In other words, in some cases, the risk absolute (magnitude) and in what relative. The absolute value of the risk becomes in material or monetary terms. The relative value of the risk is characterized by the results of occurrence of potential unplanned events in relation to one basis. In practice, the relative value of risk can be expressed by the following example. The basis may be either a property condition of the enterprise, or shared costs of resources for this type of business or the expected income (profit), then the potential unplanned events can be the loss associated with the deviation of profit, income, revenue to the downside. If we consider business risks, we have a place of business losses, respectively. Business loss is a random decrease in business income [6]. The value of this kind of loss determines the degree of risk. Therefore in economic Sciences risk assessment always involves with study of the potential and actual losses.

A set of methods of assessment of risks form a comprehensive methodology which has received the name of risk analysis [7]. In the integrated methodology applied such methods of assessment of risks as a subjective method, analysis of the appropriateness of costs, method of expert evaluations, analytical method of constructing the risk curve, the sensitivity analysis of the model, the method of analogies and others [6]. Each of the



methods described in the scientific literature, so to focus their consideration is not appropriate.

Difficulties of implementation of analysis of risks in practice associated with the uncertainty of processes that should be included in the risk management program. Such processes directly related to the risk and aimed at reducing the impact of potential unplanned events and use the maximum number of opportunities to improve the situation.

The process of analysis of risks is divided into two stages. The first stage is characterized by the definition of the scope and risk identification. This stage is considered as a stage of determination of nonconformance. The second stage involves a comprehensive assessment of risk and development of measures to minimize it. In other words, the second stage is the solution of the problem. However, in the process of solving problems a situation of return to the first stage can arise.

The identification of risks is one of the key elements of effective decision-making as the consideration of specific unplanned events and a comprehensive risk assessment in general [8]. The task of identification of risks is closely connected with the risk assessment because the occurrence of unplanned events may be accompanied by a whole set of risks, forming a complex system outcomes and bases of different degree of risk. If the unplanned event or problem is not properly defined, then in the future, the process of analysis of risks will evolve in the wrong direction, giving rise to new risks in correlation with unplanned events. That is why the first stage of analysis of risks has great importance for effective implementation of a holistic risk assessment methodology.

The procedure of analysis of risks covers various aspects of risk from identification and analysis of risks to assess its acceptability and identify potential opportunities to reduce risk through the selection, implementation and control of appropriate control action [1]. Analysis of risks is primarily a process, so it is not impossible and not informative to limit the two phases. In accordance with this analysis of risks is a structured process whose goal is the definition of both probability and size of adverse effects of the investigation of the action, object or system [1]. Based on the concepts of modern science, in particular complexity theory [9], analysis of risk can be defined as a kind of hierarchical system of action (methods, tools) whose aim is identification, prevention, minimisation, or elimination of potential and actual risks involved in the situation of occurrence of unplanned events. This approach to the definition and positioning of the analysis of risks gives the opportunity to study this methodology and not just use it as a tool to achieve economic superiority. If the first definition is given from the perspective of technical or economic practices, the second describes the analysis of risk as an object of study of modern science, which is also an important aspect of applied science.

Returning to the practical application of analysis of risks in the perspective of modern science and practice, we note that this system or process should include the following elements or sub-processes:

- 1) determination of applications;
- 2) identification of risks and preliminary assessment of their impact on the activities of the organization;
- 3) evaluate the magnitude of the risk (impact and probability of occurrence);
- 4) determination of measures to reduce risks;
- 5) compilation and analysis of the matrix of risks.

## CONCLUSION

Systematic assessment of risks will ensure: a more realistic planning; timely and effective response; confidence in achieving goals and objectives; understanding and using of all favorable opportunities; effective management of possible inconsistencies and losses; the effective management of project and economic costs; flexibility in the result of understanding all options and associated risks; effective management of development of innovative management approaches; reduce the impact of unexpected and adverse situations as a result of effective planning [1]. The methodology of assessment of risks takes into account risks that affect key scheduled events and contribute to the development of secondary risks. In general, the methodology of assessment of risks in modern science and practice is highly dynamic. The effectiveness of its implementation and adaptation in specific circumstances depends on many factors such as innovation in science and technology, modernization of existing techniques within the analysis of risks, the transdisciplinary nature of new developments, techniques, technologies, speed and nature of changes in external and internal market, economic situation, financial state. In view of the foregoing, the methodology of assessment of risks in modern science and practice should be based on knowledge, skills and abilities apply a common set of methods within the framework of analysis of risks and the ability to quickly and adequately assess specific non-standard unplanned situation, the ability to prompt the adoption of optimal adequate solutions.

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