

The Spanish government needs to pursue a targeted state policy in the field of supporting small and medium-size businesses, which will take into account the sectoral and regional features of its development and play an integrating role in the form of increasing public spending and reducing taxes in order to recapitalize this sector. However, currently in Spain spending on direct assistance to SMEs is significantly lower than those undertaken by countries where the economic impact was similar. Assistance from the International Monetary Fund can enable the state to implement a more ambitious program without being an obstacle to reducing the public deficit in the medium and long term.

In conclusion, it seems logical to point out that the main measures to minimize the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic to support small and medium-size businesses that I can offer are as follows: restructuring bank loans; implementation of state lending programs and increase in the amount of guaranteed loans; deferment of tax payments; simplification of customs formalities; reimbursement of expenses and provision of assistance in connection with the cancellation of international events; softening contracts for the supply of electricity and natural gas.

The above mentioned can soften the devastating impact of the pandemic and revive the Spanish Economy.

K. Kolosovskaya

К.Ю. Колосовская

БНТУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель Н.П. Буланова

FEATURES OF DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Особенности ведения бизнеса в ЮАР

South Africa is in some respects one of the most favorable countries for doing business, as it has good conditions for tourism, the country has a favorable geographical location, access to many trade routes, a well-developed transport network, and the country is rich in natural and labor resources. The purpose of this paper is to study features of doing business in South Africa.

Business in South Africa can be started if you have at least \$ 40000 for the business and at least four citizens of South Africa working places. The future entrepreneur must not have a criminal record. After all the paperwork, the money for the business must be transferred to the account of any bank in South Africa. Then it is necessary to register the company and obtain a residence permit. The main forms of organizing and doing business

in South Africa are the following: Limited Liability Organization, Private Company (with one director), Public Company, State Company, Closed Joint Stock Company.

The South African government in every way supports companies that contribute to the development of the economy and is interested in attracting new investors, for whom there are almost no restrictions on doing business.

The specific feature is that a businessman has to adapt to the local culture, to communicate with different ethnic groups, with their own characteristics. It will be easy, to work with small companies, rather than with large companies, as it will be quite problematic to agree or resolve any issue. Africans may seem lazy, but even so, they are very active physically and always open to new experiences.

It can be concluded that South Africa, if compared with other countries in Africa, is quite promising and attractive to future businessmen with its diversified economic structure, the presence of a large number of resources and good investment opportunities.

A. Kondratovich, V. Sidiuk

А.С. Кондратович, В.А. Сидюк

БНТУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель Н.В. Шевченко

FEATURES OF DOING BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND

Особенности ведения бизнеса в Новой Зеландии

New Zealand is a relatively small island country located in the Pacific Ocean. In terms of economic development, New Zealand is very popular among foreign entrepreneurs due to the prestige of the jurisdiction, as well as favorable tax policy. New Zealand firms are in good cooperation with banks and online banking companies, which creates good conditions for comfortable e-commerce. The aim of this article is to analyze the advantages of opening a business in New Zealand.

New Zealand was an agricultural country dependent on the British market twenty years ago. Today it is a country with a developed industry, free trade and a strong economy. However, key trade sectors are still too dependent on external demand. The immediate plans of the government are to increase production and develop infrastructure at the same time as reducing government spending.

The basis of the economy of New Zealand is a highly developed agriculture. Thus, the efficiency and innovation activity of agricultural producers are stimulated. The second largest sector of the economy is tourism, which is very popular due to the natural beauty of