

BORDER AREAS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Csiszarik Miklos,

biznesman, Miskolc, Hungary

In world practice of foreign economic activity, there are various models of territorial and economic governance. Among these entities are integrated economic structure, known as "free economic zones". Free economic zones called "islands" windows of the world economy, through which a number of regions and countries join (penetrating) foreign investment, technology, management experience.

According to various estimates, the world's ever-increasing number of free economic zones of various kinds. In 1900, there were only 11 available ports and they were only a few countries in Europe and Asia. In 1975 there were 79 and acted export zones in less developed countries. Already. Chisarik. Prikordonnii vilni ekonomichni Zoni - novitnyi Etap ih rozvitku Marketing Management innovatsiy i, 2013, №2 <http://mmi.fem.sumdu.edu.ua/> 184 1986 number of export-oriented zones increased to 176 in 47 countries. According to research conducted in the 1990s, it is likely that in the world there are about 1,000 of free economic zones in more than 90 countries and provinces. A recent study says that if in 1979, trade in EPZs was 7.7% of the world trade, then in 1985 this figure rose to 20% longer, and then in the 1990 year has already reached 30%. So, from the 1500s increased the number of free economic zones, they spread and occupy more and more territory, playing an important role in the economies of individual countries and regions, as well as significant in terms of world trade. Their microeconomic function today transformed into a macro function and their economic role to fill more and political reforms. Free Economic Zone is a tool (tool) to achieve certain economic and social goals. Set of goals is one of the fundamental characteristics of motivation and effort of free economic zones; we distinguish between macro- and micro-economic, general and specific objectives. Free economic zones gradually evolved further from the economic to the political level. In general it can be said that the free economic zones set for a set of similar microeconomic objectives, but their macroeconomic objectives are often different. The immediate goal of microeconomic transformed into staging mediated macroeconomic objectives or, on the contrary, there were micro and macroeconomic objectives, ranging from SEZ to trade on the basis of comprehensive free trade zones, passing through the border, that is comprehensive free economic zones Without Borders have many goals and confront a whole range of macroeconomic objectives. Their goal microeconomic formed on the basis of trade, exports, creating jobs, generating currency, investment, implementation of training the workforce, as well as attracting foreign capital to the development of technology. Macroeconomic objectives were formed to promote regional development, the need to implement structural reforms, regional economic cooperation and implementation of integration. The ultimate goal of free economic zones - regional integration of the economy.