

**TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS
FOR UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract

This article analyzes the process of transition to a green economy for Uzbekistan and its economic significance. The study highlights the opportunities that a green economy provides for the country's development. In particular, it examines the issues of attracting investments, creating new jobs, efficient use of energy, and environmental protection.

It also analyzes the problems that may arise in this process. In particular, high initial costs, dependence on modern technologies, and institutional problems are considered as the main risks. The results of the study help to draw important conclusions for the effective implementation of the transition to a green economy.

Keywords

Green economy, sustainable development, renewable energy, investment, environmental safety

Introduction. The transformation to a green economy is progressing rapidly around the globe. Climate change and the depletion of natural resources are pushing countries to search for new economic models. The Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations also set the priority of maintaining ecological balance along with economic growth.

This issue is especially relevant in the conditions of Uzbekistan. The energy system relies mainly on traditional fuels, and water scarcity and environmental problems, including the Aral Sea crisis, affect economic stability.

Research objective: to comprehensively analyze the economic opportunities and risks of the transition to a green economy.

Methodology

The research was carried out based on the following methods:

- Statistical analysis
- Comparative economic analysis
- Study of international experience
- Modeling of energy balance and investment indicators

The data were summarized based on open statistical sources and official reports.

Results

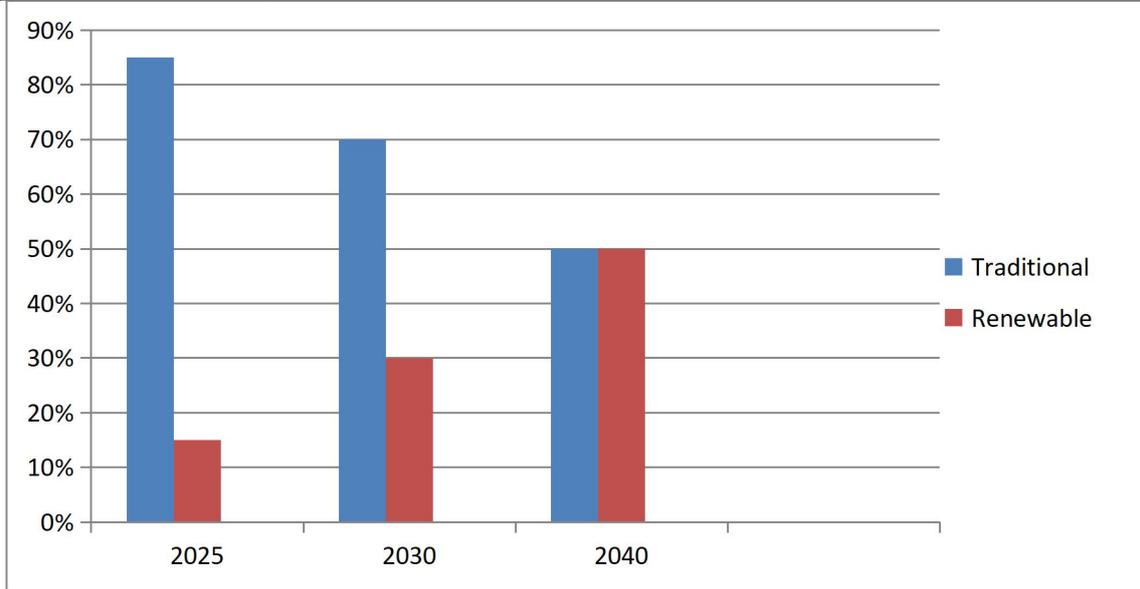
Economic Opportunities

According to the analysis, the transition to a green economy can yield the following positive results:

- Increased investment in renewable energy
- Creation of new jobs
- Increased energy efficiency
- Increased volume of environmentally friendly export products

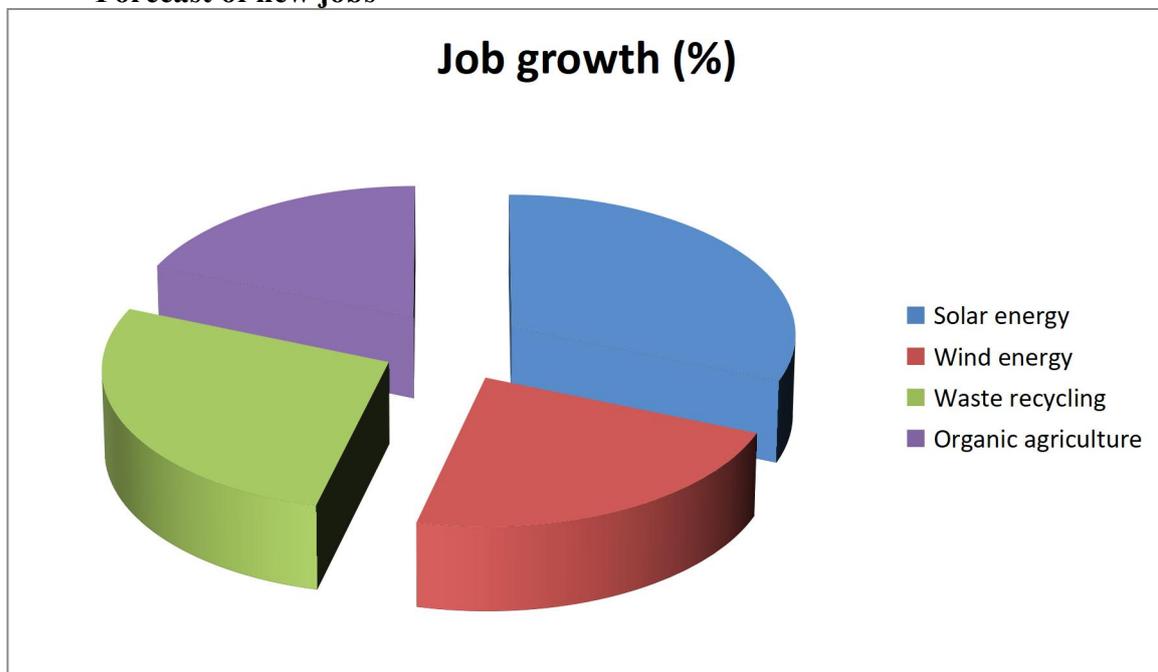
Chart 1: Forecast change in the composition of energy sources (%)

Year	Traditional	Renewable
2025	85%	15%
2030	70%	30%
2040	50%	50%



The diagram shows that the share of renewable energy could increase significantly by 2040.

Forecast of new jobs



Industries	Job growth (%)
Solar energy	+25%
Wind energy	+18%
Waste recycling	+22%
Organic agriculture	+15%

This diagram shows that the green sector has the potential to increase employment.

Discussion

The results show that the transition to a green economy will increase economic efficiency and ensure environmental safety in the long term. The development of renewable energy will reduce dependence on energy imports and strengthen national energy independence.

However, in the short term, the burden on the state budget may increase. Therefore:

- A phased transition strategy
- Public-private partnership mechanisms
- Tax incentives
- Local training programs

are of great importance.

The transition to a green economy model should be considered not only an environmental necessity, but also a means of economic development.

Conclusion. The transition to a green economy is not only an environmental necessity for Uzbekistan, but also an important direction of its long-term economic development strategy. The results of the study show that by expanding renewable energy sources, efficient use of resources, and the development of environmentally friendly production, the country can attract more investment, create new jobs, and increase export potential.

At the same time, the transition to a green economy is associated with risks such as high initial financial costs, technological dependence, short-term decline in traditional industries, and shortage of qualified personnel. To reduce these risks, it is necessary to implement a phased transition strategy, develop public-private partnerships, attract foreign investment, and strengthen national innovation potential. In general, the transition to a green economy will serve to ensure the sustainable, competitive, and environmentally friendly development of Uzbekistan under the conditions of sound governance and effective economic policy.

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