

## SEZs BETWEEN REGIONALISM AND GLOBALIZATION.

The present work makes reference to the economic-structural transformation of the Chinese economy from the conformation of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) designed to open the coastal borders for the capture of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as part of its policy of regional development. The combination of a country two systems, made possible the gradual combination to be promoting capitalism in the region, the gradual opening and use of new territorial spaces have been geostrategic for its industrialization. The new way in which Chinese capitalism has been promoted at a global level, is the expression of its commercial policy but also of its expansionist policy, thus covering the needs that its model and economic reforms implemented to insert itself into the changing dynamics of the context of globalization.

The objective of this research is to analyze the socio-economic impact of China's EEZs, identifying the transformations that have taken place as a consequence of the change in China's international relations through the design strategy of these coastal areas that from the point of view Theories of development represent essential elements for analysis by the combination of economic and trade policies. They are examined because they are the regions that capture the highest global FDI. On the other hand, the analysis from the point of view of the theories of globalization, China represents an axis of global economic dynamism and development and one of the best examples of capitalist expansion in the global scenario. The research was of documentary type and the inductive method was used for the analysis of the SEZs because they are economic centers of technological commercial development and of international services, also we dimension in the study, the economic policy and the combination of the scientific technological development strategy and financial, positioning the country as one of the most important emerging economies due to its combination of one country and two systems.

The work was divided into two axes, on the one hand, the emergence of SEZs and their relevance is analyzed, in order to overcome the economic lags in the region, on the other hand, the context of the incorporation of the country to the global economy as a pivot and axis of particular dynamics that could bring experience, strategy and dynamism to other countries and in particular to the BRICS. By boosting China's SEZs, it allows us to analyze the strategies of the Chinese

Communist Party (CCP) and the participation of the state, in a country which has gone from communism to capitalism, the coastal regional location wide the course of the country from the decisions of Deng Xiaoping in 1978, where the turn of the reform and opening policies, although they were designed as a great laboratory at the beginning, in practice they were an economic success, placing the Asian country in a regional and global power, which has been reflected in the raising of the standard of living of the population.

China has been experiencing a process of change with great difficulties, because while the world economy has been in an adjustment process, this country from 2011 to 2016, has contributed to the world economic development with a rate of 30 percent, placing itself as the pivot of the global economic development. It is not by chance the elevation of the standard of living of the population in general, nor its change in the landscape, the government in its latest statements indicates that by 2020 it has been planned to eradicate poverty in the territory, that is, to overcome historical backwardness in the population that subsists with less than 2300 yuan per year, standard of poverty established in 2011. However, the modernization of this country is on the verge of a new stage of development, focused on the growth and volume of merchandise, from the reform and opening, This has forced the government and the CPC to reduce production capacity and optimize the national economic structure, due to which the feasibility of returning to the old Silk Road proposed by Xi Jinping (2013) and its viability is discussed. is to re-use the strip and the route, the president said "... to achieve the mutual development of a new economic belt to deepen existing contacts and cooperation between the European and Asian countries ", the real aim is the construction of an economic corridor from China, Central Asia and Western Asia, to the east and west of Europe (Matt, H. 2017). China has gradually been reaching levels of development alongside Western countries, in the last 40 years, and having promoted the opening in the EEZ, overcome the backwardness, positioning itself as a modern nation whose center has been industrialization and information technology, framed in the needs of the internal population. This country has seen itself choosing the path of development according to its national interests and conditions. However, it faces challenges to overcome, such as over air pollution, and water, despite many efforts, currently the party has led the country to promote sustainable development projects; like green cities, with lower consumption of energy and water, in which renewable energy is used, less use of cars,

more green spaces, where walking as much time as possible, proposals that will be replicated in other places of the territory, in some cases are in full construction.

Other proposals are the responsible constructions that despite earthquakes are capable of supporting those of great intensity. The use of clean energy will also reduce carbon emissions, and China is working on one of the largest farms in the world (Qaidam, northwest of the country), from solar panels. Another is public transport, since it is the country that uses bicycles in addition to fast trains, thereby contributing to improve air quality and carbon pollution.

The EEZs are of intense capital accumulation, and represent differences in terms of production and technological specialization by region. These areas have been a desired experiment for replication in Africa, Europe and Latin American countries such as Costa Rica and Mexico. Some governments intend to carry out a process of economic restructuring that will give them the success that the Asian country has had, enabling their insertion into a new process of capital accumulation and greater insertion into the global economy.

It also analyzes the form taken by industrialization, expressed in the purchase of land abroad as an expression of its expanded reproduction of capital and its expansionist nature, at the expense of the population of poor countries and through apparent support, which they are part of a practice of buying land outside their territory, with the natural resources included, and that represent a sophisticated form of dispossession and appropriation for the production of food, in this way to continue with the development of capitalism, its economic model and industrialization as well as its rise to the global economy.

The main findings are an empowerment of the government and the PCC based on the success in the EEZs, which allows it to have a preponderant position in relation to other economies, on the other hand it throws us to reconsider that the participation of the state in the economy, has been crucial to the search for improvement in the standard of living of people. On the other hand, the use of coastal zones, although it was a door of commercial contact with the exterior, on the other hand they also represented tactics that allow greater margins of commercial density not only in the Asian zone, but also in its global participation.