

Features of Types of Compulsory Insurance in the Insurance System in the Conditions of Digitalization

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Abstract

The article presents the theoretical foundations of the role of compulsory insurance in the country insurance market, the main types of compulsory insurance, the role of compulsory insurance in the system of socio-economic protection, features of compulsory and voluntary insurance, analysis of insurance market indicators, practical recommendations and solutions to solve them.

Keywords - insurance market, compulsory insurance and its types, social insurance, voluntary insurance, insurance coverage, tariff rate, damage level.

Introduction

Insurance is one of the rapidly developing sectors of the financial system of Uzbekistan. Despite being relatively new, the insurance sector has been occupying an important place year after year in the distribution and redistribution relations of financial relations. Underdevelopment of the economy, low insurance culture among insurance entities, inconsistencies in the legislative sphere, poor methodological support, etc. do not allow the full-fledged use of mechanisms for the redistribution of financial resources through the compulsory insurance system.

Compulsory insurance at the present stage should be considered as a system of anti-crisis and guaranteed measures of economic relations, in which the formation of insurance funds at the expense of insurance premiums of legal entities and individuals, and then a reparative relationship is formed, providing for its use to cover losses caused by insurance events.

Review of thematic literature

The need for a mandatory form of insurance is explained by the fact that it has great social significance. Some types of compulsory insurance provide the majority of the country's population with additional social protection. For example, compulsory insurance of the liability of employers, The Binding of which is one of the most important mechanisms for the development and regulation of social processes aimed at increasing the sustainability of reproduction of labor resources, compensating for the losses incurred in labor. (1)

The development of types of compulsory insurance as the main organizer of the insurance services market is aimed at solving additional financing issues of social protection of the population, serving as an important factor in ensuring stability in the economy. In addition, the full and economically proportional development of types of compulsory insurance leads to the growth of insurance culture among economic entities, which leads to the development of types of voluntary insurance. (2)

Any state will introduce types of compulsory insurance in reducing the spending on the Prevention of deviations from its budget. Also, by introducing types of compulsory insurance, the "habit" of insurance is formed in Citizens. The role of types of compulsory insurance in this regard is incomparable. (3)

Compulsory insurance today serves as a catalyst for the development of the insurance market in

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financially developing markets. The insurance mechanism is an important system of supporting economic stability in the country, due to the fact that it reduces the weight that falls on the state budget in terms of covering government costs, including losses to victims of natural and other disasters. (4)

In the insurance market of most CIS countries, compulsory insurance premiums occupy a low swing in the structure of general insurance premiums. Only in the Republic of Belarus, types of compulsory insurance form the basis of the insurance market. In the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, both of these types of insurance are relatively balanced. In the insurance markets of Uzbekistan, Ukraine and Azerbaijan, the sphere of compulsory insurance is poorly developed. (5)

Analysis and results

The importance and role of insurance increases for the main objective reasons in Aries:

From year to year, the increase in the frequency and volume of occurrence of emergency phenomena of various man-made, natural nature;

thanks to the development of science and technology, the number of new risks of Type X is increasing, as well as the fact that insufficient experience in their management and reduction has not been formed;

development of the development model of the economy and the complication of the interaction of economic relations of economic entities, the increase in risks in financial markets and the emergence of new entrepreneurial risks;

every year, the aging of the population and the development of the functional system of social protection of them, the growing needs for their area, etc.

At present, the objective need for compulsory insurance for the insurance market of Uzbekistan is associated with the relevant factors:

The possibility of state assistance in case of an emergency is limited, the reason is that the amount of financial resources allocated for social policy is small amounts;

the obsolescence of technologies and basic tools used in almost all production networks, which in turn cannot guarantee a safe Labor process and the risk of not harming the environment.

At the same time, it is very difficult to assess the benefits of compulsory insurance for the national economy and the social sphere.

First, the financial resources of the insurer become a powerful investment tool at a certain stage.

Secondly, with the development and growth of the insurance market as a branch of the national economy, insurers are becoming the creators of many new jobs (insurance agents, insurance brokers, adjusters, sweepers, etc. This will undoubtedly strengthen the social sphere and help reduce unemployment.

In recent years, compulsory insurance has increasingly been mentioned as a socio-economic phenomenon aimed at reducing the losses that may arise in the process of social reproduction. In this regard, the main issue in determining the place of types of compulsory insurance in the modern insurance system remains a "social" concept. The main essence of this "social" concept is that it implies its uniqueness to society. In other words, compulsory insurance is a social phenomenon necessary for the life of people, that is, it is their relationship with the formation, protection of social, productive and economic interests. In this regard, we can correlate the concept of "social" with the concept of "socially oriented economy". Social orientation is a factor that raises the objective need for insurance in general. Accordingly, the need for compulsory insurance is the need to ensure the safety of its origin, as well as

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living conditions, to improve production processes.

As you know, social progress should go on a progressive scale, which is one of the main goals of the development of society. As for insurance, it is an inevitable phenomenon on the path to the development of society, like the categories of finance, credit and money.

Currently, one of the main goals of the modern state is the need to create a socially oriented economy model, in which the interests of the individual (individual) should be in the first place. Confidence in one's own future, calmness in the preservation of society's values, quality medical care these are some of the needs that a socially oriented economy must give a person. Without an undeveloped compulsory insurance system, the above results cannot be achieved. In this regard, when it comes to compulsory insurance, the first thing to do is to say that it is socially oriented.

Thirdly, by insuring the risks of entrepreneurial activity and compensating for the losses incurred on them, compulsory insurance ensures and guarantees the development of scientific and technical progress.

Fourth, insurers are large taxpayers, whose successful activities increase the income base of budgets of different levels. At the same time financing the restoration of damaged property in case of emergency, reduces the weight that falls on the cost part of the budget, provides social protection of the population.

Through the system of compulsory insurance, the state is involved in solving social problems of the development of society. At the present stage, compulsory insurance of the liability of vehicle owners, compulsory insurance of dangerous inflatable facilities (at the next stage, the introduction of compulsory medical insurance is increased), insurance of certain occupational owners from accidents the introduction of insurance types is at the same time an economically based and correctly socially oriented policy. This is due to the economic situation of the state and the need to increase the social protection of the population in the conditions of a market economy. At the same time, it is also important to consider the types of compulsory insurance as temporary measures aimed at solving the social problems of society during the transition period.

At the same time, the economic essence of many types of compulsory insurance reflects more on their social security issues than on the insurance of citizens. The state, which introduced the types of compulsory insurance, as a legislative body, provides new mechanisms of guarantees that correspond economically to the modern needs of economic entities. In this place, compulsory insurance, partially added to the views available to us in the economic literature, is often considered a temporary phenomenon, in which the state assigns and solves some of its functions and problems to business, insurers, and through them, as a result, it is spent on satisfying other needs of society from Saved budget funds. In our opinion, the main goal and socio-economic nature of the types of compulsory insurance, which is an effective element of the system of social protection of the population and business entities. At the same time, in practice, it is necessary to clearly define and legally adopt the types of compulsory insurance in order to fully apply the mechanism of "reducing" budget costs. This requires the Coordination of legislation in force in the insurance sector.

The main purpose of insurance is to protect the property interests of individuals and legal entities, for which it is understood to pay the insurance payment in the event of an insurance event, in which funds (insurance premiums) are collected and agreed in a special organization (insurance organization). Thus some entities are united in the way of similar interests and goals, while the insurer acts as an intermediary in this important social process. In compulsory insurance, it is at the expense

of the state and its inherent characteristics that it has the ability to combine citizens and legal entities in the effective protection of their property interests by the insurance mechanism.

Through the types of compulsory insurance, the insurance area, the scope and its coverage increase, that is, through the involvement of many insurance objects in the compulsory insurance sector, the tariff rate of the insurance premium decreases. It should be noted separately that the current level of harmfulness under compulsory insurance was 0.28% in 2018 (in international practice, this fear is 50-55%). This, in turn, allows you to reduce tariff rates as noted above.

In this regard, the essence of compulsory insurance can be understood as a set of economic relations aimed at the formation and expenditure of a centralized (decentralized) fund of funds within the framework provided for by specialized legislation. The principle of compulsory insurance of certain objects makes it possible to use economically based methods of regulating insurance by the state.

The relevance and coercion of the regulation of types of compulsory insurance is noted in the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as "objects subject to compulsory insurance, the risks that they cause insurance, and the minimum amounts of insurance money are determined by legislation".

In such a situation, legal contradictions (conflicts) arise. That is, it is argued that in order for us to call the type of insurance mandatory, there must be a law on it. Currently, there are three bills of law that are relevant to this requirement:

- Forced insurance of liability of owners of Transport vehicles;
- compulsory employer liability insurance;
- compulsory insurance of liability of carriers.

On the other hand, many types of compulsory insurance are included under the law by legal acts (non-law). In this case, for the correct implementation of insurance services, law will have to provide different guarantees and ensure the conditions.

In many cases, through compulsory insurance, the state can carry out its special guaranteed and social programs. This is primarily due to the field of social insurance (pension insurance, health insurance). First of all, it is useful for the state to use the insurance mechanism in solving social problems. First of all, the autonomy of state support for the population decreases the population, while the economically active population takes care of itself. Secondly, the state uses the capabilities of the budget more efficiently and fairly, in particular, the possibility of full-blooded social coverage of the underprivileged segments of society increases.

In the current conditions of the developing economy of Uzbekistan, the objective necessity of compulsory insurance is its performance of social functions, its contribution to the formation of an insurance culture, the formation of a stable financial base for the activities of insurance organizations, as well as the correct Organization of insurance activities will help to save budgetary funds more closely.

It should be noted that in the current state of the national insurance market, the role of compulsory insurance is incomparable in the coverage of the risks of all risk groups of the population and economic entities, as well as in the significant reduction of state budget costs in the coverage of the amount of losses caused by emergencies and natural disasters. In this regard, it will be necessary to legally establish the principles of compulsory insurance on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and put an end to the current practice of compulsory insurance types on the basis of Under-Law documents, as well as speed up the work of combining the previously adopted types of compulsory insurance into a holistic system. In this case, the compulsory insurance system will have to be aimed at

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protecting the most important property interests of the state in ensuring the protection of high-risk objects of the economy and require low-budget funds.

At the present stage, the main directions of state policy for the development of types of compulsory insurance consist of those in it:

Formation of a legal base of compulsory insurance in the insurance services market;
development of the methodology of compulsory insurance;
creation of effective mechanisms for state regulation and control of insurance activities;
ensuring the integration of the national insurance system into the international insurance market, having studied the experience of foreign countries.

In the introduction of any type of compulsory insurance, it should be based on the principle of the formation of insurance reserves, in which the insurance fund formed at the expense of insurers should be strictly defined, which is necessary only to be used to cover losses to individuals for whom an insurance event occurred, as well as these funds cannot be spent on improving the financial. When drafting bills on types of compulsory insurance, it is necessary to fully consider the possibility of adopting legislation with an in-depth financial and economic analysis, studying and solving its problems in providing insurance protection. In addition, it is necessary to include in the legislation on compulsory insurance the theoretical basis of compulsory insurance.

In our opinion, the formation of a methodological, objective and statistical database of compulsory insurance available today, in turn, can serve as the basis for the introduction of types of compulsory insurance in Aries:

1. Burn buildings and structures and insurance against natural disasters;
2. Insurance against large accidents when transporting dangerous goods;
3. Agricultural Risk Insurance;
4. Product manufacturer and service provider liability insurance;
5. Insurance of professional liability (notaries, medical workers, lawyers, Realtors, etc.).

The main economic benefit of compulsory insurance is the unexpected occurrence of natural disasters, which consists in providing insurance coverage of many objects and individuals around the country without spending budget funds.

In addition, a well-established compulsory insurance system serves to mobilize national savings in the country and invest in its economy. Insurance companies made investments in 2021 in the amount of 2010.7 billion rubles, and insurance companies also operate as financial intermediaries in the capital market.

Conclusions and suggestions

In conclusion, it can be said that the main purpose of introducing compulsory insurance in the first place is to reduce the weight that falls on the cost part of the budget at the expense of the formed insurance reserves. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of the effective functioning and financial stability of the compulsory insurance system using the above criteria, as well as the effectiveness of state regulation of insurance activities. However, these measures should not allow the formation of a monopoly in this area of insurance activity. In addition, it is necessary to improve the legislative framework that defines the mechanisms for the implementation of compulsory insurance, as well as to pass Republican laws regulating compulsory insurance.

In the development of types of compulsory insurance, it is necessary, first of all, to improve them while maintaining existing ones. In fact, despite the existing shortcomings in Uzbekistan, today

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an effective system of compulsory insurance has been developing, insurance infrastructure has been formed, and specific experience in the implementation of compulsory insurance types has been accumulated. In a short time, a truly independent national insurance system has been formed, which has ceased to be a state monopoly.

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