

GLOBALIZATION AND PRIORITIES OF ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY OF GEORGIA

Eteria E., Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics and Business, Sokhumi State University (Georgia)

The modern world economy is characterized by the high degree of intensification of globalization and regional integration. The main theme of most concepts dealing with globalization in the field of economics, underline the establishment of qualitatively new economic relations and increasing interdependence among countries. The transformation of the role of national state and increasing of transparency of state border is the main political aspects of globalization that attract the attention.

According to the US economist of Indian origin J. Bhagwati Globalization is an “integration of a National Economy into the World’s one through trade, investments, flow of short-term capital, movement of labor force and ordinary people as well as international exchange of technologies” [1, p.6].

German sociologist U. Beck differentiates between globalization, globalism and globality. Globalism, he believes, is a condition when the world market influences political activity; hence, all aspects of globalization (political, cultural and economic) are subjects to the performance of the world market. Globalization is a process when nation-states and their sovereignty are overwhelmed by transnational actors [2, p. 23, 26].

According to well known English sociologist A. Giddens “Globalization might be defined as an integration of social relations in a way that the remote events have real impact on the formation of local ones” [3, p. 29].

The majority of scientists from developing and transitional countries extremely critically evaluate the globalization. They give a primary meaning to the independent development of national economies with state participation and regard globalization as impeding factor for national economic development. At the same, they focus their attention on national traditions, values, negative influence of globalization on cultural originality and emphasize possible negative cultural-political consequences of globalization.

Generally, there are two radically different opinions about globalization. First view regards the globalization as a progressive process, which encourages the world economic development. According the second opinion, globalization threatens various national states (especially developing and transitional states) and at the same time, represents dangerous tendency for the development of the world economy. Considering the incomprehensive and contradictive nature of the globalization, the existence of such different opinions is quite logical.

The initial stage of economic globalization starts in 1948, when the USA and western European countries approved the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), which in 1995 was transformed into the World Trade Organization (WTO). Since the 90th of the last century, the world economy had seen an increase of the significance of geo-economics in comparison to geopolitics. The development of globalization and intensification of economic relations promotes the growth of interdependence between the countries, which in turn stresses the importance of social aspects of globalization.

Globalization, first of all, is associated with growing scales of scientific-technical processes, as well as increasing role of international organizations and transnational companies of developed countries, which in certain degree enhances controversial attitude of developing countries towards the objective process of globalization. Anti-globalization movement can be defined as social movement directing against the neo-liberal model of globalization executed by the western developed countries (primarily by the USA) and international economic organizations (mostly by the IMF and WTO). Theoretical principles of anti-globalization movement are economic concepts of protectionism and neo-mercantilism. Main reasons of strengthening of the anti-globalization movement are controversial relations between openness of economy and protection of economy.

Globalization process means globalization of all components simultaneously. On the modern stage of world economic development economic and political processes are interdependent and it is even difficult to determine what a reason is and what a result is. So, it is necessary to study the process of globalization by means of interdisciplinary methods based primarily on economic-political approach.

Globalization is not a process that is governed by any institution, state, regional or social group. Globalization process embodies all states with deferent degrees of integration. A first step in analyzes of the globalization is to understand that the process has objective nature.

Globalization as a process increases the degree of multilateral, deep and complex interdependence of countries. Generally, interdependence, among them so called “deep interdependence”, is the strengthening the existing interdependence between different spheres of social relations resulted by the development of universal process of globalization. This interdependence, in its turn, intensifies globalization process and gives to it clearly defined complex character.

Internationalization is an objective base for the development of globalization process. It represents the primary stage of globalization in the process of world economic development. From this point, globalization can be defined as objective process and logical result of historical evolution of the world economy.

Globalization is long-term historical process which was developing alongside the intensification of economic relations among countries and which gained clear feature in the end of 80th of XX century by the result of comparatively smooth synthesis of the complicated combination of the many political-economic, social-cultural or technical-technological factors. This made a foundation for the development of new processes and events.

When analyzing globalization, many are under the wrong impression that the globalization and liberalization are the same processes or globalization is a development of liberalism. Such an opinion is wrong as it regards that liberalization of economic relations is a foundation of the development of globalization process and underlines the primary meaning of economic component of globalization. A progress of globalization could be slowed down as it happened several times during the history, but it does not mean that the process will disappear altogether. In general, policy of economic nationalism is quite short-term in stopping the process of relations between countries and peoples that is known as globalization.

The evolution of inter-state economic relations clearly indicates that the main trend of such relations is liberalism. No doubt, that there were certain failures during the world history, but those obstacles did not change main trend, they rather corrected it by introducing and developing new directions in relations.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ СТРАНАМИ ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ В РАМКАХ ЧЕРНОМОРСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА И ГУАМ

Globalization represents a result of development. Consequently, it cannot ignore a highly developed culture, national peculiarities and traditions. Globalization makes possible to utilize positive experience and peculiarities of other countries and nations.

The concept of economic liberalism is a theoretical basis for globalization development in the field of economics. In contemporary epoch, theories named as globalization concepts, by their essences, are versions of modified concepts of economic liberalism and supplemented by theoretical-systematic analysis of events characterizing modern period. The economic liberalization is different in domestic and foreign economic relations in terms of implementation scale of liberalism policy, mechanisms, instruments, institutional aspects and real results. The difference between influence of foreign trade and capital flow on national economy is to be emphasized as well. Liberalism as a policy is directed towards the increasing of general efficiency based on growing degree of freedom. Liberalism means diminishing of inefficient regulation and does not refuse in general the possibilities and often necessity for regulation of economy. The development of economic globalization in synthesis with relevant political and institutional globalization represents the main instrument for socially oriented mega-economy formation.

Rapid liberalization in separate spheres of economy may insure hastening the rate of economic growth, but rapid liberalization is not able to raise the level of economic development which is the result of complicated combination of reforms in economic, political, social and educational spheres.

In domestic economic relations the result of liberalization policy is a significant decrease of state's role in regulation of economic activities. In foreign economic relation sphere the result of liberalization policy is the transferring of the regulation functions of state to the supranational organs created by the national states. Though, if we take into consideration that the policy of international organizations is primarily determined by the economic policy of national states (mainly the developed ones), the transformation of state's role in economic regulation sphere is especially vivid in case of mainly transitional and developing countries.

In the short-term period, the positive influence of globalization and liberalization policy on economic development of developing countries is rather little. The correlation of two radically different directions of foreign economic policy (protectionism and liberalism) is dependent on economic goals of national economies of separate countries and main direction of world economy development.

Regional integration process is complicated economic-political phenomena developed on economic relations intensification basis, where positive economic factors (international trade, capital flow and labor migration) of integration together with political goals of national states create a symbiosis and represent main circumstance for decreasing the negative aspects of globalization. One of the main ways for increasing positive effects of globalization and declining of its negative aspects is deepening of integration processes, which does not exclude the key role of a state in regulation of domestic and foreign political-economic relations and definition of priorities for their development.

The history of integration process of the world economy proves to be in favor of economic factors (that is to say - "Markets"), not of political factors. Nowadays, incapacity of formation of efficient system of global management pushes the national states to deepen their economic relations in regional framework. From this point of view, regional integration process represents an answer to non existence of efficient system of global management.

Due to the diverse interests of various countries, regional blocks, social groups and diverse instruments of their realization, liberalization, regional integration and globalization are the processes that are characterized by the variety of contradiction and at the same time, are developing in one direction.

In the modern international relations, current tendency is an economization of foreign policy and a politisation of foreign economic relations that is characterized by growing tendency. This new trend is especially vivid in developing and transitional countries. The economization process of foreign policy significantly raises the place and role of economic aspect of diplomacy, that is to say the place and role of economic diplomacy in separate country's development process. The economic diplomacy is a synthesis of foreign policy and in general, the whole spectra of international political and economic relations. It represents the main tool for implementation and achieving the development goals of national economy of nation states by means of diplomatic methods. The content, forms and realization mechanisms of economic diplomacy mainly depends on the separate country's foreign political priorities and domestic economic policy. The level of participation in global economic system is defined as a possibility of a nation state to act actively and simultaneously in all three dimensions of international relations: relations among nation states, relations of nation states with the international organizations and transnational companies as well as relations among transnational companies.

Georgia's full-scale integration into international economy is unimaginable without active economic diplomacy, which is creating the basis for economic relations with foreign countries and encouraging its further development. The economic diplomacy is called to encourage and support to attract foreign investments and new technologies in national economy as well as expansion of national industrial capital, implementation capital investments in abroad both in direct investment and portfolio investments, which will increase the degree of trans-nationalizing of national economy and generally the level of integration of Georgia into world economy.

The main foreign political priority of Georgia is to become the EU member, which encourages the fostering of the European postindustrial economic formation, which, in its turn, is in compliance with a historical past of the country, long-term national interests and general direction of the development of the world civilization. Establishment of democratic state and successful development of market economy in Georgia represent strategic and long-term interest of the EU. Hence, the EU is eager to have politically stable and economically growing neighboring countries, establish beneficial political and economic relations and support development.

When considering the foreign factors of economic dimension of the Neighborhood policy, the opportunity of the free trade relations with the EU has to be especially emphasized. The issue of the free trade is discussed in the third priority area of the ENP AP, where it is noted that the EU and Georgia will - "jointly explore options for further enhancing bilateral trade relations, including the possible establishment of a free trade agreement between the EU and Georgia"[4, p.8].

While evaluating the influence of the free trade relations with the EU on the Georgian economy, it has to be considered, that without a free trade system, that is to say, without the free movement of capital and technologies, intensification of the economic growth in the country is impossible. Intensification of the economic relation of Georgia with the EU is also important considering the fact that in regional integration process, countries with developing and transitional economies are much better off cooperating with countries with higher level of economic development rather than ones with relevantly lower level of the economic development.

Establishment of a deep and comprehensive free trade agreement (DCFTA) between Georgia and the EU will support a higher level of convergence of Georgian economy with the EU general economic model, as well as stipulate transparency and more stable business environment for development of the private sector. At the same time, establishment of a DCFTA will increase an investment attractiveness of Georgia to the foreign investors.

In the long run, free trade relation with the EU, as well as the flow of modern technologies and necessary capital for the economic growth can play an important part in the progress of countries' economic structure, which in turn will guarantee Georgia's full inclusion in the global economy.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ СТРАНАМИ ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ В РАМКАХ ЧЕРНОМОРСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА И ГУАМ

During a formation of global economy, globalization is often blamed for the process of weakening the national ideology; however the process of globalization objectively puts an issue of elaboration of relevant national ideology on the agenda.

Spontaneous market economy can not create the necessary circumstances for the formation of postindustrial economy without significant role of the state. The liberalization of economy of countries, where there is not yet established market mechanisms with high degree of self-regulation and at the same time, historically are characterized by high state involvement (former social countries), should be conducted by certain successive, targetable economic and social policy.

In order to ease the adaptation with changeable economic conditions, it is extremely important to elaborate and pursue the efficient social policy by the state in order to solve the problems that are caused by unequal distribution of income resulted by the liberalization. During globalization process, rejection of economic regulations by certain nation states, in most cases, cause ineffectual situation, which is extremely typical for developing and transitional countries on the certain stage of development.

Market model of development is based on high degree of competition, which in turn, is far from social equality principle. A state is an only institution, which is able to raise social orientation level of economy through economic policy, namely, social policy intensification.

Liberalism of economic relations combined with state conservatism (social function), is basic point of economic reforms of transitional period, which should avoid sharp social polarization and create necessary circumstances for post-industrial economy formation.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Сучасна світова економіка характеризується високим ступенем інтенсифікації глобалізації та регіональної інтеграції. Лібералізація, регіональна інтеграція і глобалізація - процеси, які розвиваються в одному напрямку. Процес економізації зовнішньої політики значно піднімає місце і роль економічного аспекту дипломатії. Головний зовнішньо-політичний пріоритет Грузії стати членом ЄС. Установа демократичної держави і успішний розвиток ринкової економіки в Грузії представляє стратегічний і довгостроковий інтерес ЄС. На сучасному етапі головний пріоритет торгової політики Грузії встановити вільні торгові відносини з Європейським союзом.

Ключові слова: глобалізація, Грузія, економічна дипломатія

РЕЗЮМЕ

Современная мировая экономика характеризуется высокой степенью интенсификации глобализации и региональной интеграции. Либерализация, региональная интеграция и глобализация - процессы, развивающиеся в одном направлении. Процесс экономизации внешней политики значительно поднимает место и роль экономического аспекта дипломатии. Главный внешне-политический приоритет Грузии стать членом ЕС. Учреждение демократического государства и успешное развитие рыночной экономики в Грузии представляет стратегический и долгосрочный интерес ЕС. На современном этапе главный приоритет торговой политики Грузии установит свободные торговые отношения с Европейским союзом.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, Грузия, экономическая дипломатия

SUMMARY

The modern world economy is characterized by the high degree of intensification of globalization and regional integration. Liberalization, regional integration and globalization are the processes developing in one direction. The economization process of foreign policy significantly raises the place and role of economic aspect of diplomacy. The main foreign political priority of Georgia is to become the EU member. Establishment of democratic state and successful development of market economy in Georgia represent strategic and long-term interest of the EU. On modern stage, main priority of trade policy of Georgia is to establish free trade relations with European Union.

Keywords: globalization, Georgia, economic diplomacy

ЕКОНОМІЧНЕ СТИМУЛЮВАННЯ «ТОЧОК ЗРОСТАННЯ» ЯК СКЛАДОВА НОВОЇ ЯКОСТІ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ В УКРАЇНІ

Біла С. О. проф., д.н.держ.упр., завідувач відділу регіонального розвитку НІСД (м. Київ)

Одним з першочергових завдань для сучасної регіональної політики в Україні є потреба у віднайденні дієвих економічних механізмів, запровадження яких сприятиме найскорішому виходу з кризи та активізації стимулів до економічного зростання на місцевому, регіональному рівні. Без відродження регіональної економіки марними є сподівання на макроекономічну стабілізацію національної економіки, її вихід на новий, конкурентний рівень соціально-економічного розвитку. Вирішення цієї проблеми потребує задіяння дієвих механізмів економічного стимулювання «точок зростання» на регіональному рівні, зорієнтованих на ефективне використання наявних в регіонах ресурсів та місцевого потенціалу. Тільки на таких засадах можна відійти від державного патерналізму, підготувати підґрунтя для задіяння місцевої ініціативи та віднайдення стимулів активізації економічного зростання на регіональному рівні національної економіки.

Блок проблем, пов'язаних з віднайденням економічного стимулювання «точок зростання» на регіональному рівні традиційно розглядали в своїх працях українські вчені. Так, З.В. Герасимчук, Н.С. Куцай розглянули проблеми та перспективи використання інноваційного потенціалу в регіонах України [1]. Аналізу використання туристично-рекреаційного потенціалу регіону присвячена робота О.С. Гринькевича, М.М. Біла [2]. Дослідженню фінансово-бюджетних стимулів регіонального розвитку присвячено дослідження І. Сторянської [3]. На необхідності врахування інтернаціональних та національних проблем розвитку регіональних систем у сучасній регіоналістиці наголошував В. Будкін [4]. Різні варіанти віднайдення ресурсного забезпечення для реалізації стратегії інвестиційно-інноваційного розвитку економіки регіону розглядали учасники IV з'їзду Спільки економістів України (СЕУ) (що відбувся 25 вересня 2009 р. у Львові на базі інституту регіональних досліджень НАН України) [5]. Водночас, в українській економічній літературі і досі залишається не вирішеним питання про віднайдення економічного стимулювання «точок зростання» на регіональному рівні, що й обумовлює актуальність написання даної статті.

Метою статті є визначення шляхів економічного стимулювання «точок зростання» як основи для формування засад нової якості регіонального розвитку в умовах загострення конкурентної боротьби за ресурси на внутрішньому та місцевих ринках.

Для досягнення мети у статті визначені такі завдання:

- на основі аналізу досвіду розвинутих країн світу виявити основні пріоритети розробки ефективної стратегії державної регіональної політики (на короткострокову та довгострокову перспективу);