

SLOVAK UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE IN NITRA
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

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ANALYSIS OF CROP INSURANCE PRODUCTS IN THE
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

2010

Jana Horváthová

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Jana Horváthová

Declaration of Originality

I, the undersigned Jana Horváthová solemnly declare that the thesis „Analysis of crop insurance products in Slovak Republic“ is a result of my own independent research and was written solely by me using the literature and resources listed in Bibliography.

I am aware of legal consequences in case the data are not true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

In Nitra 12 May 2010

Jana Horváthová

I would like to thank my supervisor Ing. Marián Tóth, PhD. for his help and support during the writing of my thesis.

In Nitra 12 May 2010

Jana Horváthová

Abstrakt in Slovak

Moja téma "Analýza poistenia poľnohospodárskych plodín v Slovenskej republike" pojednáva o poistení poľnohospodárskych plodín na Slovensku.

Cieľom mojej práce je oboznámiť čitateľa o produktoch, ktoré sú ponúkané štyrmi poisťovacími spoločnosťami a porovnanie ich produktov ponúkaných na poistnom trhu určené na poľnohospodársku oblasť. Na slovenskom poisťovacom trhu sa sú len štyri poisťovne, ktoré sa ponúkajú svoje poisťovacie produkty aj na poľnohospodárom. Sú to poisťovne Allianz, a.s., Generali poisťovňa, a. s., UNIQA poisťovňa, a. s. a Agra. Podnikanie v poľnohospodárstve je veľmi vysoko riskantné. Odvetvie tohto druhu je vystavené nepredvídateľným prírodným vplyvom každý deň. Podnikatelia podnikajúci v tomto odvetví sa snažia týmto rizikám predchádzať napríklad zavlažovaním pôdy ale tieto riziká nie sú schopný ekonomicky zvládnuť najmä ak klimatické zmeny sa budú aj v budúcnosti zväčšovať a takto ovplyvnia produkciu poľnohospodárov a ich zisk. Keďže riziká sa vzťahujú na všetok majetok poľnohospodárov, tak poľnohospodári sú nútení poistiť sa v komerčnej poisťovni a má možnosť si vybrať zo štyroch poisťovní pôsobiacich na Slovenskom trhu.

V minulosti sa uplatňovalo komplexné poistenie, ktoré zahŕňalo aj škody spôsobené suchom. To v dnešnej dobe nie je možné, pretože komerčné poisťovne tento produkt poistenia neponúkajú. Okrem poistenia v komerčnej poisťovni môže poľnohospodár získať aj dotáciu od štátu, ale musí splniť určité podmienky ako napríklad dokázanie škody v rastlinnej výrobe spôsobenej ľadovcom a víchrinou, ktorá môže byť poskytnutá do 20 % ročného poistenia. I keď sa štát snaží o podporu poľnohospodárov, tí nie sú spokojný, a tvrdia že táto štátna podpora z dotácií je nedostatočná.

Kľúčové slová:

poľnohospodárske poistenie, poisťovne, produkty poistenia, poistenie úrody, riziko.

Abstract in English

My topic “Analysis of crop insurance in the Slovak Republic” deals with insurance of agricultural crops in Slovakia.

The aim of my work is to introduce to the reader with the products offered by four insurance companies to compare their products offered on the insurance market intended on agricultural area. Entrepreneurship in agriculture is highly risky. The Slovak insurance market only four insurance companies to offer their insurance products and farmers. They are the insurance companies Allianz, as, Generali insurance company, a. s., UNIQA a. s. and Agra. The industry is exposed to this kind of unpredictable natural effects every day. Entrepreneurs doing business in this sector are trying to avoid these risks, such as watering the soil but these risks are not economically able to handle especially if climate change will also expand in the future and thus affect the production of farmers and their profits. As the risks apply to all property of farmers, so farmers are forced to take out insurance in the commercial insurance and has to choose from four insurance companies operating on the Slovak market.

In the past, applied a comprehensive insurance covering damage caused by the drought. That today is not possible, because commercial insurance companies that offer insurance products. In addition to insurance, commercial insurance, the farmer may receive a subsidy from the State, but must meet certain conditions, such as proving damages in crop production due to a hail storm, which may be granted up to 20% of the annual insurance. Although the state is seeking the support of farmers, they are not satisfied, and say that this state support subsidy is insufficient.

Key words:

agricultural insurance, insurance companies, insurance products, crops insurance, risk.

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Introduction

Agriculture in other industry sectors is indispensable, while the unmistakable role in providing nutrition of the population. It is also an important part of the insurance market.

Sector is an area that is sharply connected and linked to natural and climatic conditions. All these factors significantly affect the risk, depending on the particular geographical area. Production affects the quantum of risks and may result in adverse loss and is reflected in the results of agricultural production. As farmers face throughout the year due to natural development of which can not be estimated in advance, the agricultural risks are higher.

Among the factors that significantly affect agricultural yields and the results are in particular: dry, wet or too much contrast, storm, rain, hail, frost or sunshine.

Possible variants of agricultural production risk is insurance. In our market, although currently in a large number of insurance companies, only four of them are also targeted at agriculture. These are: Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc., Generali Insurance Company, Inc., Unique Insurance Company, Inc., an insurance and Agra.

The effort of each of these insurance companies is to increase the portfolio of insurance products in conjunction with agriculture. No offer insurance products for our market is limited, because commercial insurance companies, some considered to be non insurable risks such as drought, certain diseases, pests, so big problems for farmers, the risks are not subject to insurance protection.

The major objective of work is approaching the current situation of agricultural insurance in Slovakia and the design of each period of progressive development since the Second World War to the present.

We draw attention to the insurance company dealing in agricultural insurance, critical points and risks of negative effects on the production of agricultural crops, livestock, and hence the total production of agriculture.

However, despite the fact that these products are helpful for the possible risk materializes, as farmers provide their future income or compensation, it is not much interest.

The work also offers suggestions and possible solutions to agricultural risk insurance, which could be a good basis for improving the current situation. One possible option is the use of subsidies provided by the cohesion policy of the European Union, the various EU funds and non-repayable financial contributions, but this solution is not sufficient. It is therefore necessary to constantly seek new opportunities and new solutions and agriculture insurance, which would give farmers a more comprehensive level of protection against risk, while not limited, but affordable for all.

1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this chapter we will focus on the views of domestic and foreign authors in the field of insurance issues, which were divided into 5 parts. Section 1.1 is focused on agriculture, in Section 1.2 we deal with risk. Section 1.3 deals with the tools of risk management in agriculture. 1.4 Another section is devoted to insurance. 1.5 The last part focuses on the types of insurance in agriculture.

1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is by **CHRASTINOVEJ, Z. (2002)** a sector, where the manufacturing process due to the biological nature of production is directly dependent on weather and other natural changes. They are the major factors affecting the results of both crop and livestock production, and thereby risk Prerequisites entire agricultural production. The role of agricultural policy is to create such economic instruments, respectively measures to help offset the effects of risk affecting farm income. The problem is the risks not subject to insurance protection of insurance companies. So far it has failed to establish a risk found to cover the consequences of such risk.

According to **ZOBORSKÝ, I. M. (2006)** agriculture in the original sense means the use of land for food production. According **ZOBORSKÝ, I.M. (2001)** in addition to the traditional role of agriculture is growing in emerging biologizacion stage production and the reproductive process in world economy its importance as a producer of clean renewable energy and organic materials for industry, energy, healthcare and other industries. Next **ZOBORSKÝ, I. M. (2002)** says that agriculture is an integral part of the national economy.

1.2 Risk

According to **TÓTH, M., KOŠČO, T. and SZOVICS., P. (2007)** risk is an integral part of business and any company that is unable to accept some degree of risk can not be successful long term, and can not achieve substantial long-term business success. On the other hand, usually the cause of many failures, and therefore the risk of

work is one of the important aspects of business strategy and training projects as essential business tools to implement this strategy.

According **GRŮŇ, L. (2001)** the risk is just as negative and positive deviation from the forecasts. It looks at risk in law and economics, which combines with the ambiguity of the results.

DUCHÁČKOVÁ, E. (2003) gave the term risk in the following three meanings:

- The subject of threatened danger (building, transport)
- The event causing the damage, a source risks (fire, accident)
- The probability of an incident with negative implications

MARKOVIČ, P. (2003) notes that the definition of risk is important to distinguish the concepts of security, insecurity and uncertainty. The simplest situation is the decision-making under conditions of certainty. When decreasing the likelihood occurs same phenomenon is growing uncertainty with regard to future developments. Decider must admit that with some probability it may happen another alternative. There is a risk that the desired state is achieved without any loss.

KOŠČO, T. (2005) argues that describing and explaining the essence of the term "risk" is very difficult. Individual or team at each proceeding is based on certain assumptions, taking into account the external factors (environment in which the operation is done) and internal factors (human action itself). It should allow the possibility that the actual outcome will be more or less deviate from the expected. Deviation between expected and actual outcome may be of positive or negative character.

The most important condition is the decision-making under uncertainty. There is no known probability of a phenomenon is a problem of potential events.

SMEJKAL, V. (2003) argues that risk measure risk assets, level of danger is applied and the threat of an unwanted outcome leading to the damage.

KRÁĽOVIČ, J. – VLACHYNSKÝ, K. (2002) believes that by insurance can be secured only insurable risks, which must meet the following conditions:

- Bulk of risk to a great number of those exposed to the risk,
- Possibility of risk to be relatively independent, not be significantly positively correlated, this means that the implementation of risk can occur simultaneously in all insured,
- Risk can be quantified with sufficient reliability, so the like hood or realization of the value of risk.

ČUNDERLÍK, D. (2000) says that the risk is uncertainty. It is therefore considered a value that describes the uncertainty that it excludes from the scope of a failure to establish a probability of occurrence in an interval.

DRUGDOVÁ, B. (2006) argues that each economic agent (firm, company, national, state and foreign countries) is still exposed to risks that arise in any future damage. This danger threatens the security of that entity.

KOŠČO, T. – DOVALOVÁ, I. (2000) argues that risk is a category of science and is associated with hope, respectively opportunity, which, depending on knowledge, or ignorance, certainty, or errors, and the likelihood or chance, may result in economic success - profits, or economic failure - loss. The risk is not unique content, and also has a negative meaning. It can be used to describe a situation in which there is general uncertainty in the target results.

According to **VARCHOLOVÁ, T. and DUBOVICKÁ, L. (2008)** the risk is the risk of loss in a certain level of knowledge around the state.

This means that from the perspective of business risk decision-making are two components: uncertainty (understood neutral with respect to the subject) and the negative impact of uncertainty on the subject.

According to **TÓTH, M. et al. (2009)** the risk can be defined in different ways. The terminology, but also in terms of content, it is necessary to distinguish the concepts of risk, hazard and risk. Risks can be defined as a possible cause of loss. Hazard is the potential risk of damage, which increases the probability of a loss or threat. Risk is uncertainty if the loss will come.

SIVÁK, R. (2004) subjectively understood the risk as a psychological disposition, decide on other - non-traditional, highly subjective factors. Risk is the product of a certain type of psychological stress, positive stress. This arises as a result of a specific decision process in which they are primarily involved in another - the specific processes, such as intuition, situational assessment and creativity.

KOŠČO (2002) suggests that risk is an integral part of business. This is on the one hand, the united achievement prospect with remarkably good economic performance and on the other hand, is accompanied by the risk of business failure, which brings losses can sometimes be so serious that significantly impair the stability of the company and may lead to bankruptcy.

FEKETE, I. (2001) the risk means the risk of an event that has negative economic consequences. Risk is the term of risk of loss, respectively. Damage may involve either human (labour), things (the destruction of goods, capital goods), or other assets (claim for damages).

HUML, J. (2002) states that an integral part of every business is risk. On the one hand it is connected with the hope of achieving good economic results, on the other hand, it is accompanied by the threat of business failure.

RAISE, K. (2004) says that business risk is associated with both the hope to achieve good economic results and the risk of business failure.

BODIE, Z., MERTON, R.C. (2000) distinguishes between risk and uncertainty. Uncertainty is a condition where the body does not know with any certainty what will

happen in the future. The risk is such uncertainty that affects people's wealth. Any risk is the uncertainty of the situation, but on the other hand, there is uncertainty without risk.

1.2.1 Categories of risk in agriculture

TÓTH, M., KOŠČO, T., SZOVICS, P. (2007) argue that there are risks that farmers have in common with other sectors of the economy but some are unique to agriculture. The main risks in agriculture are classified as follows:

1. Human or personal risk is the risk of disease, injury or death of farmer and employees. These risks are common to all employers and employees,
2. Equity risk is the risk associated with theft, fire or other loss or damage to machinery, buildings and other items of property used for production of the farmer,
3. Production or yield risks are often associated with weather, but also include risks such as crop and animal diseases,
4. Price risk is the risk of a decline in prices of outputs and / or increases in input prices after the decision on production. Price risk is measured unevenness prices.
5. The institutional risk is the risk associated with changes in the structure of policies affecting production and / or marketing decisions, and ultimately affecting the profit of the farmer,
6. Financial risk includes a rise in the cost of capital, foreign exchange risk, lack of liquidity and decline in the share price.

1.3 Tools for risk management in agriculture

According **GOZORA, V. (2000)** can reduce the risk of obtaining a greater volume of information on various alternative decisions to their results, diversification, insurance, or the creation of reserve funds.

TÓTH, M., KOŠČO, T., SZOVICS, P. (2007) argue that there are two basic types of risk management strategies:

-
1. on-farm strategies within the farm, which includes a selection of products with low risk, short production cycles, diversification of production programs and possession of a high degree of liquidity,
 2. risk-sharing strategies, involving vertical integration, contracting for the production, hedging through futures markets and insurance.

Marketing contract **TÓTH, M., KOŠČO, T., SZOVICS, P. (2007)** defines consent as a farmer to sell a commodity at a predetermined price to the buyer rather than a commodity capable of entering the market.

Futures contracts **BODIE, Z., MERTON, R. C. (2000)** distinguish it from the production and marketing contracts in the three constituent elements are:

1. standardized in terms of time and are therefore easily marketable
2. traded on organized markets, which are governed by specific rules
3. while production and marketing contracts always involve physical delivery at maturity holding in futures contracts is the exception.

According to **TÓTH, M., KOŠČO, T., SZOVICS, P. (2007)** option is a contractual relationship in which it stands against each other right and duty. Option buyer acquires the right vendor at a time and at a predetermined price or to buy. Sell some kind of asset.

1.4 Insurance

According **GOZORA, V. (2000)** can reduce the risk of obtaining a greater volume of information on various alternative decisions to their results, diversification, insurance, or the creation of reserve funds.

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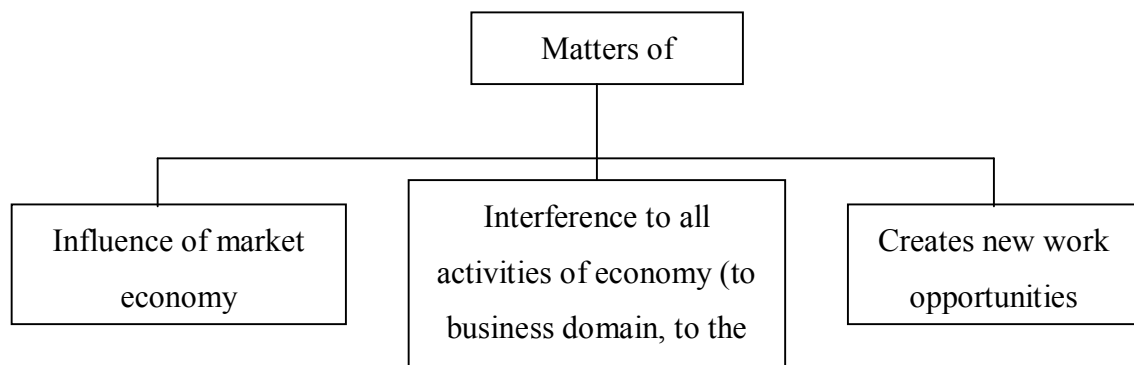
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Matters of insurance

Schéma 1



Source: KOŠČO, T. (2005): Risk and insurance

1.5 Types of insurance in agriculture

The basic types of insurance in agriculture are under **TÓTH, M., KOŠČO, T., SZOVICS, P. (2007)** as follows:

1. Yield insurance is most often used for crops. This type of insurance covers insurance protection against risks such as selected. Glacier, where possible, based on historical data quite accurately determine the likelihood of occurrence.
2. Catastrophic insurance catastrophic losses caused by natural disasters or epidemics in livestock cause problems for insurance companies. It is a risk of having a low probability of very high losses.
3. Price means the insurance protection in case the price falls below the holding of a predetermined level. It is available only to those products where it is possible to find a cheaper price as well as crop insurance.
4. Revenue insurance is a combination of price and crop (production) insurance. The potential advantage is that it is cheaper than the price as crop insurance.
5. Income insurance for farmers under **MEUWISSEN, M. P. M. (2000)** offers more attractive price than insurance or crop insurance. It is based on the farmer's net income (earnings plus subsidies and reduced variable costs, depreciation, interest, taxes, etc.).

To be insurable risk must be contained problem asymmetric information and systemic risk out **TÓTH, M., KOŠČO, T., SZOVICS, P. (2007)**.

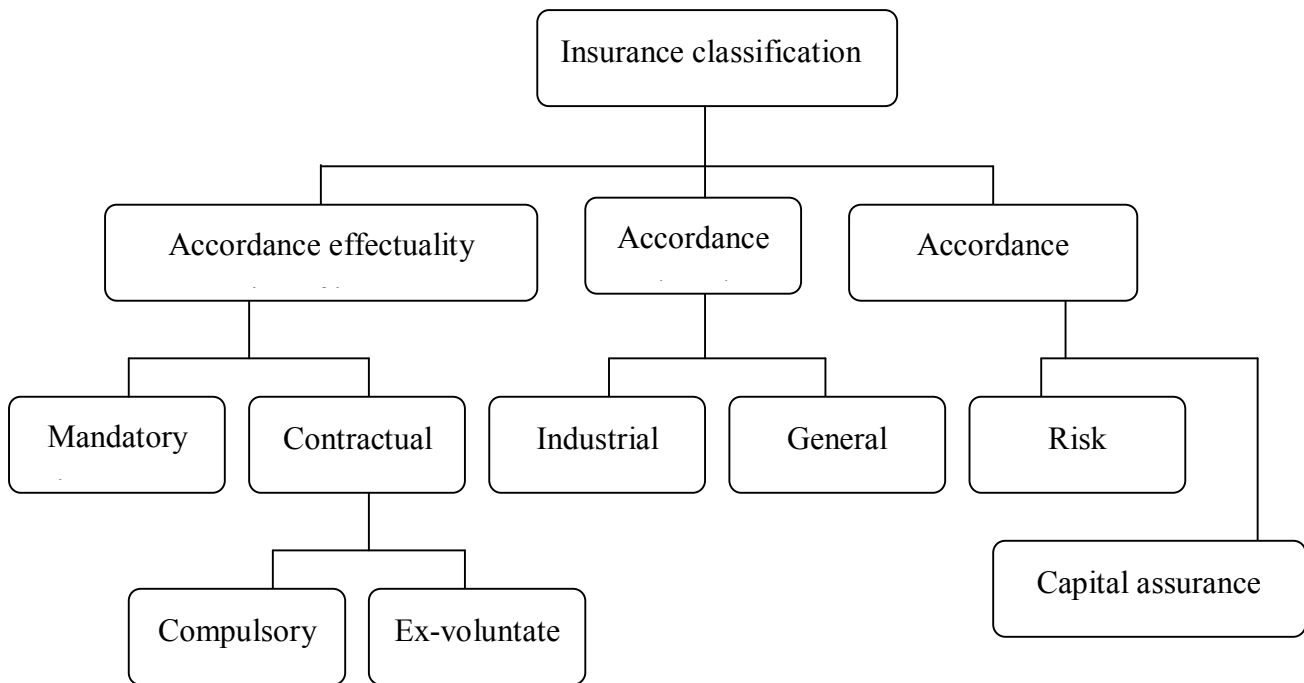
Asymmetric information means that buyers of insurance and insurance company have the same information on the likelihood of potential losses. The problem has two dimensions:

1. Adverse selection is a situation where players with higher risk buy more insurance than others. Without that the undertaking has been informed. The tool used by insurance companies to minimize adverse selection is lock factors of policy conditions, which could increase the risk,
2. Moral hazard means, in relation to insurance, the individual's behaviour change after the conclusion of insurance contract. The instruments used by insurance companies to minimize moral hazard and participation are increasing insurance rates for more claims.

Systemic risks means that more players will suffer loss at the same time. The result of systemic risk is a situation that the total premiums received by insurance sufficient to cover losses. An example of systematic is price risk, by which all producers will suffer a loss under the influence of price reduction.

Insurance classification

Scheme 2



Source: MAJTÁNOVÁ, A. and all: Insurance (2009)

2 AIM OF THE THESIS

Changes in climate have a major effect on farm production in Slovak Republic. These changes are negative in the plant as well as in livestock production. Businesses are constantly faced with various unforeseen risks that the undertaking must be addressed and eliminated. One way insurance is one of the commercial insurance companies.

The insurance passed through many changes. By 1990 in Slovak republic was implemented a comprehensive system of insurance. It was the liability insurance, which covered all agricultural organizations. Currently in Slovakia is performed by four business insurance companies. The main objective of my work is Analysis of crop insurance products in South Africa. In this my theme will focus on comparing insurance products offered by commercial insurance in agriculture. To achieve this objective, it was necessary to develop several sub-goals to achieve our main objective:

1. define the nature and importance of insurance in agriculture,
2. characterization of insurance market development in the agricultural sector in the Slovak Republic,
3. to ascertain the actual state of the insurance market-oriented agriculture in individual and commercial insurance in:
 - Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc.,
 - Generali insurance company, Inc.,
 - UNIQA, Inc.,
 - Agra,
4. learn what the different insurance products offered by commercial insurance,
5. comparing insurance products in the commercial insurance companies that, provide insurance and agriculture,
6. we summarize a proposal for the use of knowledge.

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The goal of this bachelor work is the Analysis of crop insurance in the Slovak republic, so insurance is offered in the insurance market from commercial insurance companies.

In the introduction to the basic thesis is information that brings the reader into the problem - the analysis of agricultural insurance, which was conducted on a variety of ideas, opinions of Slovak and foreign artists. It is necessary to study literature which dealing with the insurance and the definition of risk.

Next, in my bachelor project is defined development of agricultural insurance on Slovak market, which we described, form World War II until the present. We also pay attention to commercial insurance, which offer they insurance products on insurance market in area of agriculture.

To achieve the targets we had to study the literature dealing with this topic. Information was drawn from books, professional journals, from the Research Institute of Economy and Agriculture and Food, and the Slovak Association of Insurance Companies. Most materials will be used for commercial insurers to collect from their websites.

The most important part of the thesis focuses on the analysis of agricultural insurance products in the Slovak Republic to offer commercial insurance companies and compare these products.

At the end of this work we summarize important data thesis.

To clarify the issue solved we used the tables and developing the thesis used the method of analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, and guided dialogue.

Analysis is the one of the fundamental methods and operations of thought. It's a whole breakdown of some of its component parts, leading to some relatively simple components for which they no longer made. Analysis is the process by which the unity lies in its parts.

Synthesis is the connection, the connection parts, components into a whole consolidation, merger, one of the fundamental methods and operations of thought,

namely, combining parts into a whole. It is one of the main procedures creating of idea. Synthesis is piece out of knowledge, and the sorting hierarchy. Synthesis is identifying the underlying thinking. By that we create a sentence by an entity associated with a predicate object, I have to respect them. Synthesis of the intellectual process which, based on experience or logic proceeds from the simplest of terms or statements to the complex.

Induction is a fundamental cognitive process, scientific method, the most important form of reductive reasoning. The induction is based on examination of the essential features of a part of a class of objects considered in another part of this class. Induction allows you to create hypotheses and theories. Induction is one of the basic forms bringing together ideas in the reasoning. Induction is a kind of reasoning in which a number of unique part of the courts or ordinary courts derive the conclusions.

Deduction or **inference** is a process of gradual transformation expressions using derive rules. Each individual use derive rule on the terms (sequence) is called a step deduction. Logic operation is thought that one or more draws says that is their logical consequences. Reasoning is reasoning, the derivation of a special, less the general public.

Guided interview is a method of investigation, how to be purposeful and directed interviews to know the truth about a topic.

Comparison is a search of objects or phenomena that have a common feature or features. It is a method of detection of identical or different characteristics of observed entities. This is one of the fundamental operations of thought. Comparing the general operation of thought, which results in determining whether the two objects or phenomena of the same (identical), similar or different. The same phenomenon may be similar in terms of the same, but from a different point of view, so we need to be aware of aspect of the comparison is made.

4 RESULTS OF THE WORK – ANALYSIS OF CROP INSURANCE PRODUCTS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

This chapter contains the 4.1 focus on overview of the Slovak insurance market in agricultural insurance. Second part 4.2 will be about product offered by the commercial insurances. In the next section, we describe the companies which offer agricultural insurance and Allianz 4.3 - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc., 4.4 Generali Insurance Company, Inc., 4.5 UNIQA, Inc. and 4.6 will last Agra insurance company. The number 5 is the part of the comparing insurance products offered in plant production. Another part of this result of the work is 6. conclusion and suggestion for use of knowledge and the last part is resummé.

4.1 Overview of the Slovak insurance market in agricultural insurance

Till World War II in Slovakia was Hedging Association, which was established in Bratislava and was involved in livestock insurance. After the Second World War Czech, Slovak and foreign insurance companies were nationalized. The process of nationalization lasted until January 1947. During this period in the territory of Czechoslovakia were five insurance companies, national enterprises: Slávia, Slovan, the first Czechoslovak insurance Prague insurance and health insurance fund. Their existence was very short. About two years later came into effect a new organizational structure of nationalized insurance. After the legal successor of the national monopoly enterprises became Czechoslovak insurance national company, which has led to the disappearance of competition in the insurance industry for a long period. Another significant breakthrough in the insurance industry in Czechoslovakia occurred as a result of federal law, which occurred in 1969 when the National Insurance also split into two parts - two separate state insurance companies - the Czech and Slovak national insurance company. In Slovakia, there came a single insurance market. To exchange those insurance companies do not compete, there was agreement between the territorial scope. This agreement, however, was abolished in 1990, which brought new opportunities for the entry of other undertakings. From 1981 to 1990 comprehensive

crop insurance was applied in agriculture. Focus on reducing the yield of harvested crop insurance, which may be caused by the destruction of crops, as well as the deterioration of crop quality. The basis for calculating insurance proceeds were indicators of the three best achieved average yields over the past five years. Farm it felt very positive as to contribute to the stability of the pension balance, which could be disrupted due to damage. The author of comprehensive crop insurance was doc. Ing. Tibor Koščo, CSc. The year 1990 was a breakthrough regarding insurance. The establishment of the Slovak Insurance Company 1.1.1991 based in Bratislava played an important role in the insurance market, as at the date of. Legislation set out on the Insurance Law (No. 24/1991 Coll.) laying down the basic rules of business in private insurance. This law led to the loss of monopoly of the Slovak insurance company in the insurance market, allowing the inflow of foreign capital and also competitiveness. The above process demonopolisation rise to more insurance and increase the volume of insurance products offered. Over time this led to the elimination of comprehensive crop insurance as a result of changes in the economic approach. Agricultural insurance was launched on a contractual basis with a commercial approach. Slovak Insurance Association began its history first 1.1994, which were founded nine insurance companies. As part of its activities in 1996 the Insurance Industry developed a Code of Ethics to keep the relationship between insurers and clients of insurance companies.

The association came to the farm insurance reform because they were settled financial commitments from farmers.

4.2 Products offered by the commercial insurances

Under this reform, began to apply the insurance contracts for one year, which is divided into three parts:

- Property insurance
- Crop insurance
- Animal Insurance

Property insurance:

This contract is insurance against theft, not theft as a result of natural disasters, but the damage and risks that may occur on the property. It is the same for farmers as well as for entrepreneurs who have agricultural interests.

Crop insurance:

Such insurance is the most dangerous of all. Crop insurance is effective to achieve stability in the agricultural enterprises in the Slovak market since the greatest risk is damage to crops caused by hail, but also damage to the elements, damage from flooding or wintering.

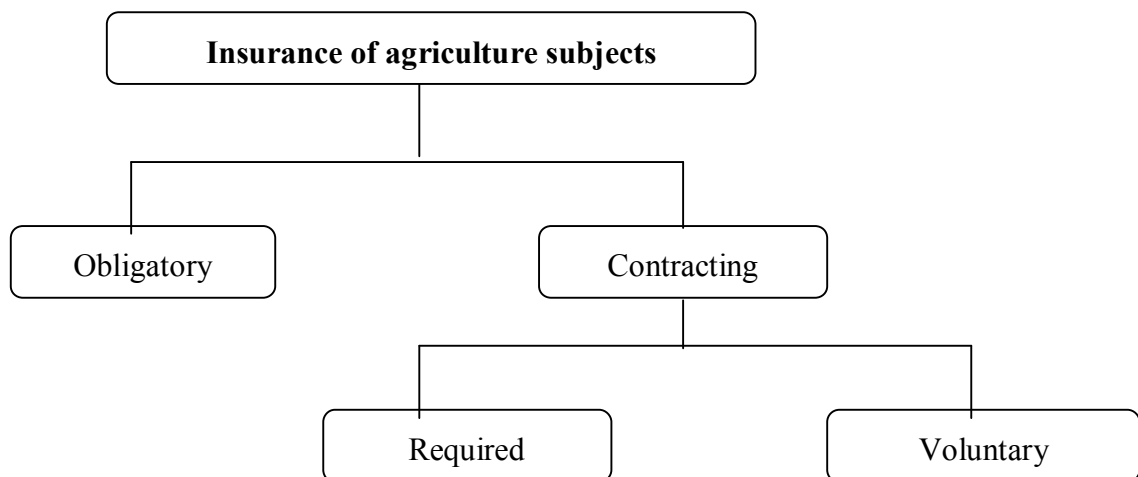
Animals insurance:

Insurance of animals is very important, because animal disease may affect human life. Recently the most famous discussion of the issue of farm animals was mad cow disease. Therefore, the farmers also insure against this and other diseases and to protect against unwanted loss of animals and thus undercutting profits.

Insurance of agricultural subjects are divided into:

- Legally Statutory insurance such risks were covered like a storm, lightning, flood, hail, fire, liability insurance and other risks.
- Contracting which are divided into voluntary and mandatory.

Scheme 3



Source: author

4.3 Allianz, Insurance company, Inc.

The first insurance company that deals with agricultural insurance is Allianz, Inc. In this section, we describe the emergence of insurance and individual insurance products offered by the Slovak market for farmers.

Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc. their activities connected with the tradition of insurance in the Slovak Republic. Joint-stock company Slovak Insurance Company was founded in 1991 and the Slovak market started its presence in our market by trading in the council until 1993. Since early 1997 operated in the Slovak insurance market as a separate insurance company Allianz, a. p., a wholly owned daughter Munich parent company Allianz AG. In June 2001 the Ministry of Finance announced a tender for the privatization of the Slovak Insurance Company. Winner of the tender to buy a majority stake in the State of 66.79 percent, according to the decision of the Committee was just Allianz AG of Munich. At the initiative of the tender, the Slovak insurance company and insurance Allianz in 2002, merged to form a company offering its services under the name of Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc.

Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, a. p., is the largest universal commercial insurance company in Slovakia. Its aim is to provide its clients high quality services, based on years of experience, financial strength and proven international know-how of its parent company. The client is responsible for more than 2,900 employees. The insurance company has a wide range of application. You can find it on more than 200 locations throughout the Slovak Republic and its services and products offered by almost five thousand business representatives, such as reputable brokers, travel agencies, car showrooms or car dealers.

Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company offers a diverse range of products that insurance can be combined to best suit their requirements.

4.3.1 Products provided by insurance company Allianz, Inc.

This insurance company offers its clients two main products of agricultural insurance:

- Crop insurance,
- Livestock insurance.

Crop insurance

It represents an active tool to ensure stability in the agricultural business. In the case of natural events action unforeseen minimize their impact, mitigating their impact on other management companies.

Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc. provides insurance against damage or destruction of crops caused by:

- Hail (hail) - the term generally means hail precipitation in the form of ice. Ice grits can be different sizes from a few millimetres to several centimetres, of varying hardness and may fall to varying degrees and for an indefinite period. Therefore, this phenomenon is incredibly vague and variable, resulting in the diverse ways and degrees of damage. Popularly, this natural event also called "iceberg",
- Storm - storm is essentially a very strong wind. The storm could impact business assets extensive damage not only wind power, but also devastating effects of rain, snow, sand or dust accompanying,
- Flooding - flooding is flooding caused by Foot tap water levels of the banks. It is usually a natural disaster occurring effects of sudden and unexpected changes in the meteorological situation,
- Fire - fire is burning uncontrolled and destructive spread of fire. The term combustion can be defined as a chemical reaction that is accompanied by release of heat and light radiation,
- A flood of torrential rain - torrential rain is a form of extreme rainfall, sometimes mixed with hail and lightning, which usually takes no more than a few minutes,
- Wintering – wintering includes crops to be damaged by excessive dry or wet, sharp differences in temperature, a flood, but freeze out.

The insurance covers:

- Crops that are grown on arable land, this group includes cereals, oilseeds, root crops, pulses, spices and aromatic plants, vegetables, forage crops on arable land,

-
- Special crops, among which the textile plants, medicinal plants annuals, hops, tobacco, vines and plants,
 - Fruit.

Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc. also offers a special insurance scheme for sugar beet product, available in two variants:

- Insurance costs for the cultivation of sugar beet, i.e. the cost of sowing, maintenance, and protection and so on,
- Insurance against destruction of the sugar beet harvest.

In both scenarios the insurance covers sugar beet against hail, storm, flooding from torrential rain, floods and spring frost.

Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc. is flexible, adapting to customer requirements in terms of insurance:

- Insurance vine plants
- Insurance fruit
- Insurance against frost damage to crops selected

The Allianz insurance program - Slovak Insurance Company, Inc. do not insure only crops but also livestock. The insurance is arranged to death, killing and destroying them in order or official should be killing animals because:

- Disease of livestock (e.g. swine fever, BSE, foot and mouth disease, brucellosis, dysentery, and others)
- Infected poultry (e.g. salmonella, tuberculosis, infectious bronchitis, infectious hepatitis, avian flu, and others)
- Natural events (fire, storm, direct lightning, flood, flood, collapse of soil, rocks, trees, earthquake)
- Damage to individual breeding and breeding animals (disease, fractures, frostbite, burns, strangulation, sprain, abortion and more)
- Death, theft and loss of animals during transport

-
- Sickness insurance (sickness, wounds, abortions, and damage to the national transport)
 - The possibility of extending the coverage of diseases of the mass poisoning, infectious diseases of exogenous origin, the cost of disinfection and rodent control, cost hand mucking
 - Death due to overheating disease organism
 - Dead animals hit by electric shock

Public support:

Almost all European countries, the crop insurance and livestock in various forms are supported by the State. The State is the most efficient way to protect agricultural production against catastrophic events. It's also much cheaper and more transparent way than any other forms of subsidies. Ministry of Agriculture annually decides on the granting of funds for payment of the premium paid by the farm operator. This subsidy can be up to 50% paid insurance premiums for crop production and in the vineyard as well. Even in the case of livestock insurance can be used for insurance subsidies.

4.4 Generali, Insurance Company, Inc.

The history of insurance company Generali, Inc. goes back until 1831, when they founded the company Assicurazioni Generali in Trieste. Two years on it was six embassies in Slovakia and Banská Bystrica, Banská Štiavnica Jelšava, Kežmarok, Komárno and Prešov. By end of 1848 other branches were added in Levoča, Lučenec Rimavská Sobota, Slovak Ďarmoty and Kosice. Later this extended amount of Bratislava, Nitra and Trnava.

Post-war political development of the Generali insurance company a. p. ceased its activities in the former Czechoslovakia after 1945 as it nationalized private insurance companies. Nearly after 52 years Generali returned to Slovakia in 1997 as a subsidiary of the group Generali Holding Vienna AG, which is its 100% owner. In October 2008, the Czech Insurance - Slovakia, a. p. Generali insurance a. p. be merged to Generali Slovakia. The merger was undertaking which draws on best practices of both insurance companies and is in the best troika strongest insurance companies in our market.

Insurance company Generali Slovakia is part of one of the largest insurance groups in Central and Eastern Europe - Generali PPF Holding, therefore, insurance companies, clients can benefit from strong international background.

Generali Slovakia focuses on the sale of the complex, non-life insurance. It offers a huge selection of insurance products, such as accident, sickness, risk insurance, business insurance, insurance, agro, but road insurance, house, apartment, homes, dog insurance, as well as assistance.

Generali Slovakia uses the latest digital technology and innovation, making it extremely practical and flexible. This advantage is reflected in the quality of products and services, speed of processing of insurance policies and claims settlement.

In Slovakia agricultural insurance is divided into three groups in Generali, Inc. namely:

- 1) agricultural property insurance
- 2) crop insurance
- 3) cover for livestock

The animal and crop insurance provides reimbursement of state contribution in the form of subsidies for insurance.

Insurance of agricultural property has many benefits such as insurance or real estate serving the agricultural production as the main building or ancillary buildings, movable property insurance, insurance carrier data, insurance stocks, insuring employees, the reasonable cost of demolition, the cost of dismantling and reassembling of damaged equipment and cash and cash equivalents.

Crop insurance under the crop insurance are divided into groups according to the species listed in the policy as crops are cereals, root crops, fruits, legumes, especially fruits and vegetables. The Generali Inc. Farmers can insure to natural hazards, which results in them the quantitative loss of crop insurance. The insured is obliged to insure all the acreage of the crop species. In the Generali Inc. it is possible to arrange insurance against damage or destruction of crops due to the following risks:

- a) spring frost,
- b) hail,

-
- c) wintering,
 - d) natural disasters (hail, flood, fire, storm, flood, landslide, rock or soil collapse),
 - e) other risks arising from insurance requirements.

Insurance payments

Insurance indemnify the insured only if it has negotiated an event in the agreement. The amount of damages determined by the insurer on the basis of physical sightings of a particular parcel. Damage (crop loss) from insurance risks to be aggregated insured parcel. The insurer will provide the implementation of the insured in the form of financial compensation if the amount of damage to the insured parcel reaches 10 percent or more quantitative loss of the insured crop will be deducted from the negotiated participation in the agreement. The insurer shall indemnify the damages for which there is a decline in insurance holding, provided that such action was negotiated on insurance risks in the agreement. Insurance payments are negotiated with complicity. The insurer provides the insured claims in the form of financial compensation.

Animal Insurance

The subject of insurance, farm animals such as cattle, poultry and rabbits, goats, pigs and sheep which are divided into categories according to species. The animals are insured for these risks: infection of a portable nature, current and poisoning, disease, natural disaster, overheating, accident, birth injury.

4.5 UNIQA, Insurance Company, Inc.

UNIQA, a. p. is part of the largest Austrian insurance group UNIQA Austria Group. Its operation started UNIQA, a. p. in 1990 under the trading silent Insurance fatherland, a. p. It was founded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Prague Agrobanka a. p. shareholders and a smaller number of agricultural cooperatives. The seat was in Dublin. Its initial focus has changed in the early years on the market since the agricultural area is a risk in business. In 1994 Bundesländer Versicherung AG insurance company purchased an equity stake Agrobanka Praha a. p. and became the largest shareholder fatherland insurance Inc. The seat was moved from Nitra to Bratislava and expanded its scope throughout the Slovak Republic. As Bundesländer Versicherung insurance

company merged with Austria and Raiffeisen Versicherung Collegialität was so largest insurance group UNIQA Austria Group. As part of that group become a subsidiary of the fatherland Bundesländer Versicherung. Following the decision UNIQA Austria Group in 2001 amended Insurance fatherland, a. p. its name to UNIQA a. p. In 2004 assumed all liabilities of the acquired assets and the insurance company R + V.

UNIQA, Inc. offers its clients a wide range of insurance products in the life and general insurance. It provides high quality, fast and reliable full service. The UNIQA about 350 insurance contracts is more than 300 employees. The business service operates 400 sales representatives. Insurance recorded a continuous increase in the rewriting of insurance as well as a successful economic outcome.

UNIQA, Inc. offers its clients who are focused on their own business in agriculture the most important risk coverage for crops as well for the animal husbandry.

Crop insurance

In crop insurance, UNIQA, a. p. offers:

- a) crop insurance against hail damage or destruction: Cereals, root crops, oilseeds, pulses, fruits, forage crops on arable land and special crops (grapes, hops, medicinal plants and spices),
- b) crop insurance against fire: the riders hail insurance product offering fire insurance for crops in which at the time of ripening and harvest enters a danger of damage or destruction by fire (yield cereals),
- c) insurance against crop damage or destruction: a combined element within hail (hail) storm, torrential rain and fire. This is the most frequent combination occurring and causes damage to crops and the decline in production.

Livestock Insurance

UNIQA, a. p. also offers insurance and livestock in the area, such as insurance and marketing cattle breeding animals and poultry insurance. It insures against diseases such as infection or illness, accident, natural disaster and theft

Insurance payments for crop

The insurance covers the agricultural crop types that are owned by the insured but also to crops to be insured from the natural or legal person. A property is treated the contract for the temporary or permanent use. The insured amount is the product of the area provides real yields of the crop planning and prices. The insured amount is determined as the highest level of performance of the insurer. If an event that is agreed in the contract, the insurance company reimburses the insured loss. But if an event occurs that is not negotiated in the policy insured is entitled to reimbursement for damage.

4.6 Insurance company Agra

Agra is the insurance branch of the Austrian insurance Hagelversicherung VVaG Die Österreichische (Austrian krupobitná insurance), which was founded in Austria more than 60 years ago by the common agricultural and insurance sector. Its legal form is a mutual insurance association, which means that it is focused on maximizing profits, but the needs of their members - the farmers. There are currently insured in Austria more than 85% of agricultural land. In 2006, the insurance company came to market in the Czech Republic, where during its short period of time managed to convince the Czech producers that they have reliable and strong partner. In Slovakia, the insurance company started operations in 2008 and 2009, also operates in Hungary.

Insurance Agra is focused only on crop insurance. Farmers have started to think economically, began to seek ways to protect their production. Insurance company Agra offers its clients a wide range of insurance products such as:

Agrar Basis - this is an insurance product that allows the individual to insure crops against hail up to a maximum amount of optional insurance.

Agrar flat rate - this allows the product to insure all crops against hail.

Agrar universal - offering year-round protection from sowing to harvest.

Beet universal - allowing farmers to insure against damage to sugar beet hail, frost, flooding / alluvial soils, wind and insects.

Poppy University - this insurance covers the risk of hail, frost, wind, flooding, mud and insects.

Fruits – the insurance company insures against the risk of ice on all common fruits.

Vines – there are two types, namely:

- a) woodbine – selection: this insurance is designed for producers of wine. Offers hail insurance and pays the increased labour costs.
- b) woodbine – universal: is a special insurance product for winemakers, who focus on the quality of its wines. This insurance offers insurance for damage caused by frost and hail.

Hops – can be insured against hail but also the risk of wind.

Determination of damages

Determination of damage to the insured and the insurance company agree in the Agra. Only if the scope of coverage, the insurance amount, insurance, and participation in client terms and conditions determined unequivocally, the insured in the event of harmful event title to transparent calculation of the indemnity.

5 COMPARISON OF PRODUCTS

In this section you compare the insurance products of Allianz Insurance, Inc., Generali insurance Inc., UNIQA insurance Inc. and Agra insurance in crop insurance.

List of insurance products to farmers in 2010

Products	Allianz - SI	Generali Insurance	UNIQA Insurance	Agra Insurance
Grapevine insurance against damage by spring frost		•		
Crop insurance against hail damage	•	•	•	•
Insurance against crop damage from wintering	◦			
Insurance against crop damage by selected natural hazards	•	•	•	•
Crop insurance against damage by natural events	•	•	•	•
Crop insurance against flood damage	•	•	•	•
Crop insurance against fire damage	•	•	•	
Insurance for before grown replant vegetables, tobacco, spice and aromatic plants		•		
Insurance against damage or destruction of fruit cultivar hail storm	◦	•	•	•
Forest insurance			•	

Source: Slovak Insurance Association

Explanation:

- Insurance offered on the market
- Managed by insurance company, not provide on the market

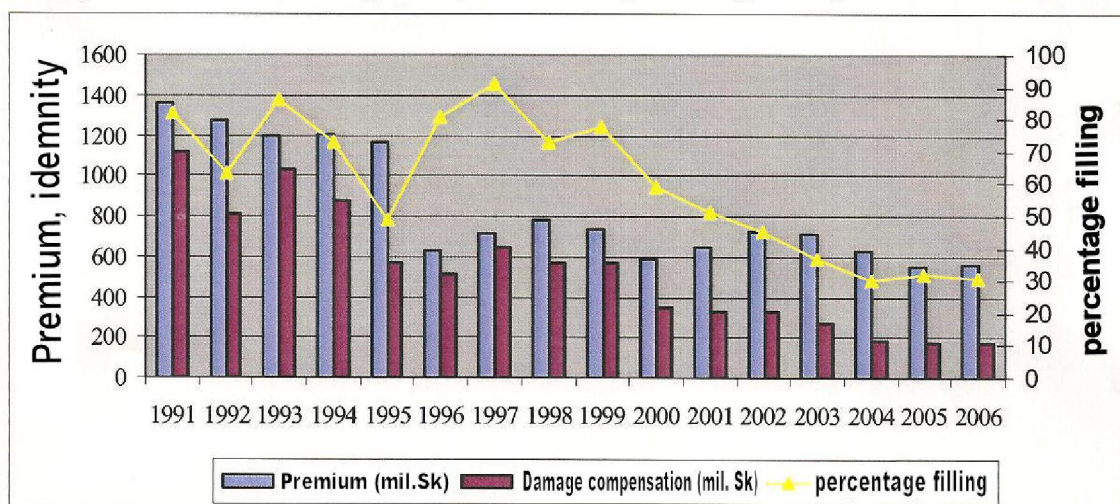
The table below shows all the products offered by insurance companies in our market. Agricultural insurance is very risky but as the table shows, product of insurance companies devoted to agriculture and insurance to the extent possible, a wide range of insurance products.

The figure number one shows the progress insurance, damage compensations and percentage filling from the year 1991 to 2006. As we can see the percentage of premium performance and insurance is falling down. The highest percentage of performance was

in the year 1997, and indemnity and premium had reached the highest level in the year 1991.

Progress insurance, damage compensation and percentage filling

chart 1



Source: Research Institute of Agricultural and Food (Ing. Chrastinová)

In the table number one is recorded development of agricultural insurance by individual brand in the year 1996 till 2006. From the listed in chart that interest of insurance in area of agriculture is falling down. Small exception is insurance of property which slightly increases.

Development of agricultural insurance by type

chart 1

(mil. Sk)

period	property			crops			animals			overall		
	I	C	C/I	I	C	C/I	I	C	C/I	I	C	C/I
1996	180	109	61	255	268	105	194	134	69	629	511	81
1997	229	143	62	285	303	106	200	201	101	714	647	91
1998	234	107	46	336	308	92	212	156	74	782	571	73
1999	242	139	57	306	325	106	182	109	60	730	573	78
2000	232	102	44	196	165	84	157	79	50	585	346	59
2001	267	95	36	208	161	77	170	75	44	645	331	51
2002	294	124	42	260	140	54	173	60	35	727	324	45
2003	336	93	28	216	109	50	164	65	40	716	267	37
2004	336	82	24	169	59	35	123	45	37	628	186	30
2005	338	97	29	117	54	46	99	25	25	554	176	32
2006	356	120	34	112	46	41	91	10	11	559	176	31
overall	3044	1211	40	2460	1938	79	1765	959	54	7269	4108	57

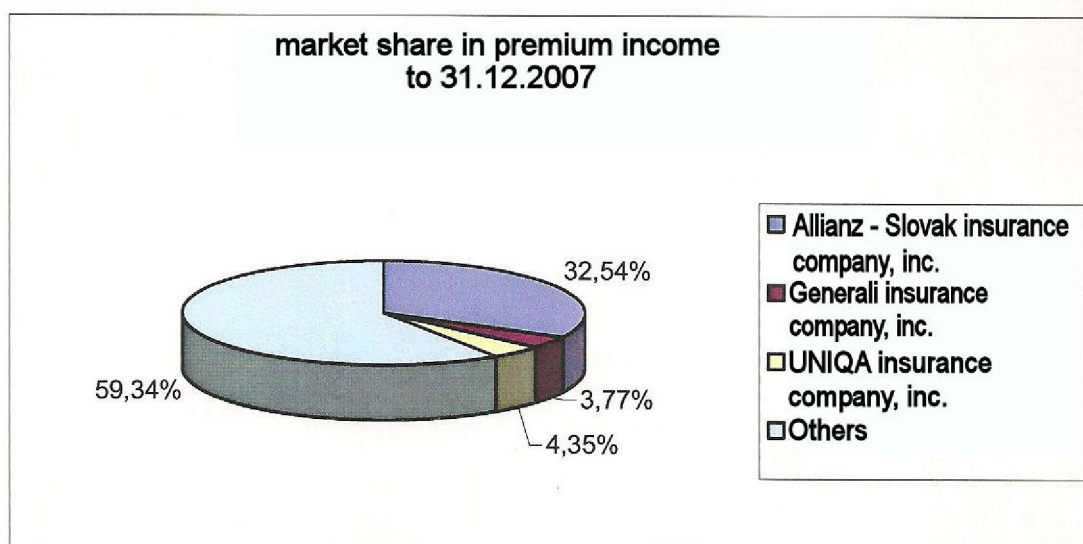
Source: Research Institute of Agricultural and Food (Ing. Chrastinová)

Explanatory: I – insurance, C - compensation, C/I – amount in %

The share of the market in prescribed insurance in area of life and non-life insurance on the date 31.12.2007 is displayed in chart number 2. In this chart are displayed only three insurance companies, because insurance company Agra begins their activities in the year 2008.

Market share in premium income to 31.12.2007

chart 2



Source: *www.slaspo.sk, autor*

6 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION FOR USE OF KNOWLEDGE

This chapter will analyze the situation and expected developments in the insurance market in the Slovak Republic.

Implementation of agricultural activity is very risky way of business. The farmers against knock with a wide range of different specific risks that is difficult to resist. The most serious risk is the risk associated with climate change, affecting the farmer's production.

A suitable form of protection not only for agricultural crops and animals as well as the use of property insurance services through insurance, the insurance contract when the insurance company assumes the obligation to pay the insured in case of insufficient risk compensation. This commitment is made for consideration, which is insurance. Apply it to all insurance claims received but only one for whom an accident occurs.

Insurance in Slovakia has been influenced historical development. Major changes occurred after 1990, when it cancelled comprehensive crop insurance. Subsequent demonopolization Slovak nationality status began his insurance business commercial insurance. Created both the commercial environment. However, as mentioned above, agriculture is the sector risk, and so many insurance companies disappear or reduce its offer insurance to farmers.

In Slovakia, working in the field of insurance, focusing on agricultural products, only four commercial insurance companies, and they are: Allianz - Slovak Insurance Company, a. s., Generali insurance company, a. p., UNIQA a. p. Agra and insurance. With their bid, whether the focus of insurance is very similar. As for Slovakia, the other insurance companies to focus more on insurance of persons or property or other areas, competition is very weak. We saw that interest of insurance in area of agriculture is falling down. In the charts is not mention the insurance company Agra, because this company strat its activity in the year 2008. And I couldn't find newest datas, only till 2006.

Insurance companies, however, unable to react flexibly to the requirements of farmers, since they provide a complete system of insurance, since losses as under rinsing, drought, pests and some diseases are not our typical geological area, and

therefore insurance companies in Slovakia consider this insurance for non insurable risk.

Insurance companies try to attract clients and gain a variety of ways, the most common method of withdrawing the offer of insurance, access to clients, but also promoting its insurance company in the media.

For farmers, insurance is a serious problem. There are only a small group of farmers has insured crops or livestock. Farmers justify that the price of insurance products offered to them is too high. Forecasts expect no change in the price of these products, because climate is not improved, but rather worse.

Insured in the commercial insurance company also has its positive side. This is support for agricultural insurance by the state. If the risk materializes, the farm operator is entitled to a higher subsidy from the state. Farmer, who has concluded an insurance policy to insure risks from natural disasters, whether crop or livestock production and receives from the state 100% subsidy and if the contract does not include natural disasters, the grant shall be at the rate of 50%. But even these facts, it is insufficient for agriculture.

The European Union also provides non-repayable funds in their structural and cohesion policy application, as well as in the case of the Rural Development Programme 2007 -2013. The provision of such non-recurring funds must be satisfied that the assets acquired from these sources, the least insured against theft and damage and for fifth years.

A positive change could be greater support from the state for its farmers, since agriculture is one of the main and most important sources of nutrition, the Slovak Republic. Another possible solution would be to extend the insurance market to other insurance companies involved in agricultural insurance.

RESUMÉ

Moja téma bakalárskej práce je "Analýza poistenia plodín v Slovenskej Republike" a v tejto téme porovnávame poistné produkty, ktoré ponúkajú poisťovne na slovenskom trhu. Poľnohospodársky sektor je jedným z najstarších odvetví a je veľmi dôležitý v každej krajine na celom svete. Toto odvetvie zabezpečuje výživu obyvateľstva. Je to dôležitá úloha existencie samostatnej spoločnosti. Poľnohospodárstvo poskytuje produkty v rastlinnej a živočíšnej oblasti, vďaka ktorej zabezpečuje ľudskú výživu a poskytuje suroviny pre priemysel. Je to rozhodujúci segment národného hospodárstva.

Táto bakalárska práca je rozdelená na dve hlavné časti a to prvá časť sa zaoberá názormi slovenských ale i zahraničných autorov, ktorí sa zaujímajú o riešenie problematiky poistenia a rizika a to najmä v oblasti poľnohospodárstva. V druhej časti našej bakalárskej práce sa zaoberáme vývojom poistenia na Slovensku, ktoré prešlo mnohými zmenami. Na Slovensku do obdobia druhej svetovej vojny existoval tzv. Zaisťovací zväz, ktorý poisťoval hospodárske zvieratá. Po skončení tejto vojny sa znárodnili všetky poisťovne a vznikli poisťovne Slávia, Slovan, Prvá Československá poisťovňa, Pražská poisťovňa a Nemocenská poisťovňa. No existovali len krátko, pretože začalo platiť nové organizačné usporiadanie znárodneného poisťovníctva. Československá poisťovňa, národný podnik sa stala monopolná poisťovňa v Československu, vďaka čomu zaniklo konkurenčné prostredie na veľmi dlhú dobu. V roku 1969 sa Štátna poisťovňa sa rozdelila na dve časti čiže dve samostatné štátne poisťovacie podniky a to na Českú štátnu poisťovňu a Slovenskú štátnu poisťovňu. Vďaka tomuto na Slovensku vznikol samostatný poisťovací trh. Od roku 1981 až po rok 1990 bolo aplikované v poľnohospodárstve tzv. komplexné poistenie úrody. Vypočítalo sa tak že sa vzali tri najlepšie ukazovatele dosiahnutých priemerných výnosov z posledných piatich rokov. Farmári ho vnímali pozitívne pretože napomáhalo k ich dôchodkovej stabilite. Autor tohto komplexného poistenia bol Ing. Tibor Koščo, CSc.. Zákon o poisťovníctve (č. 24/1991 Zb.) vymedzil základné pravidlá pre podnikanie, vďaka čomu sa Slovenská poisťovňa musela vzdať monopolného postavenia na trhu a na Slovenský trh prišli aj zahraničné poisťovne a vďaka tomu sa zväčšil objem ponúkaných poistných produktov. Komplexné poistenie úrody postupne zaniklo. Poistenie sa začalo realizovať na zmluvnej báze s komerčným prístupom. 1.1.1994

vznikla Slovenská asociácia poisťovní, ktorú založilo deväť poisťovacích spoločností. V roku 1996 vypracovala Kódex etiky o poisťovníctve, ktorý usporiadal vzťahy medzi poisťovňami a klientmi týchto poisťovní. V súčasnosti poisťovne rozdeľujú poistenie na tri základné časti a to poistenie majetku, poistenie plodín a poistenie zvierat. Poistenie sa delí na dva druhy a to: zákonné a zmluvné. Na Slovensku sa poľnohospodárskemu poisteniu venujú len štyri komerčné poisťovne. Sú to tieto poisťovne: Allianz – Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s., Generali poisťovňa, a.s., UNIQA poisťovňa, a.s. a poisťovňa Agra. Prvou poisťovňou je Allianz – Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s. ktorá nadväzuje na tradície poisťovníctva v Slovenskej Republike. Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s. bola založená v roku 1991 a na slovenskom trhu začala svoje pôsobenie formou obchodného zastupiteľstva až v roku 1993. Od začiatku roku 1997 pôsobila na slovenskom poistnom trhu ako samostatná Allianz poisťovňa, a.s., stopercentná dcéra mníchovskej materskej spoločnosti Allianz AG. Slovenská poisťovňa a Allianz poisťovňa sa v roku 2002 zlúčili a vytvorili spoločnosť ponúkajúcu svoje služby pod názvom Allianz – Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s. Allianz – Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s. ponúka poistenie plodín pre prípad poškodenia alebo zničenia plodín spôsobených ľadovcom, víchricou, povodňou, požiarom, záplavou z prietrže mračien a vyzimovaním. Poistenie sa vzťahuje na plodiny ktoré sú pestované na ornej pôde, ako obilniny, olejniny, okopaniny, strukoviny, aromatické a koreninové rastliny, zelenina. Taktiež špeciálne plodiny, kde patria priadne rastliny, jednoročné liečivé rastliny, chmeľ, tabak, vinič a ovocie. Allianz – Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s. ponúka aj špeciálny produkt poistenia cukrovej repy, ktorou kryje cukrovú repu proti ľadovcu, víchrici, záplave z prietrže mračien, povodní a jarnému mrazu. V rámci poisťovacieho programu Allianz – Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s. nepoisťuje len poľnohospodárske plodiny, ale aj hospodárske zvieratá. Druhou poisťovňou je Generali poisťovňa, a.s., ktorej história siaha až do roku 1831 keď bola založená spoločnosť Assicurazioni Generali v Terse. O dva roky nato na Slovensku vzniklo šesť zastupiteľstiev a o pár rokov sa toto množstvo rozšírilo. Generali je dcérska spoločnosť koncernu Generali Holding Vienna AG, ktorý je jej 100 % vlastníkom. V roku 2008 vzniklo Generali Slovensko a to zlúčením Českej poisťovne, a.s. a Generali poisťovňa, a.s. Poisťovňa Generali Slovensko je súčasťou jednej z najväčších poisťovacích skupín v strednej a východnej Európe – Generali PPF Holding. Generali Slovensko sa orientuje na predaj komplexného, životného a neživotného poistenia. Predmetom poistenia plodín sú rozdelené podľa druhov do skupín ktoré sú uvedené v poistnej zmluve ako sú krmoviny, obilniny, okopaniny, ovocie, strukoviny, špeciálne

ovocie a zelenina. V Generali poisťovňa a. s. sa poľnohospodári môžu poistiť na živelné riziká, následkom ktorých došlo u nich ku kvantitatívnemu úbytku poistnej úrody. Poistený je povinný poistiť celú výmeru daného druhu plodiny. Ďalšou poisťovňou, ktorá sa zaoberá aj poistením pre poľnohospodárov je poisťovňa UNIQA, a.s., ktorá je súčasťou najväčšieho rakúskeho poisťovacieho koncernu UNIQA Group Austria. V roku 1990 začala svoju činnosť pod názvom Poisťovňa Otčina, a.s. Založilo ju Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva SR, Agrobanka Praha, a.s. a menší akcionári z radu poľnohospodárskych družstiev. V roku 1994 poisťovňa Bundesländer Versicherung AG odkúpila majetkový podiel Agrobanky Praha a. s. Poisťovňa Bundesländer Versicherung sa zlúčila s Austria Collegialität a Raiffeisen Versicherung. V roku 2001 mení Poisťovňa Otčina, a. s. svoje obchodné meno na UNIQA poisťovňa, a. s. , ktorá ponúka poistenie plodín proti poškodeniu alebo zničeniu ľadovcu, poistenie plodín proti požiaru a poistenie plodín proti poškodeniu alebo zničeniu. Poslednou poisťovňou je poisťovňa Agra, ktorá je organizačnou zložkou rakúskej poisťovne Die Österreichische Hagelversicherung VVaG, ktorá bola v Rakúsku založená pred viac ako 60 rokmi. Jej právnou formou je vzájomný poisťovací spolok, to znamená, že nie je zameraná na maximalizáciu zisku, ale na potreby svojich členov – poľnohospodárov. Poisťovňa Agra je zameraná len na poisťovanie plodín. Ponúka svojim klientom širokú paletu poistných produktov ako: Agrar basis, Agrar Paušál, Agrar Univerzál, Cukrová repa Univerzál, Mak Univerzál, Ovocie, Vinič a Chmeľ. Poslednou a najdôležitejšou časťou bakalárskej práce je porovnanie produktov v Slovenskej republike. V grafe sa ukazuje vývoj poistenia, náhrady škôd a percentuálne plnenie od roku 1991 až do roku 2006. V ňom je vidieť, že najvyššie percento plnenia bolo v roku 1997 a odškodnenie poistného dosiahlo najvyššiu úroveň v roku 1991. V tabuľke je zase vidieť, že záujem o poistenie v poľnohospodárskej oblasti klesá smerom na dol. Výnimkou je len poistenie majetku, ktoré sa mierne zvyšuje. V inom grafe zase pozorujeme percentuálny podiel komerčných poisťovní na trhu k 31.12.2007. Vo všetkých grafoch a tabuľkách nám chýba poisťovňa Agra. Je to preto, lebo poisťovňa Agra začala svoju činnosť až v roku 2008. Nepodarilo sa nám nájsť novšie údaje a preto sú údaje od roku 1991 až po rok 2006. Jednou z možností ako podporiť poľnohospodárov je podpora štátu formou štátnej dotácie. Táto dotácia má pozitívny vplyv na produkciu farmárov. Poľnohospodárske subjekty však tvrdia, že táto štátna podpora je nedostatočná. Európska únia taktiež poskytuje nenávratné finančné prostriedky. Podmienkou na získanie týchto prostriedkov je preukázanie majetku, ktorý je poistený na päť rokov

proti odcudzeniu a poškodeniu v komerčnej poisťovni. Medzi pozitívnu zmenu by sa považovala väčšia dotácia od štátu pre poľnohospodárov v Slovenskej Republike. Ďalším možným riešením by bolo rozšírenie poisťného trhu o ďalšie komerčné poisťovacie spoločnosti, ktoré podnikajú v oblasti poľnohospodárskeho poistenia.

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