

Economics

Innovative Development Directions of Georgian Economy

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The main goal of the paper is to determine the key directions of the most important problem for Georgia; the innovative development of the country. The research used methods of systematic analysis and abstraction. The progress of society is inextricably linked to innovation leading to unprecedented progress in all fields of human activity and daily life. It can be said that the process of economic development is the process of implementing innovations throughout the economic system. A prominent example of this is the post-industrial civilization period – post-industrial society, which is based on knowledge, the flow of innovations, continuous improvement of technology, information, institutions, physical and human capital, production organization, products, etc., intellectual work of scientists and innovators, not just capital. After the restoration of independence, a number of mistakes were made on the path of economic development in Georgia, the most important of which was disregard for the historically accumulated experience of the world, especially that of developed countries. This oversight has affected the innovative development of the economy. Practice shows that a country that manages to implement progressive qualitative changes in its economy achieves success. The paper examines both positive and negative aspects of the innovative development of the economy in Georgia and outlines the main challenges of the innovative development of Georgia economy. © 2024 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

innovative system, technology transfer, innovative infrastructure

All countries, regardless of their level of development, should try to have an effective innovative system based on their own research under the same conditions. For this, the government should create conditions to strengthen innovative business and increase the innovative factor in the economy. Nor can it be said that the introduction of innovations had no place at all in the economy of Georgia.

Certain steps were taken especially in introducing information and telecommunication technologies. However, all of these could not meet the requirements for creating and strengthening the innovative system. This is when many post-Soviet countries have achieved great success in this regard [1].

Current State of Innovative Development of Georgian Economy

After the restoration of independence, a number of mistakes were made in economic development of Georgia [2-11]. The most important of these was the disregard of experience that was historically accumulated in the world, especially in developed countries. This is the way of innovative development of the economy. None of the previous governments in Georgia implemented effective measures in the direction of innovative development of the economy. That is why the formation of the administrative base of innovation and the development of the innovation system basically started in 2013, when the innovative development of the economy was recognized in the country. However, documents were received before that, which indirectly or directly responded to the requirements of innovative development.

Among the positive measures implemented in the direction of the innovative development of the economy in Georgia, the following can be distinguished: 1. Work began to create a legislative base for innovative activities, and in 2016 the Law of Georgia “On Innovations” was adopted; 2. The Research and Innovation Council of Georgia was established in 2017; 3. In 2014, the Innovation and Technology Agency of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia was established; 4. In 2016, the “Communication Information and Modern Technologies Department” of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia was established; 5. Technical parks were created: Tbilisi, Batumi, Zugdidi, Telavi, Kaspi and Gurjaani; Fablabs and clusters: innovation centers: Akhmet, Rukh, Kharagauli, Choporti and Baghdati districts; Fablabs: Ilia State University, Tbilisi Technopark, Art Academy, Tbilisi State University, Technical University of Georgia, Batumi State University, Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli University and Zugdidi Technopark. Fablabs also operate in Mestia, Gurjaan, Akhaltsikhe, Kobuleti, Tsalenjikha, Poti,

Ambrolaur and Rustavi on the basis of vocational schools; Clusters: “Silicon Valley Tbilisi”, Georgian furniture cluster, Georgian cinema cluster, Georgian iCity cluster. Clusters are being created in the direction of tourism. The project will work in Imereti and Kakheti, which aims to create three thematic clusters: local wine and gastronomy Tourism cluster, authentic hospitality cluster and cultural heritage cluster; 6. The Kutaisi International University was founded, whose educational programs are based on the programs of the Technical University of Munich; 7. In 2014, in order to restore scientific-research activities in the agricultural sector, a scientific-research center of agriculture was established; 8. In 2016, a venture investment program was launched in Georgia – “Startup Georgia” to find financial support for innovative ideas of start-up businesses; 9. Many examples can be given about the launch of new modern enterprises or the introduction of advanced technologies in different areas of the economy [12, 13].

Despite some success in the direction of innovative development of the economy, there are still unsolved problems, that the pandemic crisis made worse. The COVID-depression crisis developed suddenly, the pandemic events quickly covered the global world, largely “frozen” the economy, it killed millions of people and caused enormous material losses [14]. All this significantly hindered the processes of innovative development of the economy, including Georgia

Among the existing issues, the following are listed: The scientific potential of the country is in an inappropriate state; despite some growth, the salary of researchers remain low, due to which the number of scientists has decreased alarmingly and the field of science has become unprestigious; The grant system is underdeveloped, the share of science funding from the state budget in the gross domestic product is almost the lowest in the world; The system of transferring of scientific research results and research results to production is underdeveloped; There are no mechanisms

promoting the diffusion of technologies; The material and technical base of science is in a bad condition and etc; The system of secondary, higher, professional training and continuous education requires serious transformation; The level of development of small and medium-sized businesses is low; Donors do not provide further support for the implementation of projects, which reduces their activities to zero; There is almost no connection between science, business and the state, which is the main requirement of innovative economy.

Directions of Innovative Development of Georgian Economy

The following main directions of innovative development of Georgia can be distinguished:

1. It is necessary that the innovative development of the country's economy is not fragmented, but continuous and complex.

2. Establishing the five-ring model of the innovative system [15].

3. Strengthening of scientific potential.

4. Improving the education system.

5. Strengthening the import of innovations. Initially, the innovative system should be oriented to the import of technologies, especially the latest and high technologies.

6. Formation of an innovative system based on own research.

7. Improving the infrastructure of the innovative system.

8. Acceleration of medium and small business development.

9. Creation of post-implementation support mechanisms by donors.

10. Innovative development of the economy of the regions;

11. Creating a market for scientific and technical products [16].

ეკონომიკა

საქართველოს ეკონომიკის ინოვაციური განვითარების მიმართულებები

რ. აბესაძე

ივანე ჯავახიშვილის სახ. თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი, პაატა გუგუშვილის სახელობის ეკონომიკის ინსტიტუტი, თბილისი, საქართველო

(წარმოდგენილია აკადემიის წევრის ა. სილაგაძის მიერ)

ნაშრომის მთავარი მიზანია განვსაზღვროთ საქართველოსათვის უმნიშვნელოვანესი პრობლემის, საქართველოს ინოვაციური განვითარების ძირითადი მიმართულებები. კვლევაში გამოყენებული იყო სისტემატური ანალიზისა და აბსტრაქციის მეთოდები. საზოგადოების პროგრესი მჭიდროდაა დაკავშირებული ინოვაციებთან. მან განაპირობა არნახული პროგრესი ადამიანთა საქმიანობის ყველა სფეროსა და ყოფაცხოვრებაში. შეიძლება ითქვას, რომ ეკონომიკური განვითარების პროცესი, ეს არის ინოვაციათა განხორციელების პროცესი ეკონომიკური სისტემის ყველა ელემენტში. ამის თვალსაჩინო მაგალითია ინდუსტრიული რევოლუციის შემდგომი პერიოდი – პოსტინდუსტრიული საზოგადოება, რომელიც ეფუძნება: ცოდნას, ინოვაციების ნაკადს, ტექნოლოგიების, ინფორმაციის, ინსტიტუციების, ფიზიკური და ადამიანისეული კაპიტალის, წარმოების ორგანიზაციის, პროდუქციისა და ა.შ. გამუდმებულ სრულყოფას, მეცნიერთა და ნოვატორთა ინტელექტუალურ შრომას და არა უბრალოდ კაპიტალს. დამოუკიდებლობის აღდგენის შემდეგ საქართველოში ეკონომიკური განვითარების გზაზე დაშვებულ იქნა არაერთი შეცდომა, რომელთაგან უმნიშვნელოვანესი იყო ის, რომ არ იქნა გათვალისწინებული გამოცდილება, რომელიც ისტორიულად დაგროვდა მსოფლიოში, განსაკუთრებით განვითარებულ ქვეყნებში. ეს არის ეკონომიკის ინოვაციური განვითარების გზა. პრაქტიკა უჩვენებს, რომ წარმატებას აღწევს ის ქვეყანა, რომელიც ახერხებს ეკონომიკაში პროგრესული თვისებრივი ცვლილებების განხორციელებას. ნაშრომში გამოკვლეულია, სწორედ, საქართველოს ეკონომიკის ინოვაციური განვითარების პროცესებში არსებული დადებითი და უარყოფითი მხარეები და განსაზღვრულია საქართველოს ეკონომიკის ინოვაციური განვითარების ძირითადი მიმართულებები.

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