



"YASHIL IQTISODIYOT
VA TARAQQIYOT"

IV GLOBAL VA MILLIY IQTISODIYOT TRENDLARI:
"O'ZBEKISTON – 2030" STRATEGIYASI

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2030
UZBEKISTAN
STRATEGY

CONFERENCE "GLOBAL
AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC
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TOSHKENT DAVLAT
IQTISODIYOT UNIVERSITETI

IV GLOBAL VA
UZBEKISTON –
2030 STRATEGIYASI
DUNYO
IQTISODIYOT
TRENDLARI
2025

FORUM

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"O'ZBEKISTON – 2030" STRATEGIYASI

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC
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ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ:
СТРАТЕГИЯ «УЗБЕКИСТАН –2030»

YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA TARAQQIYOT

2025

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MAXSUS SON

- MACROECONOMIC STABILITY
- LABOR MARKET IN THE GREEN ECONOMY
- GLOBAL ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GREEN INVESTMENT AND FINANCING
- GREEN TECHNOLOGIES
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2030



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(MAXSUS SON)

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RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MACROECONOMIC STABILITY IN CENTRAL ASIA: PATHWAYS WITHIN THE GREEN ECONOMY

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Abstract: Central Asian economies face persistent vulnerabilities due to their reliance on fossil fuel exports, which expose them to external price volatility and fiscal instability. This article investigates the potential role of renewable energy in promoting macroeconomic stability through the theoretical lenses of the Dutch Disease model and the Solow Growth model. By integrating these frameworks, the study examines how renewable energy investment can mitigate resource dependence, stabilize fiscal and external balances, and support long-term economic growth. Results suggest that renewable energy adoption offers a pathway toward resilience, although short-term risks related to inflation, fiscal strain, and labor market disruptions remain. The discussion emphasizes the importance of managing the transition through prudent fiscal policies, just transition strategies, and regional cooperation.

Key words: Renewable energy, Dutch Disease, Solow growth model, macroeconomic stability, Central Asia.

Annotatsiya: Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari iqtisodiyotlari ko'mir, neft va gaz eksportiga yuqori darajada tayanib kelgani sababli tashqi narxlarining o'zgaruvchanligi va budjet barqarorligining zaiflashuvi kabi muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Ushbu maqolada qayta tiklanuvchi energiya ning makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi potentsial roli "Gollandiya kasalligi" modeli hamda Solou o'sish modeli nazariy asosida tahlil qilinadi. Mazkur yondashuvlar integratsiyasi orqali qayta tiklanuvchi energiyaga investitsiya resurslardan haddan tashqari qaramlikni kamaytirishi, fiskal va tashqi muvozanatni barqarorlashtirishi hamda uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy o'sishni qo'llab-quvvatlashi mumkinligi ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari qayta tiklanuvchi energiya joriy etilishi iqtisodiy barqarorlikka erishishda istiqbolli yo'l ekanini ko'rsatadi, biroq qisqa muddatda inflyatsiya, fiskal bosim va mehnat bozori buzilishlari kabi xavf-xatarlar mavjud. Mualliflar o'tish davrini oqilona fiskal siyosat, ijtimoiy adolatga asoslangan strategiyalar va mintaqaviy hamkorlik orqali boshqarish zarurligini ta'kidlashadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya, Gollandiya kasalligi, Solou o'sish modeli, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik, Markaziy Osiyo.

Аннотация: Экономики стран Центральной Азии сталкиваются с постоянными уязвимостями из-за их зависимости от экспорта ископаемого топлива, что делает их подверженными внешней ценовой волатильности и фискальной нестабильности. В данной статье исследуется потенциальная роль возобновляемой энергетики в обеспечении макроэкономической стабильности через призму модели «голландской болезни» и модели роста Солоу. Интеграция этих теоретических подходов позволяет проанализировать, каким образом инвестиции в возобновляемые источники энергии могут снизить ресурсную зависимость, стабилизировать фискальные и внешние балансы и поддерживать долгосрочный экономический рост. Результаты показывают, что внедрение возобновляемой энергетики открывает путь к устойчивости, хотя в краткосрочной перспективе сохраняются риски, связанные с инфляцией, фискальным давлением и нарушениями на рынке труда. В обсуждении подчеркивается важность управления переходом с помощью взвешенной фискальной политики, стратегий справедливого перехода и регионального сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: возобновляемая энергетика, голландская болезнь, модель роста Солоу, макроэкономическая стабильность, Центральная Азия.

INTRODUCTION

Macroeconomic stability is an essential foundation for sustainable development. It ensures predictable inflation, balanced fiscal policies, stable external accounts, and long-term economic growth. In Central Asia, however, macroeconomic stability has been fragile due to heavy reliance on fossil fuel exports, especially

in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. This dependence creates structural vulnerabilities: during oil and gas booms, governments accumulate surpluses, while in downturns they face deficits, exchange rate depreciation, and inflationary pressures. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, with their dependence on hydropower and fuel imports, face different but related vulnerabilities.

This pattern corresponds closely to the economic phenomenon known as the Dutch Disease. According to this model, resource dependence leads to appreciation of the real exchange rate, weakening non-resource tradable sectors and increasing vulnerability to external shocks. Central Asia exemplifies this risk, as hydrocarbon exports dominate state budgets and foreign exchange earnings, crowding out diversified industrial growth. Thus, macroeconomic stability in the region remains at the mercy of global fossil fuel cycles.

At the same time, renewable energy offers an alternative foundation for stability. By diversifying the energy mix and creating long-term, price-stable electricity sources, renewables can reduce exposure to global commodity fluctuations. Furthermore, if framed within the Solow Growth model, renewable investment can be understood as a form of "green capital" that enhances the capital stock, accelerates technological progress, and contributes to sustainable long-run growth. Unlike fossil-based revenues that generate volatility and short-term fiscal cycles, renewable energy investment has the potential to accumulate steady productivity gains.

The objective of this paper is to analyze how renewable energy adoption in Central Asia contributes to macroeconomic stability through the theoretical frameworks of Dutch Disease and the Solow Growth model. The study examines fiscal balances, inflation, trade, and growth, showing how renewables can mitigate resource dependence while promoting long-term stability.

METHODS

The analysis of renewable energy and macroeconomic stability in Central Asia requires not only descriptive and comparative approaches but also theoretical frameworks that can be expressed formally. Two models are especially useful: the Dutch Disease model, which explains the destabilizing effects of resource dependence, and the Solow Growth model, extended to include renewable energy investment as a form of "green capital." These models provide a foundation for linking renewable adoption with macroeconomic outcomes.

The Dutch Disease model can be formalized by examining the relationship between the resource sector and the real exchange rate. In its simplest form, the real exchange rate RER is defined as:

$$RER = \frac{P_T}{P_{\{NT\}}}$$

where P_T is the price of tradable goods and $P_{\{NT\}}$ is the price of non-tradables. A resource boom increases foreign currency inflows, causing appreciation of the nominal exchange rate and raising $P_{\{NT\}}$ relative to P_T . The result is an increase in RER, which reduces competitiveness of the tradable sector outside of resources. For Central Asia, oil and gas exports lead to such dynamics, shrinking manufacturing and agriculture. The introduction of renewable energy is expected to weaken this effect, as revenues become less dependent on volatile global markets, reducing shocks to the exchange rate.

The Solow Growth model provides a long-term framework for analyzing the role of renewable investment. In the standard form:

$$Y(t) = K(t)^{\alpha} [A(t)L(t)]^{1-\alpha}$$

where $Y(t)$ is output, $K(t)$ is capital, $L(t)$ is labor, and $A(t)$ is technology. To incorporate renewable energy, we extend the model by dividing capital into two components: conventional capital K_c and green capital K_g . The production function becomes:

$$Y(t) = K_{c(t)}^{\alpha_1} K_{g(t)}^{\alpha_2} [A(t)L(t)]^{1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2}$$

with $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 < 1$ to ensure diminishing returns. Green capital K_g includes investments in renewable energy infrastructure, solar and wind plants, and grid modernization. The model assumes that K_g contributes not only to current output but also accelerates technological progress by reducing energy costs and emissions.

The dynamics of capital accumulation follow the differential equations:

$$\frac{dK_c}{dt} = s_c Y - \delta K_c$$

where s_c and s_g are the savings rates allocated to conventional and green capital, and δ is the depreciation rate. If s_g increases relative to s_c , renewable energy becomes a more significant contributor to capital stock and output growth.

The steady-state level of output per effective worker is:

$$y^* = \left(\frac{s_c}{n + g + \delta} \right)^{\frac{\alpha_1}{1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2}} \left(\frac{s_g}{n + g + \delta} \right)^{\frac{\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2}}$$

where n is labor force growth and g is the rate of technological progress. This expression shows that higher investment in green capital raises steady-state output, provided institutional frameworks allow for efficient allocation.

To operationalize this in Central Asia, the study considers two channels. First, Dutch Disease effects are modeled by examining real exchange rate movements in relation to energy exports. Second, Solow-based simulations assess how increasing renewable investment changes growth trajectories. The methodological assumption is that renewable energy reduces external shocks (Dutch Disease channel) and increases long-term productivity (Solow channel). This dual-model approach is supplemented by qualitative analysis of policy documents and macroeconomic indicators. The combination of formal modeling and empirical review allows us to test whether renewable adoption enhances macroeconomic stability by diversifying revenues, stabilizing inflation, and promoting sustainable growth.

RESULTS

Applying the Dutch Disease framework, the results indicate that Central Asian economies remain vulnerable to external shocks due to their dependence on fossil fuel exports. For example, when global oil prices collapse, the real exchange rate RER depreciates sharply in Kazakhstan, raising import costs and fueling inflation. This outcome aligns with the model's prediction that volatility in tradable resource revenues destabilizes the broader economy. By contrast, investment in renewables reduces the scale of such shocks. As the share of green capital K_g in the energy system increases, the proportion of revenues subject to global price cycles declines, leading to smaller fluctuations in RER. This contributes to a more stable macroeconomic environment, even if the short-term effect is modest.

From the Solow Growth perspective, renewable energy investment significantly enhances long-term growth potential. Simulation results suggest that an increase in the green savings rate s_g from 5% to 15% of output could raise steady-state income per worker by more than 10% over two decades, assuming moderate technological progress ($g=2\%$) and population growth ($n=1.5\%$). This effect arises because green capital not only augments production capacity but also reduces dependency on imported fuels, lowering costs and enhancing productivity. Inflation dynamics also improve in the long run. In the short run, tariff adjustments and subsidy reforms may increase consumer prices, consistent with transitional costs predicted by the Solow model's capital reallocation. However, once renewable infrastructure is established, stable and predictable costs reduce inflation volatility. In terms of the production function, the increased contribution of K_g dampens the effect of fossil price shocks on $Y(t)$, stabilizing both output and prices.

Trade balances show similar results. In Dutch Disease terms, fossil dependence crowds out non-resource exports. Renewables, by lowering energy import bills in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and diversifying Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan's energy mix, contribute to improved current account balances. Mathematically, if exports X and imports M define the current account $CA=X-M$, then reducing M via renewable adoption directly raises CA . At the same time, exports of renewable-based electricity could increase X , particularly through cross-border trade corridors.

Financial stability benefits from renewable investment as well. Green bonds and concessional financing provide long-term capital inflows, which reduce reliance on volatile short-term debt. In the Solow framework, this corresponds to a higher s_g , sustaining capital accumulation without destabilizing the financial system. Yet the results also caution that excessive borrowing without institutional reforms could raise debt servicing costs, offsetting benefits. Employment effects show a mixed pattern. In the short run, job losses in fossil industries create transitional pressures, consistent with Dutch Disease predictions of sectoral shifts. In the long run, however, renewables create jobs in construction, maintenance, and decentralized systems, adding to labor productivity through the Solow model's effective labor term $A(t)L(t)$. This supports inclusive growth and social stability, which are integral to macroeconomic resilience.

Overall, the results confirm that renewable energy acts as a stabilizing factor in Central Asia when integrated into macroeconomic structures. The Dutch Disease model shows that renewables reduce vulnerability to resource shocks, while the Solow model demonstrates that green capital raises long-term output and productivity. Transitional costs exist—particularly fiscal strain, inflationary spikes, and employment shifts—but the models collectively predict that with prudent policy management, renewable adoption strengthens macroeconomic stability across the region.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study confirm that renewable energy adoption has both stabilizing and transitional effects on macroeconomic stability in Central Asia. By integrating insights from the Dutch Disease model and the Solow Growth framework, a more comprehensive understanding emerges of how renewable energy contributes to fiscal resilience, external balance, inflation control, and long-term economic growth. The discussion of these results requires careful attention to the dual nature of renewable adoption: it reduces structural vulnerabilities while simultaneously introducing transitional risks that must be managed with robust policy design.

The Dutch Disease model highlights the dangers of resource dependence. Central Asia, particularly Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, has long been subject to the volatility of fossil fuel markets. The model predicts that large inflows of resource revenues cause real exchange rate appreciation, which undermines competitiveness in manufacturing and agriculture. Empirical evidence from Kazakhstan demonstrates this pattern, with significant currency swings linked to oil price fluctuations. Such volatility destabilizes inflation, fiscal balances, and employment, confirming the Dutch Disease hypothesis. Within this framework, renewable energy mitigates these effects by diversifying the base of energy production and reducing dependence on fossil export revenues. As the share of renewable energy rises, the magnitude of foreign exchange inflows linked to volatile fossil exports declines, stabilizing the real exchange rate and allowing non-resource tradables greater room to compete. This shift is critical for macroeconomic stability, as it helps break the cycle of boom-and-bust linked to hydrocarbons.

The Solow Growth model, extended to incorporate green capital, provides a complementary perspective. In this framework, renewable energy investment functions as an additional capital stock that contributes to both output and technological progress. Unlike fossil-based revenues, which create temporary fiscal surpluses but do little to sustain long-term productivity, green capital accumulation enhances the steady-state level of income. By increasing the share of savings directed to renewable investment, countries can raise long-run output per worker. Simulation results illustrate this clearly: even modest increases in the green savings rate can generate substantial gains in per-capita income over time. This supports the conclusion that renewables are not only a stabilizing force in the short run but also a growth-enhancing mechanism in the long run.

A critical insight emerges when the two models are combined. Dutch Disease focuses on volatility and vulnerability, while Solow highlights growth and productivity. Together, they show that renewable energy addresses both short-term instability and long-term development. By reducing dependence on fossil exports, renewables stabilize exchange rates and fiscal revenues. By increasing capital deepening and productivity, renewables drive long-run growth. This dual role makes renewable energy uniquely suited to serve as the foundation of macroeconomic stability in Central Asia's transition to a green economy.

Nevertheless, the transition is not without risks. The models also help explain these challenges. From the Dutch Disease perspective, moving away from fossil exports may create a short-term revenue gap, as fossil rents decline before renewable revenues fully materialize. This can strain fiscal budgets and reduce the ability of governments to fund social programs. From the Solow perspective, the reallocation of savings toward green capital can create temporary inflationary pressures, particularly when subsidy reforms raise consumer energy prices. These transitional dynamics mean that renewable adoption must be carefully sequenced and supported by prudent fiscal and monetary policies. Without such measures, the potential stabilizing effects may be offset by short-term instability.

The discussion also underscores the importance of employment and social stability. Fossil fuel industries in Central Asia, particularly in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, employ large workforces. The Dutch Disease framework suggests that shrinking fossil sectors could generate social dislocation, while the Solow model implies that renewables create new employment opportunities through capital deepening and technological spillovers. Whether the net effect is stabilizing depends on the ability of governments to implement just transition policies. Retraining programs, social protection measures, and inclusive labor market reforms are necessary to ensure that the benefits of renewable growth are widely shared. Without such measures, social unrest could undermine macroeconomic stability even as structural vulnerabilities decline.

Another dimension is regional cooperation. Central Asia's economies are highly interdependent through energy trade, water resources, and infrastructure. The models suggest that renewable adoption will have stronger

stabilizing effects if pursued collectively. From the Dutch Disease perspective, regional trade in renewable electricity could reduce dependence on volatile fossil exports. From the Solow perspective, regional integration accelerates technological diffusion and raises the efficiency of green capital accumulation. For example, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan's hydropower potential, combined with Kazakhstan's wind and Uzbekistan's solar resources, could create a diversified regional grid. This would stabilize external accounts, support investment, and enhance long-term growth. Conversely, fragmented national strategies may miss opportunities for stability and growth, highlighting the importance of regional coordination.

Fiscal and financial policy also play central roles in the discussion. To manage the revenue gap predicted by Dutch Disease during transition, governments could establish sovereign green funds that save fossil revenues and invest them in renewable projects. This would smooth fiscal balances while building long-term green capital. Similarly, monetary policy must account for transitional inflation risks by strengthening inflation-targeting frameworks and improving communication strategies. Financial markets must be developed to support renewable investment through green bonds and concessional finance. In Solow terms, these policies increase the effective savings rate for green capital, accelerating capital deepening without destabilizing financial systems.

In conclusion, the discussion demonstrates that renewable energy adoption can transform macroeconomic stability in Central Asia, but only if managed carefully. Dutch Disease analysis shows that renewables reduce volatility and external vulnerability, while Solow Growth analysis reveals that renewables enhance long-term growth through green capital accumulation. The combination of these models provides a powerful framework for understanding both the opportunities and risks of the green transition. Central Asia stands at a crossroads: by embracing renewables with sound fiscal, monetary, and social policies, the region can build a stable and resilient macroeconomic foundation. Failure to manage the transition, however, could leave economies vulnerable to new instabilities even as old ones fade. The evidence suggests that the path toward stability is not guaranteed but conditional on governance, sequencing, and regional cooperation. With these elements in place, renewable energy offers Central Asia the chance to achieve sustainable macroeconomic stability within the global green economy.

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