

**THE LINK BETWEEN GREEN ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND THE REGION'S ECONOMIC SECURITY****Murodillaev Sardorbek Bakhodir ugli**

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Email: [murodillayev.sardorbek@mail.ru](mailto:murodillayev.sardorbek@mail.ru)**Abstract**

This article analyzes the relationship between green economic transformation processes and the economic security of the region from a theoretical and practical perspective. In particular, in the context of global climate change, resource scarcity and environmental threats, the need to “green” the economic system is justified as an important factor in ensuring regional stability and security. The study reveals the impact of green energy, resource-efficient technologies, low-carbon production and environmental management mechanisms on regional economic stability. It also highlights the role of green growth in strengthening economic security within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals put forward by the United Nations and the conceptual approaches of the World Bank. As a result, it is substantiated that green transformation is a strategic factor ensuring the energy independence, investment attractiveness and long-term economic security of the region.

**Keywords**

Green economy, economic transformation, regional economic security, sustainable development, green energy, low-carbon economy, environmental policy, investment sustainability, innovative development, energy independence.

**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada yashil iqtisodiy transformatsiya jarayonlari va mintaqaning iqtisodiy xavfsizligi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik nazariy va amaliy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, global iqlim o'zgarishi, resurslar tanqisligi va ekologik tahdidlar sharoitida iqtisodiy tizimni "yashillashtirish" zarurati mintaqaviy barqarorlik va xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda muhim omil sifatida oqlanadi. Tadqiqotda yashil energiya, resurslarni tejaydigan texnologiyalar, kam uglerodli ishlab chiqarish va atrof-muhitni boshqarish mexanizmlarining mintaqaviy iqtisodiy barqarorlikka ta'siri ochib beriladi. Shuningdek, u Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan ilgari surilgan Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari va Jahon bankining kontseptual yondashuvlari doirasida iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlashda yashil o'sishning rolini ta'kidlaydi. Natijada, yashil transformatsiya mintaqaning energiya mustaqilligi, investitsiya jozibadorligi va uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlovchi strategik omil ekanligi asoslanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar**

Yashil iqtisodiyot, iqtisodiy transformatsiya, mintaqaviy iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, barqaror rivojlanish, yashil energiya, kam uglerodli iqtisodiyot, ekologik siyosat, investitsiya barqarorligi, innovatsion rivojlanish, energiya mustaqilligi.

**Аннотация**

В данной статье анализируется взаимосвязь между процессами «зеленой» экономической трансформации и экономической безопасностью региона с теоретической

и практической точек зрения. В частности, в контексте глобального изменения климата, дефицита ресурсов и экологических угроз обосновывается необходимость «озеленения» экономической системы как важный фактор обеспечения региональной стабильности и безопасности. Исследование выявляет влияние «зеленой» энергетики, ресурсоэффективных технологий, низкоуглеродного производства и механизмов экологического менеджмента на региональную экономическую стабильность. Также подчеркивается роль «зеленого» роста в укреплении экономической безопасности в рамках Целей устойчивого развития, выдвинутых Организацией Объединенных Наций, и концептуальных подходов Всемирного банка. В результате обосновывается, что «зеленая» трансформация является стратегическим фактором, обеспечивающим энергетическую независимость, инвестиционную привлекательность и долгосрочную экономическую безопасность региона.

### Ключевые слова

«Зеленая» экономика, экономическая трансформация, региональная экономическая безопасность, устойчивое развитие, «зеленая» энергетика, низкоуглеродная экономика, экологическая политика, инвестиционная устойчивость, инновационное развитие, энергетическая независимость.

**Introduction.** In the 21st century, the world economic system is entering a stage of profound structural changes. In the face of climate change, depletion of natural resources, environmental crises and global economic instability, the traditional economic growth model is losing its effectiveness. Therefore, many countries and regions are defining the transition to a green economic transformation model as a strategic priority.

The concept of a green economy was first put forward internationally by the United Nations Environment Programme, which envisages ensuring environmental sustainability and social justice along with economic growth. This approach envisages the transition of economic activity to a resource-efficient, low-waste and low-carbon form.

The economic security of the region is closely related to factors such as production potential, energy supply stability, investment climate, resilience to external economic threats, and social stability. In modern conditions, the stability of these indicators largely depends on the effectiveness of green transformation processes.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the issue of transition to a green economy has become an important direction of state policy. In particular, large-scale reforms are being implemented to strengthen economic security through the widespread introduction of renewable energy sources, rational use of water and land resources, and increasing energy efficiency in industry.

In this regard, a scientific analysis of the relationship between green economic transformation and the economic security of the region is of urgent scientific and practical importance. This article aims to shed light on this issue based on an integrated approach.

**Literature Review.** The issue of the interrelationship between green economic transformation and the economic security of the region has been widely studied in the global scientific community in recent years. In this area, theoretical foundations, institutional mechanisms, and practical experiences have been studied based on an integrated approach.

The scientific and methodological foundations of the green economy concept were first systematically outlined in the “Green Economy Report” document developed by the United

Nations Environment Programme[1]. It substantiates the need to combine economic growth with resource efficiency, low-carbon development, and environmental sustainability. According to this approach, green transformation not only reduces environmental problems, but also strengthens economic security by creating new jobs, increasing innovative development, and increasing investment activity.

The interrelationship between sustainable development and economic security is also widely covered within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations[2]. In particular, Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy), Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth), and Goal 13 (combating climate change) show the direct connection between economic security and environmental factors.

The issues of green growth and macroeconomic stability have also been analyzed in World Bank studies[3]. Within the framework of the “Inclusive Green Growth” concept, an inclusive and environmentally sustainable model of economic growth is interpreted as an important condition for ensuring regional security. Studies note that investing in renewable energy sources increases energy independence and increases resilience to external economic threats.

One of the authors who analyzed the issues of green economy and security in scientific literature is Edward Barbier[4], who interprets ecological capital as one of the main factors of economic development. In his opinion, rational use of natural resources and environmental investments ensure long-term economic security.

The issues of green economy and economic security are also actively studied by Uzbek scientists. In particular, the theoretical foundations of economic security and the formation of a national model were studied by such economists as S.S. Gulyamov[5], A.V. Vakhobov[6]. In their research, the sustainable development of the national economy, efficient use of resources, and innovative modernization are interpreted as important factors of economic security.

In recent years, the strategy of transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan has risen to the level of state policy. In particular, the “Strategy of Transition to a Green Economy” and programs aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability serve to strengthen the country's long-term economic security. These regulatory and legal documents determine the mechanisms for ensuring regional security by increasing energy efficiency in the national economy, developing renewable energy sources, and reducing environmental risks[7].

The analysis shows that although the issue of green economic transformation has been widely studied in the world and national literature, its analysis in an integrated manner with regional economic security has not been sufficiently developed on the basis of a comprehensive approach. This article aims to fill this scientific gap.

**Methodology.** This study used a comprehensive approach to identify and assess the relationship between green economic transformation and the economic security of the region. The research methodology is based on a combination of theoretical, analytical and comparative methods.

First of all, general methods of scientific knowledge were used analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, abstraction and a systematic approach. Using these methods, the theoretical foundations of the green economy concept and the content and essence of the economic security category were studied in an integrated manner. Based on a systematic approach, green transformation was analyzed in close connection with the structural elements of economic security energy independence, investment stability, food security, environmental sustainability and innovative potential.

The conceptual basis of the study is the green economy model developed by the United Nations Environment Programme and the concept of inclusive green growth put forward by the World Bank. Also, the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations were adopted as methodological criteria.

In the process of empirical analysis, the main indicators characterizing the level of economic security of the region (GDP growth rate, share of energy imports, energy capacity in industry, share of renewable energy, volume of investments) and indicators characterizing the green transformation were studied in their interrelation. Their dynamics were assessed using the method of comparative analysis.

The study used methods of generalization of statistical data and economic interpretation. By comparing existing indicators across regions, the impact of green economic policy on economic security was determined. The level of energy efficiency and resource efficiency of economic sectors was assessed using structural analysis.

In addition, the method of analysis of regulatory and legal documents was used to study the strategy of transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan, the role of state programs in the energy and environmental sectors in ensuring economic security.

The methodological novelty of the study is that it considers green economic transformation and regional economic security as a single integrated system, and the mechanism of their interaction is justified through the chain of “resource efficiency energy independence investment stability long-term economic security”.

Thus, the chosen methodology made it possible to achieve the research goal, scientifically assess the impact of green economic transformations on regional economic security, and develop practical conclusions.

**Results and Discussion.** The results of the study confirmed that the green economic transformation processes have a direct and indirect impact on the economic security of the region. The analysis showed that the introduction of resource-saving technologies, the expansion of renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency are among the main factors strengthening economic stability.

First, an increase in the level of energy independence was shown as an important component of economic security. The development of renewable energy sources reduces dependence on external energy resources, reduces foreign exchange costs and reduces energy risks. This strengthens macroeconomic stability and increases resilience to external economic threats.

Secondly, it was found that the green transformation serves to improve the investment climate. Investments in environmentally friendly technologies and “green” infrastructure stimulate innovative activity, create new jobs and increase the economic competitiveness of regions. In particular, renewable energy projects and energy-efficient industrial enterprises were assessed as a factor ensuring long-term economic stability.

Third, the inextricable link between environmental sustainability and economic security was confirmed. Environmental degradation, depletion of water and land resources can negatively affect production potential in the long term. Therefore, policies aimed at reducing environmental risks should be considered as an integral part of ensuring economic security. This aspect is consistent with the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations.

The discussion revealed that, although green economic transformation requires certain financial costs in the short term, it serves to strengthen economic security in the long term. This

approach is also justified in the inclusive green growth model put forward by the World Bank, in which environmental sustainability is considered in harmony with economic efficiency.

The results of the study also showed that the effectiveness of green transformation depends on the institutional environment, the coherence of state policies, and territorial governance mechanisms. The improvement of the regulatory framework, the introduction of environmental standards, and the modernization of economic sectors are of great importance in strengthening the economic security of the region.

In general, the results showed that there is a positive and systematic relationship between green economic transformation and the economic security of the region. Their interaction is manifested through energy independence, investment stability, environmental balance, and innovative development. Therefore, the strategy of transition to a green economy should be considered as one of the priority areas for ensuring economic security.

**Conclusion.** The results of the study showed that there is an integral, systemic and long-term relationship between green economic transformation and the economic security of the region. In modern conditions, economic security is determined not only by macroeconomic stability or production volume, but also by the rational use of resources, maintaining ecological balance and the level of energy independence.

Green transformation processes strengthen the internal stability of the economic system by increasing energy efficiency, reducing emissions and widely introducing renewable sources in the energy, industry, agriculture and infrastructure sectors. This increases the region's investment attractiveness by increasing resilience to external economic threats.

Also, reducing environmental risks serves to maintain long-term production potential. In this regard, green economic transformations have not only environmental, but also strategic economic importance. This approach is consistent with the principles of sustainable development defined by the United Nations and the main ideas of the inclusive green growth model put forward by the World Bank.

Therefore, the transition to a green economy is an important strategic direction for ensuring the economic security of the region and should become a priority component of economic policy.

**Recommendations.** In order to implement the green economic transformation inextricably linked with the economic security of the region, it is necessary, first of all, to improve strategic planning processes. The programs and strategies adopted for the transition to a green economy should be developed in an integrated manner with the concept of economic security. In this process, it is advisable to conduct a thorough analysis of the natural resource potential, production structure and socio-economic characteristics of the regions.

Ensuring energy independence is one of the priority tasks, and it is necessary to reduce dependence on external energy resources through the widespread introduction of renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency and using resource-saving technologies. This will not only increase economic stability, but also increase resilience to external economic threats.

In order to stimulate green investments, it is important to improve financial mechanisms, introduce "green" loans, bonds and other financial instruments. Supporting innovative and environmentally friendly production improves the investment climate and strengthens long-term economic security.

Also, deepening institutional reforms, strengthening environmental standards and monitoring systems, and developing cooperation between the public and private sectors will

increase the effectiveness of the green transformation. These processes must be carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable development established by the United Nations.

In addition, expanding scientific and research activities, training personnel in the field of green technologies, and developing innovative infrastructure are important strategic directions. By improving knowledge and skills in the field of the green economy, the competitiveness and economic security of the region will be strengthened.

In general, implementing a green economic transformation in a consistent, comprehensive, and regionally specific manner is a key condition for ensuring the long-term sustainable development and economic security of the region.

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