

**IMPACT OF THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY ON NATIONAL
ECONOMIC STABILITY**

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Annotation: The article analyzes the impact of the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan on national economic stability. Increased economic growth, employment, and sustainable development through energy efficiency, efficient resource use, green financing, and environmental policy will be substantiated.

Keywords: green economy, sustainability, energy efficiency, green financing, environmental policy, resource utilization.

Introduction

The 21st century is becoming the age of technology, accompanied by environmental problems, scarcity of natural resources, climate change, and increased environmental pressure. As a result of economic expansion, acceleration of urbanization processes, and population growth in the world, the burden on natural ecosystems has increased, and the limitations of traditional economic approaches have become clearly manifested. During the 20th century, the world's population increased almost fourfold, while global GDP increased more than 18 times, which sharply disrupted the balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability. While scientific and technological progress has contributed to increased production volumes, problems such as carbon emissions, water pollution, and waste accumulation have also intensified. Therefore, the harmonization of economic, social, and environmental components of sustainable development remains one of the most pressing tasks of today. In these conditions, the concept of "green economy" has been formed as the most promising and necessary direction at the international level. Its main goal is to ensure economic growth while reducing environmental risks, efficient use of resources, improving human well-being, and strengthening social equality. The green economy requires the implementation of environmental principles in many sectors of the economy, such as energy, transport, industry, agriculture, waste processing, and water management. This approach serves to strengthen national economic stability by increasing energy efficiency, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, developing green innovations, strengthening environmental protection policies, and increasing social inclusion. For Uzbekistan, this area is also of strategic importance. The acceleration of economic growth in the country, the expansion of urbanization processes, and the growth of energy consumption require increased efficiency in the use of natural resources. Therefore, the "Strategy for the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "Green" Economy for 2019-2030," adopted in 2019, has become an important direction of the national development policy. The Strategy aims to increase energy efficiency in the basic sectors of the economy, increase the share of renewable energy sources, rational use of resources, adapt to climate change, and reduce environmental risks. This approach, along with increasing the competitiveness of the economy, serves as one of the important factors of national economic stability. The transition to a green economy has a direct impact on the

country's economic security, investment attractiveness, export potential, employment, and improving the quality of life of the population. In particular, the introduction of energy-saving technologies will reduce production costs, and the development of the waste processing industry will create new jobs. The development of renewable energy will increase the energy independence of the economy and strengthen its resilience to external threats. At the same time, the strengthening of environmental sustainability contributes to an increase in the level of public health and social well-being. From this point of view, the scientific study of Uzbekistan's transition to a green economy, the analysis of its contribution to national economic stability, and the identification of priority areas are relevant scientific and practical tasks. The introductory part of this article is aimed at clarifying the essence of these issues.

Literature review

Analysis of existing literature on the process of transition to a green economy demonstrates scientific views that comprehensively illuminate the formation, development, and impact of this direction on national economic stability. In the analyzed sources, it is noted that the concept of "green economy" was formed during a period of exacerbation of global economic, social, and environmental problems. In particular, the intensification of the ecological consequences of economic expansion in the second half of the 20th century, the increased pressure on natural resources as a result of scientific and technological progress, and the sharp increase in the amount of waste led to the necessity of the concept of a green economy. As noted in the literature, the imbalance between economic growth and environmental research is a global threat to humanity and requires the implementation of the principles of sustainable development. In the analyzed articles, the basic principles of the green economy are studied separately. According to it, the green economy aims to organize economic activity on the basis of mechanisms that do not harm the environment, ensure resource efficiency, and increase social well-being. This area includes many measures, such as the introduction of energy-saving technologies, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, increasing the level of waste processing, and developing an environmentally friendly transport system. Scientific comments on the fact that the process of formation of the green economy took place in four stages show the historical validity of this direction. In particular, the economic system's encounter with environmental limitations and the inability of market mechanisms to independently solve environmental problems are widely covered in scientific literature. In particular, it is noted that the legal, institutional, and economic foundations of the green economy are being strengthened on the basis of national development strategies, government decisions, and state programs. The Strategy for 2019-2030 is considered the most important program document in this area at the national level. According to the literature, the strategy defines specific tasks for increasing the share of renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, developing environmental education, improving the waste recycling system, and adapting to climate change. The concept of green financing is explained as another important area. This refers to the set of investments necessary for the development of the economy in accordance with environmental requirements. As noted in the literature, green financial instruments, including "green loans," "green bonds," and environmental grants, play an important role in the implementation of environmental projects. These mechanisms strengthen the resilience of the economy and serve as an important factor in ensuring long-term economic stability. Analysis of international indices also occupies an important place in the literature. In particular, the Green Growth Index indicators allow assessing the results of countries in green development. According to the analysis, developed countries have high results in the effective

use of resources, green innovations, and environmental management. Although Uzbekistan's indicators in the index are low, positive results are noted in terms of social coverage. This indicates that the country has significant potential for strengthening economic stability. In general, the analyzed literature scientifically substantiates that the green economy is one of the main mechanisms for strengthening national economic stability. This direction will lay the foundation for long-term development by increasing the competitiveness of the economy, efficient use of resources, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Research Methodology

The methodological basis of this study was the analysis of existing scientific literature, government decisions, and statistical indicators on the green economy, environmental sustainability, and national economic development. The study used a two-stage approach: at the first stage, the theoretical foundations of the green economy, the stages of its formation, and the mechanisms of its impact on economic stability were studied; at the second stage, the practical indicators of Uzbekistan's green economy strategy for 2019-2030, energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste management, and green financing were analyzed. The study used methods of comparative analysis, a systematic approach, content analysis, and generalization based on specific facts. These methods made it possible to identify the main factors influencing national economic stability and scientifically substantiate their interrelationship.

Analysis and results

The process of transition to a green economy is of strategic importance for the sustainable development of the economy of Uzbekistan, and the influence of this direction on national economic stability is clearly manifested in the analysis of the literature through several key factors. First of all, the ongoing reforms to improve energy efficiency contribute to reducing economic costs, saving production, and increasing the competitiveness of industry. The policy pursued to increase the share of renewable energy sources strengthens the country's energy independence and increases economic stability in relation to changes in external energy markets. As noted in the articles, measures for waste recycling, the introduction of "green" technologies, and the rational use of resources not only protect the economy from environmental risks, but also create new economic opportunities. In particular, the development of the environmentally friendly technology market, processing industries, and green financing mechanisms contributes to the creation of new jobs, the emergence of innovative products, and the expansion of the export potential of domestic producers. Green financial instruments - loans, grants, and investments - accelerate the process of economic modernization and create a basis for long-term sustainable growth. Analysis of international ratings also shows the role of the green economy in national stability. According to the Green Growth Index, developed countries are leading in sustainable development indicators through efficient use of resources, environmental management, green innovations, and a high level of social inclusion. Although Uzbekistan's low indicators in the index indicate that there are still existing problems, the high level of social coverage, the transformation of the green economy into a priority area of state policy, and the formation of a legal framework indicate the presence of significant potential for achieving national economic stability. Analysis shows that the transition to a green economy not only reduces environmental risks, but also strengthens the structural factors of economic stability: strengthens macroeconomic security, increases energy independence, stimulates innovative development, and improves the level of well-being of the population. Deepening the practical

mechanisms of the green economy serves as a key factor in the formation of Uzbekistan's long-term sustainable economic development model. In general, the analysis conducted based on the literature shows that the transition to a green economy has a complex, systemic, and positive impact on national economic stability. This process requires profound changes in the energy, industrial, transport, agricultural, and financial systems, but as a result, economic security is strengthened, environmental sustainability is ensured, and a new, innovative stage of economic development emerges.

Conclusion

The transition to a green economy is one of the most important strategic directions ensuring the long-term sustainable development of the economy of Uzbekistan. Analysis shows that increasing energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy, rational use of resources, and developing a waste recycling system strengthen the main factors of national economic stability. Green financing and environmental innovations contribute to the diversification of economic growth, the creation of new jobs, and increased international competitiveness. The transformation of the green economy into a priority area of state policy, the adoption of strategic documents, and the implementation of measures in accordance with international experience contribute to strengthening economic security and reducing the risks of climate change. In general, the transition to a green economy, along with ensuring environmental sustainability, is crucial for the formation of a sustainable, innovative, and competitive economic model of Uzbekistan.

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