

joint construction of the "the Belt and Road" model will inject new vitality into global economic cooperation and promote the realization of the beautiful vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

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TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND UKRAINE

The trade relationship between China and Ukraine has made remarkable progress since the collapse of the Soviet Union, becoming a high-profile cooperation partner of the two countries in the international trade arena. This relationship is of great significance to the evolution of the global economic pattern and the change of the international trade pattern. Despite the obvious differences between the two countries in terms of geographical location, cultural traditions and political systems, trade cooperation between them has achieved remarkable success, covering a wide range of fields.

This article will provide an in-depth study of the trade relationship between the two countries, exploring their trade history, major areas of trade cooperation, opportunities for cooperation and challenges to gain a comprehensive understanding of the trade relationship between China and Ukraine and provide policy-makers, scholars and businesses with insights on how to further promote economic cooperation between the two sides.

This part introduces the background and purpose of trade relations between China and Ukraine. In the background part, the paper points out that the trade relationship between China and Ukraine originated in the Soviet era, and with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the rise of China's economy, the trade cooperation between the two countries has been significantly developed. With the transformation of Ukraine's economy and the rise of China's economy, the cooperation potential between the two sides in the field of trade is increasingly huge. The paper emphasizes the importance of the trade relationship between China and Ukraine to the economies

of the two sides as well as the pattern of international trade, and proposes the necessity of in-depth study of this relationship.

In the purpose part, the main objectives of this paper are described, including tracing the history of trade between the two countries, analyzing the areas of trade cooperation, exploring the challenges faced and seeking cooperation opportunities. Through these objectives, the paper aims to provide policy-makers, scholars and businesses with insights on promoting economic cooperation between the two sides, thereby promoting trade cooperation between China and Ukraine, promoting economic growth, increasing the international competitiveness of both sides, and contributing to the stability and prosperity of the global economy.

1. The history of trade between China and Ukraine

This section details the history of trade between China and Ukraine, including trade during the Soviet era, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, in the early 2000s, and in recent years. The paper points out that in the Soviet era, the scale of trade was relatively limited, mainly inter-governmental trade; With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the independence of Ukraine, Ukraine underwent political and economic transformation, and trade relations gradually developed. In recent years, with the rise of China's economy, Sino-Ukrainian trade cooperation has grown significantly, covering a wide range of fields, reflecting the economic interdependence between the two sides. The paper also detailed the main goods exported by China to Ukraine and Ukraine to China, emphasizing the diversity and complementarity of trade relations between the two sides and the importance of such trade cooperation for the economic development of the two countries.

2. The field of trade cooperation

The importance of trade cooperation between China and Ukraine was summarized, focusing on agriculture and food industry and energy cooperation. Ukraine is rich in agricultural resources, especially in wheat, corn, soybeans and other competitive advantages, while the Chinese market continues to grow the demand for grain and food. In terms of energy cooperation, Ukraine has rich natural gas and coal resources, which can meet China's growing energy demand. Cooperation between the two countries in these areas can not only boost economic growth, but also help ensure the stability of food and energy supplies, improve product quality, and strengthen economic ties between the two countries.

3. Challenges and opportunities

Challenge:

Trade barriers: Despite the rapid development of trade relations between China and Ukraine, there are still some trade barriers, such as tariffs, quota restrictions, and trade policy uncertainty. These barriers may affect the flow and cost-effectiveness of trade between the two sides and restrict the further expansion of trade scale.

Geopolitical factors: Ukraine is located in a region of geopolitical tension and has complex geopolitical relations with countries such as Russia. This unstable geopolitical environment may have a negative impact on China-Ukraine trade relations, increasing trade uncertainties and risks.

Market access difficulty: Due to the differences in culture, law and market environment between the two countries, enterprises may face certain difficulties in

accessing and operating in the other's market. Factors such as language barriers and opaque laws and regulations can increase the costs and risks of operating in the other market.

Differences in economic structure: There are big differences in the economic structure of China and Ukraine, resulting in limited complementarity of trade cooperation. Ukraine takes agricultural products and mineral resources as its main export commodities, while China takes machinery, equipment, electronic products and other manufacturing products as its main export commodities. The product structure of the two sides does not match, which restricts the depth and breadth of trade.

Market information asymmetry: Due to information asymmetry, enterprises may face insufficient or inaccurate information from each other's markets when carrying out trade cooperation, which may lead to decision-making errors and increased investment risks.

Chance:

Trade facilitation: With the active efforts of the Chinese and Ukrainian governments, trade facilitation has achieved certain results. The two sides can continue to strengthen cooperation in trade facilitation, promote the simplification of trade procedures and the reduction of trade barriers, and provide a more convenient and efficient trade environment for enterprises.

Market demand potential: As one of the world's largest consumer markets, China has huge external demand, especially for high-quality agricultural products and high-tech products. As a large agricultural country and a country of scientific and technological innovation, Ukraine has abundant resources of high-quality agricultural products and high-tech products, which is expected to meet the needs of the Chinese market and achieve mutual benefit and win-win results.

The Belt and Road Initiative: Ukraine is located in the strategic area of the Belt and Road Initiative and is one of the important nodes of the Eurasian land bridge. China has strengthened economic and trade cooperation with Ukraine through the Belt and Road Initiative and promoted cooperation in infrastructure construction, trade and investment facilitation, providing important opportunities for the in-depth development of China-Ukraine trade relations.

Technological innovation cooperation: As one of the important promoters of scientific and technological innovation in the world, China and Ukraine have broad prospects for cooperation in the field of science and technology. The two sides can strengthen cooperation in science and technology innovation, jointly carry out research projects and technology transfer, and promote the optimization of trade structure and economic upgrading.

People-to-people and cultural exchanges and personnel training: Strengthening people-to-people and cultural exchanges and personnel training can enhance the understanding and friendship between the two peoples and provide a solid social foundation for the development of China-Uzbekistan trade relations. At the same time, training more bilingual talents and cross-cultural communication talents will also inject new vitality and impetus into China-Uzbekistan trade cooperation.

4. Conclusion

This paper summarizes the development course of trade relations between China and Ukraine, points out the importance of trade relations and the prospect of the future. Despite some challenges, the prospects for cooperation between the two sides remain promising. By actively working together to address challenges and take advantage of opportunities, the two sides can deepen cooperation and make greater contributions to the stability and prosperity of bilateral trade and the global economy. The sustained development of such cooperative relations will have a positive impact on international trade and regional cooperation, and at the same time make important contributions to maintaining the stability of the global economic pattern. Therefore, trade relations between China and Ukraine will continue to be the focus of attention and research to achieve greater common interests.

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STUDY ON FISCAL POLICIES FOR SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES UNDER THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Small and micro enterprises are a category of enterprises consisting of small and micro enterprises, small businesses, family workshops and individual households. Micro and small enterprises can effectively provide employment opportunities and promote income growth, and are considered to be a "stabilizer" for building a harmonious society, which is of great significance to economic and social development, especially for our developing country in transition. However, because