

Essence and the need for insurance of tobacco for the certain risks in the Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract—Tobacco is an industrial strategic culture whose production is exposed to a number of risks and its production and purchase in the Republic of Macedonia is regulated by the Law on Tobacco. Subject of Insurance of tobacco is tobacco leaf from the risk of hail, fire and lightning. Due to the high risks which arise in tobacco production, there is a need of its insurance.

Keywords: Risks in tobacco production, need and way of insurance.

I. INSURANCE OF TOBACCO IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Tobacco is the only strategic crops, which production and purchase is regulated by the Law on Tobacco. Tobacco production is intended for the tobacco industry. It is labor culture, whose production uses large workforce. About 97% of the total production of tobacco is produced in the individual sector, and only 3% is produced in factories and agricultural enterprises. Tobacco in the country is represented by 25,000 hectares, occupying 40-60% of the area under industrial crops.

In Macedonia are produced more tobacco types, including major and are small-leaf and big-leaf with more types and varieties. Average yields of small-leaf dry tobacco are about 1,000 to 1,200 kg / ha, while in big-leaf about 2,000 to 2,500 kg / ha. The time of transplanting tobacco is in spring, while the harvest begins in the summer and fall depending on the type of tobacco.

The production of tobacco, as well as any other crop is exposed to risks of natural disasters. In order to reduce or avoid risks in its production, it is the subject of insurance.

development are given by statistical data in different units (MKD, tons, etc.), the problem of duplication of information, the problem of different significance of selected statistical indicators etc. If we take two statistical structures (S_r) and (S_m) of which indicator (X_1) has a value (X_{ri}) and (X_{mi}). If you compare these values will be found that there is a difference between them. The sum of these differences defines total discriminatory effect which will separate the two statistical structures, based on the observed statistical mark (X_1). By changing the statistical marks comes to a change in the discrimination effect, so that their choosing and increase

of the number of marks increases discrimination effect as well which is approaching to its limit known as a total discriminatory effect.

II. SCOPE OF INSURANCE AND INSURANCE POLICY FOR TOBACCO

Subject of Insurance tobacco is tobacco leaf from following major hazards or risks: hail, fire and lightning. By a separate agreement, tobacco leaf is ensured from flood risks, followed by hail, risk of storm and flood and fire risk of dry tobacco until the delivery of tobacco in ransom. The start of the liability of the insurer in damage is different for different types of damage. So for the damage from hail, the start for obligation for compensation starts from the date of transplantation the tobacco, until the completion of the harvest, with assessment the damage in the green condition and compensation for the loss in quantity and quality, latest by 30 September. For damages arising from the risk of fire, the obligation of the insurer starts from the date of transplanting until the delivery of raw tobacco. The risk in dryer facility is not subject to this type of insurance.

Insurance of tobacco among individual farmers is done by concluding Multi mass production and insurance of 5 years, and, as signatories of the insurance contract arise insurer and associations of tobacco producers. Associations of tobacco producers are established and registered with the Law on Tobacco and the beginning of the obligation of the insurer to compensate the damage starts from the time of planting tobacco.

Collective insurance of household members. – With insurance of tobacco simultaneously is performed and collective insurance of the members of the household for the consequences of an accident and accidents. This insurance of household members, manufacturers of tobacco, is performed under General conditions of insurance of persons and Additional requirements for collective insurance of members of households of farmers.

III. TYPES OF DAMAGES IN TOBACCO

The damage, which can occur in tobacco depend above all on the type of risk, which causes damage. Usually occur as a result of the occurrence of risk hail and fire. In the event of risk hail, the damages that occur in

tobacco can be total and partial damage. Total damage at tobacco of risk hail is characterized by impaired tobacco stalk of inoperative harvest of tobacco, loss of leafy area, broken nerves of tobacco leaf and damaging over 65% of the plate surface and the nerve. Damaged tobacco can be recognized with the existence of scar on sheets and ripped sheets. Unlike the total damage, partial damage of tobacco leaf is expressed in five degrees of damage, namely: the first degree of damage includes minor damage to the leaf tobacco that are overlooked, the second degree of damage includes medium damage to the 1/3 of leafy area, the third degree of damage includes strong damage from 1/3 to 2/3 of a leafy area, the fourth degree of damage includes strong damage to foliage, where leaves have no use value, while the fifth degree of damage, a strong damage of leafy surface, caused by hail storm, with damage in the leafy area of 35 to 65%.

The damage that can occur in tobacco risk of fire, mainly are relating to damages incurred while tobacco is in a dry condition and has not yet been redeemed. In such cases, in case of damage by fire in tobacco after the reporting of the damage, the record of the damage has to be done. In the record for the harm done to tobacco from fire, should be entered the following elements: name and surname of the tobacco producers and contract for planting, date and cause of fire occurrence at tobacco, type and variety of tobacco, description of the tobacco before the fire, where tobacco was placed during the fire, the amount of tobacco in charge of purchase, the amount saved and amount of burned tobacco.

Calculation of partial damage occurring in tobacco risk of hail, where damage to the leaf surface ranging from 5 to 65%, is made by appropriate coefficients made by tables based on: number of mechanically damaged stems of tobacco, the average percentage of mechanical damaged leaves, the average yield on a stem for the last three years, the average number of leaves picked before the occurrence of the insured event, the average price of one kilogram of tobacco and the average number of damaged leaves. For damages arising at tobacco, after a certain number of harvests, the amount of damage is obtained by deducting the value of the harvested leaves of the group, which takes the value coefficient, and the difference is paid on behalf of damages.

Calculation of damages in tobacco caused by fire risk, depends on whether it is a calculation of the total or partial damage. When calculating the total damage from the fire risk, the calculation is done in a way that burn tobacco quantity is multiplied by the average price of

tobacco (if in the contract is not otherwise regulated), thus refuse the costs for work which is not done on tobacco and: tobacco burned on the field averaging about 50%, of tobacco burned in arrays of about 20% and tobacco burned in bales and baskets for about 5%. When calculating the partial damages in tobacco caused by fire, partially damaged tobacco amount is multiplied by the percentage of the damage and the average price for the respective year.

IV. CONCLUSION

Damages that may arise in the production of tobacco are result of certain risks, which affect the production itself as a hail, fire and lightning. Due to the high risks which arise in tobacco production, there is a need of its insurance.

Insurance of tobacco, as a measure of protection against damage an economic protection from the consequences of the damage by collecting certain earmarked funds in insurance institutions, through which occurred damage is compensated.

The production of tobacco, as well as any other crop is exposed to risks of natural disasters. In order to reduce or avoid risks in its production, tobacco leaf is subject of insurance of risks: hail, fire and lightning.

With the insurance policy of tobacco, in the same time is provided collective insurance of the members of the household of the consequences of an accident and accidents.

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