

was a tacit confirmation of their stability, reliability and financial viability as carriers.

The customs carrier thus provides a safe and efficient transport of goods across customs borders, facilitating to the reduction of administrative barriers in international trade and ensuring transparency and efficiency of customs procedures.

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ECONOMIC SECURITY OF AN ENTERPRISE

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Economic security of an enterprise is a comprehensive concept that includes a set of factors related to the internal state of the enterprise itself and the impact of the external environment. Economic security can also have been viewed as the state of maximally effective use of resources owned by the enterprise, as well as the potential of workers directly involved in the activities of the enterprise aimed at creating and delivering its products or services for the purposes of long-term survival in a market economy.

Economic security is one of the most crucial aspects of sustainable and successful development of an enterprise in any field, allowing for the realization of the economic interests of the enterprise. To achieve this, specialists in economic security must not only solve the problems of the enterprise but also do everything possible to prevent these problems from arising, thereby avoiding their occurrence in both the short and long term. In cases where threats are cannot be avoided, it is necessary to minimize their negative impact as much as possible.

As society and technology constantly evolving, which entails new threats, it is necessary to maintain a high level of economic security for enterprise. In our

opinion, the foundation of economic security is the personnel, as their interest, competence, and productive activity directly influence the economic security of the enterprise. This means that the qualification of not only specialists in economic security, but also of all employees in general, must be enhanced. Additionally, the controlling function of managers plays a significant role, as the activities of employees must be aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the enterprise. Otherwise, it will be impossible to avoid risks and threats caused by negative interference in technological and managerial processes, both within the enterprise itself and from external sources. In our opinion, it is necessary to consider the concept of «threat to the economic security of the enterprise». For example, U. A. Loktionova views the threat to the economic security of an enterprise as «a set of factors and conditions that create danger for the normal functioning of economic entities in accordance with their goals and objectives» [1].

– Let`s name some of the external and internal threats. External threats include:

- environmental factors
- global economic trends
- unfair competition
- market conditions.

Internal threats include:

- comprise staff incompetence
- imperfections in the control of enterprise activities
- disclosure of confidential information
- non-compliance with the enterprise's charter
- ineffective use of the enterprise's resources.

The listed threats require immediate solutions to avoid their negative impact. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to develop comprehensive approaches to addressing these issues, which should be based on the very concept of economic security of the enterprise. Ensuring the economic security of an enterprise involves identifying, analyzing, and assessing existing threats in each of the functional components, as well as developing a system of counteracting and preemptive measures based on them [2].

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LE CHÔMAGE EN RÉPUBLIQUE DU BÉLARUS

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Le chômage est le problème macroéconomique le plus important qui a les effets les plus directs et les plus importants sur chaque individu.

Les économistes étudient le chômage pour en déterminer les causes et améliorer la politique de l'emploi de l'état. En identifiant les conséquences indésirables d'une politique publique, il est possible de trouver des solutions alternatives au problème [1, с. 199].

Le chômage est un phénomène socioéconomique dans lequel une partie de la main-d'œuvre qui souhaite travailler n'est pas employée dans la production de biens et de services.

L'organisation internationale du travail (ci — après dénommée OIT) définit le chômage comme la présence d'un contingent de personnes de plus d'un certain âge sans emploi, actuellement aptes au travail et à la recherche d'un emploi pendant la période considérée.

Conformément à l'article premier de la Loi No 125-3 du 15 juin 2006 “Sur l'emploi de la population de la République du Bélarus”, un chômeur est un citoyen apte au travail qui n'a pas de travail ni de revenu et qui est enregistré auprès du Comité du travail, de l'emploi et de la protection sociale du Comité exécutif de la ville et du District afin de trouver un emploi convenable, cherche un emploi et est prêt à commencer [2].

La surveillance du chômage est un outil essentiel pour lutter contre cette instabilité macroéconomique. L'analyse de la dynamique du chômage permet d'évaluer l'efficacité des mesures prises par le gouvernement pour la combattre, d'identifier les facteurs politiques et économiques qui influent sur la croissance ou la diminution du nombre de chômeurs.

Pour mener l'étude on a pris la période de 1991 à 2023. Pour une image plus complète, le nombre de chômeurs en République du Bélarus est analysé selon deux méthodes: sur la base du taux de chômage enregistré et selon la méthode de l'OIT.