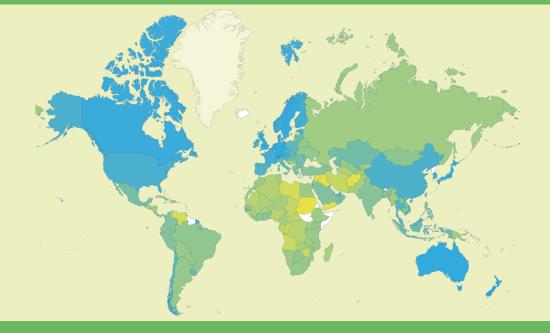


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ELITE QUALITY REPORT 2023

Georgia: Direct reflections of the echoes of war and the expected benefits of closer ties to Europe

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Georgia: Direct reflections of the echoes of war and the expected benefits of closer ties to Europe

The year 2022 was marked by the beginning of the Russian war against Ukraine, which became the starting point for many dramatic political and economic changes around the world. In many countries, economic indicators have deteriorated, but at the same time, the process of integration and enlargement of the EU has accelerated on the European continent. Both the war in Europe and the process of EU enlargement has had a direct impact on the political economy of Georgia. With an overall EQx ranking of # 64, Georgia is aspiring to reach Western European Elite Quality levels. This is consistent with the fact that Georgia received from the European Council in June 2022 an expression of readiness to grant the country candidate status for accession to the EU on the basis of a set of recommended reforms.

In practical terms, Georgia, as was the case with many other countries, suffered the consequences of the war through a sharp increase in Inflation, which affected its overall performance in the ranking (DOI, iv.11, rank # 102). Paradoxically, however, the country saw double-digit (10.1%) economic growth. At the same time, the national currency rapidly began to strengthen. Georgia's positive economic performance is linked to the growth of remittances from Russia. In 2022, due to the Ukrainian-Russian war, more than 1 million Russian citizens visited Georgia. Of these, approximately 150,000 Russian citizens (avoiding Western sanctions and military mobilization) moved to live in Georgia for an indefinite period, though they identified themselves not as immigrants or refugees but as visitors.

Russian citizens in Georgia have registered about 10-15 thousand new private businesses, and have purchased several thousand real estate units, apartments, houses, land, etc. In addition, they have opened thousands of new Georgian bank accounts. All of this has apparently played an important role in triggering economic activity in Georgia and is reflected in a sharp improvement in economic indicators. Interestingly, this seems to have had a positive effect on equality in the country: Georgia ranks # 11 among 151 countries in terms of *Gini coefficient on net national wealth dist. - 3-year growth* (GWC, i.2, rank # 11) and # 10 in terms of *Gini coefficient on income dist. -1-year growth rate* (GIC, i.2, rank # 10).

Several important components of Georgia's improved economic performance are due to the growth of foreign trade turnover and imports, which have also aided Georgia's impressive *Trade freedom* ranking, where Georgia scores particularly highly (TRF, iv.10, rank # 5). The *Share of imports targeted by protectionist measures (flow)* (IPM, iv.10, rank # 7) and *Share of imports targeted by protectionist measures (stock)* (IPS, iv.10, rank # 17) support this view.

At the same time, the ruling elite attributes the preservation of peace in the country as a further factor supporting economic growth. This is well reflected in the low level of *Battle-related deaths per 100,000 population*, where Georgia shares the top spot in the ranking (BRD, iii.8, rank # 1).

Despite positive economic growth, Georgia still maintains a high level of *Informal output as a % of GDP*, as is reflected by one of its worst results in the EQx (INO, i.2, rank # 139). Also, while the government of the country points to sharp job growth in 2022 (230,000 new jobs have been created in the last two years), unemployment remains a major ongoing problem in Georgia, which is reflected in the low overall *Unemployment rate* ranking of the country (UEM, iv.12, rank # 112).

All in all, if the reforms proposed by the EU in areas such as strengthening the rule of law, ensuring judicial independence and facilitating media freedom are enacted, Georgia will have one the highest growth rates in Europe.

> Beka Chedia, PhD Associate Professor in Political Science, Tbilisi, Georgia

Georgia EQx2023 Country Scorecard						Population 3.7 million GDP (nominal) I9 billion USD GDP per capita 5'023 USD				•••	
	Level 1	– Index	EQx Rank / 151 64	EQ x 9		Next Rank	Gen VCB Rar k 88	nk	Qualit	y Elite	
	level 2	- Sub-Indices &	EQx Sub					EQx Index Areas			
		Index Areas	Power &	Value			itical Power (i)			: Value (iv	
			Rank / 151 Score	Rank / 151	Score	Rank /	151 Score 49.3		Rank / 151		
			83 42.0	56	51.2	70	49.3	87 38.4 49 53.0	68	50.3	
	Level 3	– Pillars		Rank / 151	Score					_	
= ≘		State Capture		53	53.0	1		State Capture			
Power (i)		Regulatory Capture		93	39.8			Labor Value Regulatory Capture		<u>ه</u>	
		Human Capture		70	52.4			Capital Value Human Capture			
(ii)		Coalition Dominance		17 150	65.1 0.0	40				*	
Power (ii)		Firm Dominance Creative Destruction		59	44.2	[*]		Producer Value Coalition Dom	ninance -		
		Giving Income		80	50.2	(A					
Value (iii)		Taking Income		64	52.6	<u> </u>		Unearned Income Firm Dominance		•	
· ·		Unearned Income		30	57.4						
e (iv)		Producer Value Capital Value		21 67	61.8 50.0	1		Taking Income Creative Destruction			
Value		Labor Value		111	41.6	5		Giving Income EQx2023 Average → Georgia			
						1					
	Level 4	- EQx Indicators		Rank / 151	Score				Rank / 151	Score	
		Political corruption		30	79.6		EDU	School life expectancy	43	66.5	
	coc	Control of corruption		31	71.4		PIS	PISA mean scores	63	17.3	
		Open government		42	60.0		UNV	Top universities			
		Government's responsiveness E-Participation Index	s to change	73 67	46.1 54.6	5	GEE OSI	Government education expenditure Online Service Index	98 79	37.9 51.8	
		Press freedom		69	54.0 52.2	ing (11.7	NRI	Network Readiness Index	79	44.5	
=	NJK	Nr. of journalists killed per 1	million people (2yrs avg.)	73	25.2	Giving Income (iii.7)	INT	Internet access	63	64.6	
Capture (i.1)		Political decentralization		88	41.5	Ē	FSQ	Global Food Security Index - availability, quality & safety			
		Administrative decentralizati Political globalization	on	23 120	81.1 27.2		GPS GEX	Expenditure on general public services as % of GDP (dev. fm General government expenditure as % of GDP (dev. fm optim	28	56.6 78.1	
		Women's Power Index		71	44.9		SNT	Subsidies and transfers as % of expenses	95	33.6	
		Social mobility (upward) (de		92	30.8		REG	Regional redistribution as % of government budget	99	36.0	
		Top 10% share of pre-tax no Gini coefficient on net nation		98 59	40.5 62.6		SUB BRD	Death rates from substance use per 100,000 people Battle-related deaths per 100,000 people	43 1	62.8 54.2	
			al wealth dist 3-year growt		56.1		HOM	Homicide rate	13	57.5	
		Gini coefficient on income di	, .	55	59.2	.8)	SUI	Suicide rate per 100,000 people	96	50.2	
		Gini coefficient on income di		10	69.8	Taking Income (iii.6	DTR	Tax revenue as % of GDP (dev. fm optimum)	101	25.8	
		Ease of challenging regulation Constraints on government po		46 57	57.6 48.8	Ta	DCT DPS	Corporate tax rate (dev. fm optimum) Delta public vs private sector salaries	118	26.1	
Capture (i.2)		Regulatory quality	Jwei	26	78.3	_	FDE	Fiscal decentralization	54	32.3	
	REN	Regulatory enforcement		41	55.1		GCI	Global Cybersecurity Index	8	90.0	
Cap		Property rights		47 58	60.0		GEG CRM	Gender education gap (dev. fm optimum)	4	97.9	
ure (i.3)		Crony capitalism Informal output as a % of G	DP	139	0.0 0.0		DBT	Criminal markets Government debt as % of GDP	58	58.8	
		Global Slavery Index		78	54.8		NRR	Natural resources rents as % of GDP	50	57.4	
		Forcibly displaced populatio	n as % of population	144	26.6		GPA	Green patents	60	53.3	
		Human Rights Index Academic Freedom Index		56 83	56.0 45.7		EPI DER	Environmental Performance Index Deforestation Rate	82 14	43.5 57.0	
ure (Religion - Government Restri	ction Index	85	51.8	iii.9)	FUS	Fertilizer usage kg per hectar	101	51.0	
Capt		LGBT+ inclusiveness		42	68.8	Unearr Income (TLP	Terrestrial land protected	108	31.3	
		Women self made billionaire Women, business and the lay		19 41	38.2 65.4	L Cr	CDO AIR	CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) Air quality index	76 59	57.7 53.0	
			w or and middle mgmt positions		57.3		HAZ	Hazardous Waste per capita	39	55.0	
	IEE	Top 3 industries exports as %	6 of exports	46	63.3		WPC	Waste collected per capita	36	56.4	
		Top 1 industry exports as %	of exports	14	75.8		MWR	Municipal Waste Recycling Rate			
ii.4)		Top 3 industries as % of VA Domestic market diversification	on	41 55	60.8 63.4		FIS MET	Fishing consumption as % of population Red meat consumption kilograms per capita	62 68	62.6 51.5	
Dominance (ii.4)		Economic Complexity Index	-	59	50.3		PAT	Nr. of patent applications per 100,000 people	46	45.7	
minar	PUE	Public employees as a % of t		78	46.8		FBH	Financial burden of healthcare	126	0.0	
Dor		Military expenses as % of G		38 64	64.2 57.1		HEI DMS	Health Efficiency Index	22	82.6	
		Unionization rate (dev. fm o Barriers in service & network	•	04	57.1		DMS FSA	Density of medical staff Global Food Security Index - affordability	22	o∡.0	
	CRA	Criminal actors		3	97.4	10)	FDS	Inward FDI as a % of GDP, Stock	15	56.7	
(ii.5)		SMEs per 1,000 people	1005			Producer Value (iv.10)	BTF	Barriers to FDI	6	69.9	
ce (ii		Family business revenues as Billionaires' wealth as % of C		148	0.0	Prc Value	OFB EGL	Open for business Economic globalization	22	81.5	
Dominance		Top 10 firms market cap as					TRF	Trade freedom	5	89.3	
		Top 3 firms revenues as % of					IPM	Share of imports targeted by protectionist measures (flow)	7	90.6	
		Top 30 firms revenues as % Entrepreneurship	OF GDP	63	40.9		IPS DGI	Share of imports targeted by protectionist measures (stock) Share of discriminatory government interventions as % of toto	17 112	74.1 11.3	
-		Governmental support to en	trepreneurship	63 46	40.9 49.6		DGI	Share of discriminatory government interventions as % of for Share of discriminatory government interventions as % of toto		51.8	
(ii.6	VCK	Venture capital finance		69	0.0		DOI	Inflation (dev. fm optimum)	102	53.5	
ction		Venture capital availability		97	33.6		DEF	GDP deflator index growth rate (dev. fm optimum)	61	56.3	
Destruction (ii.6)		R&D as a % of GDP Firm exit ratio		80	43.5	=	DNI FMI	Neutral interest rate (dev. fm optimum) Financial Markets Index	95	30.6	
	BCD	Billionaire's creative destruct		19	85.6	Capital lue (iv.1	GFC	Gross capital formation	111	33.7	
		Index of Women Entreprene	urs			Capital Value (iv.11)	DMA	M&A as % of investment - 3 yrs rolling avg. (dev. fm optimum	3 7	52.7	
Income (iii.7)		Life expectancy women Life expectancy men		66 86	59.0 44.9	>	GOL UNC	Gold demand as % of GDP Unicorns per 1 million people			
		COVID-19 vaccination rate		80 58	44.9 46.4		BSG	Billionaires self-made nr. per 1 million people	16	56.5	
	сом	COVID-19 mortality rate, ag		142	4.6		BSM	Billionaires self-made as % of total billionaires	1	82.8	
		COVID-19 fatality rate, age		40	59.8		LPG	Labor productivity growth	80	45.9	
		COVID-19 excess deaths, ag COVID-19 lost schooldays	le-aalnziea	14 55	65.1 61.4	.12)	WLP LFP	Delta real wage vs labor productivity increases Labor force participation rate	51	59.1	
	SCI	UHC Service coverage inde	ĸ	67	50.5	Labor Value (iv.12)	LFR	Labor force participation ratio - male vs female	85	53.9	
	PTR	Pupil-teacher ratio		3	78.9	Valu	UEM	Unemployment rate	116	38.4	
							YUN BRN	Youth unemployment rate Human flight and brain drain	124 79	28.1 41.1	