

**THE RATIONALE OF PROTECTION OF RISK IN MODERN CONDITIONS****Gadd Filipp**

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**Abstract:** In modern conditions enterprises need to develop relevant means of protection against risks.

**Key words.** Risk, efficiency, design, innovation, profit.

The strategy to achieve food security through intensification of production and the transition to preferable economic methods of management among the most important tasks puts forward a balanced economy. In accordance with the Food Security Doctrine (hereinafter referred to as the Doctrine) approved by the Decree of the President of Russia, the key to its decision is to establish a balance of availability and demand for food resources.

By food resources we mean primary agricultural goods intended both for processing and for sale to the population as part of a rational set of food products.

The lack of balance reduces the efficiency of production, leads to a decrease in the degree of accessibility of food for citizens and creates a barrier to improving the system of their organized distribution. According to the provisions of the Doctrine, the establishment of food safety is carried out on the basis of its provision at the regional level by the federal in cooperation with local government bodies of the country. This is due to the fact that each region has specific conditions for the reproduction of food, especially the formation, use and movement of products, it is distinguished by its natural originality, state of production forces and specialization.

The problem of food security in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, due to the specifics of natural conditions and the historically established system of population distribution, has always required special attention from the authorities. In the 1990s, the situation with the provision of the needs of the region with local food resources sharply worsened. Main reasons:

- 1) reduction of agricultural production;
- 2) the breakdown of cooperative ties between territories;
- 3) the growing dependence of the region on the import (including import) of almost all types of food.

Since the 2000s, the implementation of state development programs has allowed to increase agricultural production and to ensure domestic demand for grain, potatoes and eggs. Despite this, the dependence on the import (including import) of vegetables, meat and milk remains at an unacceptably high level. The situation is compounded by the fact that the lack of market regulation leads to an even greater imbalance in the balance of food resources. For example, according to the results of 2015, in conditions of low self-sufficiency of the territory with meat and meat products (66%), their export was recorded in the amount of 15% of the production volume.

At the same time, the growth of the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory by 18 thousand people, projected by statistical agencies, by 2030 poses additional challenges for the economy to meet the growing demand for food in the region.

Thus, our appeal to this problem is dictated by the need to achieve food security by establishing a balance between availability and demand for food, taking into account the nature of its reproduction, the prospects for territorial growth and the location of productive forces and the settlement system.

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