

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

of the inherent defects such as less fixed assets, lower technology level, higher production cost and weaker pricing negotiation ability, the anti-risk ability and survival and development ability of MSMEs are significantly different from those of large and medium-sized enterprises. Therefore, how to construct and improve the support policies suitable for the development of MSMEs has been put on the government's agenda. This study attempts to study the government support policies for MSMEs in China against the background of financial crisis, using finance as the entry point.

1. Introduction

Small and medium-sized enterprises play an irreplaceable role in solving surplus rural labor, achieving technological innovation, promoting local economic development and maintaining the harmony and stability of ethnic areas. However, due to their congenital malnutrition, lack of capital and technological support, SMEs often face the risk of "premature death". In the current financial crisis, the state has the responsibility and obligation to use public financial instruments to provide financial support for SMEs to help them overcome the crisis and promote their overall development.

2. Concept of fiscal policy for micro and small enterprises

Fiscal policy is a set of financial instruments used by the state to achieve a specific social and economic development purpose. According to its adjustment objectives, fiscal policy can be divided into two main categories: macro and micro. Macro-financial policies take economic aggregates as the object of their regulation and aim to achieve overall balance, especially the balance of aggregate social demand, so as to iron out macroeconomic fluctuations. Macro financial policy takes a sector, an industry or an enterprise as the object of its regulation, with the aim of achieving balance or improving the advanced structure of the economy. In order to achieve this goal, macro-fiscal policy generally follows the principle of differentiated treatment by giving supportive policies such as financial subsidies and tax incentives to industrial sectors or enterprises that need to be encouraged to develop, while adopting suppressive policies such as heavy taxes on industrial sectors or enterprises that need to be restricted to develop. Compared with macro fiscal policies that emphasize short-term regulation and demand management, fiscal policy for MSMEs is basically a long-term supply-side management policy [1].

3. Policy Recommendations

3.1 Increase the financial and tax incentives, subsidies

On the premise of ensuring that the existing generally applicable tax incentives are effectively implemented, expand the types of preferential tax items, extend the tax exemption period, and streamline and cleanup some local taxes and administrative-type fee items according to the specific local conditions, so as to effectively reduce the burden for small and micro enterprises. In addition, continue to increase financial support for small and micro enterprises in poor and remote areas to make up for the subsidy gap between them and advanced areas due to local taxes, so as to achieve balanced development.

3.2 Establish an information sharing platform

The government finances and builds a financing information exchange platform where banking institutions can announce to the public their relevant regulations for MSMEs and the financial products they can offer, so that MSMEs can be notified of credit policies in a timely manner, and MSMEs with financing needs can post financing information, including their creditworthiness, production and operation, and financial information, thus making them more financially transparent and facilitating banks to save capital and manpower, improve the loan approval process and enhance the efficiency of loan review. Through the platform of information sharing, the trouble caused by information asymmetry can be minimized and funds can be saved to enhance the efficiency of capital use.

3.3 Establish social security incentives and hardship subsidies to improve the coverage of their social security systems

One of the main reasons why micro and small enterprises have difficulties in recruiting good talents is that they do not have a stable job to meet the needs of job seekers, which is why micro and small enterprises cannot afford social security for all their employees. To address the problem of low social security coverage of MSMEs in China, the state should, on the one hand, provide "social security incentive subsidies" to MSMEs that provide social security to their employees and motivate them to participate in social security with policy incentives. At the same time, it is also necessary to promote MSMEs to pay social insurance premiums for their employees, and for those MSMEs that cannot afford to pay, they can be provided with corresponding "social insurance premium subsidies" to increase their ability to pay contributions.

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