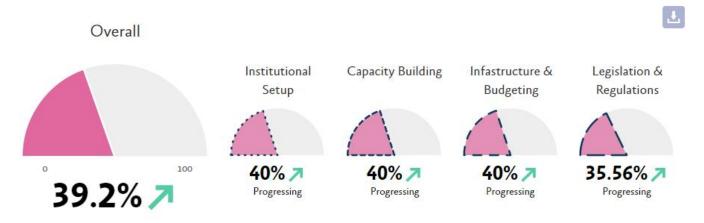
## SME/Innovations Development

## II Phase

On January 2, 2018 ReforMeter, in its second phase, assessed implementation of the SME/Innovation development strategy.



**The Government Survey** showed that, at this stage, 39.2% of the reform, which is planned to be finalized by 2020, has been implemented. In the first phase (6 months ago), this indicator was 24.7%. It is notable that the rate of progress in the areas of institutional organization, capacity building and infrastructure are similar – in all of these areas, 40% of the reform has been implemented. It is noteworthy that the target indicators set by the strategy for 2020 were already achieved in 2016.

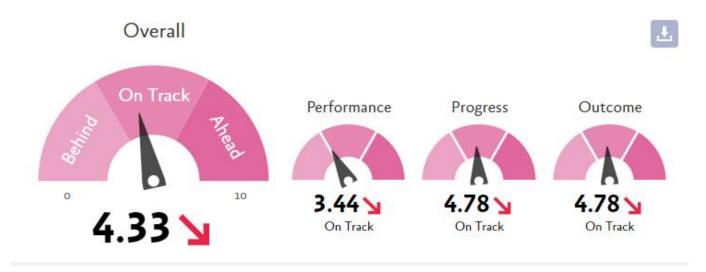
	2020	2016
Annual growth of SME output	10%	14.8%
Increase in number of people employed by the SMEs	15%	20.5%
Increase in productivity of SMEs	7%	19.6%

It should be emphasized that Enterprise Georgia, together with Good Governance Fund and PwC, has implemented a project targeted at increasing the number of SMEs in Georgia. This project also involves linking local enterpreneurs with international enterpreneurs. Last year Enterprise Georgia carried out research, and based on the results of this research, hotel and movie components were added to the program, "Produce in Georgia."

In the area of capacity building, teaching of entrepreneurship in vocational education centers has been improved. The subject of entrepreneurship has been added to vocational center programs, and in addition, the module itself has been improved and the qualifications of entrepreneurship lecturers have been enhanced.

It is also notable that there is more statistical data on the SME sector; in particular, research on the weaknesses of the SME sector has been carried out. In addition, the studies "ICT Usage in Enterprises" and "ICT Usage in Households" are carried out on a regular basis.

**Stakeholders** assessed the reform with <u>4.33 points</u> on a 10 point scale. This evaluation is slighly less than the result of the previous phase, where the reform was given 4.78 points.



At the discussion, in which stakeholders – representatives from the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and invited guests – participated, the following important information on the implementation of the reform was shared:

- The number of patent and useful model applications submitted to Sakpatenti is very low and is decreasing annually. Also, there are no links between the science and private sectors, which means that the relevant science is developing mainly in a fundamental direction not applied.
- The fact that Shota Rustaveli Foundation provides science grants on different levels is worth noting; however, the volume of the grants is very small and they cannot make any significant impact on the development of science in the country. However, even under such financing conditions, it is necessary to research which areas are financed, and how this funding contributes to the promotion of applied science.
- From the standpoint of SME support, it would be rational if Georgia joins the COSME program. This is the EU program for SMEs, which gives enterprises access not only to funds, but also to EU markets.
- GITA also pointed out that, according to the latest study, the country has innovation potential; however, innovation is not commercialized. In order to address this issue, the establishment of a centralized technological transfer center is planned.
- The National Statistics Office of Georgia has changed the definition of SME to be in line with EU methodology. However, transition to the new system is gradual, and this complicates the comparison of

statistical data during transition period. Starting in 2018, all entities should shift to the new methodology, which will enable us to compare Georgia with other countries.

- GITA also plans to increase private sector involvement in ongoing projects. Involvement implies engaging the private sector in projects, and funding them in exchange for development and expansion of the private sector's infrastructure.
- As there is a lack of innovative products on the local market, as well as export barriers, it is necessary to encourage innovative products within the country and increase their share in state procurement.

**ReformVerdict** – overall assessment of the government has slightly decreased to 4.71 points. This decrease is due to the lower assessment of the SME/Innovation reform in the second phase.



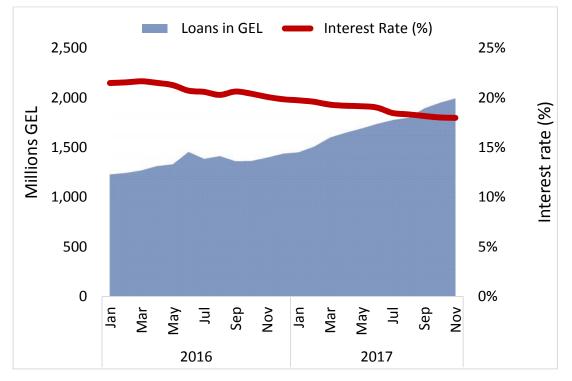
## **Reform Indicators**

In the I-III quarters of 2017, total SME **output** increased by 18%, which included a significant increase -41% - in the construction sector.

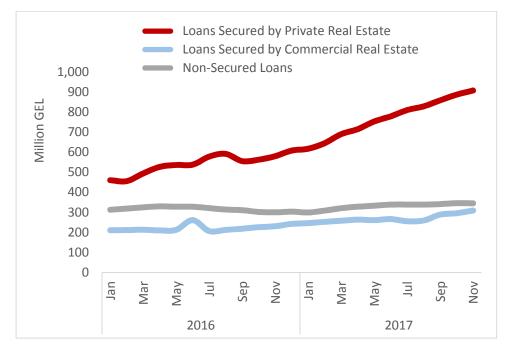
	2016 I-III	2017 I-III	Change (%)
Construction	733.9	1,036.1	41%
Trade	906.4	968.0	7%
Manufacturing	753.7	889.5	18%
Real Estate	809.5	874.0	8%
Transport & Communication	425.3	565.4	33%
Other sectors	922.3	1,045.4	13.3%

In the third quarter of 2017, SME loans constituted 56% of the **loans** given to the private sector by commercial banks.

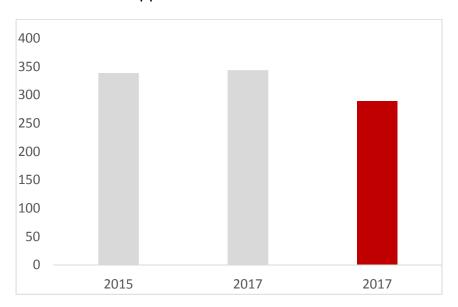
As of November 2017, the volume of loans in GEL to SMEs by commercial banks increased by +43%. It should be noted that **interest rates** are on a downward trend.



As of November 2017, the volume of loans guaranteed with personal real estate substantially increased (+57%), while the volume of loans guaranteed with commercial real estate and blank loans did not change significantly.



In 2017, the number of **invention and useful model** applications submitted to Sakpatenti significantly decreased. There was a decrease in applications submitted by universities, as well as individuals.

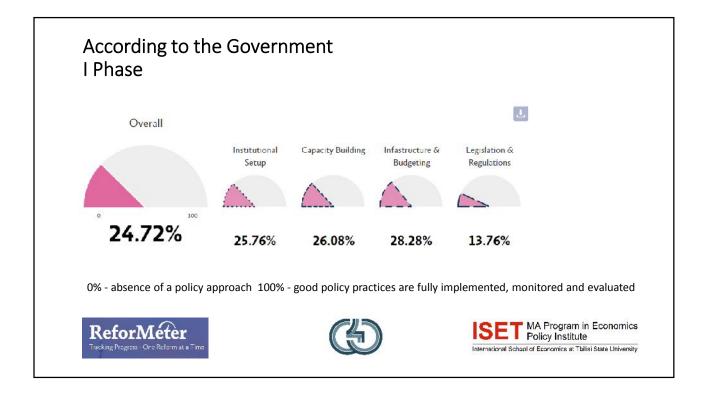


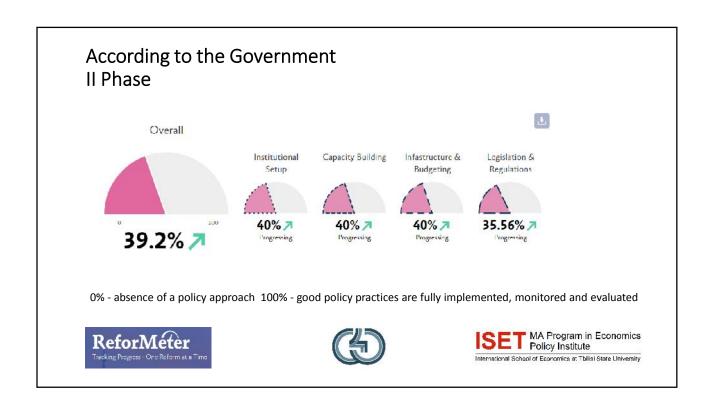
Number of Patent applications on Inventions and Useful Models

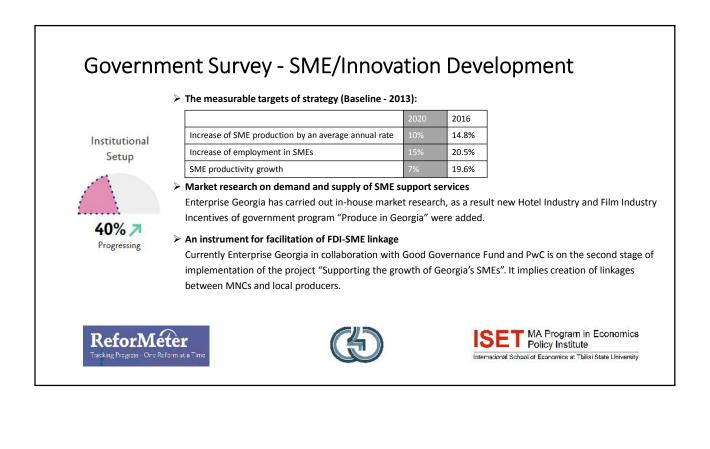


		y – measures progress in pon with the governmer		on of reform based on
	I	The questionnaire covers	s the following 4 dir	nensions
Refe	orm Dimension	Description	Example Input Indicator	Example Output Indicator
1. lr	nstitutional Setup	<ul> <li>Governance systems</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>Strategy and Action Plans</li> </ul>	Strategy	Number of actions in line with the timeline
2. C	apacity Building	Mobilization and development of adequate human capital	Operationality of the implementation agency	Trainings
	nfrastructure & Igeting	<ul><li>Budget and physical capital</li><li>Building and equipment</li></ul>	Mobilized budget	Grants for SME
	egislation & ulations	Legislative and regulatory framework	Analysis of intellectual property rights	New law on intellectual property rights

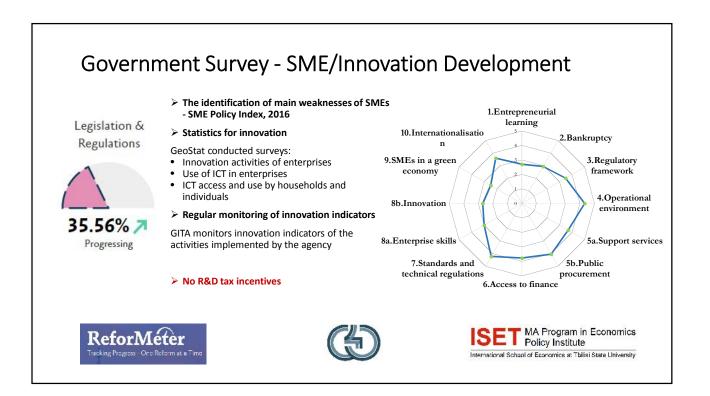




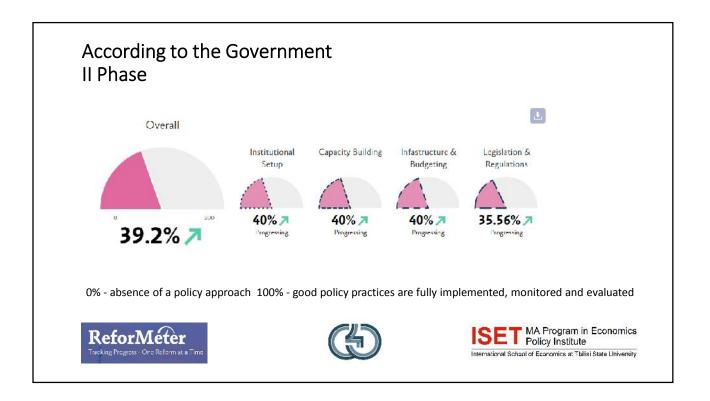




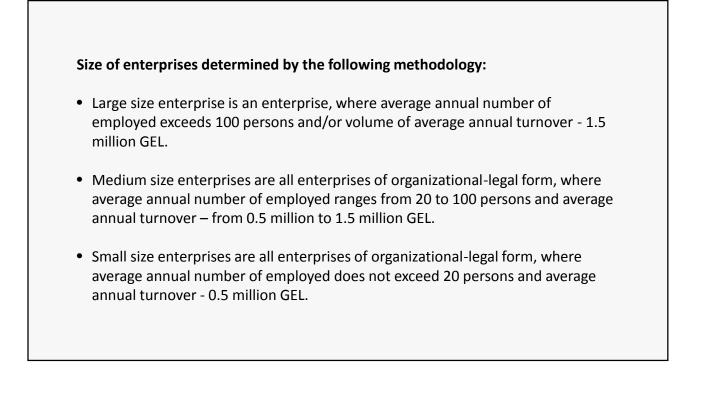


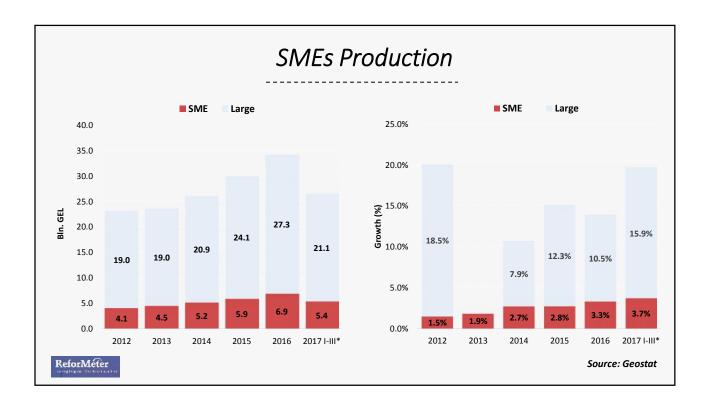


	An independent ev	valuation of th	e financial support too	bls			
	<ul> <li>Startup Georgia pro</li> </ul>	ojects were pe	er reviewed and evalua	ated by the Silicon Valley experts in 2016			
Infastructure &		<ul> <li>An independent evaluation tool has been elaborated for the Matching Grants program to be launched in February 2018</li> </ul>					
Budgeting	Support services o	ffered to the S	MEs by GITA:				
	Name of the Program	Total Number	Only in 2017	Micro Grants by Industry:			
40% 7 Progressing	SturtUp Georgia	20		<ul> <li>Information Technology</li> <li>Bio Technology</li> <li>Environment Protection</li> </ul>			
	Mini Grants Program	15	12	<ul> <li>Environment Protection</li> <li>Energy Efficiency</li> <li>Virtual Reality</li> </ul>			
	Micro Grants Program	187	59	<ul> <li>Tourism</li> <li>Nano Technology</li> </ul>			
	FabLabs	25		Agriculture			

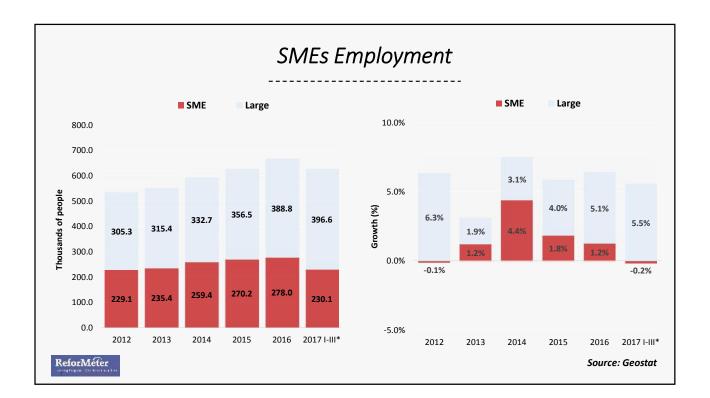








	SI	MEs			on by Industry ers 2017)	/		
						2016  -	2017  -	Min. GE
					Construction	733.9	1,036.1	41%
					Trade	906.4	968.0	7%
Construction, 19%	No. of Contraction of Contraction	79/ 0-1		10%	Manufacturing	753.7	889.5	18%
construction, 1976	Manufacturing, 1	17% Rea	al estates	, 16%	Real Estate	809.5	874.0	8%
					Transport & Communication	425.3	565.4	33%
			Other service, 3%	Health care, 3%	Other sectors	922.3	1,045.4	13.3%
		Hotels and		Mining, 2%				
Trade, 18%	Communication, R 11%	lestaurants, 8%	Edication, 2%	Agriculture, 1%				
ReforMeter							Source	: Geostat



	SME	Es' Er	•	•	ent by Indu	stry		
	Mining, 13%	Co	Construction, 10%		Trade	<b>2016 I-III</b> 66,639.9	<b>2017 I-III</b> 63,352.4	Change (%) -4.9% 🖕
	Winning, 1370		10%		Real Estate Manufacturing	33,031.8 28,750.3	32,032.6 30,790.2	-3.0% 🔶 7.1% 🕇
					Construction	21,090.5	22,586.9	7.1% 💧
Trade, 28%	Hotels and				Hotels and Restaurants	18,643.3	17,298.4	-7.2% 🖊
	Restaurants, 8%	other service 6%			Other sectors	62,344.7	64,037.4	2.7% 🖊
				Agriculture, 1%				
Real estates, 14%	Transport and Communication, 7%	Education, 6%		Mining. 1%				
ReforMéter						5	Source: Geos	tat

